

Chapter 6. Intergovernmental Organizations on regulation in the field of industry, agriculture, transport and communications.

For a large number of international organizations the scopes of their competences are in the sectors of the economy - industry, energy, agriculture, transport and so on. The vast majority of such organizations belong to the UN system, but their activities are actually quite independent.

Some industry organizations are included in the OECD, but quite a few do not belong to certain global system (for example OPEC or the Bank for International Settlements). Intergovernmental organization of sectoral level today dominate in number; moreover, let us remember, that namely from such type of organizations began formation of modern system INGEO (International Postal Union, International Telecommunication Union, etc.).

6.1. Organizations on regulation in the field of industry and energy

This group includes the UN organizations (UNIDO and IAEA), organizations of OECD system (IEA and NEA) as well as an independent research center - CERN.

6.1.1. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

UNIDO was founded by the decision of the General Assembly UN in 1966; since 1985, it has the status of a special UN institution. UNIDO is subordinate to ECOSOC and coordinates its activities with UNDP. Formation of UNIDO is connected with the need to assist developing countries to overcome difficulties in the way of industrialization. So really, there is a connection between the purposes of UNIDO and UNDP; but UNIDO aims are narrower and more specific, they cover the area of industry and are focused on industrialization of developing countries.

The main objective of UNIDO is coordination of UN's efforts in promoting the industrial development and the cooperation in this area at the global, regional and national levels. The organization unites 173 members, among them – Georgia (since 1992).

UNIDO's main objectives are:

- industrialization of developing countries, overcoming their difficulties with the resources and infrastructure;
- assistance in carrying out reforms in countries in transition, including the privatization of industrial enterprises;
- providing technical assistance to developing countries.

In the 90's attention UNIDO also spread to countries in transition, which resulted in certain transformation of goals, but the main object of the Organization

activity still remain developing countries, especially the African. Among the UNIDO's priorities should be named following:

- primarily industrialization of Africa;
- help to SMEs;
- technical assistance to developing countries;
- industrial development in rural areas;
- spreading of industrial information, promotion of investments and technological progress;
- enhancing the competitiveness of industrial goods in developing countries;
- assistance in the effective use of national natural resources;
- environment and energy.

The special attention of UNIDO is paid to spreading in developing countries of modern methods of production, of programming and management, of the relevant information. Substantial amount of funding are allocated for the preparation of national personnel in industrial sector, UNIDO provides advisory assistance through conferences and meetings; by organizing meetings of representatives of industrial business, trade unions and consumers. Besides, groups of experts on specific sectors and on specific problems carry out consultations. Within UNIDO was created Bank of Industrial and Technical Information, which classifies technical documentation, especially in new technologies.

Technical assistance is also expressed in the provision to developing countries of material and financial resources, in supplies of industrial equipment, engineering-advisory services. Within the framework of technical cooperation can be distinguished the following components: agro-industries (food, leather, textile, wood); chemical industry (biotechnology, pharmacy, organic synthesis); machine building (electronics, metalworking, and agricultural machinery industry).

As already mentioned, in its activities UNIDO closely cooperates with UNDP. In developing countries, the representatives-residents of UNDP perform also functions of representatives of UNIDO. Directors of UNIDO's programs in respective countries act as their alternates. These directors also are the senior advisers to governments of developing countries on the issues of industrial development.

UNIDO's activities are accompanied by significant **financial costs** for development. The funds for financing come from several sources. The main part of costs is covered by UNDP. Other sources are: mandatory contributions of UNIDO's members; voluntary contributions of UNIDO's members. The expenses paid through mandatory contributions are called the Regular Budget. Expenditures that are covered from voluntary contributions are called Operational Budget. Regular budget is assigned to finance administrative and research activities of UNIDO. Costs of Operational Budget go to finance technical assistance. Out of the Operational Budget is formed the Industrial Development Fund; it is designed for rapid satisfaction of the financial needs of developing countries, in order to pursue their industrialization.

UNIDO headquarters is located in Vienna (Austria). The Organization provides information on industry, business and technology through its Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB), using network INTIBNET with its some 600 focal points and nodes to accelerate the flow of information to developing countries.

6.1.2. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was founded in 1957 and is an autonomous organization within the UN system. The independent status gives the IAEA certain autonomy in solving problems that arise before it [24].

The main objective of the IAEA has two aspects:

- promoting the widespread use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;
- opposition to usage of nuclear energy for military purposes.

The formation of the Organization and determination of its main objective had occurred to the time when nuclear weapons and its usage have already become a reality. The world had already seen how terrible and destructive could be energy of atom. At the same time was demonstrated the possibility to use it for peaceful purposes; in 1954 was built the world's first nuclear power plant (in Obninsk). IAEA assumed the function of control of nuclear raw materials proliferation according to their intended purpose.

The main objective of the IAEA determines its basic goals and functions:

- guarantee to prevent that the help of IAEA (in the form of nuclear raw materials and information) was used for military purposes;
- promote the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, the appropriate financial and technical assistance to countries that are in need of this;
- implementation of the a control system for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;
- promotion of scientific research in the field of nuclear energy and its practical use for peaceful purposes;
- providing information on all aspects of nuclear science and technology;
- consultations on problems of nuclear technology in practical situations;
- preparation of specialists on use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Total number of IAEA members at present makes 168 states (as of 2016). Georgia became the member of Organization in 1996. The management of Agency is located in Vienna.

One of the main functions of the IAEA is to use a system of safeguards to ensure that nuclear materials intended for peaceful purposes were not used for armament. The system of guarantees consists of three parts:

- reporting about using of nuclear materials;
- technical means of control over the storage of materials in containers;
- inspections.

Acceptance of guarantees is a voluntary matter. But if the state signed the Safeguards Agreement, it shall provide the Agency all information about the use of nuclear energy, scientific and practical work in this area, and to permit IAEA's inspectors access for control [25].

Guarantees apply to nuclear as well as to non-nuclear states which use nuclear materials for peaceful purposes (for example have the nuclear power plants working on imported raw materials).

All IAEA Member States are subject to inspection with the exception of the great powers. But on a voluntary basis USA, Russia, China, France and United Kingdom also placed some of its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards. Agreement on safeguards with the IAEA shall conclude states that do not have nuclear weapons, but are the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) or South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga).

Technical assistance is another important area of IAEA's activity. It is intended for the establishment and development of national systems of nuclear power for peaceful purposes. Technical assistance includes:

- providing expert services;
- training of national personnel in the field of nuclear energy;
- supply of equipment for nuclear power plants and research laboratories.

Technical cooperation is funded by IAEA's Technical Assistance and Co-operation Fund (TACF) and by UNDP funds.

Among the functions of the IAEA are also following: the development of plans for nuclear safety; the disposal of nuclear facilities; the protection from radiation; the use of nuclear materials (isotopes, etc.) in medicine, pharmaceuticals, agriculture; theoretical research in the field of nuclear physics, radiobiology and others. The IAEA is the sponsor of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) in Trieste (Italy), has marine environment laboratory in Monaco. Agency disseminates information about the possibility of using of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. In particular together with OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), it publishes book «Uranium: Resources, Production and Demand (The Red Book)», providing information on uranium resources, production and demand. IAEA also offers a series of programs and services for safety measures at nuclear power plants [26]. These programs are particularly important since the Chernobyl disaster.

6.1.3. The Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) is a specialized agency within the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) [27]. Being founded in 1958, initially it was called the European Agency for nuclear energy. In 1972 NEA out of regional organization transforms into global. The existence of yet another agency on atomic energy, along with the IAEA's, is fully justified, because the share of OECD countries in production of energy on nuclear power plants is about 80%. Furthermore, unlike the IAEA, the Nuclear Energy Agency is focused on the rational use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes; its functions do not include control over military use of nuclear raw materials.

The main objective of NEA is to promote cooperation among OECD countries in the field of nuclear energy. The leading idea here consists in approach to the nuclear power as to a safe and cost-effective source of energy.

The goals of the Agency are:

- coordination and regulation of policy of atomic energy use in Member States;
- analysis of nuclear energy's place within the global energy system;
- facilitation of exchange of scientific and technical information in the field of nuclear energy;
- organization of international research and scientific programs.

The NEA's current membership consists of 31 countries in Europe, North America and the Asia-Pacific region, and includes all OECD countries except New Zealand.

The main activities of the NEA are: research of trends in development of nuclear energetic; security of nuclear facilities; protection from radiation; recycling of nuclear waste; legal aspects of the operation of nuclear facilities; development of information programs in the field of nuclear energy for non-member countries.

The agency cooperates with the IAEA and with the European Commission of the EU.

NEA's Standing Committees are subsidiary bodies. They develop programs for the Executive Committee, and specialize in the following areas: the development of nuclear energy and the fuel cycle; regulation of activities in the field of nuclear energy; nuclear safety equipment; protection from radiation and health.

The agency carries out educational and information work. It organizes seminars, symposiums, conferences on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. In its framework operates Databank on nuclear energy. NEA organizes regular scientific and technical publications.

6.1.4. International Energy Agency (IEA) is an autonomous body of the OECD [24]. It was founded in 1974 as a means of overcoming the energy crisis that broke out in the early 70's. Unlike the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), the International Energy Agency extends its attention to all kinds of energy, not just on atom energy.

The main purpose of IEA is to regulate the energy market of the Member States, to ensure its stability and prevent energy crises. In this regard the most important objectives of the Agency are:

- improvement of the balance of demand and supply on the world market of energy;
- ensuring economic security of exploitation of energy facilities;
- providing timely information on the oil market and other energy sources;
- cooperation with non-member countries and international organizations in order to resolve the energy problems of a global nature.

Much attention in IEA activity is paid to the use of different energy sources, and to search of ways to implement in practice of alternative, environmentally

friendly energy sources. IEA conducts research on fuel efficiency to reduce the proportion of oil in world energy balance because its reserves are limited.

6.1.5. European Council for Nuclear Research (CERN) was founded in 1954. This is the research organization, which is closely linked to the development of nuclear energetic. Abbreviation CERN comes from its original name in French: Conseil Européenne pour la Recherche Nucléaire. At present CERN have 22 *member states*. Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Finland, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Israel and Romania. Serbia and Cyprus are *Associate members in the pre-stage to membership*, and Turkey and Pakistan are *Associate members*. *Observer states* and organizations currently *involved in CERN programmes* include the European Commission, India, Japan, the Russian Federation, UNESCO and the USA. Non-member states *with co-operation agreements* with CERN include Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Iceland, Iran, Jordan, Korea, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Vietnam [28].

The main purpose of the CERN is the promotion of cooperation among European countries in the field of nuclear research. The emphasis is put on fundamental researches. This objective determines subsequent tasks of the Organization:

- rejection of any activity for the purposes of nuclear armament;
- creation and exploitation of international laboratories for the study of high energy particles;
- publications and providing access to the results of experiments.

CERN mainly deals with nuclear physics. Its physicists and engineers are probing the fundamental structure of the universe. CERN has the world's largest and most complex scientific instruments needed for high-energy physics research (among them the Large Hadron Collider – LHC), to study the fundamental particles. CERN organizes seminars, lectures, trains specialists in nuclear physics. Here are functioning: "The Accelerator School", which holds training on accelerator physics, "The School of Computing" which provides advanced training in scientific computing (CERN is known also as birthplace of the World Wide Web), Schools of High-Energy Physics.

6.2. Organizations for regulation of in the field of agriculture and food

This group includes the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). All of them belong to the UN system. Their headquarters located in one city – in Rome, which facilitates the coordination of joint actions of these organizations. These organizations have a common goal: to eliminate hunger in the world and increase the level of nutrition through the

development of agricultural production. So these three agencies closely work together, having common vision of promoting world food security.

6.2.1. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is one of the oldest specialized UN's institutions. It was founded yet in 1945, and at present consists of 197 members comprising 194 member nations, one member organization (EU) and two associate members (Faroe Island and Tokelau) [29].

The main goal of FAO is the elimination of hunger and the improvement of nutrition, ensuring good nutrition and food security for all. Achieving of this goal is seen through increased productivity of agriculture, fisheries and forestry and through the equitable distribution of food. Movement to that goal logically presupposes the development of rural areas and improvement of the lives of the rural population.

FAO's Functions:

- development and implementation of assistance programs in agriculture;
- advising of governments on agriculture's policy and planning;
- analysis and dissemination of information on the agriculture and food situation in the world;
- discussion at intergovernmental level the food and agriculture problems.

A special attention is paid to the rational use of land, water, and biological resources. This presupposes the measures against erosion, salination and water logging of soils; on efficient use of irrigation systems; measures to conserve the genetic stock of biological resources, especially of forests and fish. FAO develops and implements programs of investment in agriculture.

FAO's assistance aid is directed primarily to developing countries; exactly to them is given the mass of technological documentation, the consultations on advanced production methods in agriculture.

FAO develops and implements two types of assistance programs for developing countries:

- scheduled programs financed by FAO and aimed at organizing consultations and services to members of the organization;
- local programs, financed by the national trust funds, UNDP and FAO, that provide assistance to governments and rural population.

The sources of funding the programs implementation are: contributions of member states; trust funds of members; UNDP; contributions of the World Bank.

FAO implements also a large information program in the field of food and agriculture helping developing countries modernize and improve their agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices. In Rome located the world center of agricultural information, which concentrates the great amount of data in this field. FAO's information system is divided into two areas:

- Global information system on food and agriculture (information about negative developments in the field with a view of their preventing or disposal);
- The system of geographic information (data on land, water and biological resources).

FAO organizes regular conferences on problems of food and agriculture. Among them: the World Food Conference (1974); the International Conferences on Nutrition (1994, 2014); the World Summits on Food Security (1996, 2009).

6.2.2. The World Food Programs (WFP) is the world's largest humanitarian organization fighting hunger worldwide and promoting food security [30]. WFP is UN's agency, it was founded in 1962 with **the purpose** to provide food aid to countries that have low level of economic development or suffered from the disaster. Each year the Organization distributes the food for 90 million persons in 80 countries.

The WFP's assistance is implemented through activity of national governments to which it is directed. Deliveries of WFP's foodstuff and funds are carried out through donor countries. The WFP's operations are **funded** by voluntary donations (in form of money and food products) from governments, corporations and private donors. In its activities, WFP collaborates with FAO, IFAD and UNDP as well as with a large number of national and international NGOs. In order that food assistance was stable and did not depend on accidental circumstances, WFP established **the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR)**, which controls required food reserves; these reserves are stored in donor countries and in case of emergency instantly are available to the WFP.

WFP influences the prices on the world market. When prices for grain are high, but the grain is lacking, a WFP from its stockpiles offers it on the market at low prices. The funds received are used to purchase food.

To exercise control over food situation in the world at WFP operates the International Food Aid Information System (INTERFAIS).

6.2.3. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is a specialized UN agency that was founded in 1977.

IFAD's **main objective** is to promote agriculture in developing countries to overcome hunger and poverty.

IFAD's functions are:

- providing loans and credits on favorable terms for the projects and programs to improve food production in member countries;
- financing of rural development and human settlements;
- provide financial assistance to small farmers and landless peasants in developing countries.

IFAD at present has 176 Member States. The members are divided into follow categories: category A (list A)– 25 primarily OECD members; category B (List B) - 12 primarily OPEC members; category C (List C) – 140 primarily developing countries. List C subdivides into three sub-lists: C1 - countries in Africa - 50; C2 - countries in Europe, Asia and the Pacific – 58 (including Georgia); C3 - countries in Latin America and the Caribbean – 32. From the post-Soviet states, the members of the Fund are: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan (all are included in list C2) and Russian Federation (List A) [31]. Countries of categories A and B are donors of

the Fund, countries of category C - its beneficiaries. The contribution of donor countries is the main source of IFAD's financing.

The Fund finances projects and programs that are worked out for developing countries and are aimed at accelerating the development of agriculture, solving the food problem. **The Projects** cover the following main areas: agricultural development; rural development and human settlements; crediting; melioration; animal husbandry; processing of agricultural products; training; fishing; storage and marketing of products.

The fund provides loans on concessional and ordinary terms. The preferential interest-free loans are provided with 50-year maturity, and with the beginning of maturity in 10 years.

Therefore, we can see differences in directions of activities of FAO, WFP and IFAD. The FAO is dealing with the comprehensive issues of food and agriculture; the WFP mainly focuses attention on food distribution; and IFAD mostly pays attention to agricultural development.

6.3. Organizations for Regulation in the field of Transport and Communications

To this group belong: the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the International Transport Forum (ITF); and regional industry organizations: the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC), and the European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation (EUROCONTROL). The formation of these organizations is been caused by the need of close cooperation and coordination of action to ensure accurate and flawless functioning of transport and communication that already becomes global.

6.3.1. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) founded in 1958. IMO is a specialized agency of the UN, which includes currently 172 Member States (among them – Georgia, since 1993) and 3 Associate Members [32].

The main objective of IMO is to promote international cooperation in the field of maritime transport and maritime trade, and establishing a regime of security. This objective determines following tasks: cooperation and exchange of information between governments on technical issues concerning international merchant shipping; assistance in the development and adoption of standards and regulations on maritime safety and marine navigation; prevention of pollution of seas and oceans; the abolition of discriminatory action and restrictions in international shipping.

Functions of IMO:

- development and adoption of the Convention on navigational safety and prevention of pollution of the oceans;
- development and adoption of recommendations on various issues of international shipping (freight transport; technology; the environment; search and rescue operations at sea; radio communication; staff training);

- development of technical cooperation programs between the member countries;
- discussion of topical problems of international shipping and distribution of information on latest achievements in technology and management of navigation.

In 1978, the IMO established the World Maritime Day to draw attention to the issue of safety at sea and preservation of marine biological resources. Other measures within the IMO relate to the security of containers, bulk cargo, of tankers for the transport of liquefied natural gas and other types of vessels.

Special attention Agency pays to the standards of training of crewmembers, including adoption of a special International Convention on the training of seafarers and obtaining by them Diplomas as well as on issue of watch keeping.

IMO's headquarters is located in London.

6.3.2. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) set up in 1947. It is also one of specialized institutions of the UN system. ICAO includes 192 Member States (Georgia is among them). The Agencies headquarters is located in Montreal (Canada).

The main objective of ICAO is to create conditions of security for international flights, coordination of Member States activities for flawless operation of the system of global air transport.

ICAO's tasks are following: to promote the construction of civil aircrafts and their operation; meet the needs of population in safe, regular and quick transportations by air transport; improving of air transport use efficiency through simplification the procedural formalities (customs, sanitary and immigration requirements for border crossing); promoting the flight safety.

Functions of ICAO:

- Development of international standards, guidelines and practical measures on safety, regularity, and efficiency of air transport;
- Development of rules of flights and compiling aeronautical charts;
- Management of aviation systems telecommunications (radio frequency);
- Assistance the developing countries in creation and operation of its own air transport systems;
- ensuring of flight control systems, formation of networks of meteorological stations and radio beacons, search and rescue organizations and means.

ICAO has **regional offices** in Bangkok (with sub-office in Beijing), Dakar, Cairo, Lima, Mexico City, Nairobi and Paris. They contribute to the development of civil aviation in the regions, advise the governments of the Member States on technical, legal and commercial issues of air transport, and cooperate with the national Civil Aviation Organization [33].

6.3.3. The International Transport Forum (ITF) is an inter-governmental organization within the OECD system, which acts as a "think tank" for global transport policy issues, covering all transport modes. Its roots lie in the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT), which emerged in 1953, and in 2007, when the scope and geographic reach of transport activities widened, has

transformed into the International Transport Forum. The Forum's Secretariat located at the OECD's headquarters in Paris, France. Its administrative subordination to the OECD has formed at that time when the latter was yet European regional organization. The extraordinary density of transport network in the region and heavy traffic of all modes of transport are explanations for the establishment of a special organization for transport regulation exactly in Europe.

From the 90th, ECMT starts to show an active interest in bringing the countries of Central and Eastern Europe into the European transport network, into the European "transport market". In 1994 on the island of Crete took place the second Pan-European transport Conference, which adopted declaration on promoting of such integration. The Conference defined ten Pan-European transport corridors ("Crete corridors" or «Helsinki corridors») as trade routes in Central and Eastern Europe that required major investment. One of the problems of the pan-European transport integration is adaptation of East European transport standards and regulations to the West European norms.

At present the International Transport Forum brings together 59 member countries, among them - Georgia [34].

The main ITF's **activities** concentrate around such issues: transport policy and investment in the transport sector; development of the transport infrastructure; problems of road, rail and river transport; urban transportations; road safety and road safety rules; transport and the environmental sustainability; application of new technologies in transport.

ITF organizes global dialogue for better transport, it works to facilitate the international exchange of information, to improve the capacity for decision making in member countries, to promote exchange among transport decision-makers and civil society. Its activities is underpinned by economic research, statistics collection, and policy analysis, carried out by Joint Transportation Research Centre, which maintains the International Road Traffic and Accident Database (IRTAD) - a comprehensive database of statistics related to road safety. Every year, in Leipzig (Germany) ITF organizes the Summit which brings together the ministers of transport from member countries to debate a specific, transport-related theme [34].

6.3.4. The European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC) is a regional intergovernmental organization, founded in 1955 by the ICAO and the Council of Europe to harmonize civil aviation policies and practices amongst its member states. Currently it is composed of 44 Member States (including Georgia) [35]. ECAC maintains close relations with ICAO and EUROCONTROL.

The ECAC's main objective is coordination, effective use, and safety of aviation in Europe. The existence of the Conference caused solely by density of air transport network in the region. Air traffic in Europe reached its saturation limit, creating the problem of free air routes, as well as airports, especially during peak hours. Therefore, control and coordination in the air transportation becomes increasingly urgent.

ECAC's functions are mostly advisory. Organization studies the situation with air transport, defines the problems, and makes recommendations to member countries for their solution.

In the process of developing of the main goal, ECAC carries out measures to create a single Pan-European air navigation system. This means, in particular, the adoption of common standards, unification of exploitation rules of the air transport, implementation of common technical norms, as well as creation of a single governing body of air traffic in Europe. Thus, in 1990, ECAC adopted the European Air Traffic Control Harmonization and Integration Programme (EATCHIP) to undertake the progressive harmonization and integration of Air Traffic Services throughout the ECAC area. The EATCHIP program had four main objectives: increasing air traffic safety; better (more effective) use of European airspace and airspace of respective states; better quality of air traffic services; decreasing costs of service and infrastructure maintenance.

6.3.5. The European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation (EUROCONTROL) is the civil and military intergovernmental organization, founded in 1963, which at present counts 41 Member States from across Europe. Georgia joined to EUROCONTROL in 2014. The headquarters of EUROCONTROL is located in Brussels (Belgium) with specialized offices in France, Luxembourg, and Maastricht. In is the *central* organization for coordination and planning of air traffic control for all of Europe, coordinating its activities with ECAC, NATO, European Commission [36].

The EUROCONTROL's **main objective** is to promote cooperation between member countries in achieving safety in the airspace, in the development of a uniform pan-European Air Traffic Management (ATM) system, embodied in the concept of a Single European Sky (SAS). Unlike ECAC, the EUROCONTROL not only harmonizes the activities of national civil airlines, but also coordinates them with the operations of *military aviation*. Its main objective presupposes the connection of freedom of air communication with the needs of defense. EUROCONTROL has developed a computer system, combined with the satellite navigation system, which provides flawless aeronautical data, and allows distinguishing in time the flights of civilian and military aircrafts.

A EUROCONTROL activity is financed by contributions from Member States and the payments for air navigation services. The Organization signed an agreement with member countries on the payment of special taxes for such services.

6.3.6. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) is the third oldest (after the Rhine Commission and the ITU) international organizations. The year of its creation (initially under the name “the General Postal Union”) is 1874. After the foundation of the United Nations, the UPU became a specialized agency of the UN that coordinates postal policies among member nations.

The emergence of UPU was determined by the development of global international relations, which required, respectively, global information system. The first such system became the global postal network. The **main UPU's objectives** are: coordination and facilitation of the international mail; setting the common standards, norms, rules for international mail exchanges; setting tariffs for international mailings; giving technical assistance to Member States in this field; the settlement of disputes between members of the Union. The international Standards of mailing (important prerequisites for effective functioning of the global postal network) develops special UPU's body - Standards Board.

Activities of UPU are based on the Constitution and the General Regulations, the Universal Postal Convention, the multilateral Agreements on different types of services. These agreements are binding for all member states. UPU's members form a single postal territory under the name "Universal Postal Union". This area is characterized by three principles: the spatial unity; freedom of transit; uniform tariffs. The important prerequisites for effective postal operations and functioning of the global network are international Standards, which are developed by UPU's Standards Board.

The UPU currently has 192 members (190 states and 2 joint memberships of dependent territories groups). Georgia is a member country of the UPU since 1993.

The UPU headquarters is located in Bern (Switzerland). The UPU's official language is French (English is working language, added in 1994).

In addition to the mail, UPU provides financial services (postal orders, payment of the money checks, services of savings banks). The Union to some extent controls the release of postage stamps; he adopted a kind of "Philatelic code of honor" with respect to the images on the stamps (they should not be offensive to other countries should be based on universal moral principles, etc.) [37].

6.3.7. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is one of the oldest intergovernmental organizations in the world. It was founded in 1865 at the International Telegraph Convention (initially was called the International Telegraph Union) when the development of telegraph communication has posed an urgent task of unification of means and methods of operation of the telegraph in the global context. Subsequently, radio and other means of telecommunications emerged. The Organization has received its present name – the International Telecommunication Union - in 1934. At present, ITU is the United Nations specialized agency, a member of the United Nations Development Group (since 1947). It is responsible for issues that concern information and communication technologies. The founding document of the ITU was the International Telegraph Convention (1865), which after several amendments currently has the title the Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union.

ITU since its inception was practicing the international cooperation between governments (Member States) and the private organizations. So currently ITU in addition to 193 Member States (all UN Member States, plus Vatican City), includes almost 800 private-sector entities, and among them the regulators of

information and communication technologies (ICT), tech companies, world's largest manufacturers, many leading academic institutions, research and development organizations [38]. Headquarters of ITU is located in Geneva (Switzerland).

The main objective of the ITU is ensuring the effective functioning of the telecommunications network and expansion of international cooperation in its use. ITU is the single global organization embracing all players in this field. The international telecommunications network is the largest and most sophisticated engineering feat ever created. It is dynamic and fast growing sector. Virtually every facet of modern life depends on information and communication technologies (ICTs): Internet, radio, TV, mobile phone, tablet computer, satellite services and so on. ITU is located at the very heart of the ICT sector and **manages varies aspects of the communication matters**:

- coordinates the allocation and use of global resources like radio-frequency spectrum and satellite orbital frequencies to create a reliable global communications system;
- assists in the development and coordination of worldwide technical standards and protocols for global telecommunications;
- spreads information about new communication technologies;
- organizes the technological education and training;
- provides technical assistance to developing countries to improve their telecommunication infrastructure;
- organizes major events for the world's ICT community, exhibitions and forums, bringing together representatives of government and the telecommunications and ICT industry to exchange ideas, knowledge and technology. The ITU was one of the UN agencies (along with UNESCO, UNCTAD, and UNDP) responsible for convening the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).