

## International Organizations and their Headquarters- Important

### Description

# International Organizations and their Headquarters

International organizations serve as vital platforms for countries to collaborate, share resources, and address common challenges. Whether focusing on health, trade, peace, or the environment, these organizations work tirelessly to promote cooperation and improve the quality of life across the globe. Their headquarters, often located in key cities, are hubs of diplomacy, innovation, and problem-solving that help shape the world's future.

International Organization	Headquarters	Established	Purpose
United Nations (UN)	New York City, USA	1945	Maintain international peace, security, promote human rights, foster social and economic development.
World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1948	Responsible for international public health, combat health emergencies, and advocate for universal health.
World Trade Organization (WTO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1995	Regulates international trade, negotiates agreements, resolves trade disputes.
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington D.C., USA	1944	Ensures global monetary cooperation, financial stability, and promotes economic development.
World Bank Group	Washington D.C., USA	1944	Provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries for development projects.
International Criminal Court (ICC)	The Hague, Netherlands	2002	Prosecutes individuals for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

<b>International Organization</b>	<b>Headquarters</b>	<b>Established</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
<b>North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)</b>	Brussels, Belgium	1949	Ensures collective security for member states and maintains peace in the North Atlantic region.
<b>European Union (EU)</b>	Brussels, Belgium/Strasbourg, France	1993	Political and economic union of European nations, promoting common laws, policies, and peace.
<b>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)</b>	Paris, France	1945	Promotes peace through education, science, culture, and communication.
<b>International Labour Organization (ILO)</b>	Geneva, Switzerland	1919	Promotes international labor standards, social justice, and human rights in the workplace.
<b>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</b>	New York City, USA	1946	Provides humanitarian aid to children, focusing on education, healthcare, and emergency relief.
<b>Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</b>	Paris, France	1961	Promotes economic development and well-being by coordinating policies among member states.
<b>World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)</b>	Geneva, Switzerland	1967	Protects intellectual property rights globally and promotes innovation.
<b>International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</b>	Vienna, Austria	1957	Promotes peaceful use of nuclear energy and ensures nuclear safety and security.
<b>African Union (AU)</b>	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	2001	Promotes unity, sustainable development, peace, and integration among African countries.
<b>Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)</b>	Jakarta, Indonesia	1967	Promotes political, economic cooperation and stability in Southeast Asia.

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<b>International Olympic Committee (IOC)</b>	Lausanne, Switzerland	1894	Organizes the Olympic Games and promotes sportsmanship, peace, and excellence in sports.
<b>World Wildlife Fund (WWF)</b>	Gland, Switzerland	1961	Protects vulnerable species and ecosystems, advocates for environmental conservation and sustainability.
<b>International Court of Justice (ICJ)</b>	The Hague, Netherlands	1945	The principal judicial body of the UN settles legal disputes between states according to international law.
<b>Interpol (International Criminal Police Organization)</b>	Lyon, France	1923	Facilitates international police cooperation and combats transnational crime such as terrorism and trafficking.
<b>Amnesty International</b>	London, United Kingdom	1961	Works to promote human rights globally, fights against human rights abuses, and advocates for justice.
<b>International Maritime Organization (IMO)</b>	London, United Kingdom	1948	Specializes in regulating shipping, ensuring safe, secure, and efficient shipping on clean oceans.
<b>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</b>	Rome, Italy	1945	This leads international efforts to defeat hunger, improves agriculture, forestry, and fisheries practices.
<b>International Telecommunication Union (ITU)</b>	Geneva, Switzerland	1865	Specialized agency of the UN responsible for issues related to information and communication technologies.



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<b>World Meteorological Organization (WMO)</b>	Geneva, Switzerland	1950	Coordinates global activities related to weather, climate, hydrology, and related environmental issues.
<b>Commonwealth of Nations</b>	London, United Kingdom	1949	Voluntary association of 54 independent countries working towards development, democracy, and peace.
<b>World Food Programme (WFP)</b>	Rome, Italy	1961	Provides food assistance to millions of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition globally.

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