

“全球化思维” 英语指导丛书

国际组织及机构 指南

谢艳明 主编

Guide to International Organizations



河南大学出版社
HENAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

国际组织及机构指南

第二版

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前 言

信息高速公路将人们之间的距离拉得越来越近,地球变成了一个村庄,各个国家、各个民族都是这个村庄里的一员,全球化将我们每一个人都无情地卷了进去。为了迎接这个时代的挑战,我们首先要培养“全球化思维”,用全球化的思想观念来审视这个世界,思索我们的人生。

全球化像初升的太阳,是个无可争辩、无可回避的事实。21 世纪将由全球化所主宰,就像 20 世纪被工业化所主宰一样。不同之点是:工业化革命花了 100 年时间才分出胜利者和失败者,就是所谓的工业国家和欠发达国家,而这一过程在全球化进程中只需要 20 年就足够了。世界经济论坛主席施瓦布说过:“这种新的全球化经济发展的驱动力将会使那些没有充分利用这种驱动力的人或企业受到惩罚。”

在席卷整个世界的全球化浪潮中,我们要么会从中受益,要么会受到它的惩罚。因而,我们的思维要放眼全球,认清国际形势,看看整个世界的样子,理解不同民族的风俗习惯和文化,了解高等教育的发展水平和方向。为此,我们编写了这套《“全球化思维”英语指导丛书》,试图将整个世界的结构、景点、风俗、文化和高等教育呈现给读者。丛书首批出版 4 册,分别是《国际组织及机构指南》、《世界名胜及旅游指南》、《世界名校及留学指南》和《世界文化及风俗指南》。

《国际组织及机构指南》为您介绍 40 多个世界上有重大影响的组织和机构,如联合国、世界贸易组织、世界银行、国际标准化组织、国际奥委会、国际刑警组织等等,它们在政治上、经济上、文化上、体育上和国际安全方面领导或保护着整个世界。本书介绍它们的组织形式和历史发展,给您一个了解世界的窗口。

《世界名胜及旅游指南》简要描述世界上 50 个重要城市或景点,如伦敦、巴黎、纽约、东京、新加坡等等,这些城市和地区有着美丽的风景等着您去探访。在当前经济实力越来越强大的中国,人民的生活水平有了翻天覆地的变化,出境旅游成了时尚。出国旅游,了解世界,也是培养“全球化思

维”的一种方式。而在出去之前,阅读此书,预先了解一下世界上主要城市的美景和气候,这会大大方便您的出行。

《世界名校及留学指南》简要介绍世界上 41 所一流大学,如牛津大学、剑桥大学、哈佛大学、东京大学等等。知识已成为当今世界的主角,知识改变命运。许许多多的中国青年为了寻求最前沿的科技知识,远涉重洋到国外求学。如果您已经准备好了出国留学,您一定希望多多了解您要去的那所大学,或许您想去的大学就在本书之中。

《世界文化及风俗指南》生动有趣地介绍了世界各地的文化及其风俗习惯。全球化并不意味着各个民族不同的文化就要消失,取而代之以同化了的国际文化。恰恰相反,越是民族的越是世界的,不同地区的文化将继续保存发展下去,共同构成多样化的全球文化。所以,培养“全球化思维”就离不开文化和风俗的知识。

全套丛书采取英汉对照的方式呈现在读者面前,特别强调英语词汇的学习,因而我们对生词和难词作了注解,以方便读者阅读。我们还查阅了大量资料,对文中出现的知识点作了较为详细的注释,让读者了解更多的背景知识。本丛书语言精炼,非常贴近语言的最新发展,知识性、可读性和趣味性都很强,相信它对您的全球化思维大有裨益。

编者

2005 年 3 月

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1. The United Nations

联合国

The United Nations was established on 24 October 1945 by 51 countries committed to preserving peace through international cooperation and collective security. Today, nearly every nation in the world belongs to the UN; membership totals 191 countries.

When a state wants to become a member of the United Nations, it must agree to accept the obligations^① of the UN Charter^②, an international treaty that sets out basic principles of international relations. According to the Charter, the UN has four purposes: to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights; and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.



The United Nations is not a world government and it does not make laws. It does, however, provide the means to help resolve international conflicts and formulate^③ policies on matters affecting all of us. At the UN, all the Member States—large and small, rich and poor, with differing political views and social systems—have a voice and a vote in this process.

The United Nations has six main organs. Five of them—the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship

① obligation [ˌɒblɪˈgeɪʃən] *n.* 义务, 职责

② the UN Charter 联合国宪章

③ formulate [ˈfɔːmjuleɪt] *v.* 用公式表示, 有系统地表达, 这里指“制定政策”

Council and the Secretariat—are based at UN Headquarters in New York. The sixth, the International Court of Justice, is located at The Hague in the Netherlands.

All UN Member States are represented in the General Assembly—a “parliament of nations” which meets to consider the world’s most pressing problems. Each Member State has one vote. Decisions on such key issues as international peace and security, admitting new members and the UN budget are decided by two-thirds majority. Other matters are decided by simple majority. In recent years, a special effort has been made to reach decisions through consensus^①, rather than by taking a formal vote.

At its 2001/2002 session, the Assembly is considering more than 180 different topics, including globalization^②; AIDS, conflict in Africa, protection of the environment and consolidation^③ of new democracies. The Assembly cannot force action to any state, but its recommendations^④ are an important indication of world opinion and represent the moral authority of the community of nations.

The Assembly holds its annual regular session^⑤ from September to December. When necessary, it may resume its session or hold a special or emergency session on subjects of particular concern. When the Assembly is not meeting, its work is carried out by its six main committees, other subsidiary^⑥ bodies and the UN Secretariat.

The UN Charter gives the Security Council primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. The Council may convene at any time, whenever peace is threatened. Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to carry out the Council’s decisions.

There are 15 Council members. Five of these—China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States—are permanent members. The other 10 are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. Decisions

① consensus [kən'sensəs] *n.* 一致同意, 多数人的意见

② globalization [ˌgləʊbəlaɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 全球化

③ consolidation [kən'sɒli'deɪʃən] *n.* 巩固, 加强

④ recommendation [ˌrekəmen'deɪʃən] *n.* 推荐, 介绍

⑤ session [ˈseʃən] *n.* (一届)会议; 会期

⑥ subsidiary [səb'sɪdjəri] *adj.* 辅助的, 补充的

of the Council require nine yes votes. Except in votes on procedural questions, a decision cannot be taken if there is a no vote, or veto^①, by a permanent member.

When the Council considers a threat to international peace, it first explores ways to settle the dispute peacefully. It may suggest principles for a settlement or undertake mediation^②. In the event of fighting, the Council tries to secure a ceasefire. It may send a peacekeeping mission to help the parties maintain the truce and to keep opposing forces apart.

The Council can take measures to enforce its decisions. It can impose economic sanctions^③ or order an arms embargo^④. On rare occasions, the Council has authorized Member States to use “all necessary means,” including collective military action, to see that its decisions are carried out.

The Council also makes recommendations to the General Assembly on the appointment of a new Secretary-General and on the admission of new Members to the UN.

The Economic and Social Council, under the overall authority of the General Assembly, coordinates the economic and social work of the United Nations and the UN family of organizations. As the central forum for discussing international economic and social issues and for formulating policy recommendations, the Council plays a key role in fostering international cooperation for development. It also consults with non-government organizations, thereby maintaining a vital link between the United Nations and civil society.

The Council has 54 members, elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms. It meets throughout the year and holds a major session in July, during which a special meeting of Ministers discusses major economic, social and humanitarian issues.

The Council's subsidiary bodies meet regularly and report back to it. The Commission on Human Rights, for example, monitors the observance of human rights throughout the world. Other bodies focus on such issues as social develop-

① veto [ˈvi:təu] *n.* 否决, 禁止, 否认

② mediation [ˌmi:di'eɪʃən] *n.* 仲裁, 调停, 调解

③ sanctions [ˈsæŋkʃənz] *n.* 制裁

④ embargo [emˈbɑ:gəu] *n.* 禁运

ment, the status of women, crime prevention, narcotic^① drugs and environmental protection. Five regional commissions promote economic development and cooperation in their respective regions.

The Trusteeship Council was established to provide international supervision^② for 11 Trust Territories administered by seven Member States and ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-government or independence. By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence, either as separate States or by joining neighbouring independent countries. The last to do so was the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands—Palau—which was administered by the United States and became the 185th Member State. Its work completed, the Trusteeship Council now consists of the five permanent members of the Security Council. It has amended its rules of procedure to allow it to meet as and when the occasion may require.

The International Court of Justice, also known as the World Court, is the main judicial^③ organ of the UN. Consisting of 15 judges elected jointly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Court decides disputes between countries. Participation by States in a proceeding is voluntary, but if a State agrees to participate, it is obligated to comply with the Court's decision. The Court also provides advisory^④ opinions to the General Assembly and the Security Council upon request.

The Secretariat carries out the substantive^⑤ and administrative work of the United Nations as directed by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the other organs. At its head is the Secretary General, who provides overall administrative guidance.

The Secretariat consists of departments and offices with a total staff of some 7,500, and a nearly equal number under special funding. They are drawn from some 170 countries. Duty stations include UN Headquarters in New York, as well as UN offices in Geneva, Vienna, Nairobi and other locations.

① narcotic [nɑ:'kɒtɪk] *adj.* 麻醉的, 催眠的

② supervision [ˌsju:ɪpə'vɪʒən] *n.* 监督, 管理

③ judicial [dʒu(:)'dɪʃəl] *adj.* 司法的, 法院的

④ advisory [əd'vaɪzəri] *adj.* 顾问的, 咨询的

⑤ substantive [ˈsʌbstəntɪv] *adj.* 有实质的, 大量的, 巨额的

The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and 12 other independent organizations known as “specialized agencies” are linked to the UN through co-operative agreements. These agencies, among them the World Health Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization, are autonomous bodies created by intergovernmental agreement. They have wide-ranging international responsibilities in the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields. Some of them, like the International Labour Organization and the Universal Postal Union, are older than the UN itself.

In addition, a number of UN offices, programmes and funds—such as the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Development Programme and the UN Children’s Fund—work to improve the economic and social condition of people around the world. They report to the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council.

All these organizations have their own governing bodies, budgets and secretariats. Together with the United Nations, they are known as the UN family, or the UN System. Together, they provide technical assistance and other forms of practical help in virtually all economic and social areas.

【参考译文】

1945年10月24日,51个国家组建了联合国,它们承诺通过国际合作维护和平和保护集体安全。今天,世界上几乎每一个国家都属于联合国,使其成员国总数达到191个。

当一个国家想加入联合国时,它必须同意接受《联合国宪章》中的责任和义务,该宪章是制定国际关系基本原则的国际公约。按照宪章规定,联合国具有四项功能:维护国际和平和安全;友好发展国与国的关系;在解决国际问题和促进对人权的尊重方面加强合作;充当协调国家冲突的中心。

联合国不是一个世界政府,也不制定法律。然而,它确实为帮助解决国际争端提供方略,并就影响我们所有人的问题形成政策。在联合国内,所有成员国,无论大小、贫富,持不同政治观点和社会制度的,在这一过程中都有发表意见权和选举权。

联合国有六个主要机构,其中有五个设在纽约联合国总部,它们是联合国大会、安全理事会、经济及社会理事会、托管理事会和秘书处;第六个机构——即国际法庭——位于荷兰的海牙。

所有的成员国在联合国大会里都有代表席位,大会成了“国家间的议会”,就世界上最紧迫的问题进行磋商。每个成员国都有一张选举票。就国际和平与安全、接纳新成员和联合国预算等关键事务做出决定时须获得三分之二多数票才得以通过,其他事务只需获得简单多数票。近年来,人们付出了特别的努力以便通过一致同意而做出决议,而不需通过正式投票。

在 2001/2002 年度,大会考虑了超过 180 个不同的主题,包括全球化、艾滋病、非洲冲突、环境保护和巩固新民主国家。大会不能对任何国家强制采取行动,但是它的建议是形成世界舆论的重要导向,代表国际社会的道德权威。

联合国大会每年 9 月到 12 月召开例会,在必要的时候,它会延长会议或就特殊问题召开特别紧急会议。在非会议期间,它的工作由 6 个主要委员会、其他辅助机构和联合国秘书处承担。

《联合国宪章》赋予安全理事会维护世界和平和安全的主要职责。理事会在和平受到威胁时随时召开会议。在《宪章》下,所有的成员国都有责任执行理事会的决定。

安理会有 15 个成员国,其中 5 个为常任理事国,它们是中国、法国、俄罗斯联邦、英国和美国,其他 10 个成员国由联合国大会选举出来,每两年一任。安理会做出决定时需 9 张赞成票,除了就程序问题投票以外,只要有一个常任理事国投反对票或否决票,就不能做出任何决定。

当安理会在考虑国际和平受到威胁的问题时,它首先要寻求和平方式解决争端。它可以建议解决问题的原则或进行调停。如果发生战争,安理会要尽力寻求停火。它可以派遣维和使团帮助开战双方保持休战,将对立力量隔开。

安理会可以采取的措施来执行它的决定,它可以强制施行经济制裁或武器禁运。在极少情况下,安理会授权成员国采取“所有必要措施”——包括集体军事行动——来保证它的决定得到执行。

安理会也可以向联合国大会建议任命新的秘书长的人选以及联合国接纳新的成员国的问题。

联合国经济及社会理事会在联合国大会的总体权力下协调联合国和联合国各个组织这个大家庭里的经济和社会工作。作为讨论国际经济和社会事务以及制定政策建议的中心论坛,理事会在谋求国际发展合作中起着关键作用。它还征询非政府组织的意见,从而在联合国和民间组织之间起着关键的纽带作用。

理事会有 54 个成员国,由联合国大会选举产生,每三年一任。它全年都可以开会,7 月份召开主要例会,其间还会召开特别部长会议讨论主要的经济、社会和人权事务。

理事会的辅助机构定期开会,并向理事会汇报会议情况。例如,人权委员会监督世界范围的人权状况,其他机构关注诸如社会发展、妇女地位、预防犯罪、麻醉毒品和环境保护之类的事务。五个区域委员会促进各自地区的经济发展和合作。

建立托管理事会是为了向 7 个成员国所管辖的 11 个托管领土提供国际监督,并保证采取足够的措施来让托管领土准备自治和独立。到 1994 年为止,所有的托管领土要么作为独立国家要么加入邻国而获得了自治和独立。最后一个获得独立的是由美国管辖的太平洋岛国——帕劳国,它成了联合国第 185 个成员国。托管理事会现在由安理会 5 个常任理事国组成,它的使命已经完成了,它已经修改了议事规则以适应新形式所需。

国际法庭也称作世界法庭,是联合国的主要司法机构。它由联合国大会和安理会共同选举的 15 个法官构成,裁决国家间的争端。国家参与诉讼都是自愿的,但是,如果某个国家同意参加,它就有义务遵照法庭的裁定。在需要的时候,法庭也向联合国大会及安理会提供咨询意见。

秘书处处在联合国大会、安理会和其他机构的指导下执行联合国的实质性的和行政性的工作。它的首脑是秘书长,负责全面的行政指导工作。

秘书处由多个部门和办公室组成,职工人数达 7500 之多,并有几乎相同多的人在特别基金会里工作,他们是从 170 多个国家选派过来的,工作地点包括纽约的联合国总部以及联合国位于日内瓦、维也纳、内罗毕和其他地方的办事处。

国际货币基金、世界银行以及其他 12 个称作“专门机构”的独立组织通过合作协定与联合国相联系。这些机构,其中包括世界卫生组织和国际民航组织,都是通过政府间协议组建的自治实体,它们在经济、社会、文化、教育、卫生和相关领域中具有广泛的国际职责,其中一些组织,如:国际劳工组织和万国邮政联盟,比联合国的历史还长。

另外,许多联合国办公室、计划署和基金会——如联合国难民高级专员办公室、联合国发展署和联合国儿童基金会——致力于改善全世界人民的经济和社会条件。它们向联合国大会或经济及社会理事会汇报工作。

所有这些组织都有自己的理事会、预算委员会和秘书处。它们和联合国一道被称作联合国大家庭或联合国体系。他们在几乎所有的经济和社会

领域中共同提供技术帮助和其他形式的实际帮助。

2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

联合国教科文组织



As early as 1942, in wartime, the governments of the European countries, which were confronting Nazi Germany and its allies met in the United Kingdom for the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education (CAME). The Second World War was far from over, yet those countries were looking for ways and means to reconstruct their systems of education once peace was restored. Very quickly, the project gained momentum^① and soon took on a universal note. New governments, including that of the United States, decided to join in.

Upon the proposal of CAME, a United Nations Conference for the establishment of an educational and cultural organization (ECO/CONF) was convened^② in London from 1 to 16 November 1945. Scarcely had the war ended when the conference opened. It gathered together the representatives of forty-four countries. Spurred on by France and the United Kingdom, two countries that had known great hardship during the conflict, the delegates decided to create an organization that would embody^③ a genuine culture of peace. In their eyes, the new organization must establish the intellectual and moral solidarity^④ of mankind and, in so doing, prevent the outbreak of another world war.

At the end of the conference, thirty-seven countries made the birth of the

① momentum [məu'mentəm] *n.* 动力, 要素

② convene [kən'vein] *v.* 召集, 集合

③ embody [im'bɒdi] *v.* 使具体化, 体现

④ solidarity [səli'dærɪti] *n.* 团结一致, 休戚相关