

	Origins	Principal Organs	Decision Making	Dispute Resolution	Secretariat	Committees	Staffing	Budget
Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)	The SCO was established in June 2001 by China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to enhance regional security and combat terrorism, separatism, and extremism. In July 2005 India, Pakistan, and Iran joined as observers.	Council of Heads of State, Council of Heads of Government, Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, meetings of heads of other ministries/agencies (defense, economy, etc.), Council of National Coordinators, secretariat, and regional counterterrorism center.	Consensus. SCO bodies take decisions as long as no state objects. Only exception is for a decision on whether a member should be expelled, where the decision rule is consensus except the vote of the member concerned.	Disputes are settled by consultations between members.	Secretary general and three deputy secretaries (political, economic, administrative/legal). Secretary general rotates every three years.	N/A	Staff of 30.	\$2,160,000 (2004)
Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)	The GCC was established in May 1981 by Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, UAE, and Saudi Arabia to confront their security challenges, including the threat posed by the Iran-Iraq war, in a collective manner. Today, the GCC is committed to enhancing ties among members in many fields, such as economics, trade, tourism, and science.	The Supreme Council, the Consultative Commission, the Commission for the Settlement of Disputes, the Ministerial Council (ministers of foreign affairs), and the secretariat.	Unanimous approval required for substantive matters, two-thirds for procedural matters.	If a dispute is not resolved by either the Supreme Council or the Ministerial Council, the Supreme Council may establish, on an ad hoc basis, a Commission for the Settlement of Disputes. The commission will submit its recommendations and opinions to the Supreme Council.	The secretariat consists of a secretary general, three assistant secretaries, the head of the GCC mission in Brussels, directors general and other staff. The secretariat has administrative units for political, economic, military, environmental, and legal affairs.	Ministerial committees composed of representative ministers from member countries. Examples include the Financial and Economic Cooperation Committee, Cooperative Commerce Committee, the Security Cooperation Committee, and the Committee of Planning and Development.	Staff of approximately 400 within the GCC Secretariat	\$52,000,000 (2006)
Group of Eight (G8)	The G8 consists of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the U.K., the U.S., and Russia. Leaders from the G8 meet annually to discuss key economic, political, and security issues. In 1976, Canada started meeting with the group, and Russia began to participate in 1998.	Meetings of heads of government, ministerial (finance, foreign affairs, etc.) meetings, task forces, working groups, pre-summit preparatory meetings attended by representatives ("sherpas") of each of the leaders of the G8.	Decision making at the summit is by consensus.	N/A	None	Numerous issue-specific working groups and task forces. Examples include the G8 Renewable Energy Task Force, the Task Force for Financial Action, and the Senior Group on Weapons of Mass Destruction.	N/A	The cost of the 2005 G8 summit in Scotland was \$154,800,00 (non-security costs = \$23,200,000, security costs = \$131.6 million)
The Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL)	OPANAL was established by the Treaty of Tlatelolco to ensure that the obligations of the treaty (i.e., ensuring the absence of nuclear weapons in Latin America) are met. All 33 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean have signed and ratified the treaty, which entered into force in April 1969.	The General Conference (biennial sessions involving all members), the Council of OPANAL (composed of five rotating members), and the secretariat.	In the General Conference, decisions on nuclear oversight, budget, and other important decisions require two-thirds majority of voting members. Decisions on other subjects require a simple majority. Decisions in the Council are taken by a simple majority of those members present and voting.	As stipulated in Article 25 of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, unless the parties to a dispute agree on other measures, unresolved disputes pertaining to the interpretation and implementation of the treaty are sent to the ICJ.	The secretariat consists of the secretary general and his/her staff.	Good Offices Committee, Committee on Contributions, Administrative, and Budgetary Matters, and the Ad-Hoc Working Group.	Staff of 5 in the secretariat.	\$324,000 (2006)
Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC)	ABACC was established in July 1991 by Argentina and Brazil under an agreement by both countries to restrict themselves exclusively to the peaceful use of nuclear energy. ABACC is responsible for administering and applying the Common System of Accounting and Control, a full-scope safeguards system applied to all nuclear activities and materials in both countries.	The ABACC Commission and the secretariat. The ABACC Commission has four representatives, two each from Argentina and Brazil.	Decisions of the Commission may only be taken by the unanimous vote of its members.	Disputes are sent to a panel composed of five arbitrators. Argentina, Brazil and ABACC choose two, and the IAEA chooses two others. The four arbitrators choose a fifth, who becomes the chairman. If the parties fail to choose four arbitrators, or if the four fail to agree on a fifth, the ICJ is asked to appoint the necessary members. Decisions require the concurrence of three arbitrators.	The secretariat consists of a secretary and a deputy secretary, a staff of eight other technical officers, two administrative officers, eight support staff and eighty-six inspectors.	Ad-Hoc Advisory Group, Joint Committee (ABACC/IAEA) of the Quadripartite Agreement, Technical Subcommittee of the Quadripartite Committee, Permanent Group for Coordination of the Agreement between the ABACC and the U.S. Department of Energy. ABACC also cooperates with EURATOM, as well as with France, South Korea, Japan, and the U.K.	Staff of 110.	\$3,050,000 (2005)
ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)	The ARF was established in 1994 by ASEAN to intensify the dialogue in political and security issues among states in Asia. Its membership includes twenty-four states, including the EU, the U.S., and Canada, with the remaining Asian states.	ARF foreign ministers' meetings, led by the chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, who is the ARF chair. There is also an annual ARF security policy conference.	Decision making at the ARF foreign ministers' meeting is by consensus.	N/A	ARF Unit within ASEAN Secretariat.	ARF senior officials' meeting and ARF Intercessional Support Group meetings on confidence-building measures.	Staff of 3 at the ARF Unit: the head of the ARF Unit, and two staff members.	The budget of the ARF is approximately \$500,000 per year.
World Bank Consultative Group (on Indonesia)	The Consultative Group on Indonesia was formed in 1989 to coordinate assistance to Indonesia. It now includes nineteen donor countries and thirteen international organizations that meet annually.	Annual meeting between donors and applicant country. Donors include both individual countries and multilateral agencies. Meetings may be held more than once per year if the applicant country is facing serious difficulties.	A consultative group provides a forum where donors can coordinate their lending, where they can voice the concerns that they want the applicant country to address, and where they can monitor the progress made by the applicant country. The decision of whether and how much to lend is made by each individual donor within the consultative group, and not by the group as an institution.	N/A	The World Bank has traditionally chaired the Consultative Group for Indonesia (CGI). The December 2003 meeting was chaired by the World Bank's vice president for East Asia and the Pacific region. The January 2005 meeting was chaired by Indonesia, specifically by the coordinating minister for economic affairs.	On the day before the CGI meeting, various working groups hold breakout sessions on their respective topics. Before the January 2005 meeting, there were working group sessions on decentralization, health and education, security and development, poverty, aid effectiveness, forestry and environment, and justice/legal reform and anti-corruption.	Approximately 25 World Bank staff members was required to organize the 2004 CGI meeting.	The administrative cost for organizing the 2004 CGI meeting was approximately \$25,000.
The Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)	The governments of Japan, ROK, and the U.S. signed the agreement on the establishment of KEDO on March 9, 1995, with the objective of resolving the DPRK nuclear issue, as referred to in the Agreed Framework between the U.S. and North Korea, signed in Geneva on October 21, 1994.	KEDO's headquarters in New York consist of nationals from Japan, the ROK, the U.S., and the EU. These four members constitute its executive board, which meets periodically as requested by the board's chairman (executive director) or any member of the board.	Decisions are made by a consensus of the representatives serving on the executive board or, if a consensus is not achievable, by a majority vote.	In the event of a dispute concerning the value of an in-kind contribution, the executive board reviews the matter and renders a decision.	The executive director and two deputy executive directors manage seven divisions within the secretariat.	Seven divisions operate under the secretariat: financing and heavy fuel oil (HFO), general affairs, legal affairs, nuclear safety and quality assurance, policy and DPRK affairs, project operations, and public and external promotion and support.	KEDO's staff consisted of 38 professional and support staff members at the end of 2004.	Revenue: \$74,171,065 (2004) Expense: \$79,776,378 (2004)

**Outline of Selected Multilateral or Regional Organizations to Promote Discussion Regarding their Applicability for Northeast Asia
(Programs for Coordinating Submarine Dismantlement in Russia)**

as of January 2006 | Prepared by the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis

	Origins	Principal Organs	Decision Making	Dispute Resolution	Secretariat	Committees	Staffing	Budget
The Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership (NDEP)	The NDEP was created in 2001 by the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Investment Bank (EIB), Nordic Investment Bank (NIB), and the World Bank Group to address environmental problems in northwest Russia. The EBRD was given the role of managing donor-funded nuclear safety projects via the NDEP Support Fund, which has two "windows," one for non-nuclear environmental projects and the other for nuclear safety.	The Assembly of Contributors, the Steering Group (made up of representatives from the European Commission, the Russian Federation, and the IFIs operating in northwest Russia), and the Nuclear Operating Committee. The Assembly of Contributors, which holds a regular annual meeting, is the ultimate governing body of the fund.	The decisions of the Assembly of Contributors on grant financing are adopted by consensus.	Disputes are ultimately handled by the Assembly of Contributors and are settled by unanimous decisions. (NDEP has had no disputes so far and it does not expect any to arise in the future)	The EBRD, as the manager of the fund, prepares the meetings of the Assembly of Contributors and serves as secretariat of such meetings and of the Nuclear Operating Committee.	The Nuclear Operating Committee is composed of the representatives of the countries and organizations contributing to the NDEP Support Fund. The committee identifies, proposes, and prioritizes projects in the nuclear window and assists during project implementation. It also has indicated its interest in serving as an overall coordinator, not just of projects it sponsors, but of projects conducted in the region by other parties.	Approximately four EBRD staff members are fully engaged with the management of the fund.	By December 2004, contributions to the Fund reached €196,700,000 of which €148,700,000 is allocated for the nuclear window. EBRD receives a management fee of about 2 percent of contributions.
IAEA Contact Experts Group for International Radioactive Waste Projects in the Russian Federation (CEG)	The CEG was established in April 1996 under the auspices of the IAEA to assist waste management projects in the Russian Federation. The CEG members include Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden, the UK, the U.S., the EU, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, and the International Science and Technology Center; Japan and the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation are observers.	Plenary CEG meeting (attended by representatives of the thirteen members, who can be accompanied by alternates and experts), working groups, and the secretariat. The plenary CEG meeting, which is held at least once a year, is chaired by one of the representatives and is elected for a two-year period by the full members of the CEG.	Decisions of the CEG are primarily be made by consensus. If this is not possible, a two-thirds majority of the representatives present will be required.	None. (Most decisions have been made unanimously.)	The CEG secretariat is located in the IAEA headquarters and operated by the IAEA with financial support from the CEG member countries. The secretariat assists the chairman in preparing for the meetings, drafting minutes of the meetings, and circulating information among CEG representatives.	The CEG may establish ad hoc working groups for specific tasks and duration within the agreed Terms of Reference. At the sixteenth CEG meeting in April 2003, a working group on informational support related to the Russian Program on Comprehensive Dismantling of Nuclear Submarines was established by the CEG.	The CEG secretariat in the IAEA consists of an executive secretary (P-5 UN grade) and a part-time (half-day) secretary.	Annual budget of the secretariat is about \$200,000. The cost of the meeting could be \$30,000-\$50,000 depending on the country, location, and arrangements.
Multilateral Nuclear Environmental Program in the Russian Federation (MNEPR)	The MNEPR Framework Agreement was signed in May 2003 by Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden, the UK, and the U.S. to facilitate cooperation in the area of safety of spent fuel and radioactive waste management in the Russian Federation. The MNEPR agreement addresses the critical legal questions of site access, tax redemption, and liability issues.	The MNEPR Committee and working groups.	Decisions and recommendations of the MNEPR Committee are made by consensus.	Any disagreement between two or more parties concerning the interpretation of the agreement or its implementation is resolved through consultations. Consultations take place not later than three months after one of the parties submits such a request in writing to the other party or parties.	N/A	The MNEPR Committee is composed of one authorized government representative of each of the parties. The committee focuses on legal issues, such as ratification of the MNEPR agreement and the adoption of legal and regulatory statutes needed for the effective implementation of the agreement. It may establish ad hoc working groups as required for the functioning of the committee.	N/A	As of May 2003, \$144,000,000 had been allocated for the reconstruction and improvement of radioactive waste storage sites on the Kola peninsula.
Arctic Military Environmental Cooperation (AMEC) Program	The AMEC program was established between the defense ministries of Norway, Russia, and the U.S., in September 1996 with the objective of addressing military-related environmental problems in the arctic region, in particular Russian nuclear submarine decommissioning. AMEC was expanded in June 2003 when it was joined by the UK Ministry of Defense.	AMEC principals' meeting, the steering group (which is co-chaired by a senior representative from each country, plus up to three special advisors), technical experts working groups, project teams, and individual national program offices.	Each country shares equally in the decision-making process throughout the duration of the project. The decision to accept a new member must be unanimous.	Disagreements as to the interpretation or implementation of the declaration are resolved by consultation between the parties and are not referred to a third party. Disagreements that cannot be reconciled by the steering group are referred to the principals' meeting for resolution.	Each country in the AMEC Program established a national program office headed by a national program director. The national program office provides a point of contact(s) within each country for the programmatic, financial, technical, contractual, and administrative functions of the AMEC Program.	The technical experts working group, which is selected by the steering group, provides advice on projects and evaluates proposals for new projects. A project team is composed of individuals who provide the management functions necessary for successful project execution. Each project team includes project officers from all member countries.	The U.S. AMEC program office is staffed by a full-time director (who is also a steering group co-chair), his/her assistant, and approximately 10 volunteer project officers.	In FY2004, DOD invested \$2,500,000 million in the AMEC Program. In FY2006, the AMEC program's request to the U.S. was \$1,400,000, with partner countries expected to add \$6,000,000.
Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction	The G8 leaders established the Global Partnership in June 2002. They agreed to support specific cooperation, initially in Russia, to address nonproliferation, disarmament, counterterrorism, and nuclear safety issues. In the last three years, Australia, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Korea, Sweden, and Switzerland have also become members of the Global Partnership.	The Senior Officials Group (GPSOG) and the expert-level Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG). The chair of the GPSOG is a high-level official from the country currently acting as G8 president (James Wright of Canada in 2002, Salome Zourabichvili of France in 2003, John Bolton of the U.S. in 2004). The GPWG is responsible for expert-level implementation of the initiative under the guidance of the GPSOG.	N/A	N/A	None	The GPWG meets regularly and is attended by officials from all partnership countries. It has focused its discussions on resolving differences surrounding the Global Partnership implementation guidelines, such as liability issues and translating financial commitments into concrete projects. The GPWG has also become the forum to meet with non-G8 countries about participating in the Global Partnership as donors or recipients.	N/A	G-8 leaders pledged to raise up to \$20 billion over ten years. The U.S. pledged to contribute half of the \$20 billion target.