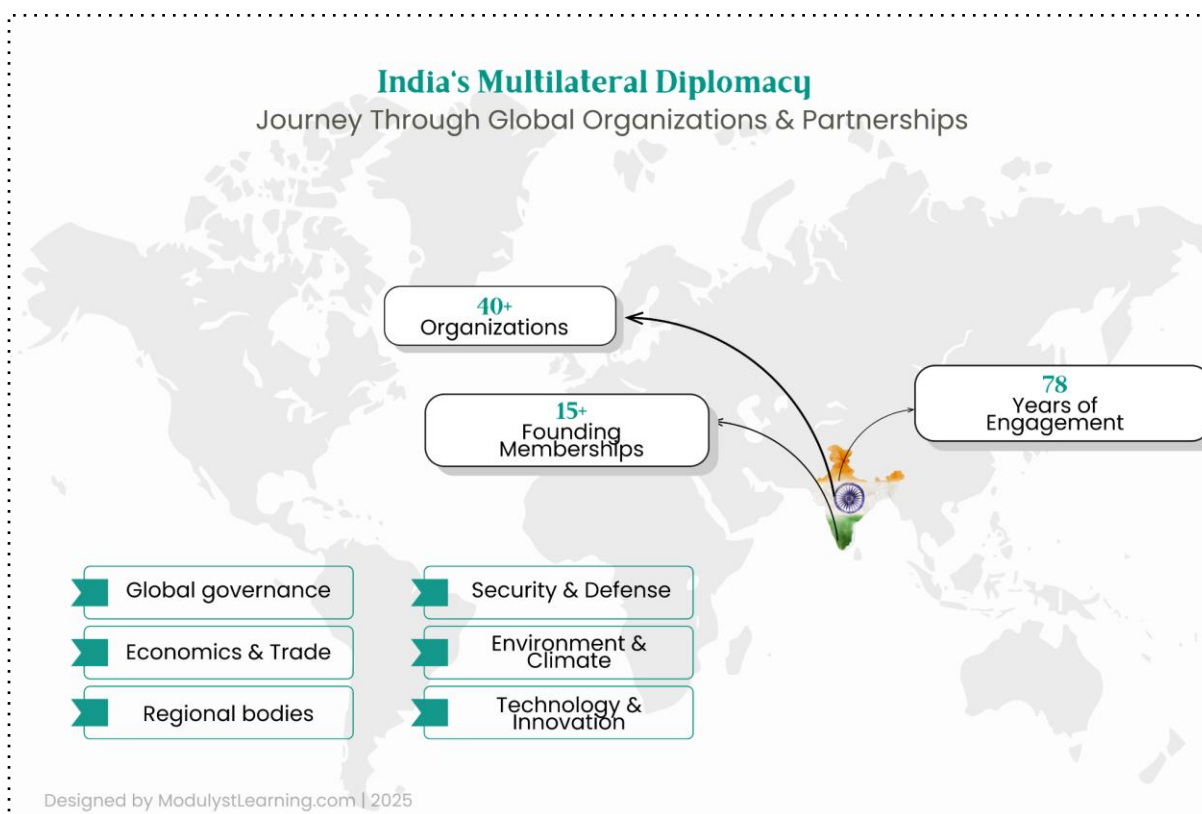


LIST OF MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS OF WHICH INDIA IS A PART, THE YEAR OF JOINING, AND INDIA'S ROLE OR SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN EACH BODY



1. The first organization was the **United Nations (UN)**, which India joined in 1945. India's role includes being a founding member, actively participating in peacekeeping missions, advocating for UN reforms, and supporting the SDGs. India aspires to secure a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.
2. The second organization is **the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**. India became a member in 1946 and has numerous World Heritage Sites.
3. The **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)** has been collaborating with India since 1947, actively supporting programs in child health, nutrition, and education.
4. The **World Health Organization (WHO)** was established in 1948. India has actively contributed to global health initiatives, particularly through vaccine diplomacy during the COVID-19 pandemic.

5. The **International Labour Organisation (ILO)** was established in 1919, with India as a founding member. India actively contributes to setting labor standards and safeguarding worker rights.
6. **Food and Agriculture Organization**, 1948. An Indian was involved in food security and agricultural innovation.
7. **The World Bank Group**, established in 1944, considers India a major borrower and stakeholder. India benefits from projects supported by IBRD, IDA, and IFC.
8. The **International Monetary Fund**, established in 1945, includes India as a founding member and actively participates in macroeconomic policy coordination.
9. India has been a founding member of the **World Trade Organisation (WTO)** since 1995, following GATT. It has been vocal regarding agriculture subsidies and TRIPS waiver issues.
10. According to the **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**, India collaborated on peaceful nuclear energy and supported non-proliferation in 1957.
11. The **International Telecommunication Union (ITU)** notes that India has actively participated in global digital governance and telecommunications standards since 1952.
12. **South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)**, 1985. India is a founding member of regional cooperation in South Asia, although it has been stalled by India–Pakistan tensions.
13. The **Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)**, established in 1997, includes India as a founding member. It serves as a strategic alternative to SAARC, with India leading efforts in connectivity and security initiatives.
14. **Shanghai Cooperation Organisation**. India became a full member in 2017. India plays a significant role in counter-terrorism, connectivity, and Eurasian diplomacy.
15. India joined the **Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)** in 2016. India is a founding member of this institution and holds the second-largest share of the membership.

16. The **ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)**, established in 1996, includes India as a dialogue partner. India actively participates in regional security initiatives in East and Southeast Asia.
17. The **Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)**, 1997, is a founding member that promotes maritime cooperation, security, and the blue economy.
18. **Group of Twenty**. India is a founding member of the United Nations (member since its inception). India hosted the G20 Summit in 2023, advocating for the Global South, inclusive development, and crypto regulation.
19. **BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa)**: India, a founding member, joined in 2010. The group serves as a platform for promoting a multipolar world order. It is also associated with the New Development Bank.
20. The **New Development Bank (NDB)**, established in 2015 as a founding member, promotes infrastructure financing. India has hosted several NDB events.
21. Since 2007, India has held observer status with the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**. It collaborates with the OECD on tax collection, policy reforms, and economic surveys.
22. **World Customs Organisation**, 1971. India contributes to customs modernization and trade facilitation.
23. India joined the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** in 1992. Since then, India has actively participated in climate negotiations, submitted updated NDCs, and promoted the LiFE movement.
24. **The Paris Agreement of 2016** saw India ratify the deal, pledging to achieve net zero emissions by 2070 and playing a significant role in climate diplomacy.
25. The **International Solar Alliance (ISA)**, established in 2015, includes India as a founding and leading member, alongside France, and promotes the use of solar energy worldwide.
26. The **Global Environment Facility (GEF)**, established in 1991, provides funding to India for biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and related initiatives.
27. The **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, established in 1994, hosted COP-11 in Hyderabad, India, focusing on biodiversity conservation efforts.
28. India joined **Interpol** in 1956 and collaborates with the organization on international criminal investigations.

29. India joined the **Financial Action Task Force** as an observer in 2006 and became a full member in 2010. It helps combat money laundering and terrorist financing.
30. India joined the **Wassenaar Agreement** in 2017, which promotes export controls on dual-use goods and technologies.
31. India became a member of the **Australia Group** in 2018 to promote the non-proliferation of chemical and biological weapons.
32. India joined the **Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)** in 2016, thereby supporting the non-proliferation of missile technology. This membership enhanced India's capabilities in strategic exports.
33. India reinstated its membership in the **QUAD, also known as the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue**, in 2017. It engages in strategic dialogue with the US, Japan, and Australia on Indo-Pacific security and technology.
34. India became a member of the **Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (2020)** and is a founding member. It also hosts the GPAI Centre of Excellence.
35. India became a member of the **International Science Council** via the National Science Academy in 1920. It advocates for research collaboration and open science.
36. India became a member of the **World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)** in 1975. It also hosts WIPO's Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs).
37. The **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)**, established in 1969, highlights India's contributions to global biodiversity and conservation efforts.
38. India joined the **International Maritime Organisation** in 1959 and is involved in maritime safety and pollution control efforts.
39. The **World Tourism Organization**, India joined in 1953. India promotes heritage tourism and sustainability.
40. India became a member of the **International Civil Aviation Organization** in 1947 and actively participates in aviation safety and the development of global civil aviation regulations.
41. India is actively involved in **South-South Cooperation**, demonstrating leadership through initiatives such as ITEC, grants, lines of credit, and capacity-building programs.

42. The **Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)**, launched by India at the 2019 UN Climate Summit, advocates for resilient infrastructure.
43. India joined the **Voice of the Global South Summit** in 2023. India hosted a virtual summit that brought together more than 125 countries from the Global South.
44. India is an active member of numerous multilateral organisations that span global governance, the economy, climate, and security. It often plays a leadership role, particularly in shaping a multipolar and inclusive world order.

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