IGOs and NGOs

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Definitions

- **Nonstate (or Transnational) Actors**: Actors whose membership and activities cut across state boundaries, of which there are…

- **Intergovernmental Organization (IGO)**: a transnational organization to which STATES are members

- **Nongovernmental Organization (NGO)**: a transnational organization to which private individuals and/or groups are members
Growth in IGOs & NGOs

The diagrams show the growth in the number of States, IGOs, and NGOs over time. The left diagram illustrates the growth from 1900 to 2005, while the right diagram focuses on the period from 1956 to 2005.
### Types of IGOs

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<td><strong>Interregional, regional, subregional</strong></td>
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United Nations

- **San Francisco Charter (1945)** with 51 original members
- Replacement for failed **League of Nations** (1919)
- **COLLECTIVE SECURITY**: a principle that a group of states will agree in advance jointly to punish states that breach international peace.
- Key divisions in UN
  - East-West (during Cold War)
  - North-South (Rich v. Poor Countries)
United Nations Structure

- General Assembly
  - One nation, one vote
- Security Council
  - Permanent Members (France, China, Russia, UK and US) with veto power
  - 10 rotating members
- Secretary General
  (Ban Kee Moon)
Economic IGOs

- **World Trade Organization (WTO)**
  - Started as General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); WTO created in 1993
  - Forum for negotiating free trade agreements

- **World Bank**
  - Formally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
  - Provides loans for long-term development projects

- **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**
  - Provides loans for short-term economic crises
  - Conditions and critics
European Union

- Political and Economic Problems of Postwar Europe
  - European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)
  - SUPRANATIONALISM: creating institutions above the nation-state that are motivated by common rather than state-specific goals.

- Treaty of Rome (1957) – European Economic Community (EEC, later EC)

- Became EU with Treaty of European Union (or Maastricht Treaty, 1992)
European Union Institutions

- European Council
  - Meeting of the Heads of Government every 6 months
  - President Herman Van Rompuy (Belgium)

- Council of the EU (formerly Council of Ministers)
  - “Legislature” of EU with Multiple Councils
  - President of the Council (Country [Spain])

- European Commission
  - College of Commissioners
  - Commission President (José Manuel Barroso)

- European Parliament
  - Directly elected
  - Not quite a true legislature

New Kids on the Block – Van Rompuy and Ashton
Future of the EU

- Enlargement
- Single Currency
- Institutional Reform
  - EU Constitution and Lisbon Treaty
  - IGO or ‘United States of Europe’?
Nongovernmental Organizations

- Transnational Interest Groups
  - Red Cross, Amnesty International, WWF
- Religious Movements
  - Catholic Church
- Ethnic Groups
  - Kurds, Chechens, Kosovars, Tamils
- Terrorist Organizations
  - al-Qaeda, Hamas, IRA, Shining Path

Ayman al-Zawahiri does some transnational acting
Multinational Corporations

- **MNC**: Companies with significant production operations in two or more countries
  - Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
  - Direction of FDI (‘Triad’)
- Important because of:
  - Economic Strength
  - Location of Control (Global North)
  - Ability to Locate in Different States
- MNCs and ‘Cultural Imperialism’