



A Multipolar World

- United States dominant military and political power
- China and European Union are potential challengers
- Multipolar distributions of power can lead to war
- Rise of unilateralism; Bush Doctrine





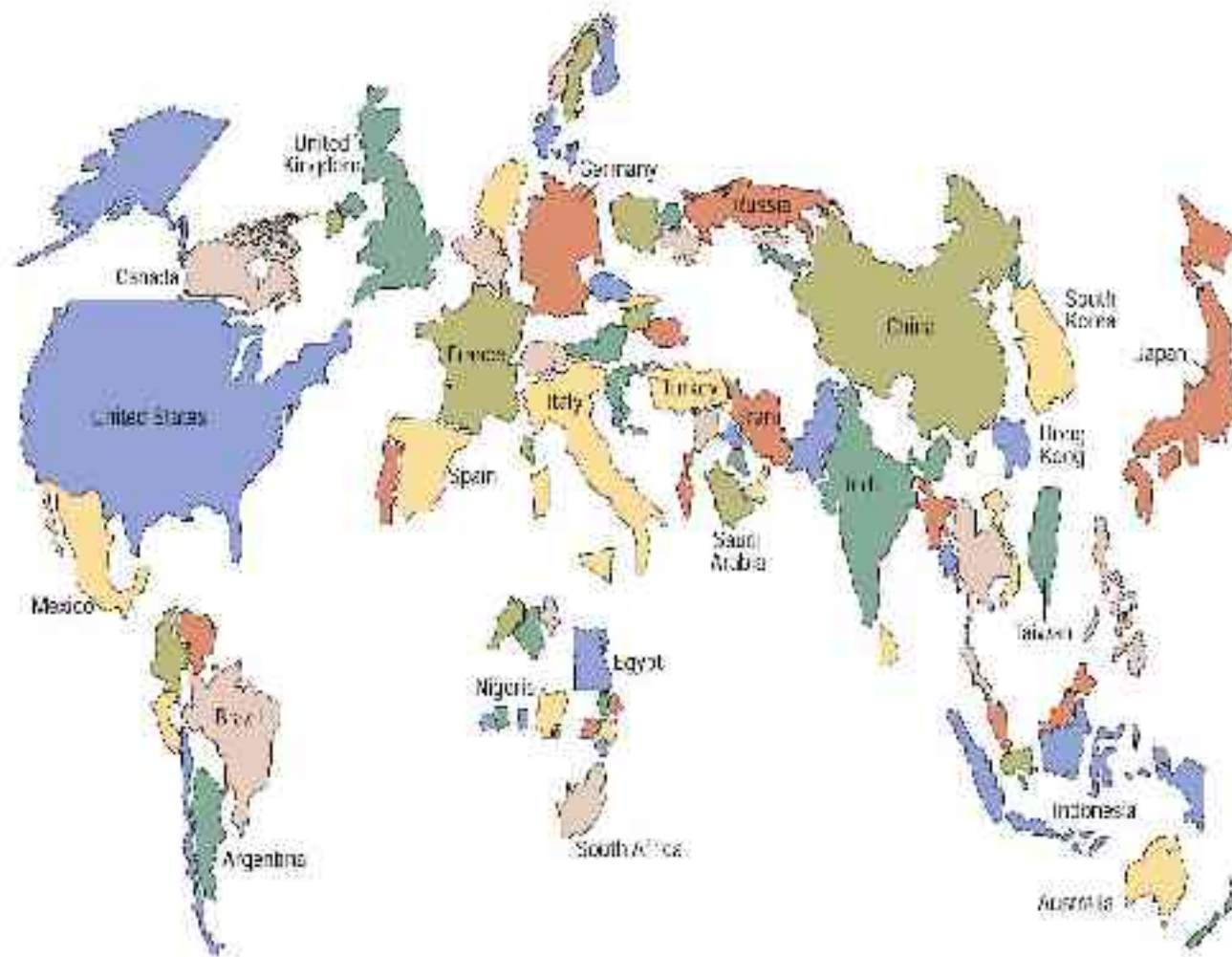
A Multipolar World

- United States dominant military and political power
- China and European Union are potential challengers
- Multipolar distributions of power can lead to war
- Rise of unilateralism; **Bush Doctrine:**
 - 'We must build and maintain our defenses beyond challenge.' --National Security Strategy of the United States, October 2002





Emerging Centers of Power in the 21st Century Global Hierarchy





Nonstate Actors in International Politics

- IGOs
- NGOs





Nonstate Actors in International Politics

- IGOs
 - United Nations
 - UN affiliated organizations
 - European Union
 - Regional organizations
- NGOs





Nonstate Actors in International Politics

- IGOs
- NGOs
 - Nationalist organizations
 - Religious movements
 - Terrorists
 - Multinational corporations
 - Civil Society





Nonstate Actors in International Politics

- IGOs: intergovernmental organizations; members are states; have authority from state governments to make decisions regarding particular problems
- NGOs: nongovernmental organizations; members are private individuals or groups who focus on specific aspects of the global agenda





A Classification of IGOs

Geographic Scope of Membership	<i>Range of Stated Purpose</i>	
	Multiple Purposes	Single Purpose
Global	United Nations World Trade Organization UNESCO Organization of the Islamic Conference	World Health Organization International Labor Organization International Monetary Fund Universal Postal Union
Interregional, regional, subregional	European Union Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Organization of American States Organization of African Unity League of Arab States Association of Southeast Asian Nations	European Space Agency Nordic Council North Atlantic Treaty Organization International Olive Oil Council International North Pacific Coffee Organization African Groundnut Council





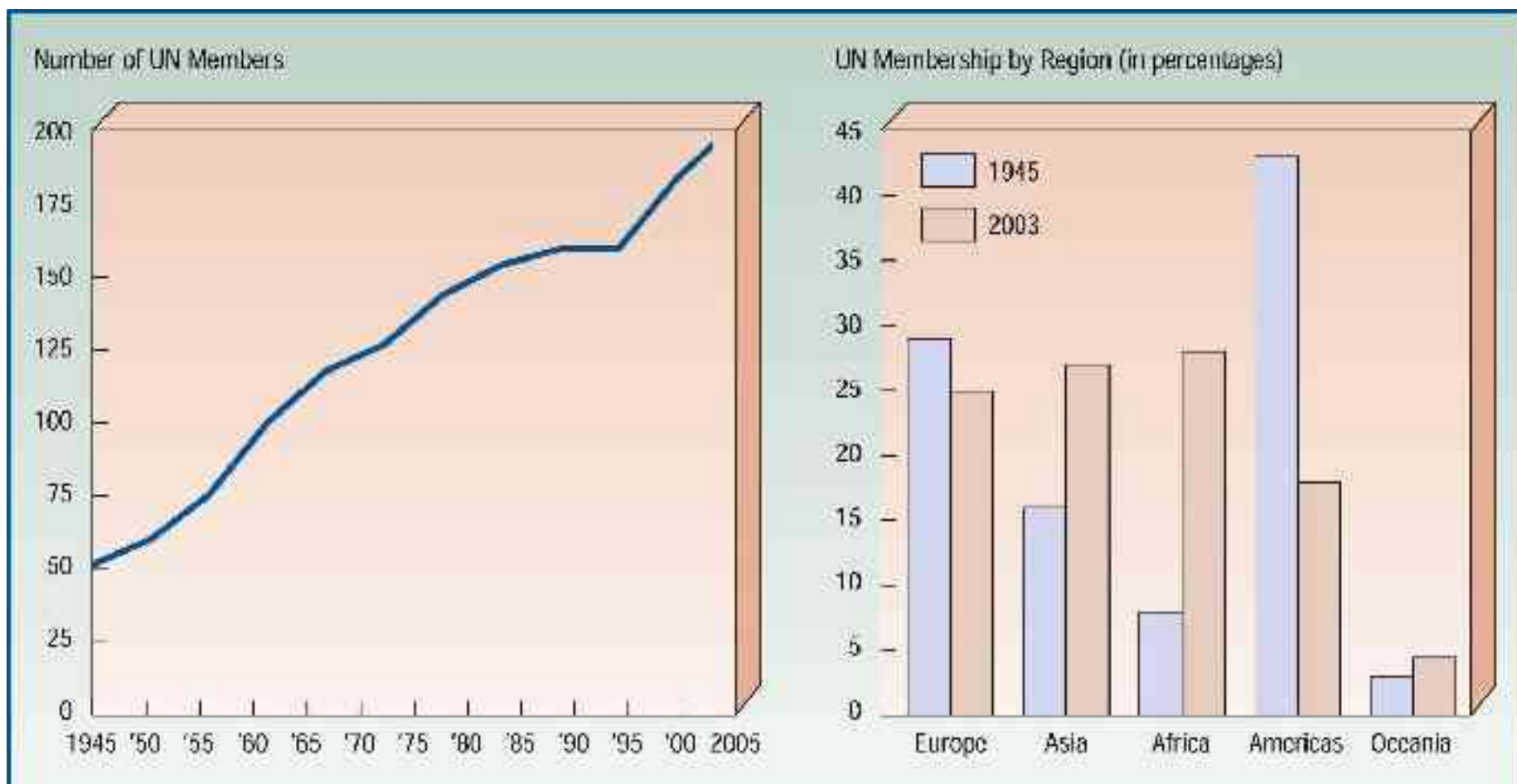
The United Nations

- founded in 1945; successor to League of Nations
- maintain international peace and security
- promote peaceful relations between states
- promote cooperation for solving international problems
- encourage human rights and freedoms





Changing Membership in the UN





Principal Organs of the UN

- General Assembly





Principal Organs of the UN

- General Assembly
- Security Council





Principal Organs of the UN

- General Assembly
- Security Council
- Secretariat





Principal Organs of the UN

- General Assembly
- Security Council
- Secretariat
- International Court of Justice





Principal Organs of the UN

- General Assembly
- Security Council
- Secretariat
- International Court of Justice
- Economic and Social Council





Principal Organs of the UN

- General Assembly
- Security Council
- Secretariat
- International Court of Justice
- Economic and Social Council
- Trusteeship Council





Aspects of the UN

- Veto power in Security Council





Aspects of the UN

- Veto power in Security Council
- Five permanent members:
 - China
 - France
 - Russia
 - United Kingdom
 - United States





Aspects of the UN

- Veto power in Security Council
- General Assembly dominated by the Global South





Aspects of the UN

- Veto power in Security Council
- General Assembly dominated by the Global South
- controversy over size and nature of UN budget





Aspects of the UN

- Veto power in Security Council
- General Assembly dominated by the Global South
- controversy over size and nature of UN budget
- controversy over dues amounts





Aspects of the UN

- Veto power in Security Council
- General Assembly dominated by the Global South
- controversy over size and nature of UN budget
- controversy over dues amounts
- controversy over inefficiency of UN bureaucracies





Aspects of the UN

- Veto power in Security Council
- General Assembly dominated by the Global South
- controversy over size and nature of UN budget
- controversy over dues amounts
- controversy over inefficiency of UN bureaucracies





UN Affiliated Organizations

- World Trade Organization
- World Bank
- International Monetary Fund
- International Atomic Energy Agency





World Trade Organization (WTO)

- successor to GATT (1947)
- promotes stable international economic order and smooth international trade
- formal decision-making powers over trade disputes
- decreases state sovereignty
- dominated by major powers





World Bank

- created at 1944 Bretton Woods conference
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- Private & governmental loans to developing countries
- upholds international economic system
- promotes economic/political development and environmental sustainability
- dominated by major powers





International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- 1944 Bretton Woods; now a UN agency
- stabilizes international monetary exchange rates
- lender of last resort; balance of payments problems
- dominated by wealthier states: weighted voting
- tension with Global South





International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

- Promotes international cooperation on nuclear issues
- Assists member states in peaceful use of nuclear energy
- Develops nuclear safety standards
- Verifies compliance with Non-Proliferation Treaty

