

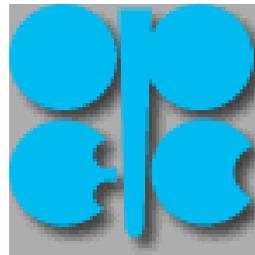
# Transnational Bodies



- Governmental, NGOs, Corporate Cartels, Citizen Groups



Database



# European Union

- Representing 450 million people in 25 countries and an economy of more than \$9 trillion by 2004.
- No common political governance plan or economic policy.
- Luxembourg per capita GDP of \$43,000; Lithuania per capita GDP of \$3,200.

## THE NEW SHAPE OF EUROPE

As the European Union expands east, the economic and demographic profile of the club will change dramatically



Portugal, Spain, France, Ireland, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Austria, Italy, Greece. Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Lithuania, Latvia Estonia, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta join EU in 2004.



- The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.  
([www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)) ([Website sample](#))
- Anti-globalist protesters contend the WTO's trade treaties benefit big corporations and rich countries at the expense of the environment and workers.

## **FACT FILE**

**Location:** Geneva, Switzerland

**Established:** 1 January 1995

**Membership:** 144 countries (as of 1 January 2002)

**Budget:** 154 million Swiss francs for 2003 (~\$107 million)

**Secretariat staff:** 550

### **Functions:**

- Administering WTO trade agreements
- Forum for trade negotiations
- Handling trade disputes
- Monitoring national trade policies
- Technical assistance and training for developing countries

# World Economic Forum

- Executives from 1,000 top companies worldwide attend annual meeting since 1977.
- \$25,000 annual dues plus \$6,000 per attendant.
- Of 2,500 participants, 25% from developing countries, 40 religious leaders, 40 union reps, 200 experts, 450 journalists.
- "... the world's richest C.E.O.'s collaborate with the world's most powerful politicians to set the global economic agenda." - Students for Global Justice



# Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

- The OECD groups 30 member countries sharing a commitment to democratic government and the market economy. With active relationships with some 70 other countries, NGOs and civil society, it has a global reach. Best known for its publications and its statistics, its work covers economic and social issues from macroeconomics, to trade, education, development and science and innovation.

- [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)
- [OECD Homepage](#)



## **Members:**

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Communities, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

# NAFTA

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- North American Free Trade Agreement, signed in 1992, effectively creating a free-trade bloc among the three largest countries of North America: United States, Canada, and Mexico.
- Provisions: gradual reduction of tariffs, customs duties, and other trade barriers between the three members, with some tariffs being removed immediately and others over periods of as long as 15 years.
- International tribunals handles disputes between investors and foreign governments, leading to national laws being revoked, justice systems questioned and environmental regulations challenged. (NYT)





# ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION

- APEC was established in 1989 in response to the growing interdependence among Asia-Pacific economies.
- APEC has become the primary regional vehicle for promoting open trade and practical economic cooperation, advancing Asia-Pacific economic dynamism and sense of community.
- The GDP for APEC economies for 2001 was \$19.2 trillion with 47.5% of global trade.

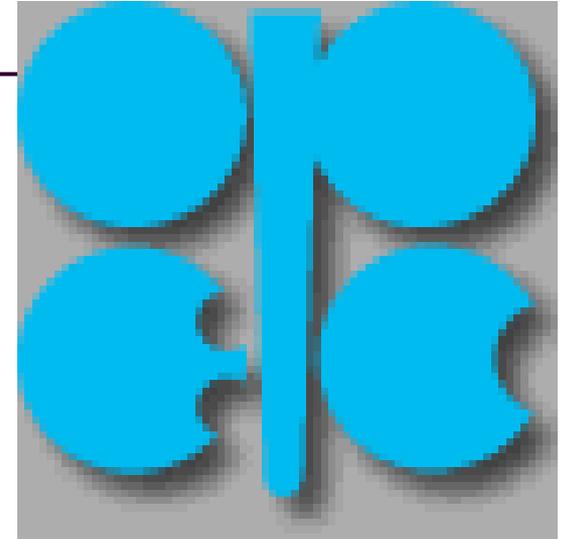


**21 Members: Australia, Brunei, Darussalam, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, USA, Vietnam**

# Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

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- An international organization of eleven developing countries which are heavily reliant on oil revenues as their main source of income.
- OPEC's eleven members collectively supply about 40 per cent of the world's oil output, and possess more than three-quarters of the world's total proven crude oil reserves.



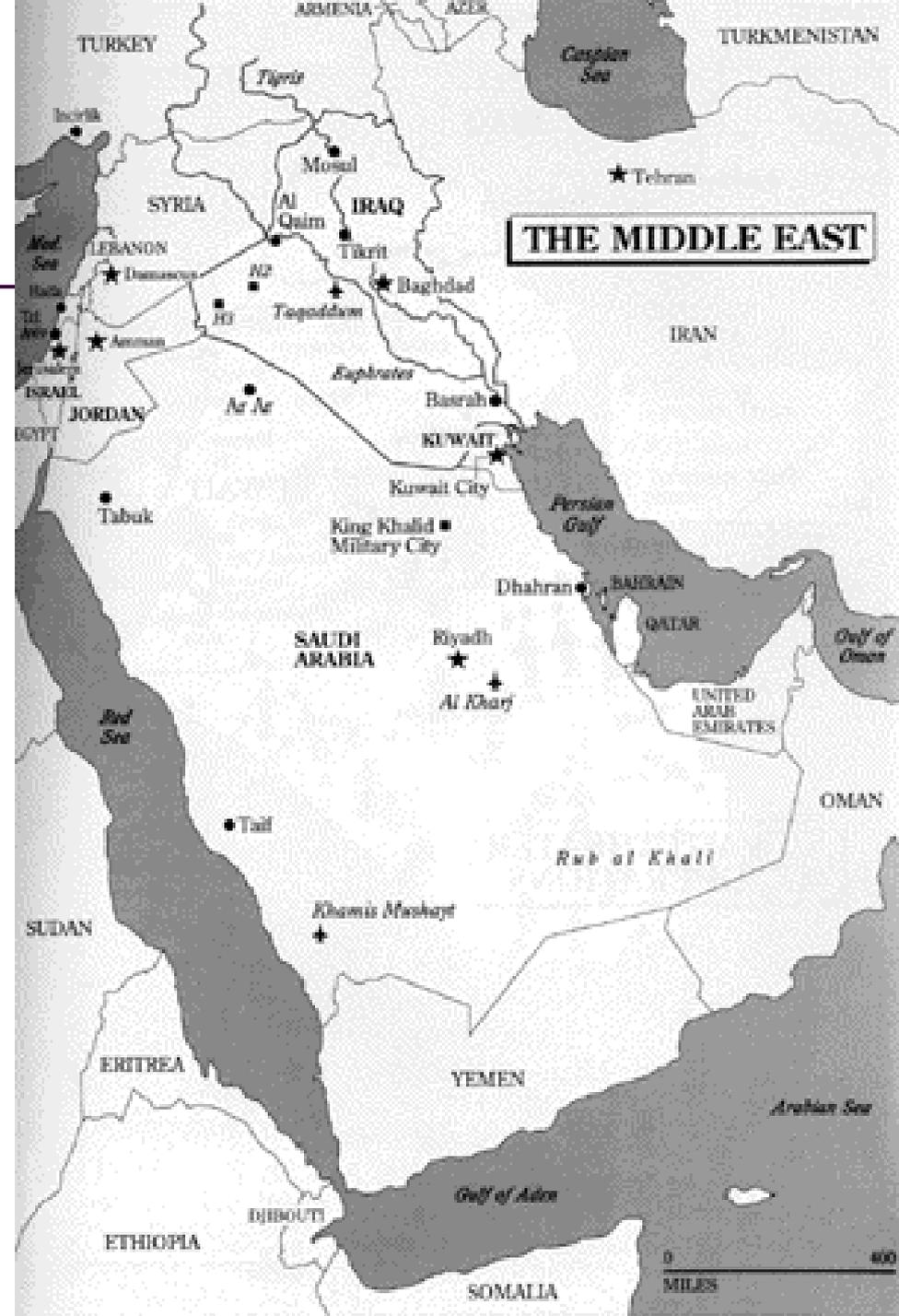
**Current Members:**  
Algeria, Indonesia, Iran,  
Iraq, Kuwait, Libya,  
Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi  
Arabia, the United Arab  
Emirates and  
Venezuela.

[www.opec.org](http://www.opec.org)

# OPEC's Future

- Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration forecasts that in 2025 the majority — 51 percent — of world oil production would come from OPEC, 2/3 of that from the Persian Gulf.

(New York Times, 12/26/02)



# Organization of American States (OAS)

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- Formed in 1948 by 21 original members.
- Based in Washington, D.C.
- Aims to strengthen democracy, advance human rights, promote peace and security, expand trade and tackle complex problems caused by poverty, drugs and corruption.



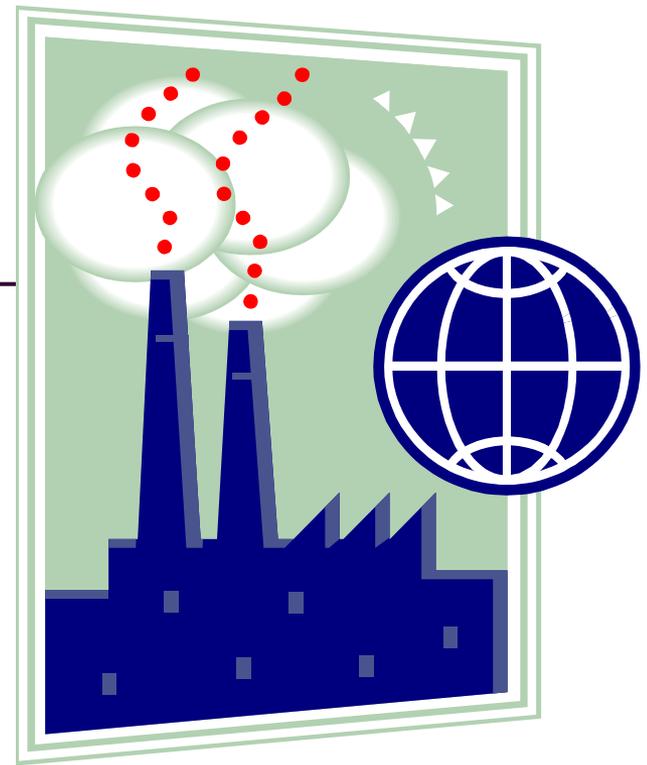
**Founding Members:**  
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela

**Later Arrivals:** Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago (1967); Jamaica (1969); Grenada (1975); Suriname (1977); Dominica, Saint Lucia (1979); Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (1981); The Bahamas (1982); St. Kitts and Nevis (1984); Canada (1990); Belize, Guyana (1991).

# Group of Seven / G8

- Group of world's leading industrialized nations established in 1975 to review economic issues
- G7 became G8 + Russia in 1991
- “This increasingly peculiar club spends nearly \$750 million on staging a meeting between eight middle-aged men, the most important of whom show up for only a few hours, the rest of whom sign a few banal communiqués and go home.”

Anne Applebaum, *Slate*, 7/25/00



**Current Members:**  
Germany, France,  
Italy, Britain, the  
United States,  
Japan, Canada, and  
Russia

# United Nations

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- “Internal conflicts stemming from religious, ethnic, economic or political disputes will remain at current levels or even increase in number through 2015. The United Nations and regional organizations will be called upon to manage such conflicts.”  
(CIA Global Trends 2015)
- In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter.

■ [UN Homepage](#)

■ [www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

# UN Purpose & Means

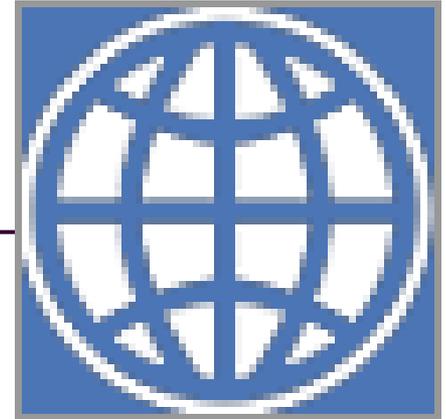
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- Maintain international peace and security; develop friendly relations among nations; cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems; promote respect for human rights and freedoms; be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these ends.
- Budget for 2000-2001 was \$2.5 billion. The main source of funds is the contributions of Member States, assessed on a scale approved by the General Assembly.
- Countries are also assessed for the costs of peacekeeping operations, which stood at around \$2 billion in 2000.

# World Bank / International Monetary Fund

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- Sisters WB & IMF formed in 1944.
- The World Bank is owned by more than 184 member countries.
- The Bank provided \$19.5 billion in loans to client countries in fiscal year 2002, and works in more than 100 developing economies for infrastructure, health, education, etc.
- “If a country gets in trouble by borrowing too much from ... the World Bank, then it qualifies for an IMF loan.” (PJ O’Rourke)
- The I.M.F. sends teams of economists, with billions in loans, to rescue countries facing financial crises.

# Brazil

- Population of 170-million, half of that living in abject poverty.
- Latin American dictatorships replaced with free market forces late in 20<sup>th</sup> century aided by WB & IMF.
- Increases in productivity and wealth without changes in wealth distribution.
- Democratic choice may turn against free-market forces and towards socialist leadership.



# Brazil Turns Left

BRASÍLIA, Jan. 1, 2003 — Latin America's largest nation embarked on an ambitious political and social experiment, as Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, leader of the left-wing Workers Party, was inaugurated as president of Brazil, promising "a new style of government" and a crusade against hunger, injustice and corruption.

"The time has come to tread a new path," Mr. da Silva declared, arguing that Brazil's progress had been stalled by what he called the "economic, social and moral impasse" of a system based on self-interest.

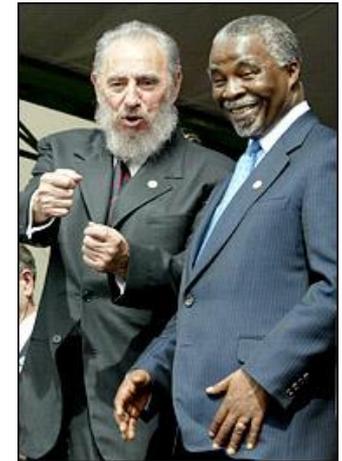
- [A Leftist Takes Over in Brazil and Pledges a 'New Path'](#)  
(NYT 1/2/03)



Jubilant supporters of 'working class' president



Brazil's new president,  
Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva



President Fidel Castro of Cuba  
at inauguration

# Foreign Aid

- UN calls for .7% of GDP
- As percentage of GDP, USA ranks at bottom (~.1%)
- \$13.6-billion of US aid; 27% to military support; plus 22% to “security aid.”

DAC = Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, to which all major aid donors belong.

<http://www.newint.org/issue285/facts.html>

1996



# Sample Donor Agencies/Organizations

- Australian Agency for International Development (AusAid)
- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- British Know-How Fund
- Catholic Relief Service (CRS)
- Church World Service (CWS)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Department for International Development - United Kingdom
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

