

Organisation	Membership and Functions	Strengths	Weaknesses
The UN	<p>Is made up of 193 member states. To protect peace, and to promote global co-operation through itself as a platform.</p>	<p>Strengths over NATO: It holds a clearer purpose and broader mandate.</p>	<p>Weaknesses over NATO: It lacks enforcement and the threats of hard power.</p>
The UNSC <i>United Nations Security Council</i>	<p>Has 5 permanent members: the UK, USA, France, Russia and China. These make up the 'P5'. Has 10 non-permanent members, which take turns to sit on the Security Council.</p>	<p>Has lots of soft power, due to its status within the UN. Also has <u>lots of coercive power</u>; e.g. can enforce ICJ rulings. The P5 contains states from both East and West, an contain a variety of types of state. The other rotating members of the SC do a better job at representing states globally.</p>	<p>The P5 are all wealthy and powerful states, and do little to represent all states globally. One veto from any state in the P5 can kill a resolution. If this was not the case, then the UN could have done more to block Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014.</p>
The UNGA <i>United Nations General Assembly</i>	<p>The Assembly meets annually. Legislation and resolutions require a 2/3 supermajority to become adopted. Focuses on peace, security and budgetary matters. The Assembly President has a one-year term.</p>	<p>Unlike the UNSC, the General Assembly is made up of a vast multitude of representatives, doing a much better job of representing nations globally. Some Resolutions succeed in bringing material change: Resolution 67/19 in 2012 recognised Palestine's rights and returned land to it from Israel, despite vocal opposition from Hillary Clinton, showing the General Assembly is capable of acting independently from the USA. Has responsibility, e.g. supervises ECOSOC's funding of programmes. Shows status of UNGA.</p>	<p>Many Resolutions will fail to bring change. This was true in 2014 when Russia annexed Crimea, despite the UN's intentions of supporting the "territorial integrity of Ukraine". <i>[GA Resolution 68/262, 2012]</i> The GA are secondary to the SC; they lack the coercive power held by the Security Council.</p>
UN Secretary General	<p>Detailed by the UN Charter (1945) as "chief administration officer". Seen as part</p>	<p>Wields lots of soft power. He is a figure who can speak with</p>	<p>Very limited in coercive power. Can be largely ignored,</p>

	of the UN's 'executive branch'.	clear authority. Can be ambitious and drive an agenda.	particularly if facing a challenging political climate.
The ICJ <i>International Court of Justice</i>	The UN's 'judicial branch', based in the Hague, Netherlands. Bench of 15 Justices, elected every 9 years by the GA. Primarily deals with land+population disputes.	Its rulings can be enforced by the Security Council. Nations are legally bound to follow the rulings.	Rulings are often ignored, and are rarely enforced by the UN. States must consent to the Court's jurisdiction.
The WHO <i>World Health Organisation</i>	Is a NGO, working with other NGOs. It is a UN branch responsible for dealing with international responses to public health issues.	Due to broad nature of 'public health issues', the WHO has a large mandate. Instead of only facilitating discussion between states, it is proactive: it finds solutions and enacts them itself. Largely respected internationally.	UN/WHO progress has shown that global governance is slower than national governance, leading to complaints of inefficiency (e.g. Madrid Consultation). Its credibility has been questioned after accusations of "China-centricity" in its response to the COVID-19 outbreak. Has been criticised for being too reactive.
ECOSOC <i>The Economic and Social Council</i>	A key organ of the UN. Responsible for economic security and development across member states. It is comprised of 54 member states. Specialised agencies of ECOSOC include the IMF, UNESCO and the World Bank, which are more autonomous and incredibly influential.	ECOSOC is proactive, it carries out many projects to help with growth and development. Has been reformed: originally consisted of representatives from 18 countries, but after reforms in 1964 and 1974 there are now 54 representatives.	It is politically imbalanced: four of the five P5 states (all but China) have been continuously re-elected to sit on the ECOSOC given that they provide most of their budget.
NATO <i>The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation</i>	Founded in 1949, membership consisting of Western democracies. Original purpose was to provide military alliance against Soviet Communism. "Spearhead Force" is an example of an	The existence of an expansionist anti-Western superpower such as China gives NATO valid reason to exist. It is still active today: <u>adaptation measures</u> are those which make long-term improvements to NATO's	Its current purpose has been questioned since the end of the Cold War, given that Soviet Communism can no longer spread. Is criticised for over-dominance of

	<p>adaptation measure.</p> <p>Is an alliance that focuses more on state security than the UN.</p>	<p>world strength, using both hard and soft power. <u>Assurance measures</u> are contributed to by all 28 allies; they increase military action in Eastern Europe to counter Russian expansionism. Is a use of hard power. Main purpose is deterrence of enemies and assurance to allied populations.</p>	<p>Western powers (particularly the USA). Competing national interests make it difficult for NATO to be united in collective security interests.</p>
<p>The IMF <i>The International Monetary Fund</i></p>	<p>Founded post-WW2. Has strong links to UN, but it is an autonomous organisation. Is run by staff from 148 countries. IMF has 189 member states. Provides 0% interest loans. The IMF is only advisory – states do not have to follow it.</p> <p>Originally, the IMF's purposes had a greater involvement in managing exchange rates, but in 1971 this was collapsed after Nixon severed the fixed link between the dollar and the value of gold (this move reflected American interests to have greater control over their currency).</p> <p>USA biggest contributor in quota system, at around a 16% proportion of the IMF.</p>	<p><u>Functions:</u> Has three main functions: surveillance, capacity development and supporting weak economies. <u>Surveillance:</u> typically, the IMF visits 188 member states annually, then reports are issued evaluating state's economic situation. <i>Capacity development:</i> developing financial systems of less developed states, e.g. since 1996, the IMF has spent years reforming the Nepalese banking system.</p>	<p>SAPs have been a huge source of controversy for the IMF. When a developing state receives a loan from the IMF, it may be subject to conditions such as reforming their economy based on a Western neoliberal model. This has led to accusations that the IMF is a proponent of American capitalist imperialism. SAPs can also infringe on state sovereignty.</p> <p>IMF requires payment from member states. These 'quotas' broadly reflect wealth + power of member states. Because states' voting power in the IMF is weighted according to their financial contributions, some see the IMF as undemocratic and inherently beneficial to the wealthier (Western) states.</p>
<p>The World Bank</p>	<p>The World Bank is another organisation that issues development grants. Unlike</p>	<p>Not issuing funds means that the World Bank can escape accusations</p>	<p>Evidence for failure of World Bank: - Through 10 years (2005-15) WB-</p>

	<p>the IMF, it issues no such conditions onto states when issuing these funds.</p>	<p>of neoliberal imperialism which the IMF has suffered from.</p> <p>It has helped to massively reduce poverty. It was vital in achieving MDG1 (halving the global poverty rate).</p>	<p>funded projects have displaced 3.4 million people (physically or economically)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ethiopian authorities have used WB funds to violently carry out mass evictions - WB and its lending branch (the IFC) financed governments that have been accused of HR violations, including murder and torture.
<p>The WTO <i>The World Trade Organisation</i></p>	<p>The WTO delivers stability to the world economy through dispute settlement.</p> <p>Despite some elements of the WTO resembling a judiciary, it is preferred that states settle disputes by themselves instead of seeking arbitration from the WTO.</p> <p>Doha Round of negotiations started in 2001 and is currently ongoing: focussed on development of developing countries, but blocked by US+EU who wanted to maintain the status quo.</p>	<p>Under GATT procedure, agreements were less likely to be reached and maintained. <u>Uruguay Round</u> agreements improved from existing GATT procedure. It introduced more structured processes, set out a timetable plan to be followed when settling disputes (urgent cases can be accelerated). Also, it is virtually impossible for a state to block a ruling.</p>	<p>The WTO faced criticism for not protecting the environment more (would be difficult to change, given that its neoliberal stance means it is often pro-deregulation).</p> <p>The WTO does little to counter China's supposed violations of free trade practices. An increasingly anti-China USA threatens the political stability of the WHO, however the USA still wins more cases than China does on US-China trade disputes.</p>
<p>The ICC <i>The International Criminal Court</i></p>	<p>The ICC was established by the UNSC in 2002 after growing concerns in the 1990s regarding what could be done to better protect HR.</p> <p>The ICC hears cases on the topics of states' aggression, crimes against humanity and war crimes.</p> <p>As of 2017, 9/10 ICC cases involved African countries.</p>	<p>The Court has been responsive to criticisms – it has invited scholars to debate issues on internet forums.</p> <p>The ICC has the authority to convict Heads of State, showing strong authority. The ICC has successfully convicted the former Heads of State in Cambodia and Sierra Leone.</p>	<p>ICC has only made convictions against African states, leading to an appearance of bias against developing states. Consequently, in October 2016, Burundi and South Africa wrote to the UN Secretary-General to inform him of their withdrawal from the ICC.</p>