

How do superpowers influence international decision making?

<u>Name</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Impacts/Criticisms</u>
United Nations (UN)	To prevent war and try and resolve international disputes. They also have a wide range of specialty agencies to deal with matters such as health, refugees, natural disasters, etc.	193 member states, with South Sudan the most recent to join	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relies on member countries for the military - There are too many members in order to make meaningful agreements everyone is happy with
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)	An intergovernmental organisation created in 1945 to promote international cooperation. Created following World War Two in order to prevent another such conflict.	The alliance consists of 28 independent member countries including the USA, UK, France, Germany and Canada.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not all countries meet the 2% of GDP on military expenditure requirement in order to be a member - Does not enable free trade as the regulations are made in their own interests
G8	A forum for the worlds richest countries. It emerged in 1973 following the oil crisis and members meet to discuss topics such as health, law enforcement, social development, energy, justice, terrorism and the environment.	France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, USA and Canada are all members with Russia being added in 1997.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not all of these countries are as wealthy as they were when the joined so perhaps now wouldn't have the right to be there - It was 'created by power, for power.'
Davos Group	Top business leaders, intellectuals, national political leaders and journalists meet to discuss the most pressing issues including health and the environment.	1000 member companies, with the typical company have move the \$5 billion in turnover.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The group is very elitist with members being invited only to join
International Monetary Fund	An organisation formed in order to stabilise exchange rates and facilitate the means for development to occur.	189 members currently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They were created by the rich for the rich. For example developed countries don't fully open up their markets for developing countries, keeping them in a state of underdevelopment - They are too powerful as they can force governments to change laws in countries



