

CHAPTER 12: International Organizations and Transnational Actors

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- Which actor consists of at least three nation-states?
 - Non-government organizations
 - Red Cross
 - International governmental organizations
 - Transnational organizations
- The primary difference between an international governmental organization and a non-governmental organization is
 - the geographic region in which they are located
 - whether states or private actors are members
 - the global reach of the organization
 - the focus of their work
- Which of the following organizations is a non-governmental organization?
 - Amnesty International
 - European Union
 - United Nations
 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- The primary objective of the United Nations is to
 - solve global environmental problems
 - protect the world's children
 - promote peace and development
 - solve the crisis in the Middle East
- The primary principle of the United Nations highlights the importance of
 - global peace
 - economic development
 - non-governmental organizations
 - state sovereignty
- The voting framework for the General Assembly of the United Nations is based on
 - the veto power of the great powers
 - one state/one vote
 - the economic share of the world's regions
 - the victorious countries following World War II
- Which part of the United Nations has as its main purpose the creation of a forum for debate on global issues and to express international consensus?
 - General Assembly
 - Security Council
 - International Court of Justice
 - Food and Agricultural Organization
- The current Secretary-General of the United Nations is
 - Kofi Annan
 - Jimmy Carter
 - Ban Ki-moon
 - Nelson Mandela

9. Which United National component is the only one which permits its members to have veto power?
 - a. General Assembly
 - b. Security Council
 - c. Secretariat of the UN
 - d. International Court of Justice

10. The primary purpose of the Security Council is to
 - a. prevent conflict in the world by performing deterrent, peacekeeping, and negotiating functions
 - b. distribute wealth from the rich to the poor countries
 - c. protect the interests of the most industrialized countries of the world
 - d. create and sustain a large though ineffective UN bureaucracy

11. Second generation peacekeeping has as its objectives all of the following but one.
 - a. Offering humanitarian relief
 - b. Running elections
 - c. Protecting civilians
 - d. Remaining neutral in the conflict

12. UNICEF, IAEA, and WHO are examples of
 - a. non-governmental organizations associated with the UN
 - b. specialized agencies of the UN
 - c. organizations established by the European Union
 - d. agencies under the management of the US Department of State

13. The original institution which led to the formation of the European Union was the
 - a. United Nations
 - b. NATO
 - c. World Bank
 - d. European Coal and Steel Community

14. What is the name of the concept used in the formation of the European Union that focused on how each step would build an interest in collaboration which would lead to demands for further steps?
 - a. Spillover
 - b. incrementalism
 - c. evolutionary
 - d. rationality

15. The primary objective of the European Union is to
 - a. offset the power and wealth of the United States
 - b. promote peace by binding countries together economically
 - c. be the first step towards a world government
 - d. create a European military to fight global terrorism

16. The evolution of the European Union focused on two processes.
 - a. Financial and political
 - b. Military and financial
 - c. Widening and deepening
 - d. Global and regional

17. Which agreement sought to harmonize domestic legislation across the member states?
 - a. Maastricht Treaty
 - b. Single European Act
 - c. Treaty of Rome
 - d. European Constitution

18. The 1992 Maastricht Treaty stated as its goal the
 - a. establishment of a single currency
 - b. maintenance of distinct foreign policy positions of all member states
 - c. writing of a new constitution
 - d. provision of separate tariff and non-tariff barriers between countries

19. In order for the states of the European Union to have a single currency, they also had to agree to a single
 - a. foreign policy
 - b. social welfare policy
 - c. monetary policy
 - d. defense policy

20. Europe's single currency, the Euro, has to some extent
 - a. failed as a common currency
 - b. decreased its value relative to the dollar
 - c. not been sought after by other investors and businesses
 - d. displaced the dollar as the standard currency for international transactions

21. Which of the following countries has not adopted the Euro?
 - a. France
 - b. Italy
 - c. Britain
 - d. Germany

22. The executive branch of the European Union is known as the
 - a. Council of Ministers
 - b. European Commission
 - c. European Parliament
 - d. European Court of Justice

23. Members of the European Parliament are
 - a. selected by the European Commission
 - b. chosen by each European government
 - c. elected directly by the citizens
 - d. selected by representatives of the UN and the European Union

24. All but one of the following issues is a challenge to the European Union.
 - a. Formation of a single currency
 - b. Effectiveness of decision-making
 - c. Continued expansion of its members
 - d. Sustained use of agricultural subsidies

25. Which of the following actors consists of the most?
 - a. states
 - b. international governmental organizations
 - c. non-governmental organizations
 - d. transnational corporations

26. The definition of a transnational corporation is a
 - a. non-business organization that operates across state boundaries
 - b. network group that works on a specific issue
 - c. governmental organization focusing on a particular issue

- d. a company whose production and sales operations span more than a single country
27. Although transnational corporations have existed for hundreds of years, today's TNCs are different in terms of
- a. pursuing global strategies for production, sales, research, and investment
 - b. targeting only a few regions of the world
 - c. having most of their products manufactured in just a few countries
 - d. remaining politically neutral in most instances
28. The process of forcing foreign companies to sell their investment for less than they are worth is known as
- a. divestment
 - b. disinvestment
 - c. expropriation
 - d. privatization
29. The main difference between foreign companies that invest in "portfolio investments" and those that invest in "bricks and mortar" investments concerns the
- a. total value of the investment
 - b. mobility of the assets
 - c. degree to which countries can regulate those investments
 - d. origin of those investments
30. One of the major issues concerning the political impact of transnational corporations is that they
- a. strengthen the political independence of countries
 - b. are major supports of the spread of democracy in the world
 - c. effectively erode state sovereignty
 - d. are eager to cooperate with international organizations on the environment
31. Which organizations act across national boundaries to pursue political, social, or cultural goals?
- a. International governmental organizations
 - b. Transnational corporations
 - c. National states
 - d. Transnational advocacy networks
32. All but one of the following international organizations is a transnational advocacy network.
- a. Human Rights Watch
 - b. Association of Southeast Asian Nations
 - c. Greenpeace
 - d. Doctors Without Borders
33. Many transnational advocacy networks perform a function that identifies and publicizes government shortcomings so that others can promote accountability. This function is known as
- a. a watchdog
 - b. a whistleblower
 - c. spillover
 - d. good governance
34. What is the source of leverage for a transnational advocacy network?

- a. Political power
- b. Armed forces
- c. Information
- d. Money

ESSAY

1. What are the main defining characteristics of international governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations? How are they different and in what way are they similar?
2. What are the objectives of the United Nations? How well does it succeed in fulfilling its expectations and what are the weaknesses of the UN?
3. Discuss the historical evolution of the European Union. What were the main motivating factors behind the creation and growth of the European Union?
4. What are the primary challenges facing the European Union? Do you think the EU will continue to widen and deepen its structure and functions?
5. In what ways do transnational corporations help a country's level of development and in what ways do they hinder a country's development?
6. What are the primary objectives of the reforms of the United Nations? Which reforms are more likely to succeed?