

UNIVERSITY OF MONTENEGRO
INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THE FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCES

ENGLISH COURSE – ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES III

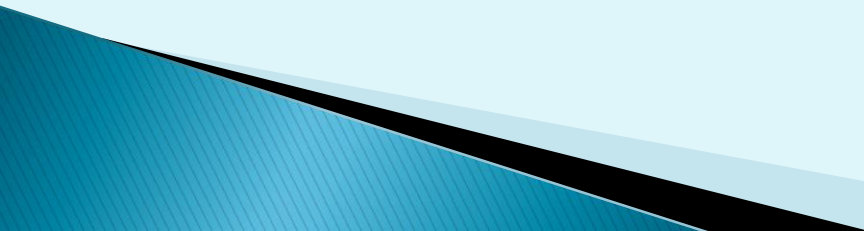
Podgorica, 08.12.2015.

UNIT 5

- READING AND SPEAKING: International economic organisations
- VOCABULARY: Matching, word formation, collocations
- GRAMMAR: Past Perfect Simple and Continuous
- WRITING: Forms of address

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORGANISATIONS

Beyond the UN, literally hundreds of other IGOs are active internationally. Here, we look briefly at three of the most prominent of these other IGOs, all of which are specialized in their focus on the international political economy: the World Trade Organization, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.



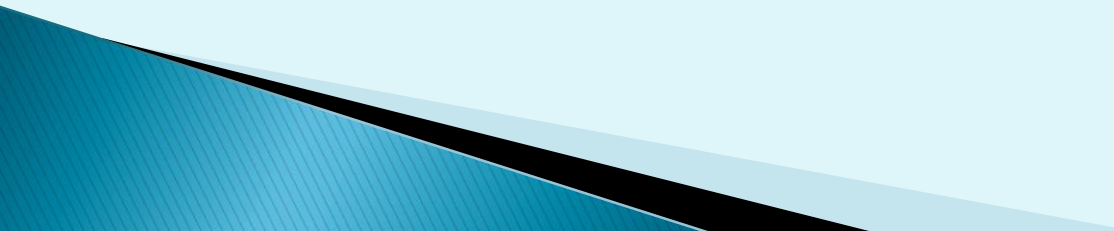
**WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION**




The World Trade Organization (WTO) is a full-fledged intergovernmental organization with a formal decision-making structure at the ministerial level. Organized as a fair-trade policeman, WTO is mandated to manage disputes arising from its trading partners.



Functioning equally in overseeing trade in manufactures and agricultural commodities, the WTO was given authority for enforcing rules, which gives it the character of a court, and since 1995 the rules of the WTO authorize third parties to adjudicate conflicts among the WTO's more than 145 members.



“Ensuring trade flows as smoothly, predictably and as freely as possible” is the WTO’s declared central purpose. However, the World Trade Organization has consistently sought to expand this agenda and to lower trade barriers and thereby raise living standards through new initiatives. The WTO hopes to move well beyond the goals of reducing tariffs in agriculture, services and traditional sectors to such areas as intellectual property rights.



The present goal of the WTO is to transcend the existing matrix of free-trade agreements between pairs of countries and within particular regions or free-trade blocks and replace them with an integrated and comprehensive worldwide system of liberal or free trade.

Like most IGOs, the WTO is an organization dominated by the great powers.





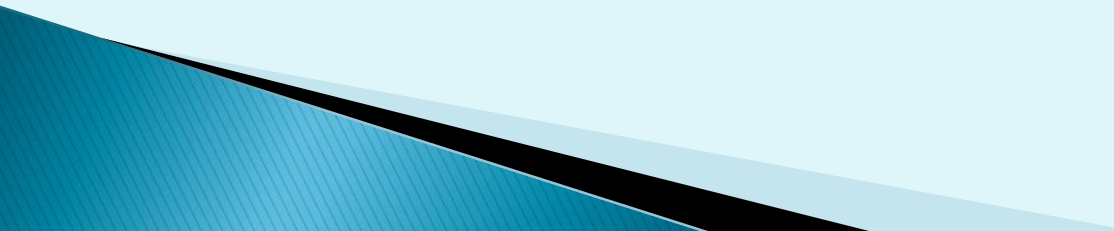
THE WORLD BANK

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World Bank

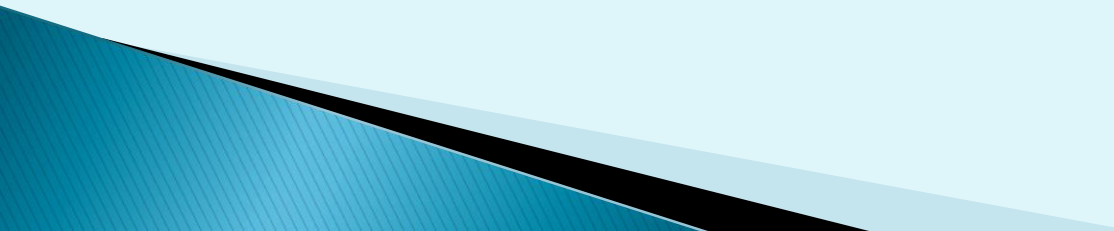
The World Bank (WB) is an IGO run according to its Articles of Agreement, which proclaims that “all the powers of the Bank shall be vested in the Board of Governors, consisting of a governor and an alternate appointed by each member in such manners as it may determine”. The Board of Governors delegate responsibility for the routine operations of the bank to its twenty-four directors of its executive board.



The Bank's president is also selected by the executive directors and is the chairman of the executive board, but cannot vote unless it is needed to break a tie vote. The president acts as a CEO in charge of the Bank's operating staff and is responsible, with the approval of the executive director, for the organization, appointment and dismissal of the Bank's administrative staff.

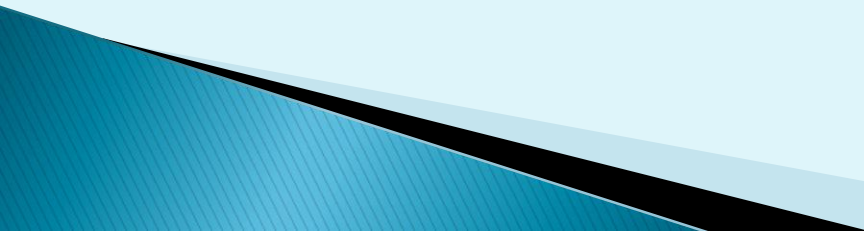


The World Bank's organization consists not only of the president, but also three managing directors, a General Counsel and senior vice president for Management and Personnel Services and fourteen vice presidents.



The World Bank operates on the ideological principles governing contemporary international finance and its loan criteria are aimed at protecting its creditors' interests. Like all banks, it must lend funds that promise to make a return for its creditor investor countries in order to ensure their continuing support. Still, despite its increased pace of activity, the World Bank has never been able to meet all the needs for financial assistance of the developing states. The deficiencies of the World Bank, however, have been partly offset by the establishment of another lending IGO, the International Monetary Fund.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is now one of the sixteen specialized agencies within the UN system. The primary purpose of the IMF is stabilizing international monetary exchange rates. This powerful financial IGO derives its operation funds from its member states. Contributions (and thus voting strength) are based on a country's national income, monetary reserves and trade balance.





In addition to stabilizing exchange rates in order to facilitate international trade, the chief aims of the IMF, as set forth in its Articles of Agreement, include: promoting international monetary cooperation, facilitating the expansion of international trade, promoting exchange stability, establishing a multilateral system of payments, fostering member's confidence in the IMF, allocating the resources available, shortening the duration of and reducing the degree of disequilibrium in members' balances of payments.

Like the other major IGOs created by the great powers, the IMF is resented by the less powerful, who find that the IMF's beneficial intentions are betrayed by the domination and inequalities its programs have caused for the least-developed countries most in need.

(Adapted from C. W. Kegley Jr. and E. R. Wittkopf, *World Politics*)



Answer the following questions

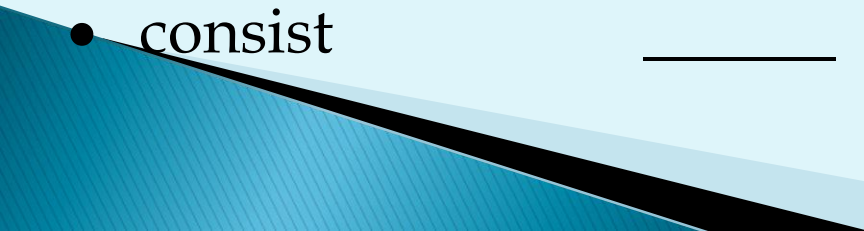
1. What is the mandate and the purpose of the World Trade Organization?
2. What is the present goal of the World Trade Organization?
3. Describe the management structure of the World Bank.
4. What is the main principle of the World Bank regarding lending funds?
5. Where does the International Monetary fund derive funds from?
6. What are some of the aims of the International Monetary Fund?
7. Who, in your opinion, are these organizations dominated by and what are the reasons for such a situation?
8. Do you know of any other IGO dealing actively in the field of international political economy?

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

1. prominent
2. full-fledged
3. commodity
4. enforce
5. adjudicate
6. tariff
7. Vested

8. alternate
9. transcend
10. return
11. facilitate
12. foster
13. disequilibrium
14. proclaim
15. loan

Put the proper preposition after
each of the following verbs

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| • go | _____ | • be aimed | _____ |
| • arise | _____ | • be vested | _____ |
| • replace | _____ | • be in charge | _____ |
| • be dominated | _____ | • be specialized | _____ |
| • be based | _____ | • be responsible | _____ |
| • have confidence | _____ | • derive | _____ |
| • be resented | _____ | | |
| • consist | _____ | | |
- 

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
TRADE		
LOAN		
	MANUFACTURE	
		BENEFICIAL
CREDITOR		
INVESTOR		
		FINANCIAL
FUND		
PAYMENT		
	ALLOCATE	
ECONOMY		



That's all Folks!

**THANK YOU FOR COMING!
SEE YOU NEXT WEEK AT 8:45!**

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