

4.1 Playing your part in democracy.

Why do people participate:

- Political ambitions.
- Wanting to make a difference.
- Life experiences
- Wanting to give back to the community.
- Cultural background.
- Concern about a specific issue.
- Your up bringing.
- Being member of clubs when you are a child



Turnout	The percentage of people who vote in an election
advocacy	Publicly supporting an issue or proposal.
direct action	Action to bring about change, such as demonstrations or strikes.
indirect action	Making your case by persuasion rather than action.
interest group or pressure group.	A group of people that tries to change public opinion or government policy to its own views or beliefs.
lobbying	Trying to persuade a politician or the government to change the law or take a particular action.

4.2 Voter turnout in general elections

1992	77.7%
1997	71.4%
2001	59.4%
2005	61.4%
2010	65.1%
2015	66.1%
2017	68.7%

4.2 Debate: Voting should be compulsory

YES

-Voting is compulsory in Australia and turnout is much higher as a result.

-When voting is not compulsory, it is the young and people from low income backgrounds who are least likely to vote. They also need to be represented.

NO

-Freedom and choice is a key British value. People should not be forced to vote.

-If people can't be bothered to vote, then that is their choice.

-Some people have a very poor knowledge of politics. Forcing them to vote would just mean they make uninformed choices which is bad for democracy.

4.3 Putting on the pressure.

Making your voice heard.

People who want to change things have a variety of options. They might join an **interest group** or **pressure group**. The objective of these groups are to influence the decisions of people in government, businesses or other organisations.

To bring about change they may use direct or indirect action.

Non-violent direct action used by MLK during civil rights movement.

Direct action used by Suffragettes e.g. chaining themselves to railings and blowing up post boxes.

DEBATE: Direct action is more effective than indirect action.

YES

-Direct action means citizens take matters into their own hands, rather than relying on someone else to take action for them. This is empowering and there are many historical examples of direct action leading to change.

-Direct action is much more likely to get the attention of the public and the media, especially if it is a stunt or occupation involving lots of people.

NO

-Indirect action uses proper democratic channels, like writing to an MP, who has been elected to represent the people.

-Direct action often results in violence or laws being broken. This is dangerous for the public, can lead to damage of property and also means the public is unlikely to support the cause.

volunteer	someone who works for free for a community
digital democracy	the use of online methods to support election campaigns.

4.4 Making a difference.

Why do people volunteer.

- ◆ Help other people.
- ◆ They had time to spare.
- ◆ To learn new skills.
- ◆ To improve things in their community.
- ◆ To help with the needs of family and friends.
- ◆ Part of a religious belief
- ◆ To help career prospects.
- ◆ Wanted to give back to others after receiving help themselves.



Examples of volunteering are:

Every Christmas, thousands of volunteers help 'Crisis at Christmas' which run by the homelessness charity Shelter and means homeless people have a nice meal and somewhere to stay over Christmas.

Parents helping run and raise funds for their children's sports or leisure groups e.g. Football, scouts, majorettes etc.

If all the work done by volunteers was paid for, it would cost £50 billion. Volunteers are vital for running services that support local communities, although some people argue it lets the government get away with not funding social services properly.

4.5 Getting out the vote.

How can we encourage more people to vote, apart from making it compulsory?

- Make sure everyone is registered to vote. People who move house a lot, like students or people with insecure living arrangements, are unlikely to be registered.
- Make politics engaging. Important ways for politicians to engage with voters include handing out leaflets, candidates going door to door and speaking to voters, having a strong social media presence.
- Political education. Making high quality citizenship education compulsory and lowering the voting age to 16 would mean young people are much more likely to engage in politics.
- Online voting
- Weekend or extended voting.



DEBATE: 4.6 Digital democracy is the best way to improve voter engagement.

YES

-Voting online is much cheaper and more efficient than voting in person or by post.

-Social media is a highly effective way to engage with a large numbers of people, especially young people.

-People opt in so the audience is interested.

NO

-Older people will struggle with voting online and would therefore be excluded from taking part in democracy.

-Online voting could easily be hacked.

-Online voting requires citizens to have ID cards, which many British people are against.

-Social media is an echo chamber and people just see content that supports opinions they already have.



dictator	A national leader who makes all the decisions for the country, without reference to the population.
charity	An organisation set up to provide help and raise money for those in need.
public institutions	Organisations provided by the government, like schools and hospitals.
public services	Services provided by the state, like policing, education and refuse collection.
voluntary organisations	Bodies whose activities are carried out for reasons other than profit, but which do not include any public or local authority funding.
ACAS	An organisation that tries to resolve disputes between employers and employees.
collective bargaining	Negotiating the terms of employment between an employer and a group of workers.
dismissal	When an employer ends an employee's contract of employment.
employment tribunal	A type of court dealing only with disagreements over employment laws.
redundancy	When a person loses their job because the job doesn't need to be done anymore.
Staff associations	Associations of employees with some of the functions of a trade union.

4.7 Democratic countries are judged on 8 points.



- Almost most adults have the right to vote.
- Most adults are eligible for public office.
- Political leaders can compete for votes.
- Elections are free and fair.
- All citizens are free to form and join political parties.
- All citizens are free to express themselves on all political issues.
- The media is free to express views about politics and are protected by law.
- Government policies depend on votes.



In comparison countries ruled by a Dictator:



- Rules by making laws himself.
- Is an absolute ruler of the state.
- Ignores the rule of law.
- Often gains power through fraud or overthrowing the government.
- May develop a cult personality.
- May be autocratic, oppressive, despotic or tyrannical.
- Voter intimidation, unfair elections.
- Media bias, international press not allowed into the country.
- Police violence and corruption.
- Widespread poverty.



4.8 Supporting society.

Charity example: Scope. National disabilities charity. They exist to make this country a place where disabled people have the same opportunities as everyone else. They provide support, information and advice, they also raise awareness of the issues that matter.



National grassroots campaign example: STOP HS2 → national grassroots campaign against proposed High Speed Two Railway, which they see as a waste of money. The money should be invested in other areas of transport.

4.9 Examples of Trade Unions:

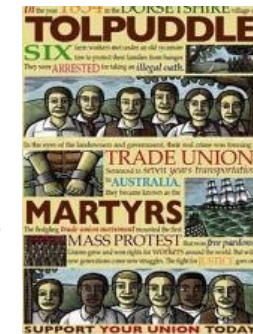


- National Union of Teachers (NUT)**
- British Medical Association (BMA)**
- Unison** (Public services union)
- USDAW** (The Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers)

People fought long and hard for the right together to fight for rights in the workplace.

The Tolpuddle Martyrs →

-In 1830s farm workers lives were hard and getting worse. They kept having cuts to their wages. Some fought back by smashing threshing machines that would have taken their jobs.
 -in 1834, farm workers in Tolpuddle, Dorset, formed a trade union to fight for better jobs and pay.
 -They were arrested and sentenced to transportation to Australia.
 -Massive protest across the country. The campaign won.
 The Tolpuddle martyrs returned home in triumph.



media	Ways of communicating with large numbers of people.
Public opinion	views held by the general public on a particular issue.
censorship	Limiting the information given to the general public by the government.
press freedom	The ability of the press to give information and express opinion.
biased	Favour one thing over another, unfairly
editor	The person who is responsible for the content of a newspaper, television or radio programme.
journalist	A person who gathers news and produces reports for the media
spin doctor	Someone who tries to get certain stories into the public eye and to make bad news sound better.
libel	Writing incorrect things about people
slander	Saying incorrect things about people
editors code of practice	Guidelines for the media and journalists about the information they gather and how they obtain and use it.

4.11 Examples of countries without a free press:

Zimbabwe → Zimbabwean police confiscated all radios. Many Zimbabweans in rural areas rely on radios as their main source of information.

China → Censorship of all press and social media. Not possible to access Facebook. Anyone who criticises the government is imprisoned.

Russia → Main broadcasters and newspapers owned by the government.

4.12 DEBATE: Media bias undermines democracy

YES

-Some newspapers clearly have an extreme bias in favour of party or point of view. This means voters do not make informed decisions e.g. Daily Mail very anti-Labour, very pro-Brexit.

-Some newspapers publish very prejudiced things about certain groups of people, which impacts the rights of those people. Rights are an important part of democracy e.g. Daily Mail and Islamophobia.

-Politicians are too reliant on the media for positive coverage, which means politicians often care more about impressing newspaper editors or owners than they care about representing the public.

NO

-We are lucky to have a free press with a range of views across different newspapers. We can read different papers if we want a diversity of views.

-Free speech is an important human right and any attempts to further regulate the press would undermine the press.

-Since the News International phone hacking scandal, rules governing press freedom have tightened to prevent laws being broken in the future.

4.12 Newspapers that are right wing/ tend to support the Conservative Party:

The Daily Mail

The Times

The Express

The Telegraph

Newspapers that are left wing/ tend to support the Labour Party:

The Mirror

The Guardian

The Independent

4.13 The Editors' code of practice.

Newspapers:

- **must not** publish inaccurate, misleading or distorted information or pictures
- **must** give a right to reply to any inaccurate reporting
- **must** respect people's private and family life
- **must not** harass people for information
- **must not** intrude on grief or shock
- **must not** intrude on children during their schooling
- **must not** use hidden bugs to find things out
- **must** avoid prejudice
- **must not** make payments to people involved in criminal cases
- **must not** profit from financial information
- **must not** identify victims of sexual assault
- **must** protect confidential sources.

4.14 Examples of media investigations:

2009- The Telegraph uncovered the MPs expenses scandals, where large numbers of MPs were discovered to have misused parliament's expenses system, and had claimed large amounts of taxpayers' money to do up their homes, pay for meals etc. One MP, claimed expenses for his moat cleaning. Seven MPs from different parties were sent to jail because they actually committed crimes.

2018- Amelia Gentleman at the Guardian discovered that the Home Office was illegally deporting people from the Windrush Generation, they were saying that these older people from the Caribbean who had arrived in Britain as young children couldn't prove they were here legally. The Windrush generation were rightly outraged as some had lived here since 1960s and had worked and paid taxes and felt themselves British citizens.

investigative journalism	The deep investigation of a topic of interest, such as serious crimes, political corruption or corporate wrongdoing
scrutiny	To examine something carefully



4.14 The media: investigation and scrutiny

The Great British back down.

In 2012 in the yearly budget, the Chancellor announced that he was going to put VAT on warm pasties. This caused outrage among pasty lovers. Shops selling pasties were outraged too.

If pasties were sold hot, they were taxable, if they were cold, they weren't. Who was to measure how hot they were?

The newspapers took up the cause.

The government started to lo ridiculous and the proposal was withdrawn.



DEBATE: 4.15 Governments should always listen to public opinion

YES

- Listening to the public is what democracy is about.
- Often elected representatives ignore the public once they are elected, and living in the 'Westminster bubble'.

NO

- Public opinion is never united. MPs should try to decide what is best for the whole country.
- It is important MPs think about the interests of the minority as well as the majority.

4.15 People, pressure groups and the media.

Public opinion is often measured via opinion polls. The most well-known one is Ipsos MORI.

Referendums are also a good way to measure public opinion, although it isn't realistic to have one for every issue that governments have to make (although in Switzerland they do have referendums on most government decisions).

4.16 What is the European Union.

At the end of the Second World war in 1945, the countries of Europe were anxious that war should not break out again. By joining together more closely, they felt the war would be less likely.

Ever since 1958, more countries have come together more closely in all sorts of areas, including economics, politics, the environment and social issues.

The European Union:

- ◆ Promotes economic and social progress.
- ◆ Has a voice on the international scene
- ◆ Introduces EU citizenship
- ◆ Develops an area of freedom, security and justice
- ◆ Maintains and establishes EU regulation.

member state	A country that is a member of the EU
customs duty	Taxes paid on products bought from other countries

4.17 DEBATE: Britain should stay in the EU.

YES-

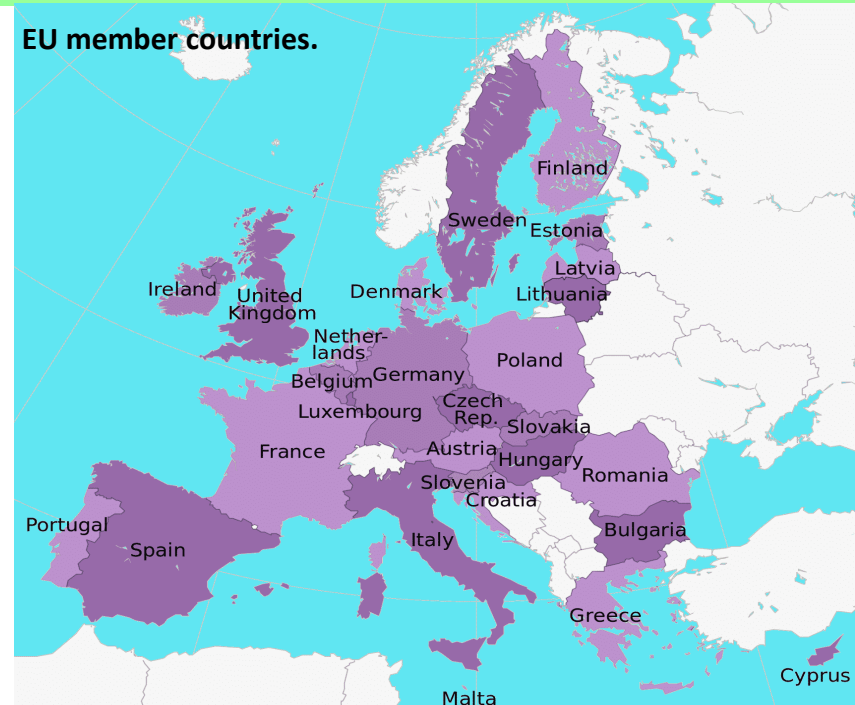
- Access to single market and free movement of people is better for the economy, trade and jobs.
- All EU nationals are able live and study in any other EU country, which is culturally enriching.
- EU law covers many important areas including health and safety, environment protection, workers' rights etc.
- Being part of the EU gives Britain greater standing in the world.

NO-

- The **UK** pays more into the **EU** budget than it gets back. In 2017 the **UK** government paid £13 billion to the **EU** budget, and **EU** spending on the **UK** was forecast to be £4 billion. So the **UK's** 'net contribution' was estimated at nearly £9 billion .
- Free movement of people means we cannot control our borders and immigration is out of control.
- With increase immigration there is more strain on public services such as :NHS, schools, housing etc.
- Outside of the EU, the UK are more able to form strong trade links with commonwealth countries.

4.16 Difference between EU and the Council of Europe:

- Council of Europe only focused on human rights and the ECHR. 47 countries.
- The EU is a political, legal and economic union of 28 countries.



4.18 The Commonwealth

The Commonwealth is an association of countries, most of which were once ruled by Britain. The Commonwealth's 2 billion people make up 30% of the world's population.

The modern Commonwealth helps to advance democracy, human rights, sustainable economic and social development.



What all these countries have in common:

- English as a common working language.
- Similar systems of law, public administration and education.
- There is a shared history.
- The Queen is the head of the Commonwealth



The commonwealth's mission.

All members must commit to the Commonwealth's mission.

A platform for building global agreement

It holds conferences that bring all the countries together to discuss major issues. This helps everyone to work together better.

A source of practical help for sustainable development.

The Commonwealth helps people to work so they can look after themselves, and has programmes that aim to look after the environment.

A force for making democracy work.

The Commonwealth helps its members to develop working democracy. It sends observers to check that elections are carried out properly.

The Commonwealth has all sorts of ways of helping people and encouraging them to work together.

The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation promotes economic and social development and helps overcome poverty in member countries. Advisors go to other countries to help in agriculture, trade, legal issues, enterprise etc.

The Commonwealth Youth Credit Initiative (CYCI) is a small enterprise scheme for young people, providing micro-credit, training and enterprise development, which can lead to economic self-sufficiency to the poorest young people.

The CYCI uses the following methods;

- ◆ Enables young people to support each other, and to encourage savings and the paying back of loans
- ◆ Low interest rates.
- ◆ Low training costs
- ◆ Ongoing training and monitoring of enterprises.

commonwealth of nations	A voluntary group of independent countries
micro -credit	Making small loans to individuals to help them help themselves

4.19 The United Nations

The aims of the United Nations.

Nearly every nation in the world belongs to the United Nations. When they join they agree to accept the UN charter.

The aims of the charter:

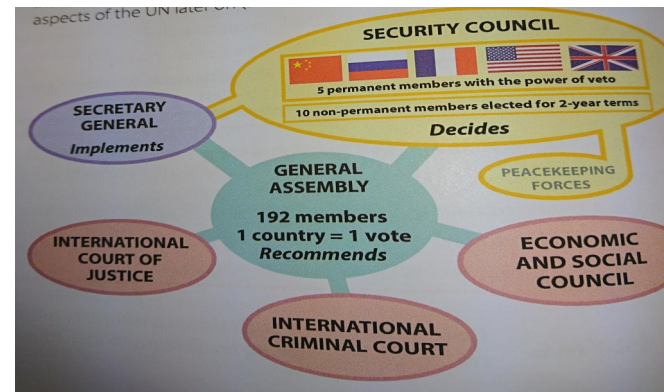
- ◆ To maintain international peace and security.
- ◆ To develop friendly relations among nations.
- ◆ To cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights.
- ◆ To be a centre for harmonising the actions of nations.

Why is the UK one of the 5 permanent members of the UN?

There are several reasons:

- 1) The UK, along with the US, USSR (Russia), China and France were the victors in WWII. They were the ones who wrote the UN Charter and designed how it would operate.
- 2) The UK is one of the top 5 military powers in the world.
- 3) The UK is one of only 5 'legal' nuclear powers.

The organisation of the UN.



4.19 The UN agencies

UNDP= the United Nations Development Programme

UNIFEM= United Nations Development Fund for Women

UNHCR= Office of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees

UNICEF= United Nations Children's Fund

UNESCO= United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

WB= World Bank

IMF= International Monetary Fund

4.19 The sustainable development goals.

In 2000, the UN set up the Millennium Development Goals. They aimed to improve life in the developing world by the year 2015. Much progress was made, but there is still a long way to go. In 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals were put in place.

- ◆ End Poverty and hunger
- ◆ Ensure good health and wellbeing
- ◆ Ensure education for all
- ◆ Gender equality
- ◆ Ensure clean water and sanitation
- ◆ Ensure affordable clean energy
- ◆ Promote industry, innovation and infrastructure
- ◆ Reduce inequalities
- ◆ Make cities and communities sustainable
- ◆ Ensure sustainable consumption and production
- ◆ Combat climate change and its impacts
- ◆ Conserve and sustainably use seas and oceans
- ◆ Protect, restore and sustainably use the land
- ◆ Promote peace, justice and strong institutions

4.20 The UN at work.

When civil war broke out in Liberia, 340,000 people fled in fear. Once established, the United Nations refugee agency began to bring them home.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees worked with communities to rehabilitate and construct school, water and sanitation systems, shelter, bridges and roads, which were all soberly damages during the 14year conflict.

UNHCR has helped approximately 50 million refugees to restart their lives since it was founded in 1948.



UN education programmes for women have helped to raise the female literacy rate in developing countries from 36 per cent in 1970 to 79 per cent in 2007.

Child soldiers.

Child soldiers in Africa are often looked after by the UN and educated in order to fit in to society again. Often their families can't be found. This is just one of many projects the UN is part of to help people in difficulties.

The following are words from a former child soldier.

'The soldiers gave me training. They gave me a gun. I took drugs. I killed civilians. Lots. It was just war, what I did then. I only took orders. I knew it was bad. It was not my wish.'



4.21 NATO: what it is and what it does.

NATO stands for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

NATO was set up after the second world war so the countries around the North Atlantic could protect themselves. The founding members in 1949 were the United Kingdom and United States, along with Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway and Portugal.

The following statement comes from the agreement and sets out the relationship.

An armed attack on one...shall be considered an attack upon them all.

NATO is a very powerful military alliance → NATO countries have 7 million troops between them and NATO countries are worth \$30 trillion.

NATO members committed in 2006 to paying a minimum of two per cent of their gross domestic product (GDP) on defence .

4.21 The UK,s role in NATO.

The UK has a delegation, or group of representatives, who keep the government in touch with NATO's plans and discussions. It contributes to NATO's budget and keeps up defence spending at home to make sure that it can support NATO when required.

The UK pays 2.1 % of its GDP on defence . The USA pays 3.6 % of its GDP on defence and so far the UK and USA are the only countries who spend the two percent on GDP that all the NATO members agreed to in 2006.

Other NATO members

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, and the United States of America.

boycott	To refuse to use or have anything to do with something
Fair Trade	A system of buying and selling products that aim to pay the producer a fair price
free trade	Trade between countries which is not restricted by things like high taxes on imports
tariffs	Taxes to be paid on some imports or exports
Geneva Convention	An internationally accepted set of rules on the treatment of people in war.
genocide	Mass murder of a racial group, national or religious group
non-governmental organisations. (NGO's)	Organisations, not run by the government, that support people in need of help
sanction	A penalty for breaking the rules, especially in international situations

Fair Trade.

Most countries want a free trade system in which the price of goods are determined by the amount that people want to buy and sell.

Many feel that this system favours the richer countries. They argue that it trade should be managed so poorer countries benefit more.

The Fair Trade system has been set up so more of the price customers pay goes to the producer.

Fair Trade staff will be paid a fair wage, have good working conditions and be allowed to join a union.

Fair Trade campaigns such as the Clean Clothes Company (CCC), have drawn attention to the working conditions of workers all around the world.



4.22 The World Trade Organization.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is responsible for negotiating international trade agreements. Its objectives is to make trade as free as possible. This means that one country should not charge taxes, or tariffs, when they buy from another country. As a member, a country's commitment is to keep to the rules.



When countries disagree the WTO will help to sort out the dispute.

Doha Development Agenda 2001 – focused on creating trade deals that supported developing countries. Hasn't been as successful as hoped, mainly because developed countries still support their farmers and industries through generous subsidies. This means farmers and industries in developing countries cannot compete.

Nairobi talks 2015- agreement of all WTO members to abolish farming subsidies.

The Clean Clothes Campaign code for garment workers ensures:

- ◆ Freedom to join a trade union.
- ◆ No discrimination.
- ◆ No forced or slave labour.
- ◆ Health and safety checks.
- ◆ 48 hours maximum working week.
- ◆ A fair wage.

When the US government talked about bringing a law in to not import anything made by children under 15, many child employees in Bangladesh were thrown out of work and their families went hungry as a result. As a result of this the Clean Clothes Company does not think customers should boycott goods that are not 'clean'.



4.23 International Justice.

Genocide= mass murder of a racial, national or religious group

The International Criminal Court= independent international court set up by the UN to deal with the most serious crimes: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes. Example:

Omar Al Bashir – President of Sudan

Suspected of five counts of crimes against humanity, two counts of war, and three counts of genocide allegedly committed in Darfur, Sudan. Not in ICC custody.

First Warrant of arrest: 4 March 2009

Second Warrant of arrest: 12 July 2010

International Court by Justice= run by the UN. Settles disputes between members countries. UN Court of Justice ruled that the wall Israel built with the West Bank was illegal and oppressive to the Palestinians. Israel rejected the decision and the wall is still there.

Geneva Convention= an internally accepted set of rules on the treatment of people in war.

1. People who are not involved in hostilities must be protected and treated humanely.
2. It is forbidden to kill or injure an enemy that surrenders.
3. The wounded and sick shall be collected and cared for by the people which has them in its power.
4. Captured combatants and civilians are entitled to respect for their lives, dignity, personal rights and convictions. They shall have the right to correspond with their families and to receive relief.
5. No one shall be subjected to physical or mental torture, corporal punishment or cruel or degrading treatment.
6. It is prohibited to employ weapons or methods of warfare of a nature to cause unnecessary losses or excessive suffering.
7. The civilian population must not be attacked. Attacks shall be directed solely against military objectives

4.23 DEBATE: The International Criminal Court as more strengths than weaknesses

Strengths

- Cooperation in ICC and rule of law is best overall for global stability
- We need ways to ensure international justice in an increasingly globalised world
- ICC best tool for fighting genocide and war, after atrocities of the 1990s in Rwanda and Bosnia
- Advances universal rights and international law.
- UN Security Council can check ICC decisions

Weaknesses

- ICC may interfere with the work of the UN Security Council
- ICC causes tyrants to cling to power to avoid prosecution e.g. Sudan.
- ICC only tool for protecting powerful states, rather than global justice.
- USA has refused to join
- No democratic accountability
- No real authority to carry out the work it does.

4.24 Non-governmental organisations= organisations, not run by the government, that support people in need of help.

Examples of NGOs:

- **Oxfam**-make sure people can get clean water to drink and decent sanitation. They provide help for people to get food and the essentials they need to survive and ensure the most vulnerable are kept safe from harm.
- **Red Cross**-helps people in crisis, whoever and wherever they are. They are part of a global voluntary network, responding to natural disasters, conflicts and individual emergencies. They enable vulnerable people in the UK and overseas to prepare for and respond to emergencies in their own communities.
- **Pump Aid**—A small charity that aims to bring clean water and sanitation to Liberia by installing water pumps in villages. Ex-child soldiers are employed by Pump Aid, so the community is helped in two ways- by having clean water and new job opportunities .



4.25 Conflict:

What is conflict?

When fighting breaks out in any country, the following can happen:

- ◆ People are killed.
- ◆ Women and girls suffer violence.
- ◆ Trade links are cut so countries can not buy and sell things.
- ◆ Recovery time is long once the war is over.
- ◆ Security, justice and state services are all affected.
- ◆ People become refugees.
- ◆ Organised crime groups and terrorists move about more easily.
- ◆ The cost to countries that try to stop the war by force is high as people die and equipment is lost.



What can the UK do?

The UK can bring the two sides together to talk and hopefully this can avoid war.

Our government can also put sanctions in place if it does not approve of the actions of another country.

Examples of sanctions.

- Bans on military equipment and support.
- Financial sanctions on governments and individuals.
- Travel bans on named people.
- Bans on raw materials and other products.
- Bans on importing from a particular country.



Theme D.

DEBATE: Global organisations act only in the interests of wealthy developed countries. (15 marks)

YES

- UN- Security council permanent members are all wealthy developed countries and have a veto. This is undemocratic.
- NATO- was founded to support the USA to become the most powerful country in the world against the Soviet Union. \$ 30 trillion. Responsible for 70% of the world's military.
- WTO- Wealthy countries subsidise their own farmers and industries. E.g. Doha Agreement not successful
- COMMONWEALTH- Throwback to the British Empire, with the Queen at the Head. Promotes cultural imperialism.
- EU- Mostly developed countries are members. Gives unfair advantage to EU countries and population due to free movement of people and subsidies like the Common Agricultural Policy.

NO

- UN- Works in the interests of the whole world as most countries are members and have vote in the general assembly. It also aims to eradicate poverty and promote human rights, which are both needed in developing countries e.g. promotion of literacy amongst girls.
- NATO- Since 1991, NATO has aimed to promote global security and fight terrorism, which benefits developing countries too. Has intervened in conflict to protect human rights e.g. Kosovo 1995.
- WTO- Agreement reached in Nairobi, Kenya 2015 to end farming subsidies for all WTO countries.
- COMMONWEALTH- Promotes positive relationships between members e.g. democracy and events like the Commonwealth games. Helps to create positive global relationship post -Empire. Members have a lot in common e.g. language
- EU- In the last 10-15 years, developing countries in Eastern Europe have joined the EU e.g. Bulgaria, Hungary, Estonia, Romania, which has helped them economically.