

NON-STATE INSTITUTIONS

not owned and controlled by the government

TYPES

For-profit

Non-profits

Personal investments

Financial help

BANKS

places or institutions where people place or deposit their money or savings with corresponding interest on a given period of time and, or assets for safekeeping.

THREE MAIN FUNCTIONS OF BANKS

1. depository of savings
2. largely responsible for the payments system
3. issue loans to both people and companies

CORPORATIONS

a legal entity authorized to act as a single entity and recognized as such in law

designed to generate a profit

a distinct entity from its owners (shareholders) and has its own rights, liabilities, and obligations

CHARTER CONSIDERATIONS

- whether or not they can issue stock
- whether or not they are for profit

TYPES OF CORPORATIONS

• STOCK CORPORATIONS

have the authority to issue stock

owners are **stockholders**

• NON-STOCK CORPORATIONS

do not issue stock

owners are **members**

PROFIT STATUS

• FOR-PROFIT CORPORATIONS

CORPORATIONS (cont)

primary goal of generating a profit for their shareholders or members

• NON-FOR-PROFIT CORPORATIONS

primary purpose of serving a mission or cause

RELATIONSHIP OF BANKS AND CORPORATIONS

Capital Formation

Depository Services

Payments and Transactions

Loans and Financial Assistance

Financial Advisory Services

Corporate Investments

Mergers and Acquisitions

Currency Conversion and International Trade

COOPERATIVES

Legal entities democratically owned and controlled by members

Share earnings as dividends based on participation

Build community wealth, invest in local communities, and strengthen social networks

Membership is open

CLASSIFICATION OF COOPERATIVES

- Worker
- Consumer
- Producer
- Purchasing
- Housing cooperatives

COOPERATIVES (cont)

Cooperatives play a critical role in building community wealth for several key reasons:

1. They often provide quality goods and services to areas that have been shunned by traditional businesses
2. They typically invest in local communities
3. Business profits remain and circulate within the community.
4. Cooperative membership builds social networks and strengthens social cohesion
5. Purchasing cooperatives
6. Worker cooperatives, in particular, create quality, empowering jobs for community members
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THE SEVEN COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLE

- (1) Voluntary and open membership
- (2) Democratic member control
- (3) Economic participation by members
- (4) Autonomy and independence
- (5) Education, training and information
- (6) Cooperation among cooperatives
- (7) Concern for community

TRADE UNIONS

organization whose membership consists of workers and union leaders

united to protect and promote their common interests

TYPES

•COMPANY UNION

represents interests of only one company

•GENERAL UNION

represents workers from several companies in the same industry

•CRAFT UNION

represents skilled workers in a particular field

PRINCIPAL PURPOSES

1. negotiate wages and working condition terms,

2. regulate relations between workers (its members) and the employer

3. take collective action to enforce the terms of collective bargaining

4. raise new demands on behalf of its members

5. help settle their grievances

TUCP - Trade Union Congress of the Philippines

the **largest confederation** in the Philippines.

founded on **December 14, 1975** by 23 labor federations

Represents diverse sectors including government employees, OFWs, informal sector, youth groups, cooperatives.

TRANSNATIONAL ADVOCACY GROUPS

Fluid, open relationships among knowledgeable, committed actors (individuals and organizations) across nation-state boundaries

GOAL

Promote Principled Causes

Effect Change

IMPORTANCE

Representation of Powerless Constituencies

COLLABORATIVE NETWORKS

•Mutual Ties

Forge connections with like-minded groups globally

•Strategic Activities

Develop linked activities to forward principled causes

•Multiple Fronts

Work on various fronts, using different methods for advocacy

DEVELOPMENTAL AGENCIES

Organizations committed to distributing aid and fostering sustainable development

TYPES

Governmental

Multilateral

Non-Governmental

2 AID CATEGORIES

1. Humanitarian Aid

Emergency relief efforts in response to natural disasters, conflicts, or crises

DEVELOPMENTAL AGENCIES (cont)

2. Development Aid (Foreign Aid)

Aimed at long-term, sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction

The International Committee of the Red Cross

world's **oldest** humanitarian organization

mandated by international treaty to uphold the **Geneva Conventions**

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

an organization with an international membership, scope, or presence

TYPES

International Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs)

Intergovernmental organizations, also known as International Governmental Organizations (IGOs)

ROLES

Setting the International Agenda

Mediating Political Bargaining

Political Initiatives and Coalition Formation

Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine

created in **1815** by the **Congress of Vienna**

first and oldest intergovernmental organization