

Chapter 8: International Financial Instability

<http://www.federalreserve.gov/>

Created in 1913, the United States Federal Reserve was founded “to provide the nation with a safer, more flexible, and more stable monetary and financial system.” The Reserve’s responsibilities fall under 4 general areas: conducting national monetary policy, supervising banking institutions, maintaining the stability of the financial system, and providing financial services to the US government and foreign institutions.

<http://www.imf.org/>

The International Monetary Fund is an organization owned by its 184 member agencies, which works to create global economic cooperation, financial stability, and reduce poverty. The website contains extensive data and statistics, as well as an impressive project and publication base.

<http://www.cfr.org/>

The Council of Foreign Relations is an online resource for citizens wanting to learn about complex international issues. One of their key issues is economics, and they discuss issues related to economic development, emerging markets, business and foreign policy, international finance and corporate governance. The site is updated regularly, and is broad in scope.

<http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=1465>

The World Investment Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development “focuses on trends in foreign direct investment worldwide, at the regional and country levels.” The article also contains information on the largest trans-national corporations, county fact sheets, and foreign direct investment indices.

<http://www.globalisationinstitute.org/>

The Globalisation Institute is a liberal British think tank which believes that “globalisation is a force for good. Only by integrating the poorest into the world economy can we put an end to the poverty that still blights much of [the] world today.”

<http://www.epi.org/>

The Economic Policy Institute has five main economic focuses: living standards and labour markets, government and the economy, globalization and trade, education, and retirement policy. Their mission is “to provide high-quality research and education in order to promote a prosperous, fair, and sustainable economy.”

<http://www.policyalternatives.ca/index.cfm?act=main&call=FBA87762>

The Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives is a “non-partisan research institute concerned with issues of social and economic justice.” Their list of research interests includes deep integration, and international trade and investment.

<http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/index.shtml>

The Bretton Woods Project is an organization which scrutinizes and monitors the actions of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The group “works with an extensive network to press for increased transparency and civil society participation in the IMF and World Bank.” Further, it produces policy briefs on the overall management of the two institutions, and is especially concerned about how IMF and World Bank policy affects the environment and civil society.

Chapter 8: International Financial Instability *continued...*

<http://globalism.rmit.edu.au/index.html>

The Globalism Institute “seeks to understand and critically evaluate current directions of global change, with an emphasis on the cultural implications of political and economic transformation.” The organization is exceptionally well-linked, and performs research on the following areas: sources of insecurity, community sustainability, and globalism and nationalism.