Abstract
After the great changes that occurred with the fall of the Berlin Wall and the disintegration of the USSR, we analyze, from a realist-systemic-structural perspective, the components involved in the generation of world order, which factors are involved and what are the different aspirations for the desirable characteristics that the order would have. It takes special account of the increasing heterogeneity of the system and how transnational actors operate as engines of future world order, dominated by the possibilities of the historically dominant actor: the Nation-State. We study the main characteristics and functioning of the international system and the significance of the institutional frame.

Keywords