



**Міністерство освіти і науки України**

**ДЕРЖАВНИЙ БІОТЕХНОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

**Факультет економічних відносин та фінансів**

**Кафедра економіки та бізнесу**

## **INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**Methodical instructions for independent study of the discipline for applicants for the first (bachelor's) level of higher education, specialty 292 International Economic Relations Educational and professional program International Economics (foreign applicants)**

**Kharkiv  
2024**

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**Затверджено рішенням Науково –  
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Methodical instructions on the discipline “International Organizations” for independent study of the discipline for applicants for the first (bachelor's) level of higher education include methodological recommendations on content modules and topics of the discipline, key concepts and terms, questions for self-control, variation test tasks, topics for individual work on topics, practical controlling for a more complete mastery of topics and a list of recommended literature.

Methodical instructions are a tool that helps students master the discipline, relying on methodological advice on mastering theoretical material and consolidating it through practical tasks and individual work.

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## INTRODUCTION

The **discipline “International Organizations”** studies and analyzes the current state of international organizations, their impact on global processes and prospects for integration and participation of Ukraine in their activities.

The **purpose of the discipline** is to form students' modern economic thinking and a set of specialized knowledge about the creation and functioning of international organizations, their role in the system of international relations, structural features and mechanisms of activity.

The independent work of students in the discipline “International Organizations” involves the implementation of an educational task proposed by the teacher for the effective assimilation of theoretical material and the form of implementation of a certain method of activity in the performance of tasks. Independent work is comprehensively focused on learning new theoretical material, acquiring practical skills and improving existing knowledge and skills, and testing learning outcomes.

Individual work is an important element of the educational process. Individual work involves the study of certain theoretical material or a specific individual task (completion of practical tasks, preparation of abstracts and reports, presentation of scientific results - preparation of abstracts and articles) based on a personal and activity approach.

The effectiveness of individual work depends on the pedagogical skills of the teacher, the level of use of information technology, the state of the subjects of this process, their motivation, etc. Individual work allows students to form conscious independent learning actions, choosing a convenient pace of individual work and a method of performing the task, and actively using them to achieve their goals.

### **The study of the discipline covers the following competencies:**

***integral competence:*** the ability to solve complex specialized problems and practical problems in the field of international relations in general and international economic relations in particular, as well as in the learning process, which involves the application of the latest theories and methods in conducting comprehensive research on world economic relations, characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions.

### ***general competencies:***

G1. The ability to exercise their rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, human and civil rights and freedoms in Ukraine;

G2. The ability to preserve and enhance moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on an understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technology, to use various types and forms of physical activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle;

G8. Ability to think abstractly, analyze and synthesize;  
G11. Ability to work in a team;  
G12. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activities.

***professional competencies:***

P1. Ability to identify characteristic features and trends in the development of the world economy, peculiarities of economic policy implementation and global integration/disintegration processes, including euro-atlantic integration;

P6. Ability to analyze international markets for goods and services, tools and principles of international trade regulation;

P8. Ability to determine the functional features, nature, level and degree of interrelationships between subjects of international economic relations of different levels and to establish communications between them;

P10. Ability to substantiate the feasibility of using legal, economic and diplomatic methods (means) to resolve conflict situations at the international level;

P13. Ability to assess and analyze the security component in international economic relations.

**The discipline “International Organizations” ensures the formation of the following program learning outcomes:**

PLO15. Understand and apply theories, principles, means and tools for the implementation of international monetary, financial and credit relations;

PLO18. To study economic phenomena and processes in the international sphere based on an understanding of categories, laws; identifying and summarizing trends, patterns of functioning and development of the world economy, taking into account cause and effect and spatial and temporal relationships;

PLO19. Understand and apply current legislation, international regulations and agreements, reference materials, current standards and specifications, etc. In the field of international economic relations.

The methodological guidelines are intended for students of the first (bachelor's) level of higher education in the specialty 292 International Economic Relations and anyone interested in the peculiarities of the functioning of international organizations and their impact on global processes, prospects for integration and Ukraine's participation in their activities.

# **1. CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE BY CONTENT MODULES AND TOPICS**

## **CONTENT MODULE I. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS EMERGENCE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

### **Topic 1: Evolutionary concepts of the emergence and functioning of international organizations.**

The essence of the concept of “international organization” and its main features. Characteristics of the stages of formation of international organizations. The procedure for establishing international organizations. Global problems of our time and the role of international organizations in solving them.

### **Topic 2. International organizations in the system of regulation in the processes of globalization**

International organizations: classification and legal status. Distinctive features of modern international organizations. Trends in the development of the system of international groups. Permanent missions of states to international organizations. Rights and functions of observers at an international organization of the country.

### **Topic 3. Mechanisms of functioning of international organizations**

Regulatory and legal norms and principles of functioning of international organizations. Organizational and functional structure of international organizations. Principles and functions of international organizations. Methods of decision-making in international organizations.

### **Topic 4. The system of international partnership and cooperation**

The main directions and forms of international cooperation of states in various fields. Legal basis of international partnership. The main forms of international cooperation. International cooperation in reforming national sectors of Ukraine.

### **Topic 5. The role and place of international non-governmental organizations in the modern world**

The essence and criteria for defining an international non-governmental organization. Evolution of the system of multilateral regulation of multivector relations of an international non-governmental organization with states and other international organizations. Structure and functions of an international non-governmental organization. Features of the functioning of an international non-governmental organization.

## **CONTENT MODULE II. ROLE AND PECULIARITIES OF FUNCTIONING OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PROCESSES OF GLOBALIZATION**

### **Topic 6. Ukraine's activities in international organizations**

Ukraine in global organizations. Ukraine in international regional organizations. New forms of Ukraine's integration. Cooperation with intergovernmental organizations. Priority areas of Ukraine's cooperation with international organizations.

### **Topic 7. Interstate economic organizations of general competence.**

Characteristics of interstate economic organizations of general competence. Organizational and functional structure. Mechanisms for regulating international economic relations. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Consultative groups of states. Features of regulatory functions and comparative characteristics of consultative groups of states.

### **Topic 8: International regulation of economic relations at the sectoral level**

International organizations for the regulation of relations in the industrial sphere. The main criteria for assigning an international organization to the group of regulatory organizations in the field of social relations. The role of international trade in international economic relations. Groups of international organizations for the regulation of world commodity markets. The modern system of international monetary and credit organizations. The main stages of development of the structure of the international monetary and credit market. Financial organizations: development and their role in the economic transformation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

### **Topic 9. Development of integration processes**

Features of the evolution of integration processes. Integration groups. Factors of formation of integration associations. Modern conditions for the implementation of integration processes: practical experience of countries around the world. Ukraine in international regional organizations.

### **Topic 10. The main forms of international economic relations of Ukraine**

Foreign policy strategy of Ukraine: guidelines and realities. Forms of international economic relations in the economy of Ukraine. Features of Ukraine's foreign policy: interests and priorities. Development of bilateral interstate relations. Expanding Ukraine's participation in European regional cooperation.

## **2. CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE BY CONTENT MODULES AND TOPICS OF INDEPENDENT WORK**

### **CONTENT MODULE I. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS EMERGENCE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

#### **Topic 1: Global problems of our time and the role of international organizations in solving them.**

Globalization and its impact on the emergence of global problems and challenges in the activities of international organizations. Spread of risks for international organizations in connection with the deterioration of the global situation. The spread of cross-border cooperation to the functioning of international organizations. The main problems of our time and their classification. Factors causing global problems and their causes. International organizations and their place in the study of global problems of our time, international agreements as a tool for solving them.

#### **Topic 2. The main stages of formation and development of the system of international organizations.**

The emergence and stages of development of international organizations. The era of slave states. The period of feudal fragmentation. The era of great geographical discoveries, industrial revolutions and the formation of the world market. The period between the First and Second World Wars. The current stage of development of international organizations. Factors that determine the formation of international organizations. Typology of international organizations. Stages of formation and development of the system of international organizations. Regulatory and legal norms of functioning of international organizations. Principles and main functions of international organizations. Classification of international organizations and their legal status.

#### **Topic 3: Technical decision-making procedures in international organizations.**

Decision-making is one of the most important stages of an international organization. The decision-making process. Methods of decision-making in international organizations. Declaration. Voting. The technique of roll call voting. Consensus as a technical method of decision-making. Classified by the criteria of decisions of international organizations.

#### **Topic 4. Regulation of multilateral cooperation. Bilateral international investment agreements: goals and objectives.**

Main directions and forms of international cooperation of states. Legal basis of cooperation. Legal regulation of international cooperation in industry. Legal regulation of international cooperation in agriculture. International legal regulation of international scientific and technical cooperation. Legal regulation of scientific and technical cooperation between Ukraine and the EU. Features and principles of



international investment activity. Management of international investment portfolio. Forms and methods of public administration of international investment activity. History of bilateral investment treaties. Bilateral investment treaties: typical structure, concepts and wording of provisions. Features of foreign investment in Ukraine.

**Topic 5. The importance of consultative groups of states in solving problems of the international economy.**

The most famous consultative groups of countries on international economic issues. Reasons and prerequisites for the emergence of the G-7 and G-9. The importance and role of the member countries of the G-10 and G-11. Comparative characteristics of the G-15 and G-20 Consultative Groups. The role of consultative groups of states in international relations. The main objectives and organizational and functional structure of consultative groups of states. Features of regulatory functions of consultative groups of states.

**CONTENT MODULE II. ROLE AND PECULIARITIES OF FUNCTIONING OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PROCESSES OF GLOBALIZATION**

**Topic 6. Ukraine's activities in the United Nations.**

The essence and mission of the UN. UN: historical conditions of formation and main activities. Organizational and functional structure of the UN. Principles of the UN. The main functions of the main organs of the UN. Socio-economic bodies of the UN. The main activities of the UN. Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the UN. The UN and Ukraine: cooperation and prospects for reform. The most important agreements between the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations.

**Topic 7. Competence of an international non-governmental organization: peculiarities of legal status and main goals and areas of activity of each organization.**

Features of the functioning of international non-governmental organizations. Theoretical foundations of the international cooperative movement. International cooperative alliance. World Confederation of Labor. International Chamber of Commerce. Confederation of Asia-Pacific Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Cooperation of non-governmental organizations with intergovernmental organizations. International associations of entrepreneurs. The European Business Congress. The main objectives and functions of the EBC. The role, purpose and principles of the Pacific Economic Council. The International Chamber of Commerce: historical conditions of its emergence and its role at the present stage.

**Topic 8: The World Bank: functional structure and credit policy. Regional development banks and their role in the economic transformation of countries.**

The essence, functions and reasons for the emergence of international organizations in the World Bank Group. Features of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The main objectives and organizational structure of

the International Development Association. Features of the International Finance Corporation. The main prerequisites for the development of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency. Important aspects of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes. Comparative characteristics of the activities of regional banks and the World Bank Group. The main purpose and main objectives of regional banks. Features of the formation of resources of regional development banks.

**Topic 9. Stages of reforming Ukraine towards the EU. International transport corridors on the territory of Ukraine.**

Ukraine's movement towards the EU: external and internal factors. Energy component of EU-Ukraine relations: challenges and prospects. European integration of Ukraine's transport structure. Digitalization of Ukraine on the way to the EU. Integration dynamics of environmental sector reform. The process of implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement. International transport corridors on the territory of Ukraine. The impact of international transport corridors on the development of Ukraine's infrastructure. Ukraine's place in the global investment and borrowing market.

**Topic 10. International coalition in support of Ukraine.**

International coalition in support of Ukraine's independence and territorial integrity. The European Union as the most active donor to Ukraine. The European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Bank of the European Union. Assistance to Ukraine from the United States and other countries. The role of the IMF in supporting Ukraine. Projects of the World Bank. Reduction of international assistance: challenges for Ukraine. Fundamentals of the system of monitoring and control of international assistance.

**3. EDUCATIONAL AND THEMATIC PLAN OF THE DISCIPLINE**  
**Distribution of study time by topics of independent work for full-time and part-time students**

№ p/p	Name of the lesson topic	Number of hours	
		full-time form	part-time form
<b>CONTENT MODULE I. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>			
1	Global problems of our time and the role of international organizations in solving them.	9	13
2	The main stages of formation and development of the system of international organizations.	9	13
3	Technical decision-making procedures in international organizations.	9	14
4	Regulation of multilateral cooperation. Bilateral international investment agreements: goals and objectives.	9	13
5	The importance of advisory groups of states in solving problems of the international economy.	9	14
<b>CONTENT MODULE II. ROLE AND PECULIARITIES OF FUNCTIONING OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PROCESSES OF GLOBALIZATION</b>			
6	Ukraine's activities in the United Nations.	9	13
7	Competence of an international non-governmental organization: peculiarities of legal status and main goals and areas of activity of each organization.	9	14
8	The World Bank: functional structure and credit policy. Regional development banks and their role in the economic transformation of countries.	9	13
9	Stages of Ukraine's reform towards the EU. International transportation corridors in Ukraine.	9	14
10	International Coalition in Support of Ukraine.	9	13
<b>Together</b>		90	134

#### 4. METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON TOPICS OF INDEPENDENT WORK

### CONTENT MODULE 1. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### Topic 1: Global problems of our time and the role of international organizations in solving them

**Key terms:** globalization, globalization processes, global problems, international organizations, risks, global situation, cross-border cooperation, problems of our time, global issues, international agreements.

#### *Test tasks*

*Task 1. An international organization established in the field of economic integration of countries:*

- a) Commonwealth of Independent States;
- b) The European Union;
- c) Association of Southeast Asian Nations;
- d) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

*Task 2: The most important feature inherent in an international organization is:*

- a) the position of the state in relation to the sovereignty of other member states;
- b) lack of organizational structure;
- c) membership of two states;
- d) it is established and operates in accordance with international law.

*Task 3. Legal personality of an international organization:*

- a) lack of legal grounds for immunity;
- b) lack of legal grounds to have privileges;
- c) the right to conclude treaties and agreements;
- d) international responsibility.

*Task 4. A country that is not legally a member of NATO or any other international organization, but actually participates in all discussions and influences the work of the international organization:*

- a) Georgia;
- b) Ukraine;
- c) Moldova;
- d) Poland.

*Task 5. International organization of which Ukraine is a member:*

- a) NATO;
- b) Customs Union;
- c) The World Trade Organization;
- d) The World Bank.

*Task 6. What process results in international economic integration?*

- a) formation of a transnational corporation;
- b) formation of international non-governmental organizations;
- c) international division of labor;
- d) international cooperation.

***Topics of individual abstract work on the topic***

1. Regulatory and legal norms of functioning of international organizations.
2. Basic principles and functions of international organizations.
3. The role and place of international organizations in the system of regulation of international economic relations.
4. Legal status of international organizations.
5. Factors influencing the functioning of international organizations.
6. The main features of international organizations.

***Practical situations***

***Situation 1***

Based on the data presented in Table 1, determine the degree of dependence of each country on international organizations. Provide a detailed description of the areas of interaction between countries and international organizations.

Table 1

<b>Country/International organization</b>	<b><i>NATO</i></b>	<b><i>UN</i></b>	<b><i>EU</i></b>	<b><i>UNESCO</i></b>
Germany				
France				
Poland				
Ukraine				
USA				
China				
Great Britain				
Other country (please specify)				

***Situation 2***

Identify the indicators of classification of international organizations. Give examples of international organizations in accordance with the identified indicators of types of international organizations.

***Situation 3***

Explain why countries delegate some of their responsibilities to international organizations in the absence of a desire to interact directly. Justify the main benefits of countries from delegating their own tasks and

responsibilities to international organizations.

### ***Questions for self-control***

1. Define an international organization and name the features of their functioning.
2. Explain how the activities of international organizations affect the regulation of relations between countries?
3. Describe the legal aspects of international organizations.
4. Give the methodology of typology and classification of international organizations.
5. Explain the difference between international governmental and non-governmental organizations.
6. Describe the current stage of development of international organizations.
7. Give examples of interaction between international organizations and countries

### **Topic 2. The main stages of formation and development of the system of international organizations.**

**Key terms:** stages of development, international organizations, era, slave period, feudal period, great geographical discoveries, industrial revolution, factors of formation of organizations, typology, stages of formation, legal norms, principles, functions, classification of international organizations, legal status.

### **Test tasks**

*Task 1. An international organization is:*

- a) an association of states, institutions, individuals that jointly implement any activity that goes beyond national borders;
- b) an association, a group of individuals, institutions, enterprises, associations with a common goal and certain rules of cooperation in the group;
- c) an organizationally separate and economically independent unit of the production sector of the national economy specializing in the manufacture of products, performance of works and provision of services;
- d) a union, association, partnership, or association to achieve a common goal.

*Task 2. In the formation and development of the system of international organizations, global problems of our time are becoming increasingly important - these are:*

- a) problems that cover the whole world or part of it and cannot be solved by each country alone (limited natural resources; demographic problem; environmental problem; food problem);
- b) problems of the modern world in terms of cognition of the

peculiarities of the modern multipolar international world order;

c) problems that are incompatible with the values of a significant number of individuals who claim that it is necessary to act to change this situation;

d) problems that arise in the interaction between humans and nature and within human society.

*Task 3. The criteria for the typology of international organizations are:*

a) membership of subjects of international relations, legal status of the organization; functional orientation; direction and nature of activity;

b) legal status of the organization, focus on cooperation of states in a particular area;

c) limited focus of activities, multi-purpose organizations;

d) a wide range of goals, the scale of relations between different organizations and countries.

*Task 4. An international organization performs the following functions:*

a) socio-economic, organizational, innovative;

b) organizational, managerial, risky;

c) management, innovation, organizational, regulatory;

d) regulatory, control, coordination, information, advisory, etc.

*Task 5. By geographical distribution international organizations are divided into:*

a) global and regional;

b) national and international;

c) national and regional;

d) there is no correct answer.

*Task 6. According to the functional orientation of the organization are divided into:*

a) organizations of general competence and special competence;

b) organizations of special and functional competence;

c) organizations of general and regional competence;

d) organizations of basic and auxiliary competence.

*Task 7. By the nature of their activities, international organizations are divided into:*

a) universal, economic, humanitarian, political, educational, defense;

b) economic, social, political, environmental;

c) cultural, social, economic, political;

d) educational, cultural, economic, social, etc.

### **Topics of individual abstract work on the topic**

1. Evolutionary concepts of formation and development of international organizations.

2. Modern typology of international organizations.

3. The main stages of formation and development of the system of international organizations.

4. Legal status of international organizations of different world

groups.

5. Legal features of the functioning of international organizations.
6. Cooperation between Ukraine and international organizations. Give examples.

### ***Practical situations***

#### ***Situation 1***

Name the goals and functions of modern international organizations. Describe the peculiarities of organizations in the post-Soviet space.

#### ***Situation 2***

Describe Ukraine's relations with international organizations in the context of national interests. Define the role of international organizations in the formation of international economic relations.

### ***Questions for self-control***

1. Describe the evolutionary concepts of international organizations.
2. Name the main objectives and functions of international organizations.
3. Explain the legal status of international organizations in the world space.
4. Name the basic rights and responsibilities and responsibilities of international organizations.
5. Explain the content of legal capacity of an international organization.
6. What are the criteria for a country to join an international organization?
7. Explain why Ukraine is the main subject of international economic relations.

### **Topic 3: Technical procedures for decision-making in international organizations.**

**Key terms:** stages, activities, international organizations, decision-making process, methods, declaration, voting, types of voting, roll-call technique, consensus, technical technique, classification, criteria.

### ***Test tasks***

*Task 1. The result of which process is international economic integration:*

- a) the formation of TNCs;
- b) international division of labor;
- c) formation of international political groups;
- d) development of international trade.

*Task 2: What are the forms of international integration groups:*



- a) international market, customs union, political union, trade zone;
- b) free trade area, customs union, economic union;
- c) common market, customs union, free trade area, economic union;
- d) free trade area, world market, customs union, political union, monetary union, etc.

*Task 3. Decisions of international organizations have:*

- a) binding in nature;
- b) recommendatory in nature;
- c) basic and auxiliary in nature;
- d) methodological in nature.

*Task 4. The decision-making process ends with the procedure after which the decision is legally recognized:*

- a) acceptable;
- b) acceptance or rejection of the decision without special technical procedures;
- c) accepted or rejected;
- d) there is no correct answer.

*Task 5. Acclamation is:*

- a) receipt of written responses to previously sent questionnaires;
- b) a technical method of decision-making based on reading aloud the agreed text of the document and stating the absence of objections;
- c) a technical decision-making process based on questionnaires;
- d) adoption or rejection of a decision without voting, based on the reaction of the participants.

*Task 6. Name the types of voting:*

- a) simple, roll call;
- b) secret, open;
- c) postal, simple voting;
- d) simple, complex.

*Task 7. Consensus is:*

- a) a procedure based on the use of anonymous questionnaires;
- b) a technique by which written responses to previously sent questionnaires are obtained;
- c) a technical method of decision-making by reading aloud the agreed text of a document, stating the absence of objections, etc;
- d) absence of a correct answer.

### ***Topics of individual abstract work on the topic***

1. Modern legal norms of functioning of international organizations.
2. Innovations in international customs.
3. General sanctions of an international organization against its member states.
4. The essence and subordinate purposes of an international organization.
5. Functional structure of an international organization. Give practical

examples.

6. Comparative characteristics of different types of organizational structures of international organizations.

7. The decision-making process in international organizations.

### **Practical situations**

#### **Situation 1**

Analyze the process and detail the stages of decision-making on the example of specific international organizations.

#### **Situation 2**

Analyze the activities of international organizations and explain their impact on the sovereignty of the country. Determine the level of interference of international organizations in the internal affairs of the country.

#### **Situation 3**

Explain the growing influence of international organizations on member countries. Identify the factors of independence and influence of international organizations at the present stage of development.

### ***Questions for self-control***

1. Explain the decision-making process of international organizations.

2. Describe the practical methods of decision-making in the activities of international organizations.

3. Name the main structural bodies that make up an international organization.

4. Name the most important legal norms that govern the interaction of international organizations and countries.

5. Provide a detailed description of the most important functions of international organizations.

6. Describe the constituent documents in the creation of an international organization.

7. Name the main reasons for the termination of an international organization.

8. Name the participants of an international organization that can make suggestions or comments when discussing issues and making decisions.

### **Topic 4. Regulation of multilateral cooperation. Bilateral international investment agreements: goals and objectives.**

**Key terms:** international cooperation, forms, state, legal framework, regulatory framework, industry, agriculture, scientific and technical cooperation, principles, investment activity, investment portfolio, public administration, investment treaties, structure, foreign investment.

### ***Test tasks***

*Task 1. The purpose of international cooperation is:*

- a) harmonization of the qualifications of international organizations;
- b) joint solution of global problems and specific tactical tasks;
- c) combating transnational crimes in certain areas of activity;
- d) no correct answer.

*Task 2. Forms of international cooperation are:*

- a) legal assistance;
- b) signing of treaties and agreements of international character;
- c) preventive measures to stop criminal acts and bring perpetrators to justice;
- d) coordination of actions for common goals.

*Task 3. International cooperation of states in various fields is based on:*

- a) a system of certain criteria, standards, and international principles;
- b) functions, principles, systems;
- c) criteria, requirements and standards;
- d) no correct answer.

*Task 4. International investment is:*

- a) investments from all countries of the world;
- b) investment of funds by the subjects of the country in investment objects in the territory of another country;
- c) interaction of non-residents with respect to a particular country;
- d) foreign and inward investment.

*Task 5. Methods of stimulating foreign investment include:*

- a) the licensing and permitting procedure for the admission of foreign direct investment;
- b) signing economic agreements on the formation of free trade zones and common markets;
- c) measures to abandon exclusive dealer relationships;
- d) lifting restrictions on access to the domestic and foreign markets.

*Task 6. Types of international investment activity include:*

- a) direct and portfolio investments;
- b) international securities transactions;
- c) foreign investments;
- d) assets and liabilities of portfolio investments.

*Task 7. The methods of state control over foreign investment that are most common in world practice include:*

- a) the requirement to sell a part of the shares owned by a foreign investor;
- b) percentage restriction of the foreign investor's share
- c) restrictions on the return of capital and transfer of cash flows abroad;
- d) a ban on foreign investments.

***Topics of individual abstract work on the topic***

1. Features of international cooperation on state customs affairs.
2. The main aspects of international cooperation in the field of criminal proceedings under the legislation of Ukraine.
3. The essence of international production cooperation.
4. Modern prerequisites for the development of international cooperation in the field of education.
5. Investment attractiveness and ways to intensify the investment activity of the state.
6. Sources of international investment in Ukraine and features of its use.

***Practical situations***

***Situation 1***

Name the functions and procedure for establishing international cooperation. What is the procedure for concluding contracts/agreements on international cooperation.

***Situation 2***

Identify the features of privileges and immunities of countries in international cooperation. Describe the main features of modern models of international cooperation.

***Situation 3***

Identify the legal framework for international cooperation.

***Situation 4***

Make a comparative characterization of the key criteria that investor countries and practicing investors pay attention to when deciding whether to invest in a particular country. In Table 2, provide a comparative description of countries with different levels of investment attractiveness.

Table 2

Criteria/countries	Country 1	Country 2	Country 3
Characteristics of the local market			
Market accessibility			
Quality of labor force			
Currency risk			
Possibility of capital repatriation			
Protection of intellectual property			
Trade policy			
State regulation			
Tax rates and benefits			

Political stability			
Macroeconomic policy			
Development of infrastructure and support services			

### ***Questions for self-control***

1. Name the main legal acts that regulate international cooperation.
2. Explain the difference between membership in international organizations and diplomatic privileges and immunities.
3. Describe the existing privileges and immunities of international organizations and member states.
4. Name the main objectives and functions of international cooperation.
5. Name the functions of permanent missions to international organizations.
6. The structure of international investment.
7. Describe the main obstacles to foreign investment.
8. Explain the international diversification of the investment portfolio.

### **Topic 5. The importance of consultative groups of states in solving problems of the international economy.**

**Key terms:** consultative groups, problem, international economy, group G-7, group G-9, group G-10, group G-11, group G-15, group G-20, state, international relations, organizational and functional structure, regulatory functions.

### ***Test tasks***

*Task 1. Consultative groups of states are:*

- a) association to achieve a common goal;
- b) an association of states to solve urgent problems of a different nature;
- c) an association that includes several territorial entities that have sovereignty or certain features of statehood;
- d) a self-governing association of legal entities and individuals.

*Task 2: Identify the main purpose of the formation of advisory groups:*

- a) development of international economic relations;
- b) international support and assistance;
- c) international cooperation in solving problems of various kinds;
- d) formation of coherence to achieve common goals.

*Task 3: Which of the following organizations has the main purpose of conducting research on economic issues:*

- a) Group - 7;

- b) IMF, UN;
- c) EU, UNESCO;
- d) WTO, UN.

*Task 4. What are the peculiarities of the regulatory functions of advisory groups of states?*

- a) development and implementation of national priorities;
- b) creation and maintenance of the legal framework of market relations;
- c) formation of the necessary structure of economic relations, regulation of public, collective and personal interests;
- d) there is no correct answer.

*Task 5. What role does the Group of 7 play in the regulation of international economic relations?*

- a) the most influential in solving economic problems;
- b) is designed to solve the problems of the European economy;
- c) focuses on solving monetary and credit problems on a global scale;
- d) promoting economic reforms and raising the economic level of countries.

*Task 6. The main tasks of the Group of 77 are:*

- a) calling on the international donor community to complete projects to establish a stable and environmentally safe state;
- b) organizing an effective transfer of resources between developing and developed countries
- c) removal of barriers to access to markets of developed countries;
- d) no correct answer.

*Task 7. Reasons and prerequisites for the emergence of the Group - 7 :*

- a) regulation of foreign economic policy and environmental protection;
- b) discussion of common economic problems and coordination of economic policies;
- c) discussion of issues of mutual or global interest;
- d) to enhance economic development of the countries.

### ***Topics of individual abstract work on the topic***

1. Prerequisites for the emergence of advisory groups and their role in globalization processes.
2. The current state of activity and prospects for the development of various advisory groups of the state.
3. The importance and role of the G-7 and G-20 member countries.
4. Comparative characteristics of consultative groups of states.
5. The main criteria for joining advisory groups. Give practical examples.
6. Modernization of the organizational structure of the G-7 and G-20 and mechanisms for the development of their activities.
7. Features of advisory groups in solving problems of the international economy.

### ***Practical situations***

#### ***Situation 1***

Name international organizations and problem solving and intervention in the modern world. Describe the forms of material and non-material responsibility of international organizations.

#### ***Situation 2***

Explain the essence of intervention in the activities of international organizations. Analyze the factors that legitimize the use of sanctions by international organizations.

#### ***Situation 3***

Describe how the mechanism of cooperation between advisory groups of states will be improved. Give examples.

### ***Questions for self-control***

1. Define the term “advisory group”.
2. Describe the main advisory groups and provide them with a detailed description.
3. Define the role and place of consultative groups in international relations.
4. Identify the importance of consultative groups of states in solving problems of the international economy.
5. What are the features of regulatory functions of consultative groups of states?
6. What is the role of the G-9 and G-20 in the regulation of international economic relations?

## **CONTENT MODULE II. THE ROLE AND PECULIARITIES OF FUNCTIONING OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PROCESSES OF GLOBALIZATION**

### **Topic 6. Ukraine's activities in the United Nations.**

**Key terms:** mission, historical conditions, United Nations, organizational and functional structure, main functions, main bodies, areas of activity, representation, cooperation, reform, agreements, Government of Ukraine.

#### ***Test tasks***

*Task 1. The supreme body of the United Nations is:*

- a) The Security Council;
- b) The Council;
- c) General Assembly;

d) Secretariat.

*Task 2. The International Organization of the United Nations was founded:*

- a) in 1947;
- b) in 1931;
- c) in 1940;
- d) in 1950.

*Task 3: Do international organizations have the right to have legal observer status at the UN?*

- a) they do
- b) no, they do not;
- c) in some cases;
- d) absolutely no right.

*Task 4. Name the main purpose of the United Nations:*

- a) international cooperation in solving problems of various kinds;
- b) maintaining peace and preventing new bloodshed, strengthening peace, security and cooperation between countries;
- c) development of international economic relations;
- d) no correct answer.

*Task 5. The most important principles of the UN are:*

- a) maintain international peace and security;
- b) the sovereign equality of all its members, the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means;
- c) support and protection of internationally proclaimed human rights
- d) security guarantees.

*Task 6. The UN is financed by:*

- a) international donor assistance;
- b) through assessed and voluntary contributions of Member States
- c) through international investment;
- d) no correct answer.

*Task 7. In what year the delegation of Ukraine participated in the session of the UN General Assembly:*

- a) in 1980
- b) in 1991;
- c) in 1996;
- d) in 2000.

*Task 8. In what year Ukraine became a co-founder of the United Nations:*

- a) in 1945
- b) in 1950;
- c) in 1948;
- d) in 1955.



### ***Topics of individual abstract work on the topic***

1. Features of the functioning of the UN.
2. UN: creation and characteristics of working bodies.
3. UN: goals, principles of activity, structure.
4. The role of the UN Security Council in maintaining international peace and security in the modern world and assessing its effectiveness on the example of Ukraine.
5. Modern UN as an advisory institution of global governance.
6. Systemic analysis of the UN as an indicator of influence on European integration processes in Ukraine.
7. The UN as a guarantor of world order.

### ***Practical situations***

#### ***Situation 1***

Explain the essence of the problem of regulating the activities of the UN. Identify the main areas of UN reform.

#### ***Situation 2***

Describe the organizational and functional structure and principles of decision-making in the UN. Explain the process of accession to the UN and name the positive and negative consequences. Give practical examples.

#### ***Situation 3***

Describe the features of the UN and its cooperation with other international organizations. Give examples of political models of international organizations under the UN.

### ***Questions for self-control***

1. What are the main prerequisites for the creation and describe the main stages of the UN.
2. Define the purpose and principles of activity and analyze the structure of the UN.
3. Describe the activities of the UN in various fields. Give examples.
4. Determine the place of the UN in the system of international organizations.
5. Analyze the decision-making process in the UN.
6. Identify the role of the Security Council and the General Assembly in the activities of the UN.
7. Describe the main body of the UN.
8. Name the features of Ukraine's accession to the UN and identify the main consequences.

**Topic 7. Competence of an international non-governmental organization: peculiarities of legal status and main goals and activities of each organization.**

**Key terms:** international non-governmental organizations, international cooperative movement, international cooperative alliance, labor confederation, chamber of commerce, cooperation, chamber of industry, international business associations, business congress, economic council.

***Test tasks***

*Task 1. International non-governmental organizations are:*

- a) associations of national organizations based on non-governmental agreements;
- b) organizations promoting development and cooperation in a wide range of international relations;
- c) an association for the achievement of a common goal;
- d) an association created for a certain period of time to implement programs for the development of priority sectors.

*Task 2: Do acts of non-governmental organizations have legal significance?*

- a) no
- b) yes
- c) have no international legal significance;
- d) there is no correct answer.

*Task 3: Do non-governmental organizations have links with international organizations?*

- a) maintain close ties
- b) no ties
- c) sometimes within the framework of agreements;
- d) have common interests.

*Task 4. Cooperation of non-governmental organizations with intergovernmental organizations is carried out in the following areas (select multiple answers):*

- a) monitoring compliance with international law;
- b) providing advice on issues within their competence;
- c) drafting international agreements;
- d) providing information on the development of countries and disseminating information.

*Task 5. One of the most famous and influential non-governmental organizations:*

- a) The International Red Cross;
- b) International Cooperative Alliance;
- c) The World Confederation of Labor;
- d) International Chamber of Commerce.

*Task 6. A special type of international non-governmental economic*

*organizations are:*

- a) international clubs;
- b) international alliances;
- c) international chambers of commerce;
- d) international associations.

*Task 7. In what year was the International Chamber of Commerce established?*

- a) in 1900
- b) in 1920;
- c) in 1915;
- d) in 1910.

***Topics of individual abstract work on the topic***

1. Features of the modern functioning of international non-governmental organizations.
2. Modern international associations of entrepreneurs. Give examples.
3. Theoretical and methodological aspects of the functioning of international chambers of commerce and industry.
4. Regulatory and legal status of international non-governmental organizations.
5. Modernized mechanism of cooperation between non-governmental organizations and international organizations.
6. Practical competencies of international non-governmental organizations.
7. Prerequisites for the development of international non-governmental organizations in today's conditions.

***Practical situations***

***Situation 1***

Analyze the mechanism of cooperation between non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations and describe the ways to improve it.

***Situation 2***

Describe international and intergovernmental non-governmental organizations by criteria. In Table 3, provide a detailed comparative description of international and intergovernmental non-governmental organizations. Give specific examples.

Table 3.

Criteria	International organization	Intergovernmental non-governmental organization
Membership		
Legal personality		
Types and forms of activity		

Methodology of decision-making		
Mechanisms of influence on different areas		

### *Questions for self-control*

1. Define the legal status and main essence of international non-governmental organizations.
2. Name the main types of international non-governmental organizations exist. Give practical examples.
3. Explain the mission and role of international non-governmental organizations.
4. Describe the organizational structures of international non-governmental organizations.
5. Analyze examples of organizational structures of international non-governmental organizations you know.
6. Name the modern forms that are inherent in international non-governmental organizations.
7. Describe the current trends in the development of international non-governmental organizations.
8. Identify the features of the mechanism of cooperation between intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Give examples.

### **Topic 8: The World Bank: functional structure and credit policy. Regional development banks and their role in the economic transformation of countries.**

**Key terms:** international organization, functions, World Bank, peculiarities of activity, organizational structure, International Development Association, International Finance Corporation, Multilateral Agency, International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, regional banks, resources.

### *Test tasks*

*Task 1. The World Bank is:*

- a) a financial institution that provides development assistance;
- b) an organization that seeks to achieve sustainable economic growth and prosperity in all member countries;
- c) an organization that promotes the development of countries' economies by providing them with long-term loans and credits;
- d) an organization that helps to maintain the balance of payments of countries.

*Task 2: One of the main goals of the World Bank is to:*

- a) encouraging investment from member countries;
- b) settlement of investment disputes;
- c) assistance in the reconstruction of the country's economy;

d) encouraging the development of the private sector.

*Task 3: In what year and in what place was the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development founded?*

- a) in 1945, Washington, DC;
- b) in 1940, Paris;
- c) in 1930, Berlin;
- d) there is no correct answer.

*Task 4. Formation of funding sources of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development are:*

- a) borrowed funds and payments for debt repayment;
- b) investments;
- c) international assistance;
- d) grants.

*Task 5. In what year did Ukraine join the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development?*

- a) in 1990
- b) in 1992;
- c) in 1996;
- d) in 2000.

*Task 6. Which consultative group of states is an international organization of bankers?*

- a) Г -7;
- b) Г-77;
- c) Г-11;
- d) Г-20.

*Task 7. Which regional bank does not charge interest on loans?*

- a) The African Development Bank;
- b) The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
- c) Asian Development Bank;
- d) Inter-American Development Bank.

*Topics of individual abstract work on the topic*

1. Features of the World Bank and its components.
2. Specifics of the World Bank's credit policy.
3. The impact of the World Bank on the development of international organizations.
4. Modern mechanism of cooperation between international and non-governmental organizations and their impact on globalization processes.
5. Modern prerequisites for the formation of resources of regional development banks.
6. Functional structure of regional banks.
7. The role of regional banks in the transformation of international economic relations.

### ***Practical situations***

#### ***Situation 1***

Describe Ukraine's relations with the World Bank in the context of protecting national interests.

#### ***Situation 2***

Describe the prospects of Ukraine's cooperation with the World Bank.

#### ***Situation 3***

Explain the basic principles of Ukraine's foreign policy. Describe the peculiarities of Ukraine's participation in international financial organizations (Table 4).

Table 4

Country	International financial organizations		
	International Monetary Fund	World Bank	International Development Association

#### ***Questions for self-control***

1. What is the essence of the World Bank?
2. Describe the structural components of the World Bank and provide them with a detailed description.
3. Describe the main goals and objectives of the World Bank.
4. Analyze the current aspects of credit policy of the World Bank.
5. Explain how the financial resources of the World Bank.
6. What is the difference between the regional banks and the World Bank Group for the purposes?
7. Explain the specific features of the regional development banks.

### **Topic 9. Stages of reforming Ukraine towards the EU. International transport corridors on the territory of Ukraine.**

**Key terms:** European Union, external factors, internal factors, relations, European integration, transport structure, digitalization processes, implementation process, Association Agreement, international transport corridors, infrastructure development, world market, investment.

#### ***Test tasks***

*Task 1. Name the areas of cooperation between Ukraine and the EU:*

- a) maintenance of international peace and security and development of cooperation in solving socio-economic problems;
- b) strengthening the rule of law in international relations;
- c) ensuring human rights;
- d) development of effective measures to combat terrorism.

*Task 2: Does Ukraine participate in the activities of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe?*

- a) yes;
- b) no;
- c) future prospects;
- d) there is no correct answer.

*Task 3. Ukraine's successful participation in the activities of international organizations is observed in the following areas:*

- a) expansion of international cooperation of scientific, educational, and cultural institutions;
- b) strengthening regional cooperation in the field of economic integration;
- c) maintaining international peace and security;
- d) establishing close international economic ties.

*Task 4. Ukraine's strategic goal is to join:*

- a) The European Union;
- b) The World Bank;
- c) International Monetary Fund;
- d) there is no correct answer.

*Task 5. In what year did Ukraine develop a national program of integration into the EU?*

- a) in 1998
- b) in 1991
- c) in 1996;
- d) in 1999.

*Task 6. European policy opens up new prospects for Ukraine:*

- a) partnership, economic integration and cooperation
- b) ensuring freedom of the media and freedom of speech
- c) improving the investment climate;
- d) simplifying administrative procedures and fighting corruption.

*Task 7. Euroregions are:*

- a) cross-border cooperation in the areas of trade, joint ventures, environment and culture;
- b) international cooperation between countries that have much in common in terms of natural conditions, history, and culture;
- c) an organizational form of cross-border regional cooperation between territorial communities;
- d) there is no correct answer.

***Topics of individual abstract work on the topic***

1. Constitutional and legal basis of cooperation between Ukraine and the EU.
2. Tasks and priority areas of cooperation between Ukraine and the EU.
3. Ukraine's membership in European international organizations.

4. Modernized mechanism for the development of international transport corridor zones on the territory of Ukraine.

5. Features of the functioning of Euroregions in Ukraine: European experience.

6. Perspective directions of development of Euroregions on the territory of Ukraine.

***Practical situations***

***Situation 1***

Describe the peculiarities of Euroregions in Ukraine.

***Situation 2***

Consider the regulatory and legal activities of international and non-governmental organizations in Ukraine (Table 5).

Table 5

Country	International organizations		Non-governmental organizations	
	IO 1	IO 2	N-GO 1	N-GO 2
Ukraine				

***Situation 3***

Name the legal acts that characterize the sequence of Ukrainian-European integration.

***Questions for self-control***

1. Describe the main areas of cooperation between Ukraine and the EU.
2. Name the legal status of Ukraine in international organizations in the European space.
3. What joint projects are being implemented between Ukraine and the EU?
4. What are the main aspects of the Association Agreement with the EU?
5. What programs are being implemented within the framework of economic cooperation between Ukraine and the EU?
6. What is the cooperation between Ukraine and the EU?
7. Name the features of the functioning of Euroregions on the territory of Ukraine.

**Topic 10. International coalition in support of Ukraine.**

**Key terms:** international organization, international coalition, support, independence and territorial value, European Union, European Investment Bank, assistance, World Bank projects, international aid, challenges, monitoring system, control system.



### ***Test tasks***

*Task 1. The International Coalition in Support of Ukraine is:*

- a) an international informal association of countries supporting the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine;
- b) an association of organizations for international cooperation;
- c) an alliance of countries to establish international economic relations;
- d) the correct answer is unknown.

*Task 2: The main goals of the international coalition in support of Ukraine:*

- a) providing support in various fields (military, political, financial, humanitarian, human rights);
- b) improving the political situation in the country;
- c) harmonization of Ukrainian and European interests;
- d) improving international cooperation in education and science.

*Task 3. International assistance is:*

- a) a system of measures aimed at returning society and institutions to active life and work, restoring social status;
- b) urgent actions to support the vital activity of society;
- c) assistance in acquiring knowledge and skills in relevant areas of activity;
- d) resources and services provided by donors on a free and irrevocable basis in accordance with international agreements of Ukraine to support Ukraine.

*Task 4. What types of assistance are provided to Ukraine:*

- a) military, humanitarian, financial, legal;
- b) social, economic, legal;
- c) financial, psychological and medical;
- d) the correct answer is blank.

*Task 5. Which countries provide the largest financial support to Ukraine:*

- a) The United States and the EU countries;
- b) China and Japan;
- c) Australia and South Africa;
- d) Italy and Finland.

*Task 6. Which economic unions are members of the International Coalition in Support of Ukraine:*

- a) G-7 and G-20;
- b) G-11 and G-15;
- c) D-11 and D-77;
- d) the correct answer is absent.

*Task 7. Which financial institutions are members of the International Coalition in Support of Ukraine:*

- a) International Monetary Fund, World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
- b) International Development Association, Bank for International

Settlements;

c) Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, International Finance Corporation;

d) European Investment Bank and European Central Bank.

***Topics of individual abstract work on the topic***

1. Modernized mechanism of support for Ukraine.
2. The main prerequisites for the restoration and reconstruction of Ukraine.
3. Financial assistance from international organizations: status and prospects.
4. International support for Ukraine during the war.
5. Ukraine's image in times of war and international political support.
6. Inclusiveness and barrier-free access in Ukraine: commitment, cooperation and international support in times of war.
7. Strategic directions of recovery and development of Ukraine: European experience.

***Practical situations***

***Situation 1***

Explain the essence of international assistance to Ukraine in both broad and narrow terms.

***Situation 2***

Describe Ukraine's relations with countries in the context of protecting national interests (Table 6).

Table 6

Country	Country	Area of interest
Ukraine	Country 1	
	Country 2	
	Country 3	

***Situation 3***

Consider the programs implemented within the framework of Ukraine's cooperation with the United States and the EU in the area of reconstruction and development (Table 7).

Table 7

Country	Programs	Projects	Grants	Country
Ukraine				US
				EU:
				France
				Germany

***Situation 4***

Analyze the current state of Ukraine's recovery and development (Table 8).

Table 8

Country	Current status	Recovery process	Promising areas of development
Ukraine			

***Questions for self-control***

1. Explain the goals and main objectives of the International Coalition to support Ukraine.
2. In your opinion, explain the essence of the concept of “international assistance”.
3. Describe the structure of the International Coalition to Support Ukraine. Provide a detailed description of each structural unit.
4. Name the countries that provide the largest financial support to Ukraine.
5. Describe the strategic directions of Ukraine's recovery and development.
6. Analyze the positive and negative consequences of the International Coalition's activities in support of Ukraine (if any).

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## CONTENTS

	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	4-5
<b>1</b>	<b>CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE BY CONTENT MODULES AND TOPICS .....</b>	6-7
<b>2</b>	<b>CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE BY CONTENT MODULES AND TOPICS OF INDEPENDENT WORK .....</b>	8-10
<b>3</b>	<b>CURRICULUM OF THE DISCIPLINE .....</b>	11
<b>4</b>	<b>METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON TOPICS OF INDEPENDENT WORK .....</b>	12
	<b>CONTENT MODULE I. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.....</b>	12
	Topic 1: Global challenges of our time and the role of international organizations in addressing them .....	12-14
	Topic 2. The main stages of formation and development of the system of international organizations .....	14-16
	Topic 3: Technical decision-making procedures in international organizations .....	16-18
	Topic 4. Regulation of multilateral cooperation. Bilateral international investment agreements: goals and objectives .....	19-21
	Topic 5. The importance of consultative groups of states in solving problems of the international economy .....	21-24
	<b>CONTENT MODULE II. ROLE AND PECULIARITIES OF FUNCTIONING OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PROCESSES OF GLOBALIZATION .....</b>	24
	Topic 6. Ukraine's activities in the United Nations .....	24-26
	Topic 7. Competence of an international non-governmental organization: peculiarities of legal status and main goals and areas of activity of each organization .....	26-28
	Topic 8: The World Bank: functional structure and credit policy. Regional development banks and their role in the economic transformation of countries .....	28-30
	Topic 9. Stages of reforming Ukraine towards the EU. International transport corridors on the territory of Ukraine .....	31-33
	Topic 10. International coalition in support of Ukraine .....	33-35
	<b>LIST OF RECOMMENDED REFERENCES .....</b>	36-37

Навчальне видання

## **INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**Methodical instructions for independent study of the discipline for applicants for the first (bachelor's) level of higher education in specialty 292 International Economic Relations of the educational and professional program International Economics**

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