

The subject of the course "Management of international economic organizations" - the activities of international organizations as a phenomenon of global historical development and international policies of countries and their coalitions through which they influence the international environment and other participants in international relations, creating new principles and models of economic and political interdependence.

"Management of international economic organizations" is a discipline that combines both specific and interdisciplinary knowledge. Special features reflect knowledge of global institutional relationships and the nature of their impact on international economic activity. The basis of the study of this discipline are concepts and theories of the concept of international management, public administration institutionalism.

Methodological arsenal discipline "Management of international economic organizations" based on general and special methods of cognition.

The course has a block structure includes lectures and workshops, which are examples of management of international economic organizations, the benefits of their activities in the process of solving complex economic problems of global, continental and regional levels.

The purpose and objectives of the course

The aim is a credit module - graduate professional formation in the understanding of the essence and nature of international economic organizations, their role in international politics, development of skills of independent analysis of the strategies of international institutions.

The task of the course is mastery of competencies in the management of international economic organizations and learned tools and technology global institutions implement their strategies.

Зміст навчальної дисципліни

Тема 1. Історія розвитку міжнародних організацій. Передумови виникнення

Античні сіммахії, європейські торговельні союзи доби пізнього Середньовіччя та епохи Великих географічних відкриттів як прообрази сучасних міжнародних організацій. Проекти міжнародних організацій в працях європейських мислителів Виникнення Священного Союзу. Індустріальна революція, поширення ліберальних принципів формування європейського та світового ринку, світовий розподіл праці.

Проблеми безпеки, миру і виникнення перших неспеціалізованих універсальних міжнародних організацій політичного спрямування (Ліга Націй та Організація Об'єднаних Націй).

Розвиток інтеграційних процесів, посилення взаємозалежності як чинник збільшення чисельності міжнародних організацій після II світової війни. Деколонізація та її вплив на утворення регіональних міжнародних організацій. Глобальні проблеми, поширення зброї масового знищення як мотивація координації зусиль всіх держав та інших суб'єктів міжнародних відносин в рамках міжнародних організацій. Глобалізація міжнародних відносин та розвиток політичних міжурядових організацій. Виникнення неурядових міжнародних організацій.

Contents of the course

Topic 1. History of international organizations. Background.

Antique simmahiyi, European trade unions of late Middle Ages and the Age of Discovery as a prototype of modern international organizations. Projects of international organizations in the works of European thinkers emergence Holy Alliance. The industrial revolution, the spread of liberal principles forming the European and world market, global division of labor.

The problems of security, peace and the emergence of the first non-universal international organizations, political orientation (League of Nations and the United Nations).

Development of integration, interdependence as a factor in increasing the number of international organizations after the Second World War. The decolonization and its impact on the formation of regional organizations. Global problems Proliferation motivation coordinate the efforts of all States and other subjects of international relations in the framework of international organizations. Globalization of international relations and political development of intergovernmental organizations. The emergence of non-governmental international organizations.

2. Subject essence and nature of international organizations as subjects of international relations

The concept of an international organization: the organization as an institution, as a community member, as a tool, as a structure of rules, relationships and communication. Symptoms of international organizations. Procedure for the formation of international organizations. Membership in international organizations. Types of membership in international organizations. Requirements for membership. The procedures for entry and membership. The organizational structure of international organizations. Types and principles of their formation and activity, higher executive, administrative, committees, commissions, legal bodies.

Typology of international organizations. Governmental international organizations. Universal and specialized; global, regional, subregional; open, closed, and others. Coordination and supranational (power-oriented) organizations.

The functions of international organizations. Value jurisdiction and functions of international organizations. Concept jurisdiction of international organizations. Legal aspects of participation of international organizations in international rule making.

Theme 3. Theoretical and methodological basis of the study of international organizations

Formation of *normative flow* studies in international organizations during the formation of the League of Nations and the UN. Features and limitations of normative theories of international organizations. *Federalist theory* of international organizations as a follow European traditions of finding the perfect form of organization of the world community. Universal international organizations as a prototype of world government federalist theories. *Neofunksionalizm and functionalism* in the study of international relations. Basic principles funksionalistskoy directly. The functions of international organizations as the main subject of study. Consideration of inter-governmental organizations as an important channel of multilateral economic cooperation and accordingly a factor to overcome contradictions and conflicts between states. Rehionalistskyy direction in the theory of international organizations: the role of regional organizations and interests in world politics. *Globalist direction* and study the role of international organizations in resolving global problems. *Institutional research direction in international organizations*. The study of international organizations in the context of the theory of international regimes. Liberal institutionalism and neoinstytutsionalizm of international organizations as a set of rules, regulations and agreements governing the behavior of states in

the international arena in an interdependent world. Research within the framework of international organizations constructivism.

Theme 4. Universal organization in international organizations and world politics

Projects of the League of Nations. 14 points Woodrow Wilson. League of Nations - an element of Versailles Versailles peace agreement and the international system. Differences between European countries regarding the structure and powers of the League. The objectives and principles of the League of Nations. Structure and competence of the League of Nations. Experience the League of Nations in regulating international relations. The failure of the League of Nations to establish a collective security system in the interwar period. United Nations. The ideas of a universal international organization for peace and security: the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration of the United Nations. Launching Conference of the United Nations in San Francisco (1945) and the adoption of the UN Charter. The objectives and principles of the United Nations. The structure of the UN General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Secretariat, International Court of Justice and the Trusteeship Council; forming their principles, decision making and competence. The Security Council in the structure and activities of the United Nations. The UN system at this stage: program and working bodies, specialized agencies, autonomous organizations associated with the UN. Features of the UN as an international institution, representation and universality of spheres of influence, the international rule-making tool and observe the principles of international law and universally recognized norms of behavior in international relations.

Topic 5. Regional and subregional organizations

Feature of regional organizations. The principles of regional organizations. Regional integration processes and the emergence of regional cooperation institutions. The development of regional international cooperation and revitalization of regional organizations. Place regional organizations in the process of regionalization. Regional international institutions of Europe (Council of Europe, EU, European Free Trade Association). Regional organizations Arab world (the Arab League, "Islamic Conference"). The activities of regional organizations of the Americas (Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Organization of American States (OAS), the Caribbean Common Market. Regionalization on the African continent. ASEAN. Regional organizations in the post - the Union of Independent States (CIS), the Common Economic Space (CES), the Eurasian Economic Community EurAsEC Treaty Organization Collective Security (CSTO)). The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) .Subregionalni internationalni organizations (Council of Baltic Sea States, GUAM, Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), Visegrad Group).

Topic 6. International organizations in the process of global regulation and management

The role of international organizations in the processes of global governance. Global management and control: scientific debate. Regulation and governance as a legal method of forming common behavior in the international arena. The redistribution of administrative functions from the state to other subjects of international politics in the global regulation. Bretton Woods institutions and the functioning of the international monetary system. Adjusting the currency and economic relations in a globalized world. WTO as an instrument of global trade: principles of operation. Group of Eight - an informal mechanism for coordination of policy and financial and economic interactions between the great powers and their impact on the international environment as an arena of interaction between global and national factors.

Topic 7. International organizations and regional security problems

The role of international organizations in shaping the international security system. Features regional security organizations. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) - an organization of collective security in Europe. Creation of NATO. Civil and military structure of NATO. Basic principles of Alliance common policy and decision making. The main tasks of NATO security. The evolution of NATO's strategic concept. Transforming NATO in 1991-1999. The Opening Alliance. The process of NATO enlargement. Partnership for Peace. NATO's Partnership with Ukraine. Create CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) as a forum for security dialogue and negotiations on arms control, disarmament and confidence and security in Europe. The adoption of the Helsinki Final Act. Charter of Paris. Budapest meeting in 1994 and the transformation of the CSCE into the OSCE. The main activities, structure and principles of the OSCE decision-making. Western European Union (WEU) - the military component of the EU. Alternative development strategies WEU in the European security system. The institutions of collective security in the post. Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO). Features of the internal contradictions of the Member States. Creating collective forces of operative reaction. The security aspects of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The struggle against terrorism.

Theme 8. International non-governmental organizations and the formation of a global civil society

Varieties participation of NGOs in intergovernmental activities. Interaction intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations. Formation of global political networks and participation in non-governmental international organizations. INGOs and parallel summits. Human rights, democracy and non-governmental organizations (Amnesty International, Freedom House). NGOs and protest against globalization. Anti-globalization organizations (World Social Forum). Environmental non-governmental organizations ("Greenpeace", "Friends of the Earth") and principles of their activities. Projects "Greenpeace" and their effectiveness. The radicalization of the international environmental movement. Network structure environmental and anti-globalization movements.

Effect of non-governmental organizations on public opinion, the image of the states and politicians - the basic mechanisms of program objectives of most non-governmental international organizations.

Theme 9. Ukraine in international organizations

The list of organizations which include the Ukraine. Prospects for joining the new organization. Benefits and losses from Ukraine's membership in certain organizations. Prospects for new forms of cooperation within international organizations. The role and place of monetary and financial organizations to stabilize the crisis in Ukraine. Association agreement with the EU (2015)