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CURRENT TRENDS IN UKRAINE'S COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Summary

The work explores the nature and functioning mechanism of international organizations (IOs). The role of IOs, legal regulations and principles of performance, the peculiarities of their functional departmentation are defined. Modern tendencies of IOs' development both worldwide and in Ukraine are revealed. Special aspects and consequences of cooperation with international financial organizations are studied. Particular issues associated with the interaction of the Agro-industrial complex of Ukraine with sectoral international organizations are determined. The classification of IOs is improved by highlighting the criteria: «compliance with changes in the international context» (IOs, the activities of which correspond to modern realities and those in need of reorganization); «a place in the value chain of products of a certain industry» (organizations that directly affect the production and processing of raw materials, as well as those that ensure the effective development of foreign trade (external logistics, marketing and sales)).

Introduction

International organizations (IOs) are strategically important subjects of today's global economy given their ability to accumulate strong financial, production, scientific and technological potential, the development of international strategies for the economic progress of the countries worldwide and the global financial system, international trade, innovative processes. Cooperation of Ukraine with IOs is one of the priority areas for the foreign policy development strategy in terms of overcoming the crisis.

Today, the cooperation of Ukraine with sectoral international organizations, for example, in the field of agriculture, is especially significant, taking into account the strategic objectives of its development: completion of land reform;

elimination of unprofitable, inefficient agricultural enterprises; overcoming corruption in the field of state regulation, increasing the income of those employed in the agro-industrial complex by liberalizing the labor market and improving the qualification of employees; decentralization, rural development and support for small business.

The works of domestic and foreign scientists are devoted to the study of theoretical and methodological aspects and problems of the modern development of international organizations. In particular, Baluta I.V. [1] and Ryneiska L.S. [2] analyzed the role of international organizations in the globalization process and the formation of international economic development strategies. Sazonets I.L. [3] investigated the role of NGOs in the regulation of international economic relations. Khomaiko K. [4] studied the cooperation of public authorities with IOs, Horbatiuk Ye. [5] investigated the activities of international intergovernmental organizations of the global type in the system of socio-humanistic security, Hodovanyk Ye.V. and Pokatovych M.O. [6] carried out the studies on strengthening the role of IOs in counteracting acts of aggression and directions of their reform. The works of Dereval Yu. [7] have been devoted to the issue of cooperation with the ILO. Zamkovyi R.V. [8] studied the professional engagement and interaction of Ukraine with the International Organization for Standardization. The effects of cooperation with international financial organizations on the national economy have been the subject of researches by Klymenko K.V. and Savostianenko M.V. [9], Kolosova M.P. [10], Tereshchenko H.M. [11] and others.

Thus, researchers, most commonly, tend to analyze the activity of international organizations in specific spheres of economy. At the same time, there is no comprehensive approach that would cover the improvement of the theoretical and methodological apparatus of IOs and analysis of current trends in the development of the studied institutions of various types, in particular, financial and sectoral, including in the field of agriculture.

The purpose of the article is to determine the theoretical and methodological foundations of the functioning mechanism of international organizations and substantiation of new criteria for their classification, study of current developmental features and problems in cooperation between Ukraine and IOs in various fields.

Part 1. Theoretical foundations of the functioning mechanism of international organizations

Today, the definition of international organizations distinguishes the institutional approach, according to which international organizations are the permanent institution of comprehensive international relations, which arises between the three parties (states) and embodies the agreed goals, activities, as well as, directly, political and legal norms [4].

Domestic and foreign scholars classify IOs according to the following criteria: membership of subjects of international relations and legal status of

the organization, geographical coverage, functional orientation, nature of activities, the procedure for joining the organization, etc. (Figure 1).

All IOs in the process of their activities vigorously interact with each other and form a single international system, the main purpose of which is to assist its participants in terms of economic development, the unification of general rules regulating international relations.

International organizations perform various competences: *subject*, covering general (political, military and political) and special (social, economic, cultural, financial, etc.) aspects, according to the statutory documents defining the core activities of an IO; *regulatory*, that determines the legal validity of the decisions of an IO on its subject competence, and the bodies of international organizations within their powers on the subject competence consider and make decisions, investigate identified problems and provide recommendations for overcoming them, sign international agreements, settle disputes between members; *general*, which includes the implementation of powers aimed at achieving its main goals and objectives; *special* – solving administrative and technical issues that are not directly related to the implementation of the main objectives of an IO; *external* – the implementation of external relations strategies with states no matter if they have the status of a member of an IO, international and non-governmental organizations, individuals and legal entities; *internal* – solving internal issues concerning the activity of a particular IO, including financial, administrative, technical, etc.

According to the allocation of powers and authority in the constituent document, there are distinguished *direct* (unambiguous powers of the bodies of an organization, enshrined in the text of the constituent act) and *the promised competence*.

In the course of their work, IOs perform certain functions. The regulatory function is to make decisions aimed at implementing the goals and principles of the organization, in the standards of conduct established for member countries, which have moral and political or legal significance.

By its *operational function*, the IO performs its duties independently, using inhouse human and material resources, while, when performing regulatory and control functions, the organization impels member states to fulfil those tasks through political pressure. The *control function* consists in the executing of organized control over the compliance of the behavior of its members with international law to encourage the implementation of the provisions of the relevant documents, under the principle of respect for state sovereignty without interference in the internal affairs of states.

The coordination and information function is to inform the international community about the goals, policies and activities of the international organization.

The advisory function is manifested in the preparation and conduct of consultative work for the States and institutions concerned. Consultations consist of several phases: «comparison», «negotiations»; «adoption of recommendations by the organization».

An international organization can be created as a result of the agreed will of the countries, it is fixed either in an international agreement or in a decree of an existing organization. The constituent document is adopted, the structure of the organization is formed, and the highest governing body is created. Special preparatory bodies are responsible for forming the structure of the IO. They develop draft rules and procedures for the newly created bodies, set up headquarters, set the agenda for the main bodies, and develop agreements and recommendations related to the agenda.

All IO bodies have a certain structure and composition, a defined decision-making procedure.

The financial resources of the IO consist mainly of contributions from member countries and are directed to common goals.

In the structure of the IO, the bodies form a kind of meso-level of the organization, which provides a link between the macro and micro levels (member states of the IO and individuals, including representatives of states in the IO, staff, experts, respectively).

According to the ideal model of the shaping and activity of the IO bodies, they rely on the rational reasons of the IO members and function in order to achieve the main tasks of the organization, in case of having adequate resources, and are fully controlled by the organization and its members. In practice, IO bodies are formed as a result of the interaction of the adverse interests of different countries, pressure groups and social forces, which determines their size, composition and competence, etc.

By their functions, bodies in international organizations are divided into main, executive, administrative, control and subsidiary; *by frequency of meetings*: permanent and sessional; *by the nature of membership*: intergovernmental, interparliamentary, consisting of persons in a personal capacity, or of national committees and groups; *by a number of members*: bodies of entire and limited membership; *by the nature of the constitution*: elected and non-elected; on the legal basis of creation: statutory, conventional, created by the decree of other bodies; *by geographical location*: internal and external bodies; *by functions*: decision-making bodies and those that control the activities of the organization.

Bodies in the IO **accept a decision** on the initiative of one or a group of states, bodies or officials. The constituent documents of international organizations mostly contain definitions of decisions in the form of resolutions, decrees or regulations. However, in practice, first of all, guidelines, recommendations, rules and regulations, etc. are accepted.

Decisions of international organizations are classified according to the following criteria: geographical area, legal status, scope, direction, method of acceptance, functional authorities, etc. *The decision-making procedure* includes the following steps: raising a question, considering a question and developing a resolution, accepting a decision. In this case, the methods of weighted voting, majority, consensus, and unanimous, are used.

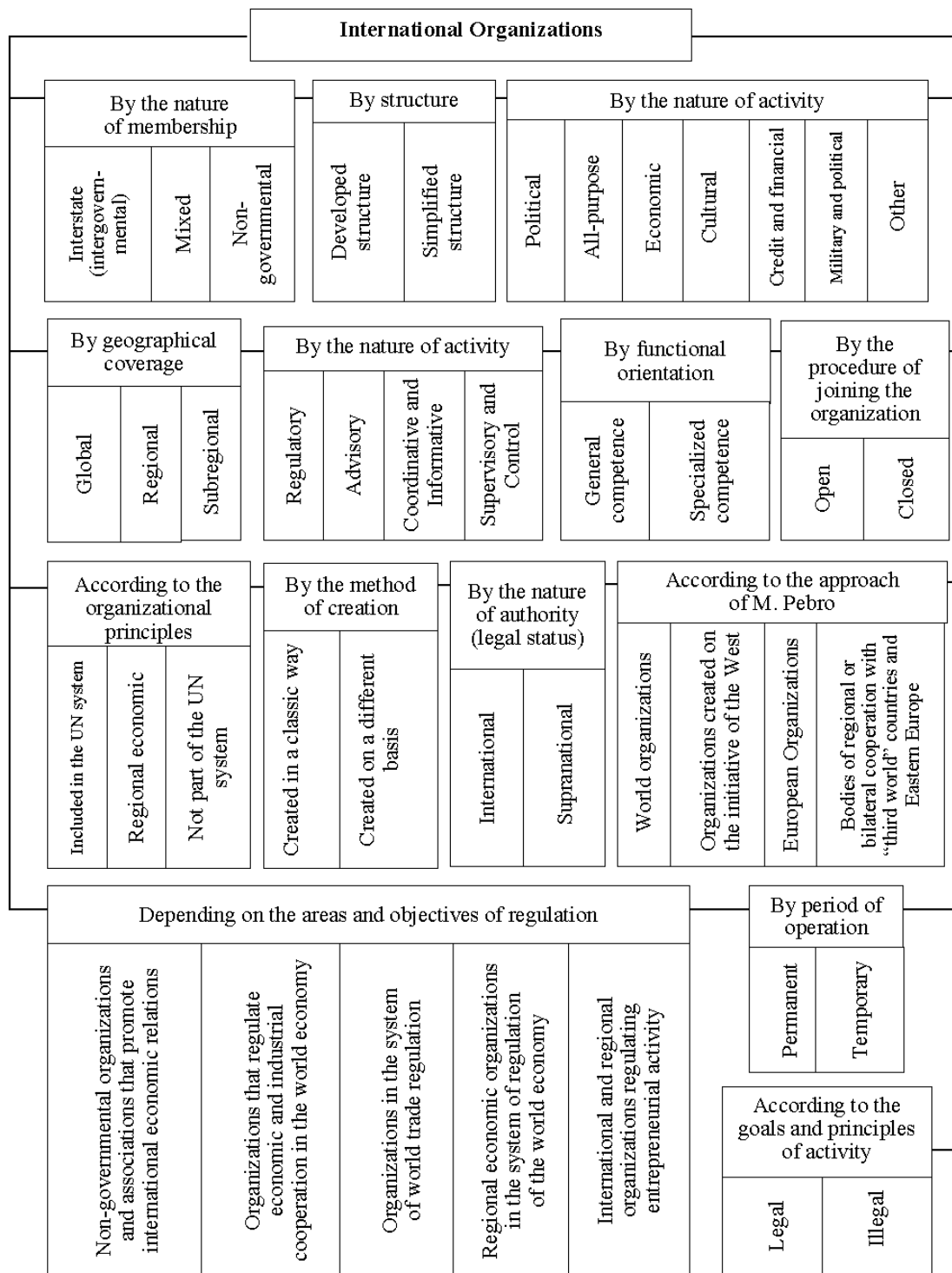


Figure 1. Classification of international organizations

Source: compiled by the authors on the basis of [1; 3; 12; 13]

Part 2. Cooperation of Ukraine with International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

Today, there is observed an increasing role of international non-governmental organizations in the world. In the context of global

informational confrontation, they influence world politics via mobilization of public opinion, the pressure on the interstate organizations and individual countries to address specific problems, monitor government activity in different spheres of public life and control the fulfillment of the obligations taken [1].

The degree of the monetary system performance efficiency in the world and individual countries depends on the activities of International Financial Institutions (IFIs). However, as a rule, they contribute to the economic progress of the countries, to the extent consistent with their ideology as representatives of developed countries, which is the reason for the asymmetry of the economic system, the uneven distribution of the globalization benefits between countries and its subjects [14].

During its membership in the IMF (since 1992), Ukraine received 22 410.76 million SDR (32 900 million USD) (see Table 1). This cooperation, aimed at stabilizing Ukraine's financial system and carrying out reforms towards sustainable economic development, provides an opportunity to receive funding from other IFIs, such as the World Bank, EBRD, EIB and others, as well as from the governments of the USA, the EU, Germany, Canada, Japan.

Table 1

The main periods of cooperation between Ukraine and the IMF

Period (years)	Credit programs	Loan volumes
1. 1994-1995	System transformational loan	498.7 million SDR, or 763.1 million USD
2 1995-1998	Three one-year Stand-by Arrangements	1 318.2 million SDR (1 935 million USD)
3.1998-2002	Extended Fund Facility (EFF)	1 193.0 million SDR (or 1 591.0 million USD)
4. 2002- 2008	«Precautionary» Stand-by Agreement.	411.6 million SDR, 30% of Ukraine's quota, or 600 million USD
5. 2008-2013	Stand-by Agreement (SBA) dated November 5, 2008	11 billion SDR (16.4 billion USD)
6. 2014-2017	April 2014. A new two-year exceptional access Stand-By Arrangement (SBA)	10.976 billion SDR, or almost 17.1 billion USD
	March 11, 2015. EFF for four years	12.348 billion SDR or almost 17.5 billion USD or 15.5 billion EUR
7. 2018-2019	October 19, 2018. A 14 months Stand-by Arrangement, which replaced the EFF Program approved in March 2015	3.9 billion USD
	December 18, 2018 – the new SBA	1 billion SDR (about 1.38 billion USD).

Source: compiled by the authors based on [17]

Although, Ukraine has not met the obligatory requirements of the IMF to launch a new three-year program of expanded financing of 5.5 billion USD, in December 2019, a new 18-month program has been approved to help Ukraine's economy and health care system to overcome the effects of the pandemic. Indeed, the ineffective WHO decisions in countering the development of the COVID-19 pandemic were disastrous for the economy of Ukraine and the entire world. A drop in production and foreign trade, declining living standards against the sharpening of political turmoil and environmental degradation is the new reality for domestic enterprises to function in.

In total 80 countries with emerging markets applied to the IMF for assistance by 20 billion USD. Having assessed the financial needs of the markets at 2.5 trillion USD [15], the IMF approved the immediate relief of the debt burden for 25 IMF member countries under the IMF's revamped Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCRT) as part of the Fund's response to help address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic [16].

Ukraine implements joint projects with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the European Investment Bank (EIB). The largest amounts of funds are directed to the renovation of roads and highways, improving the safety of nuclear power plants and hydropower plants.

The total amount of funds provided by the EIB to Ukraine is over 6.4 billion EUR. In the public sector, 20 projects are funded for a total of 4.089 billion EUR, 651.46 million of which have already been utilized (see Table 2) [18].

Table 2

**Disbursement of funds for the EIB projects
in the public sector of Ukraine**

№	Agreement number, date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Project title	Loan amount, million EUR	Disbursed at April 1, 2020	
				million EUR	%
<i>Projects under implementation</i>					
1	№ 81.423 dd 25.10.2013	DNIPROPETROVSK METRO CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION	152	19.33	12.72
2	№ 31.177 dd 21.09.2012	HYDRO POWER PLANTS REHABILITATION	200	44	22.00
3	№ 24.668 dd 20.10.2008	RIVNE-KYIV HIGH VOLTAGE LINE. Construction of a 350 km long 750 kV AC transmission line.	150	102.45	68.30
4	№ 31.143 dd 16.09.2011	750KV ZAPORIZHZHIA-KAKHOVSKA TRANSMISSION LINE. Construction of (1) a 190 km long 750 kV AC transmission line, (2) a new	175	72.7	41.54

№	Agreement number, date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Project title	Loan amount, million EUR	Disbursed at April 1, 2020	
				million EUR	%
		750/330 kV substation at Kakhovska, and (3) 330kV line interconnections into the existing 330 kV network.			
5	№ 81.420 dd 01.12.2014	URENGOY- POMARY- UZHGOROD GAS PIPELINE infrastructure rehabilitation project.	150	0	0.00
6	№ 26.131 dd 27.05.2011	EUROPEAN ROADS UKRAINE II (Rehabilitation and improvement of about 350 km of highways radiating from Kyiv in central Ukraine)	450	212.91	47.31
7	№ 81.421 dd 07.05.2014	BESKYD RAILWAY TUNNEL (Construction project)	55	54.77	99.58
8	№ 85.103 dd 11.11.2016	UKRAINE URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORT FL (Upgrading of public transport infrastructure in 20 municipalities)	200	0	0.00
9	№ 25.474 dd 02.02.2010	MYKOLAYIV VODOKANAL (Water supply and sewerage system development)	15.54	5	32.18
10	№ 84.160 dd 22.12.2014	UKRAINE EARLY RECOVERY (Framework loan to support priority investments in the recovery of areas affected by the conflict in the Ukrainian region of Donbas)	200	47	23.50
11	№ 82.844 dd 24.12.2014	APEX LOAN FOR SMES & MID-CAPS (UKRAINE)	400	93	23.25
12	№ 81.425 dd 23.07.2015	UKRAINE MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME	400	0.3	0.08
13	№ 85.055 dd 28.12.2015	UKRAINE AGRI-FOOD APEX LOAN	400	0	0.00
14	№ 84.172 dd 19.12.2016	UKRAINE HIGHER EDUCATION	120	0	0.00
15	№ 81.843 dd 19.12.2016	UKRAINE RAILWAY MODERNIZATION (PJSC «Ukrzaliznytsia» infrastructure modernization)	150	0	0.00
16	№ 85.847 dd 11.12.2017	KHARKIV METRO EXTENSION	160	0	0.00
17	№ 86.980 dd 09.07.2018	UKRAINE URBAN ROAD SAFETY	75	0	0.00
<i>Projects under preparation</i>					
18	№ 87.554 dd 24.05.2018	SUBSTATIONS RELIABILITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME	136	0	0.00
19	№ 87.617 dd 17.12.2018	UKRAINE TRANSPORT CONNECTIVITY	50	0	0.00

№	Agreement number, date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Project title	Loan amount, million EUR	Disbursed at April 1, 2020	
				million EUR	%
20	№ 89.419 dd 22.11.2019	EUROPEAN ROADS UKRAINE III (TEN-T network)	450	0	0.00
		TOTAL	4088.54	651.46	15.93

Source: compiled by the authors based on [18]

The EBRD is one of the largest institutional investors in Ukraine. The total amount of financing allocated to Ukraine is 14.7 billion EUR (454 projects). As of the beginning of 2020, 7 joint projects with the EBRD in the total amount of 1 552.0 million EUR have been under implementation. The share of funds used is 51.2% of the total loans (see Table 3) [16].

Table 3

Disbursement of funds for the EBRD projects in the public sector of Ukraine

№	Project number, date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Project title	Loan amount, million EUR	Disbursed at March 31, 2020	
				million EUR	%
1	46411 dd 11.12.2017	Kharkiv Metro Extension	160.00	1.60	1.00
2	47947 dd 30.12.2015	Hydro Power Plants Rehabilitation Project	180.00	47.63	26.46
3	42608 dd 15.12.2014	NAK Naftogaz Emergency Pipeline Upgrade and Modernisation (Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline modernisation)	150.00	1.50	1.00
4	41614 dd 27.07.2012	Dnipropetrovsk Metro Construction Completion Project	152.00	32.00	21.05
5	42086 dd 25.03.2013	Complex (Consolidated) Safety Upgrade Program of Power Units of Nuclear Power Plants	300.00	297.86	99.29
6	40147 dd 19.10.2010	750 kV Zaporizhzhia Kakhovska Line Project	160.00	134.53	84.08
7	401885 dd 26.11.2010	Rehabilitation and improvement of highways radiating from Kyiv in central Ukraine	450.00	372.43	82.76
TOTAL			1552.00	887.55	57.19

Source: compiled by the author based on [19]

The practice of raising funds from IFIs indicates a positive impact on the development of SME through lending, equity investments, guarantee instruments, issue bonds in local currency. For 20 years, the EBRD has been financing the Ukrainian SME with technical support from the EU, USAID, CIDA, Frontier Finance International (FFI) (USA), Internationale Projekt Consult GmbH (Germany), Development Finance International, Inc. (France), the governments of Canada and the Netherlands.

The World Bank (WB) is Ukraine's second-largest creditor. It consists of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). During the cooperation with the World Bank, 55 loans totaling 12.24 billion USD were appropriate for Ukraine, 9.5 billion USD of which was received. As of today, 44.8% of funds provided by the WB to Ukraine have been used to implement projects (see Table 4).

The case of growing Ukraine's external debt to IFIs is particularly risky (Figure 2). The actual issue is the stability of the exchange rate policy of Ukraine. Since the beginning of Ukraine's cooperation with IFIs, especially with the IMF, the liberalization of the NBU's exchange rate policy has intensified, together with the low institutional level of the monetary system development, the strengthening of foreign policy risks, foreign trade imbalance of Ukraine contributed to the substantial devaluation in 2013-2018 (Figure 3). Therefore, the priority should be to ensure the timely repayment of financial assistance to IFIs.

Among the problems in the field of monetary and financial cooperation of Ukraine with IFIs is the reduction of Ukraine's solvency; lack of balance of payments; growth of external debt; imbalance of macroeconomic conditions, and consequently, the deterioration of the investment climate in Ukraine; loss of purchasing power due to reduced revenues and rising inflation; low level of economic and political security of Ukraine; inefficient use of borrowed funds; corruption.

According to Klymenko K.V. [9], despite the long-established consistent statutory regulation system of cooperation with IFIs developed in Ukraine, attracted resources are not used efficiently due to lack of a strategic roadmap for reform in certain sectors; the need to amend legislation, lengthy procedures for the preparation of tender documents, considerable time for approval on land allocation; low institutional capacity of the responsible executor and beneficiaries of projects; lack of funds to pay VAT.

Table 4

**Disbursement of funds for the World Bank projects
in the public sector of Ukraine**

Project Title	Loan amount, million USD	Disbursed at April 1, 2020		Closing date of the project (dd/mm/yyyy)
		million USD	%	
Second Roads and Safety Improvement Project	450	392.71	87.3	30.06.2020
Social Assistance System Modernization Project	300	161.558	53.9	01.10.2020
Second Urban Infrastructure Project	292.1	83.92	29.5	30.10.2020
District Heating Energy Efficiency Project	160	68.29	42.7	30.10.2020
Second Power Transmission Project in Ukraine	270	66.2	24.6	30.06.2020
Serving People, Improving Health Project	214.73	127.32	59.3	30.09.2020
Road Sector Development Project	337.8	61.47	18.2	31.12.2021
Access to Long Term Finance Project	150	56.41	37.6	30.03.2022
TOTAL	2323.07	1040.84	44.8	–

Source: compiled by the authors based on [20]

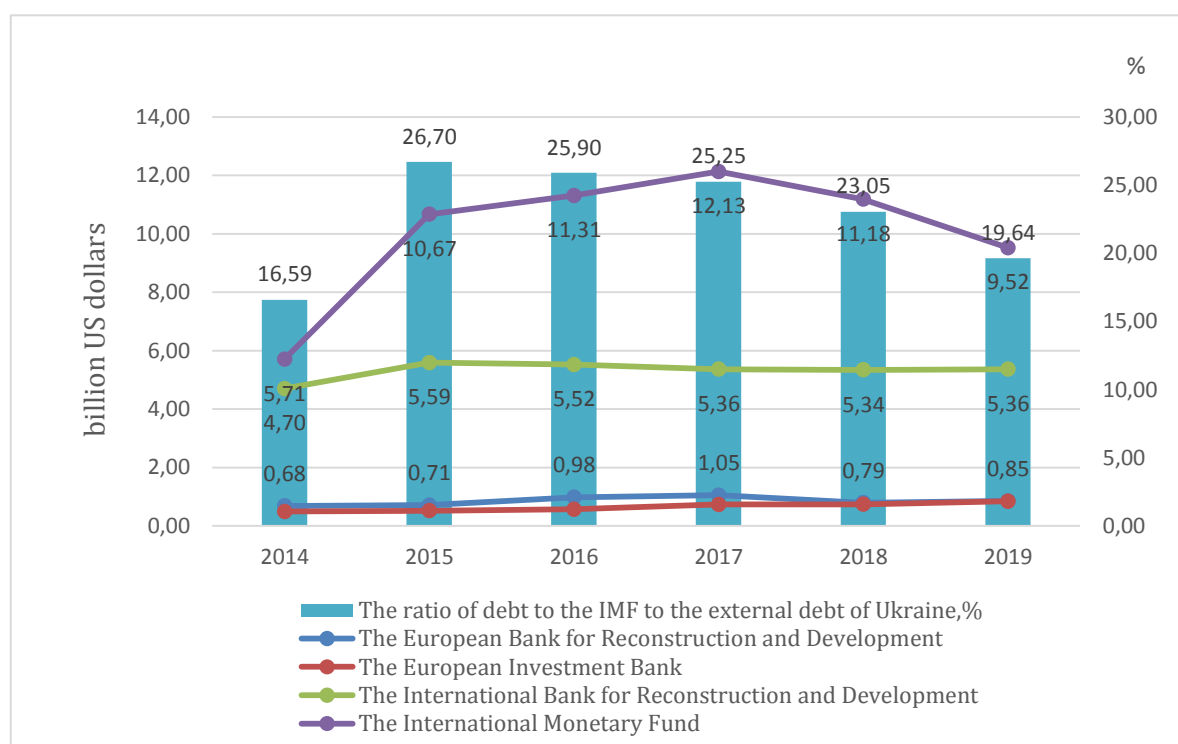


Figure 2. Ukraine's debt to IMF in 2014-2019

Source: compiled by the authors based on [21]

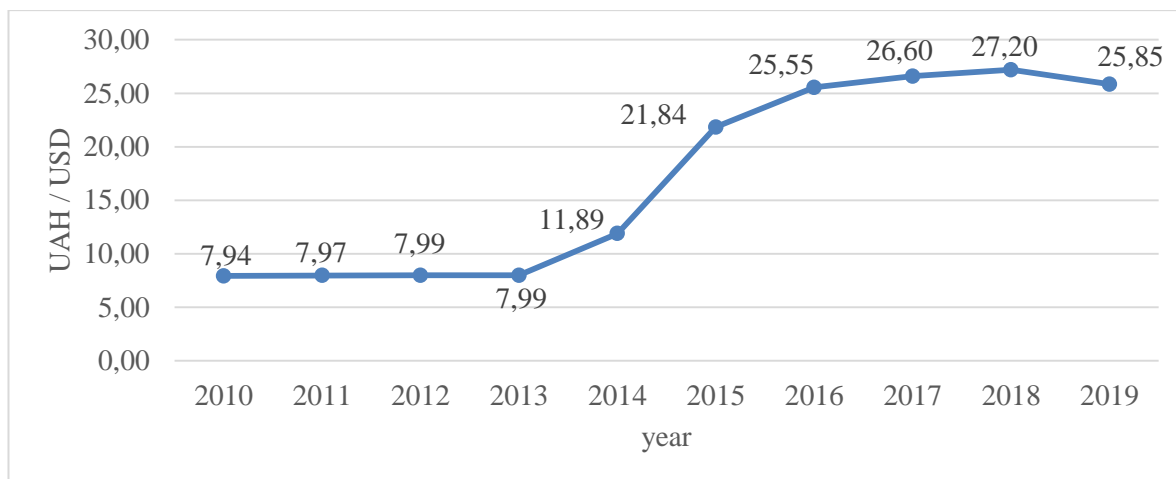


Figure 3. The nominal exchange rate for 2010-2019, UAH / USD

Source: compiled by the authors based on [22]

Part 3. Agro-industrial complex of Ukraine within the system of International Organizations

Agro-industrial complex of Ukraine (agro-industry) unites industries aimed at the production and processing of agricultural raw materials, obtaining finished products, as well as marketing and retail sales: agriculture itself; industries and services, providing agriculture by means of production and material resources; agro-processing industries; infrastructure unit.

The introduction of strategic development lines in the agro-industrial sector and the deepening of cooperation with IOs are taking place simultaneously. Ukraine is a member of 23 international organizations in the field of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Effective trading and ensuring the competitiveness of Ukrainian agribusiness products in the international market depends not only on cooperation with sectoral international organizations affecting the processes of production and processing of raw materials (the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), the International Grains Council (IGC), and the International Sugar Organization (ISO); the International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV) and others (see Fig. 4, Table 4), but also with the institutions studied in the field of international trade (in particular, the WTO, the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank (BSTDB), the World Customs Organization, the Bureau of International Expositions (BIE), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)).

Therefore, *by the place in the value chain* of a separate branch of production, in particular, in the agro-industrial complex, we offer to allocate *IO directly influencing the production and processing of raw materials* (including internal

logistics and production process) and *IOs providing effective development of foreign trade* (external logistics, marketing and sales).

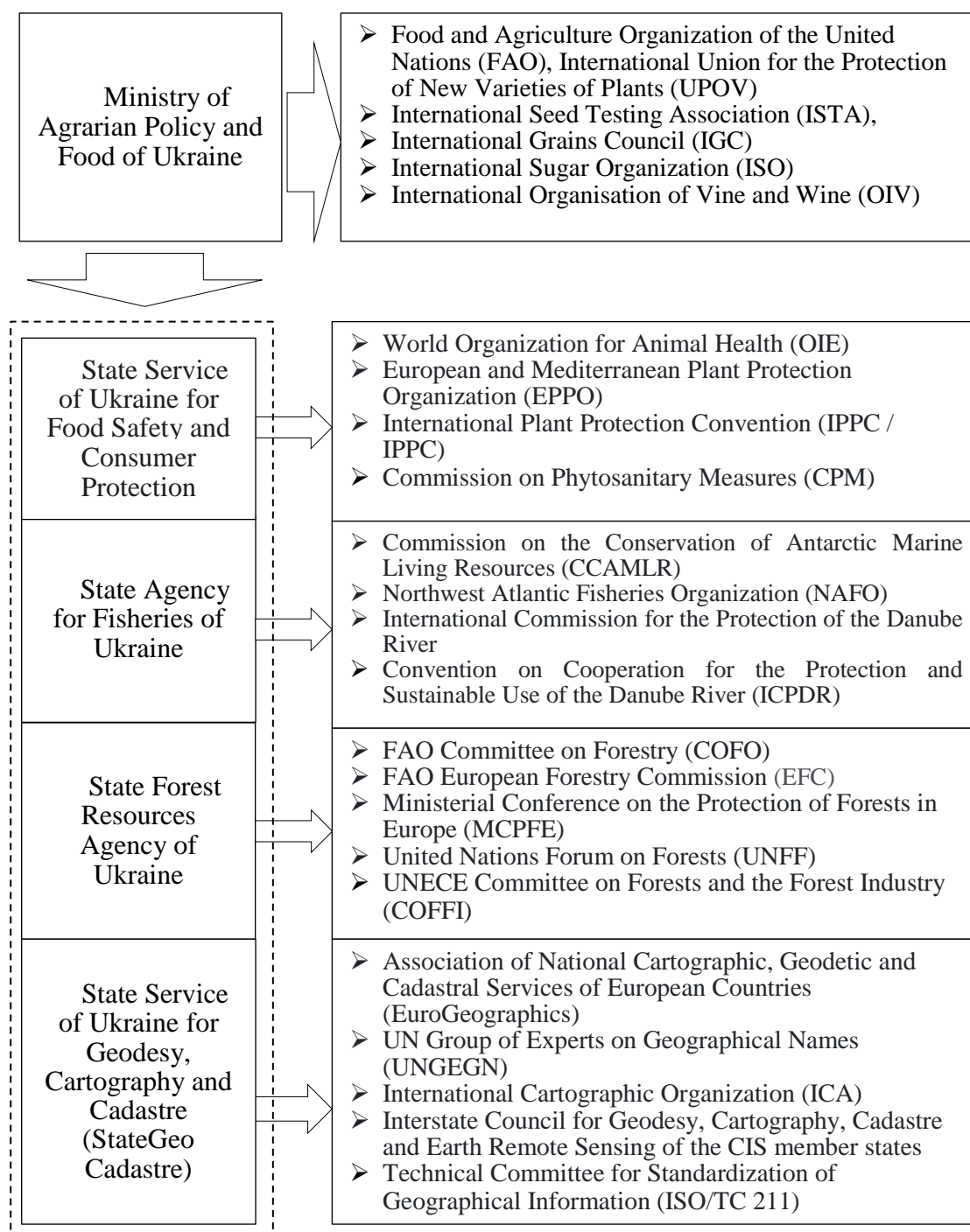


Figure 4. Cooperation of the central executive bodies of Ukraine with international organizations in the field of agribusiness

Source: compiled by the authors based on [23]

Table 4

Membership of Ukraine in international organizations in the field of agriculture, 2019

№	Title of an IO (Date of accession, dd/mm/yyyy)	Membership status	Fulfillment of financial liability to IO	
			Type of currency	The amount of financial commitments for 2019 / volume of outstanding financial obligations in previous years
1	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) (27.01.1994)	Full member	EUR	84 540.00 / None
2	International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) (28.04.2000 – associate member, 23.12.2009 – full member)	Full member	CHF	6 438.00 / None
3	International Vine and Wine Organization (OIV) (09.10.1996)	Observer status was lost due to debt	EUR	Will be accrued after the observer status is renewed /29 480.00
4	International Sugar Organization (ISO) (22.10.1994)	Membership was terminated due to a debt	GBP	Will be accrued after the status is renewed / 72 106.00
5	International Grains Council (IGC) (01.06.1998)	Full member	GBP	52 647.00/ 297 909.00
6	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) (03.11.1995)	Full member	CHF	10 728.00/64 368.00
7	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (29.11.2003)	Full member	EUR, USD	193 857.85 EUR and 278 820.49 USD / None
8	World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) (11.07.1994)	Full member	EUR	168 200.00 (fully paid)/ None
9	Commission of the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution (04.02.1994 (the accession of Ukraine); 14.04.1994 (date of entry into force for Ukraine)	Full member	USD	60 000.00 (indicative amount)/ None
10	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) (22.05.1994)	Full member	AUD	135 138.00 / None
11	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River for the Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River (13.03.2003)	Member of a Commission	EUR	54 394.00 (indicative amount)/ None
12	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) (08.07.1999)	Full member	CAD	60 417.00 / 43 999.62

Source: compiled by the Author based on [23, 24]

Ukraine works collaboratively with IO in the field of environmental protection (the WB, IBRD, EBRD, EIB, the Nordic Investment Bank (NIB), subnational finance from the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership (E5P), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the DemoUkraineDH NEFCO Programme, the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, the Heinrich Boell Foundation) [10]. However, the opportunities for such cooperation are not fully used, due to the lack of motivation to intensify nature conservation and environment-related activities at the local communities' level and due to the shortcomings of the relevant domestic legislation, the lack of a comprehensive program to improve environmental performance.

In conditions of accelerated integration of countries, the protection of their population interests and the settlement of social and labour problems is relevant [7]. The leading role in this process is played by the International Labor Organization (ILO), which actively improves its program bases and international labor standards and mechanisms to lay the foundations of reliable protection of working people. In particular, a joint project of the EU Delegation to Ukraine and the ILO entitled «Towards safe, healthy and declared work in Ukraine» is to be implemented in 2020-2022.

The current standard-setting activities of international intergovernmental organizations of a global type are aimed at creating conditions of equal opportunities both at the level of countries and for all members of society within a single country in achieving the goals of human development, peace and security [5].

However, as Hodovanyk Ye.V. proves, strengthening the role of international organizations in countering acts of aggression as an important direction of their reform at the present stage should be carried out by institutional modernization of their structure and expansion of powers in accordance with the current international situation. Changes are possible in case of an international law-making consensus of the states with the greatest military-political and economic potential and other countries of the world based on the inviolable international legal principles of peaceful coexistence.

As it is known, the main reason for the UN low effectiveness in countering acts of military aggression is the right to veto resolutions of UN Security Council that is the UN body responsible for maintaining international peace and security in the world by its permanent members [6].

In view of this, in our opinion, it is expedient to allocate the appropriate criterion for classifying IOs, namely «compliance with changes in the international context». According to it, IOs can be divided into ones *whose activities correspond to modern realities* and those *in need of reorganization*.

Conclusions

IOs actively interact with each other, form a single system and are an integral part of the international relations by virtue of promoting mutual integration of states, intensification of their economic growth, increase in the volume of common foreign trade due to the elimination of non-tariff and customs barriers, improvement in the global economy, participating countries financial sector development through direct investment.

International organizations, through a system of bodies with a defined structure and composition, perform a list of certain functions within their competences through decision-making in the prescribed manner and are funded mainly by contributions from member countries.

Today, there is an increasing role of international governmental and non-governmental organizations in Ukraine and the world as a whole. In recent decades, monetary and financial cooperation between Ukraine and IFIs has become important. Minimization of the currency and debt risk factors of Ukraine in cooperation with IFIs by solving problems in the field of public administration will help to stabilize the economic and political situation, economic progress of the country, including the development of small and medium business, investment attractiveness and development of entrepreneurship, stabilization of financial and currency systems.

The effectiveness of Ukraine's cooperation with IO in the field of environmental protection depends on increasing the motivation to intensify nature conservation and environment-related activities at the local communities' level, improving domestic legislation, developing a comprehensive program to enhance environmental performance.

The implementation of joint projects with the International Labor Organization contributes to raising the level of protection of the interests of the population of Ukraine and resolving the problems of social and labor relations.

Deterioration of socio-economic development of Ukraine is associated with the system imperfection of the IOs in counteracting acts of aggression that requires immediate institutional modernization of their structure.

Given the results of the study of existing approaches to IO classification and having analysed current trends in their development as the subjects of international relations, including in the field of agriculture, taking into account the global downturn, we suggest supplementing the existing classification list with new criteria: «compliance with changes in the international context» (IOs whose activities correspond to modern realities and those in need of reorganization), «a place in the value chain of products of a certain industry» (IOs directly affecting the production and processing and those ensuring the effective development of foreign trade in the industry).

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