

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ПРИКАРПАТСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ ВАСИЛЯ СТЕФАНІКА
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

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English

*для самостійної роботи
студентів немовних спеціальностей*

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Навчальний посібник призначений для самостійної роботи студентів немовних спеціальностей, а також для всіх, хто бажає вдосконалити рівень володіння англійською мовою.

Підручник складається з 3 розділів, які вміщують навчальні тексти, що супроводжуються лексичними вправами та завданнями, спрямованими на закріплення та активізацію англомовної термінології.

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Chapter 1. International organizations in the regulatory system of international economic relations

Key concepts

International organization; international economic regulators of relations; typology of international organizations

1.1 The global economic space as an environment of formation international organizations

International economic relations are implemented through their subjects. Subjects include enterprises, firms, private individuals, transnational corporations and transnational banks, and, as well as international organizations. The peculiarity of international organizations is that they, along with state bodies are the regulators of the relations. In addition, in contrast to state bodies, international organizations perform regulatory functions at the supranational level. As regulators, international or greatly influence international relations' development and directional relations, because they involve many states in an orderly process. In fact, today there is almost no state in the world that is not a member of some organization; most countries are involved in several organizations at once.

An international organization is an institution drawing membership from at least three states, having activities in several states, and whose members are held together by a formal agreement.

1.2 Typology of international organizations

At the beginning of the 21st century, the number of international organizations was already measured in thousands. They are very diverse in terms of members, goals, functions, place in the international institutional environment business, and influence on international relations. The most numerous are non-governmental international organizations, which number about 20 thousand.

There are much fewer interstate organizations, but still, about 3 thousand, and their number grows almost every year.

Such diversity of organizations makes it difficult to classify and separate types of organizations according to a single scheme.

There are certain **criteria** determining the type of organization.

The main criteria of the typology of international organizations are:

- membership of subjects of international relations and legal status organizations;
- geographical distribution;
- functional orientation;
- the nature of the activity.

According to the legal status, organizations are divided into interstate and non-governmental ones.

Interstate organizations are formed on the basis of official governmental agreements between countries. If the agreement is concluded only between two states, then such interstate agreements are called bilateral or bilateral; they do not yet form organizations in the usual sense. If coordination is multilateral, so the actions of the countries are of an institutional nature and the organization is formed as an institutional unit of international relations. There are many examples of international organizations: UN, NATO, OSCE and others; the European Union, the IMF, etc. In practice an official representative of the government of a member country participates in an intergovernmental organization; the country's government is responsible for its actions. So, the representative countries in the organization do not defend their own point of view, but the one agreed on the appropriate government's position.

Non-governmental organizations are formed on the basis of individual or collective membership. The members are not official representatives of the governments. For example, the Club of Rome includes outstanding scientists of the world; as a rule, they are not members of the government in their states, and the government does not authorize them (at least formally) to defend the official policy.

Therefore, members of non-governmental organizations have much more freedom in their actions; they can express their opinion regardless of the position of their government. This determines flexibility and efficiency in the discussion of many problems and making appropriate decisions.

According to geographical distribution, international organizations are divided into global and regional. Global organizations unite countries regardless of their geographical position. The most prominent example of this type is the United Nations, which connects most of the countries of our planet. The global type can also include the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Trade Organization (WTO), Red Cross, Club of Rome, Organization Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and some others.

Regional international organizations unite countries located in some specific region. There are many such organizations: the European Union (EU), North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA), Association of countries of Southeast Asia (ASEAN), and others. Sometimes the region is quite a large area that may extend beyond one part of the world or the continent. For example, NATO includes the countries of Western Europe and North America.

According to functional orientation, organizations are divided into an organization of general competence and special competence.

Organizations of general competence in their activities cover a wide range of problems and directions. The activity of the UN is unprecedented here and extends into the following spheres: political, environmental, security, legal, etc.

Organizations of special competence include international organizations in which one of the functions is the main, dominant, and the rest (if they are) just helping ones. Most often, this refers to organizations in the field of production and trade, formed for the effective sale of goods, for example, OPEC. Trade is also the main function of the World Organization of trade (WTO); the function of the World Tourism Organization is to facilitate the development of international tourism.

According to the nature of their activities, international organizations are divided into universal, political, economic, humanitarian, cultural and educational, defensive, and others. The nature of organizations is closely related to the functions that they perform, especially with a dominant.

The universal international organization is the UN, which performs functions of regulation and supervision in the most important spheres of human life activity. Political organizations connect countries that have a political goal association has a defining character. For example, in the League of Arab States, the main goal is to protect the interests of Arab countries in the world.

According to the conditions of participation in membership, international organizations are divided into open and closed. Open organizations can include every state, which shares the organization's principles and charter. Closed organizations accept new members only by the invitation of the founders of the organization.

Exercise 1

Find the English equivalent for the following words and phrases and memorize them.

Міжнародні економічні відносини, підприємство, фірма, приватна особа, транснаціональна корпорація, державний органам, брати участь у кількох організаціях одночасно, різноманітні за складом, неурядові міжнародні організації, міждержавні організації, критерії, що визначають тип організації, правовий статус, географічний розподіл, функціональна спрямованість, характер діяльності, організації загальної компетенції, широкий спектр проблем і напрямів, організація спеціальної компетенції, універсальні, політичні, економічні, гуманітарні, культурно-освітні, оборонні.

Exercise 2

Find the Ukrainian equivalent for the following words and phrases and memorize them.

Certain criteria, international relations, legal status, geographical distribution, functional orientation, the nature of the activity, interstate, non-governmental, official representative of the government, of a member country participates in an intergovernmental organization, the country's government is responsible for its actions, to defend own point of view, individual or collective membership, outstanding scientists of the world, have much more freedom in their actions, regardless of the position, universal international organization, perform functions of regulation and supervision in the most important spheres of human life activity, the main goal is to protect the interests, according to the conditions, open organizations, by the invitation of the founders of the organization.

Exercise 3

Answer the questions

1. What is an international organization?
2. What is the regulatory essence of international organizations?
3. What factors influence the formation of international organizations?
4. By what criteria are international organizations classified?
5. How are regional organizations determined by the degree of the organization?
6. What features characterize international organizations as a system?

Chapter II. United Nations Organization (UN)

Key concepts

United Nations; UN goals; spheres of activity of the UN; principles of UN activities; General Assembly; Security Council; Economic and Social Council; International Court; Secretariat; General Secretary

United Nations (UN), an international organization established on October 24, 1945. The United Nations was the second multipurpose international organization established in the 20th century that was worldwide in scope and membership. Its predecessor, the League of Nations, was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946. Headquartered in New York City, the UN also has regional offices in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Its official languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. According to its Charter, the UN aims:

- to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war,
- to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights,
- to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained,
- to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

2.1 History and development

Despite the problems encountered by the League of Nations in arbitrating conflict and ensuring international peace and security prior to World War II, the major Allied powers agreed during the war to establish a new global organization to help manage international affairs. This agreement was first articulated when U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter in August 1941. The name United Nations was originally used to denote the countries allied

against Germany, Italy, and Japan. On January 1, 1942, 26 countries signed the Declaration by United Nations, which set forth the war aims of the Allied powers.

The United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union took the lead in designing the new organization and determining its decision-making structure and functions. Initially, the “Big Three” states and their respective leaders (Roosevelt, Churchill, and Soviet premier Joseph Stalin) were hindered by disagreements on issues that foreshadowed the Cold War. The Soviet Union demanded individual membership and voting rights for its constituent republics, and Britain wanted assurances that its colonies would not be placed under UN control. There also was disagreement over the voting system to be adopted in the Security Council, an issue that became famous as the “veto problem.”

The first major step toward the formation of the United Nations was taken August 21–October 7, 1944, at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, a meeting of the diplomatic experts of the Big Three powers plus China (a group often designated the “Big Four”) held at Dumbarton Oaks, an estate in Washington, D.C. Although the four countries agreed on the general purpose, structure, and function of a new world organization, the conference ended amid continuing disagreement over membership and voting. At the Yalta Conference, a meeting of the Big Three in a Crimean resort city in February 1945, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin laid the basis for charter provisions delimiting the authority of the Security Council. Moreover, they reached a tentative accord on the number of Soviet republics to be granted independent memberships in the UN. Finally, the three leaders agreed that the new organization would include a trusteeship system to succeed the League of Nations mandate system.

The Dumbarton Oaks proposals, with modifications from the Yalta Conference, formed the basis of negotiations at the United Nations Conference on International Organization (UNCIO), which convened in San Francisco on April 25, 1945, and produced the final Charter of the United Nations. The San Francisco conference

was attended by representatives of 50 countries from all geographic areas of the world: 9 from Europe, 21 from the Americas, 7 from the Middle East, 2 from East Asia, and 3 from Africa, as well as 1 each from the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (in addition to the Soviet Union itself) and 5 from British Commonwealth countries. Poland, which was not present at the conference, was permitted to become an original member of the UN. Security Council veto power (among the permanent members) was affirmed, though any member of the General Assembly was able to raise issues for discussion. Other political issues resolved by compromise were the role of the organization in the promotion of economic and social welfare; the status of colonial areas and the distribution of trusteeships; the status of regional and defense arrangements; and Great Power dominance versus the equality of states. The UN Charter was unanimously adopted and signed on June 26 and promulgated on October 24, 1945.

2.2 Principles and membership

The purposes, principles, and organization of the United Nations are outlined in the Charter. The essential principles underlying the purposes and functions of the organization are listed in Article 2 and include the following: the UN is based on the sovereign equality of its members; disputes are to be settled by peaceful means; members are to refrain from the threat or use of force in contravention of the purposes of the UN; each member must assist the organization in any enforcement actions it takes under the Charter; and states that are not members of the organization are required to act in accordance with these principles insofar as it is necessary to maintain international peace and security. Article 2 also stipulates a basic long-standing norm that the organization shall not intervene in matters considered within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. Although this was a major limitation on UN action, over time the line between international and domestic jurisdiction has become blurred.

New members are admitted to the UN on the recommendation of the Security Council and by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly. Often, however, the admittance of new members has engendered controversy. Given Cold War divisions between East and West, the requirement that the Security Council's five permanent members (sometimes known collectively as the P-5)—China, France, the Soviet Union (whose seat and membership were assumed by Russia in 1991), the United Kingdom, and the United States—concur on the admission of new members at times posed serious obstacles. By 1950 only 9 of 31 applicants had been admitted to the organization. In 1955 the 10th Assembly proposed a package deal that, after modification by the Security Council, resulted in the admission of 16 new states (4 eastern European communist states and 12 noncommunist countries). The most contentious application for membership was that of the communist People's Republic of China, which was placed before the General Assembly and blocked by the United States at every session from 1950 to 1971. Finally, in 1971, in an effort to improve its relationship with mainland China, the United States refrained from blocking the Assembly's vote to admit the People's Republic and to expel the Republic of China (Taiwan); there were 76 votes in favour of expulsion, 35 votes opposed, and 17 abstentions. As a result, the Republic of China's membership and permanent Security Council seat were given to the People's Republic.

Controversy also arose over the issue of "divided" states, including the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), North and South Korea, and North and South Vietnam. The two German states were admitted as members in 1973; these two seats were reduced to one after the country's reunification in October 1990. Vietnam was admitted in 1977, after the defeat of South Vietnam and the reunification of the country in 1975. The two Koreas were admitted separately in 1991.

Following worldwide decolonization from 1955 to 1960, 40 new members were admitted, and by the end of the 1970s there were about

150 members of the UN. Another significant increase occurred after 1989–90, when many former Soviet republics gained their independence. By the early 21st century the UN comprised nearly 190 member states.

2.3 Principal organs of the UN

The United Nations has six principal organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

Exercise 1

Find the English equivalent for the following words and phrases and memorize them.

ООН, багатоцільова міжнародна організація, всесвітній масштаб і членство, штаб-квартира в Нью-Йорку, регіональне відділення в Женеві, офіційна мова, арабська, китайська, англійська, французька, російська та іспанська, згідно з, мати на меті, наступні покоління, права людини, справедливість і повага до зобов'язань, соціальний прогрес, стандарти життя, незважаючи на проблеми, зіткнутись з, забезпечення міжнародного миру та безпеки, угода, взяти на себе ініціативу, отримати гарантії, система голосування, «проблема вето», загальна мета, структура та функції, досягнути домовленості, у результаті, прийняти до членів.

Exercise 2

Find the Ukrainian equivalent for the following words and phrases and memorize them.

An international organization established in 1945, the second multipurpose international organization, worldwide, membership, headquartered in New York City, official languages, to save generations, faith in fundamental human rights, justice and respect, to promote social progress and better standards, despite the problems,

ensure international peace and security, to establish a new global organization, agreement, decision-making structure, individual membership and voting rights, step toward the formation, disagreement over membership and voting, independent membership, leaders agreed, a trusteeship system, to succeed, members are admitted on the recommendation of, serious obstacles, to propose a package deal, application for membership, controversy, worldwide decolonization, principal organs.

Exercise 3

Answer the following questions

1. For what purpose was the United Nations created?
2. What type of organizations does the UN belong to?
3. Which languages are used in the UN as official languages and which languages are used as working languages?
4. What are the goals of the UN?
5. How are the goals and spheres of the UN coordinated?
6. What are the principles of UN activities?
7. Name the main bodies of the UN.

Exercise 4

Project work

Prepare a presentation on one of the UN bodies (cover its purpose, origin, and development).

Chapter 3. Activities of Ukraine in international organizations

Key concepts

Global-type organizations; cooperation of Ukraine with the IMF, the World Bank and the EBRD; relations of Ukraine with the WTO; regional organizations; transport corridors; "Agreement on partnership and cooperation between the EU and Ukraine"; "Common strategy of the European Union regarding Ukraine"; "Strategy of Ukraine's integration into the European Union"; "Ukraine - European Union Action Plan".

3. 1 Ukraine in global organizations

Ukraine, as a sovereign state that aims to become a full member of the world community, seeks to participate in international organizations based on democratic principles. Our country is not included in military and political blocs. By joining international organizations, especially of the global type, Ukraine is trying to achieve a two-fold goal: on the one hand, to contribute to the cause of peace on Earth, to the process of growth of the world economy and improvement of human well-being, to the cause of strengthening human rights; on the other hand, to receive support from international institutions in solving the problems of national development. Today, Ukraine is a member of the vast majority of international organizations of a global type. First of all, it is the UN and the organizations of its system. Ukraine was among the 51 founding countries that signed the Charter of this unique organization in 1945. Since then, our country has consistently supported the principles of the UN and actively cooperates with its structures. In 2000-2001, Ukraine was elected a non-permanent member of the Security Council; it received 404 the only place, which, according to the rules, belongs to the countries of Eastern Europe. Ukraine works in the most important bodies and organizations of the UN system, such as UNCTAD, the UN Economic Commission for Europe, the IMF, the World Bank Group, UNIDO, WIPO, and the IAEA. It is important for

us to participate in international transport and communication organizations - ICAO, IMO, ITU. Since 2000, Ukraine has been included in the "White List" of the IMO - an official document that includes countries whose seafarer training system meets international standards; it entitles sailors of the merchant fleet of Ukraine to work on equal rights on any ship of the world fleet. Representatives of Ukraine work in many committees, commissions and working groups of the UN, participate in the implementation of various programs. Among the authoritative global organizations, which Ukraine has not yet joined, are the OECD, WTO, FAO, IFAD. At today's stage of Ukraine's economic transformation, its relations with credit and financial organizations (first of all, with the IMF, World Bank, EBRD) and with the World Trade Organization are of the greatest importance.

Let's consider them in more details. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is the largest foreign creditor of Ukraine, its share is more than 60% of all loans to international organizations. IMF loans are aimed at economic transformation in Ukraine. First of all, they are intended to cover deficits in Ukraine's balance of payments and to repay the government's internal debt. That is, the Fund's loans do not go into production and do not provide an opportunity to make a profit. This should warn the government against excessive use of IMF funds, make careful macroeconomic calculations before requesting new loans. In the structure of Ukraine's debts to foreign creditors, the debt to the IMF is the largest. The repayment of the main part of the debt by Ukraine began in 1998, and the payment of interest - from 1996. In total, for the period 1996 - 2000, the amount of payments of the main part of the debt and interest for loans amounted to almost 1.3 billion dollars or 42.7% of the agreed at the beginning of 1997, an IMF loan. Ukraine's quota in the IMF is 0.7%, correspondingly the share of its votes is the same. Ukraine cannot yet significantly influence the Fund's policy. However, the position of the IMF regarding Ukraine is of great importance for us. The fact is that the Fund exerts a significant influence on the situation on the currency and credit

market, and the policy of commercial banks and other credit institutions largely depends on its position. The imbalance of the Ukrainian economy is perceived as a significant risk for granting credit; the authority of the IMF and its willingness to provide funds to Ukraine mitigate this risk. This is the so-called "demonstration effect".

In addition, the IMF provides loans at interest rates, on average, lower than commercial banks, which is also beneficial for us. IMF loans began to flow to Ukraine at a time when its economy was in a critical state. Thanks to them, it was possible to curb hyperinflation and introduce a new monetary unit - the hryvnia. Since the end of the 90s, there has been a tendency to stabilize the exchange rate, which is also not without the help of the IMF. However, funds from the IMF are received on the condition that strict requirements are met on its part. The International Monetary Fund is not a charitable organization. It makes demands not only of an economic, but also often of a political nature. A country with a high debt to the IMF is no longer completely independent in its economic policy; it is under constant control of the Foundation and must follow its recommendations. Reckless and inefficient use of IMF funds can endanger the country's economic independence. The system of international financial relations is built in such a way that without IMF sanctions, access channels to almost all loan capital markets will remain, in that case, completely blocked for us. Therefore, cooperation with the IMF is necessary, but Ukraine must take a more active position and show perseverance in the whole complex of issues related to the establishment of a new international order, which would be based not exclusively on economic power, but on the principles of real cooperation of free and equal nations. The Government of Ukraine intends to continue the negotiation process with the Fund's management regarding the refinancing of our debt obligations in amounts sufficient to service them. Ukraine joined the World Bank in 1992 (at the same time as joining the IMF); it is a member of almost all of its structures - the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IFC and BAGI.

Among international credit and financial organizations, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is the second creditor of Ukraine, after the IMF; its share is 32.8% of all loans. At the same time, there is a tendency to increase the share of IBRD loans at the expense of a decrease in the share of the IMF. With regard to the purpose, the loans of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development are divided into 4 groups: institutional; rehabilitation; on the development of a certain branch of the economy; on the structural restructuring of the economic sectors. Institutional loans are aimed at reforms and development of state management of finances and economy. The rehabilitation loan has an investment character. The funds received from the World Bank, in contrast to the funds of the IMF, are used in a more diverse way. They are aimed not only at repaying the budget deficit and the balance of payments, but also at the implementation of long-term investment projects, support for Ukrainian enterprises, and import insurance. Loans from the World Bank are more profitable for Ukraine than loans from other sources, as the terms of the loan are more favorable. According to the classification of the World Bank, Ukraine belongs to the III category of countries (income level is below the average), therefore the loan repayment period is extended to 20 years with a grace period of 5 years. Interest on the loan is paid at a floating rate and amounts to about 6.5% per annum. 16 projects are being implemented at the expense of the World Bank in Ukraine:

- rehabilitation loan;
- institutional loan;
- hydropower rehabilitation project;
- project on development of seed production;
- experimental project in the coal industry;
- enterprise development project;
- project of structural restructuring of the coal industry;
- project of structural restructuring of agriculture;
- export development project;
- electricity market development project;

- social protection support project;
- project of structural restructuring of the financial sector;
- project of rehabilitation and expansion of heat supply in Kyiv;
- development of the treasury system.

The rehabilitation loan project has already been implemented. It was aimed at financing the deficit of the balance of payments, allowed to implement measures for macroeconomic stabilization, creation of a competitive environment in the market of goods and services. World Bank loans are provided in several tranches; each subsequent one is provided upon fulfillment of certain conditions. The representative of the borrower is the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine. Loans for structural restructuring and development of the fuel and energy industry occupy a significant place in the structure of SB loans. In particular, 300 million dollars. allocated to the restructuring of the coal industry. The project involves the closing of unprofitable mines and the conversion of promising ones. The loan for this project is allocated in two tranches of USD 150 million. The first tranche was received at the end of 1996, the funds for the second - in 1999.¹ The agricultural restructuring project provides for the introduction of market relations in the agro-industrial complex, in particular, the regulation of land use. Credit for this, also in two tranches, was already received in 1996 and 1998. Funds for the development of enterprises are provided in two stages. At the first stage, 310 million dollars went to support mass privatization of enterprises. The task of the second stage is to reform the economy of Ukraine, which involves the acceleration of the privatization process, the creation of a transparent securities market, and the introduction of international enterprise accounting standards. The loan for the restructuring of the financial sector provides for the compliance of the Ukrainian banking system with international standards and its strengthening. Two more projects worth 200 million dollars have been approved, which will be financed by the World Bank: the Public Administration Reform Project and the Public Resources Reform Project. However, the

priority direction of Ukraine's cooperation with the World Bank is obtaining funds for investment projects, which will give our country a more tangible impetus for economic development.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is formally a regional organization, but in terms of the its participants, it goes beyond the limits region.

EBRD is the third international credit and financial organization in volume of loans provided to Ukraine. EBRD loans go directly on the development of production, and a significant part of them is directed to support of private small and medium enterprises. EBRD works on a commercial basis, loans are provided on terms market rates. The most solid commercial companies are connected to cooperation with the EBRD banks of Ukraine.

Ukraine became a member of the EBRD in 1992 by the volume of the bank's loans among the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Ukraine ranks second, which shows a high appreciation of the role of our country in Europe. By sector, the EBRD invests mainly in the food industry, oil and gas production, agribusiness, telecommunications, port management, and also invests in the financial sector. Among the most outstanding projects credit line for small and medium enterprises should be named, reconstruction of the Dnipropetrovsk oil extraction plant, investments in "Obolonsky Brewery", in "Pivdenny" chemical terminal. EBRD took participation in the privatization of "Ukrtelecom".

3.2 European choice of Ukraine

Ukraine's strategic goal is to join the European Union. The model of European development is the closest and most understandable to us. Joining the European Community would open up great opportunities for Ukraine to accelerate economic development and increase the welfare of the population of our country. Our desire to become a member of the EU has not yet been realized due to the non-compliance of the economic mechanism of Ukraine with the norms and requirements of the European Union. The

EU leadership has repeatedly stated that Europe's doors are not closed for Ukraine, but our country must undergo economic transformations.

Relations between Ukraine and the European Union were initiated in December 1991, when the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, as a representative of the country holding the EU presidency, officially recognized Ukraine's independence in his letter on behalf of the European Union. Later, Ukraine's strategic course towards European integration was confirmed and developed in the Strategy for the Integration of Ukraine into the EU, which was approved on June 11, 1998, and the Program for the Integration of Ukraine into the EU, approved on September 14, 2000. In it, a long-term strategic goal was announced - the European integration of Ukraine.

On March 5, 2007, Ukraine and the EU began the negotiation process regarding the conclusion of a new agreement between Ukraine and the EU.

On September 9, 2008, at the Paris Summit, Ukraine and the EU reached a political agreement on concluding a future agreement in the format of an Association Agreement, which will be based on the principles of political association and economic integration.

In accordance with the agreements reached during the Ukraine-EU Paris Summit, in 2009 the parties developed and approved the Agenda of the Association, which replaced the Ukraine-EU Action Plan and set itself the goal of serving as a reference point for carrying out reforms in Ukraine in the process of preparing the implementation of the future Agreement about the association.

The Association Agreement was initiated in 2012, but the Ukrainian government stopped preparations for its signing on November 21, 2013, during the presidency of pro-Russian politician Viktor Yanukovich. As the President of Ukraine, he took part in the EU summit in Vilnius on November 28-29, 2013, where the Association Agreement was planned to be signed, but it was not done. The decision to refuse to sign the agreement was the reason for the beginning of the Euromaidan and eventually led to the removal of

Yanukovych and the government of Mykola Azarov after the Revolution of Dignity in February 2014. On February 21, 2019, the Constitution of Ukraine was amended, the norms regarding Ukraine's strategic course for membership in the European Union and NATO were fixed in the preamble of the Basic Law, three articles and transitional provisions. Since then, Ukraine has been striving for full integration and accession to the European Union.

The political part of the Association Agreement was signed by Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk on March 21, 2014. On June 27, 2014, the fifth President Petro Poroshenko signed the economic part of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union.

On January 1, 2016, Ukraine joined the FTAA with the EU. Since June 11, 2017, Ukrainian citizens have been granted visa-free entry to Schengen countries for up to 90 days in any 180-day period. The Association Agreement officially entered into force on September 1, 2017. On October 12, 2021, Ukraine concluded an aviation visa-free agreement with the EU. On March 16, 2022, Ukraine joined the synchronous network of continental Europe, namely ENTSO-E.

On February 24, 2022, a full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine began. After that, on February 28, Ukraine applied for EU membership, and support for EU membership in Ukraine increased to a record 91%. In the first days of the large-scale Russian-Ukrainian war, there was a growth from 68% to 86%, then the growth continued and as of the end of March it is 91% — an absolute record for all the years of research. The European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Council supported Ukraine's application, and on June 23, 2022 Ukraine received the status of a candidate for EU membership.

Exercise 1

Find the English equivalent for the following words and phrases and memorize them.

Суверенна держава, повноправний член, світова спільнота, брати участь у міжнародних організаціях, заснований на демократичних засадах, входити до військово-політичних блоків, вступати в міжнародні організації, глобальний тип, досягти подвійної мети, з одного боку, з іншого боку, зробити свій внесок, процес зростання світової економіки, покращення людського життя, зміцнення прав людини, отримати підтримку міжнародних інституцій, проблема національного розвитку, країни-засновниці, участь у міжнародних транспортно-комунікаційних організаціях, офіційний документ, система підготовки моряків яких відповідає міжнародним стандартам, працювати на рівних правах, працювати у багатьох комітетах, кредитно-фінансова організація, спрямований на фінансування, дефіцит платіжного балансу, створення конкурентного середовища на ринку товарів і послуг, розвиток паливно-енергетичного комплексу, повномасштабне вторгнення росії в Україну, подати заявку на членство в ЄС, отримати статус кандидата на членство в ЄС.

Exercise 2

Find the Ukrainian equivalent for the following words and phrases and memorize them.

A sovereign state, to become a full member of the world community, military and political bloc, on the one hand, on the other hand, to receive support from international institutions, a vast majority of international organizations, according to the rules, to meet international standards; it entitles sailors of the merchant fleet of Ukraine to work on equal rights, representatives of Ukraine, today's stage of Ukraine's economic transformation, International Monetary Fund (IMF), in addition, a new monetary unit - the hryvnia, the loan for the restructuring of the financial sector, to go beyond the limits, international credit and financial organization, for small and medium

enterprises, strategic goal, political association and economic integration, in accordance with, the Association agreement was planned to be signed, the Revolution of Dignity, Ukraine's strategic course for membership, to strive for full integration and accession to the European Union, to sign the economic part of the Association Agreement, to be granted visa-free entry to Schengen countries, a full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine, to apply for EU membership, to receive the status of a candidate for EU membership.

Exercise 3

Answer the following questions

1. Which global economic organizations is Ukraine involved in?
2. Why is it so important to cooperate with IMF?
3. What projects implemented in Ukraine does the World Bank finance?
4. What positive consequences does Ukraine expect from joining the World trade Organization?
5. What is the position of Ukraine regarding the development of integration processes?
6. What international transport corridors pass through the territory of Ukraine?
7. What stages of reform did Ukraine go through in the direction of movement towards the EU?

CHRONOLOGY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- 1865. World Telegraph Union.
- 1875. Universal Postal Union.
- 1919. International Labor Organization (ILO).
- 1919 International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).
- 1920 League of Nations.
- 1930. Bank of International Settlements (BIM).
- 1945 United Nations (UN).
- 1945 International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- 1945. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).
- 1945. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
- 1945. League of Arab States (LAD).
- 1946. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- 1947 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).
- 1947. International Union of Telecommunications Organizations.
- 1948 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
- 1948. Organization of European Economic Cooperation.
- 1948. Organization of American States (OAS).
- 1948. World Health Organization (WHO).
- 1949. Council of Europe.
- 1949. Council of Economic Mutual Assistance (REV).
- 1951. "The Colombo Plan".
- 1951. European Coal and Steel Association (EOC).
- 1956. International Financial Corporation (IFC).

1957 Rome Agreement on the formation of the EEC and Euratom.

1957 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

1958 International Maritime Organization (IMO).

1958. European Investment Bank (EIB).

1958 European Development Fund (EDF).

1959 Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).

1960 International Development Association (IDA).

1960 European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

1960. Benelux.

1960. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

1960. Central American Bank for Economic Integration.

1961. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

1963 International Bank for Economic Cooperation (IBEC).

1963 Organization of African Unity (OAU).

1964 UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

1964 International Trade Center UNCTAD / WTO.

1964. African Development Bank (AfDB).

1966. Asian Development Bank (ADB).

1966 Central African Customs and Economic Union.

1966 International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (MCUIS).

1967. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

1967 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

1969. Andean group.

1970. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

1970 International Investment Bank (IIB).

1971 Organization of the Islamic Conference.

1973 Caribbean Common Market.

1973. European Fund for Monetary Cooperation (EFMS).

1973 Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

1973. West African Development Bank.

1975 World Tourism Organization (WTO).

1975. Latin American Economic System (LAES).

1975. Central African Development Bank.

1975 Islamic Development Bank.

1976. Economic cooperation of West African countries (ECOWAS).

1976. East African Development Bank.

1977. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

1977 Arab Monetary Fund.

1977. Formation of the European Monetary System (EMU).

1982. Latin American Integration Association.

1985. Organization of Economic Cooperation (OEC).

1988. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MAIG).

1989. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

1990. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

1991 Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

1992. Signing of the agreement on the formation of the European Union (EU).

1992. Cooperation Council of the Baltic States.

1992. Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC).

1994. Formation of the European Economic Area.

1994 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

1994 Association of Caribbean States (CARICOM / AKD).

1994. European Monetary Institute (EMI).

1994 Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

1995 World Trade Organization (WTO).

1995. South American Common Market (MERCOSUR).

1995. Middle Eastern Development Bank.

1998. Ratification of the Partnership Agreement by the EU countries and

cooperation between the EU and Ukraine

1999. European Central Bank (ECB).

2000. European-Asian Economic Community (EurAsEC).

2003. An agreement on the formation of the Single Economic Space was signed.

2004. Entry into the EU of 10 new member states.

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For notes

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