

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE**  
**SIMON KUZNETS KHARKIV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS**

## **INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**Guidelines for practical assignments  
for Bachelor's (first) degree students  
of speciality 291 "International Relations,  
Social Communications and Regional Studies"**

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The guidelines are provided for carrying out practical assignments concerning the well-known international organizations such as the UN, NATO, WTO, IMF, World Bank, WHO and ILO. All assignments are arranged into sections according to the organization's profile. Each section is accompanied with the questions which may require both individual and team work of students.

For Bachelor's (first) degree students of speciality 291 "International Relations, Social Communications and Regional Studios".

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# Introduction

International organizations are a very important element of modern international relations. To illustrate their importance one may refer to the so-called "prisoner's dilemma", an abstract construct from the international relations theory. According to this prisoner's dilemma, states are imagined as two suspects, each in a separate room. Police do not have enough evidence to sentence them and offer each of the suspects the same deal. If one suspect testifies against the other and the other prisoner does not, the betrayer will be released while the silent prisoner will receive ten years in prison. If both suspects keep silent, they both will be sentenced to only one year in jail. If each suspect betrays, each of them will receive a five-year sentence. The lack of communication between prisoners inevitably results in their betraying one another, and many experiments have already revealed it. So do states when they pursue rational goals without any cooperation and communication with each other. The system of international organizations, thus, is a good mechanism able to provide states with a platform for cooperation and communication. Knowing how member states make decisions, find compromise and protect their interests within international organizations can be very useful for any international relations specialist.

Apart from theoretical knowledge, studying international relations may bring students a right understanding of what their future place of job or internship might be.

The academic discipline "International Organizations" has been designed to develop several generic and professional competences which students must have. Based on the official standard, the generic competences (GC) include the following:

GC 4 – knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity;

GC 5 – ability to work within the international context;

GC 11 – ability to speak a foreign language.

The special competences (SC) are:

SC 2 – ability to analyse international processes in different contexts, including political, security, law, economic, social, cultural and information ones;

SC 11 – ability to analyze nature and evolution of international organizations, their place in the system of international relations, basic forms and perspectives of cooperation between them and Ukraine;

SC 13 – ability to analyze activity of international nongovernmental actors and transnational relations.

Together these competences provide students with several learning outcomes (LO):

LO 01 – knowing and understanding the nature of international relations and the regional development, evolution, current state of theoretical studies on international relations and world policies as well as the nature and sources of state policies in the international arena and activity of other members of international relations;

LO 02 – knowing and understanding the nature and dynamics of international security, understanding its base at the global, regional and national levels, knowing the nature and approaches of solving international and internationalized conflicts;

LO 03 – knowing the nature of international cooperation, the character of interaction between international actors, correlation between state actors and non-state actors in international policy conflicts;

LO 06 – knowing the nature and character of interaction between separate states and regions at the global, regional and local levels;

LO 07 – making description and analysis of international situations, collecting necessary information about international and foreign policy events and processes from different sources;

LO 09 – researching the problems in international relations, regional development, international communications using modern political, economic and law theories and conceptions, scientific methods and interdisciplinary approaches, presenting study results, producing respective recommendations.

The guidelines are designed to get students trained in comparative and in-depth analysis of international organizations. All assignments are given in the form of texts grouped into sections with questions. The questions can be answered only after reading and comparing the texts contained in the respective section.

The texts are organized in the most suitable way for a so-called jigsaw, a popular student-centered learning activity in class. All students are grouped up into several expert subgroups. Each expert subgroup studies only one text

in the section. After the time of expert studying, one expert from each subgroup joins into mixed subgroups now consisting of experts on different texts. In the mixed subgroups, experts discuss and compare all the texts answering the generalizing and comparative questions. The activity finally ends up with the general class discussion involving both the students and the instructor.

The educator Norman Eng highly appreciates jigsaws and provides some more recommendations saying "I've found jigsaws particularly useful in college-level discussions to broaden students' perspectives. Some call this perspective taking... Perspective taking can be immensely rewarding. Not only does it promote positive interdependence and individual accountability, but through the jigsaw approach it also reflects the way people solve problems in the real world. Each individual brings expertise to a group, just as production, design, manufacturing, and marketing teams collaborate to bring the best possible product to market. Furthermore, the jigsaw method also reflects the idea that the best way to learn is to teach. Peer teaching is an idea of which professors do not nearly take enough advantage.

There are some key considerations to a successful jigsaw classroom. One is to create heterogeneous groups (usually four to six students), diverse in terms of race, ethnicity, ability, and gender. This promotes a better, more tolerant environment that builds interdependence. Another consideration is to appoint a group leader – typically someone who can handle the responsibilities of getting members back together, time management, potential conflicts, and the like. The instructor should provide guidance when necessary, while carefully deferring to group leaders whenever possible" [6].

# **International organizations in the war and power politics area**

## **The United Nations**

The United Nations Organization was founded in 1945 with the Headquarters in New York upon the finishing of the Second World War. The main goals of the UN are the prevention of the new interstate war, especially the Third World War, promotion of social and economic development. Structure, rules and goals of the UN are described in the UN Charter adopted in 1945. All rules in the UN Charter are legally binding. Now the UN counts 193 member states and is considered to be the most influential international organization.

The plenary organ, responsible for making recommendations to states, is the General Assembly including all UN member states. The decisions are practically passed by two thirds majority voting from member states.

The Security Council as the executive organ consists of 15 member states with five permanent members responsible for taking enforcement action on international security. Only the five permanent members, the USA, the UK, France, China and Russia, have the right of veto. The Security Council is the only organ which can take actions including the use of peacekeepers in order to sustain peace and security.

The International Court of Justice represents the third power with the right to resolve legal disputes between member states.

The Secretariat consisting of the Secretary General and administrative staff provides technical assistance and organizes meetings of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Secretary General also makes formal reports on matters affecting peace and security to the Security Council and attracts attention of wider society to certain problems with the help of mass media.

The Economic and Social Council including 54 member states gives recommendations on economic and social issues.

There also the Trusteeship Council worked but it was dissolved on 1 November 1994 after gaining independence by the state of Palau a month before. The Council supervised the administration of Trust Territories or dependent countries with the purpose of promoting their development towards self-government.

During much of the Cold War, the role of the UN in ensuring security remained effectively blocked. Within the Security Council, the USA and the Soviet Union used their veto to protect their own interests and allies. As a result, the UN could often not directly act against aggressor states.

The end of the Cold War in 1991 put renewed attention on the Security Council. The UN reacted, for instance, forcefully to Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait (1990) by authorizing a military response, thereby acting in the spirit of the Charter. Furthermore, the UN became increasingly involved in a growing number of so-called "new wars" such as those in Somalia (1992 – 1995), Bosnia (1992 – 1995), East Timor (1999) and Kosovo (1998 – 1999), as well as in the global fight against "new terrorism" (since 2001). During the 2000s, this resulted in a very significant increase of UN peacekeeping deployments to almost 100,000 blue helmets in 2018 [1; 2; 5; 12].

### **The North Atlantic Treaty Organization**

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was founded as a traditional alliance in 1949 and only in 1951 it took the shape of international organization, i.e. the NATO began to develop its own permanent structures and international staff. The appearance of the NATO was a reaction to the Soviet expansion which since 1954 was handled in Europe through the Warsaw Pact, a military international organization of the Socialist countries. Dangerous bipolarity, world division into pro-capitalist and pro-socialist blocks, in the nuclear age was that situation which determined the appearance and development of the NATO.

The NATO survived the Cold War and now includes 30 member states having its headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. The principal political decision-making body is the North Atlantic Council (NAC) with seats for every member state. The NAC gathers at two levels (ministers and ambassadors) once a week and when the emergency situation upon call of the Secretary General. The Nuclear Planning Group also takes decisions but only in the sphere of nuclear policy issues. The meetings are chaired by the Secretary General. All decisions are made by consensus that means all member states must agree on. The Secretary General is the top international civil servant which is responsible for managing the process of consultation, decision-making and implementation of the decisions taken. He or she also manages the

international administrative staff and serves as a spokesperson. A network of various committees consisting of national representatives and experts regularly deal with different issues including political and technical ones. Different NATO agencies and organizations provide with procurement, communications and information.

Any military implications are made through the Military Committee made up of the Chiefs of Defense of NATO member states, international Military Staff, the Military Committee's executive body; and the military command structure.

Furthermore, NATO was not just the "winner" of the Cold War, it became also the "saviour" of the Western Balkans in the 1990s when it successfully intervened in Bosnia in 1995 and Kosovo in 1999 to prevent further bloodshed.

Over the decades, NATO had also become the permanent forum for discussing transatlantic (security) relations. Generations of diplomats and military officers had grown up with NATO, had gone together to NATO war colleges, and had "internalized" the idea of NATO being the cornerstone of Western security.

Furthermore, NATO has proved able to adjust to the new post-Cold War challenges, including the wars in the Balkans, the 9/11 terrorist attacks and the operation in Afghanistan, as well as renewed Russian aggression in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus [1; 2; 8; 10].

**Read the text and annexes A and B and answer the questions.**

1. What are the main peculiarities of the United Nations?
2. What are the main peculiarities of the NATO?
3. What are the differences and similarities between the UN and the NATO?
4. Why do states need both of these organizations? Why cannot states use only one of them for security purpose?



# **International organizations in the area of commerce and economy**

## **The World Trade Organization**

In 1946, the International Trade Organization was founded basing on Havana Charter. However the USA did not submit the Charter. On 1 January of 1948 some parts of the Havana Charter were adopted as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), reducing trade barriers (abolishing import quotas and lowering import tariffs). Since then and till 1994 the GATT was the core of international trade order. Also GATT prohibited discrimination treatment between trade partners (like when USA applied different tariffs for New Zealand and Netherlands). Only those partners that were within a recognized trade area or customs union (e.g. EU and NAFTA) could have favourable treatment. Unfortunately, many countries started hidden form of protectionism through non-tariff trade barriers in the 1970s and 1980s: domestic subsidies, anti-dumping (selling products under cost price), bureaucratic customs and discriminatory administrative regulations. The GATT could hardly control it. Finally, the USA initiated a new international organization named the World Trade Organization. Currently the WTO counts 164 member states and observers. Ukraine became its member in 2008.

The WTO regulates not only trade in industrial products (like GATT did) but also trade in services (the General Agreement on Trade in Services, GATS) and the protection of intellectual property (TRIPS).

The WTO structure includes from top down the Ministerial Conference (the highest decision-making body), the General Council, the Council for Trade in Goods (formerly the GATT Council), the Council for Trade in Services (GATS Council) and the Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Council). The WTO headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Ministerial Conference is the meeting of trade ministers which gathers every two years. The General Council is the second top-decision body which meets regularly in contrast to the Ministerial Conference. Participants of the General Council are usually ambassadors or equivalent from all member governments. The General Council can also serve as the Dispute Settlement Body and as the Trade Policy Review Body. All decisions are normally taken by consensus.

As an organization the WTO also has a secretariat and a Director General, both of which already existed prior to 1995 under the former GATT. The Director General supervises and directs the WTO administrative operations [1; 8; 9; 13].

### **The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank**

In 1944, new monetary order was established in the form of Bretton Woods Agreement. The Agreement required states to keep free convertibility of their currencies and maintain stable exchange rate with the US dollar (based on the gold standard; fixed exchange rate: \$35 per ounce). IMF became one of the Bretton Woods institutions which together with the World Bank has to oversee monetary regime. In addition, the IMF grants loans to states with balance-of-payments deficits. Unexpected rates of international trade raised demands for money. Unfortunately the amount of dollars increased much faster than the amount of gold. In 1971 the USA removed the gold backing of the dollar and by this destroyed the system of fixed rate exchange.

In 1978 the IMF went through reform taking account of the new realities. The IMF attempted to avoid the erratic fluctuations of exchange rates. Also since the early 1980s the IMF has sustained the debtor countries to keep them creditworthy and thereby avoiding possible collapse of global financial markets. The IMF became a crisis manager with financial and political supports to keep debtor countries comply with their loan conditions.

The headquarters of IMF is in Washington, DC, in the United States. The current number of member states is 189.

The World Bank was established the same year the IMF was, 1944, is based in the same city and has the same number of member states. From its beginning the World Bank has a mission of reducing poverty by giving loans to poor countries for specific development projects and by providing technical assistance.

The IMF and World Bank highest plenary organ is the Boards of Governors which consist of the finance ministers or central bankers from all member states. The Boards of Governors delegate most of their power to Directors or the Executive Board in IMF (24 members) and the Board of Executive Directors in the World Bank (25 members). There are only eight

permanent seats in the Executive Board of IMF and five permanent seats in the Board of World Bank and all of them belong to the biggest contributors. The rest seats are occupied by members who can speak and vote on behalf of groups of states. While the Boards of Governors decide on the highest-level policy questions, the Directors decide the questions on loan requests and other operational decisions.

The Boards of Governors meet once a year. The decision-making process is taken with a qualified majority and weighted voting rights. Nearly 5.5 percent of votes are equally distributed among the member states (basic votes) while 94.5 percent are distributed according the contributions made by member states to the organizations (one vote for each 100 000 SDRs, special drawing rights (units of accounts) for the IMF and size of share capital for World Bank). Due to these weighted voting rights Western EU countries and the USA have significant influence having together veto right in practice.

The top five IMF and World Bank members are the United States, Japan, Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

The World Bank Group is the most significant in the area of financial development. This one includes the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), commonly known as World Bank, and its subsidiaries, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA). The World Bank makes loans to governments, their subordinate authorities and, in some cases, private enterprises and is based on contributions of 186 states (\$ 20 billion loans each year). IFC only gives loans to the private sector in the developing countries. IDA is rather fund administrator [1; 3; 8; 11].

**Read the text and annexes C and D and answer the questions.**

1. What are the main peculiarities of the WTO?
2. What are the main peculiarities of the IMF and the World Bank?
3. What are the differences and similarities between the WTO and the IMF and the World Bank?
4. Why do states need all three of these organizations? Why cannot states use only one or two of them for economic purpose?

# **International organizations in the area of human rights, health and ecology**

## **The United Nations**

In 1948, the UN adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The UN Commission on Human Rights began to codify the rights into international law. In 1966, the UN came to adoption of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (the Civil Pact) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (the Social Pact). The UN's Civil Pact defends people from any abuse of power by the state (the right to life, liberty and security of the person, to protection against discrimination, to protection from torture and slavery, to equality before the law, to the protection of privacy, to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, to freedom of expression, to the protection of the family, and to vote in elections based on universal and equal suffrage). The rights embraced by the UN's Social Pact include the right to be free from hunger and to an adequate standard of living, to work and to enjoy just and favourable conditions of work, to leisure, holidays and social security, and to education.

Other institutions protecting human rights include the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (established in Vienna in 1993) and the Human Rights Council (HRC) (set up in 2006). HRC monitors states' human rights policies. This work is supported by human rights NGOs (especially Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch). NGOs provide HRC with consultations and take part in its meetings.

The UN's Security Council is also deeply engaged in the affairs. In the 1960s and 1970s it imposed sanctions upon the apartheid regimes of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and South Africa. After the Cold War the Security Council began intervening in state's domestic politics more actively. It organized peace missions to Somalia, Cambodia and Haiti in the 1990s.

In the 2000s the UN adopted the norm of a responsibility to protect (R2P) on that every sovereign state is due to protect its own citizens. If a state cannot do it or does not want to do it, the Security Council takes over the responsibility and intervenes.

In the 1990s, the Security Council began the practice of war crime tribunals after the genocides in Rwanda and Yugoslavia. In 2002, on the

basis of these tribunals international community established an International Criminal Court (ICC) in the Hague with authority to put war criminals on trial. The ICC was set up with the Rome Statute signed by 120 states in 1998.

UN Development Programme (UNDP) is preoccupied with technical assistance, including sending experts, equipment, educational grants and the financing of pre-investment activities.

The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), a subsidiary organ of the UN General Assembly, was created in 1964. UNCTAD concentrated on the developing countries (unlike GATT). In the course of time many countries questioned the effectiveness of UNCTAD and turned to WTO.

The UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was formed in 1966 and became a UN Specialized Agency in 1986. It has specialization in the area of industrial development for developing countries.

In Stockholm in 1972, the UN Conference on the Human Environment established the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). UNEP is responsible for coordination of states' and IOs' environmental activities [1, 2, 4, 8].

## **The World Health Organization**

The nineteenth century globalization stimulated the cooperation on public health. The Pan American Sanitary Bureau was founded in Americas in 1902 and the International Office of Public Hygiene (OIHP) in 1907. OIHP later transformed into the World Health Organization (WHO), which now covers a wide spectrum of activities (unlike just dissemination of information on OIHP): the fight against epidemics, the establishment of hygiene guidelines to wipe out certain diseases (such as malaria and smallpox), vaccination and immunization, and the training of medical personnel in developing countries.

International trade of agrarian products led to the creation of the International Institute of Agriculture in 1905, a precursor of today's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, created in 1945). FAO improves world nutrition helping production and distribution of food. In 1963 the WHO and the FAO established the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) which defines international food standards.

The WHO embraces 194 member states that are called "owners". The main decision-making body is the World Health Assembly made up of delegations from all member states. This body meets every year in Geneva,

Switzerland, to decide the policies, appoint the Director General, supervise financial policies and supervise the programme budget. Decisions are mostly taken by a two thirds majority voting.

The Executive Board consists of 34 members who are re-elected every three years. The Board prepares agenda for the World Health Assembly and meets twice a year. Among other functions are decision implementation, consultations and administrative work.

As it is shown on the WHO official website, "WHO, as the directing and coordinating authority on international health within the United Nations system, adheres to the UN values of integrity, professionalism and respect for diversity. The values of the WHO workforce furthermore reflect the principles of human rights, universality and equity established in WHO's Constitution as well as the ethical standards of the Organization. These values are inspired by the WHO vision of a world in which all peoples attain the highest possible level of health, and our mission to promote health, keep the world safe and serve the vulnerable, with measurable impact for people at country level. We are individually and collectively committed to put these values into practice" [2; 5; 8; 13].

## **The International Labour Organization**

The negative consequences of industrialization for working and living conditions were also recognized internationally in the nineteenth century. In 1901, states founded the International Association for Labour Legislation with the headquarters in Basel (Switzerland). Its dues were informing society about the latest national labour legislations and developing international treaty proposals for specific employment protection measures (for example, the Association persuaded states to sign a convention prohibiting night-time work by women). The IALL was dissolved in 1925 and all its functions were taken over by the International Labour Organization.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was initiated by trade union leaders in 1919. Its decision-making bodies consist of representatives of governments, employee and employer organizations. After the end of WW II the ILO became part of UN system. The ILO developed social and labour standards and implemented programmes to fight against unemployment. Also the ILO tries to eliminate child labour, forced labour and discrimination at work. It attempts to guarantee freedom of associations for trade unions and

employers' associations. The ILO is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and includes 187 member states. This organization is unique because it allows non-governmental actors such as business groups, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and labour unions to be official members of national delegations. The highest plenary body is the International Labour Conference (ILC) composed of delegates from all member states. Implementation of decisions is the duty of the Governing Body consisting of 56 national delegates from governments, labour and employer groups. Most of them are elected from out of the ILC for three-year terms. The seats in the Governing Body also include ten which are not elected, but belong to the ten member states "of chief industrial importance". Traditionally the decision-taking process in both bodies goes in the way of majority voting.

The International Labour Office or "the Office" does administrative work. The ILC meets once a year for developing new labour standards, budget and finances, accepting new member states and providing discussion forum [1; 2; 3; 7].

**Read the text and annexes F and G and answer the questions.**

1. What are the main peculiarities of the UN concerning the human rights, health and ecology sphere?
2. What are the main peculiarities of the WHO?
3. What are the main peculiarities of the ILO?
4. What are the differences and similarities between the UN, the WHO and the ILO?
5. Why do states need all three of these organizations? Why cannot states use only the United Nations for human rights, health and ecology purposes?

# Annexes

Annex A

## Key legal clauses of the UN Charter

Article 1. The purposes of the United Nations are:

to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2 (1). The Organization is based on the ... sovereign equality of all its Members.

Article 2 (4). All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force...

Article 2 (7). Nothing ... in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state ...

Article 4 (2). Membership in the United Nations is open to all ... peace-loving states.

Article 10. The General Assembly may discuss any questions ... within the scope of the present Charter ... [and] make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council.

Article 24 (1). The United Nations ... confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.



Article 25. The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council.

Article 39. The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall ... decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 41. The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions.

Article 42. Should ... measures provided for in Article 41 ... be inadequate, [The Security Council] may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 43 (1). All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council ... armed forces ... necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 46. Plans for the application of armed forces shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 49. The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 51. Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations.

Article 103. In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreements, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail [4].

## **Key legal clauses of the North Atlantic Treaty**

Article 2. The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them.

Article 3. In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

Article 4. The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the Parties is threatened.

Article 5. The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed forces, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

Article 9. The Parties hereby establish a Council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this Treaty. The Council shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The Council shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately a defence committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5 [10].

## **Key legal clauses of the WTO Marrakesh Agreement**

Article 2 (1). The WTO shall provide the common institutional framework for the conduct of trade relations among its Members...

Article 3 (1). The WTO shall facilitate the implementation, administration and operation, and further the objectives, of this Agreement and of the Multilateral Trade Agreements...

Article 3 (2). The WTO shall provide the forum for negotiations among its Members concerning their multilateral trade relations in matters dealt with under the agreements...

Article 3 (3). With a view to achieving greater coherence in global economic policy-making, the WTO shall cooperate, as appropriate, with the International Monetary Fund and with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliated agencies.

Article 7 (4). Each Member shall promptly contribute to the WTO its share in the expenses of the WTO in accordance with the financial regulations adopted by the General Council.

Article 9 (1). The WTO shall continue the practice of decision-making by consensus followed under GATT 1947(1). Except as otherwise provided, where a decision cannot be arrived at by consensus, the matter at issue shall be decided by voting. At meetings of the Ministerial Conference and the General Council, each Member of the WTO shall have one vote. Where the European Communities exercise their right to vote, they shall have a number of votes equal to the number of their member States (2) which are Members of the WTO. Decisions of the Ministerial Conference and the General Council shall be taken by a majority of the votes cast, unless otherwise provided in this Agreement or in the relevant Multilateral Trade Agreement.

Article 12 (1). Any State or separate customs territory possessing full autonomy in the conduct of its external commercial relations and of the other matters provided for in this Agreement and the Multilateral Trade Agreements may accede to this Agreement, on terms to be agreed between it and the WTO... [9].

## **Key legal clauses of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank**

### Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund

Article 4 (1)... Each member undertakes to collaborate with the Fund and other members to assure orderly exchange arrangements and to promote a stable system of exchange rates...

Article 4 (3)... The Fund shall exercise firm surveillance over the exchange rate policies of members, and shall adopt specific principles for the guidance of all members with respect to those policies. Each member shall provide the Fund with the information necessary for such surveillance, and, when requested by the Fund, shall consult with it on the member's exchange rate policies. The principles adopted by the Fund shall be consistent with cooperative arrangements by which members maintain the value of their currencies in relation to the value of the currency or currencies of other members, as well as with other exchange arrangements of a member's choice... [3]

### The IBRD Articles of Agreement

Article 2 (3). Each member shall subscribe for shares of the capital stock of the Bank.

Article 3 (1). Resources and facilities of the Bank shall be used exclusively for the benefit of members with equitable consideration for projects of development and projects for reconstruction alike.

Article 3 (2). Each member shall deal with the Bank only through its Treasury, central bank, stabilization fund or similar fiscal agency.

Article 3 (4). When the member in whose territories the project is located is not itself the borrower, the member or the central bank or some comparable agency of the member which is acceptable to the Bank, fully guarantees the repayment of the principal and the payment of interest and other charges on the loan.

Article 5 (3). Each member shall have two hundred and fifty votes plus one additional vote for each share of stock held [11].

## **Key legal clauses of the Constitution of the World Health Organization**

Article 2. In order to achieve its objective, the functions of the Organization shall be:

(a) to act as the directing and co-ordinating authority on international health work;

(b) to establish and maintain effective collaboration with the United Nations, specialized agencies, governmental health administrations, professional groups and such other organizations as may be deemed appropriate;

(c) to assist Governments, upon request, in strengthening health services;

(d) to furnish appropriate technical assistance and, in emergencies, necessary aid upon the request or acceptance of Governments;

(e) to provide or assist in providing, upon the request of the United Nations, health services and facilities to special groups, such as the peoples of trust territories;

(f) to establish and maintain such administrative and technical services as may be required, including epidemiological and statistical services;

(g) to stimulate and advance work to eradicate epidemic, endemic and other diseases;

(h) to promote, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, the prevention of accidental injuries;

(i) to promote, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, the improvement of nutrition, housing, sanitation, recreation, economic or working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene;

(j) to promote co-operation among scientific and professional groups which contribute to the advancement of health;

(k) to propose conventions, agreements and regulations, and make recommendations with respect to international health matters and to perform such duties as may be assigned thereby to the Organization and are consistent with its objective;

(l) to promote maternal and child health and welfare and to foster the ability to live harmoniously in a changing total environment;

(m) to foster activities in the field of mental health, especially those affecting the harmony of human relations;

(n) to promote and conduct research in the field of health;

(o) to promote improved standards of teaching and training in the health, medical and related professions;

(p) to study and report on, in co-operation with other specialized agencies where necessary, administrative and social techniques affecting public health and medical care from preventive and curative points of view, including hospital services and social security;

(q) to provide information, counsel and assistance in the field of health;

(r) to assist in developing an informed public opinion among all peoples on matters of health;

(s) to establish and revise as necessary international nomenclatures of diseases, of causes of death and of public health practices;

(t) to standardize diagnostic procedures as necessary;

(u) to develop, establish and promote international standards with respect to food, biological, pharmaceutical and similar products;

(v) generally to take all necessary action to attain the objective of the Organization [5].

## **Key legal clauses of the ILO Constitution**

Article 3 (1). The meetings of the General Conference of representatives of the Members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year. It shall be composed of four representatives of each of the Members, of whom two shall be Government delegates and the two others shall be delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of each of the Members.

Article 19 (2). In either case a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of the Convention or Recommendation, as the case may be, by the Conference.

Article 19 (5). The Convention will be communicated to all Members for ratification.

Article 19 (6). The Recommendation will be communicated to all Members for their consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise.

Article 22. Each of the Members agrees to make an annual report to the International Labour Office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of Conventions to which it is a party. These reports shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governing Body may request.

Article 33. In the event of any Member failing to carry out within the time specified the recommendations, if any, contained in the report of the Commission of Inquiry, or in the decision of the International Court of Justice, as the case may be, the Governing Body may recommend to the Conference such action as it may deem wise and expedient to secure compliance therewith [7].

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НАВЧАЛЬНЕ ВИДАННЯ

# МІЖНАРОДНІ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ

**Методичні рекомендації  
до практичних завдань  
для студентів спеціальності  
291 "Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації  
та регіональні студії"  
першого (бакалаврського) рівня  
(англ. мовою)**

*Самостійне електронне текстове мережеве видання*

Укладач **Пастушенко Андрій Олександрович**

Відповідальний за видання *І. П. Отенко*

Редактор *З. В. Зобова*

Коректор *З. В. Зобова*

Подано методичні рекомендації, що стосуються завдань про такі відомі міжнародні організації як ООН, НАТО, ВТО, МВФ, Світовий Банк, ВООЗ та МОП. Усі завдання розподілено на тематичні розділи згідно зі сферою їхньої діяльності. Кожний розділ містить питання, відповідь на які може потребувати як самостійної так і командної роботи студентів.

Для студентів першого (бакалаврського) рівня спеціальності 291 "Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації та регіональні студії".

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