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State policy of cooperation between countries and global institutions: condition and prospects

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Abstract. The aim of the work is to analyse the state policy of Ukraine's cooperation with global institutions and, on its basis, to determine the prospects and directions of such cooperation. Methods of grouping, modelling and forecasting, methods of theorizing and historical formalization, as well as methods of system analysis, sampling and description were used to substantiate the prospects and directions of Ukraine's cooperation with global institutions. The study identifies the conceptual principles, areas of relationship and cooperation of Ukraine with international organizations, the problems of relations of domestic state institutions with global organizational structures in modern conditions. The priority goals and measures of the state policy of Ukraine's cooperation with global institutions, the directions of mechanisms of cooperation with international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in order to achieve the strategic goals of the state development are outlined.

1 Introduction

In a comprehensive problem associated with globalization, an important place belongs to the problems of the influence of global institutions on state-building and state management. In particular, at present, international intergovernmental organizations and institutes of global citizens are quite powerful in the decision-making processes at the national level. As a result, a complex system of interaction and mutual influence of national states and global institutions on a network principle was formed. Global structures, acting entirely independently, take part of the powers to implement state sovereignty, often dictate the states of the goals, priorities and directions of their external and, which should particularly be mentioned, internal policy.

In such circumstances, each state should establish a constructive interaction with global institutions to use their enormous potential in the direction of realization of national interests and solving public problems. In Ukraine, the relevant issues were very acute, as it is currently on the policy of our state by many directions in a decisive way. Like the IMF, the World Bank, NATO, etc., and often this influence reminiscent is faster "external management", and not equal partnership. Therefore, before our state, the task of adapting the system of public

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administration to the conditions of globalization development, the formation of effective management mechanisms of cooperation with international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in order to achieve the strategic objectives of Ukraine.

Therefore, the purpose of the article is to determine the directions of improvement of co-operators of state power of Ukraine with global institutions in solving problems of development of Ukrainian society.

2 Research Methods

Methods of grouping, modelling and forecasting were used to substantiate the priority goals and measures of the state policy of Ukraine's cooperation with global institutions, areas of cooperation with international organizations. Methods of theorizing and historical formalization, system analysis, comparison, sampling and description were used to determine the state of the state policy of Ukraine's cooperation with global institutions.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Ukraine's interaction with international organizations in the political sphere

International organizations have a strong influence on the policy of the Ukrainian state in various spheres and spheres of public life, and hence on the development of our society in general. These global actors have developed certain mechanisms of interaction with national authorities, which are used in many countries, including Ukraine. The most diverse is the cooperation of state authorities of Ukraine with the UN, whose projects are aimed at solving problems, in fact, in all spheres of public life. In particular, recently the UN has been paying attention not only to the socio-economic but also to the political problems of Ukrainian society.

In the political sphere, the UN Development Program focuses on the implementation of the rule of law and legally defined human rights, increasing the transparency of state bodies, and involving citizens in policy-making and implementation processes. Therefore, one of the important new projects was a large-scale project "Democratization, Human Rights and Civil Society Development in Ukraine" with an implementation period of 2013-2016. With the assistance of the UN Development Program in Ukraine, the Open Government Partnership initiative is being promoted. The program initiated the creation of coalitions of non-governmental organizations in preparation for the UN Global Conference on Sustainable Development "Rio + 20" [1].

At present, the comprehensive interaction of domestic state institutions with the UN is focused on achieving global goals in the field of sustainable development by 2030. This interaction is quite well established, but needs to be improved in a number of areas, to which, based on the National Report "Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine" [2], include the following.

1. Development of a coordinated vision between the UN institutions, domestic public authorities and the general public on specific tasks of Ukraine's development until 2030 in various spheres of society. In general, such a common vision is reflected in the mentioned National Report, but in a detailed form the tasks and indicators of their implementation need additional harmonization.

2. Development or improvement of indicators and methodologies for measuring results in the process of achieving global goals of sustainable development for Ukraine, especially

those for which there are either no standards and generally accepted methodology, or they are under development.

3. Establishing effective cooperation between domestic public authorities and the UN system in the management of programs and projects to achieve sustainable development goals for Ukraine.

4. Establishment of an effective system of monitoring the implementation of Ukraine's development tasks until 2030 on the basis of an integrated approach using various data sources that will reveal direct and hidden causal links, important factors for influencing public policy.

5. Improving official statistics in Ukraine to achieve compatibility of statistical data in international comparisons of development results, especially in the fields of industry, ecology, information and communication technologies, public administration.

6. Development of cooperation between specialists of the UN Development Program and domestic scientists in the direction of scientific support of realization of global goals of sustainable development in the conditions of Ukraine.

In the political sphere, Ukraine's cooperation with the OSCE is currently important, and its projects are multi-purpose and multifaceted. Thus, the OSCE Office in Ukraine has been paying significant attention in recent years to legal reform and human rights education. In this context, the project "Guaranteeing Human Rights in the Administration of Justice", launched in September 2014 at the request of the Supreme Court of Ukraine, the Supreme Administrative Court of Ukraine, the National School of Judges of Ukraine and aimed at improving the judicial protection system. As part of the project, more than 3,000 Ukrainian judges are to be trained in the application of the provisions of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the relevant case law of the European Court of Justice. Another project is being implemented in cooperation with the Central Election Commission and concerns the transparency and competitiveness of election processes and the training of election commission members. The OSCE is also actively involved in counteracting external intervention in the conflict in eastern Ukraine, promoting its de-escalation and implementing international negotiations in Geneva (USA, EU, Ukraine, Russia), Normandy and Berlin (Ukraine, Russia, Germany, France) formats [1]. Given the above and based on the priorities of the OSCE in Ukraine, further development of cooperation of domestic state bodies with this organization can be carried out in the following key areas: constitutional, legal and judicial reforms; affirmation of the principle of the rule of law, ensuring human rights and freedoms; conflict resolution in eastern Ukraine; improving electoral processes in accordance with international standards, especially at the local level; implementation of reforms to implement good governance.

3.2 Directions and principles of cooperation between Country and international organizations in the economic sphere

A wide field of cooperation between Ukraine and international organizations is the economic sphere, in which the key institutions are the IMF and the World Bank. Cooperation with these global actors is quite difficult for Ukraine and needs to be improved. In particular, based on the document "Ukraine: Letter of Intent", the continuation of constructive cooperation between the IMF requires the domestic government to carry out a number of reforms in such areas as: the banking sector; taxation system; securities market and other non-banking institutions; public procurement system; pension provision; education; health care; social assistance; energy sector; sector of state enterprises; governance; judicial system. In this regard, it should be noted that, as experience shows, not all IMF requirements are useful for the country's development, and some can cause serious harm to national interests [3, 4]. For example, as shown in the study [5], for 26 countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the

CIS, strict adherence to IMF recommendations led to an average loss of GDP per capita of about 30% in the 1990s or accelerated sharply immediately after their onset. At the same time, obtaining IMF loans is possible only if all the requirements of this organization are strictly met. Therefore, it seems that large-scale cooperation between Countries and the IMF should be only temporary, due to the difficult economic situation, and in the long run is detrimental to national interests.

Interaction with the World Bank may be more promising, as its financial assistance does not require countries to meet such stringent requirements set by the IMF, is more focused on the current situation and national characteristics in certain countries, and may be targeted projects in different countries sectors of the economy [6]. Thus, based on the Concept of the World Bank's partnership with Ukraine for 2017-2021, among the priority areas for the development of such cooperation are: reforming public financial management and the development of economic competition; establishing effective intersectoral cooperation (state, business, civil society) in preventing and combating corruption; development of e-government mechanisms; improving the efficiency of the energy and transport sectors; creating a land market and increasing agricultural productivity; support for small and medium enterprises; reforming the tax system and the banking sector; improving the quality of social protection, health care, utilities [7-37].

A systemic factor in the further development of the national economy and the creation of a predictable transparent environment for attracting foreign investment is Ukraine's cooperation with the WTO in the field of trade. In this regard, the general task is to further reform Ukraine's foreign trade regime in order to bring it in line with WTO rules and principles. Within the framework of such reform, the priorities of state bodies include (Cooperation of Ukraine with the World Trade Organization (2018) <http://www.ukrexport.gov.ua/ukr/wto/ukr/981.html>):

- Introduction of clear, mutual and effective cooperation between the Government of Ukraine and the WTO;
- Ensuring cooperation with relevant WTO committees, participation in bilateral and multilateral negotiations within the WTO;
- Ensuring full implementation of Ukraine's obligations to adapt the economy to WTO requirements;
- Creation of an effective monitoring system to ensure Ukraine's compliance with WTO rules;
- Implementation of measures to inform the public and support business in using the benefits of WTO membership;
- Assisting Ukrainian exporters in ensuring access to the markets of WTO member countries.

At the same time, the adaptation of the Ukrainian economy to WTO requirements involves the implementation of a system of measures in such areas as agriculture, industry, transport and communications, technical regulation, banking system, labor market and foreign trade.

Labor relations are of key importance in the economic sphere. In this area, it is important to improve the interaction of Ukraine with the ILO on the basis of the Decent Work Program for 2016-2019 in the following aspects (ILO Decent Work Agenda for Ukraine for 2016-2019 https://www.ilo.org/budapest/countries-covered/ukraine/WCMS_470684/lang-en/index.htm):

- Creating a favorable legal and institutional environment for stable entrepreneurship as a factor in reducing unemployment;
- Improving the compliance of the Ukrainian education system with the needs and requirements of the labor market;

- Reform of the State Employment Service of Ukraine on the basis of ILO instruments and recommendations;
- Development of methods for planning, financing and monitoring of investment projects to create new jobs, taking into account the specifics of Ukraine;
- Achieving compliance of Ukrainian labor legislation with international labor standards and EU directives;
- Building the capacity of employers 'and trade unions' organizations to defend the interests of their members and to conduct social dialogue on the basis of European practices;
- Introduction of a social security system for employees based on international labor standards;
- Revision of wage and income policies in accordance with the provisions of the ILO conventions;
- Harmonization of legislation on occupational safety and health with ILO norms and EU directives.

Given the traditionally leading role of agriculture in Ukraine's economy, its cooperation with FAO in the context of addressing food, social and environmental issues is essential. A significant advantage of cooperation with FAO is that Ukraine receives technical assistance for the development of the agro-industrial complex. The FAO Framework for Cooperation for Ukraine for 2016-2019 outlines the following priorities: creating new economic opportunities for small and medium-sized businesses in agriculture; land reform, development of rural areas and food security systems; expanding access to domestic food and international markets; rational use of natural resources and greening of agro-industrial production (FAO Framework Program for Cooperation for Ukraine for 2016-2019. 2015. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bp567o.pdf>).

The development of Ukraine's relations with international non-governmental organizations is also characterized by broad prospects. A typical example is the expansion of cooperation with the International Chamber of Commerce within the GREENERGY Initiative Program, aimed at policy formulation and implementation of "green economy" development projects in Ukraine in the following areas: green energy (small hydropower, solar, wind, bioenergy); energy efficiency of fossil fuels; green buildings and energy saving; biofuels and eco-transport; clean water; waste management; sustainable land management; energy efficiency in industry; organic agriculture (D. Revina, Investing in the Green Economy / presentation at the GREENMind forum, October 17, 2013. <http://www.greenmind.com.ua/upload/forum-2013/daria-revina.pdf>).

Corruption in Ukraine remains a very serious problem, in the solution of which the assistance of international non-governmental organizations, first of all Transparency International, is also appropriate. An example of such assistance is the development of the DOZORRO system of public control of public procurement, which includes public organizations, customers, businesses, active citizens and is largely based on the use of online tools combined on a special portal <http://dozorro.org>. Further development of the DOZORRO system includes: improvement of legislation on e-procurement; involvement of business in financing their development; formation of a regional network of public control; systematic training of community members; diversification and unification of procurement monitoring tools (History of Dozorro: From the idea of the platform to the largest monitoring community in Ukraine 2019 <http://ti-ukraine.org/project/dozorro>).

In general, the improvement of interaction of state authorities of Ukraine with international non-governmental organizations is seen in the following main areas:

- More active involvement of these organizations in public consultations and public control;

- Use of monitoring reports and special studies of international non-governmental organizations as alternative sources of information in decision-making by government agencies;
- Implementation of development projects in specific areas of public activity through partnership of public authorities with international non-governmental organizations;
- Training and advanced training of employees of state institutions and citizens on the best international practices in current areas of development of Ukrainian society;
- Dissemination of information about Ukraine and the formation of a positive image of our country in the world.

4 Conclusions

International organizations are powerfully influenced by the development of Ukrainian society, using a number of mechanisms of interaction with state authorities. In particular, the most diverse is the socio-economic cooperation of the United Nations with domestic authorities, which requires improvement in the following areas: the development of a coherent vision on specific tasks of Ukraine's development until 2030; Development of methodology for estimating toneralization of an effective monitoring system to achieve global goals for sustainable development for Ukraine; Establishing effective interaction in the management of programs and projects; development of relevant scientific support; improvement of domestic official statistics in terms of international comparisons.

In the political sphere, Ukraine's cooperation with the OSCE has been important, further development of which can be carried out in the areas of constitutional, legal and judicial reform, providing human rights and freedoms, settlement of the conflict in eastern Ukraine, etc. Experience, in the long run, it can cause significant damage to national interests, so it is better to consider as a temporary forced event. More promising may be interaction with the World Bank, since its financial assistance does not provide for the implementation of countries such stringent requirements that the IMF is more focused on taking into account the current situation and national features in those or other countries, and may have a point character of target projects. The system factor in the development of the national economy is the further reform of the foreign trade regime of Ukraine in order to bring it in line with the norms and principles of the WTO. Improvement of Ukraine's cooperation with ILO and FAO on the basis of relevant cooperation programs is also important.

The interaction of state authorities of Ukraine with international non-governmental organizations is also characterized by broad prospects, and the improvement of this interaction is seen in the following main areas: more active involvement of these organizations to state-public consultations and public control; the use of their monitoring reports and special research; realization of development projects in specific areas of activity; training and advanced training of employees of state institutions and citizens on best international practices; Distribution of information about Ukraine and the formation of a positive image of our state in the world.

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