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PECULIARITIES, MODELS AND PROBLEMS OF INTERACTION OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ACTORS IN ENSURING PEACE AND SECURITY

RELEVANCE OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The modern international security arena is characterised by instability, political confrontation, growing armed conflicts, and forceful forms of pressure and violence. Challenges and threats to the international security system include military aggression, expansionistic policies of individual states, international terrorism, proliferation of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction, territorial claims, illegal occupation of territories, violations of human rights and freedoms, and so on. The structure of international politics is rapidly becoming more complicated; as non-state actors are beginning to play a significant role in it. The special place among those belongs to the international non-governmental organisations.

It is known that since the end of the 19th century there has been a sharp increase in the number (since the international anti-slavery movement in the late 18th century), the role and influence of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) on the global arena. Today, the Union of International Associations lists 25,000 INGOs (operating in more than two countries) (Union of International Associations, 2021). In addition, these structures are increasing their influence in the UN and other international intergovernmental organisations (IGOs). This is about the emergence of a new level of discussion on global, regional and local issues and challenges, with the involvement of the non-governmental sector.

The need for the presence of INGOs in the settlement of security challenges is primarily determined by the following fundamental changes in the system of international relations: 1) high activity of the non-state actors, and thus increasing the impact of INGOs on global law-making and international process; INGOs are becoming

key elements in shaping global civil society; 2) globalisation, or transnationalization, of the world; 3) rapid development of information and communication technologies; 4) global information confrontation (Giegerich, 2016). Today, INGOs working in the field of human rights, gender, environment, social development, indigenous development, overcoming pandemics, etc. are becoming more active. Today they are distinctly responding to everyday and strategic challenges, and are actively involved in areas once considered the exclusive prerogatives of states or intergovernmental associations. Therefore, the study of the peculiarities, models and challenges of interaction of non-governmental organisations with other international actors in solving and preventing modern security challenges of the international system becomes relevant.

Obviously, all issues related to guaranteeing and maintaining international security should be considered in the context of understanding the full interdependence of international governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental actors (states, international governmental organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society institutions, individuals, etc.) in security issues, which necessitates their active and effective international cooperation. Therefore, the *purpose* of this article is to study the features, models and problems of interaction of international non-governmental organisations with other international actors in peacekeeping and solving security problems and ensuring stability at the regional and global levels.

Theoretical basis of the study

At the present stage of global civil society development, non-governmental organisations, as its important components, are considered as a real and effective tool to influence the existing system of international relations. Therefore, the growing scientific interest of researchers is towards the expansion of the spheres of activity and functioning of international non-governmental organisations in the modern system of international relations. Despite the significant number of scientific papers analysing the nature, specifics and role of INGOs in various areas of their functioning, the scientific literature still does not sufficiently cover the achievements of INGOs in ensuring peace and security through the interaction with other international actors. Forms and models of interaction of international non-governmental organisations with other actors of the world political process in solving modern security problems require scientific understanding and research.

The source of this study are works, mainly devoted to the theoretical foundations of the functioning of INGOs through the prism of global civil society formation, as well as the role of INGOs in ensuring international peace and security. For example, Alexis de Tocqueville (De Tocqueville, 1945: 518) devotes a separate section to the role of civic organisations in the lives of the American people. James Ronald Pennock (Pennock, 1979: 589) conducted a fundamental analysis of democracy theories and their systematisation, paying due attention to the public associations. A. Paul Pross (Pross, 1992: 340) argues that political processes in Canada are changing significantly under the influence of non-governmental organisations as “pres-

sure groups.” Martin Griffiths and Terry O’Callaghan (Griffiths and O’Callaghan, 2002: 215–217) are proving the significant influence of INGOs on the system of international relations. Issa J. Shivji (Shivji, 2007) substantiates the role, benefits and threats of activity, as well as future challenges for NGOs in Africa. Pamela Aall (Aall, 1996: 433–461) singles out the functions that characterise INGOs in resolving international conflicts: prevention (early prevention of armed conflict); monitoring (ensuring respect for human rights); reconciliation (activities aimed at resolving the conflict and reconciling the warring parties); rehabilitation (establishing relations at the end of active armed conflict). Works (Dawisson Belem and Casaroes, 2019; Koebler, 2015, Dorosh, Ivasechko, 2018) devoted to the functioning and the specifics of the UN development at the present stage are worth mentioning. Several scholars and analysts are trying to find the best mechanisms for international cooperation within the UN, offering options for its reform. In addition, in a theoretical context, scholars (Weiss and Jolly, 2009; Weiss, Carayannis and Jolly, 2009; Dorosh, Ivasechko, 2019) seek to understand the role of non-governmental actors in the international and domestic arenas, especially their growing influence on governments and the organisations they create.

In 2015, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon emphasised the growing role of NGOs and, consequently, civil society in all democratic and developing countries. He also noted that there are three INGOs’ activities that can make an important contribution to the settlement of international conflicts and building a peaceful global community: 1) preventive diplomacy, as NGOs are well acquainted with the situation on the ground, they have the opportunity to draw the attention of governments to the dangers arising within local communities as a result of internal crises and conflicts; 2) peacekeeping, when NGOs provide humanitarian and social assistance in dangerous and severe conditions; 3) post-conflict peacekeeping reconstruction, when NGOs help weak governments and depleted populations to rebuild territories, achieve lasting peace and in restore material and human resources (*Moldovan peace*, 2015: 34).

A deep conceptual understanding of the theoretical and practical principles of INGOs activity can be acknowledged after the modern scientific literature analysis on the topic. At the same time, we believe in the necessity to pay more attention to the issues having insufficient scientific coverage and justification, namely problematic interactions of INGOs with other international actors in the field of peace and security. In this context, from a methodological point of view, we follow the approach of Martin Griffiths and Terry O’Callaghan and consider international non-governmental organisations according to the requirements of modern neoliberalism. Thereby, we have the opportunity to project their role on the international stage in the field of peace and security according to several neo-institutional postulates: 1) international non-governmental organisations are full-fledged political actors with their own special interests and needs; 2) international non-governmental organisations exert a decisive influence on the individual behaviour of people and on the opinion of global civil society through the prism of the formation of global priorities; 3) as political institutions, international non-governmental organisations are one of the important determinants that define the results of international politics and help other political actors (governmental

and intergovernmental) to realise their goals and find ways to achieve them (Griffiths, O'Callaghan, 2002: 215–217). Such a role of international non-governmental organisations in guaranteeing peace and security makes it possible to consider them as important actors that set themselves the goal of contributing to the provision of peace and security on the international arena, form public opinion in this direction and develop the effective mechanisms of international security achievement through the coordination with other international actors.

The security context of INGOS activity

The international relations system as a set of international actors and relations between them can maintain an internal balance only with the effective activity of all actors, including international non-governmental organisations, whose role is rapidly growing today. They ensure the implementation of the global civil society principles, especially in the context of guaranteeing peace and security. In the 21st century NGOs operate on all five inhabited continents of the Earth. Today, NGOs solve all possible problems of individuals, humanity and the planet in general. Most NGOs were created to solve specific problems: environmental (Greenpeace, World Wildlife Fund), humanitarian (International Committee of the Red Cross, Doctors Without Borders), in the field of human rights protection (Amnesty International), scientific (Club of Rome), religious (World Council Churches), sports (International Olympic Committee), etc.

Today, INGOs are rapidly expanding their influence at both regional and global levels, given that their functions include: facilitating political and security issues; optimising international cooperation; mobilising international community opinion; monitoring governments' activities and the interstate agreements implementation (Cherniavska, 2005: 95). In view of this, the problem of expanding the spheres of INGOs activity and functioning in the modern system of international relations is of growing scientific interest to both researchers and practitioners.

While mobilisation of international public opinion is the main “weapon” of NGOs in the system of international relations, pressure on intergovernmental organisations (primarily the UN) and directly on certain states is the method of achieving the goals. Therefore, such international actors are also called “international pressure groups” (Yeremieieva, 2019: 59). In view of this, governments and international organisations generally perceive INGOs as potentially threatening their interests. Officials, however, turn to INGOs for innovative ideas and additional information. Authorities are also reluctant to acknowledge that the availability of advice and support from INGOs inspires greater public confidence in their decisions. In particular, former UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali confirmed that INGOs are “an integral part of the legitimacy” of the UN. His successor, Kofi Annan, stated that INGOs were “the conscience of humanity” (Paul, 2020). However, the NGOs' activity results are not always clearly seen by the public, as they perform their functions in the latent and post-conflict stages of the conflict, while governments and intergovernmental organisations are mostly fighting openly. Therefore, it is usually difficult for society to assess the true role of NGOs in international relations.

Models, challenges and prospects for the effective interaction of INGOS with other international actors in ensuring peace and security

Peculiarities and problems of interaction between INGOs and IGOs

In order to achieve the global goals of humanity, INGOs should actively cooperate not only with governments, but also with other IGOs, namely: UN, WB, WTO, IMF, NATO, OSCE, EU, and many others. For example, they can make important proposals to the agenda of government organisations. Many human rights issues are known to be raised at the UN by the non-governmental sector initiative. Global INGOs actively cooperate with the structures of intergovernmental organisations, for example, humanitarian NGOs often interact with relevant UN entities.

Researchers note that “at the present stage of civil society development, the INGOs’ cooperation with IGOs is carried out within the following main vectors: 1) providing information about their activities and dissemination of information received from intergovernmental organisations; 2) providing consultations to other organisations, public groups and individuals on issues within their competence; 3) participation in the law-making process, drafting international agreements; 4) monitoring compliance with international law, mainly in the fields of human rights and environmental protection; 5) participation in the investigation of international law violations; 6) the establishment of commissions of inquiry to investigate international crimes; 7) involvement of qualified experts from non-governmental organisations by IGOs in order to gather information, clarify positions, which allows to rely on public opinion when making decisions” (*Mizhnarodni orhanizatsii*, 2007: 341).

While analysing the interaction between INGOs and international governmental organisations, two main aspects on which it is based today can be identified, namely: *giving INGOs the role of observers* and *recognizing their consultative status* conferred by the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The interest of interstate actors in such cooperation depends on the authority and image of the INGO. Obtaining consultative status gives INGOs the right to involve their representatives to the international institutions’ meetings, to amend and influence interstate decisions, to propose solutions at the official level, and to unite efforts to address pressing issues more effectively. Therefore, most INGOs seek to obtain consultative status with intergovernmental organisations since it enhances the importance and authority of such organisations on a global scale.

INGOs and the UN

Since the UN was established in 1945 after World War II to achieve international peace and global security, it is clear that UN cooperation with NGOs working with peacekeeping and security issues is a priority. It involves non-governmental actors, external experts, academics, consultants, practitioners and activists (collectively referred to as “opinion leaders”) who influence UN policies, priorities and actions through

advocacy, research and analysis, initiating ideas and projects, mobilisation of public opinion, etc. The activities of such networks of non-governmental organisations are called the “third” UN by researchers, who are pointing out that many people who were neither civil servants nor international officials, still played an important role in the intellectual and rule-making activities of this international organisation (Weiss, Carayannis and Jolly, 2009: 125).

In recent years, there has been an intensification of political cooperation between INGOs and the United Nations, which is closely linked to the resolution of security problems. UN entities are interested in developing cooperation with INGOs, because of their wide range of activities in addressing numerous security and peacekeeping issues. UN entities also benefit from this cooperation primarily because non-governmental organisations reflect the views of the general public and competent professionals from different countries. In the 21st century, the number of UN bodies and the number of INGOs devoted to peacekeeping and security, which significantly expand the scope of contacts, have grown rapidly.

Researchers report that the presence and influence of civil society in multilateral discussions at the international level has grown exponentially. It involved about a hundred NGOs in the 1970s, which grew to 4,000 NGOs in 2013. The UN Department of Global Communications has become a platform for UN contacts with INGOs. Today, there are about 1,500 NGOs that represent and defend the interests of civil society and address mainly security issues (OON, 2021). For example, the UN Commission on the Status of Women (March 2015) involved 1,100 NGOs. As a result, nine “key groups” for sustainable development, representing NGOs, local authorities, indigenous peoples, women, youth and children, trade unions, agriculture and business, have become recognized partners in international negotiations since 2015. They were able to gain access to the negotiations, with the exception of informal sessions, where only Member States can participate (Weiss, Carayannis and Jolly, 2009: 140).

While considering the interaction of INGOs with IGOs in the field of peace and security, special emphasis should be placed on the cooperation of non-governmental international organisations with the UN Security Council (UNSC). Unlike UN institutions such as ECOSOC, where non-governmental organisations have official status and official advisory rights under Article 71 of the UN Charter, today there is no legal basis for cooperation between UNSC and INGOs. However, over the last twenty years, UNSC-INGOs’ cooperation has developed in the form of informal consultations of three types: regular meetings, “Arria-Formula” meetings, and bilateral consultations. At the beginning of the 21st century bilateral meetings between INGOs and individual representatives of the member states of UNSC began to play an increasingly important role in their interaction. This applies, in particular, to expert groups (the International Peace Academy or the International Crisis Group), whose representatives were invited to participate in the field mission of the Security Council in the African Great Lakes region in 2002. Such informal consultations usually take place outside the Council. However, for the first time in 2004, representatives of the non-governmental organisations CARE International and the International Centre for Transitional Justice held a briefing on the role of civil society actors in post-conflict peacebuilding (Binder, 2008). In the early 1990s, many INGOs, including Amnesty International, the Glob-

al Policy Forum, the Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy, the World Council of Churches, the International Women's Human Rights Clinic, and the World Federalist Movement, formed the NGO Working Group on the Security Council. The aim of this working group, which today includes more than thirty non-governmental organisations, is to expand the influence of INGOs on the decision-making process in the UN Security Council (Binder, 2008).

Apart from appeals to the UNSC to implement various political and institutional reforms, INGOs have also initiated a number of campaigns aimed at addressing issues that, in their opinion, have not been properly addressed by the Council. One of the most famous examples of such campaigns was the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, which covered the activities of more than a thousand non-governmental organisations from more than sixty countries. INGOs have also successfully campaigned for the establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC). They participated in the development of the Rome Conference, which established the ICC statute in 1998. The Small Arms Campaign, led by The International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), which includes more than 800 non-governmental organisations, is still ongoing.

The activity of the International Peace Bureau, which has significant experience of cooperation with the UN, is also worth mentioning. The organisation plays a central role in the Geneva Committee on Disarmament and the Committee on Non-Governmental Organisations with consultative status with ECOSOC. Since its inception in 1972, the International Peace Bureau has also been an active member of the NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace and Security, which acts as a mediator between UN disarmament bodies and non-governmental disarmament organisations. The Office is constantly monitoring various disarmament negotiations, inside and outside the UN.

UN interactions with INGOs help to understand the way security ideas and policy priorities are developed and implemented at the national and global levels. As an example, due to the work of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS), the concept of Francis M. Deng and Roberta Cohen "sovereignty as responsibility" was adopted and foundations of the international norm of "responsibility to protect" (R2P) were laid; the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention was adopted in 1997; the Rome Statute was adopted in 1998, which laid the legal foundations for the establishment of the International Criminal Court; the concept of human development was developed and disseminated. Developed by external non-governmental agents Mahbub ul Haq and Amartya Sen, and then adopted by the UNDP staff and governments around the world to guide human development policy choices, it is now of key importance in the fields of international humanitarian assistance, human rights and economic development, and more (Weiss, Carayannis and Jolly, 2009: 131).

It is clear that INGOs, working together with peacekeeping and peacebuilding INGOs, become donors and provide funding for various projects, international campaigns in the field of peace and security. In view of this, the cooperation between INGOs and IGOs is expressed in various forms of interaction: 1) providing grants on a competitive basis; 2) conducting international campaigns; 3) financing and implementation of various practical and scientific projects; 4) holding international confer-

ences, forums and communication platforms that contribute to solving global problems of mankind; 5) implementing expert, advisory assistance; 6) allocating scholarships for studies; 7) providing technologies, modern equipment, etc.

In the UN system, INGOs work closely with UNESCO, as the organisation's Charter emphasises the need to involve INGOs in tasks relevant to their activities. According to the latest data, UNESCO officially cooperates with 373 international non-governmental organisations and 24 foundations and associations. For example, the following INGOs in areas of Security and Peace cooperate with UNESCO (UIHL, 2021): World Peace Council (Greece); World Press Freedom Committee (USA); Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (Switzerland); Save the Children International (UK); Assistance to the Integration of Demobilized Child Soldiers (France), Religions for Peace (USA), etc. UNESCO may establish two categories of partnership with NGOs: a consultative partnership, aimed at achieving and maintaining flexible and dynamic partnerships with every civil society organisation working at any level on the UNESCO fields of competence; an associated partnership is open to international or regional organisations that have maintained a permanent and effective partnership with UNESCO for at least two years (UNESCO, 2021).

The international conferences, forums and other communication platforms have been organised to help in solving global problems of mankind including security issues in order to coordinate efforts in cooperation between INGOs and UNESCO. Thus, the Ninth International Forum of NGOs that officially cooperates with UNESCO was held on September 26–27, 2018 in Tunisia. The Forum was organised by the Arab Institute for Human Rights (Tunisia) and the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee; it was dedicated to solving the problem of human mobility, its dynamics and the impact on establishing lasting peace and achieving a sustainable development of our planet. The ultimate goal of the forum was to conduct a comprehensive analysis of migration flows and their impact on security in global society for the period up to the year of 2030 (UIHL, 2021).

International governmental organisations are developing documents that allow them to regulate their cooperation with INGOs and offer a simplified policy framework for engaging in and maintaining the partnership. When establishing a partnership with an INGO, intergovernmental organisations are guided by the following principles: any partnership is defined by a common goal with mutual benefit; partners must have equal status within the partnership; partners must have an established legal status; the responsibilities, roles and contributions of each party should be clearly defined; both parties should be able to raise the issue of transparency; an unfair advantage cannot be given to any single partner; to achieve specific indicators partnerships must be action-oriented (UNESCO, 2021).

INGOs and OSCE, NATO, EU, CoE

Current research shows that INGOs' cooperation with intergovernmental organisations is growing worldwide, but varies widely between international institutions and policies. Therefore, relatively little systematic attention has been paid to the interac-

tion of INGOs with international security institutions such as the OSCE and NATO. P. Mayer substantiates the effectiveness of NATO and the OSCE in the context of their interaction with international security NGOs. The researcher believes that the field of international security requires the direct involvement of security INGOs. The differences between the OSCE and NATO in their openness to INGOs are partly caused by the different challenges of their work. Compared to NATO, the OSCE is more interested in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction (Mayer, 2008: 125).

Today, the OSCE works closely with INGOs, as OSCE participating States have already adopted a position that OSCE institutions should cooperate with non-governmental organisations. Therefore, in the zone of military conflicts, it usually interacts with the ICRC, a humanitarian INGO. The OSCE Secretariat is constantly establishing contacts with non-governmental organisations. In particular, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights conducts training programs for non-governmental organisations on ways to uphold and protect human rights. The OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Being states that, although the primary responsibility for combating trafficking lies with participating States, the link between this multifaceted phenomenon and national organised crime requires cooperation with broad NGO involvement at the local, national, regional and international levels (OSCE, 2016).

Analysing the specifics of NATO's interactions with security INGOs, few key features can be highlighted. Firstly, many INGOs work in areas where they always have to interact with the military forces (protection of the population, refugee control, demining, demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration, and in the case of the ICRC, monitoring of international humanitarian law), and therefore INGOs and NATO shares common areas of activity that require dialogue between them. Secondly, the relationship between military forces and non-governmental organisations, especially humanitarian ones, is a delicate one, because of the contrasting priorities involved: on the one hand success of the political and military mission; and on the other hand supporting populations in distress, without any other agenda. Thirdly, INGOs have been working with the United Nations for about thirty years to define a common policy for their relations with military forces. To address the challenges faced by civilians in armed conflict and disaster relief operations, INGOs have established guidelines for the implementation of various forms of interaction. The basic principle is to separate the humanitarian and military activities so that each party can achieve its goals. However, INGOs and military forces almost invariably recognize the need for communication and information exchange mechanisms (USAID, 2019b). Therefore, today NATO needs to engage in this important collaboration with security INGOs.

We can state that INGOs and the military forces come into contact on the ground in crisis areas and frequently cooperate. An analysis of this cooperation in UN- and US-led operations reveals fundamental trends affecting the INGOs and NATO relationship and aimed at strengthening the influence of non-governmental organisations through the Civil-Military Co-operation Doctrine (CIMIC) adopted in 2003. According to it NATO has a wide range of civil-military cooperation tools at its disposal. Connections with INGOs are being developed at the tactical level through the implementation of ad

hoc coordination and liaison mechanisms, and at the strategic level through specific ICRC training agreements. Some ad hoc seminars, conferences and courses have been organised to improve reciprocal knowledge. Therefore, the links between NATO and INGOs are quite close, but there is room for improvement in further cooperation, and today to ensure more productive relations with the security INGOs, there is a need for NATO to develop appropriate mechanisms (Borgomano-Loup, 2007).

Equally important is the cooperation of INGOs with the EU. Current sector of non-governmental organisations in European Union countries is characterised by a wide range of activities, among which security and peace occupies an important place. In view of this, the EU sees the involvement of INGOs in policy-making not only as a need but as a requirement of a democratic system. The EU involves INGOs in political processes in order to increase its democratic legitimacy and reach out to its citizens. The EU institutions also involve non-governmental organisations due to insufficient staff competence and existing shortcomings in the expertise of the European Commission and, to a lesser extent, the European Parliament on certain issues (Warleigh, 2000: 230). Overall, the effective EU and INGOs partnerships and the belief in INGOs usefulness are also reflected in the European Commission's allocation of more than €1 billion annually to INGOs and their projects (Bouget and Prouteau, 2002: 33).

INGOs can influence EU policy in two ways: firstly, they can use existing networks of cooperation with national or third-country governments, hoping that their representatives in the EU will promote their proposals; secondly, they can lobby their interests directly in the supranational structures of the EU, which is undoubtedly more effective, as it allows organisations to exercise their influence at the stage of policy-making (Richards and Heard, 2005: 26).

Under the current conditions, the trend is as follows: in trying to achieve their goals, INGOs rarely act independently, while mostly they form ad hoc policy coalitions. The first coalition-building approach at the EU was launched in the 1990s. Such alliances do not only comprise non-governmental organisations, they can also include national and regional governments, industry, other interest groups (such as trade unions) and members of the European Parliament and the Commission, and/or the Council. The roles of coalition members may vary, but each might act as an advocate, a sponsor, a researcher, an input provider etc. The main rationale for coalitions is to achieve a policy goal with a win-win result for all coalition members. In general, the dialogue between the EU and INGOs works well in areas where there is some basis for the discussion. This is particularly true for the fields of environment protection, trade development and security (Lee, 2006: 4–5).

Thus, the interaction between INGOs and the EU can be characterised by the following features: 1) cooperation of INGOs and NGOs with the EU contributes to the development of civil society in Europe; 2) the EU includes INGOs and NGOs in political processes in order to increase its legitimacy and get closer to its citizens; 3) EU-funded INGOs and NGOs contribute to the creation of public opinion and the strengthening of European integration, as they carry out projects that correspond to the EU policy aims; 4) when cooperating with the EU, in trying to achieve their goals, INGOs usually do not act independently, but mostly form special political coalitions; 5) Security-oriented INGOs are a priority in cooperation with the EU.

The Council of Europe is another intergovernmental organisation that cooperates with INGOs on an ongoing basis. The European Youth Foundation (EYF) plays an important role in the work of the Council of Europe, as it seeks to promote cooperation between the youth of Europe and to promote their active participation in civil society and political decision-making (Council of Europe, 2021). The priority of EYF-funded NGO projects should be to strengthen peace and ensure security. The EYF provides four types of grants that are open to different types of youth NGOs: 1) international activities (open to all NGOs except local ones); 2) annual work plans (open only to international NGOs, can include pilot activities); 3) pilot activities (open to local, national, regional NGOs); 4) structural grants (open to international and regional NGOs) (European Youth Foundation, 2021).

The analysis of INGOs cooperation with other international actors, illustrates that their interaction to address security issues involves many options for coordinating mutual efforts, including: international campaigns, joint forums, conferences, seminars; providing grants and awards to fund targeted NGO projects in specific areas of civil society; participation as observers in sessions, meetings of intergovernmental organisations; funding of innovative and pilot projects of NGOs at both national and regional levels. At the same time, there are challenges in establishing such interactions, which are manifested in a complex system of coordination and little access to information of some IGOs, informality of consultations, which are not always concluded with a specific solution to a problem.

CONCLUSIONS

Notably, the ongoing relationship and cooperation with governments and intergovernmental organisations is a key institutional feature of INGOs in the field of peace and security. At the current stage of development, INGOs are constantly engaging in a constructive dialogue with civil society to ensure an in-depth understanding of the issues on the agenda of states, the UN and other international structures, and to involve civil society in addressing them. INGOs provide informational support to a wide range of stakeholders, as well as expert services to government agencies to implement their strategies while working with civil society. A powerful mechanism of interaction used by INGOs is international campaigns aimed at attracting public attention and building support on specific issues. Strengthening cooperation between international institutions and INGOs has helped to change international norms, principles and procedures. Therefore, INGOs have an influence on the decision-making of governmental organisations. However, the cooperation of INGOs with governmental organisations is determined by the specifics of the scope of activities of these organisations, their openness and willingness to cooperate.

As we can see, there are some inconsistencies in the field of security and peace between INGOs and IGOs. In particular, in institutions such as the UN or UNESCO, NGOs have official status and advisory rights. At the same time, the UN Security Council has no legal basis for this cooperation. Nevertheless, over the last twenty years, cautious cooperation between UNSC and INGOs has developed in the form of informal

consultations. According to researchers, the field of international security should also include the active involvement of INGOs. But, for example, NATO provides little access to INGOs. The OSCE, on the other hand, works closely with NGOs in the areas of conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction. Therefore, the coordination of the efforts of INGOs and international security institutions to achieve peace and security is not always coordinated and does not allow for an immediate and effective response to and resolution of security issues.

To summarise, the following shortcomings in the activities of INGOs in addressing today's security challenges have been identified: INGOs can often be dependent on government "donors," so their actions might be politicised and biased, i.e. there is indirect control and intervention of financial donors in the activities of INGOs; the tools used by INGOs are not always effective enough; INGOs lack the levers of influence or democratic legitimacy needed for ongoing mediation in resolving military conflicts, etc. Considering the above, it is important for INGOs working in the field of conflict resolution, to always maintain their individuality and independence in relation to any party of the conflict, including the state; INGOs should also interact with each other and coordinate their functions to avoid duplication of effort. It is important that INGOs not only limit their activities to conflict resolution, but also eradicate the root causes of these phenomena, which in turn will accelerate the process of achieving sustainable peace.

Today, there is an active interaction of governmental and non-governmental actors in the field of guaranteeing peace and security. The role and importance of such non-governmental organisations in the formation and development of global, regional or national security policies, the implementation of the proposed projects varies depending on the problem, and especially the factors of place and time. At the same time, most researchers agree that international non-governmental actors, being independent (*mostly*) of their governments, UN officials, and other international structures, provide significant added value and benefits in the international context by initiating and pushing intellectual and political transformations on global, regional and national levels, and are involved in solving current security issues. Thus, INGOs are becoming an important part of global processes initiated and implemented by governmental and non-governmental actors on the path to better and more effective interaction in response to today's challenges.

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ABSTRACT

The efficiency and effectiveness of the international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) in ensuring peace and security as relevant and growing only in dynamic interaction and cooperation with other international actors (international governmental organisations, non-governmental actors, and civil society institutions) have been justified. The features, models and problems of interaction of INGOs with other international actors in maintaining peace, stability and security, solving and preventing modern security challenges of the international system have been comprehensively studied. Such interaction and coordination of the efforts of INGOs and other international actors is viewed through the prism of expanding the areas of competence of non-governmental international organisations and increasing their activity in various areas. Some examples of an active involvement of non-governmental organisations in the activities of the UN (and its structures), NATO, OSCE, CoE, EU are given. Challenges of the interaction of governmental and non-governmental sectors in the international arena are analysed. International non-governmental actors, being independent (mostly) of their governments and officials of other international structures, are emphasised to have the opportunity to respond to strategic security challenges quickly and effectively, update public

opinion, and mobilise the international community to address security issues at the regional and global levels.

Keywords: international non-governmental organisation, international security, problems of cooperation of international actors in the security area, international actor, UN

SPECYFIKA, MODELE I PROBLEMY WSPÓŁPRACY MIĘDZYNARODOWYCH ORGANIZACJI POZARZĄDOWYCH Z INNYMI PODMIOTAMI MIĘDZYNARODOWYMI W KONTEKŚCIE ZAPEWNIENIA POKOJU I BEZPIECZEŃSTWA

STRESZCZENIE

Celem artykułu jest udowodnienie, iż sprawność i skuteczność międzynarodowych organizacji pozarządowych (INGO) w zapewnianiu pokoju i bezpieczeństwa wymaga ścisłej współpracy z innymi podmiotami międzynarodowymi (międzynarodowymi organizacjami rządowymi, podmiotami pozarządowymi i instytucjami społeczeństwa obywatelskiego). W artykule dokonano analizy cech, modeli oraz problemów interakcji organizacji pozarządowych z innymi aktorami międzynarodowymi niezbędnymi w utrzymaniu pokoju, stabilności i bezpieczeństwa oraz rozwiązywaniu i zapobieganiu współczesnym wyzwaniom zagrażającym bezpieczeństwu systemu międzynarodowego. Taka interakcja i koordynacja wysiłków organizacji pozarządowych i innych aktorów międzynarodowych została ujęta przez pryzmat poszerzania obszarów kompetencji międzynarodowych organizacji pozarządowych i zwiększania ich aktywności w różnych obszarach. Podano przykłady aktywnego zaangażowania organizacji pozarządowych w działalność ONZ (i jej struktur), NATO, OBWE, Rady Europy oraz UE. W artykule przeanalizowano wyzwania jakie powstają w trakcie interakcji sektora rządowego i pozarządowego na arenie międzynarodowej. Podkreśla się, że międzynarodowe podmioty pozarządowe, będące (w większości) niezależne od swoich rządów i urzędników innych struktur międzynarodowych, mają możliwość szybkiego i skutecznego reagowania na strategiczne wyzwania bezpieczeństwa, informowania opinii publicznej i mobilizowania społeczności międzynarodowej do rozwiązywania problemów bezpieczeństwa na poziomie regionalnym i globalnym.

Słowa kluczowe: międzynarodowa organizacja pozarządowa, bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe, problemy współpracy podmiotów międzynarodowych w obszarze bezpieczeństwa, aktor międzynarodowy, ONZ

