

outside the production facilities and under special programmes. A high corporate culture is its main feature.

It should be noted that the HRM systems of agricultural organisations in Group I have similarities with the Japanese system, Group II – with the European system, and Group III is more in line with the American system. It is necessary to pay attention to this and, depending on the organisational and legal forms of management, focus on the foreign HR management system whose features are most closely aligned with the organisation's goals. This will help to increase competitiveness in the global market and achieve a high level of economic performance.

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DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCIAL PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN TRANSNATIONAL POLICY MAKERS WITHIN THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

In the context of the official confirmation by the European metropolitanates, namely the UK, France and Portugal, of the course of reforming the system of international relations in accordance with the processes of decolonization, a galaxy of dependent territories gained independence and sovereignty.

As a result, the newly formed countries of the Global South initiated the Cairo Conference in 1957, the Bandung Plenum in 1955, and the Accra Summit in 1958. The organization of these colloquia resulted in the ratification of legal acts that demonstrated the need to eliminate the mandate of a group of states in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

At the same time, the States of the Western Africa were among the vanguard of countries that leveled their status as overseas possessions of the colonial empires of Europe in the 1960s and 1970s. As a result, these countries were seen as one of the first actors in international relations to gain political and economic independence in the process of global liberalization of cross-border mutualism. However, due to the retrospective exploitation of the states of the Western Africa as resource hubs, these states did not operate a diversified economic structure, were characterized by low living standards and were interpreted as dependent on price volatility in the resource market.

As a result, in order to resolve the perturbations associated with ensuring the stable development of the socio-administrative, humanitarian, cultural and commercial system, the governments of West African states determined the beginning of the construction of regional integration processes as the only relevant option.

The purpose of this article is to systematize the information presenting a comprehensive analysis of the mechanisms of socio-political and economic evolution of West African countries in order to provide congruent liberal democratic states with recommendations for determining their future course and development algorithm. The urgency of the chosen topic is in the necessity of studying the experience of economic modernization of the countries of the Global South, which optimizes the strategies of Ukrainian specialists in the field of increasing the competitiveness of the country's economy, as well as accelerating Ukraine' industrialization and integration into the EU and NATO.

It is worth noting that in the interval of 1970-1975, a number of countries such as Niger, Sierra Leone, Mali, Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal, Liberia, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria, Togo, Gambia, Benin, Cape Verde, Liberia and Burkina Faso intensified their communitarian trade and economic partnership [1, p.123]

In addition, one of the main lobbyists for the syndicalization of West African states was Liberia, which was granted the privilege of independently formulating its own domestic and foreign policy in 1847, having gained considerable experience in developing cooperation with other states. Moreover, it has to be considered that the formation of this country was denoted by the final phase of the American Colonization Society's initiative, the hermeneutics of which was developed by Robert Finley in 1816.

After the negotiations between these states were completed, the representatives of these 15 countries ratified the Lagos Treaty on May 28, 1975, which was

a demonstration of the official sanctioning of the foundation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). In the near future, the quorum of this association was joined by Cape Verde, whose government signed the Lagos Treaty in 1976 [2, p. 385-386].

At the same time, it is portentous to specify that in 2000, the application for accession to ECOWAS was delegated by the Moroccan administrative apparatus. This process was recognized as the reason for making adjustments to the clauses of the constituent agreement in the period of July 24, 1993, validated in the city of Cotonou, which approved the territorial increase of the oikoumene of this interstate association [3, p. 55].

The further vector of development of cooperation of West African states in the ECOWAS constellation is associated with the signing in Dakar on January 10, 1994 of the Treaty on the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). The agreement in question was adopted by a group of ECOWAS members, namely Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali, Benin, Niger, Togo and Côte d'Ivoire, which during the colonial period were under French paternalism, with the exception of Guinea, as well as Guinea-Bissau, which was previously controlled by Portugal. Moreover, following the conclusion of negotiations within the ECOWAS Council of Ministers, the authorities of Guinea-Bissau accredited the tenets of a normative act on May 2, 1997, which exhibited the legal basis for the promotion of WAEMU and the statutes of this transboundary syndicate.

It is necessary to state that the fundamental objectives of the Treaty on the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) were to materialize a range of projects in the field of synergy of West African countries. The purpose of the WAEMU institution was to incorporate acceptable conditions for the unification of economic and financial configurations of states that operated with a single monetary means of transaction associated with the CFA (the African Financial Community franc). This organization was converged after the implementation of the provisions of the Bretton Woods Treaty, concluded as a result of the negotiation process that took place between July 1 and 22, 1944, into the French legal system. As a result, in accordance with the semantics of this pact, the French authorities initiated a program to devalue the national currency in order to protect a stable and unchanged equivalent of the US dollar and franc conversion.

The priority task of the French Ministry of Finance under the CFA is to liberalize the stable transfer of products to the countries of the International Organization of La Francophonie (OIF), which historically were under the patronage of Paris as dominions.

At the same time, a group of ECOWAS members, which in retrospect played the role of British overseas territories, namely Nigeria, Gambia, Sierra Leone and Ghana, as well as Guinea, which was a former French colony, fabricated the West African Monetary Area in 2000. It is important to proclaim that in 2010, Liberia joined this association, which significantly increased the level of funding for the institutions of this association, diversifying and accelerating the development of algorithms for regionalization of West African countries. It should also be noted that the main purpose of the West African Currency Area was determined by the need to eliminate political and economic problems inherent in the export of the range of industrial products of the members of this organization.

The primary goal of this commercial institution is to codify the monetary systems of its members for the prospective introduction of a universal financial element Eco. As part of further cooperation of ECOWAS countries, the fiscal institutions of the West African Monetary Institute plan to combine the monetary mechanisms of ECO and CFA to compile a homogeneous monetary system to be used by the countries of Central and West Africa [2, p. 386].

At the same time, ECOWAS diplomats ratified a strategy for the modernization of economic, commercial, military-political and socio-administrative partnerships, which is scheduled to be implemented by 2020, called the Blueprint, at the plenary session of the Community Parliament in 2011. In addition, the ECOWAS Policy On Science and Technology (ECOPOST) was approved at a congruent meeting. At the same time, the Blueprint and ECOPOST initiatives are identified as existential components of the Vision 2020 program, approved in June 2008.

This legitimizing document is characterized by an algorithm of collective actions of ECOWAS countries in the field of ensuring the stable development of regionalization processes. The epistemology of “Vision 2020” formulates the need for decentralization, protection of civil society, acceleration of trade, investment and fiscal unification, ontogenesis of the capitalist model of economy, as well as implementation of the results of scientific progress in the agricultural and industrial sectors [4, p. 47].

In turn, the ECOPOST platform exposed the need to establish institutions for analysis and granting subsidies to ECOWAS participants in order to effectively materialize a group of offers and interstate integration concepts.

These programs are related to the definition of the trajectory of the evolution of the education system, academic research and innovation, transnational relocation and implementation of experimental equipment at industrial conglomerations, and intellectual property protection.

ECOPOST has established communication with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) consortium, launched by the African Union. It should be noted that in 2007, the NEPAD association argued for the need to cooperate with the continent's states in the field of technical development within the framework of the African Science, Technology, and Innovation Indicators Initiative. The results of this partnership were the public dissemination in 2011, 2014 and 2019 of information in the African Innovation Outlook monographs related to the current results and prospects for the centrifugal synergy of ECOWAS countries.

As a result, in 2012, at the ECOWAS Council of Ministers, the delegates of the members of this conglomeration ratified the ECOWAS Research Policy Legal Circular. This document specified the need to integrate the subjects of the association in the scientific field for collective investment in the cadastre of technological projects, as well as the effective introduction of new aggregations into the economic system to increase the level of competitiveness of ECOWAS products [2, p. 387].

In the current period, the economic and political cooperation and regionalization of the countries of this association demonstrates regression, which is associated with the militaristic collision in Niger, which took place on July 26, 2023, leading to a permanent blocking of the state's participation in ECOWAS meetings and summits.

This escapade caused the unauthorized termination of the cadence of the leader of Niger, whose powers are granted to Mohamed Bazoum, by representatives of the Nigerian Armed Forces. As a result, the country's army structures, led by plutocrats Omar Siani, Abdou Sidik Issai, Amad Abdraman and Salif Modi, in an accelerated mode established a protectorate over the administrative apparatus of the state within the framework of a national revolution.

Correspondingly, these actors have distanced themselves from the liberal democratic paradigm of forming the doctrine of the state's political development, establishing an updated stratocratic form of regulation of Niger's domestic and

transnational activities. The consequence of this is the termination in December 2023 of Niger's membership in the G5 Anti-Jihadist Forces operating in the Sahel region, the denunciation by Niamey of the agreement on military-technical interaction with the European Union, as well as the abrogation in the range of March 17, 2024 of the pact on military cooperation with the United States [5, p. 56].

Summarizing the above material, it is worth noting that the intensification of global humanization processes in the 1950s and the further development of global humanization processes gave the states of the West African region the right to sovereignly formulate the doctrines of their own economic and socio-political systems.

To accelerate the industrialization process and offset the dependence of the national commercial model on fluctuations in global resource markets, West African countries initiated the establishment of ECOWAS, which successfully incorporated regionalization processes in the economic and business sphere. At the moment, the high level of integration of the countries of this association is determined by the inherent spectrum of perturbations associated with the military coup in Niger, organized in the interval of July 26, 2023.

However, if the behind-the-scenes contact between ECOWAS members and Niger stabilizes, preconditions will be formed for the resumption of the progress of economic cooperation between the members of this association, which in the future may give ECOWAS the status of one of the main trade actors on the African continent.

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