

INFLUENCE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

International organizations are large institutions that have their own levers of influence on the development of states and the lives of citizens.

Influence on the citizen in any case is carried out through the interaction of the organization with the government of the state in which the citizen lives.

Basically, the impact on the citizen is positive, because all the actions of international organizations are aimed at improving the life of society.

Various methods are used to influence the states. Development of standards, expert advice, financial assistance, political pressure and economic sanctions are among them.

All methods are co-dependent. At the beginning of cooperation with countries, aid programs begin to be applied, they go as expert support, which tries to introduce the work of previously developed standards in the country.

For the purpose of successful cooperation, international organizations are developing mandatory standards in the field of trade, ecology, human rights, etc.

At the initial stages, expert assistance is provided, which is related to the implementation of effective policies in the sphere of economy, health care and labor.

Financial aid, which is important for the development of the country and its socio-economic policy, helps to implement successful political and economic mechanisms.

If, after the assistance has been provided, there are no changes regarding the human rights, security, health care, political pressure, the economic sanctions are to be introduced.

Political pressure is a form of interaction between an organization and a state, in which other members of the organization use their authority to force countries to comply with the standards [1].

If the requirements of authoritative organizations are neglected, economic sanctions are applied. Sanctions are the most severe method of influence from the international organizations, as their consequences are completely unpredictable, they can significantly worsen complicated living conditions of the country's citizens [1].

In general, international organizations have both a negative and a positive impact on society.

The protection of human rights, which even in the modern civilized world is the most important and acute problem, has still a positive influence.

The negative component of influence is bureaucracy and inefficiency. Even the largest international organizations are beginning to be blamed for this. Unfortunately, these components reduce the impact of sanctions and the authority of the states, which in the future may threaten the safety of citizens [2].

Rapid economic development and the fight against global challenges in the 21st century positively keep the balance and reduce the negative impact on world economic development.

REFERENCES

1. Статут Організації Об'єднаних Націй. URL: https://unic.un.org/aroundworld/unics/common/documents/publications/uncharter/UN%20Charter_Ukrainian.pdf
2. Центр безпекових досліджень «СЕНСС», Роль Ради Безпеки ООН у підтримці міжнародного миру та безпеки в сучасному світі та оцінка її ефективності на прикладі України. URL: <https://censs.org/rol-rady-bezpeky-oon-u-pidtrymtsi-mizhnarodnoho-myru-ta-bezpeky-v-suchasnomu-sviti-ta-otsinka-yiyi-efektyvnosti-na-prykladi-ukrayiny/>
3. Saxonberg, S. (2014). The Influence of International Organizations. In: Gendering Family Policies in Post-Communist Europe. Palgrave Macmillan, London. URL: https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137319395_4

M. Kuzminskyi, S. Kucherenko, A. Kutovyi

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UKRAINIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS MARKET UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARITAL STATE

The agricultural sector of our country has been significantly affected by the military actions of the Russian Federation. Annually, Ukraine produces about 100 million tons of grain, making it one of the world's largest exporters. Due to the military actions, the planting campaigns of 2022 and 2023 have become the most challenging since the independence of Ukraine. The occupation of territories and military operations have led to a decrease in sown areas, a shortage of labor, equipment, fuel, funds, and the destruction of logistical routes – all of these factors