THE ROLE AND INFLUENCE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN SHAPING AND MAINTAINING INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER AND GLOBAL GENERAL AND FINANCIAL SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This article delves into the functions and distinctive features of major international organizations, with a primary focus on the United Nations (UN), European Union (EU), Council of Europe (CoE), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and World Trade Organization (WTO). It provides a clear definition of international organizations as voluntary associations among states with specific objectives while examining the factors contributing to their formation.

Methods: The study employs a range of research methods, including a comprehensive analysis of existing literature, statistical comparisons to elucidate key concepts like “legal order,” “international legal order,” “international security,” and “global security.” It employs a historical perspective to trace the evolution of international organizations and utilizes generalization and diagnostic methods to offer practical recommendations and conclusions.

Results: Global security concerns encompass various domains such as public health, environmental sustainability, energy security, and more. This article underscores the distinction between “international security” and “global security,” emphasizing the latter's more encompassing scope. Furthermore, it highlights the central role played by the United Nations (UN) in preserving global peace, nurturing friendly relations among nations, promoting international cooperation, and serving as a platform for harmonizing diverse national actions.

Conclusions: International organizations, most notably the UN, assume a pivotal role in upholding the international legal order and safeguarding global security against the backdrop of dynamically evolving challenges and threats.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The problems faced by the modern world community are so massive and complex that most of them can only be solved through cooperation and joint efforts of all countries. It should be noted that the most severe security threats affecting the world today are not limited to the issue of preserving peace among nations. These also include healthcare problems (such as infectious diseases and the COVID-19 pandemic), environmental
issues (deterioration of the environment, climate change), demographic crisis, global energy crisis, food security issues, the real threat to human existence (nuclear danger), international terrorism, and so on. Furthermore, the challenges and threats to global security in the modern world are constantly evolving, and new ones are emerging. There are no primary or secondary issues; they are all interconnected and require appropriate legal mechanisms and procedures, as well as the adoption of political decisions at the international level.

International organizations are created and function to solve problems that go beyond the borders of one state. They play a crucial role in ensuring world order and global security. It should be emphasized that today, issues of international and national security are among the priorities and are essential for the activities of each state. They are also the subject of study, scientific research, and the attention of civil society and interior political struggle.

2 RESEARCH METHOD

The following methods were used in the course of this study:

− Analysis of synthesis – in the examination of scientific literature by domestic and foreign authors.

− Statistical analysis and comparison – in the research and clarification of the commonalities of concepts such as "legal order," "international legal order," and "international security," as well as "global security."

− Historical method – in the analysis of the formation of international organizations and the peculiarities of their development.

− Generalization method – in the formulation of scientific-theoretical and practical recommendations, as well as conclusions.

− Diagnostic method – in the assessment of the effectiveness of the activities of international organizations and Ukraine's cooperation with such organizations.

3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The issues of the international legal order and the influence of international organizations on them are systematically examined in the academic doctrine. Many scholars have devoted their attention to the analysis of the activities of international organizations. Prominent scholars such as Yu. V. Chaikovskiy, T. M. Zahola, H. Yu.

The ambiguity in understanding the concept of "international legal order" by researchers necessitates further investigation of this category. First and foremost, the basic category of "legal order" should be considered. Despite its widespread use in national regulatory acts, it has yet to be officially defined. According to the Great Explanatory Dictionary of the Modern Ukrainian Language (2005), "legal order" is defined as a social order regulated by law.

In contemporary Ukrainian legal literature (2007), "legal order" is defined as social relations based on law, one of the fundamental components of civil order.

The existence of an international community with a corresponding legal order as a characteristic feature of modern international relations is indicated by V. N. Denysov (2015). The scholar notes that such a legal order is based on universally recognized principles of international law. It demonstrates the sociological connection between society and law at the international level.

The principle of legality defines the legal order, as stated by M. V. Tsvik, V. D. Tkachenko, O. V. Petryshyn (2002). It is the state of normative regulation, organization, and orderliness of social relations that arises, exists, and functions as a result of the practical implementation of legal norms.

Sufficiently reasonable definitions of the concept of "legal order" are provided through the prism of the legal category "legality" (2011). In particular, "legal order" is the embodiment of legal norms. This viewpoint is agreeable since order is only possible with compliance with the law. Legality entails adherence to and compliance with laws, while the legal order results from the operation of legality and encompasses a system of legal norms that regulate relations in society and the international community. An essential part of the international legal order is also the adherence to and compliance with international legal norms by countries. Therefore, legality and legal order are integral components of the international community.

It is pertinent to note that the international legal order is not just a matter of one country or another but an object of global interest. The opinion of S. B. Karvatska (2018) deserves attention, which points out that human rights are not the exclusive domain of individual nations, notions, ideologies, or religions but constitute a universal cultural
heritage. Thus, the foundation of any society or state should be the norms of international law aimed at achieving the goals mentioned above. In light of this, national law must be directly in harmony with the higher hierarchical legal order – the international one and must be subordinate to it.

Considering the above, the scholar concludes (Karvatska, 2018) that international legal order should be understood as a state of general orderliness in international relations. It aims to realize and protect the common interests of the global community. In the absence of a transnational legal order, the existence of individual countries would turn into a "war of all against all," where the strongest would survive.

Other scholars (2007) emphasize that the international legal order is a system of international legal relations formed based on norms of international law and directed toward the achievement of goals defined by these norms.

Given the various interpretations of the concept of "international legal order," three key elements that shape the international legal order as a separate legal category should be highlighted:

1) international legal relations;
2) international legal norms;
3) international legality.

The real character of the international legal order is ensured by the existence and functioning of global and regional international organizations (more on international organizations will be discussed below).

The international legal order can be defined through three approaches (2008):

1) as a complex and dynamic system of interactions between different states, international organizations, as well as social and national communities;
2) as a result of regulating the interests of states and people;
3) as a condition and guarantee of successful international cooperation in various areas of human activity.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The issues related to global and international security occupy a prominent place in scientific research. Changes in the global security environment, the emergence of new threats, and the reinforcement of traditional ones necessitate new approaches to addressing
the imperfections of existing security systems and their inadequacy in the face of new conditions.

In the modern world, the issue of global security becomes increasingly relevant when considering the security of each person as an individual. Henry Lamb, the author of the book "The Rise of Global Governance," and other researchers highlight the need to reevaluate traditional approaches to security. They focus on the safety of people and the planet rather than the security of states. It is essential to establish a universal set of human rights that apply to all people, regardless of their state or nationality.

Contemporary concepts of the term "security" vary and are reflected in guiding documents related to national and international security. Thus, there are four main groups of definitions of security (Sytnyk, 2012):

1. Security as the absence of danger (security should be viewed as a state without danger. It is important to note that the presence of danger does not necessarily imply a lack of security, but security can be perceived as a response to a threat).
2. Security as an inherent property of a system (this approach regards security as an inherent property of any system. The normal functioning of any system presupposes its certain protection from potentially harmful influences).
3. Security as the result of specific activities (this group of definitions considers security as a goal, not an activity. This means that security is achieved through specific measures and actions, especially those carried out by state institutions).
4. Security as a specific state (this approach considers security as a particular state that, in turn, can be divided into three aspects:
   – The state of relations between subjects.
   – The state of the social system.
   – The state of a nation when it can withstand various threats and maintain its sovereignty).

Depending on the scale of manifestations, traditionally, the following are distinguished:

1) National level.
2) Regional level.
3) Global level of international security.
It should be noted that in the scientific community, greater importance is predominantly given to the definition of international security. It is advisable to clarify the relationship between the concepts of "international security" and "global security."

International security is understood as (2014, 2018) a system of international relations based on the observance by all states of universally recognized principles and norms of international law (and the assumption of international obligations), which excludes the resolution of disputed issues and differences by force or the threat of its use.

Cherneha O. B. and Ivanenko I. A. (2009) explore the following components of the "system of international security."

1) Security principles: general principles and values that determine which actions and relations are considered safe in an international context.

2) Interstate mechanisms and structures: organizations, groups, and international forums that promote cooperation and joint activities among states to ensure global security.

3) International legal norms: laws, conventions, and rules of international law that regulate relations between states on the international stage.

4) Multilateral agreements: agreements concluded among many states to prevent military conflicts, localize conflicts, achieve political resolution, and control international (especially military) activities and information exchange to ensure global security.

These elements of the international security system are defined to prevent military conflicts, regulate political and economic contradictions, and ensure control over military activities and information exchange to preserve global security.

In light of the above developments, it can be stated that the concept of "global security" is broader than the concept of "international security." Global security encompasses not only aspects of international relations and interstate security but also issues related to the overall state of the planet, threats to human health and safety, environmental problems, cyber security, counterterrorism, transnational crime, and other global challenges.

International security, in turn, typically pertains to security issues among states and in international relations. Global security encompasses a broader spectrum of threats and challenges that can arise from various sources and includes aspects that affect the safety of the entire global community.
In essence, global security can be described as the state of functioning and development of the global community, where necessary conditions are established for all of humanity's existence, growth, and well-being. Global security is determined by the overall state of the worldwide community, including economic, environmental, political, social, cultural, and interethnic security.

Global security, as viewed by American researchers in 2010, places the protection of the existence of all humanity and the state of our planet at its core. This is an essential concept because, in the conditions of globalization and interdependence in the modern world, problems and threats can have a global impact and require collective efforts to prevent and resolve them.

Significant changes in the global security environment prompt individual states and international organizations to develop and implement new and improved value orientations, strategies, and decisions.

Many scholars have dedicated their work to studying the activities of international organizations because their role in the modern world is continually growing. It is worth noting that most countries worldwide are involved in international organizations. As a significant element of the international relations system, a global organization has undergone a long and complex path of formation and transformation. It has led to ambiguity in the assessments and definitions of the "international organization" concept and its semantic content.

First and foremost, international organizations represent a specific form of cooperation and organization between different countries worldwide. It is important to emphasize that the activities of international organizations are a crucial factor in the contemporary world and play a key role in strengthening international cooperation and influencing global issues (2007).

Some scholars (2023) define international organizations as alliances of states created and operating following intergovernmental agreements, on the one hand, and established for the fulfillment of specific tasks (for respective purposes), on the other hand. Naturally, their activities are governed by universally recognized principles and norms of international law.

By analyzing the statements of some authors (2009), we can summarize that an international organization is an association of states, institutions, physical persons, or other participants. They work together to achieve a particular program or goal, following
specific rules and procedures. An essential feature of international organizations is their ability to bring together the activities of different entities and extend beyond national borders to address global issues and goals.

A similar perspective is shared by another author (2014), who defines an international organization as a union of states established based on an international treaty to accomplish specific goals or tasks. Such an organization typically has permanent bodies responsible for the realization of these goals and tasks.

It is worthwhile to highlight the characteristics inherent to international organizations:

1. Membership of three or more countries. International organizations usually consist of more than two member states, distinguishing them from bilateral agreements or other relationships.
2. Founded on international law. International organizations are formed based on international agreements and charters, enabling them to act per universally recognized principles and norms of international law.
3. Respect for sovereignty and non-interference. Members of international organizations are obliged to respect the sovereignty and refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of other members.
4. Organizational structure. International organizations have an organizational structure that includes governing bodies, committees, secretariats, and other units.
5. Specific goals. International organizations have defined goals or tasks that determine their activities. These objectives may encompass coordinating state actions in a particular field, such as politics, economics, social development, military cooperation, etc.

These characteristics help identify and differentiate international organizations from other forms of international cooperation, such as coalitions, alliances, or other intergovernmental associations.

From the aforementioned, it can be concluded that virtually all scholars agree that the legal basis of international organizations' activities is international agreements concluded by member states. In particular, such an international treaty serves as the charter of the international organization and defines key aspects, such as the purpose, principles of operation, structure, procedures, and other essential matters. The conclusion
of an international treaty by an international organization is the most significant evidence of its international legal personality.

Today, international organizations are key associations on the international stage. The League of Nations is considered one of the first international organizations, established in 1919 under the provisions of the Versailles Treaty system. The League of Nations' main document was created by a special commission at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919-1920 and was signed by 44 states. According to the Charter (1919), the League of Nations' primary goal was the development of cooperation among nations and the guarantee of their peace and security. The main document outlined the rules governing the organization's operation and fundamental principles that all member states of the League were supposed to abide by.

The Charter focused on disarmament issues (Articles 8, 9) in an attempt to create a particular international control system. Furthermore, the Charter regulated political and legal mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of international disputes (Articles 12-15).

The League of Nations paid significant attention to issues such as the protection of minorities, the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including women and children, the protection of the rights of refugees, the protection of victims of armed conflicts, children's rights, etc.

The League of Nations ceased to exist in 1946. Despite not achieving its mission of preventing war and peacefully resolving conflicts, it played an important historical role.

Today, the United Nations (UN) occupies a leading position. It is a global, universal, multifunctional intergovernmental organization founded in 1945, currently uniting 193 member countries. The UN is a genuinely crucial international organization, encompassing almost all sovereign states worldwide. The UN has a complex organizational structure and permanent bodies (including the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the Secretariat, the International Court of Justice, and more). The main task of the UN is to support international peace and security.

Article 1 of the UN Charter (2008) outlines the organization's main goals:

– Maintaining peace and security. One of the organization's primary goals is to prevent conflicts and resolve existing conflicts to ensure international peace and security.
–Fostering friendly relations among nations. The UN promotes the promotion of friendly relations between different countries and nations to strengthen international cooperation and resolve international disputes peacefully.

–International cooperation in solving international problems. The UN sets the task of collectively addressing global issues, such as economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian matters. The organization facilitates cooperation between countries to achieve these goals.

–Serving as a center for harmonizing the actions of nations. The UN acts as a forum for the discussion and coordination of actions by different nations in areas that align with the organization's goals and objectives. It brings together various entities of international cooperation for joint problem-solving.

In Article 2 of the UN Charter (2008), the principles of this organization are established:

1. Sovereign equality of all member states: This principle means that all UN member states have equal status and sovereignty. No state has an advantage over others, and their sovereignty should be respected.

2. Peaceful settlement of disputes by member states: The UN supports the peaceful resolution of conflicts and encourages negotiations between states to avoid military conflicts.

3. Non-use of force or threat of force against other states: The UN seeks to prevent or halt armed conflicts.

4. Assistance by member states to the UN: Member states should assist the UN in its efforts to maintain international peace and security.

5. Compliance with these principles by non-member states: The UN calls on all states to adhere to the principles of international law, regardless of their membership in the organization.

6. Non-interference in the domestic affairs of any state: This principle means that other states do not have the right to interfere in the internal affairs and sovereign decisions of another state without its consent.

These principles are fundamental to the work of the UN and form the basis of international relations, promoting peace, security, and cooperation among states.
The UN's diverse tasks include various specialized agencies, each working in a specific area. Traditionally, depending on their areas of operation, UN specialized agencies are divided into three main groups (2014):

The first group consists of economic specialized agencies. This group includes organizations and funds to develop and coordinate economic efforts among states. These include the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Development Association (IDA), and other organizations that cooperate in the fields of finance, development, and economic stability.

The second group includes social specialized agencies. This group comprises organizations working in the areas of health, labor, education, and social development. It includes the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and others that work to improve living conditions and the population's welfare.

The third group consists of humanitarian and cultural specialized agencies. This group includes organizations focused on humanitarian aid, cultural exchange, and other aspects of global cooperation. Among them are the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNESCO (the UN organization for education, science, and culture), and other organizations.

It's worth noting that with changes in the global security environment, the United Nations (UN) has been giving more attention to security issues. Primarily, in April 2014, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution concerning international peace and security and the reform of the security sector. Security sector reform in post-conflict countries is significant for stabilization and post-conflict recovery.

The key aspects of this reform include:

−Security forces integration. It involves coordinating and collaborating among various components of security forces, including police, military, border and maritime security, and civil defense. Integration enables the creation of a unified and effective security sector that can work together to ensure stability and security within a country.

−Capacity building. It encompasses efforts to train and prepare security forces, enhance their capabilities, and improve the quality of their work. This may involve training in legal order, crisis management, humanitarian assistance, and other aspects.
–The importance of community engagement. Security sector reform should also consider the interests and needs of different communities, including human rights protection and interaction with civil society. Security forces must be open to dialogue with communities and willing to consider their perspectives.

–National dialogue and peaceful processes. The UN recognizes the importance of national dialogue and peaceful conflict resolution. Security sector reform should contribute to these goals.

This reform represents a crucial step in ensuring international peace and security, and the UN plays a key role in supporting these efforts (2014).

Ukraine is one of the founding member states of the United Nations and is a full member of the organization, actively participating in all of its activities and initiatives.

The inclusion of Ukraine as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council at the beginning of 2000-2001 can be described as a historically significant event that defined its active role on the international stage. This step indicated recognition of Ukraine's influence and willingness to join international efforts to preserve international peace and security. Membership in the UN Security Council allows a country to actively participate in making crucial decisions and strengthen its role in shaping global policy.

Ukraine's participation in the UN Security Council underscored its commitment to the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and global stability, making it a significant contribution to the global international community.

The European Union (EU) activities primarily result from several decades of efforts to integrate Europe. The need to rebuild Europe and ensure the peaceful coexistence of nations following the end of World War II gave rise to the idea of creating a European community. The EU, which now comprises 28 European countries, is based on shared universal and democratic values and aims to achieve stability and peace.

EU membership is open to European states that meet the relevant basic criteria defined in the Treaties of the European Union. Article 49 of the Treaty on the European Union states that any European state that adheres to democratic principles and the rule of law can apply to join the EU. It means that a country wishing to become an EU member must have functioning democratic institutions, respect human rights, uphold the rule of law, and embrace democratic principles (Reznikova, 2022). Additionally, economic development is a crucial prerequisite for EU accession. European integration encompasses
various aspects, including financial, political, and legal. For potential candidate countries like Ukraine, having a strong and developed economic sector capable of meeting European market standards is vital.

Each EU country has its own culture, language, and traditions, but they all share common values that they must adhere to as EU members.

The most important institutions of the EU, which play a key role in its activities, are as follows:

− The European Commission (it serves as the executive branch of the EU and is responsible for implementing EU laws and policies).
− The Council of the European Union (Council of Ministers) (comprising representatives from each member state, usually ministers. The Council considers and makes decisions on various matters, including EU legislation, the budget, and foreign policy).
− The European Council (the highest political body of the EU, consisting of heads of state or government of member countries. They define the EU’s overall strategy and address key issues).
− The Court of Justice of the European Union (responsible for resolving legal disputes arising from EU law and ensuring a consistent interpretation of the law).
− The European Central Bank (responsible for monetary policy and the currency of the Eurozone, as well as maintaining financial system stability).
− The European Parliament (elected by European citizens; it is the EU’s representative body and has the authority to make decisions on legislation, the budget, and other matters).

These institutions work together to formulate and implement policies and ensure the effective functioning of the EU as a supranational organization.

It is impossible to ignore the main organizational structure of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism - the Emergency Response Coordination Center (ERCC). It ensures a rapid and coordinated response to emergencies both within and outside the European Union. ERCC assists EU member states and other countries in dealing with emergencies and disasters by coordinating response efforts and providing necessary aid.

The key functions of ERCC include:
1. Crisis response coordination. ERCC ensures a coordinated response to emergencies by bringing together the efforts of member countries, civil protection experts, and humanitarian organizations.

2. Information and analysis. The center provides information and analytical support to assess the situation and make effective decisions.

3. Resource mobilization. ERCC facilitates the mobilization of resources and support from other countries and international partners.

4. Communication and information exchange. The center supports communication between countries, authorities, humanitarian organizations, and other emergency response participants.

5. Training and capacity development. ERCC promotes training and capacity-building efforts among member countries.

Cooperation with national civil protection authorities in the country requiring assistance is crucial for effective emergency management and crisis response coordination. ERCC plays an active role in this process.

The ability to interact directly with national civil protection authorities allows for rapid information exchange regarding the situation, needs, and resources. It helps assess the required assistance accurately and coordinate efforts to address the emergency situation.

Furthermore, ERCC can also provide financial assistance for purchasing and transporting necessary equipment, materials, and personnel to aid in emergencies (2006).

Getting official candidate status in the EU is an essential step for Ukraine on the way to potential EU membership. However, the further journey towards full membership is complex and entails numerous steps and requirements. The accession process to the EU is governed by the Maastricht Treaty and other regulatory acts of the European Union, and it includes the following key stages:

1) Application submission. A state wishing to join the EU must officially apply for accession.

2) Readiness assessment. The EU conducts an assessment of the candidate country's readiness for accession, encompassing political, economic, legal, and other aspects.
3) Negotiation of conditions. The candidate state and the EU negotiate the terms of accession, including commitments and reforms that the candidate country must undertake.

4) Ratification. All 27 EU member states must ratify the accession of a new member. It means that all EU members must agree to the new country's accession.

5) Accession. After ratification, the new country becomes a full member of the EU, assuming all the rights and responsibilities associated with membership.

The Council of Europe (CoE) is an intergovernmental organization primarily focused on safeguarding human rights and the rule of law. The CoE has been in operation since 1949, and notably, it was the first European intergovernmental organization established after World War II. Among the CoE's 46 member states, Ukraine is one of them. Recognition of the rule of law and the protecting of human rights and fundamental freedoms are key conditions for a country to join the CoE.

The CoE's goals include:

1. Promoting closer ties among European countries.
2. Shaping Europe into a democratic space.
4. Coordinating activities and development within the Council in collaboration with other European states.

The primary purpose of the Council of Europe, according to its Statute (2006), is as follows:

1) To promote closer cooperation among its members. The Council of Europe was established to facilitate collaboration between its member states, i.e., different member states, to resolve issues related to their mutual interests, including human rights, democracy, and the rule of law.

2) To preserve and uphold their shared heritage's ideals and principles. The Council of Europe sets out to protect and promote universally accepted values such as human rights, minority rights, democracy, and the rule of law.

3) To contribute to their economic and social progress. The Council of Europe develops common norms and standards for its members, fostering economic and social cooperation, and monitors their compliance.

The Council of Europe addresses a wide range of issues concerning the common interests of its member countries and implements various initiatives and measures to
achieve its goals. This encompasses work in economics, social justice, culture, science, law, and the protection of human rights, among many others.

Key bodies of the Council of Europe include the Parliamentary Assembly, the Committee of Ministers, and the European Court of Human Rights. The Council of Europe also establishes standards and conventions that members must adhere to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) (2021) is one of the most important international conventions in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It was adopted by the Council of Europe to safeguard the rights and freedoms of citizens within the territory of European member countries. The ECHR covers a wide range of rights and freedoms. They include the right to life, freedom of thought, conscience, religion, work, and rights in judicial proceedings, among many others.

The ECHR establishes a system where citizens can lodge complaints with the European Court of Human Rights if they believe national authorities have violated their rights. The Court examines these complaints and issues decisions that member countries of the Council of Europe are obliged to implement.

This Convention is a significant instrument for the protection of human rights in Europe and is recognized as a global standard in this field. Its influence extends to the Council of Europe's member states and other parts of the world that have adopted its standards as a model for improving their domestic laws and human rights mechanisms.

Thus, the European Convention on Human Rights provides for a wide range of rights and freedoms that cover various aspects of a person's life and are essential to ensure the dignity and freedom of every person. Among the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Convention, we can include:

1. The right to life. The Convention guarantees the right to life and establishes a prohibition on the death penalty, except in cases where it is permissible under international law rules.
2. Freedom and personal integrity. Torture, inhuman, or degrading treatment of a person is prohibited.
3. Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. This right is guaranteed, including the right to freely express one's beliefs and, refuse any religion or belief, and so on.
4. These rights and freedoms are common to all member countries of the Council of Europe and constitute the fundamental values upon which the European human rights standard is based.

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is the world's largest regional intergovernmental organization dealing with security, encompassing military-political, economic, environmental, and humanitarian dimensions. Today, the OSCE unites 57 participating countries from Europe, Asia, and North America. The Alliance's efforts are primarily aimed at supporting peace and security, countering new challenges and threats, and ensuring the stability and prosperity of the organization's member countries.

The main directions of OSCE's activities include:

- Peacekeeping operations (OSCE participates in various peacekeeping missions to resolve conflicts and restore stability in different regions of the world).
- Countering threats (OSCE combats various international threats, such as terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, human trafficking, and others).
- Educational and scientific programs (OSCE supports educational and scientific initiatives to promote the development of knowledge and research in security and defense).
- Humanitarian assistance (OSCE can provide humanitarian aid to countries affected by natural disasters and technological catastrophes).
- Support for democracy (the organization promotes the development of democratic institutions in various countries).
- Human rights protection (OSCE recognizes the protection of human rights as an important part of its activities).
- Anti-corruption efforts (the organization works to promote honesty and transparency in governmental institutions).
- Effective governance (OSCE develops mechanisms for efficient management and decision-making).

The central structural body of the OSCE is the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR). ODIHR is responsible for ensuring legal reforms in participating states and analyzing requests regarding specific legislative proposals and
existing laws regarding their clarity, consistency, compliance with OSCE commitments, international human rights standards, and recognized best practices.

The OSCE continuously expands its activities, incorporating new aspects into its efforts to support its members' stability, security, and development. Issues related to the digital economy, e-governance, and transparency are becoming increasingly significant in the modern world.

The Declaration on the Digital Economy is an example of the OSCE's response to contemporary challenges and opportunities associated with digital transformation. This declaration emphasizes the importance of the digital economy as a driver of development and underscores the need for the development of digital technologies that promote governance, transparency, and public participation in decision-making (2019).

Ukraine has been a member of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) since January 30, 1992.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an international military-political organization established in 1949. Today, NATO is one of the leading components of global security. Its primary mission is to protect the freedom and security of all its members through political and military means following the principles of the United Nations Charter.

NATO consists of 31 member states. According to the North Atlantic Treaty (1949), the Alliance is open to other European countries willing to adhere to its principles and directly contribute to the security of the North Atlantic region.

The treaty that forms the basis for the creation of the Alliance is an essential legal document regulating the functioning and cooperation of NATO member states. Each NATO member state voluntarily joins this treaty after internal public discussions and approval in its own country per its laws and procedures.

The main purpose of this treaty is to ensure the security and mutual assistance among member states in the event of aggression or the threat of aggression. It means that each state commits to assist other members of the Alliance in the case of aggression or its threat.

The treaty also contains provisions prohibiting member states from entering into international obligations that are inconsistent with the treaty. It ensures the unity and coordination of actions among member states concerning security and defense.
National discussions and the acceptance of the treaty contribute to support within the Alliance. It allows each state to decide whether to join NATO and share responsibility for collective security.

The governing bodies of NATO include the North Atlantic Council, the Defense Planning Committee, the Nuclear Planning Group, among others, and the Secretary-General.

It should be noted that today, Ukraine's primary national interest is membership in NATO, which would be a crucial step in upholding democratic values, the rule of law, and, most importantly, ensuring the country's security, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

World trade today is one of the most active forms of international economic relations. Every day, more and more goods and services are becoming global, and states compete for the most favorable role in value chains (2015).

The idea of creating an effective international organization to regulate world trade dates back to the mid-1940s (2009). Today, the World Trade Organization (WTO) is the primary international global trade regulator. It includes more than 160 countries from around the world, including Ukraine.

The main goals of the WTO are as follows:

a) Comprehensive development of international trade based on fair and honest competition. The WTO promotes the establishment of rules and norms that govern trade between countries, ensuring equal conditions for all participants and preventing discrimination and other harmful practices in international trade.

b) Promoting increased production and the exchange of goods and services between countries worldwide. The WTO facilitates the free and open sale of goods and services, fostering economic development, increased production, and the creation of new markets.

c) Increasing the number of jobs. Increased international trade and economic growth contribute to the creation of new jobs, improving socio-economic conditions in many countries.

The WTO plays a significant role in the global economy, promoting trade and cooperation between nations.

The WTO's goals determine its functions:
– Monitoring the state of world trade and providing consultation on international trade management. The WTO monitors the state of world trade and offers consultations and recommendations to its member organizations on global trade management.

– Resolving international trade disputes. The WTO provides procedures for resolving trade disputes among its members, helping to prevent and resolve trade conflicts.

– Developing global trade standards. The WTO promotes the development of trade standards and rules, creating a unified international trade environment.

– Supervising the trade policies of countries. The WTO monitors the trade policies of its members and ensures their compliance with international trade rules.

– Addressing urgent international trade issues. The WTO addresses pressing issues and challenges that arise in international trade and collaborates with countries to resolve them.

Ukraine's participation in the WTO indeed requires a series of efforts to ensure compliance with the organization's trade regime norms and principles. These actions and measures are crucial for thriving WTO membership and effective engagement in international trade. Some of these actions include:

1) Cooperation with the WTO. The Ukrainian government should actively cooperate with WTO structures and establish an effective dialogue between the country and WTO bodies to ensure compliance with the organization's standards.

2) Participation in negotiations. Ukraine must engage in bilateral and multilateral negotiations within the framework of the WTO, which can influence the country's trading conditions.

3) Fulfillment of commitments. Ukraine should actively fulfill the commitments made upon joining the WTO and make legislative changes that align with the organization's requirements.

4) Monitoring and reporting. Ukraine must establish a monitoring system to track compliance with WTO trade rules and prevent potential trade disputes.

5) Public awareness and business support. Explaining the benefits and opportunities of WTO membership to businesses and the public is an essential element of supporting trade relations.
6) Support for Ukrainian exporters: The Ukrainian government can assist them by providing them with information and support to access the markets of WTO member countries.

These actions contribute not only to compliance with WTO norms but also to the development and maintenance of Ukraine's trade relations with other countries, facilitating its integration into the international trade system (2018).

5 CONCLUSION

Therefore, we can draw the following conclusions.

Given the broadness of various scientific views, the international legal order is still considered mainly through the concept of "international legal order." The existence and functioning of international organizations ensure the real nature of the international legal order.

The concept of "global security" is broader than the concept of "international security" and represents a state of functioning and development of the world community. This concept creates the necessary conditions for the existence, development, and vital activity of all humankind. Global security includes international security and also consists of many spheres of life that are of global importance: political, economic, environmental, military, space, food security, etc.

The international organization has gone through a difficult path of formation and transformation. It has led to ambiguity in assessments and definitions of the concept of "international organization" and its semantic content.

International organizations are a specific form of manifestation and organization of cooperation between different countries of the world.

Nowadays, many countries are facing many threats in the field of common security and defense policy, including the threat of potential acts of aggression at the global level. Undoubtedly, the problem of ensuring the international legal order and global security is one of the key issues in modern international relations and requires new approaches and a new level of interstate cooperation.
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