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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE REGULATION OF FOREIGN TRADE

У все більш глобалізованому світі міжнародні організації відіграють важливу роль в імпорті та експорті. Їх функції включають підтримку стандартів для забезпечення безпеки, допомагаючи країнам, що розвиваються, досягати економічної безпеки, а також встановлювати норми щодо того, як країни укладають торгові угоди та вирішують конфлікти.

У сучасності існують численні вказівки, типові закони, конвенції та договори для управління та регулювання міжнародної торгівлі. Їх мета - відкрити кордони, модернізувати звичні біржі та зменшити торговельні бар'єри у всьому світі. Намагаючись реалізувати ці цілі, було створено ряд міжнародних організацій.

Ця робота присвячена ряду питань стосовно міжнародні організацій та їх ролі в регулювання світової торгівлі.

International trade has a prominent place in the system of international economic relations. It is both a prerequisite and a consequence of the international division of labor. Throughout its historical development, international trade has moved from single and often occasional foreign trade operations to long-term large-scale trade and economic cooperation. The modern scientific and technological revolution has stimulated international trade. The specificity of the current stage of international trade is particularly expressive in the process of analyzing its long-term trends, forms and methods.

International trade is a central chain in the complex system of world economic relations, mediating virtually all kinds of the international division of

labor and connecting all countries of the world into a single international system of the world.

International economic relations are known to be realized through their subjects. Entities include businesses, firms, states, individuals, transnational corporations and transnational banks, as well as international organizations.

The concept of an **international organization** refers to the union of states, institutions, individuals who jointly implement a program or goal based on certain rules and procedures and activities that go beyond national borders.

The main criteria for the typology of international organizations are:

- membership of international relations and the legal status of the organization;
- geographical distribution;
- functional orientation;
- the nature of the activity.

In addition, the characteristic can be supplemented by features of legal status, nature of the activity, a period of operation and order of joining the organization.

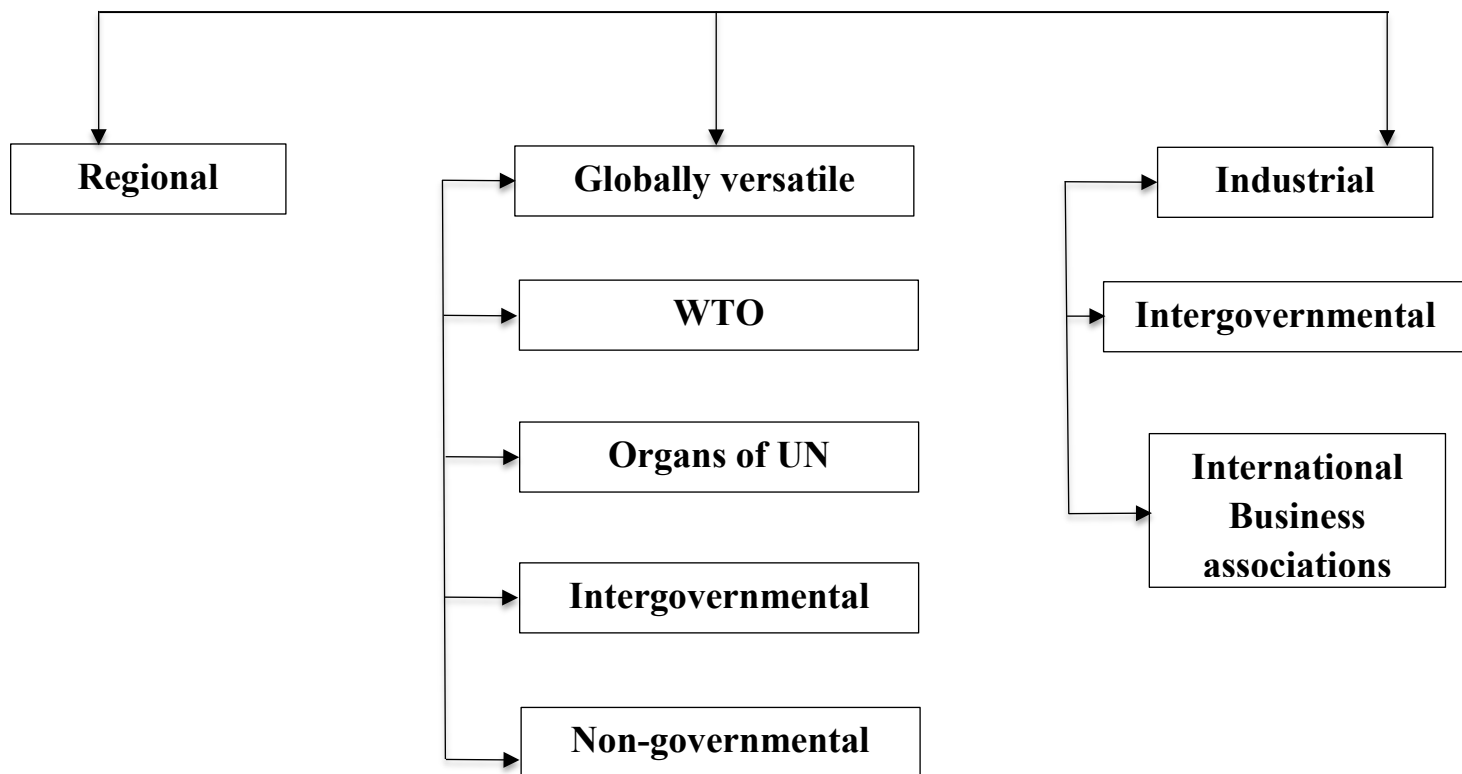
Trade policy and world trade problems are the object of activity of many regional, sectoral, globally universal institutes, both intergovernmental and non-governmental.

All these institutions form a system of international organizations related to the coordination and regulation of international trade processes (Table 1).

Table 1

A system of international organizations for regulating international trade and promoting its development

International organizations



Some of the most important international organizations, that regulate world trade are:

World Trade Organization

- control over the implementation of agreements and arrangements;
- conducting multilateral trade negotiations and consultations between the Member States concerned;
- settlement of trade disputes;
- a review of Member States' national trade policies;
- technical assistance to developing countries on matters within the competence of the WTO;
- working with international specialized organizations (IMF and IBRD) to achieve greater cohesion in WTO global economic policy.

World Custom Organization

- study of issues related to customs cooperation;
- study of technical aspects of customs systems, and related economic factors;
- preparing draft conventions and amendments to conventions and making recommendations for their adoption by the Governments concerned;
- developing recommendations to ensure uniform interpretation and application of conventions;
- ensuring the dissemination of information concerning customs regulations and procedures.

UNCITRAL - United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

- helping governments organize the achievement of mutually beneficial economic objectives;
- encouraging and fostering the convergence of different legal systems;
- gathering and disseminating information on case law and other legislative activities.

For example, the Government of Ukraine pursues an active foreign trade policy through our country's participation in multilateral trade negotiations and carries out effective work aimed at realizing the benefits of Ukraine's membership in the WTO in order to expand the export capabilities of domestic producers and protect the country's economic interests in foreign markets.

To conclude, I would say that internationalization of economic life, close interconnectedness and interdependence of national economies, increasing international resonance of the processes occurring in the economies of developed countries of the world, and the reverse influence of world economic processes on national economies stimulate the interstate regulation of economic processes, which is carried out through the system of many integrations, international organizations, and arrangements.

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