International Organisations' Contributions to Establishing and Safeguarding Global Legal Standards and Financial Stability

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Abstract

This article explores the roles and distinctive characteristics of major global institutions, including 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 offers a concise overview of international organisations as collaborative partnerships among states with defined objectives while also analysing the underlying motivations for their establishment. The study employs diverse investigative methodologies, including thorough literature reviews and statistical analyses, to examine core concepts such as "legal order", "international legal order", "international security", and "global security". It takes a historical perspective to trace the evolution of international organisations and utilises generalisation and diagnostic techniques to offer practical recommendations and reach conclusions. The article differentiates between "international security? and "global security", underscoring the latter's broader scope. Furthermore, it underscores the pivotal role of the United Nations (UN) in safeguarding global peace, fostering amicable ties among nations, advancing international collaboration, and acting as a forum for coordinating various national endeavours. International organisations, spearheaded by the United Nations (UN), are pivotal in upholding the international legal framework and safeguarding global security in the face of ever-evolving challenges and threats.

Keywords: *International Community, Global Security, International Security, Legal Order, International Legal Order*

INTRODUCTION

Today's complexities confronting the international community are vast and intricate, requiring collaboration and concerted efforts from all nations. Beyond traditional concerns of peacekeeping among states, severe security threats encompass healthcare crises like infectious diseases and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, environmental degradation including climate change, demographic shifts, energy shortages, food insecurity, existential risks such as nuclear threats, and international terrorism. These interconnected challenges demand international legal frameworks, political decisions, and ongoing adaptation to emerging issues.

International organisations are established and operate to address challenges beyond individual nations' boundaries. They play a vital role in maintaining global order and security. Contemporary concerns regarding international and national security are of the utmost importance and integral to every nation's endeavours. These matters are also the focus of academic research, scientific exploration, non-governmental organisations, and domestic political discourse.

This dynamic international landscape underscores the urgency for innovative solutions in human capital development to navigate and address the multifaceted challenges of the 21st century. As delineated by the Charter of the United Nations (2008), the principles of international cooperation and the promotion of human

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rights are fundamental in steering global efforts towards peace, security, and development. The United Nations Security Council Resolution S/RES/2151 (2014) further emphasizes the role of governance and rule of law in achieving durable peace and security, highlighting the critical need for developing human capital within the framework of international law and security.

Moreover, the European Convention on Human Rights (2021) establishes a comprehensive legal framework to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in Europe, serving as a cornerstone for policies and practices that foster human capital development in alignment with democratic values and the rule of law. This convention, along with the strategic insights provided by Reznikova (2022) which discusses the integration of national resilience strategies within the broader security environment, highlights the interdependence of human capital development, national resilience, and international security.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Scholars in academic circles systematically explore the intricacies of the international legal system and the influence of international organisations upon it. Esteemed academics like Chaikovskyi (2011), Vasiliev (2014), Huliiev (2014), Shamraeva (2018), Bochan and Mykhasiuk (2007), Kozak, Kovalevskyi and Lohvinova (2009), Bekhruz, Andreichenko and Hrushko (2023), Huzhva and Ryneyska (2018) have dedicated their focus to scrutinising the operations of these international bodies.

Researchers' difficulty grasping the "international legal order" concept underscores the need for deeper investigation in this field. It is crucial to delve into the fundamental concept of "legal order". Despite frequent usage in domestic regulatory frameworks, it needs a universally accepted definition. As the Great Explanatory Dictionary of the Modern Ukrainian Language states (Busel, 2005), "legal order" refers to a societal framework governed by laws. In modern Ukrainian legal literature from 2007, the term "legal order" is explained as the structure of societal relationships established by law, constituting a fundamental aspect of civil organisation.

Denysov (2015) suggests that modern international relations are defined by the presence of an international community governed by a distinct legal framework. This legal system operates on universally accepted principles of international law, illustrating the interplay between society and law on a global scale.

As defined by Tsvik et al. (2002), the principle of legality delineates the legal framework. It encompasses the state of normative regulation, organisation, and the orderly nature of social relations that emerge, exist, and operate through the practical application of legal norms.

The concept of "legal order" can be effectively understood through the lens of "legality", as outlined in the 2011 study. Essentially, a legal order represents the embodiment of legal norms. This viewpoint is compelling because there can be no order without compliance with the law. Legality involves following and abiding by laws, while the legal order emerges from the functioning of legality and encompasses a framework of legal norms that govern interactions within society and the global community. Additionally, nations' commitment to and observance of international legal norms is a crucial aspect of the international legal order. Hence, legality and legal order are fundamental elements of the international community.

It is essential to recognise that the international legal system transcends the interests of any single country, being of global significance. The viewpoint expressed by Karvatska (2018) is noteworthy, emphasising that human rights are not the exclusive domain of any particular nation, ideology, or religion but constitute a universal cultural heritage. The bedrock of any society or state should be the principles of international law, which strive to achieve these objectives above. Therefore, national laws should align directly with the broader hierarchical legal framework – the international one – and be subordinate to it.

Drawing from Karvatska's (2018) research, the scholar posits that the international legal order should be perceived as a state of overall orderliness in global relations. It aims to realise and protect the collective interests of the global community. Without a transnational legal framework, the world would deteriorate into a "war of all against all", where only the most potent entities would triumph. Other scholars emphasise that the international legal order forms a structure of international legal relationships built upon the norms of international law aimed at achieving objectives outlined by these norms.

When discussing the notion of "international legal order", it is essential to highlight three fundamental elements that define it as a unique legal category:

global legal relations;

global legal norms;

global legality.

The essence of the international legal system is maintained through the participation and activities of global and regional international organisations (further elaboration on international organisations will follow).

The structure of the international legal order may be delineated as a diverse and perpetually developing network of engagements encompassing diverse nations, international bodies, and both societal and domestic groups:

as a consequence of regulating the interests of states and individuals;

as a prerequisite and assurance for successful international collaboration across various realms of human endeavour.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study employed the following methodologies:

Reviewing scientific literature by both domestic and foreign authors, which includes synthesising the analysis;

Performing statistical analysis and comparisons to investigate and clarify the typical characteristics of terms such as 'legal order', 'international legal order', and 'global security' in research;

Utilising the historical method to examine the establishment and unique evolution of international organisations;

Applying generalisation methods in the development of scientific-theoretical and practical recommendations, as well as concluding;

Employing evaluation techniques to assess the effectiveness of international organisations and Ukraine's collaboration with them.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The issues surrounding global and international security hold a significant position in scientific research. Shifts in the global security landscape, the emergence of novel threats, and the resurgence of traditional ones call for fresh approaches to rectifying the shortcomings of current security systems and their inability to adapt to new circumstances.

Today, the topic of global security is gaining more significance, particularly in terms of safeguarding the security of individuals. Henry Lamb, author of "The Rise of Global Governance", and other scholars emphasise the necessity of reassessing conventional security approaches. They underscore ensuring the well-being of individuals and the planet rather than solely focusing on state security. It is crucial to establish a universal framework of human rights that extends to all individuals, irrespective of their citizenship or national affiliation (A Summary Analysis by Henry Lamb, 1995).

Contemporary interpretations of "security" differ and are evident in guiding national and international security documents. Consequently, there are four primary categories of security definitions (Sytnyk, 2012):

Security should be understood as a state devoid of danger. It is crucial to acknowledge that the existence of danger does not necessarily indicate a lack of security, but rather, security can be seen as a reaction to a threat;

Security as an inherent property of a system refers to the perspective that security is an intrinsic quality of any system. The effective operation of a system assumes a built-in safeguard against potentially detrimental influences;

Security is attained through targeted measures and actions, particularly those conducted by governmental institutions, rather than being seen as an inherent activity or process;

Security as a specific state refers to viewing security as a distinct condition that can be segmented into three facets:

The state of relationships among individuals;

The status of the social framework;

The condition of a country being able to withstand diverse threats and preserve its sovereignty.

Depending on the scale of manifestations, the following distinctions are traditionally made:

National level.

Regional level.

Global level of international security.

The scientific community places a significant emphasis on defining the concept of international security while also highlighting the importance of elucidating the relationship between "international securit" and "global security".

International security is defined by a framework of worldwide interactions that hinges on the collective commitment of all nations to globally accepted principles and norms of international law and the recognition of international obligations. Within this framework, the resolution of disagreements and conflicts through the use of force or the threat thereof is prohibited.

Cherneha and Ivanenko (2009) examine the following elements of the "international security system":

Security principles: overarching principles and values that govern which actions and relationships are deemed secure within an international context;

Interstate mechanisms and structures encompass entities such as organisations, groups, and international forums that facilitate cooperation and joint initiatives among states with the overarching goal of upholding global security.

International legal norms encompass the statutes, agreements, and regulations within international law that dictate the interactions among nations at the global level.

Multilateral agreements are pacts established among numerous nations to avert military conflicts, contain conflicts within specific regions, attain political resolutions, regulate international activities, particularly those of a military nature, and exchange information, all with the overarching goal of ensuring global security.

These components within the international security framework strive to prevent armed conflicts, resolve political and economic tensions, and guarantee surveillance of military operations and information sharing to maintain global security.

With the advancements outlined previously, it could be contended that the idea of "global security" surpasses that of "international security". Global security encompasses elements of international relations and interstate security, as well as apprehensions regarding the planet's overall condition, risks to human health and safety, environmental dilemmas, cybersecurity, counterterrorism, transnational crime, and many other global issues.

International security mainly addresses security issues among states and within international relations. Conversely, global security encompasses a broader array of threats and challenges from various sources, including elements that affect the safety of the entire global community.

Global security can be understood as the state of affairs within the global community that safeguards the fundamental conditions for all humanity's survival, development, and well-being. It encompasses the comprehensive state of the international community, including economic, environmental, political, social, cultural, and interethnic aspects of security (Voronkova et al., 2006).

In 2010, American researchers emphasised the paramount importance of safeguarding humanity's survival and our planet's health in global security. This fundamental principle underscores the interconnectedness and interdependence characterising today's globalised world. Challenges and threats, capable of exerting widespread repercussions, necessitate collaborative endeavours for prevention and resolution.

The evolving dynamics of global security necessitate developing and implementing updated values, strategies, and decisions by sovereign states and international organisations.

Numerous scholars have devoted their research to examining the roles of international organisations, recognising their growing significance in contemporary global affairs. Participation in these organisations extends to most nations worldwide, underscoring their crucial role in global diplomacy. As these organisations have developed over time, their structures and functions have become increasingly complex, resulting in challenges in defining and comprehending the term "international organisation" and its ramifications.

International organisations represent a unique form of cooperation and coordination among diverse nations worldwide. It is crucial to emphasise that the roles played by these international organisations are crucial in today's world, playing a significant part in enhancing global collaboration and influencing global events (Shemshuchenko, 2007).

As of 2023, scholars characterise international organisations as coalitions established by states through intergovernmental agreements to accomplish specific tasks or goals. These entities follow universally acknowledged principles and norms of international law governing their activities.

Drawing from the insights of multiple authors dating back to 2009, it becomes apparent that an international organisation embodies a coalition of states, institutions, individuals, or other entities collaborating to pursue a specific agenda or objective, adhering to established regulations and procedures. An essential trait of international organisations lies in their ability to orchestrate the endeavours of various entities, transcending geographical borders to address global challenges and goals.

An alternate author (Vasiliev, 2014) expresses a similar perspective, characterising an international organisation as a union of states established through an international agreement to attain specific goals or carry out designated responsibilities. These organisations commonly include permanent entities responsible for implementing the stated objectives and tasks.

It is worth emphasising the inherent characteristics of international organisations:

Membership in international organisations typically involves the participation of three or more countries, setting them apart from bilateral agreements or alternative forms of relationships;

International organisations are created based on international law principles and norms outlined in international agreements and charters. These foundational documents enable these organisations to function following universally accepted standards and principles of international law;

Honouring sovereignty and non-interference principles dictates that nations within international organisations should uphold the sovereignty of fellow members and refrain from interfering in their domestic matters.

International organisations generally have a structural framework consisting of governing bodies, committees, secretariats, and various operational units;

International organisations set specific goals and objectives to steer their activities, encompassing the coordination of state actions across diverse realms such as politics, economics, social development, military cooperation, and beyond.

These traits distinguish international organisations from alternative forms of international collaboration, such as coalitions, alliances, or other intergovernmental associations.

Drawing from the provided information, scholars commonly agree that the legal foundation for the activities carried out by international organisations originates from international agreements negotiated and ratified by member states. These agreements serve as the Charter of the international organisation, outlining crucial

elements such as its goals, operational protocols, organisational framework, procedural mechanisms, and other essential facets (Luniov et al., 2018).

When an international organisation becomes a signatory to an international treaty, it solidifies its legal legitimacy within the global community.

International organisations wield significant influence on the global stage in contemporary times, with an early exemplar being the League of Nations. Established in 1919 as an integral component of the Versailles Treaty system, the foundational document of the League of Nations was formulated during the Paris Peace Conference of 1919-1920. It garnered signatures from 44 states. The Charter of 1919 delineated the principal aim of the League of Nations: to foster cooperation among nations and guarantee collective peace and stability. This document laid out the rules governing the organisation's functioning and the fundamental principles expected of all member states (Charter of the League of Nations, 1919).

The Charter strongly emphasises addressing disarmament issues (Articles 8, 9) to establish a distinct international regulatory structure. Furthermore, it delineates political and legal protocols for peacefully resolving global disputes (Articles 12-15).

The League of Nations accorded significant importance to matters including the protection of minority rights, the well-being of vulnerable groups such as women and children, the assurance of refugee rights, the safeguarding of victims in armed conflicts, and the promotion of children's rights, among other issues.

The League of Nations disbanded in 1946. It held significant historical significance despite failing to prevent war and resolve conflicts peacefully.

The United Nations (UN) is a significant global institution formed in 1945. Its membership includes 193 countries, and it wields substantial influence in international affairs. The UN is comprised of various permanent bodies, including the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Secretariat, and International Court of Justice. The UN's core mission is upholding global peace and security, solidifying its pivotal role in worldwide diplomacy and governance.

The core objectives of the United Nations, outlined in Article 1 of the UN Charter (2008), encapsulate its fundamental aspirations:

– Ensuring global peace and security is paramount among the organisation's aims, achieved through conflict prevention and resolution, thereby fostering international harmony and stability;

– Cultivating friendly relations among nations is central to the United Nations mission, aiming to bolster cooperation and peacefully address conflicts between countries and peoples;

– The United Nations shoulders the responsibility of coordinating worldwide efforts to tackle a wide array of international challenges spanning economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian spheres. It facilitates collaboration among nations to address these multifaceted issues collectively;

– As a focal point for harmonising national endeavours, the United Nations provides a platform for discussions and coordination among diverse countries in alignment with the organisation's objectives. It brings together a variety of international stakeholders to collaborate on addressing common challenges and finding collaborative solutions.

Article 2 of the UN Charter (2008) sets forth the fundamental principles upon which the organisation is based:

The UN upholds the principle of sovereign equality among its member states, affirming that each nation possesses equal status and sovereignty. It ensures that no state is superior to others and that all sovereignties are uniformly respected.

Advocating for peaceful conflict resolution, the UN promotes diplomatic negotiations among member states to prevent resorting to military confrontations.

Committed to preventing and halting armed conflicts, the UN refrains from using force or threatening force against any state.

Member states are called upon to actively support the UN's mission to preserve global peace and security.

The United Nations emphasises the importance of all nations adhering to the principles of international law, regardless of their membership status.

Upholding the principle of non-interference, the UN asserts that states should refrain from intervening in other nations' internal affairs and sovereign decisions unless explicitly authorised.

The United Nations operates based on fundamental principles that ground international relations and foster peace, security, and cooperation among nations.

The UN carries out diverse responsibilities through its numerous specialised agencies, each dedicated to specific focus areas. Typically, these agencies are classified into three primary groups according to their respective areas of expertise (Huliiev, 2014):

The primary category comprises specialised economic institutions that promote and coordinate economic activities among countries. These institutions 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 various collaborative bodies focusing on finance, development, and economic stability.

The second cluster comprises specialised organisations addressing social concerns like healthcare, labour, education, and social development. Entities such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) are dedicated to elevating living standards and nurturing the welfare of communities worldwide.

The third group encompasses specialised agencies devoted to humanitarian and cultural initiatives, emphasising humanitarian aid, cultural exchange, and various forms of global cooperation. Organisations such as UNICEF (the United Nations Children's Fund) and UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), along with similar entities, are within this category.

As the global security landscape evolves, the United Nations (UN) has increasingly prioritised security issues. In April 2014, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution addressing international peace and security. The security sector's role in countries recovering from conflict is crucial for stabilising and facilitating post-conflict recovery efforts.

The reform encompasses several crucial elements, which are:

Integration of security forces entails the synchronisation and cooperation among different security sectors, such as police, military, border and maritime security, and civil defence. This integration fosters the creation of a unified and effective security apparatus capable of cooperating to uphold stability and safety within a nation;

Capacity building involves activities aimed at educating and equipping security forces, boosting their abilities, and refining the effectiveness of their operations. It can entail instruction in legal frameworks, crisis handling, humanitarian aid, and related areas;

Engagement with the community is essential in security sector reform as it must consider the concerns and needs of diverse communities, including the protection of rights and active collaboration with civil society. Security forces should actively engage in dialogue with communities and be receptive to their viewpoints;

Recognising the significance of national dialogue and peaceful conflict resolution, the United Nations emphasises that security sector reform should actively promote these objectives.

This reform represents a significant stride toward ensuring and bolstering global peace and security, with the UN playing a central role in advancing these objectives (United Nations, 2014).

Ukraine, an original member of the United Nations, maintains its entire membership and actively engages in its diverse initiatives and activities.

In the early 2000s, Ukraine's inclusion as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council marked a significant milestone, affirming its influence and commitment to global peace and security. Serving on the Security Council allows a nation to shape crucial decisions and amplify its impact on international policies.

Ukraine's representation in the UN Security Council underscores its unwavering dedication to democratic values, the rule of law, and global stability. Thus, Ukraine makes a meaningful contribution to the broader international community.

The European Union (EU) is the culmination of extensive efforts spanning several decades to integrate Europe. The idea of a European community emerged from the imperative need to rebuild Europe and cultivate peaceful coexistence among nations after World War II. With 28 European countries participating, the EU is founded upon shared democratic and universal values, striving to foster stability and peace.

EU membership is accessible to European nations meeting the essential criteria outlined in the Treaties of the European Union. As per Article 49 of the Treaty on the European Union, any European nation that upholds democratic principles and demonstrates commitment to the rule of law is entitled to apply for EU membership. It implies that a nation aspiring to join the EU must have functioning democratic institutions, uphold human rights, abide by principles of legal governance, and embrace democratic values (Reznikova, 2022). Furthermore, economic advancement is a critical requirement for EU accession. European integration involves various aspects, such as economic, political, and legal dimensions. For countries aspiring to become candidates, such as Ukraine, it is essential to possess a robust and advanced economic sector that aligns with European market standards.

While every European Union member state maintains its unique culture, language, and traditions, it collectively adheres to common values mandated by its membership.

The EU's crucial institutions, which wield significant influence over its operations, include the following:

The European Commission serves as the executive branch of the European Union and is responsible for executing and implementing EU laws and policies;

The Council of the European Union, alternatively referred to as the Council of Ministers, comprises delegates from every member state, usually ministerial representatives. Its primary functions involve discussing and making decisions on a diverse array of topics, encompassing EU legislation, budget-related affairs, and foreign policy matters;

The European Council, consisting of the heads of state and governments of member countries, formulates the EU's overarching strategy and addresses significant issues.

The Court of Justice of the European Union's primary role is to resolve legal disputes arising from EU regulations and ensure consistent interpretation of the law. Meanwhile, the European Central Bank oversees monetary policy, manages the Eurozone currency, and maintains financial stability.

Elected by the citizens of European countries, the European Parliament acts as the representative institution of the European Union. It can enact legislation, allocate budgets, and address other EU matters.

These entities collaborate to develop and implement policies, ensuring the EU's efficient operation as a supranational entity.

These entities work together to develop and implement policies, ensuring the smooth operation of the EU as a supranational body.

Central to the EU Civil Protection Mechanism stands the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC), a crucial hub enabling rapid and coordinated responses to emergencies, both within and outside the European

Union. The ERCC is pivotal in assisting EU member states and other nations in managing crises and disasters by orchestrating response efforts and providing essential support. The primary roles of the ERCC encompass:

ERCC ensures that emergencies are met with a coordinated response by uniting the endeavours of member nations, civil protection specialists, and humanitarian entities;

The centre offers informational resources and analytical assistance to evaluate circumstances and facilitate informed decision-making;

ERCC aids in gathering resources and assistance from foreign nations and international allies, facilitating resource mobilisation;

The centre facilitates communication among nations, authorities, humanitarian organisations, and other participants involved in emergency response, enabling the exchange of information;

ERCC encourages the advancement of training and capacity development initiatives within its member nations.

Efficient management of emergencies and coordination in crisis response heavily depend on collaboration with national civil protection authorities in the country seeking assistance. The ERCC actively participates in facilitating this cooperation.

Direct interaction with national civil protection authorities facilitates the swift exchange of information regarding the situation, requirements, and resources. It enables accurate assessment of needed assistance and effective coordination of efforts to manage the emergency.

Furthermore, the ERCC can provide financial assistance for the procurement and transportation of equipment, materials, and personnel needed to respond to emergencies (2006).

Attaining official candidate status for EU membership marks a significant milestone for Ukraine in its journey toward potential EU accession. However, the road to full membership is complex and requires numerous steps. The Maastricht Treaty and other legislative measures of the European Union govern the process of joining the EU. It encompasses several significant stages:

The process begins with the submission of an application by a state that seeks to become an EU member;

The EU undertakes an evaluation of the candidate country's preparedness for membership, considering political, economic, legal, and other relevant factors;

The candidate state engages in negotiations with the EU to determine the terms, which encompass the conditions and reforms required for accession;

Securing EU membership for a new state demands unanimous ratification from all 27 member states, underscoring the necessity for approval from each EU member;

Upon completing the ratification process, the newly admitted country becomes a full member of the EU and assumes all the privileges and responsibilities accompanying such status.

Established in 1949, the Council of Europe (CoE) is an intergovernmental body with a central mission of preserving human rights and promoting the rule of law. It emerged as the inaugural European intergovernmental organisation post-World War II. Ukraine is among its 46 member states, which must demonstrate a commitment to upholding the rule of law and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms to qualify for CoE membership.

The CoE's goals include:

Encouraging stronger connections between European nations.

Transforming Europe into a democratic realm.

Ensuring the preservation of human rights.

Collaborating with other European nations to coordinate activities and promote development within the Council.

Restating the fundamental objective of the Council of Europe, as outlined in its Statute (Statute of the Council of Europe, 2006), we can summarise it as follows:

Founded to foster enhanced collaboration among its member nations, the Council of Europe facilitates coordination among member states, addressing shared interests such as human rights, democracy, and the rule of law.

The Council of Europe safeguards and promotes the fundamental principles and ideals embedded in its common heritage. Its primary goal is to uphold universally recognised values, including human rights, minority rights, democracy, and the rule of law.

The Council of Europe strives to promote economic and social advancement among its members by establishing shared norms and standards, fostering collaboration in these areas, and ensuring adherence to these guidelines.

The Council of Europe addresses a broad spectrum of topics pertinent to the mutual interests of its member nations, undertaking various initiatives and actions to achieve its objectives. Its endeavours encompass diverse areas such as economics, social justice, cultural promotion, scientific progress, legal affairs, and the protection of human rights.

The Council of Europe's central bodies include the Parliamentary Assembly, the Committee of Ministers, and the European Court of Human Rights. Additionally, it establishes standards and conventions to safeguard human rights and fundamental freedoms, which member states are obliged to uphold.

The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) is a pivotal international agreement to preserve human rights and essential freedoms. Developed under the auspices of the Council of Europe, its primary aim is to safeguard individuals' rights across European member states. This treaty encompasses a wide range of liberties and entitlements, including but not limited to the right to life, freedom of religion, thought, conscience, work, and fair treatment in legal proceedings.

The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) allows individuals to lodge complaints if they suspect their country's authorities have violated their rights. After these complaints are submitted, the Court undertakes assessments and delivers judgments that member states of the Council of Europe must respect.

This Convention is of paramount significance in safeguarding human rights across Europe and stands as a global standard in this regard. Its influence transcends the Council of Europe's member states, inspiring other regions to fortify their domestic laws and mechanisms for protecting human rights based on its principles.

The European Convention on Human Rights safeguards a diverse array of rights and freedoms crucial for upholding the dignity and liberty of individuals across different spheres of life (Kopylenko et al., 2007). These fundamental rights encompass:

The Convention ensures the right to life and enforces a ban on the death penalty, except when it aligns with internationally recognised legal standards (Popovych, 2011).

Prohibition against torture, inhuman, or degrading treatment ensures freedom and personal integrity.

Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion is ensured, encompassing the liberty to articulate one's convictions openly and to reject any religious affiliation or belief system, among other freedoms.

The rights and freedoms referenced are universally recognised across all Council of Europe member nations, serving as the foundational principles defining the European standard of human rights.

The OSCE is the largest regional intergovernmental organisation focused on security. It comprises 57 member countries across Europe, Asia, and North America. The OSCE's mission is to promote peace, security, and prosperity by addressing various complexities and risks, including those in the military, political, economic, environmental, and humanitarian spheres (Krestovska & Matveeva, 2008).

OSCE's primary areas of focus encompass:

The OSCE engages in diverse peacekeeping missions aimed at resolving conflicts and reinstating stability across various global regions;

The OSCE addresses a range of global challenges, including terrorism, the spread of weapons of mass destruction, human trafficking, and other threats;

OSCE backs educational and scientific initiatives aimed at fostering the advancement of knowledge and research in security and defence;

OSCEO can offer humanitarian aid to nations impacted by natural disasters and technological catastrophes;

The organisation advocates for the advancement of democratic institutions across different nations, showing its support for democracy;

The OSCE acknowledges the safeguarding of human rights as a significant aspect of its endeavours;

The organisation is dedicated to fostering integrity and openness within governmental institutions through its anti-corruption initiatives;

OSCE is devising strategies to enhance governance effectiveness by developing mechanisms for streamlined management and decision-making processes.

The OSCE's centre is the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR). It oversees legal reforms within member states and evaluates requests for specific legislative changes and existing laws, ensuring alignment with OSCE commitments, international human rights norms, and established methodologies. The OSCE consistently broadens its scope, integrating fresh elements to bolster stability, security, and progress among its member states. Matters concerning the digital economy, e-governance, and openness are gaining greater importance in today's global landscape.

The Declaration concerning the Digital Economy underscores the OSCE's acknowledgement of the present-day challenges and opportunities linked to digital transformation. It emphasises the digital economy's pivotal role in fostering development and stresses the imperative of advancing digital technologies to enhance governance, transparency, and citizen engagement in decision-making processes (ITAPA Spring Conference, 2019). Ukraine joined the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on January 30, 1992.

Established in 1949, NATO is a prominent international military and political alliance. It plays a pivotal role in global security by ensuring the freedom and security of its member nations through political and military strategies aligned with the principles articulated in the United Nations Charter.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) currently comprises 31 member states. As per the North Atlantic Treaty established in 1949, the Alliance welcomes other European nations interested in embracing its principles and actively enhancing the security in the North Atlantic region (North Atlantic Treaty, 1949).

The treaty established the foundation for forming the Alliance and is a crucial legal instrument governing NATO's operations and collaboration among member states. Each member state voluntarily enters this treaty following internal public deliberations and approval within its jurisdiction according to its laws and protocols.

The fundamental aim of this treaty is to secure and provide mutual aid among its member states in response to aggression or the imminent threat of aggression. It implies that each member state pledges to support other Alliance members in case of aggression or the potential for aggression.

The treaty also includes clauses forbidding member states from engaging in international commitments that contradict it. It guarantees the cohesion and synchronisation of efforts among member states regarding security and defence. The treaty's national discussion and approval enhance support within the Alliance. Each member state can autonomously decide its involvement in NATO and contribute to the collective security endeavour. NATO's governing bodies include the North Atlantic Council, the Defense Planning Committee, the Nuclear Planning Group, and the Secretary-General. It is essential to highlight that Ukraine's foremost national priority

is joining NATO. It is a critical move towards safeguarding democratic principles, upholding the rule of law, and securing the nation's territorial integrity, sovereignty, and overall security.

Today, global trade is a highly dynamic facet of international economic interactions. Each day showcases an increasing integration of goods and services into the global market, with nations competing for advantageous positions within value chains (Huzhva, 2015). The notion of creating an effective global organisation to supervise international trade emerged in the mid-1940s. The World Trade Organization (WTO) functions as the primary global trade regulator. Over 160 nations, including Ukraine, are members of the WTO.

The primary objectives of the WTO can be summarised as follows:

Encouraging equitable and transparent competition, the WTO fosters the holistic growth of global trade by setting regulations and standards that oversee inter-country trade, ensuring fairness for all parties involved and preventing discriminatory and harmful practices in the arena of international trade;

A primary objective is to promote heightened production and facilitate the global exchange of goods and services. The WTO plays a pivotal role in enabling the seamless trade of goods and services, thus fueling economic growth, bolstering production levels, and expanding market opportunities. Expanding international trade and fostering economic growth are instrumental in generating additional employment opportunities and enhancing socio-economic well-being across numerous nations.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) promotes worldwide economic integration by facilitating cooperation and trade among nations.

Its goals determine the functions of the WTO:

Assessing the condition of global trade and offering guidance on managing international trade is a vital function of the WTO. The organisation provides consultations and recommendations to its member countries regarding the management of global trade;

The WTO offers mechanisms for addressing trade disputes between its member nations, aiding in the prevention and resolution of conflicts related to international trade;

The WTO plays a crucial role in fostering global trade standards and regulations, aiming to establish a harmonised framework for international trade;

Overseeing the trade policies of nations, the WTO monitors its members' trade policies to ensure adherence to global trade regulations. It also tackles immediate international trade concerns and collaborates with countries to solve pressing issues.

Ensuring Ukraine's adherence to the norms and principles of the WTO trade regime necessitates a concerted series of efforts. These endeavours are vital for Ukraine to fully benefit from its WTO membership and actively participate in global trade. Key measures involve:

The Ukrainian government ought to engage proactively with WTO institutions and foster productive communication between the nation and WTO entities to ensure adherence to the organisation's standards;

Ukraine must actively participate in bilateral and multilateral negotiations under the WTO's umbrella, as these negotiations can shape the country's trading terms and conditions;

Ukraine needs to actively honour the commitments it made upon becoming a member of the WTO and implement legislative changes that adhere to the organisation's standards;

Monitoring and reporting are essential. Ukraine should create a monitoring system to ensure adherence to WTO trade regulations and proactively address any potential trade disagreements;

Raising public awareness and garnering business support are crucial aspects of promoting the advantages and prospects associated with membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO);

The Ukrainian government can help Ukrainian exporters by providing guidance and assistance in accessing the markets of member countries within the World Trade Organization (WTO).

These measures ensure adherence to WTO regulations and foster and sustain Ukraine's trade partnerships with other nations, enhancing its participation in the global trade network (Karvatska, 2018).

CONCLUSIONS

Given the array of scientific perspectives, the international legal system remains primarily conceptualised within the "international legal order framework". The presence and operations of international organisations validate this international legal order's authentic character.

The idea of "global security" surpasses "international security" and encompasses the overall functioning and progress of the global community. It establishes the essential prerequisites for humanity's survival, advancement, and well-being. Global security encompasses international security and various aspects of global significance, such as politics, economics, environment, military, space, and food security (Angela & Rivera, 2010).

The journey of international organisations' development has been intricate, leading to ambiguity in defining and assessing what qualifies as an "international organisation" and its fundamental significance. International organisations represent a distinct form of collaboration and structure for cooperation among various nations across the globe.

Many countries are grappling with several common security and defence policy challenges, including the looming threat of global aggression. Facts have proved that maintaining the international legal framework and ensuring global security are core issues in modern international relations, requiring new strategies and strengthening cooperation among countries.

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