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The influence of international organizations on the formation of social policy in the state

This report analyzes the role of international organizations in shaping national social policy. The factors of influence, mechanisms of cooperation, and practical examples of social programs are considered. Particular attention is paid to the role of the UN, IMF and EU in the development of social standards and reforms at the national level.

Influence of international organizations

Social policy is an important part of public administration and determines the level of development of social protection, welfare and social institutions. In a globalized world, more and more countries are influenced by international organizations that set social policy standards and promote social reforms. Exchanges between states and international organizations have become the main mechanism for introducing new approaches to social protection, in particular through financial, technical and professional support. Therefore, it is important to understand how international organizations influence the development of social policy.

Today, the UN is a key player in international cooperation. The influence of this organization is due to its size. The UN system is unique and includes more than 30 related organizations, as well as specialized agencies that are independent international organizations. The main goal of the UN is enshrined in Article 1 of the UN Charter, which states that the UN is a center for coordinating the actions of states to achieve common goals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as to promote economic, social, cultural and other cooperation among states and to encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms [1].

These organizations develop global standards for social protection and monitor compliance with them. For example, the ILO has developed international labor conventions that guarantee workers' rights and oblige states to provide safe working conditions and fair wages. Countries that ratify these conventions are obliged to integrate them into their national legislation and increase the level of social protection for their citizens.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is another powerful institution that plays an important role in shaping the social policies of many countries, especially those facing economic difficulties. The IMF provides financial assistance to countries in exchange for economic reforms, which often involves cuts in public spending, including on social programs. This policy has a double effect. On the one hand, it helps to stabilize the economy, but on the other hand, it reduces the scope of social services and can have a negative impact on vulnerable groups.

Unlike the IMF, the World Bank takes a more targeted approach to social reforms. It finances programs aimed at overcoming poverty and improving access to

education and healthcare. The World Bank actively cooperates with developing countries to help them reform their social systems. For example, many countries in Africa and Asia have implemented World Bank-funded social insurance programs that provide a minimum social safety net for even the poorest segments of the population.

The European Union (EU) is a private international organization that positively influences the social policies of its member states through directives and regulations. These standards include ensuring access to quality healthcare, education, and social security, as well as protecting labor rights. In addition, through the European Social Fund (ESF), the EU finances a number of programs aimed at developing the labor market and social integration of vulnerable groups.

Non-EU countries that cooperate with the EU also experience the EU's influence in their social policies. For example, after signing the Association Agreement with the EU, Ukraine committed itself to a number of social reforms in line with European standards. These include reforms of the pension system, labor market, and healthcare system. The implementation of these reforms will bring Ukraine closer to European social standards and increase the level of social protection of its citizens.

Social policy and its component, social protection, are designed to minimize social problems and prevent social crises. Current trends in the development of national social policies are largely determined by the general patterns and features of the globalization process [2].

In addition to global organizations, regional organizations also have a significant impact on social policy. For example, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) have developed their own social policy standards aimed at improving social insurance and integrating labor markets. The member states of these organizations cooperate in the areas of labor migration protection, regulation of pension systems and social security.

International conventions also have an important impact on social policy decisions. By signing and ratifying international conventions, states commit themselves to the standards set forth in these documents. For example, children's rights, gender equality, and protection of the rights of people with disabilities. By incorporating these international norms into national legislation, states can improve their social policies and provide better protection for their citizens.

An important aspect of the influence of international organizations on social policy is the provision of financial assistance for the implementation of social programs. This is especially important for developing countries, which often do not have sufficient resources to carry out the necessary reforms. International organizations such as the UN, the World Bank, and the EU allocate significant financial resources to implement programs such as healthcare, education, social protection, and poverty reduction.

Despite the positive impact of international organizations, their activities are sometimes criticized. Some experts point out that conditions imposed by organizations such as the IMF can lead to social tensions. For example, austerity requirements can force governments to cut spending on social programs, which can negatively affect vulnerable groups. This can lead to protests and social instability, as in Latin America and Africa.

However, there are also examples of successful cooperation with international organizations. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, for example, the World Bank and the UN have contributed to significant improvements in access to education and healthcare. In Georgia, for example, the country's standard of living has improved significantly due to the reform of the health care system and the expansion of access to medical care.

International organizations also play an important role in protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, such as children, women, people with disabilities and migrants. Programs developed by UNICEF and other organizations are aimed at providing social protection for these groups. For example, programs to provide education to children in conflict-affected countries have significantly improved access to education for millions of children around the world.

Expert support is an important factor in the influence of international organizations on social policy. International organizations provide not only financial assistance but also advisory and technical support for reforms. This allows countries to adopt and adapt the best international practices to their own conditions and thus increase the effectiveness of their social programs.

International organizations have become a global, all-encompassing phenomenon that can have a significant impact on the world economy and politics. Assessment of the impact and prospects of such international organizations is of considerable scientific interest [3, p. 261].

International organizations also encourage states to reform social policy through monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. They monitor the implementation of international treaties and conventions and evaluate the effectiveness of social programs. In this way, problems can be quickly identified and policies can be adjusted to achieve better results.

Finally, the influence of international organizations on the development of social policy in Ukraine is complex and multifaceted. These organizations actively support social reforms not only by providing funding and setting standards, but also by providing technical and professional assistance. However, the state must strike a balance between the requirements of international organizations and its own national interests to ensure that social policy is as effective as possible and to protect the rights of its citizens.

Conclusion.

International organizations play an important role in shaping and developing social policy in many countries. International organizations not only set global standards for social protection, but also provide financial, technical, and professional support for the implementation of social reforms. Organizations such as the UN, IMF, World Bank, and EU have a significant impact on the development of healthcare, education, social insurance, and labor market systems. At the same time, the influence of international organizations has both positive and negative aspects, ranging from improving social standards to possible negative consequences of social spending cuts. For effective cooperation, it is important to strike a balance between the requirements of international organizations and the interests of your own country, so that each country can develop social policy in the interests of its own citizens.

References

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