

Analysis of the Influence of International Organizations on the System of Financial and Control Relations in the Context of Ensuring National Security

Roksolana Ivanova [†], Olena Moshenets ^{††}, Maksym Samchyk ^{†††}, Iryna Hrabchuk ^{††††}, Oleg Dziubenko ^{†††††}

[†] Leonid Yuzkov Khmelnytskyi University of Management and Law, Khmelnytskyi, Ukraine

^{††} People's Deputy of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine

^{†††} Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, Zhytomyr, Ukraine

^{††††} Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, Zhytomyr, Ukraine

^{†††††} Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University, Zhytomyr, Ukraine

Abstract

The main purpose of the study is to analyze the influence of international organizations on the system of financial and control relations in the context of ensuring national security. The instability of the development of national economic systems is largely associated with the low adaptability of national institutions to the challenges of globalization. The growth of interstate, corporate financial flows provokes significant fluctuations and instability of the country's financial security and threatens national security. Under such conditions, the activities and influence of international organizations on the system of financial and control relations become relevant. According to the results of the study, we have identified key aspects of the peculiarities of the influence of international organizations on the system of financial and control relations in the context of ensuring national security.

Keywords:

International Organizations, National Security, Security, Financial and Control Relations.

1. Introduction

The development and implementation of an effective economic policy of the state provides countries, especially developing ones, with the opportunity to improve the general standard of living of the population and ensure a high level of national security. Strategic planning of the economic measures to be implemented creates the conditions for a more effective integration of the state into the world economy. On the one hand, globalization is a platform for the development of the country's economy, and on the other hand, it puts states before the need to reform and restructure national economies. There are many aspects of globalization that have a significant impact on the inviolability of

the sovereignty of the participating states. At the same time, such measures deepen the effectiveness of international economic cooperation. For example, actions to expand trade or attract foreign investment are necessary for the development of a country and increase its level of competitiveness, while their implementation provokes changes and restrictions on sovereignty.

International organizations are full-fledged subjects of international relations. They have a set of tools and methods of influencing the participating states and the world community to achieve their goals and ensure national security. Despite the fact that each international organization is unique and operates in its own field, which is not always directly related to the economy, each of them affects the economic policy of states directly or indirectly. This effect is exacerbated by the inevitable consequences of deepening globalization trends. Today, every country in the world is a party to international agreements, memorandums, conventions, the main purpose of which is the creation and regulation of certain branches of international cooperation and, in turn, acting as coordinators of international cooperation.

International organizations act as full-fledged subjects of international cooperation. Their activities are aimed not only at the creation, but also at the development of unified measures for the implementation of international economic policy. But these institutions, although they perform some functions that resemble state ones, for example, the European Union, still remain international organizations, although they are supranational in

nature. The question of the influence of international institutions on the economic policy of the states of the world is relevant and requires additional attention. This is due to the fact that in the modern world the activity of even purely economic international organizations has its own specific political aspect. In the context of the openness of the information space and the availability of information, the communication process of an international organization is no longer directed only to the governments of countries, but goes directly to the population, which affects the country's perception of its politicians and their decisions. This situation complicates the activities of political leaders, since when developing a strategy for foreign and domestic policy, one cannot ignore the possibility of errors in the recommendations of international organizations for a particular country.

The main purpose of the study is to analyze the influence of international organizations on the system of financial and control relations in the context of ensuring national security.

2. Methodology

The research methodology includes a set of methods, the use of which made it possible to achieve the set goals. Research methods are chosen on the basis of the goals and objectives of the study, its object and subject. The study used general scientific and special methods of economic science. These methods in combination were used to solve the tasks and ensure the reliability of the results, conclusions and recommendations. The study is based on a set of general scientific and special methodological principles for understanding financial phenomena related to the analysis of the influence of international organizations on the system of financial and control relations in the context of ensuring national security.

3. Research Results and Discussions

International financial relations are realized through their subjects. The subjects include enterprises, firms, the state, individuals, transnational corporations and transnational banks, as well as international organizations. A feature of international organizations as subjects of the system of international financial relations is that they, along

with state bodies, are the regulators of these relations. In addition, unlike state bodies, international organizations perform regulatory functions at the supranational level. As regulators, international organizations have a great influence on the development and direction of international relations, since they involve many states in an orderly process. In fact, today there is almost no state in the world that will not be a member of some organization; most countries are involved in several organizations at once. An international organization is an association of states, institutions, individuals that jointly implement a program or goal based on certain rules and procedures and whose activities go beyond national borders. The creation of international organizations is an objective consequence of the process of development of world society. Among the factors leading to their emergence, the international division of labor, international economic integration, political relations between countries, the globalization of international financial relations preside [1-4].

In the context of the growing interdependence of economies, the deployment of globalization processes and the aggravation of interstate problems, which becomes a threat to security, there is a need to develop new mechanisms for world economic regulation, implemented through the strengthening of the importance of international economic organizations, including the World Bank and the IMF. The solution of modern economic problems, caused primarily by the lack of structural reforms, provides for the integration of countries into the world economic space, which should be seen as a tool for further transformation of the state and building a market economy based on private property and the rule of law. International financial organizations are one of the most important links in the world economy and a significant source of financial resources needed by countries for further development. Ensuring the maximum effectiveness of the country's relations with the World Bank for targeted socio-economic development requires a thorough analysis of interaction with this structure and a review of the principles, forms and methods of cooperation for the future, taking into account the advantages and disadvantages, a balanced assessment of which will become the basis for developing a new cooperation strategy based on a systematic approach. International monetary and financial and credit

intergovernmental organizations occupy a special place in the system of structures influencing the world economy and international economic relations. Currently, there are more than 240 countries on the globe, which differ quite noticeably from each other both in terms of the size of the territory and population, and in economic power, and, consequently, their place in the world economy. However, the national economy of each country is an integral element of the global economic system. Even the least developed countries contribute to the world economic development process with their natural or human resources, production, albeit insignificant on a global scale, consumption of imported products. The functioning of national economies and the entire world economy is based on economic resources (factors of production) natural, labor, capital (in the form of real capital, i.e. in the form of means of production, and financial, i.e. in monetary form), entrepreneurial, and also scientific (scientific and technical, informational knowledge). Together, economic resources form the potential of the national economy or a region of the world, or the entire world economy [5-7].

International financial relations are one of the most important and complex elements of the functioning of the world market mechanism. With the development of the internationalization process, the volume of international flows of goods and services increases in most financial and economic relations, in which the movement of credit capital occupies a special place. That is why international financial relations have a rather specific influence on the development of the laws of monetary circulation within the national economy of an individual state. Given the processes of internationalization and globalization, more and more countries are gradually merging into one financial community. However, the significant dependence of underdeveloped countries and developing countries on foreign capital causes problems of violation of the financial stability of national banking systems due to fluctuations in the world economic space, that is, from factors that may not directly affect these countries.

The main positive characteristics of the influence of international organizations on financial control relations are presented in Fig. 1.

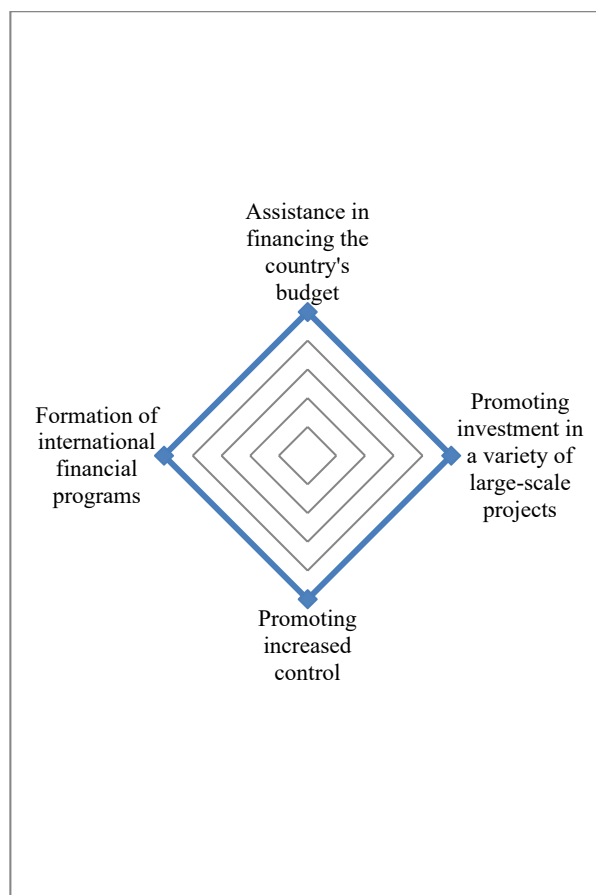


Fig. 1 The main positive characteristics of the influence of international organizations on financial control relations.

The influence of international financial relations on the financial stability of banking systems occurs in several areas: the functioning of the global financial architecture; international movement of capital; globalization processes; impact of international credit ratings.

The global financial architecture is a set of economic relations associated with the functioning and circulation of world money, as well as servicing all types of financial and economic relations between countries (foreign trade, investment of profits, export of capital, provision of international loans and subsidies, tourism development, scientific and technical activity and exchange, international private and public money transfers, etc.).

The main aspect of the influence of the global financial architecture on the financial stability of national banking systems is that, integrating into the global financial space, banking systems lose their

autonomy and become increasingly dependent on global economic processes. Important for understanding the directions of influence on the financial stability of banking systems from the side of the global financial architecture is the study of its main structural elements, such as reserve currencies; world money commodity; international currency liquidity; exchange rate regime, currency restrictions, parity and convertibility; international currency market; international monetary and financial organizations; interstate agreements. Let us consider the influence of the elements of the global financial architecture listed above on the financial stability of the banking system in more detail [8-11].

The financial stability of the banking system largely depends on the reliability of those reserve currencies that form the basis of its foreign exchange reserves. This means that an economic paradox actually arises - the country's foreign exchange reserves, which it accumulates to maintain its own solvency and to hedge against possible consequences of financial crises, can simultaneously become a source of political and economic instability, which is a consequence not only of the domestic economic situation, but also, most most importantly, the impact of adverse economic fluctuations in the international monetary system.

The main tasks of the influence of international organizations in the context of financial and control relations are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: The main tasks of the influence of international organizations in the context of financial and control relations

<i>№</i>	<i>The main tasks of the influence of international organizations in the context of financial and control relations</i>
1	Promote international development in the financial sector

2	Promote international trade and financial balance in the world
3	Provide financial assistance to states
4	Help maintain control over financial liabilities

Significant changes took place in the system of international security during the 20th and early 21st centuries associated with the establishment of a monopolar world order, organized crime, international terrorism, and cyber attacks. Therefore, the issue of developing effective mechanisms for ensuring international information security through the activities of international organizations is urgent [12-15].

The study of the influence of international organizations as a regulator of actions in the geopolitical space in financial and control relations is moving into the sphere of topical international problems, the solution of which requires successful activity and interaction of all international relations. Cooperation of international organizations in the field of national security occupies an important place in the structure of international relations. In the global world, there is a modernization of the policy of international organizations that play a priority role in solving urgent security problems. This concerns, first of all, the problems of maintaining peace and stability in the world; application of collective measures to stop acts of aggression; ensuring international security. Thanks to an effective management mechanism, international organizations demonstrate their desire for large-scale cooperation in solving the common problem of creating a secure world. Important in this sense should be relations between states that are members of international

organizations, their fulfillment of international obligations, primarily the UN Charter and other international documents aimed at eliminating aggression and supporting international security. Thus, all international and regional organizations are called upon to implement an action plan aimed at overcoming the threats of the information war and choosing a development vector in the direction of enhancing and preserving human potential in the era of globalization and regionalization.

International financial institutions are not perfect mechanisms and cannot always effectively influence the negative consequences of globalization, but their role in the regulation of international financial relations remains quite significant, and if the principles and mechanisms of their activities are improved, it can become decisive in the adequate and effective regulation of globalization processes. Today, the most important tasks of IFIs are to prevent crises in the global financial system by monitoring international capital flows and making recommendations, as well as providing financial resources to countries trying to overcome the crisis or restore confidence in themselves in the global financial market. At the same time, the functioning of IFIs should become more open and transparent, requiring reform of their management methods and decision-making mechanisms with greater involvement of countries, including developing ones, in the development and implementation of the policies of these institutions.

4. Conclusions

The influence of international organizations on the system of financial control relations is significant and plays a decisive role in the implementation of economic reforms in the recipient countries, making it possible to attract concessional financial resources and direct investment in the economy and ensure national security. Cooperation with international financial organizations is more efficient and effective in those countries where domestic and foreign policy is aimed at achieving the goals of improving the welfare of the people, primarily the economic development of the country as a whole.

The resources of international organizations contribute to the achievement of a high level of the economies of the recipient countries and their participation in the international financial and capital

markets, however, it is necessary to follow a balanced approach to assessing cooperation with international financial organizations and determining the advantages and disadvantages of attracting the resources of these institutions to the national economies.

A necessary condition for the effective development and modernization of the global economic space is the constant cooperation of countries with international financial organizations in the context of the development of a system of financial control relations that affect the solution of many tasks of the national economy and contribute to the implementation of programs for restructuring troubled governments. The functions of international financial organizations are constantly expanding, the condition for which was to overcome the negative consequences of the global financial crisis, and in general they form quite effective mechanisms for international financial relations. Their resources are an important component of the restoration of problem areas of the world economy only on the condition that their use is reasonable and efficient. However, many unresolved issues of the influence of international organizations on the economic development of the country remain, in particular, there is no holistic analysis of the significance of the impact of the financial resources of international organizations on recipients of assistance, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of this assistance.

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