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## **SOME ASPECTS OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION'S REFORMING**

In the current era of the world's development due to the constant increase of trading, the investigation of predictable direction to reform the World Trade Organisation seems to be quite important and scientifically significant.

The main organization that regulates trade relations between member countries is the World Trade Organisation. The WTO is one of the youngest international organizations, founded on 1 January 1995 due to the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations (1986-1994), signed in Marrakesh, Morocco [1].

It is really interesting to investigate the position of Xin Zhang concerning the implementation of the WTO Agreements. He insists that the WTO Agreements establish a coherent and articulated approach to the implementation. The four mechanisms-capacity building, monitoring, supervision, and enforcement-consist of the key parts of the implementation framework, and serve the functions to ensure compliance and prevent non-compliance under four distinct but interactive modalities. Apart from the TPRM and the dispute settlement procedures that are traditionally categorized as the implementing measures, other instruments including technical assistance, notification, reporting, reviews and consultations are also employed to achieve the objective of compliance by Members. The political nature of the multilateral trading system illustrates the reluctance of the system to adopt radical reforms for strengthening the implementation powers, due to the difficulty of coordination and compromise among Members [2].

The EU has identified the following three areas as key for WTO deliberative engagement: 1. Trade policy and state intervention in support of industrial sectors. State interventions, such as subsidies, can be an important part of addressing policy challenges like the climate transition, but can also have impacts on trade and investment. 2. Trade and global environmental challenges. As WTO Members step up their efforts on the climate transition, there is a need to look at how measures are designed and their impact on trade. 3. Trade and inclusiveness. How to share the benefits of trade more widely, how to better link poorer developing countries into global supply chains, and how to better integrate stakeholders in the trade policymaking process are all issues which need discussion [3].

Analysing the WTO'S Contribution to the Challenges of Global Commons, Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala admits that the strong MC12 outcomes will, without doubt, become a foundation – a platform – for Members to build on to reinvent the WTO: a. One, to make the multilateral instrument for negotiations more effective, so that talks do not drag on for years without end. b. Two, to complement the multilateral track with plurilateral agreements and other important negotiating instruments among like-minded Members, who are working on new rules to underpin the digital economy as well as to facilitate foreign direct investment. c. Three, to improve special and differential treatment, with more successful developing countries opting out so that flexibilities can be concentrated on those that need them most. d. Four, to use the WTO as a forum to accelerate a just, rapid, and cost-effective low-carbon transition. e. Five, to forge rules and new agreements that make it easier for women and micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises to be included in regional and global value chains. f. And six, to meet WTO Members' target of restoring dispute settlement to full functionality by 2024 [4].

Therefore, the direction of reform in a feasible and practical sense should be the transfer to a combination of the incentive-based and the obligation-based compliance models. The WTO should play a more active role in reforming the implementation framework in technical aspects. The Members, who are both the makers and the observers of the rule-oriented multilateral trading system, will have an ultimate decision on how to improve the degree of implementation of the WTO Agreements [2].

These changes, among others, are about making the WTO fit for the twenty-first century. The continuing reinvention of the WTO will not be easy. It will demand open-mindedness, compromise, and the political will to focus on long-term interests. WTO Members have already resumed their work to implement the outcomes of MC12 and will keep on working until the organization is reinvented-and more importantly, until it is put into a continuous change mindset that keeps pace with the rapid changes of the twenty-first century and beyond [4].

In conclusion, we have to underline that according to the Marrakesh Declaration of 15 April 1994, ministers affirm that the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) ushers in a new era of global economic cooperation, reflecting the widespread desire to operate in a fairer and more open multilateral trading system for the benefit and welfare of their peoples [5]. Thus, the new world's challenges must be accepted by the organization to produce the most effective and legally supported mechanism for performing the organization's tasks in the continuous playing of its tremendously significant role in its sphere.

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## **ПРОЦЕДУРА ВСТУПУ ДО ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКОГО СОЮЗУ: ПРАВОВІ ТА ПОЛІТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ**

Протягом останніх десятиліть політика глобалізації спричинила значний вплив на міжнародну арену та її інтеграційні процеси, що призвело до створення великої кількості світових та регіональних організацій, включаючи Європейський Союз (далі – ЄС). Цей союз є унікальним суб'єктом міжнародного права, який відрізняється високим рівнем розвитку та стабільності. Проте, для того, щоб стати його членом, потрібно успішно пройти складний шлях, який включає в себе численні правові та політичні аспекти.

Для дослідження правових та політичних аспектів процедури вступу, слід звернутися до Договорів про Європейський Союз та їх протоколів, актів європейського законодавства та судової практики Суду ЄС. Зокрема, у статті 49 Договору про ЄС передбачено механізм вступу, а саме положення про те, що: «Будь-яка європейська держава, яка поважає цінності, зазначені в ст. 2, та віддана їх поширенню, може подати заявку на набуття членства у Союзі. Європейському Парламенту та національним