

SUMMARY

Subject of the thesis: International Monetary Fund in the System of International Economic Relations

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Relevance of the research issue: A significant number of international economic and financial organizations, including the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and several others, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), form the modern institutional basis for international monetary and credit relations. At the same time, the main objectives of the activities of these organizations, predetermining their functioning, are numerous areas: strengthening international economic ties, searching for and collecting statistics and information on world economic processes, cooperation with other economic actors, identifying challenges and problems of the world economy, providing recommendations for their overcoming, each of which is represented by the actual direction of scientific research.

As a rule, an international economic organization specializes in one or several spheres of monetary and financial relations, for which it has the appropriate competencies and volumes of resources, is endowed with its own management structure.

At present, as a result of a number of world economic crises, the world financial institutions are forced to adapt their activities to the changing conditions of the world economy. However, as practice shows, not all international economic organizations respond to events with adequate actions. At the same time, the lack of tools to minimize and prevent crisis phenomena leads to an increase in economic and social instability. In connection with the above, today there is a need to revise their role in solving global problems, which will in the future ensure sustainable development of the world economy.

The purpose of the work is in identification of the main characteristics and peculiarities of the functioning of the International Monetary Fund as an international financial and economic organization, as well as the search for prospects for improving its activities, taking into account the ongoing economic crisis in the world.

Research objectives:

- to explore conceptual approaches to the definition of the concept of an international financial organization as an economic structure;
- identify the financial component in the activities of international organizations;
- consider the main directions and mechanisms of the International Monetary Fund;

- analyze the problems, prospects for the future activities of the IMF and identify possible directions for improving its work.

Scientific novelty: is to define the subject composition of the modern world economy, to conceptualize approaches to understanding the international financial organization, to systematize its main types and functions, and to analyze the status and activities of the International Monetary Fund and its mechanisms for regulating the world economy in the context of globalization, considering its role in overcoming crisis.

Structure: the two chapters, containing four paragraphs, the conclusion and a 60-reference bibliography (tan of which are in foreign languages) and the five Appendixes. The total volume is 92 pages.

Summary: In today's world, an important place belongs to international economic organizations, which are a set of entities of various types created to regulate, manage and coordinate economic activities and decisions in specific sectors of the economy and the economy, as well as science and technology.

The main objective of the activities of international economic organizations is to promote the development of the economies of their members, as well as unification of the general norms of regulation of relations.

International economic organizations actually act as transnational coordinators and "system operators", implementing a policy of a unified approach to individual countries. They occupy a significant, but at the same time contradictory place in the system of the world economy.

The purpose of creating international monetary and credit organizations or international financial institutions is to develop cooperation and ensure the integrity and stabilization of the world economy on the basis of interstate agreements to regulate monetary and financial relations to ensure the stabilization of the world economy.

The current trend of the functioning of international financial organizations is manifested in the mobilization of resources for projects in the field of infrastructure and sustainable development, including in developing countries. In this regard, the role of the International Monetary Fund has increased, which has become an important structure of the institutional plan in the modern international financial system. Thus, at present the IMF is the main supranational body for regulating international financial and currency relations, which is aimed at strengthening the global financial system, and has also become a guarantor of the solvency of borrowing states.

The Fund actively promotes the process of globalization by liberalizing international trade and eliminating currency restrictions. The IMF supervises changes in the financial and economic policies of states and, on the basis of analysis, provides recommendations on economic policy issues. The Fund also provides loans to stabilize the problems of the economic plan.

The International Monetary Fund and its associated monetary and financial system occupy a rather strong place in the world economy, but their activities are related to a number of problems that we established during the research. To address the identified problems, we proposed a number of measures aimed, in general, to

improve the status and powers of the IMF as a regulator of the world monetary and credit system.