

The Role of International Organizations in Sustainable Economic Development

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Abstract. The paper focuses on the role of international organizations in the development of the green economy, as well as in the elaboration and implementation of the relevant strategy. It discusses international organizations that make a significant contribution to the sustainable development of regions. It is noted that the contribution of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) is of paramount importance in the development of an innovative “green” economy, the main activity of which is to assist countries in combating the unprecedented threats posed by the illegal trade in wildlife. This program strengthens the work of the International Labour Organization in four main areas: the global level, the national level, sectors and enterprises, and ILO policy and practice. The positive results of the program implementation are given: the ecologisation of industrial enterprises and production technologies, “Greening” of the labour market, which will lead to the creation of additional vacancies, an increased efficient use of natural resources, and will contribute to shifting toward sustainable societal behavior. Ecological problems are also discussed within the framework of regional organizations with various competencies. Regional cooperation is expressed in holding various types of meetings, creating mutual learning methods, which involve using the experience of fellow states in the field of ecologisation of the economy. © 2026 Bull. Georg. Natl. Acad. Sci.

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Introduction

The problem of environmental protection is one of the most urgent issues. Around the world, there is close cooperation between both states and various organizations. Within the framework of this cooperation, attention is focused on global problems of environmental protection and the greening or the ecologisation of the economy.

It is essential to highlight the role of international organizations in developing and implementing measures and strategies for greening countries’

economies. Below, the international Organizations that make a significant contribution to the sustainable development of regions will be discussed.

The United Nations (UN) and its agencies are the leading organizations in the field of environmental protection and the advancement of the green economy model. Since 1992, after the UN Conference on Environment and Development, the document “Agenda 21” has been drawn up, and one of the main tasks of this organization has become the promotion of sustainable development. This conference has become a starting point, calling on

countries to develop national strategies for a “green” economy.

In addition, in 2012, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development was held, during which states adopted the “green” economy model as a guideline for further development and a tool for ensuring sustainable economic growth. This model is designed to contribute to employment growth and poverty eradication, while preserving the natural environment. As a result, the conference created a document based on which countries recognized the importance of sharing experience and information in implementing a sustainable development strategy.

After the Conference, various structures, ranging from international organizations and national governments to large analytical centers, non-governmental organizations and experts, began publishing papers on the green economy, preventing ecological disasters and ensuring universal well-being.

The initiatives of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) are making a significant impact on the shift toward an innovative “green” economy. At its core, UNEP's work involves assisting countries across the globe in tackling the grave and unprecedented threats caused by the illegal wildlife trade.

In addition, UNEP promotes the implementation of the environmental component of sustainable development, finances and supports the implementation of various environmental projects. It promotes the development of international environmental law, and the development of national and international documents on environmental protection issues.

Also, at the current stage, UNEP's activities are focused on creating a global financial system that will allow for the attraction of investments for the implementation of green economy projects, as well as developing relevant recommendations, both for countries in general and for businesses (Green Growth in the Nordic Region, 2014).

The International Labour Organization (ILO) actively supports countries in the transition to a green economy. Since 2008, the International Labour Organization's “Green Jobs” Program has been operating.

According to the assessment of the International Labor Organization (ILO), in the long term, the “green” economy will be the main source of employment growth and new job creation. This shift stems from the reality that, along with the implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement goals, there will be a transformation in energy and other sectors, which will lead to a decrease in jobs. However, in this way, new jobs will be created in “green” sectors. Thus, according to the latest data, in 2030, 6 million jobs will disappear from “non-green” areas, but 24 million new “green” jobs will appear. The latter will be mainly represented in green energy, construction and transport, waste recycling and the use of secondary raw materials, as well as in sustainable development consulting.

The program strengthens the activities of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in four main areas:

- **Global level.** At the global level, the activity of the ILO focuses on strengthening the status of this organization as an international institution, which represents the sharing of advanced experience in analyzing the current and future impacts of climate change and the transition to a green economy on the labor market.
- **National level.** The main activities involve assisting states in the decision-making process and selecting the necessary instruments for implementing measures in the field of employment and social policy, carried out to support countries in fulfilling their commitments to combat climate change and based on the concept of a just transition to a green economy.
- **Sectors and enterprises.** Work is underway in this area to incorporate the practical approaches and core values of the International Labour Organization (ILO) into environmental sustain-

nability concepts, covering not only global and regional, but also sectoral and enterprise levels.

- **ILO policy and practice.** Key activities are being carried out to substantiate the need for components such as employment, social protection and equity in the transition of the Organization's member countries to a "green" economy (The Eco-Innovation Scoreboard and the Eco-Innovation Index).

The positive results of the implementation of this program should be the ecologisation of industrial enterprises and production technologies. This also includes the "greening" of the labor market, which will lead to the creation of additional vacancies, an increase in the efficient use of natural resources, and will contribute to the transformation of sustainable models of social behavior.

The program promotes the introduction of sustainable methods of work both, in the developed and developing countries. For example, in Georgia, in accordance with the program, people are increasingly trying to use environmentally friendly technologies. They have actively begun to use solar energy for heating and lighting homes.

It is essential to mention not only the activities of the International Labor Organization within the framework of the program, but also the fact that the implementation of the program led to the creation of a number of partnerships and associations, such as: "Partnership for Action on Green Economy", the International Institute for Sustainable Development, the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, and the Network of Institutes for the Assessment of "Green" Jobs.

Special mention should be made of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), established in 2013 in response to the Rio+20 call to assist countries seeking to transition to green growth and sustainable development.

PAGE unites five specialised UN agencies:

The United Nations Environment Program, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Program, the United Nations

Industrial Development Organization, and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (The Eco-Innovation Scoreboard and the Eco-Innovation Index).

This partnership calls upon countries to prioritize economic sustainability and the "greening" of their policies, in order to support the implementation of the Agenda for Sustainable Development for the period up to 2030. Furthermore, it supports countries and regions in shifting economic policies towards sustainable development, reducing poverty and inequality, generating income and employment, and strengthening the environmental foundations of their economies.

Another international intergovernmental Organization that emerged following the 2012 Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20) is the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). The institute's primary focus is to assist developing nations and market-economy countries in their pursuit of sustainable economic growth. Currently, GGGI comprises approximately 40 member states and collaborates with partners across both public and private sectors globally to reshape economic planning in favour of green growth. In 2020 alone, the Organization implemented 148 projects dedicated to environmental sustainability, notably, between 2015 and 2020, the green investments mobilized by the GGGI reached a total of roughly 2 billion US dollars.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) represents another international entity, comprising 38 member states, which assists nations in formulating and executing efficient policies aimed at tackling environmental challenges and promoting the sustainable management of natural resources.

More recently, productivity growth, green growth, and inclusive growth have become the main focus of the OECD, providing support to countries on the path to sustainable economic growth and improving the well-being of their populations.

Thus, since the launch of the “Green Growth Strategy” in 2011, the Organization has continued to support countries by issuing its key recommendations that adhere to sustainable development and green growth strategies.

Most countries are already actively taking measures to promote a “green” growth model, such as: taxes on transport, pollution, water tariffs and other regulatory and subsidy measures. This model also helps attract investment and develop innovations, which are the basis for sustainable economic growth.

Among the activities carried out by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in recent years, the review and publication of policy measures for 2019-2020 to ensure green growth can be highlighted. Furthermore, experts gathered to share experiences and explore common issues of green growth during the Global Environment Forum held on 13 September 2021 (Nordic Innovation: Top Nordic Companies and Their Success).

Environmental issues are also considered within the framework of regional Organizations that possess various competencies. Such regional co-operation is demonstrated by holding different types of meetings and creating mutual learning methods, which involve using the experiences of

fellow states to green the economy. Among the influential regional Organizations, the following can also be highlighted: the OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the GEF (Global Environment Facility), the EEA (European Environment Agency), NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), and several others (Nordic Statistics database).

Conclusion

In recent decades, sustainable development has solidified its status as a key goal for many nations, giving environmental issues a truly global weight. This shift has sparked the creation of numerous international organizations and partnerships, alongside the ratification of treaties designed to solve ecological problems worldwide. Among the most important organizations and partnerships are the United Nations and its subdivisions, the Partnership for Action on Green Economy, the Global Green Growth Institute, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, etc. These organizations work on the development and implementation of strategies and measures for strategies for “greening” national economies across virtually every continent.

ეკონომიკა

საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციების როლი ეკონომიკის მდგრად განვითარებაში

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ნაშრომში ყურადღება გამახვილებულია საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციების როლზე მწვანე ეკონომიკის განვითარებაში, შესაბამისი სტრატეგიის შემუშავებასა და განხორციელებაში. განხილულია საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციები, რომელთაც უმნიშვნელოვანესი წვლილი შეაქვთ რეგიონების მდგრად განვითარებაში. აღნიშნულია, რომ ინოვაციური „მწვანე“ ეკონომიკის განვითარებაში უმნიშვნელოვანესია გაეროს გარემოსდაცვითი პროგრამის (UNEP) წვლილი, რომლის მთავარი საქმიანობაა ქვეყნების დახმარება ველური ბუნების ობიექტებით უკანონო ვაჭრობის შედეგად წარმოქმნილი უპრეცედენტო საფრთხეებთან ბრძოლაში. აღნიშნული პროგრამა შრომის საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციის საქმიანობას ოთხ ძირითად სფეროში აძლიერებს: გლობალური დონე, ეროვნული დონე, დარგები და საწარმოები, შრომის საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციის პოლიტიკა და პრაქტიკა. მოცემულია პროგრამის განხორციელების დადებითი შედეგები: სამრეწველო საწარმოებისა და საწარმოო ტექნოლოგიების ეკოლოგიზაცია, შრომის ბაზრის „გამწვანება“, რაც გამოიწვევს დამატებითი ვაკანსიების შექმნასა და ბუნებრივი რესურსების ეფექტიანი გამოყენების ზრდას და ხელს შეუწყობს საზოგადოების ქცევის მდგრადი მოდელების შეცვლას. ეკოლოგიური პრობლემები ასევე განიხილება სხვადასხვა კომპეტენციის მქონე რეგიონული ორგანიზაციების ფარგლებში. რეგიონული თანამშრომლობა გამოიხატება სხვადასხვა სახის შეხვედრების ჩატარებაში, ურთიერთსწავლების ხერხების შექმნაში, რომლებიც გულისხმობს კოლეგა-სახელმწიფოების გამოცდილების გამოყენებას ეკონომიკის ეკოლოგიზაციის სფეროში.

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