

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Українсько-Американська Конкордія Університет
Department of International Economic Relations, Business & Management

Bachelor's Qualification Work
**“Transformation of types and forms of international
financial support”**
(on the basis of “Blagomay” Charitable Foundation)

Bachelor's student of

Field of Study 29 – International
Relations

Specialty 292 – International
Economic Relations

Educ. program – International
Economic Relations

Anastasiia Tyshchenko

(signature)

Research supervisor

Lesya Leshchiiy
Doctor of Philosophy

(signature)

Kyiv – 2022

CONTENT

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1. OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT STATE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT	6
1.1 TYPES AND FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT	6
1.2 TRANSFORMATION OF TYPES AND FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT	11
1.3 THE MODERN SYSTEM OF FINANCING CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS AND ITS IMPACT ON THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT	15
<i>1.3.1 KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR CHARITY.</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>1.3.2. KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>1.3.3 INTERNATIONAL FINANCING OF UKRAINE AS AN EXAMPLE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT</i>	<i>23</i>
CHAPTER 2. ANALYSIS OF BLAGOMAY CHARITY FOUNDATION ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION OF ITS COMPETITIVENESS STRATEGY	26
2.1 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF CF BLAGOMAY	26
2.2 ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BLAGOMAY CHARITABLE FOUNDATION	30
2.3 RESEARCH OF THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE BLAGOMAY CHARITY FOUNDATION IN THE CONTEXT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT	35
2.4 COMPETITIVENESS ANALYSIS OF BF BLAGOMAY	39
CHAPTER 3. WAYS TO INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE BLAGOMAY CHARITABLE FOUNDATION THROUGHOUT TRANSFORMING INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT	44
3.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF MODERN APPROACHES TO INCREASE INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS OF CF BLAGOMAY	44
3.2 USING MODERN FORMS TO OPTIMIZE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY	49
3.3 ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS	52
CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS	
REFERENCES	

INTRODUCTION

The system of interbudgetary relations that has developed in Ukraine, despite the reforms carried out in the 1990s, does not fully meet the principles of budgetary democracy and the country's long-term development strategy and, undoubtedly, needs to be further reformed and developed.

In recent years, certain measures have been taken to solve this problem, mainly through the abolition of a number of regulatory legal acts. However, this is not enough, it is necessary to amend the current tax and budget legislation, delineate powers and responsibilities between authorities at different levels.

This paper provides an overview of trends in official development assistance to States and blended finance. It concludes that, both quantitatively and substantively, these instruments alone are insufficient to provide the funding needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Inconsistencies in definitions and measurements are all make it more difficult to understand whether the state system, combined with a mixed funding to make a sufficiently significant contribution to the achievement of development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

The object of the study is international investment and funding that contribute to the development of charitable projects of the state and the improvement of the life of the socially unprotected population.

The subject of the study is the types and forms of international investment of philanthropic organizations that have acquired new possible transformational types that have a different impact on the development of states.

The purpose of the thesis is to consider the public and private components in the forms of international financing, to identify current problems that arise in the course of financing charitable projects in the system of state systems, as well as to find ways to improve the mechanism for conducting international financing of charitable foundations.

The objectives of the thesis in connection with this goal are:

1. consider the types and forms of international financial support;
2. explore the current state of international financial support;
3. reveal the features of the economic and organizational component of the work of a charitable organization;
4. consider organizational benefits;
5. identify ways to increase the competitive advantage of a charitable organization on the way to international funding.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was the scientific work of economists devoted to the problems of maintaining and analyzing financial results, such scientists as Walter Adams, Jacob Weiner, Stephen Titus Berry, Ronald Harry Coase and work of foreign and domestic scientists devoted to the study of various aspects of charitable activities, the economics of charity, as well as social policy issues in this area.

The work used concrete-historical, concrete-sociological, comparative-legal, economic-statistical research methods.

The practical significance of the study lies in the development of recommendations for improving the accounting procedure for increasing the efficiency of the financial results of a charitable organization. The creation will provide a qualitative analysis of the economic process of charitable organizations with a budget received subsequently from international funding and the impact of international funding on the development of states, and identify the most important factors in the implementation of a worthy competitive organization to receive international funding.

The regulatory framework for the study is the Law of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine On Charity and Charitable Organizations, the Economic and Social Council at the United Nations.

The final qualifying work consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of sources used, applications.

The first chapter reveals the theoretical foundations of international financial support and analysis of the financial results of an enterprise, defines the concept and main aspects of modern financial support, accounting for the financial results of charitable organizations. The goals and methods of analysis of the financial results of the activities of charitable foundations are consecrated.

The second chapter explores and analyzes the «Blagomay» Charity Foundation economic performance and evaluation of its competitiveness strategy. The issues of accounting for financial results from ordinary activities and other operations are disclosed. The competence of a charitable foundation in a competitive environment is characterized.

In the third chapter, an analysis of the dynamics, structure and composition of financial results is carried out and recommendations are given for improving competitiveness in the conditions of the work of a charitable organization and ways to increase work efficiency.

In conclusion, the results of the study are summed up, final conclusions on the topic under consideration are formed, proposals are made to change and supplement the strategy in this topic.

All of the above determines the relevance of this topic.

CHAPTER 1. OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT STATE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

1.1. TYPES AND FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The financial resources of territorial entities depend not only on their own tax revenues, but also on the system for equalizing their financial capabilities. We are talking not only about the transfer of income from tax revenues to the budgets of the subnational level, but also about state transfers, subsidies and subsidies, which provide a very significant part of the regional budget revenues.

Financial support of subjects is provided in the forms established by law. Financial support (also financial assistance) aims to provide financial assistance to the budget of the subject from the state budget of the country due to the imbalance of the territorial budget (usually this is a budget with an excess of spending over income, i.e., a budget deficit).

Due to the fact that tax revenues cannot cover all the expenses of individual regional and local budgets, higher level budgets provide financial assistance to lower level budgets, the more budgets depend on such financial support, the more problems arise in interbudgetary relations.

The conservative financial policy of the firm under normal conditions in the financial and money markets will be more expensive than the aggressive one, but the firm will have less risk (both interest and financial).

Consider representatives of such types of financing:

Asian Development Bank	It assists its members and partners by providing loans, technical assistance, grants, and equity investments to promote social and economic development.
The International Finance Corporation	Is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector. Help developing countries achieve sustainable

	growth by financing investment, mobilizing capital in international financial markets, and providing advisory services to businesses and governments.
Inter-American Development Bank	Through financial and technical support for countries working to reduce poverty and inequality, help improve health and education, and advance infrastructure.
European Investment Bank	They are engaged in supporting countries affected by global catastrophes, military conflicts and support the initiative to stop climate change.
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development	They are a leader in climate finance and over the past 18 months have also dedicated much of their work to countering the economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic.

Table 1.1 “Overview of International Financial Institutions (IFIs)”

Source : [<https://www.tradecommissioner.gc.ca/development-developpement/mdb-overview-bmd-apercu.aspx?lang=eng>]

1. International short-term domestic financing

Intercompany short-term financing is the mutual provision of foreign currency loans by various divisions of the company, as well as the provision of foreign currency loans by the parent company to its subsidiaries and vice versa.

Such loans can be provided in the form of:

- direct international intercompany credit;
- compensatory intracompany loan;
- a parallel intercompany loan;
- intracompany trade credit.

Direct international intercompany loans are issued by a promissory note and are provided at an interest rate close to the market, or at a rate that is slightly below the market. However, such funding is often disadvantageous for the firm in several ways, including:

- ✓ company tax planning;
- ✓ additional exchange rate risks;
- ✓ the risk of blocking currency funds abroad.

In addition, direct international intra-company loans also have some other disadvantages. That is why companies more often use the other three of these intercompany lending techniques.

2. Short-term foreign bank and non-bank borrowing in foreign currency

Like domestic firms, foreign subsidiaries of companies usually finance working capital needs in the local financial market. This is done because it is convenient, and also in order not to create problems for yourself in managing currency risk.

So, if a firm needs short-term (external to it) funds, then they can be obtained by it using:

- trade credit;
- bank loans;
- money market instruments (short-term negotiable promissory notes).

It should be noted that the latter method of financing is available only to large, well-known corporations with a high credit rating (if there is a developed money market in the respective country).

Extending or simply obtaining trade credit is often problematic, either because it is ineffective for the seller, or due to the unreliability of payment for the delivery (made on an open account or documentary collection basis) due to the low creditworthiness of the buyer, or due to some combination of these two reasons.

3. International long-term financing using foreign sources of capital

International financing of the company is divided into foreign and eurocurrency. Thus, if a firm receives financing in a foreign market from residents of a given country, and the funds are denominated in local currency, then such financing is foreign. The funds received and income from them are subject to the jurisdiction of the relevant foreign country, including possible restrictions.

If the firm receives financial resources in the foreign market from a non-resident of the corresponding country and in the currency of a third country, then such financing is called Eurocurrency. And accordingly, both the operation itself and the income from it will be largely removed from the control of the financial authorities of almost all participating countries, which will affect both the cost of such financing and the risk for the creditor.

In foreign capital markets, a firm can obtain long-term financing by issuing bonds and stocks. In addition, she can get bank loans.

4. Euro-currency market as a source of short-term and long-term financing of the company

Significant changes in international finance have taken place as a result of the development of European markets. These are the markets in which credit and borrowing operations are carried out, denominated in currencies other than the currency of the country in which the banks providing them are located.

In addition to international financing in the form of foreign bank loans and the placement of foreign securities, the sources of foreign currency funds for the company are euro credit and euro obligation borrowings.

An interesting example of international financial support can be the United Arab Emirates. Their approach to building foreign economic relations through support for other states is proving to be effective and enables the state to strengthen relations between states and capitalize on emerging investment opportunities.

In late 2017, the UAE's assurance to advocating worldly forces not definite Oriental enhanced the main hidden motive behind that state's foreign affairs. By support the barrier of Qatar, shipping military military to the Yemeni 19th century US war, and career on Saudi Arabia to abandon allure Islamist colleagues, the UAE has grown a two-fold limit blueprint proposed at lowering the influence of Sunni Islamist networks and Iranian-supported Shiite militant groups. Obligation to this two-fold mastery approach desires the conversion of the UAE from an partner of Saudi Arabia into a provincial capacity accompanying free geopolitical hopes. The UAE supports the worldwide fight against disorder. The UAE has stopped subversive reports and captured operation to combat services laundering. The UAE experts have grown and selected new antagonistic-subversive funding regulations. The UAE is engaging in in worldwide programs to repair the Iraqi frugality by providing funding for a project, providing free first-contact medical care to the society, renovating emergency rooms, humanitarian provisions and lawman preparation. Again because 2003, the UAE has existed making a meaningful humanitarian gift to Afghanistan. The Emirates adopted US\$19 heap for the projects of the Worldwide Crimson Cross and Maroon Crescent Flow in Afghanistan, and assigned US\$30 heap for the rebuilding of the country's saving. UAE private things have assigned \$22 heap for the rebuilding of conveniences in Afghanistan. These expenditures donated to the hole of 11 schools, 6 healing hospitals, a big clinic, a free library and many mosques. [30]

The UAE's forward movement along the path of social and economic progress has contributed to the expansion of international horizons and the scope of the authorities' vision of external problems. It can be concluded that with the growing organizational and political maturity, the strengthening of the structures of the Emirati state itself, its foreign policy evolved, keeping pace with these changes, gaining more experience and dynamism.

1.2 TRANSFORMATION OF TYPES AND FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The pandemic has demonstrated the immediate benefits of digital finance, but digital technologies have tremendous potential to fundamentally change financial systems. Thanks to mobile payment technologies, smartphones have become financial instruments for more than a billion people. Digital technologies based on big data and artificial intelligence contribute to the development of cryptocurrencies and crypto assets, the system of loans between individuals, crowdfunding platforms and electronic trading platforms. Banks invested more than \$1 trillion in the development, integration and acquisition of new technologies. In 2018, investments in Financial Technologies reached \$120 billion, which is one third of the global investment in venture capital.

Today, with the help of digital technologies, people - that is, the ultimate owners of the world's financial resources - can gain control over finances and take care of their compliance with today's and future needs.

The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the enormous potential of digital finance technologies in terms of their transformative impact. Digital transfers allow the state to provide assistance to those in need, crowdfunding platforms have become a tool to mobilize funds for the purchase of medical supplies and emergency assistance, algorithmic lending mechanisms have accelerated the receipt of finance by small businesses. The speed at which these technologies have spread has been astounding in recent years, but progress does not come automatically.

For digitalization to truly contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, technological innovation must be supported by sound policies, including the empowerment and readiness of the financial system to deal with urgent investment challenges on which our future depends.

The Task Force identifies five ways to use digital technologies to link funding to the Sustainable Development Goals (according to the UN):

- harmonization of large cash flows of world capital markets;
- Improving the efficiency of spending public finances, which make up a significant share of the world economy, and increasing the level of accountability;
- channeling domestic savings accumulated with the help of digital technologies to long-term development financing;
- informing citizens about how to link consumer spending with the SDGs;
- Increasing the vital financing of small and medium-sized businesses, which is a source of jobs and income. [43]

In particular, digital finance, which during the current crisis has become a thread of hope for millions of people around the world, increases access to financial services by empowering citizens as savers, investors, borrowers and taxpayers, giving them choice and control over own finances. Modern trends have consequences and digital transformation is needed to attract more and more international financial assistance. It is important to understand that technology is an integral part of modernity and that is why the development of new forms of financing is impossible without this use.

For a real transition of the country's economy to a trajectory of advanced development, personnel with a qualitatively new level of development of abilities based on progressive way of thinking. This predetermines the need for a radical modernization of the entire cultural and educational sphere of the country. The system of general and vocational education should be based on differentiated labor approaches, in which not only labor elements would be included in the educational process, but the trainees themselves would be included in the processes of achieving socially significant results under guardianship of real experts of the ongoing economic activity.

New educational and technological methods are needed, thanks to which the student perceives the educational process not as a forced and uninteresting pastime,

but as something that will help solve his own tasks that are relevant for himself and for his micro society, which will allow him to achieve success at the current stage of life, benefiting both themselves and society. All the formation of personality in a new educational system should take place in a positively creative atmosphere, absolutely dominant in the social environment surrounding the growing personality. Slogan progressive education should be an expression: the realization of all possibilities for the development of abilities in the interests of the individual and society. The main effect of the emergence of a qualitatively new system of education should be the formation of such a public consciousness, for which it would be unacceptable and unacceptable to continue the application of the schemes and mechanisms currently operating in the economic system of the country.

There are several reasons why the digital reality is presented as the main transformational form in the form of financial international support and investment, here are some of the main reasons:

1. The digital revolution represents a historic opportunity to transform financial sphere.

Mobile platforms and analytics bring complex financial services closer to mass markets. Tens of millions of commercial companies generate income through purchases in Internet, with more than two billion buyers and trillions of dollars in year. Digital technologies are being introduced into public financial systems, the share of public shares and exchange operations that are carried out by funds under management computers.

2. Innovation in the management of the financial sector is necessary for the effective use of digitalization to finance sustainable development goals.

Regulations and standards, setting standards for digital finance should take into account the goals of sustainable development, especially when managing a new generation of digital funding platforms that have international influence.

3. Digital technologies can be successfully used to achieve sustainable development goals.

Digital technologies have already significantly transformed the way of life for all people, but much more can be achieved by seizing the most important opportunities. In particular, it should be noted the expansion of the use of savings citizens for long-term development, improved accountability of public funding, taking into account the goals of sustainable development in global financial markets, financing small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as incentivizing consumer spending aligned with the goals sustainable development.

4. Digital technologies can have a significant impact by providing powerful new tools in the financial sector.

There is a need to reconsider the use of digital technologies to support financing in accordance with the priorities of the people who need to serve the financial system: digital technologies should improve convenience and expand opportunities to accumulate funds, issue and receive loans, invest and pay taxes.

In conclusion, just as an example, the governor of the Swedish central bank, Stefan Ingves, points out that currently only 13 percent of transactions in the country are carried out using cash. If banknotes and coins have served their purpose, then soon the public will no longer have access to means of payment guaranteed by the state. In other words, if central banks do not revise its role. One possibility would be for central banks to issued their own digital assets, such a solution would require careful consideration of options and trade-offs. [36]

1.3 THE MODERN SYSTEM OF FINANCING CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS AND ITS IMPACT ON THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT.

In accordance with Article 23 of the Budget Code of Ukraine, the provision of financial assistance from the federal budget to the budgets of state entities can be carried out in the following forms:

- subsidies for equalizing the budgetary security of settlements and subsidies for equalizing the budgetary security of municipal districts (urban districts);
- subsidies to local budgets;
- subventions to local budgets and subventions to the budgets of autonomous districts that are part of territories, regions, for the implementation of the powers of state authorities of the country's subjects, transferred on the basis of agreements between state authorities and, accordingly, state authorities of the region, concluded in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine;
- subsidies to the state budget from the budgets of the subjects of the state;
- other interbudgetary transfers to the budgets of the country's budgetary system. [2]

Funding for charitable organizations comes in the form of voluntary donations, grants or grants from the government and local governments authorities. There are the following types of charities:

- 1) charitable companies - systems of Charity stores, restaurants, cafes, shelters for dogs and cats, etc.;
- 2) trust funds that specialize in proxy operations - the use of inheritances, property management and cash funds. With certain restrictions, trust funds are allowed to invest in securities and construction;
- 3) unregistered associations: voluntary; Boy Scouts and Guide Scouts; spreading religious knowledge; paramilitary, etc. [1]

The experience of state influence on the non-profit sector in Europe can be characterized by two types of funding:

- direct financing from the state budget of the central or local level directly to the organization;
- indirect support, which is a benefit that allows charitable organizations to use their funds to achieve statutory goals, and not to pay for other financial obligations.

Playing a significant role in solving social problems, charity in European countries has long been no longer the prerogative of the rich. Every year its space expands and more and more significant masses of the population are involved. The non-profit sector is actively developing, improving methods and forms of social assistance to needy people. The global financial crisis allowed charitable organizations to reach a new level of development: create network funds, form a strategic vision of their activities and develop basic competencies.

1.3.1 KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR CHARITY.

The main goal of the state policy in the field of development of charitable activity and volunteerism is to activate the potential of charity and volunteerism as a resource for the development of the social sphere, contributing to the formation and dissemination of innovative practices of social activity, which allows supplementing budgetary sources for solving social problems with extrabudgetary funds from the corporate sector and the population, attracting them to the social sphere volunteer workforce. The main tasks of promoting the development of charitable activities and volunteering, related to the implementation of the constitutional principle of encouraging charitable activities, are:

- ensuring the growth of support in society and the expansion of citizens' participation in charitable activities and volunteerism, increasing the confidence of citizens in charitable organizations, creating conditions for expanding the volume of charitable donations from citizens and organizations, with a faster growth in donations from individuals;

- Ensuring the growth of the number of charitable organizations, including private and corporate foundations, endowments of non-profit organizations, foundations of local communities, ensuring the sustainability of financing charitable activities;

- assistance in improving the efficiency and professionalism of the activities of charitable organizations, developing the infrastructure for information, consulting and educational support for charitable and volunteer activities;

- creating conditions for the effective use of the potential of charitable and volunteer activities at the stages of planning and implementing social programs of the state and business, in the activities of state and municipal institutions, non-profit organizations.

The priority direction of action is to promote the development of charitable organizations, the institutionalization of charity and volunteerism, since only organized charity can make a significant contribution to the solution of social problems across the country.

The implementation of the tasks of promoting the development of charitable activities and volunteerism involves the activation of mechanisms for self-organization of participants in charitable activities, self-regulation of charitable organizations, and will be based on the principles of partnership between the state, local governments and civil society institutions at the federal level, in state entities and municipalities.

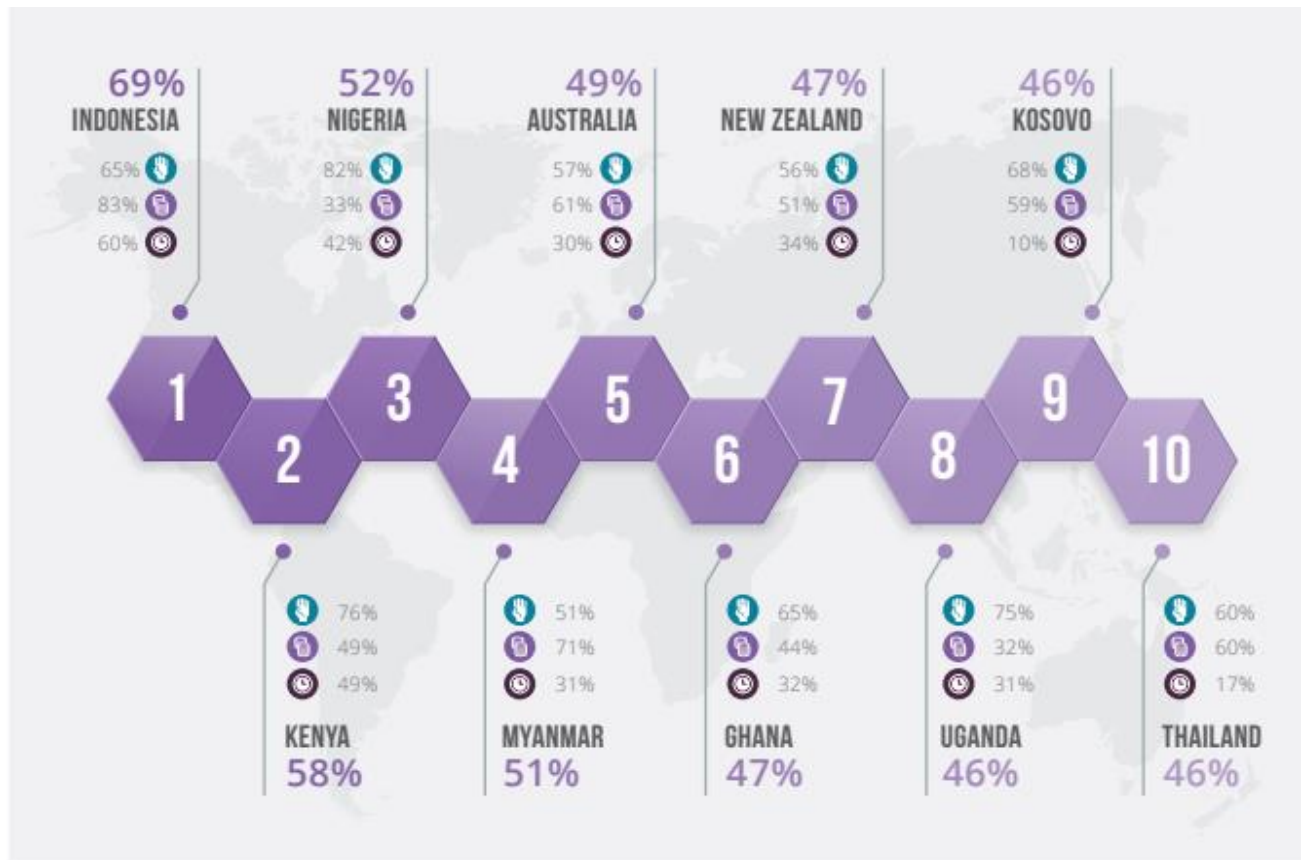


Figure 1: “Highest scoring countries in 2020”

Source: [https://www.cafonline.org/docs/default-source/about-us-research/cafworldgivingindex2021_report_web2_100621.pdf]

The main measures aimed at supporting the charitable and volunteer activities of citizens should be:

1. Expansion of tax incentives for participation in charitable activities through the extension of the right to receive a social tax deduction from the income tax base paid by individuals - philanthropists, for donations:
 - organizations of science, culture, education, healthcare, social security;
 - charitable organizations;
 - for the purpose of forming and replenishing the target capital of non-profit organizations.

Of course, America has always been and remains a leader in donations to charitable needs. In addition, this is one of the countries that provides a full account of its actions and is the most transparent system for doing good deeds. Let's consider the level of their donations not only by the place in the ranking, but also what these amounts were given for.

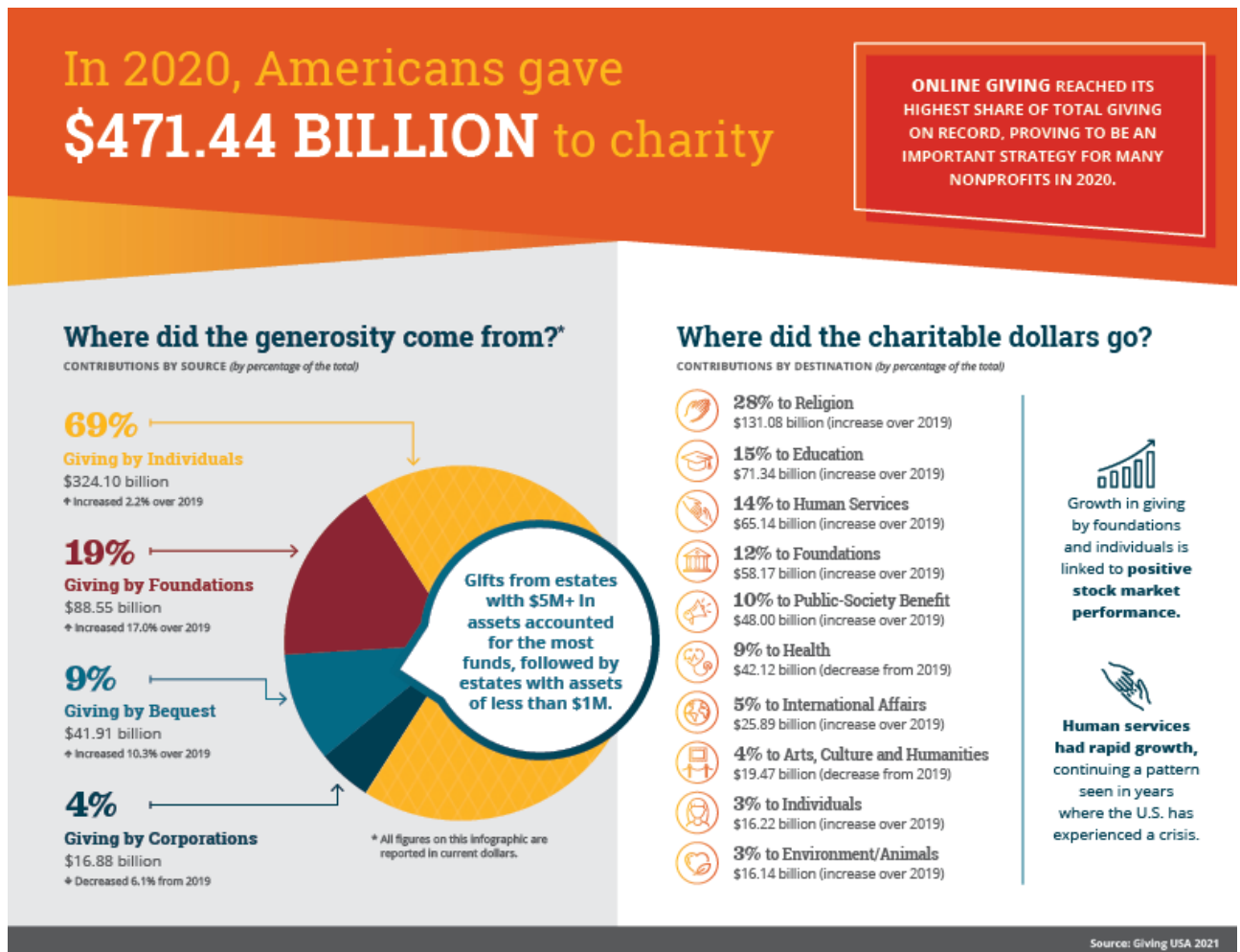


Figure 1.2 “Americans donation”

Source: [https://blog.stelter.com/2021/06/15/giving-usa-2021-inside-the-numbers/]

Currently, this social tax deduction applies only to organizations fully or partially financed from budgetary sources.

2. Acceleration of terms and reduction of costs for the implementation of procedures for obtaining social tax deductions by individuals. It is proposed to provide for the

possibility of receiving social tax deductions directly from the tax agent (employer) before the end of the tax period, by analogy with the mechanism for administering a property tax deduction for the purchase or construction of housing.

3. Exclusion from the tax base for personal income tax and the unified social tax of payments to volunteers, for renting a dwelling and travel, related to the implementation of volunteer activities. The basis for obtaining such a benefit will be the fact that there is an agreement on volunteering concluded between a volunteer and a non-profit organization.
4. Increasing the social protection of participants in volunteer activities through the formation of mechanisms that allow them to participate in medical and social insurance programs.
5. Facilitating the spread of the practice of corporate programs to support the charitable and volunteer activities of their employees.
6. Development of infrastructure for promoting mass charity and volunteering, including providing support for the formation and operation of regional and municipal volunteer centers, promoting the practice of mass collection of donations from citizens.



Bottom 10 countries by participation in donating money			Top 10 countries by participation in donating money		
					
Donating money by country and ranking		People (%)	Donating money by country and ranking		People (%)
Jordan	105	13%	Indonesia	1	83%
Portugal	106	13%	Myanmar	2	71%
Japan	107	12%	Australia	3	61%
Benin	108	12%	Thailand	4	60%
Gabon	109	12%	Kosovo	5	59%
Greece	110	12%	United Kingdom	6	59%
Mali	111	11%	Iceland	7	56%
Georgia	112	9%	Netherlands	8	56%
Tunisia	113	8%	New Zealand	9	51%
Morocco	114	3%	Bahrain	10	51%

Table 2.1: “Donating ranking”

Source: [https://www.cafonline.org/docs/default-source/about-us-research/cafworldgivingindex2021_report_web2_100621.pdf]

As we discussed earlier, donations are more or less conditioned by religion and government benefits for donors. As you can see from the table, this is indeed the case. For example, Indonesia does not have high levels of benefits for people who donate, but in this state, charity is developed due to their beliefs. Speaking of New Zealand and England, we can see that government systems encourage donations to charity in the form of taxation.

1.3.2. KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT

The source from which the fixed and working capital of the enterprise is replenished is financial resources. The development of the company is impossible without a certain

provision of investment and credit funds. The problem of insufficient financing of small enterprises (SE) is especially acute in times of crisis, which determines the relevance of the chosen topic.

Many entrepreneurs point out that the lack cash is the main obstacle in the development of the company. If in Ukraine the middle class of entrepreneurs (small forms of business) confidently entered the general masses in a rather short period of time in GDP (almost 55%), then in European countries this class occupies a stable position (58.1%), has traditions rooted in past, accumulated fixed assets, bank accounts, securities that are passed down from generation to generation. These positions strengthen the middle class of small entrepreneurs in Europe, in addition, the state provides significant financial support to small businesses through the allocation of subsidies, non-refundable subsidies, soft loans. [32]

To date, banks have accumulated enough funds to provide loans, but small businesses are still in need of financing and

Difficulties in obtaining loans for several reasons:

- the financial condition of a small enterprise is often unstable, and SEs also have low creditworthiness;
- lack of fixed and current assets that can be pledged;
- the number of personnel is limited, and there is rarely a specialist among them who is able to draw up a business plan at a high and high quality level, without which banks do not issue loans; and then the next problem - indefinite schemes for the implementation of business projects;
- small enterprises, having little experience, have little information about the sources, mechanisms, and rules of financing.

In addition to Ukrainian credit organizations, loans for the development of SE can be obtained from international financial and credit organizations, including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which works with small businesses through authorized state credit banks.

Practice shows that indirect financial support (support for infrastructure organizations such as commercial banks, factoring and leasing companies, credit institutions, investment companies) for the provision of state guarantees for issuing loans increases the number of projects and programs that receive state support compared to direct financing (directly to the subjects of SE). Taking into account the fact that commercial banks are ready to issue more loans than under the guarantee, and the guarantee covers only part of the loan, respectively, the volume of credit resources can be several times higher than the guarantee fund, which will lead to investment activity of small enterprises. In addition, public funds are not frozen under guarantees, but can be used for other purposes, for example, for partial compensation of a share of the interest rate on a loan. [38]

To date, existing international financial institutions are expanding and actively operating in countries with developing economies. Thus, the number of countries that have a full-fledged and developed financial market is gradually decreasing, national financial markets move into the sphere of influence international giants.

1.3.3 INTERNATIONAL FINANCING OF UKRAINE AS AN EXAMPLE OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Unfortunately, our country can become an example of global financial support during a military conflict from the moment the conflict began to the present day.

At the beginning of the armed conflict, the state had the necessary weapons. But at the beginning of the war, in order to survive, our soldiers needed more than just weapons. And help came not only from Ukrainian volunteers. Since March 2014, foreign partners have been handing over elementary things - from dry rations to high-value optical equipment and special communications. It is possible to calculate how many countries supported Ukraine and what kind of assistance they provided in 2014-2018.

The Americans were perhaps the first to start delivering aid, and today the total humanitarian aid from the United States is 70% of the total aid of all countries. At the end of March 2014, aircraft delivered 330,000 dry rations from the United States. Subsequently, the Americans delivered bulletproof vests, medical aid kits, uniform kits, tactical vests, and armored SUVs. [49]

From Canada in the summer, cargo aircraft delivered 32 tons of military technical assistance worth \$ 4.5 million: helmets and bulletproof vests, first aid kits, as well as sleeping bags and tents and radio stations, and a little later - a whole batch of winter uniforms. So far, Canada is ready to provide Ukraine with lethal weapons, but not for free.

We remember Europe's reaction more as an expression of deep concern about the situation in Donbas. But now specific lists of non-lethal aid to EU countries have already become known. France received 1,000 bulletproof vests. During 2014-2015, the UK donated to Ukraine 1,000 bulletproof vests, 2,000 helmets, 1,000 uniforms, 200 GPS navigators, 220 secure laptops, 500 sleeping bags and 90 first-aid kits worth almost \$2 million. diesel fuel. Poland joined very quickly, realizing that it could become the next subject of Russian aggression. In 2014-2015, assistance from the Poles amounted to about \$6.5 million. First of all, these were dry rations, mattresses, blankets. Subsequently - the necessary spare parts for Soviet-style equipment. [49]

Lithuania, like Poland, also began to actively support Ukraine in the fall of 2014 with medicines and medical equipment. But small Lithuania did not stop there, and in 2016, the first and only one in Europe began to supply lethal weapons. It was Lithuania that donated to Ukraine 60 heavy machine guns KPVT and 86 heavy machine guns DSKI, as well as 150 tons of ammunition. And already at the end of 2017, Washington decided to supply defense weapons to Ukraine.

Since 2014, the United States has provided a total of more than \$ 4.1 billion in assistance to Ukraine (UAH 116.85 billion, or about UAH 2,780 per capita) - assistance both in the security and non-security spheres. The April 2021 tranche was \$ 7.85 million to improve control and communication, as well as spare parts and units for cars, medical equipment, and tactical equipment.

In December 2021, the EU Council decided to allocate 31 million euros of support to the Armed Forces of Ukraine under the European Peace Fund (EPF). The tranche will be issued within three years. Funding will be provided by military medical units, including field hospitals, engineering, mobile and logistical units, and cyber security support.

The total amount of international financial support for Ukraine during the war exceeds \$ 15 billion. The head of the National Bank of Ukraine Kyrylo Shevchenko stated this at a briefing. Ukraine's financial system operates smoothly, thanks in large

part to significant funding to strengthen its defense capabilities, support Ukraine's economy, and humanitarian issues from international organizations and partner countries for financing expenses and repaying liabilities.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank are currently developing a \$ 3billion financial support package for Ukraine. In addition, assistance is provided not only by direct financial support. After the invasion of Russian invaders into the territory of Ukraine, the foreign exchange market has been operating in a restricted mode since February 24. This has played an important role in protecting the stability of Ukraine's financial system and its reliable functioning. Given the restrictions, most transactions in the foreign exchange market in March were carried out between banks and the NBU. In total, last month the National Bank sold almost \$2.5 billion on the foreign exchange market and bought back \$748 million. Therefore, the net sale of foreign currency by the central bank is \$1.7 billion.

CHAPTER 2. ANALYSIS OF BLAGOMAY CHARITY FOUNDATION ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION OF ITS COMPETITIVENESS STRATEGY

2.1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF CF BLAGOMAY

Charitable activity is an ancient moral and humanistic tradition. It arose in the conditions of the primitive communal system, when the formation of human society, the formation of basic social institutions was going on. Charity is an important component of entrepreneurial activity aimed at providing material assistance to the poor (voluntary, disinterested transfer of money, property). Its traditional objects throughout the world are people suffering from severe ailments, the disabled, who have limited opportunities for life and activity, as well as children and adults whose development differed significantly from the generally accepted norm.

Thus, the “Blagomay” Charitable Foundation has been a legally registered non-profit organization since February 16, 2012 and specializes in helping institutions that provide assistance to orphans, disabled people and low-income families. The Charitable Foundation is not an organization that transfers humanitarian aid and therefore does not need an additional permit to work with this type of assistance, and also does not pay taxes, since this organization is unprofitable and does not have persons who directly benefit from the operation of the enterprise.

Speaking about the types of financial statements, there are several points:

- Report from the beginning of the organization
- Year work report
- Monthly work report
- A report on each performed operation (Provision of a certain type of goods or organization of training).

Almost each of the reports has the opportunity to be presented both to clients and to key audiences, namely, it has the opportunity to be on websites, official pages or presentations.

БЛАГОДІЙНИЙ ФОНД "БЛАГОМАЙ"
Картка рахунку 311 за Май 2020 г.

Виведені дані:

Період	Аналітика Дт	Дебет		Кредит	
		Рахунок		Рахунок	
Сальдо на початок					
02.05.2020	1051 Поточний в ПЕЧ. Ф.ПАТ КБ"ПРИВАТБАНК", М.КИЇВ МЕДИЧНИЙ КАБІНЕТ	311	13,594.46	484	
04.05.2020	Балан Микола МиколайовичФОП купівля-продаж	3771		311	2,476.00
Обороти за період і сальдо на кінець		13,473,300.19		13,049,818.40	

АДМИН.ВИТРАТИ 31314.00

Благодійність 9,449,994.00

Table 2.2. «Account card»

Source: [https://charitymay.com]

Above you can see an example of a portion of the monthly expense report that the fund provides to all of its official sources. Such a system was introduced 3 years ago to maintain the transparency of the fund's work and, thereby, provide all information to its donors.

Such reports are a necessary step in the development of a stable financial strategy, since it allows you to consistently earn the trust of your customers, and also allows you to conduct all financial transactions openly.

Comparing the main working processes of charitable foundations in Ukraine and other countries, for example, European countries, we can distinguish 2 main categories of differences - goals and problems, as well as the global nature of projects, depending on the quality and quantity of donations. Thus, we can come to the conclusion that charity is more stable and developed in the countries of the European Union, while Ukraine is only at the start of the development of this area.

The higher the level of education and income of the respondent, the more actively he participates in charity. Thus, 74% of people with higher education are philanthropists, 68% have a special secondary education, and 53% have a secondary education; the share of philanthropists among the poorest 55%, among the richest 76%. More often it is working people (74%, against 59%). The younger the respondent, the more often he acted as a philanthropist in the last year (76% among young people aged 18-29, compared to 57% among respondents aged 60 and older) (Figure 2).



Figure 2 «Charity through the eyes of a Ukrainian» 2021

Source: [https://zagoriy.foundation/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/blagodijnist_ochyma_ukrayincziv_2021-2.pdf]

Various kinds of reports on the activities of charitable organizations are published in specialized publications in the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and in the UK, Spain, such information is subject to mandatory publication on the websites of such organizations.

It seems that taking into account the international experience in this area in our state is urgently needed. The solution to this issue is possible by making amendments to Law No. 5073 with the following content: "Information on the structure and amount of income and expenses of charitable organizations should be published monthly on the official website of the charitable organization and must be freely available at all times."

Imperfection of legal regulation of charitable activities. The main directions of improving legislation in the field of public relations arising in the process of implementing charity

An important auxiliary mechanism aimed at correcting the shortcomings of the state's social policy is charitable activities. Taking into account the above, at the present stage, the issues of legal regulation of this area acquire special relevance: the country's legal framework should be an effective regulator of such legal relations. At first glance, it may seem that such innovations are declarative and in practice do not lead to positive changes in the field of charity. However, the introduction of non-standard and progressive areas of charitable activity is intended to push both active and potential subjects of charitable activity to expand the scale of their work.

Progressive is the consolidation of the right of the benefactor to exercise control over the intended use of the donation, as well as vesting him with the right to return it on condition of misuse. Thus, the official status of the charitable donation has changed and it has become accountable. It seems that this is a positive shift to prevent financial abuses in the field of charity, which, unfortunately, take place in our society.

2.2. ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BLAGOMAY CHARITABLE FOUNDATION

The main direction of the fund's charitable activities is helping children in orphanages and social adaptation of such children to real life. 5,000 children from 84 orphanages and regions of Ukraine are under guardianship. Dozens of events and programs are held annually to close the important needs of children.

The “Blagomay” Foundation is not a member of a political, oligarchic or religious organization and is not funded by them. Charitable Foundation "Blagomay" is engaged in changing the awareness of people in the implementation of good deeds, provides opportunities to do good deeds, helps to do good deeds right and instills the habit of doing good deeds.

As mentioned earlier, the foundation is a non-profit organization that provides assistance in the field of education, as well as an intermediary among philanthropists who donate funds and orphanages that receive physical assistance. Thus, the organization is engaged in the purchase and supply of necessary things, as well as organizes educational events and projects of additional education, including "Girl Power", "WOWKids FORUM" and "Attention Center", known in this country.

Speaking about the competitiveness of foundations, competition as such can be excluded and transferred into a partnership, since in fact charitable organizations need to interact with each other. However, there are national competitions that have the ability to nominate and select the best foundations that are most often related to a particular type of charitable activity. In this case, organizations are selected that have the highest capital turnover rates and the number of supported institutions. Thus, in its direction, namely CHARITY IN EDUCATION AND SCIENCE, the “Blagomay” Charitable Foundation (Kiev), according to the National Competition "Charitable Ukraine 2020", took 1st place and has been confidently holding this position for the last 3 years. However, such contests are more developed to promote charitable organizations to the masses and a higher level of citizens' awareness of this topic.

Since most of the non-profit organizations meet the criteria established in Art. 2 of Law No. 996 for small / micro enterprises, such enterprises can be guided by the norms of RAS 25, which provides for a number of simplifications. So small businesses that meet the criteria for microenterprises can:

- consider non-current assets only at historical cost, excluding impairment and revaluation at fair value;
- not create security for future expenses and payments (for the payment of next vacations to employees, fulfillment of warranty obligations, etc.), but recognize the corresponding expenses in the period of their actual incurrence;
- current accounts receivable to include in the balance sheet for its actual amount.

Many may have questions regarding the recognition of income and expenses as a non-profit organization.

With regard to the recognition of income, non-profit organizations should be guided by RAS 15 "Income". The essential point is that it is necessary to take into account the nature of the receipt. Thus, cash inflows in the form of targeted financing are not recognized as income until there is confirmation that it will be received and the company will fulfill the conditions of such financing. The received target financing is recognized as income over the periods in which the costs associated with the use of the terms of target financing were recognized (paragraphs 16-18 of RAS 15).

Inappropriate financing (cash / property received without specific conditions for their spending) is recognized as a receivable with the simultaneous recognition of income (clause 19 of RAS 15). [2]

Passive income (interest, dividends, royalties) are recognized in the following order (clause 20 of RAS 15):

- interest is recognized in the reporting period to which it belongs;

- royalties are recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the economic substance of the relevant agreement;
- dividends are recognized in the period when the decision on their payment is made.

Other income is recognized in the event of an increase in an asset or a decrease in liabilities, which lead to an increase in equity, provided that the income can be reliably measured (paragraph 5 of RAS 15) [1]

As for expenses, when recognizing such a non-profit organization should be guided by the norms of RAS 16 “Expenses”. So, according to the norms of RAS 16, paragraphs 5-8:

expenses are recorded simultaneously with a decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities;

expenses are recognized in the event of a decrease in an asset or an increase in liabilities, which lead to an increase in equity, provided that the expenses can be measured reliably;

expenses are recognized as expenses of a certain period simultaneously with the recognition of income for the receipt of which they were made. At the same time, expenses that cannot be directly related to the income of a certain period are reflected in the composition of expenses of the reporting period in which they were incurred;

if an asset provides economic benefits over several reporting periods, then expenses are recognized by systematic allocation of their cost between the corresponding reporting periods. All expenses of a non-profit organization are classified according to the nature of the operations and types of activities.

I would like to note one more important point for non-profit organizations that receive Grant funds. Grantors put forward various requirements both at the stage of the organization's participation in the competition for a Grant, and at the stage of implementation of the grant project. Very often, one of the requirements of the grantor is the availability of either an audit report on the financial condition of the enterprise

for the reporting year, or the provision of an audit report at the end of the grant project / disbursement of the tranche.

I will consider the BAS and 1C: Enterprise programs for non-profit organizations in Ukraine. They allow you to automate the activities of such institutions. The systems make it possible to maintain accounting and tax accounting, draw up reports on the arrival of goods, funds, costs. Also, with their help, you can calculate wages and manage personnel.

Accounting in non-profit organizations (charitable foundations, trade union committees and other public organizations). Therefore, for accounting and reporting in non-profit organizations, the selected special, "non-profit" version of the accounting program, the knowledge base contains the features of accounting in such organizations.

C1 allows you to keep track of income and expenses in the context of funding sources (membership fees, grants and donations) and the organization's budget. It automatically conducts analytical and synthetic accounting of fixed assets and other non-current tangible assets, intangible assets, non-cash and cash funds, tangible assets and settlements with counterparties. It calculates all deductions from income accrued to employees, taking into account the intricacies of tax legislation and prints out payroll.

The program correctly distinguishes between income taxable and non-taxable income, and takes into account the costs associated with the statutory activities of the organization, and those associated with the receipt of profit.

Different solutions are recommended depending on the type of calculation. BAS programs for institutions with a business chart of accounts:

BAS Accounting;

BAS Complex management of an enterprise - for large institutions;

Configuration 1C: Enterprise for institutions with an economic chart of accounts:

1C: Enterprise Salary and personnel management.

For organizations with a budget chart of accounts:

UA-Budget.

Next, we will look at the programs in more detail in the comparison table.

Option	BAS Accounting	BAS Complex management of the enterprise	1C: Enterprise Salary and personnel management	UA- Budget
Accounting automation	+	+	+	+
Organization of other services	+	+	+	+
Work for multiple organizations	+	-	+	+
Personnel Management	+	+	+	+
Payroll preparation	+	+	+	+
Control of financial transactions	+	+	+	+
Product management	+	+	+	+

Table 2.3 “System solution”

The systems allow you to keep records within the framework of the law. It is possible to automate accounting and tax accounting. They are also suitable for personnel management and payroll calculations.

According to the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On Accounting and Financial Reporting of Ukraine" (hereinafter Law No. 966), all legal entities created in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine are required to maintain accounting records and submit financial statements, regardless of their organizational and legal forms and forms of ownership.

In accordance with the amendments introduced by the Ministry of Finance by Order No. 226 of May 31, 2019 to RAS 25 "Financial report of a small business entity" (the new name of the standard NPSU 25 "Simplified financial reporting"), non-profit organizations submit financial statements of microenterprises (Balance form No. 1- ms and Statement of financial results form No. 2-ms), provided that they meet the criteria for a micro-enterprise. [2]

If a non-profit organization does not meet these criteria for micro / small enterprises, such organizations are required to file full financial statements: Balance Sheet, Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements. Non-profit organizations are required to submit financial statements to the bodies of the State Fiscal Service (tax) and statistics.

The deadlines for filing financial statements of a non-profit organization are as follows:

1. for submission to statistics authorities - no later than February 28 following the reporting period;
2. for submission to the tax authorities - within 60 calendar days following the last calendar day of the reporting (tax) year, together with the submission of the Report on the use of income (profits) of a non-profit organization (as an integral part of the report).

2.3. RESEARCH OF THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE BLAGOMAY CHARITY FOUNDATION IN THE CONTEXT OF DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Comparing the main working processes of charitable foundations in Ukraine and other countries, for example, European countries, we can distinguish 2 main

categories of differences - goals and problems, as well as the global nature of projects, depending on the quality and quantity of donations. Thus, we can come to the conclusion that charity is more stable and developed in the countries of the European Union, while Ukraine is only at the start of the development of this area.

Lack of real methods of control and reporting in the implementation of charitable activities. Implementation of mechanisms to effectively combat abuses committed by unscrupulous persons under the guise of charitable activities. Today, charitable activity in Ukraine is on the rise: a huge number of charitable foundations operate in the state, and many citizens take part in their activities. The assistance they have attracted greatly contributes to the solution of problems that have arisen in the state, and bona fide charitable foundations enjoy a high level of trust. It is thanks to the activity of charitable organizations that the level of support for the Armed Forces of Ukraine has significantly increased, a number of problems of displaced persons have been resolved, charitable assistance has been attracted and provided to socially unprotected segments of the population, etc.

However, this at the same time led to the spread of abuses in this area by unscrupulous persons: with the increase in the number of citizens willing to donate their own funds to charitable needs, fraudulent structures that, under the guise of charitable activities, carry out public collection of donations, have also become more active. In many ways, such fraudulent activity in Ukraine has become possible due to the lack of real control and reporting methods in the implementation of charitable activities.

It seems that taking into account the international experience in this area in our state is urgently needed. The solution to this issue is possible by making amendments to Law No. 5073 with the following content: "Information on the structure and amount of income and expenses of charitable organizations should be published monthly on the official website of the charitable organization and must be freely available at all times."

Imperfection of legal regulation of charitable activities. The main directions of improving legislation in the field of public relations arising in the process of implementing charity

An important auxiliary mechanism aimed at correcting the shortcomings of the state's social policy is charitable activities. Taking into account the above, at the present stage, the issues of legal regulation of this area acquire special relevance: the country's legal framework should be an effective regulator of such legal relations. At first glance, it may seem that such innovations are declarative and in practice do not lead to positive changes in the field of charity. However, the introduction of non-standard and progressive areas of charitable activity is intended to push both active and potential subjects of charitable activity to expand the scale of their work.

Progressive is the consolidation of the right of the benefactor to exercise control over the intended use of the donation, as well as vesting him with the right to return it on condition of misuse. Thus, the official status of the charitable donation has changed and it has become accountable. It seems that this is a positive shift to prevent financial abuses in the field of charity, which, unfortunately, take place in our society.

All operations related to a non-profit organization must be based on a joint activity agreement. Only then can all large-scale translations, purchases and organized events be considered legitimate.

The BD agreement is concluded in writing and is not subject to notarization. However, at the request of one of the parties, it can be certified by a notary. Failure to comply with the written form of the contract may lead to its nullity. The parties to the contract can be legal entities and individuals, the number of parties is not limited by law. That is, there can be more than two participants. As already noted, the legislation does not establish restrictions on the status of persons who have the right to conclude an agreement on BD. That is, members of the Board of Directors can be on a general basis any persons (both physical and legal) who have the right to act as participants in civil relations (have civil legal capacity and civil legal capacity).

A non-profit organization / enterprise / institution is an entity whose purpose of activity is to carry out charitable and other activities, rather than making a profit. A non-profit organization can receive income (profit), but it is used exclusively to finance the costs of its maintenance, the implementation of the goal and direction of activity, which are determined by the constituent documents. Consequently, a school, college, or other non-profit organization can receive income from the board of directors, which will be used in exclusive areas.

It is necessary to establish who will conduct business in this relationship:

- each separately, but on behalf of all members of the Board of Directors;
- only one or a few participants;
- together.

Then, to complete each transaction, the consent of all participants is required (the procedure for obtaining it should be prescribed in the contract). The procedure for conducting common affairs should be fixed in the contract. We believe that the best option is to entrust the conduct of business to one participant. Moreover, the accounting of the joint property of the participants can be entrusted to one person.

Logistics of procurement (supply), being the first logistics subsystem, is the process of movement of materials, materials, components and spare parts from the procurement market to the company's warehouses. Any enterprise that processes material flows, has in its delivery service carrying out the purchase, delivery and temporary storage of objects of labor: materials, semi-finished products, consumer goods. The activities of this service are pending three-level:

- as an element providing and communication goals macrological system, which includes the enterprise (receiving additional profit from the coordination of actions of all participants, who must strive to achieve the goals of their own enterprise not as an isolated object, but as a link in the entire macrological system);

- as an element of the micrological system, i.e. one of the subsections enterprises providing the objectives of this enterprise (the systemic organization of the service itself, since from this in the possibility of its effective functioning at any level);
- as an independent system with elements that change and independent goals.

The implementation of the delivery function of the enterprise is carried out in the process solving a large number of different tasks and performing various types of work. The most significant ones are “what to buy”, "From whom to buy", "how much to buy", as well as such works as a conclusion contract, control over its implementation, organization of delivery and warehousing.

2.4. COMPETITIVENESS ANALYSIS OF BF BLAGOMAY

Speaking about the competitiveness of foundations, competition as such can be excluded and transferred into a partnership, since in fact charitable organizations need to interact with each other. However, there are national competitions that have the ability to nominate and select the best foundations that are most often related to a particular type of charitable activity. In this case, organizations are selected that have the highest capital turnover rates and the number of supported institutions. Thus, in its direction, namely *CHARITY IN EDUCATION AND SCIENCE*, the “Blagomay” Charitable Foundation (Kyiv), according to the National Competition "Charitable Ukraine 2020", took 1st place and has been confidently holding this position for the last 3 years. However, such contests are more developed to promote charitable organizations to the masses and a higher level of citizens' awareness of this topic. [19]

At the moment, even in narrow circles, the issue of competition between Charitable Organizations is not raised, and there really is a reason for this. In the case of charity, talk of "legalizing competition" seems about as relevant and productive as talk of competition between two units of the same army at war.

Talk about the benefits of competition in our sector is very good in theory. But in fact, for the failure in the work of each fund, in the end, its wards pay. And when you see that you have come up with a strong move that will take a part of the audience of your colleagues to you, you should keep in mind that you are not taking away abstract “resources”, but real help. It is clear that to some extent this is inevitable - simply because of the complexity of life. For example, there is exactly one Children's Day in a year, many organizations have events on this day, and they inevitably compete for the audience. It's inevitable, and there's nothing good about it. And as long as the funds remain themselves, that is, something more than just economic agents, the competition for resources between them is not a blessing, but an evil that should be avoided by all means.

The issue of competition is the issue of the global purpose of our existence. Charity as an industry and as a particular organization. Everyone has some kind of common goal or each on their own. And if we assume that charity has a common global goal, that this sector protects one city, then it is unworthy to hand over one part of it to the enemies at the cost of another, and talk about the “legalization of competition” turns into a variant of almost a betrayal of common interests.

In business, conversations about competition begin with a statement of the fact “there are not enough resources for all, how can we make sure that the struggle for them is fair.” But in this area, where a lack of resources is fraught with death, the problem should be posed differently: "there are not enough resources for everyone, how do we conduct business so that no one's wards suffer."

The sector in a large part of society already has a strong reputation for scams engaged in mysterious "money laundering". We absolutely do not need to add to this reputation the image of businessmen tearing a piece out of each other's mouths (namely, this is what “competition” looks like in the eyes of the population). Yes, common rules are needed (although there are no levers of punishment for their violation), but these should be rules of cooperation, not rivalry. It sounds idealistic,

but at least on the level of usage, the philanthropic sector should be different from business if they claim to be different from it in goal setting.

As an example, let's look at the main representatives of charity in Ukraine and compare the groups of so-called "competitors", since the charity sector can really be divided into several parts. Charitable Foundation "Blagomay" in this case will be in the sector of helping children, and it is this industry that should be considered.

Charitable Foundation	What help is provided?	Amount of provided help in 2020 (mln hryvnias)
Charitable Foundation "Tabletochki"	Help for children with cancer	19,2
«Dobrodiev Club» Foundation	Helping orphans learn and develop	17,2
Charitable Foundation «HELP»	Help for children with cancer and helping orphans learn and develop	3,5
Charitable Foundation "Zaporuka"	Help for children with cancer	8,2
Charitable Foundation "Caritas Ukraine" (International organization)	Helping children in need; people with special needs	315,3

Table 2.3 “Main Competitors”

Source: [<https://nv.ua/ukr/ukraine/events/rejting-blagodijnikiv-ukrajini-jaki-fondyv-nogo-uvijshli-i-na-shcho-voni-vitrachajut-groshi-a-hto-vidmovivsja-1931205.html>]

The table provides the top 5 foundations (not including the Blagomay Charitable Foundation) that help children. In the specifics of working with children, most often the entire performance is divided into 2 categories - helping sick children and other help, namely helping orphans and children who find themselves in difficult

life circumstances. Thus, two Ukrainian foundations - the Dobrodiiev Club Foundation and the Charitable Foundation HELP - and also one international organization that provides assistance in various countries of Europe and the world, but is not a direct competitor, fall into the same sector with the Blagomay Charity Fund. because it does not provide the same projects - Charitable Foundation "Caritas Ukraine". Considering these organizations, we can come to two conclusions, for working in the domestic market, the indicators of the first two organizations are important, speaking about entering the international arena, it is undoubtedly worth considering an international organization.

But in the case of organizing the work of charitable organizations, it is worth noting a fairly effective variant of mergers, which is noted by a fairly large number of specialists and even recommended for further successful development.

Quite a lot of professionals repeatedly raise the topic of competition and the rules of the game in charity. The reaction to these calls, unfortunately, is more emotional. Charity has become an industry. Well, or in a sector within a large industry - non-profit organizations. These are hundreds of billions of hryvnias, these are tens of thousands of organizations. This is a change in the attitude of society, this is the attention of the state, this is the interest of business.

If this is an industry, then the same processes are going on in it as in mechanical engineering or the IT industry. This means that one of the processes that will inevitably gain momentum will be competition. Yes, it is peculiar, because the fund should not care who helps my ward - an orphan, a cancer patient or a disabled person. But the desire to raise money (and thus be able to own 15-20% of donations for administrative needs) willy-nilly can provoke rivalry. [26]

Another process that will inevitably begin is consolidation. Someone will say that there are a million charitable organizations in America, and they all somehow survive. But comparing our number of organizations in which the vast majority live

on the money of the founders and have no more than five employees, while American organizations have a larger scale. But if a hundred or a thousand non-profit organizations are involved in helping orphans according to plus or minus similar patterns, then there is a direct meaning in their association. This includes savings in administrative costs, a more powerful voice in a conversation with the state, a more serious status for donors, and more opportunities for promotion in the media.

Part of this trend is already visible. It's no secret that the top ten, if not five, solid, long-standing, media-entrenched, and well-branded fundraising funds take the bulk of individual donations. But at the same time, they are not yet conducting the process of mergers and acquisitions with small funds in regions with similar themes, but only unwittingly limit the opportunities for their development. Not because they want them dead, but simply because they do not yet have the internal resources to launch such acquisitions and are not very ready for a large-scale expansion into the regions, the formation of associations or regional branches. But in any case, it's only a matter of time.

3. WAYS TO INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE BLAGOMAY CHARITABLE FOUNDATION THROUGHOUT TRANSFORMING INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

3.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF MODERN APPROACHES TO INCREASE INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS OF CF BLAGOMAY

The innovative approach includes the introduction of innovative methods, and it would seem that this is practically impossible in terms of goodness, but in fact there are quite a few strategies for high-quality and, most importantly, effective attraction of new investments. At the same time, this is not only financial assistance for the state or a charitable organization - it is an opportunity to help as many people as possible in the conditions of this specialization.

A good example is a project that has already been launched by the Blagomay Charitable Foundation and has already attracted European investment. The "Center of Attention" project is aimed at training and psychological support for employees of specialized boarding schools and orphanages, in which the quality and working conditions, unfortunately, leave only hope for excellent conditions. It was at this moment that a project appeared that teaches employees not only how to get out of a burnout situation in the workplace, but also raises their level of qualification, allows them to develop professional skills. And it is precisely such new projects that attract new possible funding, especially in Europe and the United States, where investing in both public and private innovative philanthropic ideas is in great demand.

The introduction of new projects by the Foundation for the Education and Quality of Life of Orphans would expand the scope of funding and open up new prospects. For example, a project on the adaptation and social adaptation of orphans can be created. Children left without parental care live on everything ready. And that is why they go into adulthood completely unprepared. There is simply no place for graduates of a children's social institution to acquire such "preset" adult skills as the use of household appliances, not to mention budget planning. An effective tool for

this task does not require much documentation or government system trouble, but can have a big impact.

So, I propose a project of the charitable foundation "Trust".

Our Project "Trust" is dedicated to Life. A life that has a childhood, a dream, a future, strength and usefulness, and in the future - the opportunity to live with dignity in society and have equal opportunities for socialization.

Mission:

- Create an opportunity for social development for orphans;
- Development of independent survival in adolescents;
- Development of social investments, charitable assistance.

Goals:

- Strengthening of positive public opinion towards the sphere of social investments;
- Attraction of new investments from the states and the private sector, business;
- Strengthening the Ukrainian social sector by providing direct opportunities for the development of the social population;
- Assistance in attracting international investment and support for the development of social state projects;
- Cooperation with world charitable institutions, using the best world experience in creating and implementing charitable programs;
- Attracting funds to the social sector.

Tasks:

- Creation and effective implementation of the required space;
- Creation and effective implementation of a marketing project for the dissemination of information for internal and external sources;

- Development of new directions and technologies for the implementation of the joint organization of all the necessary activities of the project;
- Participation in the organization of charitable projects involving the participants of this project (application of social skills).

The principle of the project:

So, an experimental program "Trust" can be created, which will help to conduct a study of factors increasing the motivation and social competencies of orphans and children left without parental care, in order to develop a comprehensive model of socio-psychological adaptation to independent living, where children will be given the opportunity to live in so-called "apartments" with modern technology and adequate conditions for independent living. In such a place, it is proposed to create an unusual space for such institutions - ordinary three-room apartments with everything you need. There is a kitchen to prepare something of your choice, two bathrooms where you need to keep clean and tidy. Children live two or three people in a room, and everyone has their own space. Of course, orphans cannot live alone and they will have the necessary staff who will monitor their development, look after them, and we should not forget about education. But such institutions can be classified as family-type orphanages, in which their guardian, the mother or father of the family, is directly responsible for each child. In this case, these will be wards of the state as before, but their way of life and education will allow them to develop comfortably and have much less problems with the start of their "social life" after graduation from the institution.

The Trust Project is an initiative that is designed to bring together completely different people to help those who need it most - children left without care, living in orphanages and shelters, who have no one to teach them new important life skills. We have the strength and desire to help. And be helpful. We want to give childhood. We adults gave ourselves a chance. Do what your soul believes in. Chance to want healthy. Simple, quiet, kind. We are trying to do everything so that these little people

do not bear further in life a grudge against the big world, which threw them to the sidelines at the very beginning of their life path.

The objective of the project is to use the energy and opportunities of business, politics, recognizable and influential people, ordinary citizens to organize assistance to those who need it most now and teach them how to live until the moment when they grow up and have to enter the "adult world".

Such a project is just an example of one of the most easily implemented projects to help and raise funds for state charitable projects. In fact, charity, and even more so, the field of education in charity is a fairly new platform for development and allows the development of many new important and high-quality projects.

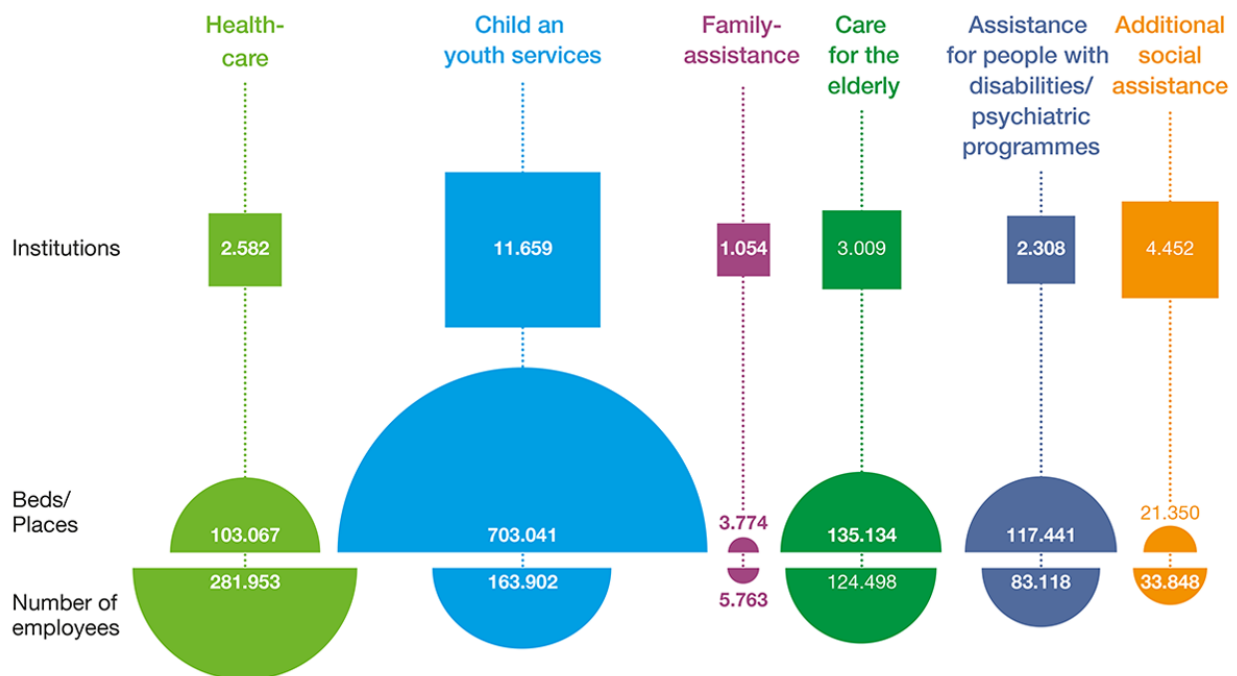
When talking about the foundation and its international work, different options can be distinguished. It can be an officially registered international charitable foundation, it can be a Ukrainian foundation that works with international clients and grants, and it can also be a foundation that has international projects. Speaking about the “Blagomay” charitable foundation, we can clearly say that the last two options will be correct. But first, you need to figure out how this process is set up.

The most suitable countries for cooperation of charitable foundations can be 2 states - Germany and the USA. All recent years, according to the German Council of Charitable Organizations, private donations amounted to more than 5 billion euros per year, in 2019 - 5.139 billion. This is not counting the large donations made by firms and companies in excess of 2500 euros, foundations and organizations. [34] Private donations are used primarily for humanitarian purposes - helping those in need, victims of natural disasters and wars, seriously ill people, refugees, and church organizations. In total, this is more than 75 percent of all donations. In addition, the people of Germany support the preservation of monuments and cultural sites, the protection of animals and the environment, voluntary sports societies, and so on.

A key feature that almost all US charitable organizations have is good funding, which allows solving global problems not only at the continental level, but also on a global scale.

The traditions of charity in America have existed for hundreds of years: it is with the money of patrons that prestigious universities of the country have been built, in many respects thanks to the activities of the foundations, scientific programs and global projects have been implemented.

Overview of the fields (Data from 31/12/2018)



German Caritas Association – Data from 31/12/2018, www.caritas-germany.org

Figure 3.1 “Fields of Charity”

Why is charity so developed in these countries? Why are they even willing to help finance projects of foundations from other countries? In these countries, there is a law that allows at the end of the year, when filling out a tax return, to deduct the amount that was spent on charity. But this amount cannot be more than 30% or 50% of gross income minus legal deductions. [37] The maximum percentage is set depending on the type of organization to which assistance will be directed. Such legislative norms stimulate those who find it easier to throw out unnecessary things than to help others to charity. Also, this law allows you to exempt from double taxation part of the

income that was spent on charity during the year. It is more expedient for large companies and entrepreneurs to donate money to charity than to pay taxes to the state in the same amount, since by donating, they receive people's recognition and personal satisfaction, and by paying taxes, they simply fulfill their duties as a taxpayer without any advantages.

If we talk about the expediency of the projects of the “Blagomay” Foundation and work with foreign states, an undoubtedly large number of transfers are sent by Ukrainians from various parts of the world and the banking system allows this, but removes taxes, despite the status of non-profitability. If we talk about projects, the foundation begins its cooperation in 2021 with the German organization for the training and protection of people with disabilities.

3.2 USING MODERN FORMS TO OPTIMIZE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

Not to lose in this competition is possible only by creating an environment favorable for human life and development, and especially for the most active, creative, enterprising part of the population. This environment should encourage initiative, not kill it. For Ukraine, this means a radical reform of education, health care, social assistance system, pension system. Of course, it is inadmissible to neglect the needs of those who, for objective reasons, need the care of society. In this area, cardinal shifts are also necessary and possible based on a more targeted and rational use of funds, a combination of state guarantees with private initiative and charitable activities.

Ultimately, the goal of the state socio-economic policy is to increase welfare, i.e. promotion of an increase in the duration of a socially prosperous life not burdened by diseases, to the growth of citizens' satisfaction with life. France, several developing

countries, and quite recently, and the UK is trying to incorporate indicators of life satisfaction into the main mechanisms of economic policy, into the criteria evaluation of the work of the state apparatus, etc. We will have to do this in the future. But first, a competitive regulatory regime for business needs to be built; a competitive diversified educational system that allows for individual trajectories; healthcare aimed at prevention of diseases, and not only for their treatment, etc.

If we talk about innovative activities on the part of non-profit organizations in Ukraine, the law of Ukraine on non-profit activities applies in particular to this. The purpose and principles of state innovation policy and you can see:

The main principles of the state innovation policy are:

- orientation to the innovative way of development of the Ukrainian economy;
- determination of state priorities for innovative development;
- formation of a regulatory and legal framework in the field of innovation;
- creation of conditions for the preservation, development and use of domestic scientific, technical and innovative potential;
- ensuring the interaction of science, education, production, financial and credit sphere in the development of innovative activities;
- effective use of market mechanisms to promote innovation, support for entrepreneurship in the research and production area;
- implementation of measures to support international scientific and technological cooperation, technology transfer, protection of domestic products in the domestic market and their promotion to the foreign market;
- financial support, implementation of favorable credit, tax and customs policies in the field of innovation;
- promoting the development of innovation infrastructure;
- information support of subjects of innovation activity;
- training of personnel in the field of innovation.

Thus, we can observe that the charitable foundation for helping orphans is related to several points at the same time. Firstly, training of personnel in innovative activities is one of the important missions of the foundation, with which the organization has been successfully coping for a long time. Secondly, new knowledge and intellectual processes are an integral part of the educational part of the foundation, and in addition, the foundation has an impact on government structures and helps to improve the quality and introduce innovative support for government structures, which also has a great impact.

Speaking about the attitude of non-profit organizations to innovative development and participation in the law and its regulations, it is also necessary to indicate Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine, which says that "Subjects of innovative activity can be individuals and (or) legal entities of Ukraine, individuals and (or) legal entities foreign states, stateless persons, associations of these persons conducting innovative activities in Ukraine and (or) attracting property and intellectual values, investing their own or borrowed funds in the implementation of innovative projects in Ukraine. " It is this article that supports all of the above and gives every right to believe that this law is an integral part of the foundation's work. [1]

Methods for assessing the financial condition based on a system of coefficients (liquidity, financial stability, etc.) have certain advantages and disadvantages. Advantages of the coefficient system: simplicity of calculations; the possibility of their determination on the basis of external reporting, the visibility of the results obtained. Disadvantages of this system of coefficients:

1. The absence of differences in the recommended values of these coefficients by industry, region, area of activity and size of enterprises. In the practice of developed countries, methods and mechanisms have been developed for collecting information and calculating average industry indicators, which are easily accessible to external users.

2. The presence of a close relationship between indicators. So, from the whole set of traditional financial stability ratios, we can limit ourselves to two: the ratio of

borrowed and own funds and the ratio of own funds. In the conditions of the almost complete absence of long-term debt in most enterprises, the indicators of current liquidity and the provision of own funds are closely related.

3. Imperfection of the algorithm for calculating the coefficients themselves. In order for the ratio of own funds to really reflect the structure of the sources of working capital formation, it is necessary to take into account long-term liabilities, as well as deferred income, consumption funds, reserves for future expenses and payments. In order for the current liquidity ratio to objectively reflect the degree of solvency of the enterprise, one should take into account assets that actually have a sufficient level of liquidity (real estate, long-term financial investments).

4. Static nature of the coefficients. Within the reporting period, the values of indicators may differ significantly from those obtained as a result of calculations according to the balance sheet data as of a certain date.

5. Extrapolation nature of the coefficient of recovery (loss) of solvency. When it is calculated, the trends of changes in the current liquidity indicator in the reporting period are practically transferred.

3.3. ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

To optimize the activities of the institution, finding hidden reserves of its development, it is necessary to regularly conduct financial analysis, which occupies an important place in the management system of the institution. At present, financial management is one of the main and most responsible areas of organization of the enterprise. The assessment of the financial stability of an enterprise, in turn, is an integral part of this area.

A comparative analysis of the opinions of these scientists allows us to conclude

that the financial condition of an enterprise should be understood as a characteristic of its competitiveness, the efficiency of using financial resources and capital of an enterprise, the ability to fulfill debt obligations to the state and creditors. The competitiveness of an enterprise, in turn, can be assessed by such indicators as solvency and creditworthiness. Speaking of a charitable organization, it is worth paying attention to the reporting and transparency of the cash flows carried out, to the closing and delivery of the necessary projects. It is also necessary to pay attention to the extent to which the charity interacts with the state and whether it introduces aid projects that can allow state systems to interact with them.

An important factor in improving the efficiency of the enterprise is scientific and technical progress. In modern conditions, revolutionary, qualitative changes are needed, a transition to fundamentally new technologies, to technology of subsequent generations, a radical re-equipment of all branches of the national economy on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology.

Fundamental changes in engineering and technology, the mobilization of all, not only technical, but also organizational, economic and social factors, will create the prerequisites for a significant increase in labor productivity. It is necessary to ensure the introduction of the latest machinery and technology, to widely apply progressive forms of scientific organization of labor in production, to improve its standardization, to achieve a growth in production culture, strengthening order and discipline.

On the example of the given example of one of the innovative projects that will be closely connected with the state system, we can conclude that it is possible to attract international and domestic funding both for private organizations and for the development of the country's internal issues from the state. The most important factor in increasing the efficiency of social production, ensuring its high efficiency has been and remains scientifically technical progress. In modern conditions of the formation of market relations, revolutionary, qualitative changes are needed, a transition to fundamentally new technologies and approaches, to the methods of subsequent

generations.

An important place for the growth of the efficiency of the functioning of the organization is occupied by organizational and economic factors. It is also necessary to develop social infrastructure and management methods. It is necessary to improve methods and forms of management, methods of planning, stimulation and encouragement. A special place in reducing the share of resource costs and intensifying the entire economy of the organization belongs to measures to improve the quality level of products or services produced for sale. The level of quality of the services provided should be a fundamental factor that requires close monitoring.

A well-formed and clear work with the public is at the head of everything in the successful work of the charitable foundation. For the successful operation of any fund in Ukraine, due to the existing previous experience of charitable organizations and certain aspects of mentality, there are some tasks and their solution lies in the problem itself. Let's take a look at them.

1. Donating to charities is often more effective than direct assistance!

The problem is that most people, when they mention children, immediately try to buy toys and sweets for them, which ultimately has a disastrous consequence - orphans have a bunch of toys, but there are no banally high-quality warm clothes. It is not difficult to call or write to a charitable organization and instruct to deal with the preparation of the needs of a certain orphanage, the purchase and delivery of things. But it is very important to remember that in addition to direct assistance to the orphanage, most likely, it is necessary to leave some of the finances also for administrative expenses, since they are an important part of the organization of the entire work process.

2. Submitting reports is labor intensive, but very important!

Of course, the very idea of tracking what your money is spent by the one to whom you gave it from the heart seems wrong. However, it is often this kind of donor behavior that brings many benefits. As a rule, young people about 30 years old are so

interested in the affairs of the foundation and the fate of the funds spent. The foundations themselves welcome philanthropists who are actively interested in the financial report of the foundation, what the funds are spent on, and what other needs the foundation is raising funds for. I am in favor of the donor checking the foundations, because this is important for the foundations themselves. If such an unbelieving Thomas comes and is convinced of how his funds were spent, how many people he will be able to attract later to the work of our foundation! Therefore, I would recommend that Ukrainian foundations welcome such a peculiar meticulousness of people. It's one thing when you don't even know whom to say thank you to, and it's another thing when a person has come and you can share with him, experience the joy of giving.

3. It is necessary to announce about benefactors and to spread the assistance to the masses!

Contrary to popular opinion, charity does not always have to be anonymous. This is especially true when the role of the benefactor is played by a famous, successful or influential person. However, according to representatives of charitable organizations, abandoning anonymity is useful even when the donor is not famous. Any charitable aid today needs to be made public, because it is an example to follow. When we have the right to talk about a specific person, then another person has a desire to repeat this example.

4. Explain and spread the importance of donations to everyone, even a small amount!

Probably, with many people there was a situation when they wanted to help some person in need of help, and gave up, because there was not a large amount for this. However, contrary to the opinion that “a couple of hryvnias will not save the situation and will not help anyone,” in fact, in real life, most often everything happens the other way around: more funds are collected with the help of precisely those people who donate small amounts. And given the fact that people in trouble may not find a rich donor, often all hope is pinned on small donations. There are philanthropists who want to help, but think that charity is the lot of the rich. But I think that each of us

will not become poorer if he allocates 5-10 hryvnias to support those who are not able to help themselves. Only together can the social problem be solved. And the experience of other countries, where charity has become a part of everyone's life, shows that those in need collect large sums of money at the expense of a large circle of kind people donating small funds.

CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

Charitable activities of non-profit organizations, businesses and individuals, as well as volunteer activity of citizens, are one of the most important resources for solving the problems of social development of society in such areas as education, science, culture, art, healthcare, environmental protection and a number of others. The results of the thesis research led to a number of conclusions and suggestions:

Based on the study of the characteristics of the theories of international capital movement, methods have been developed to attract international financial investments, which influence the development of the beneficial sector on the basis of economic cooperation between countries. The paper clarifies the concept of "international financial support" on based on the analysis and synthesis of concepts that are accepted in foreign practice.

Thus, International Financial Support is assistance that is provided to states subject to certain economic conditions and subject to the existence of a specific need for this support for a specific need. The history of the development of charity in European countries and the potential for financial support from abroad is proof that it is possible and necessary to develop new projects and improve the investment system. An example of a large number of countries that have built their economic condition from the very beginning make it possible to build correct and accurate strategies for the development of our state.

To develop, but at the same time preserve their traditions and values among the younger generation, is one of the goals of charity in the field of development and education. The established traditions are of great importance even today, because the question arose of reforming the existing forms of charity and the forms of their investment, creating new ones that will best meet the changing conditions of life. An important role in the process of providing assistance to the population is played by the social policy pursued by the state, and in particular one of the areas is social protection. In recent years, Ukraine has seen a steady increase in the number of

citizens and organizations involved in charitable and volunteer activities, and the number of charitable organizations is growing.

An important step in the development of charitable activities was the formation of legislation on the endowment of non-profit organizations. At the same time, there remains a significant gap between the number of citizens who declare their potential willingness to participate in charity and volunteering, and those who actually carry out charitable and volunteer activities. Among the main reasons are the insufficient effectiveness of tax incentives with high costs for citizens to use existing tax incentives within the framework of the current tax administration; low level of citizens' trust in charitable organizations, associated with the often insufficient transparency of their activities; underdeveloped infrastructure to support charitable and volunteer activities. Thus, only slightly more than half of the citizens believe that the majority of Ukrainian charitable organizations can be trusted. The low level of trust in the subjects of charitable activities on the part of society is associated with a lack of information about the activities of charitable organizations and volunteers - about their motivation, goals and real results.

In my thesis, I proposed a project to create a charitable foundation "Trust". The Mission of the project was a creation an opportunity for social development for orphans; development of independent survival in adolescents and development of social investments, charitable assistance.

Types of international financial support may differ depending on the classification of assistance. For example, the UN covers more than 70 types of needs in the sector of social protection of the population, this includes ensuring peace, saving lives in the conditions of the year, protecting the population in conditions of military conflicts, etc.

The amount of official international financial support in Ukraine in 2021, not including direct humanitarian assistance, totaled from the IMF, the EU, the World Bank, the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and

Development. Ukraine received almost \$2.5 billion. abroad more than 28 million hryvnias to various Charitable Foundations of Ukraine for the development of charitable projects. This year was a major start of global international financial support for the country.

While writing my thesis, I had the opportunity to demonstrate, using a specific example of our state, how Financial International Support works in the context of a military conflict in the country. Specific amounts of assistance were given and financial support from various states was analyzed. I came to the conclusion that more than \$15 billion in aid was provided, of which \$5 billion was directly to the state budget. In addition, funding is being prepared for at least \$3 billion over the next 6 months.

Speaking about the Blagomay Foundation, I can see development and continuous work for the good. Every employee and volunteer is involved in the process and this is very important, because this is how a team is born. Speaking with financial reports and statistical data, we can come to the conclusion that this fund is one of the most powerful organizations interacting with the state and its structures, which significantly affects the economic and educational part of the state. In connection with the beginning of work with foreign representatives, in the next 10 years the fund has an absolute opportunity to reach the level of international representation of Ukraine in matters with orphans and disabled children.

The key prerequisites for development in the philanthropy sector and attraction of new international types of financial support are the following:

- formation of positive public opinion, drawing attention to the problems of charity;
- development of the legislative and regulatory framework, and above all the adoption of a law on charitable activities, which provides businesses with preferences and benefits for social investment;
- development of the non-profit sector and systematic charity;

- development of information and organizational infrastructures for charitable activities, involving the formation of databases and the information market for services, the creation of services, organizational support;
- explanation of the mechanisms and technologies of charity;
- periodic discussion of charitable issues by persons with rich positive experience in this field of activity, both at the local and international levels (in the format of round tables, business meetings, symposiums, conferences, forums).

Successful implementation of the designated strategic guidelines will obviously allow us to fully realize the potential of charity. Moreover, it is here that the key way to build a modern civil society, a way to strengthen mutual consent and trust of all social strata is seen.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that charity is not only a manifestation of noble feelings and patronage, patriotism and ambition. As practice shows, a rationally organized and carefully thought-out charity may well be combined with a specific calculation, be effective and efficient. It is this kind of charity that makes it possible to build partnerships between countries and involve new investments in the state system. It is possible and necessary to rush to do good deeds, it is possible and necessary to attract more and more investments in new projects, it is possible and necessary to develop the economic and social life of the state.

REFERENCES

1. "Association of international and national public organizations "Social protection". iasp.org.ua. September 2014.
2. Constitution of Ukraine (Відомості Верховної Ради України (ВВР), 1996, № 30, ст. 141)
3. Jonathan Garton (2013), Public Benefit in Charity Law, OUP Oxford.
4. "Charities". Queensland Government - Office of Fair Trading. Retrieved 2011-11-06.
5. "Registered charity". Canada Revenue Agency. Retrieved 2009-07-25.
6. "Exempt charities (CC23)". [www.gov.uk.] 1 September 2013.
7. Foundations: Assigning a purpose to capital, admin.ch, accessed 2020-09-14.
8. "Proposal for a Regulation on the Statute for a European Foundation (FE) – frequently asked questions". European Commission. 8 February 2012.
9. Peter R. Elson (May 2010). "The Origin of the Species: Why Charity Regulations in Canada and England Continue to Reflect Their Origins". The International Journal of Not-for-Profit Law.
10. Mason, Tania (17 October 2011). "Commission to scrap regulatory compliance cases". Civil Society. Retrieved 21 October 2011.
11. Berthiaume, Lee (June 30, 2020). "Kielburger backtracks after saying PM's office contacted WE about \$900M program". CBC News. Archived from the original on July 1, 2020. Retrieved July 2, 2020.
12. McGregor, Janyce (2020-07-09). "PM's mother Margaret and brother Alexandre were both paid to speak at WE Charity events". CBC. Retrieved 2020-07-09.
13. "Significant developments in Free The Children's history". Archived from the original on 2017-02-17. Retrieved 2019-06-19.
14. "Order of Canada recipients | The Star". thestar.com. 2007-02-21. Archived from the original on 2019-07-19. Retrieved 2019-06-19.
15. "First Lady champions education opportunities for vulnerable girls and women". capitalfm.co.ke. July 17, 2019. Retrieved July 29, 2019.
16. "Ontario government severs ties with WE Charity amid controversy". Global News. Archived from the original on 2020-08-01. Retrieved 2020-08-01.
17. "Blagomay. Charity for the future" from 2020 Charitable Foundation - "Blagomay" <https://charitymay.com>.
18. "Charities and other Approved Bodies in Ireland under the terms Taxes Consolidation Act". Revenue Ireland. May 8, 2012. Archived from the original on June 1, 2012.
19. Snow, Mathew (2015-08-25). "Against Charity". Jacobin. Retrieved 2022-03-25.

20. Reich, Robert (2020-04-12). "America's billionaires are giving to charity – but much of it is self-serving rubbish". The Guardian. Retrieved 2022-03-21.
21. "Arguments against charity". BBC. 2014. Retrieved 2022-03-25.
22. "Charitable Lead Trusts". Fidelity Charitable. Retrieved 2019-04-11.
23. "Charitable Remainder Trusts: An Overview | Sjoberg & Tebelius Oak Park Heights, MN". Sjoberg & Tebelius, P.A. Retrieved 2019-04-11.
24. Edwards, Richard; Nigel Stockwell (2007). *Trusts and Equity* (8th ed.).
25. Roger Dunston, Alison Lee, David Boud, Pat Brodie and Mary Chiarella (2018), " Co-Production and Health System Reform – From Re-Imagining To Re-Making", *Australian Journal of Public Administration*, 68 (1): 39 – 52.
26. Jersey, States of. "Government of Jersey". [gov.je.] Retrieved 2021-10-23.
27. Foundations: Assigning a purpose to capital, admin.ch, accessed 2020-09-14.
28. "The Portuguese Presentation Centre" (PDF). [Cpf.org.pt.] Retrieved 2017-03-30.
29. "King Hamad hails strong Bahrain-UAE ties in meeting with Abu Dhabi crown prince". Saudi Gazette. 3 August 2021.
30. "UAE Government: Political system". UAEinteract. Archived from the original on 13 February 2016. Retrieved 12 February 2016.
31. "European Foundation Centre". Efc.be. Retrieved 2017-03-29.
32. "European Foundation Statute suffers setback". IPE. Retrieved 2020-01-23.
33. "What is a foundation | Foundations | Funding Resources | Knowledge Base | Tools". GrantSpace.org. 2013-06-18. Retrieved 2017-03-29.
34. Joan Roelofs, *The Invisible Hand of Corporate Capitalism*, Recorded at Hampshire College, April 18, 200
35. Jersey, States of. "Government of Jersey". [gov.je.] Retrieved 2021-10-23
36. Bush, Sarah Sunn; Prather, Lauren (2020). "Foreign Meddling and Mass Attitudes Toward International Economic Engagement"
37. Hompson, Nicholas (2020). "Open economy monetary politics". *The Routledge Handbook to Global Political Economy*.
38. Zucker, Noah (2021). "Free Trade and Forms of Democratization". *The Journal of Politics*.
39. Richard L. Fox, *Charitable Incentives and Limitations of the Pension Protection Act*, *Estate Planning*, 33 Est. Plann. 03 (Dec. 2016)
40. Asamblea Nacional de Panamá (12 Jun 1995). "Ley 25 de 1995 de Panama por la cual se regulan fundaciones de interes privado, promulgada en la Gaceta Oficial 22804 de 14 de junio de 1995" (PDF). [asamblea.gob.pa.] Retrieved 21 May 2018
41. What Is a Foundation? Definitions, Types & Rules". *Foundation Source*. Retrieved 2021-04-30.

42. Silk, R. D., & Lintott, J. W. (2020). Private Charitable Foundations: A Primer. *Journal of Financial Planning*, 15(7), 84-89
43. "Annual Report 2021" (PDF). Garfield Weston Foundation. 2021-04-05. Retrieved 2021-01-04.
44. "FY Audited Financial Statement 2021" . Howard Hughes Medical Institute. 2021-08-31. Retrieved 2021-01-04.
45. Reich, Rob, Chiara Cordelli, and Lucy Bernholz, eds. *Philanthropy in democratic societies: History, institutions, values* (U of Chicago Press, 2016).
46. Aksoy, Zeynep. *Çerkes İttihat ve Teavün Cemiyeti (1908-1923)*, 2008.
47. Government of Canada [<https://www.tradecommissioner.gc.ca/development-developpement/mdb-overview-bmd-aperçu.aspx?lang=eng>]
48. Caritas-Germany [<https://www.caritas-germany.org/germancaritasassociation/members/specialisedcharityorganisations/specialisedcharityorganisations.aspx>], 2018
49. Charity through the eyes of a Ukrainian 2021 [https://zagoriy.foundation/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/blagodijnist_ochyma_ukrayincziv_2021-2.pdf], 2021 (PDF)
50. Cafworldgivingindex2021 [https://www.cafonline.org/docs/default-source/about-us-research/cafworldgivingindex2021_report_web2_100621.pdf], 2021 (PDF)