

THE STATE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF UKRAINIAN CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS AS A REFLECTION OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY FINANCES

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Purpose. The purpose of the article is to investigate the peculiarities of the formation of revenues and expenditures of civil society institutions in Ukraine (in terms of NGOs and political parties) and to highlight them as a reflection of the effectiveness of the organization civil society finances. Design/methodology/approach. The work consists of several stages. Firstly, the author's understanding of the category "efficiency of civil society finances" is highlighted. It corresponds to the peculiarities of the functioning of civil society institutions in Ukraine and the world. The study itself consists in a step-by-step analysis of the peculiarities of the formation of revenues and expenditures of civil society institutions in Ukraine (in terms of NGOs and political parties) and their interrelation as a reflection of the effectiveness of civil society finances. Findings. The ratio of revenues and expenditures of Ukrainian NGOs and PPs in the study period characterized the state of the professionalism of financial reporting and planning. It is depends on the mechanism of state regulation and supervision of the finances of PPs and of other CSIs. Thus, improving the existing mechanism of state regulation in the field of finance of CSIs can be an important step towards not only improving the efficiency of finances of civil society, but also the transparency of the public sector. Originality/value. The article is an original complex study, the results of which will be useful both for the leaders of individual civil society organizations and for developers of the state strategy for building civil society. Thus, the population, civil society organizations, the state and civil society itself benefit from the study.

Key words: civil society, civil society organizations, civil society institutions, non-governmental organizations, political parties, revenues, expenditures, efficiency.

Formulation of the problem. The use of the concept of "finances of civil society institutions" (hereinafter – CSIs) necessitates the introduction of "efficiency of civil society finances" (hereinafter – CS) as a scientific category. Researchers widely apply this category to commercial organizations, although CSOs differ from them not only in the purpose of their activities, but also solely in the organization of the finances. However, the effectiveness of managing the financial resources of CSOs significantly affects their financial stability and viability. Therefore, the implementation of a scientific analysis of the effectiveness of the finances of the CS is an extremely important topic for research.

At the same time, when it comes to the finances of CS, we need to pay attention not only to the efficiency of their organization as the ratio of the

revenues and expenditures of CSIs, but also to the role played by personal finances in forming the resource base of CSIs, as well as social efficiency of CSIs, which could be measured based on the mathematical analysis of the influence of change in indicators of CSI expenses on the indicators of democracy level in the state.

Analysis of recent research and publications. First of all, it should be noted that Ukrainian science lags far behind the world scientific community in research of the organization of CS finances. Thus, virtually no research has been conducted to address these issues by Ukrainian scientists. At the same time, such researches are conducted abroad by scientists as well as by state and non-governmental analytical organizations. In our opinion, this is due to the fact that in Ukraine non-governmental organizations (hereinafter – NGOs)

are still outside the fundamental scientific research, as the society and the scientific community are not aware of their importance for the economy (we believe that this is due to preserving the Soviet mentality, in which only the state could solve problems at all levels). It should be noted that the greatest contribution to the study of the organization of CS finances has been made by the following Ukrainian scientists L. Vasylenko, S. Zelinskyi, O. Kyrylenko, V. Kodatskyi, S. Obushnyi, H. Sharlai. However, NGO finances, like the NGOs themselves, are not static and need further analysis.

Let us study the state of CSI revenues and expenditures and try to find out how their formation and ratio affect the formation of the efficiency indicator of the organization of CSO finances in Ukraine.

The purpose of the article is to investigate the peculiarities of the formation of revenues and expenditures of civil society institutions in Ukraine (in terms of NGOs and political parties) and to highlight them as a reflection of the effectiveness of the organization civil society finances.

Presentation of the main research material.

In order to study the state of revenues and expenditures of CSOs in the everchanging economic environment in our country, it is necessary to reduce their indicators to a single price level, taking into account the available inflation rates. In addition, it should be clarified that official inflation indicators, which could probably have been deliberately changed (overestimated or underestimated), were used to compile these data.

Thus, the study of the state of revenues and expenditures of public organizations of our country as a reflection of the efficiency of the organization of CS finances was carried out on the basis of analysis of Ukrainian statistics for 2006-2018, and data for 2019 were obtained by mathematical calculation of data from previous years.

The study of revenues and expenditures of political parties (hereinafter - PPs) of our state was conducted based on the data analysis of the National Agency for Prevention of Corruption (hereinafter – NAPC) from 2016 to 2018. Data for 2019 were not taken into account, because during 2020 they are at the stage of constant updating and amendment (this is connected with the procedure of submitting reports and checking them for authenticity), and accordingly, these data cannot be considered reliable.

In particular, the study was conducted both on the basis of the current price level and on the basis of the price level of 2006 to actually reflect changes in the financial resources of NGOs over time.

The English language uses two concepts, which are translated into Ukrainian as "ефективність", although their meaning differs

significantly. These concepts are "effectiveness" and "efficiency". The main difference between them is the focus on internal or external processes. Thus, effectiveness means achieving a certain result of activity (while the costs incurred to achieve it can be both high and low), and efficiency implies organizing activities (functioning) so as to spend the least amount financial resources and efforts.

When we talk about the efficiency of financial organization, we solely mean the concept denoted by the term "efficiency". However, the subject of our study also has its own specifics, because the main purpose of CSIs is not to make a profit, but to provide a certain social effect, and they are significantly limited in obtaining financial resources. That is why the efficiency of CSI finances is reflected in the ability of the senior management of these organizations not only to attract resources from different sources that are balanced and provide stability and flexibility, and use resources in accordance with existing needs, but also to balance revenues and expenditures structure and real values. Accordingly, we will perform a step-by-step analysis of CSI revenues and expenditures and indicators of their ratio.

1. Revenues of Ukrainian CSIs

Any revenues from financial resources from legal sources are recognized as CSI revenues. In our country, in order to simplify the use of information, these revenues are grouped as follows: own funds (founders' contributions and membership fees), budget revenues (from state and local budgets); income from charity (resident legal entities, resident individuals, non-residents); income from economic activity of enterprises, institutions, organizations, founded and created by associations of citizens; other income (including loans received, interest on loans, insurance income, etc.).

It should be noted that in Ukraine statistical agencies collect and systematize information only on revenues and expenditures of public organizations. However, it should be clarified that, as mentioned earlier, public organizations according to current legislation, unite different types of NGOs.

1.1. Revenues of Ukrainian public organizations in the period from 2006 to 2019

Revenues of public organizations of our state from all sources for the period from 2006 to 2019 are shown in Table 1.

Let us analyze the revenues and expenditures of public organizations and PPs in stages.

The formation and use of financial resources of PPs is known: in accordance with current legislation, PPs are required to report quarterly on any flow of funds in the accounts. Therefore, given the number and impact of these two CSIs, we believe that the analysis of their activities can be considered representative of the entire NGO sector.

Table 1
Indicators of revenues of Ukrainian public organizations in the period from 2006 to 2019, UAH million, %

Source of funding	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Absolute deviation, million UAH	Relative deviation, %
State Budget of Ukraine	78,73	125,61	138,55	98,29	220,65	271,28	290,86	401,95	278,36	386,80	453,78	443,89	566,42	553,86	475,13	603,50
Membership fees	181,18	238,41	323,96	315,54	388,68	475,31	533,64	499,96	454,64	611,60	622,97	720,48	795,58	794,67	613,49	338,61
Charity	634,67	725,25	689,79	921,08	1133,80	1454,20	1646,59	1705,1	1875,25	3712,0	3523,40	3805,90	4221,76	4248,64	3613,96	569,42
- of enterprises and organizations of Ukraine	323,80	405,23	362,57	460,07	418,20	563,94	629,04	827,04	774,76	1460,0	879,68	1079,59	1286,64	1312,81	989,01	305,44
- of Ukrainian citizens	42,58	61,82	83,08	107,59	122,08	199,96	144,01	172,85	199,89	187,40	351,59	340,70	430,744	386,681	344,10	808,13
- of non-residents	268,29	258,21	244,14	353,42	593,54	690,26	873,55	705,21	900,61	2065,0	2292,14	2385,63	2504,37	2549,16	2280,87	850,15
Economic activity	304,08	374,72	545,43	523,52	516,56	524,98	604,06	528,88	510,9	549,80	468,78	1106,30	763,77	800,93	496,85	163,39
Other	250,68	310,61	345,44	360,19	504,29	644,51	619,44	618,33	982,13	1056,0	1143,03	1194,99	1006,53	1278,39	1027,71	409,97
TOTAL	1449,34	1774,60	2043,17	2218,60	2763,10	3370,20	3694,60	3754,22	4101,28	6317,0	6211,97	7271,57	7354,06	7676,49	6227,15	429,65

* Compiled by the author based on data from the State Statistics Service [4]

Table 2
Indicators of revenues of Ukrainian public organizations in the period from 2006 to 2019, in 2006 prices, UAH million, %

Source of funding	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Absolute deviation, million UAH	Relative deviation, %
State Budget of Ukraine	78,73	107,73	97,16	61,38	126,29	148,44	159,47	219,29	121,59	117,90	123,06	105,87	123,04	115,57	36,84	46,80
Membership fees	181,18	204,47	227,18	197,04	222,47	260,09	292,59	272,76	198,59	186,43	168,94	171,84	172,82	165,82	-15,36	-8,48
Charity	634,67	622,00	483,72	575,17	648,94	795,72	902,80	930,23	819,10	1131,48	955,50	907,75	917,06	886,55	251,88	39,69
- of enterprises and organizations of Ukraine	323,80	347,54	254,25	287,29	239,36	308,58	344,89	451,20	338,41	444,94	238,56	257,49	279,49	273,94	-49,86	-15,40
- of Ukrainian citizens	42,58	53,02	58,26	67,18	69,87	109,42	78,96	94,30	87,31	57,11	95,35	81,26	93,57	80,69	38,11	89,50
- of non-residents	268,29	221,45	171,20	220,69	339,72	377,70	478,96	384,73	393,38	629,43	621,60	569,00	544,01	531,92	263,63	98,26
Economic activity	304,08	321,37	382,48	326,91	295,66	287,26	331,20	288,54	223,16	167,57	127,13	263,86	165,91	167,13	-136,95	-45,04
Other	250,68	266,39	242,24	224,92	288,64	352,67	339,63	337,34	428,99	321,97	309,97	285,02	218,64	266,76	16,08	6,41
TOTAL	1449,34	1521,96	1432,78	1385,40	1581,49	1844,14	2025,70	2048,15	1791,43	1925,35	1684,60	1734,34	1597,47	1601,83	152,49	10,52

* Compiled by the author based on data from the State Statistics Service [4]

Table 1 shows a significant increase in the revenues of public organizations for the study period. Thus, total revenues increased by UAH 6,227.15 million (+ 429.65%). This significant growth is due to increased revenues from all sources. The revenues from charity increased the most in absolute terms, namely by UAH 3,613.969 million (which in relative terms is + 569.42%), including the revenues from non-residents that grew by UAH 2,280.866 million (+ 850.15%) and others receipts that grew by UAH 1,027.706 million (+ 409.97%). It should be noted that in percentage terms, the income from the charity of resident individuals also increased significantly – by 808.13%, which may indicate an increase in their interest in the activities of public organizations.

However, it should be noted that Table 1 shows data on the revenues of Ukrainian public organizations in nominal prices of the respective years and they are not adjusted for inflation for the relevant period.

Table 2 presents the indicators in Table 1, but adjusted for inflation. Thus, the data in this table are given in 2006 prices.

Table 2 shows that there the situation is quite different from the previous one: the revenues of Ukrainian NGOs for the period from 2006 to 2017 in 2006 prices increased by only UAH 152.49 million, which in relative terms is only 10.52%. At the same time, there was a decrease in two of the five main groups of expenditures: the revenues from membership fees for the study period decreased by UAH 15.36 million (-8.48%), while the revenues from economic activity decreased by UAH 136.95 million (-45.04) %).

It is also necessary to analyse the changes related to the revenues from charity as the revenues from charity of resident legal entities decreased significantly – by UAH 49.86 million (-15.4%). At the same time, the largest relative

growth among all sources of NGO revenues was shown by the revenues from resident philanthropy – UAH 38.11 million, which in relative terms is + 89.5%, and the revenues from non-residents - UAH 263.63 million (+98.26 %).

Thus, Figure 1 shows the revenues of Ukrainian NGOs in 2006–2019 without taking into account inflation indicators and taking them into account.

Figure 1 shows the difference between trends in the financial situation of public organizations depending on the indicators of the inflation index.

The values of the approximation for the indicators of revenues of Ukrainian public organizations in the period from 2006 to 2019 are also important. For indicators without taking inflation into account, the approximation is the following: $R^2 = 0.9505$, which indicates a high level of reliability of the line assigned to the trend, while a similar indicator with taking inflation into account is the following: $R^2 = 0.1537$, which demonstrates that the level of reliability of the derived trend is not so high (it is seen from the graph in Fig. 1 that the values of the revenues of public organizations taking into account inflation change significantly in different directions each year).

The viability of NGOs significantly depends on the balance of the revenues received from various sources, which confirms the results of research by the Civil Society Development Foundation of Hungary, obtained based on an analysis of the activities of 15,000 public organizations. Accordingly, for adequate and independent operation, an individual public organization should receive funding from at least six different sources with a share of at least 10% each. The structure of the revenues of Ukrainian public organizations in the period from 2006 to 2019 is shown in Figure 2.

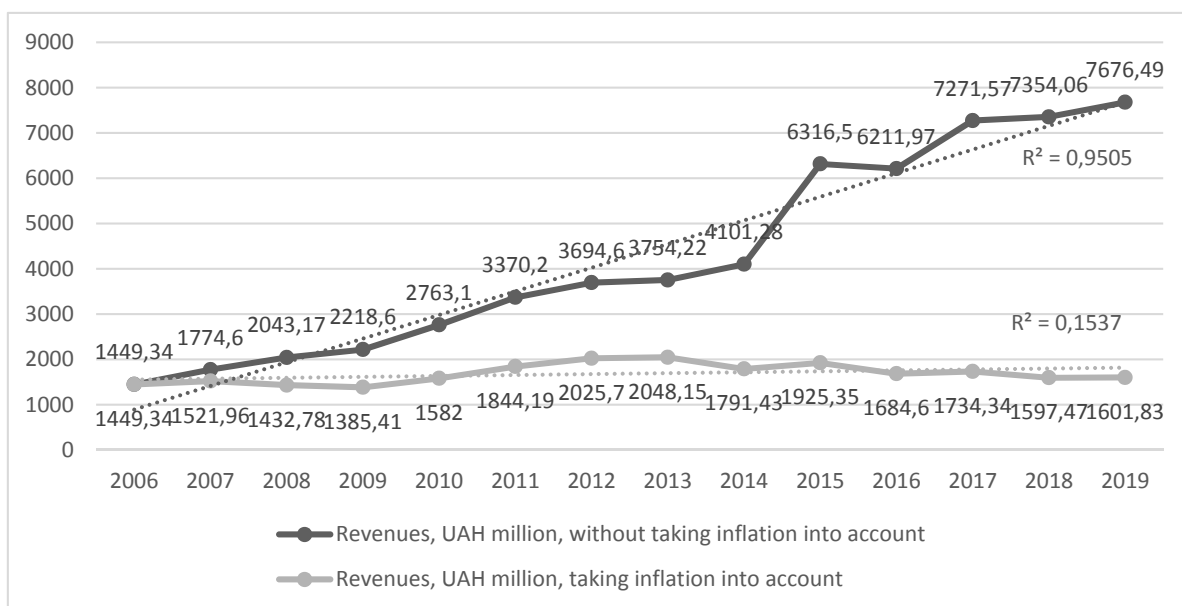


Fig. 1. Revenues of Ukrainian NGOs in the period from 2006 to 2019, UAH million

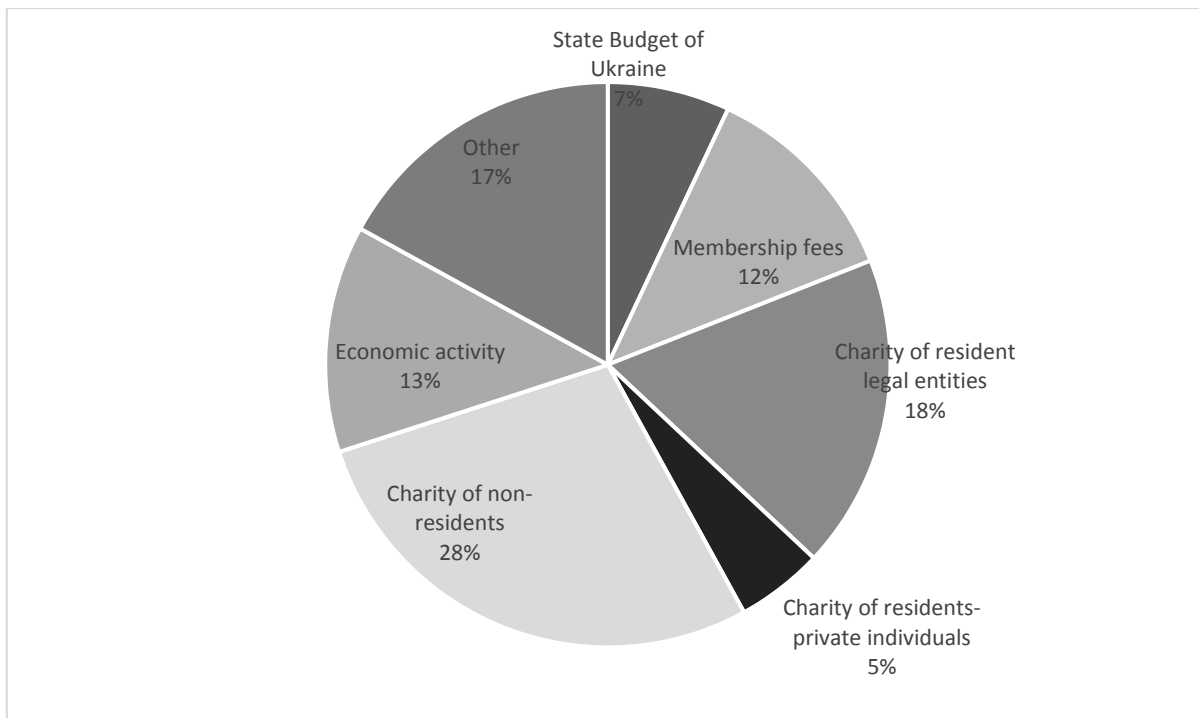


Fig. 2. Structure of revenues of Ukrainian NGOs in the period from 2006 to 2019, %

Figure 2 shows the overall satisfactory structure of the revenues of NGOs in Ukraine, as this sector receives revenues from seven sources. The share of five of them is more than 10% (membership fees make up 12%, charity of resident legal entities - 18%, charity of non-residents – 28%, economic activity of established institutions and organizations – 13%, other revenues – 17%), and one source is close to this mark: budget revenues – 7%.

However, the fact that largest share of revenues from the charity of non-residents in the income

structure of Ukrainian NGOs, which makes up 28%, is concerning. This indicator shows a significant interest of foreign donors in influencing the public sector of Ukraine and at the same time its significant dependence on them, because almost a quarter of income comes from this source.

Given the above, to get the full picture, it is important to analyse not only the generalized structure of revenues of our state in the period from 2006 to 2019, but also the change of this structure at the beginning and the end of the period (Fig. 3a, Fig. 3b).

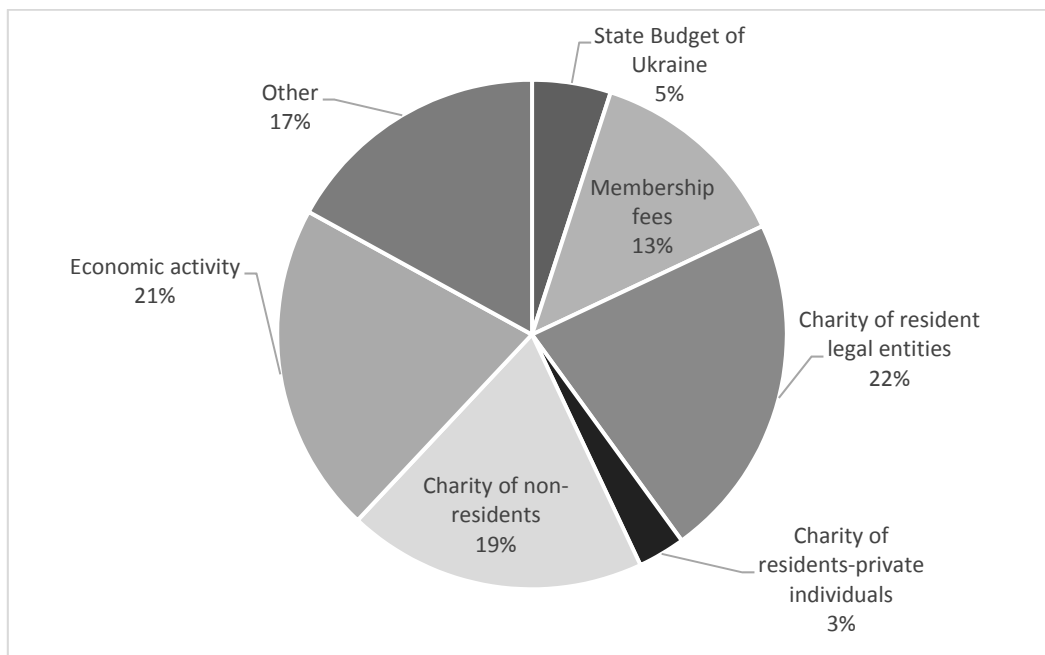


Fig. 3a. The structure of revenues of Ukrainian NGOs in 2006

Figures 3a and 3b show significant changes in the structure of revenues of Ukrainian NGOs for the study period.

Thus, the share of revenues from non-resident philanthropists changed the most in the overall structure of CSI revenues: it increased by 14 percentage points from 19% to 33%. At the same time, there was a slight increase in the share of revenues from the state budget (by 2 percentage

points from 5% to 7%) and from charity of private individuals (by 2 percentage points from 3% to 5%).

The share of other revenues remained unchanged, but the shares of revenues from the charity of legal entities decreased (by 5 percentage points from 22% to 17%) and from economic activities (by 10 percentage points from 21% to 11%). At the same time, the share of revenues from membership fees experienced a minor decrease (by 3 percentage points from 13% to 10%).

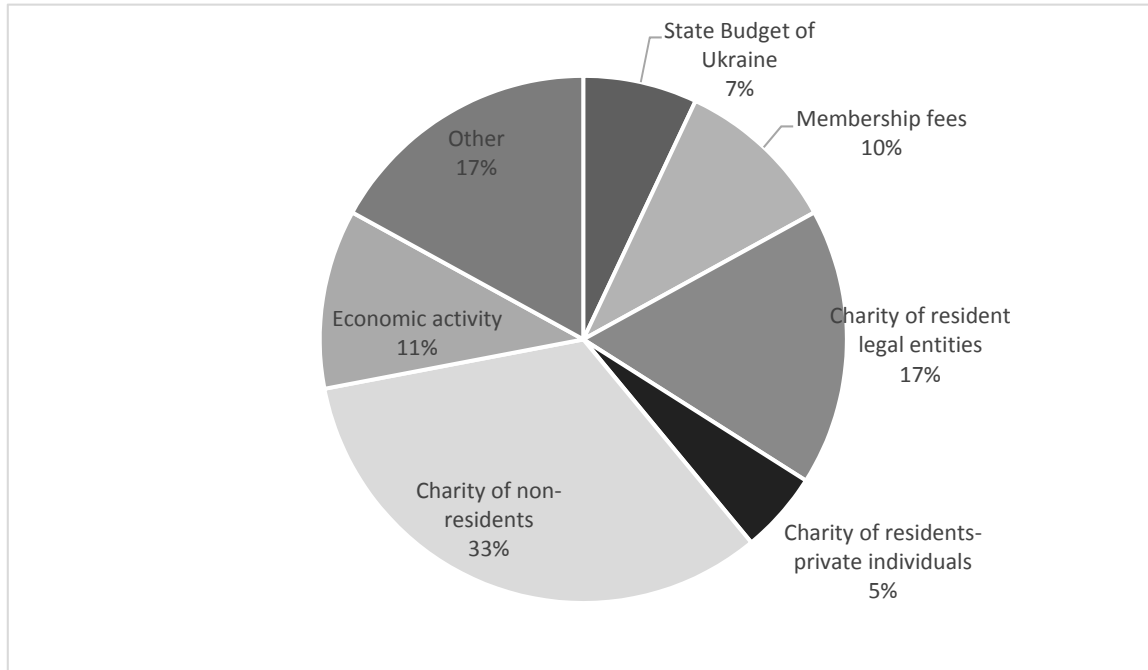


Fig. 3b. The structure of revenues of Ukrainian NGOs in 2006

Such changes in the structure of revenues of public organizations can significantly affect their overall financial condition, as during the period under review the dependence of the NGO sector on the charity of non-residents has increased significantly, which, on the one hand, is associated with increased revenues from abroad, however, on the other hand, may have negative consequences associated with lobbying the interests of foreign states (combined with a decrease in the share of other types of revenues).

1.2. Revenues of Ukrainian PPs in the period from 2016 to 2018

Compared to other CSIs, PPs have certain peculiarities both in terms of the formation of the resource base and in terms of the use of financial resources at their disposal, which we have mentioned before.

The current legislation [6] does not specify the sources from which PPs income can be received, so we will use the data of the civil movement "Chesno", obtained as a result of processing NAPC reports [1]. Accordingly, all PP revenues are grouped into four groups: state funding; funds received from legal entities; funds received from individuals (citizens); and own funds of the party.

It should be noted that PPs began to report to NAPC only in 2016 with the introduction of state funding of PPs, therefore, information on the financing of PPs has also been collected and processed since 2016.

It is worth noting that in Ukraine, according to the Ministry of Justice, there are more than 350 registered PPs [3], but most of them are not functioning. PPs that have received state funding remain active because, according to the Law on Political Parties in Ukraine, it can only be used to conduct statutory activities not related to their participation in elections of deputies of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine and local authorities [6], or those PPs that (or their representatives) participate in the elections (of all levels). Thus, the amount of revenues and expenditures of other PPs is so insignificant that they are not even considered by the civil movement "Chesno". With this in mind, we will analyse the activities of parliamentary parties that receive state funding for statutory activities, and the largest non-parliamentary parties that operate and report on its activities and the flow of funds in their accounts.

Revenues of these PPs in current prices for the period from 2016 to 2018 are shown in Table 3.

Table 3.

Revenues of Ukrainian PPs in 2016–2018, UAH million, % *

Source of revenues	2016	2017	2018	Total	Deviation, 2016–2018, UAH million	Deviation, 2016–2018, %
State funding	167,65	442,40	513,67	1123,72	346,02	206,39
Funds of private individuals	40,99	42,06	279,46	362,51	238,47	581,78
Funds of legal entities	32,34	24,18	23,27	79,79	-9,07	-28,05
Own funds	0,06	2,48	0	2,54	-0,06	-100,00
Total:	241,04	511,12	816,40	1568,56	575,36	238,70

* Compiled by the author based on data, published by the civil movement "Chesno", as of January 2020 [1]

Table 3 shows a significant increase in the growth of funding for Ukrainian PPs for the three years under study. In absolute terms, this increase amounted to UAH 575.36 million, which in relative terms is equal to 238.7%. It is obvious that the largest increase is due to the constant increase in state funding of PPs,

the share of which in total funding in the period from 2016 to 2018 was 71.64%.

It is worth emphasizing that in 2006 prices there is a tendency to constant change (increase / decrease) of funding, but the deviations will differ significantly (Table 4).

Table 4.

Revenues of Ukrainian PPs in 2016–2018, in 2006 prices, UAH million, % *

Revenues in 2006 prices	2016	2017	2018	Total	Deviation, 2016–2018, UAH million	Deviation, 2016–2018, %
State funding	45,47	105,52	111,58	262,57	66,11	145,37
Funds of private individuals	11,12	10,03	60,70	81,85	49,59	446,00
Funds of legal entities	8,77	5,77	5,05	19,59	-3,72	-42,38
Own funds	0,016	0,59	0	0,61	-0,02	-100,00
Total:	65,38	121,91	177,34	364,63	111,96	171,25

* Obtained by adjusting the data in Table 3 for inflation

Thus, Table 4 shows that in 2006 prices the revenues of Ukrainian PPs for the period 2016–2018 increased only by 111.96 million UAH, which in relative terms is equal to 171.25%, and the change in revenues from the state budget is relatively small (compared to current prices): in absolute terms it is +66.11 million UAH, in relative terms makes + 145.37%.

At the same time, PPs somewhat lost the support of legal entities (-42.38%). In addition, there is a significant increase in revenues from individuals to support PPs, it increased by more than 446% as in 2006 prices for the period from 2016 to 2018.

The dynamics of total revenues and receipts in accordance with particular sources of PPs of our country in the period from 2016 to 2018 in current prices is shown in Figure 4, while Figure 5 demonstrates the dynamics in 2006 prices.

As can be seen from Figure 4 and Figure 5, the total funding of Ukrainian PPs shows a clear upward trend: the trend line coincides with the actual data on revenues, and the equation of

approximation approaches the "1" value (in 2006 prices it is "1"), which indicates the possibility of forecasting and further increasing the total funding of Ukrainian PPs with great accuracy. It should be noted that only state funding shows similar trends, while the revenues from individuals and legal entities decreased significantly in 2017 and increased again in 2018.

It is reasonable to assume that the introduction of state funding of PPs, which aimed to reduce the level of political corruption, has led to another problem – reducing the ability of PPs to attract funding from other sources, which can lead to problems with financial stability. For example, PP "Samopomich" lost the right to receive state funding after losing the 2019 parliamentary elections, and as a result it closed its offices in regional branches and the employees who had worked at these offices had to resign. A similar situation is observed in other PPs that received funding in the past and after the early parliamentary elections lost the right to it in full or receive it in a much smaller amount.

As Ukrainian PPs are not characterized by the permanence of their activities in the inter-election period, and their financial policy significantly depends on when the next or early elections should take place, the analysis of averaged

information on the structure of revenues in the period under study will not be informative. That is why we will investigate the change in the structure of PP revenues in the dynamics (Fig. 6a, Fig. 6b, and Fig. 6c).

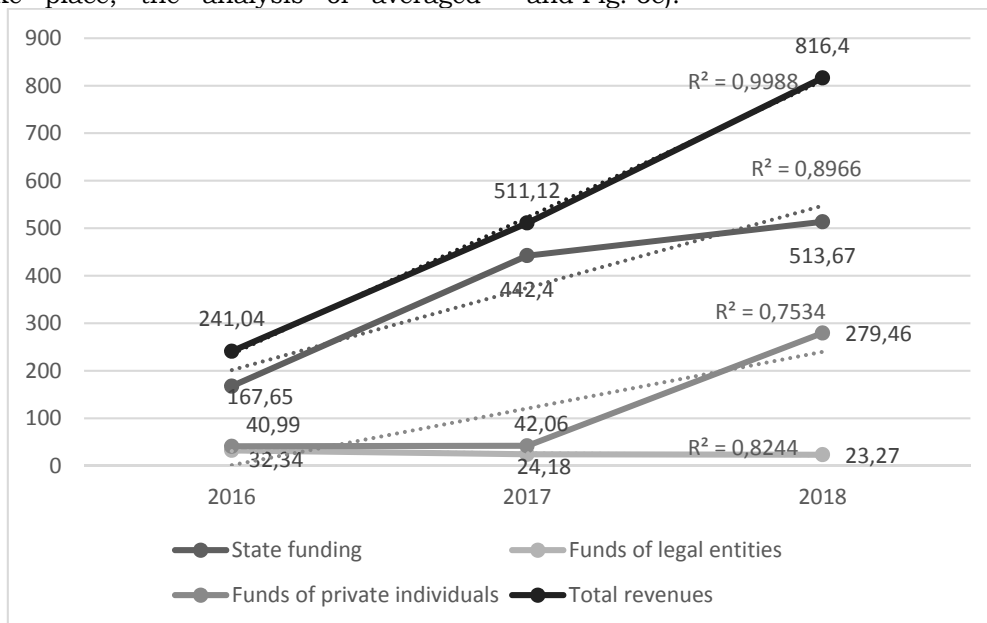


Fig. 4. Revenues of Ukrainian PPs in the period from 2016 to 2018, UAH million*
*Built by the author

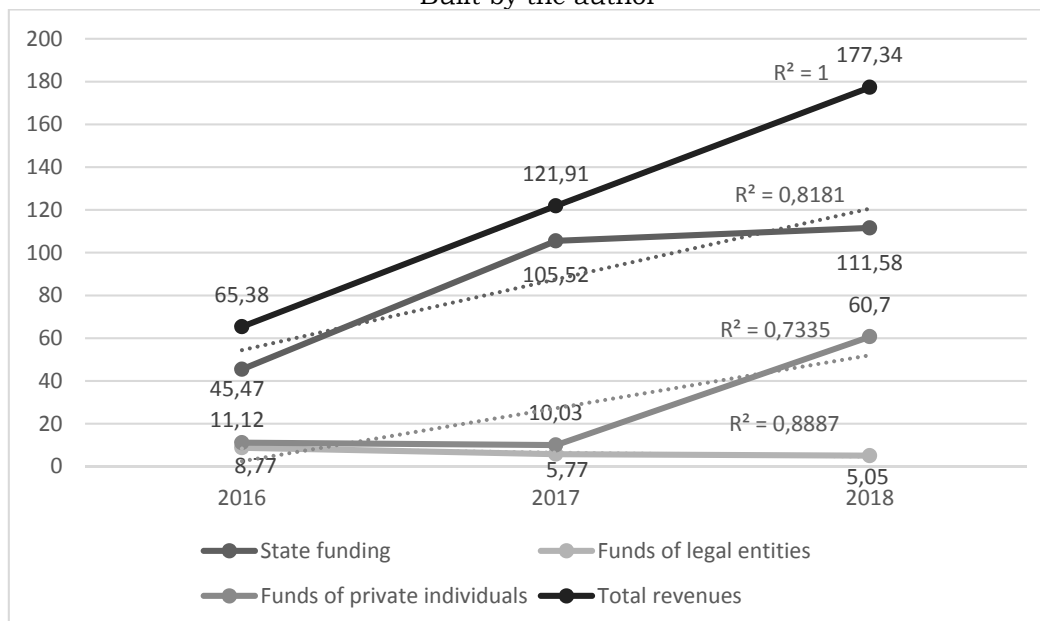


Fig. 5. Revenues of Ukrainian PPs in the period from 2016 to 2018, in 2006 prices, UAH million*
*Built by the author

As can be seen from Figures 6a, 6b, 6c, the structure of PP funding in 2016-2018 changed significantly: with the introduction of state funding for the statutory activities of Ukrainian PPs for only a year the share of revenues other than state budget revenues decreased from 30% in 2016 to 13% in 2017, which confirms our assumption that PPs began to pay less attention to revenues from other sources.

However, in 2018 the situation changed again: the share of state funding in the structure of PP

revenues decreased to 63%, and the share of revenues from individuals increased to 34%. This can be explained by the fact that in 2018 the presidential election campaign actually (not officially) started. Accordingly, PPs began their activities in the framework of the campaign, and the funds of state funding of statutory activities are strictly prohibited for that use. In addition, they actively attracted funds from individuals (in particular, those PPs that were not eligible for state funding).

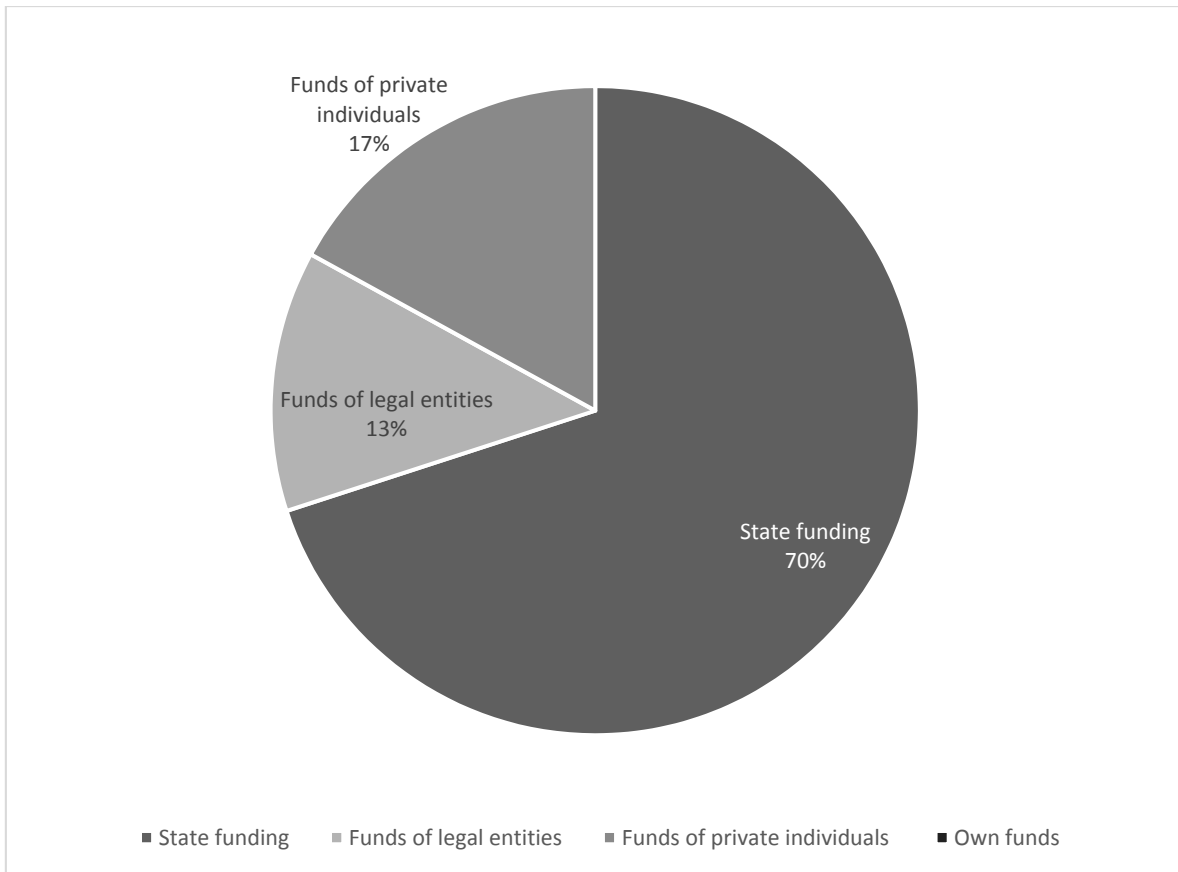


Fig. 6a. The structure of revenues of Ukrainian PPs in 2016, % *
*Compiled by the author based on estimated data

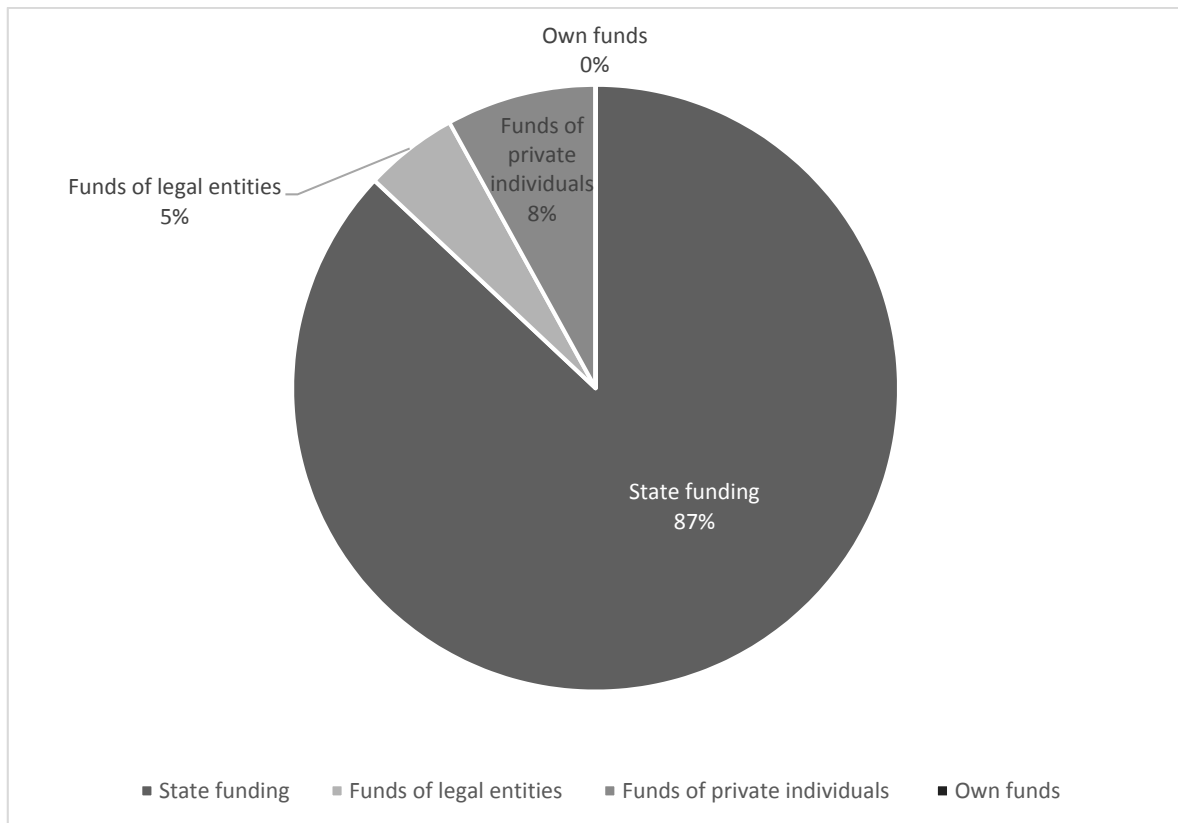


Fig. 6b. The structure of revenues of Ukrainian PPs in 2017, % *
*Compiled by the author based on estimated data

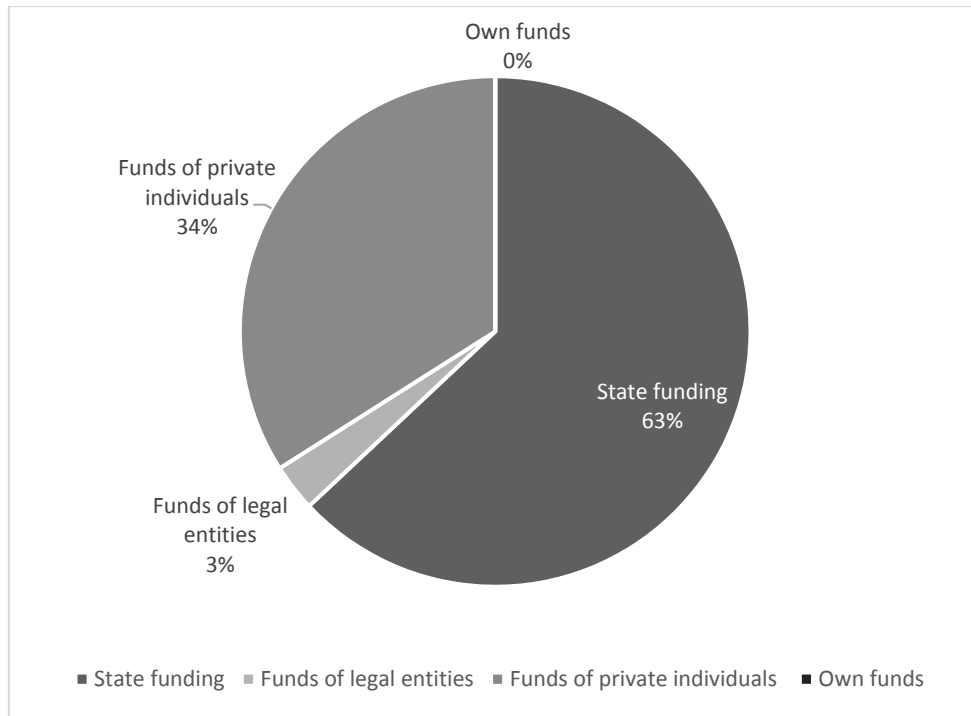


Fig. 6c. The structure of revenues of Ukrainian PPs in 2017, % *
 *Compiled by the author based on estimated data

It should be noted that PPs in Ukraine have the right to receive their own funds [6], but in the period under study, Ukrainian PPs practically did not use such a source of income.

The analysis of the revenues of Ukrainian PPs shows that the revenues of the PPs are characterized by an unsatisfactory structure: in fact, they are formed from only three sources and such a source as state funding significantly outweighs other sources.

However, a PP is part of the public sector, so it is necessary to study the total revenues of public organizations and PPs in Ukraine.

The analysis of the data shows that the role of PPs in the sector is quite insignificant. Thus, the share of PP revenues in the total revenues of PPs and public organizations is 3.74%, 6.57% and 9.99% in 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively.

The dynamics of total revenues in the public sector for the period from 2006 to 2018 is clearly shown in Figure 7.

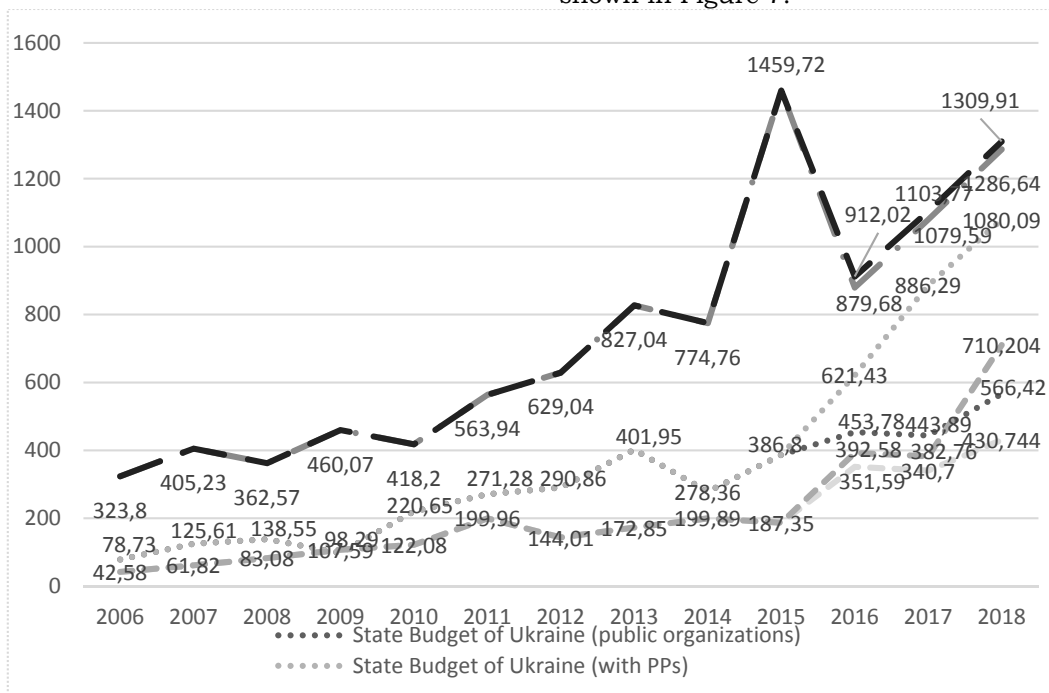


Fig. 7. The comparison of revenues of the sector with and without taking into account the revenues of Ukrainian PPs in 2006–2018, million UAH

Fig. 7 shows nearly identical curves that reflect the revenues of the public sector without taking into account the revenues of PPs and taking them into account until 2016. This is quite natural, because, as noted above, state funding of statutory activities of PPs in our country was introduced in 2016, which required all PPs to report on all funds they receive and spend [6]. However, since 2016 it is possible to trace a significant difference between the curves that indicate state funding of the sector without taking into account the revenues of PPs

and taking them account, and a certain difference between similar curves that reflect revenues from individuals. The curves showing public sector revenues from legal entities are closely spaced, which indicates the insignificant role of corporate revenues in favour of PPs in the total sector revenues from this source.

Accordingly, let us analyse how the structure of revenues in this sector has changed taking into account the revenues of PPs (Fig. 8a, Fig. 8b).

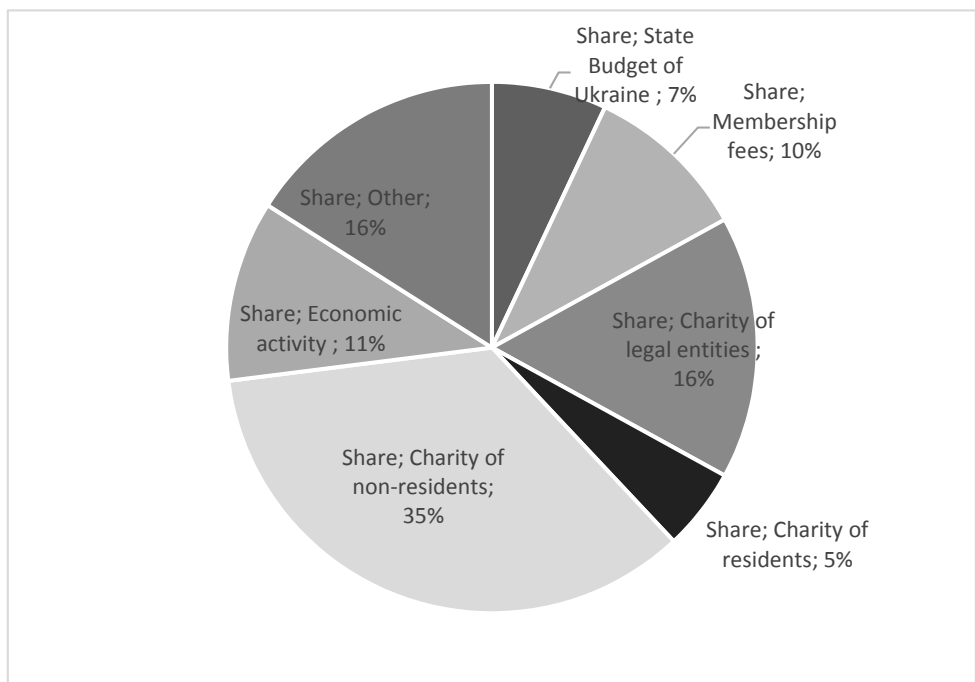


Fig. 8a. Structure of public sector revenues without taking into account PPs in 2016–2018, % *
* Built by the author

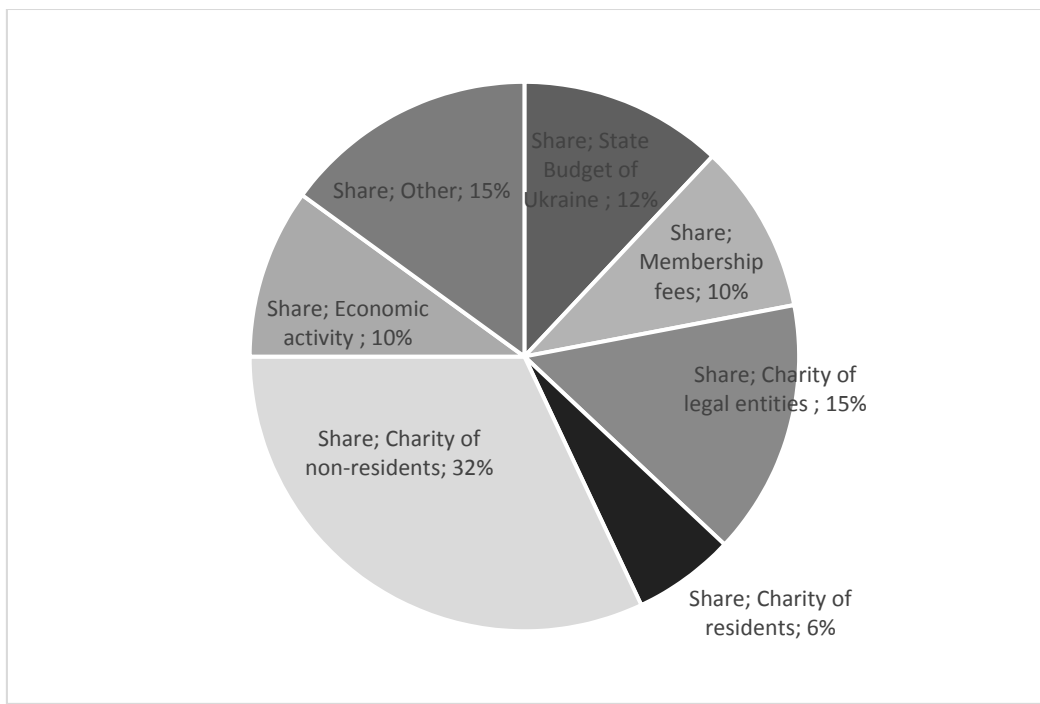


Fig. 8b. Structure of public sector revenues taking into account PPs in 2016–2018, % *
* Built by the author

Table 5

Expenditures of Ukrainian public organizations in the period from 2006 to 2019, UAH million, % *

Item of expenditure	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Deviation, UAH million, %	Deviation, %
Taxes and mandatory payments	100,66	128,7	161,88	165,01	186,79	209,01	230,41	288,27	275,45	241,1	118,28	129,86	131,3	201,27	100,61	99,95
Wages	302,87	363,89	498,49	525,65	649,65	757,27	867,2	880,94	803,56	846	924,68	1115,7	1276,9	1243,31	940,43	310,50
Social assistance, deductions for social activities	27,04	47,91	63,08	73,62	85,76	102,47	116,37	53,81	93,63	192,29	209,18	230,2	271,4	246,87	219,83	812,96
Material costs and payment for services **	327,96	395,11	519,31	531,17	605,65	720,87	921,74	756,65	781,23	1141,87	1699,65	2085,79	2220,69	2006,37	1678,41	511,78
Charity	266,98	312,54	275,15	355,62	593,35	695,84	699,53	653,89	924,67	1902,97	1797,61	1890,8	1939,2	2072,84	1805,85	676,39
Other	206,8	273,73	275	265	336,85	406,6	378,82	400,2	395,35	541,34	704,38	850,49	855,92	816,02	609,22	294,60
including interest on loans	15,92	26,27	11,92	9,79	0,1	0,1	0,45	0,69	0,4	1,14	0,12	0,1	0,34	0,44	-15,47	-97,21
Total	1308,92	1582,55	1860,17	1970,81	2544,04	3011,23	3343,5	3250,1	3461,4	5182,31	5545,63	6368,94	6768,08	6644,41	5335,49	407,63

*Compiled by the author

As can be seen from Fig. 8a and Fig. 8b, there are some changes in the structure of the public sector, due to taking into account the revenues of PPs. Shares from various sources have remained virtually unchanged, and it is necessary to emphasize the changes that relate to the shares of revenues from the State Budget of Ukraine and from the charity of non-residents. The share of revenues from the State Budget of Ukraine in the public sector increases significantly (from 7% to 12%), taking into account the financing of PPs. At the same time, the share of revenues from non-resident charity is reduced from 35% to 32%. Such changes have a positive impact on the financial situation of the public sector, given the recommendations of the National Civil Fund in Hungary, which were discussed earlier.

2. The expenditures of Ukrainian CSIs

The expenditures of a non-profit organization is a monetary assessment of the spending of material, labour and information resources for the implementation of the statutory objectives. In this case, as well as the expenditures of commercial organizations, the expenditures of NGOs are incurred for a certain period and must be documented.

In their activities, NGOs can carry out a large number of different operations that require expenditures. NGO expenditures include:

1. Expenditures related to the implementation of the main statutory activities (or administrative and economic expenditures). Such expenditures include wages of administrative and technical staff, contributions to social insurance funds, costs of rent and maintenance of premises where the staff offices are, telephone fees, postal and telegraph fees, travel and entertainment expenditures, expenditures on conducting a mandatory audit, depreciation deductions, utility bills, repair costs, etc.

Items of expenditures related to the implementation of statutory activities and their composition are reflected in the financial plan or in the budget.

2. Expenditures on the implementation of programmes and activities for which funds were received from targeted revenues and budget funding.

3. Business expenditures (for those NGOs that have the right to conduct business).

4. Losses and write-offs.

In order to analyse the expenditures and activities of public organizations in our country, statistical authorities classify them for their own convenience. Accordingly, in the study period, the following items of expenditure were distinguished: "taxes and mandatory payments", "wages", "social assistance, social security contributions", "material costs and payment for services" (it should be noted that the item "payment for services" allocated in a separate article since 2013, "social protection costs" – since 2015, the latter article should not be separated from the first,

because it is very important for analysis), "charity", "other use of funds". These items did not change during the study period. At the same time, such items as "capital investments" and "capital repairs" were singled out separately in the period 2008–2012, «depreciation» - from 2016, and "protection" - in the period from 2013 to 2015.

2.1. Expenditures of Ukrainian public organizations in the period from 2006 to 2019

Since the analysis of data on items that were not constant in the study period will not be informative, Table 5 shows the expenditures of NGOs only for those items that were constant.

In the study period, there was a significant increase in NGO expenditures: in total, it amounted to UAH 5,335.49 million, which is equal to 407.63%. This is mainly due to the growth of the following items of expenditure: "taxes and mandatory payments" increased by UAH 100.61 million (99.95%), "wages" – by UAH 940.43 million (310.5%), deductions for social activities" – by UAH 219.83 million (812.96%), "charity" – by UAH 1,805.85 million (676.39%), "material costs (and payment for services)" – by UAH 1,678.41 UAH million (511.78%) (it should be noted that until 2013 there was one item of expenditure "material costs and payment for services", in 2013 it was divided into two separate items: "material costs" and "payment for services", but to compare the results and track existing trends, we consider them as one item) and "other expenses" increased by UAH 609.22 million (294.60%).

In addition, expenditures under the item "interest on loans received" decreased insignificantly in absolute terms – by UAH 15.47 million, which, however, in percentage terms is (-97.21%).

In 2006 prices, expenditures of public organizations will look slightly different, as shown in Table 6.

This table is extremely indicative, as it can be used to trace a significant difference between the expenditures in 2006 prices from the current expenditures presented in Table 5. Thus, in the study period, the expenditures of public organizations in 2006 prices differ significantly from current expenditures (as in the case of the revenues of public organizations).

As we can see, the expenditures of public organizations in 2006 prices increased by only UAH 77.55 million, which is 5.92% in relative terms. This is due to the reduction of expenditures under items such as "taxes and mandatory payments" and "wages", and the exclusion of such expenditure items as "capital investments", "capital repairs", and "events". At the same time, expenditures on items such as "social assistance, deductions for social activities", "material costs (and payment for services)" and "charity" increased.

The difference in expenditure trends is clearly shown in Figure 9.

Table 6
Expenditures of Ukrainian public organizations in the period from 2006 to 2019, in 2006 prices, UAH million, % *

Item of expenditure	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Deviation, UAH million, %	Deviation, %
Taxes and mandatory payments	100,663	110,38	113,52	103,04	106,91	114,37	126,33	157,27	120,32	73,49	32,08	30,97	28,51	42,00	-58,66	-58,28
Wages	302,876	312,08	349,57	328,24	371,83	414,37	475,47	480,61	350,99	257,87	250,76	266,11	277,37	259,44	-43,44	-14,34
Social assistance, deductions for social activities	27,041	41,09	44,24	45,97	49,09	56,07	63,80	29,36	40,90	58,61	56,73	54,91	58,96	51,51	24,47	90,50
Material costs and payment for services **	327,956	338,86	364,17	331,69	346,65	394,45	505,38	412,8	341,24	348,06	460,92	497,48	482,38	418,66	90,70	27,66
Charity	266,984	268,05	192,95	222,07	339,61	380,76	383,54	356,74	403,89	580,05	487,49	450,97	421,24	432,53	165,55	62,01
Other	206,8	234,76	192,84	165,48	192,80	222,49	207,70	218,33	172,69	165,01	191,02	202,85	185,92	170,28	-36,52	-17,66
including interest on loans	15,918	22,53	8,36	6,11	0,06	0,05	0,25	0,38	0,17	0,35	0,03	0,02	0,07	0,09	-15,83	-99,43
Total	1308,92	1357,25	1304,45	1230,67	1456,11	1647,72	1833,20	1773,12	1511,93	1579,64	1503,90	1519,06	1470,18	1386,47	77,55	5,92

*Compiled by the author

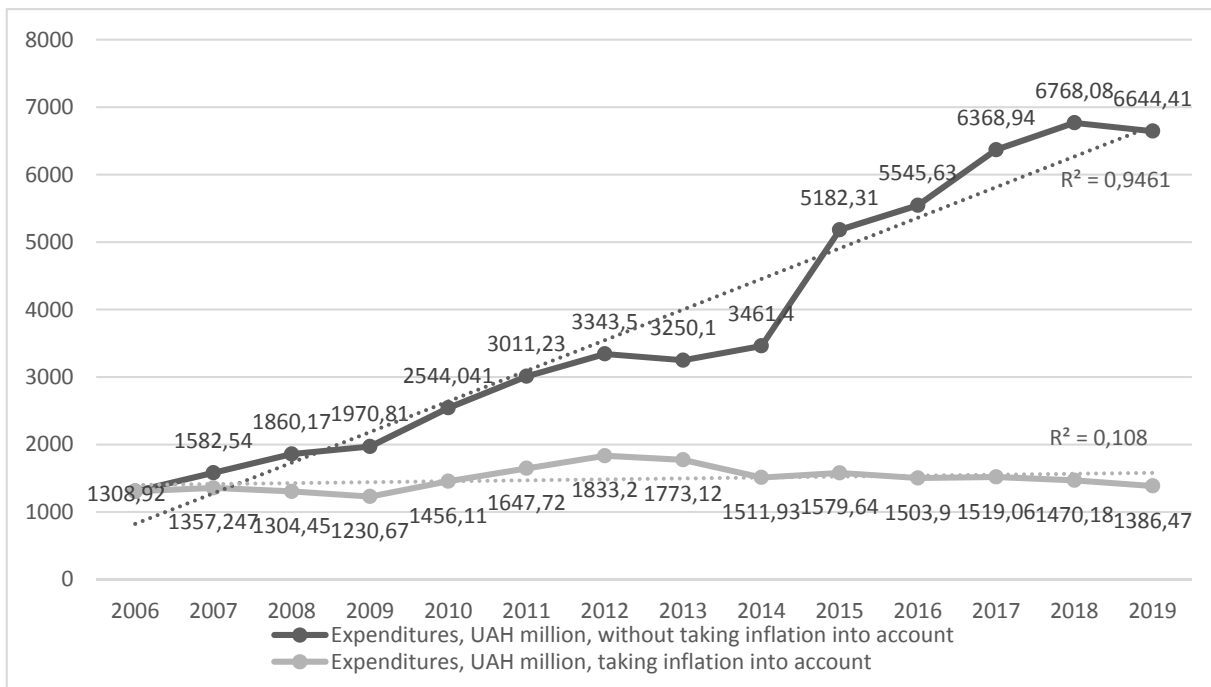


Fig. 9. Expenditures of public organizations in nominal prices and in 2006prices, UAH million *
*Built by the author

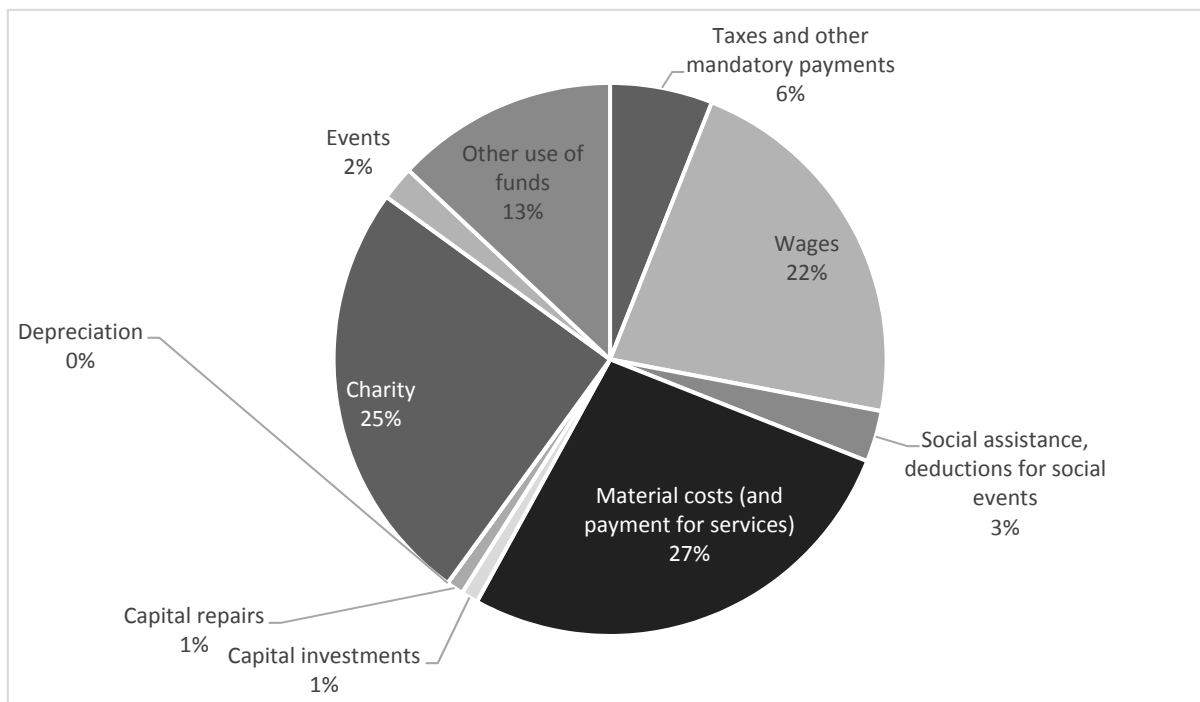


Fig. 10. The structure of expenditures of public organizations in the period from 2006 to 2019 *
*Built by the author

As in the case of the revenues of public organizations (Fig. 1), the dynamics of expenditures of public organizations in nominal and 2006 prices differs significantly. At the same time, the general trends are also completely similar: although the trend lines in both cases (in nominal prices and 2006 prices) are ascending, the approximation of costs in nominal prices is

close to "1", and the approximation of costs in 2006 prices is only "0.108". This, as in the case of the revenues of public organizations, indicates the possibility of reliable planning of future revenues of the sector in nominal prices and unreliable planning in 2006 prices.

Figure 10 shows the significant heterogeneity of expenditures of public organizations in the

study period. As can be seen from this figure, the largest share in their structure is taken by several items of expenditures of public organizations, namely: "material costs and payment for services" - 27%; "charity" - 25%; "wages" - 22%; "other use of funds" - 13%; «taxes and mandatory payments" - 6%. At the same time, such expenditures as «social assistance, deductions for social events» - 3%; "events" - 2%; "capital investments" - 1%; "capital repairs" - 1%; "depreciation" - 0% were insignificant in the structure of the expenditures of public organizations in the studied period: (the expenditures incurred under these items were not zero, but so insignificant that in the overall expenditure structure they are equal to "0").

This structure differs from the expenditure structure of commercial organizations: a much lower share of taxes and tax payments, as public organizations do not pay income tax; high charity expenditures due to the fact that many public organizations allocate charity among the main statutory goals; and minimum depreciation. However, it should be noted that in the structure of the expenditures of public organizations, expenditures on social assistance and deductions for social events account for a small share. This is surprising due to the fact that such an item of expenditure also corresponds to the profile of many public organizations. Therefore, we analysed the structure of expenditures of public organizations not for the whole period, but for its

beginning and the end (in 2006 and 2019, respectively) (Fig. 11a, Fig. 11b).

Figures 11a and 11b shows significant changes in the expenditure structure of Ukrainian public organizations for the study period. Thus, in 2019, compared to 2006, the share of such an item of expenditures as "wages" decreased significantly: from 23% to 19%. Although, the minimum wage in our country as of January 1, 2006 was 350 hryvnias, and as of January 1, 2019 it was 4,173 hryvnias [2], i.e. it increased by 11.9 times. At the same time, the labour costs of public organizations (at current prices) increased only by 4.1 times. However, expenditures on other items at nominal prices grew faster. As a result, we can see a significant reduction in the share of this item in the expenditure structure. At the same time, the share of expenditures on taxes and mandatory payments decreased.

It should be noted that Figures 11a, 11b show a significant increase in the share of expenditures incurred by public organizations for charity – from 20% to 31% and for social assistance and social events – from 2% to 4%. In addition, material costs and payments for services increased from 25% to 30%. In our opinion, such changes are positive, because they mean a greater focus of the activities of public organizations on meeting the statutory goals and providing assistance to low-income and indigent population.

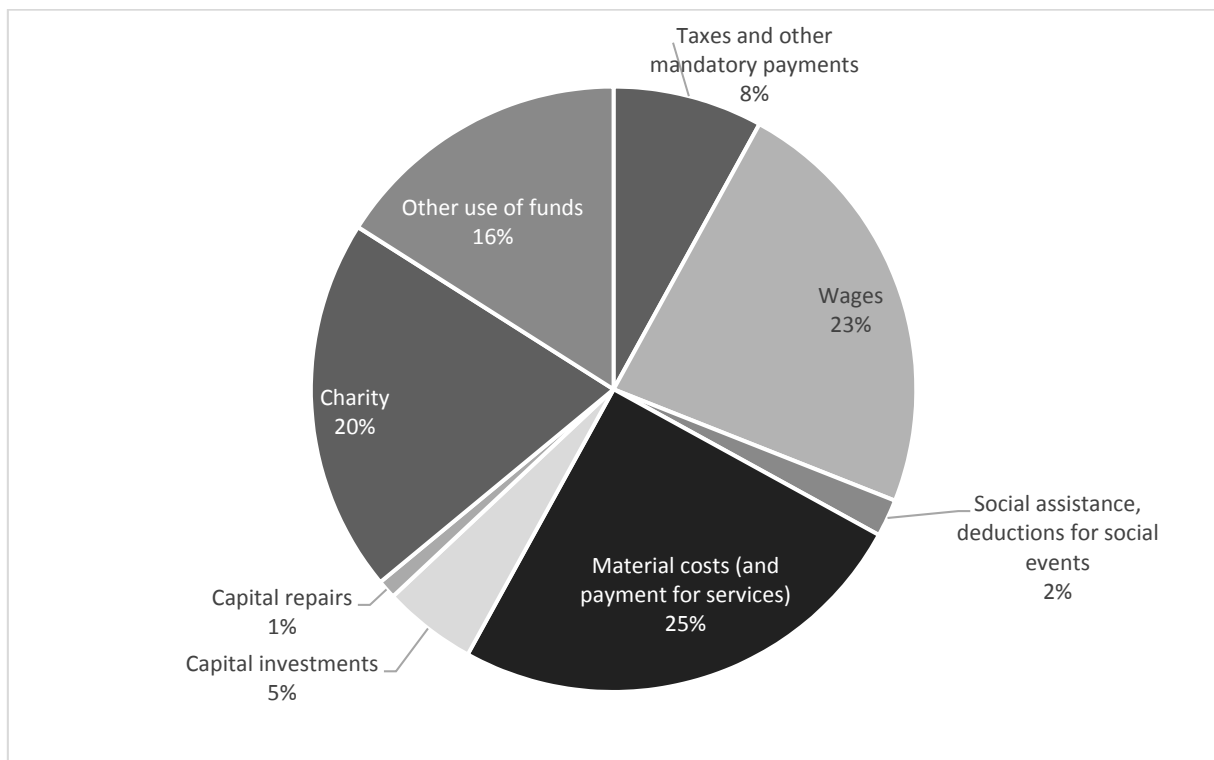


Fig. 11a. The structure of expenditures of Ukrainian public organizations in 2006, % *

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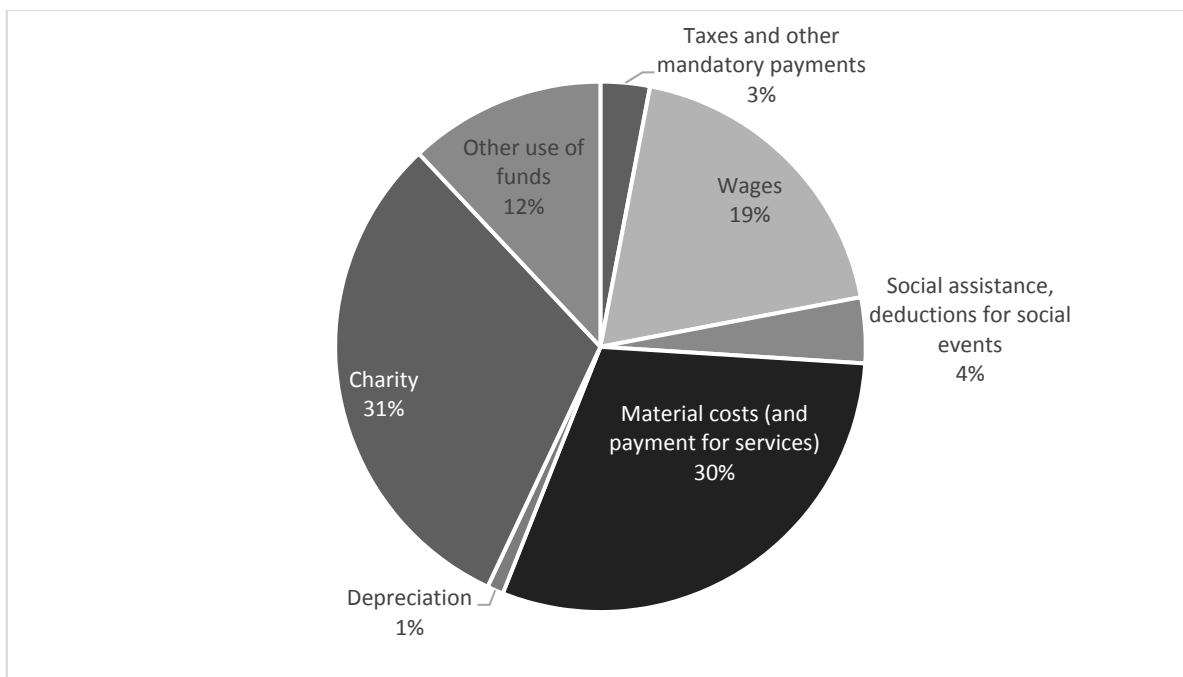


Fig. 11b. The structure of expenditures of Ukrainian public organizations in 2019, % *
*Built by the author

2.2. Expenditures of Ukrainian PPs in the period from 2006 to 2019

Expenditures of PPs are grouped in a slightly different way, as the profile of their activities is also different. In particular, all expenditures are divided into the following items: "payment of wages and fees", "tax payments", "production of campaign and branded products", "printed advertising", "real estate rent", "advertising on the

Internet", "advertising on TV", "advertising in the print media", "transport, real estate, communications", "return of state funds to the budget", "refunds", "organizational expenditures", "outdoor advertising", "advertising on the radio", "other expenditures". Expenditures of Ukrainian PPs in the period from 2016 to 2018 in accordance with this division are given in Table 7 (in nominal prices) and Table 8 (in 2006 prices).

Table 7

Expenditures of Ukrainian PPs in the period from 2016 to 2018, UAH million, % *

Item of expenditure	2016	2017	2018	Total	Deviation, UAH million	Deviation, %
Payment of wages and fees	26,478	144,181	183,742	354,401	157,264	593,94
Tax payments	9,949	67,958	8,565	86,472	-1,384	-13,91
Production of campaign and branded products	33,127	19,294	14,568	66,989	-18,559	-56,02
Printed advertising	30,963	48,149	49,465	128,577	18,502	59,76
Real estate rent	28,406	76,943	88,361	193,710	59,955	211,06
Advertising on the Internet	1,814	0,000	5,313	7,127	3,499	192,89
Advertising on TV	48,894	42,814	184,502	276,210	135,608	277,35
Advertising in print media	8,370	1,380	7,236	16,986	-1,134	-13,55
Transport, real estate, communications	11,740	22,700	10,298	44,738	-1,442	-12,28
Return of state funds to the budget	5,790	0,000	0,000	5,790	-5,790	-100,00
Refunds	1,310	5,099	4,460	10,869	3,150	240,46

Item of expenditure	2016	2017	2018	Total	Deviation, UAH million	Deviation, %
Organizational expenditures	1,370	15,387	8,716	25,473	7,346	536,20
Outdoor advertising	1,498	11,366	84,506	97,370	83,008	5541,26
Advertising on the radio	0,000	3,729	0,889	4,618	0,889	
Other expenditures	41,771	53,260	76,063	171,094	34,292	82,10
Total	251,480	512,260	726,684	1490,424	475,204	188,96

*Compiled by the author

Table 8

Expenditures of Ukrainian PPs in the period from 2016 to 2018, in 2006 prices, UAH million, % *

Item of expenditure	2016	2017	2018	Total	Deviation, UAH million	Deviation, %
Payment of wages and fees	7,182	34,389	39,913	81,483	32,731	455,74
Tax payments	2,699	16,209	1,861	20,768	-0,838	-31,06
Production of campaign and branded products	8,985	4,602	3,164	16,752	-5,821	-64,78
Printed advertising	8,398	11,484	10,745	30,627	2,346	27,94
Real estate rent	7,705	18,352	19,194	45,251	11,489	149,11
Advertising on the Internet	0,492	0,000	1,154	1,646	0,662	134,56
Advertising on TV	13,262	10,212	40,078	63,552	26,816	202,20
Advertising in print media	2,270	0,329	1,572	4,171	-0,698	-30,77
Transport, real estate, communications	3,184	5,414	2,237	10,836	-0,947	-29,75
Return of state funds to the budget	1,570	0,000	0,000	1,570	-1,570	-100,00
Refunds	0,355	1,216	0,969	2,540	0,613	172,65
Organizational expenditures	0,372	3,670	1,893	5,935	1,522	409,50
Outdoor advertising	0,406	2,711	18,357	21,474	17,950	4417,77
Advertising on the radio	0,000	0,889	0,193	1,083	0,193	
Other expenditures	11,330	12,703	16,523	40,556	5,193	45,83
Total	68,212	122,179	157,852	348,243	89,640	131,41

*Compiled by the author based on adjusting the data in table 7 for inflation

Table 7 and Table 8 show significant differences in the data due to the impact of inflation in Ukraine. Therefore, Table 7 shows that there is a significant increase in total expenditures of Ukrainian PPs, namely by 475,204 million UAH over a three-year period, which in relative terms is 188.96%. This increase is mainly due to the actual increase in expenditures on the following items:

"payment of wages and fees" (UAH 157.264 million or 593.94%); "real estate rent" (UAH 59.955 million or 211.06%); "advertising on TV" (UAH 135.608 million or 277.35%); "outdoor advertising" (UAH 83.008 million or 5541.26%) and "other expenses" (UAH 34.292 million or 82.10%). In the period under study, it is also possible to trace a slight decrease in expenditures on the following items:

"tax payments", "production of campaign and branded products", "advertising in print media", "transport, real estate, communications" and "return of state funds to the budget".

At the same time Table 8, which contains similar indicators, but in 2006 prices, reflects a slightly different situation. In general, the expenditures of Ukrainian PPs in 2006 prices increased by only UAH 89.64 million (131.41%). As in nominal prices, the largest increase in expenditures was observed in the following items: "payment of wages and fees", "real estate rent", "advertising on TV", "outdoor advertising" and "other expenditures". However, the increase in absolute terms was insignificant – UAH 32.731 million, UAH 11.489 million, UAH 26.816 million, UAH 17.950 million and UAH 5.193 million, respectively. In relative terms, the growth of these items was 455.74%, 149.11%, 202.2%, 4417.77% and 45.83%, respectively.

Figure 12 clearly shows the differences in the dynamics of revenues of Ukrainian PPs in the period from 2016 to 2018 in nominal prices and in 2006 prices.

As can be seen from Figure 12, despite the significant differences in the expenditures

incurred by Ukrainian PPs in the study period, in nominal prices and in 2006 prices, both lines reflect an upward trend. At the same time, the approximation is close to "1", which makes it possible to predict the expenditures of PPs for future periods with a high degree of reliability.

The average structure of expenditures of Ukrainian PPs for the three-year period is shown in Figure 13. In the structure of expenditures of PPs in the study period, the largest share belongs to the expenditures of the following items: "payment of wages and fees" - 24%, "advertising on TV" - 19%, "real estate rent" - 13%, "other expenditures" - 11%, "printed advertising" - 9%, "outdoor advertising" - 7%, "production of campaign and branded products" - 4%. Expenditures on other items were insignificant in the structure of expenditures of Ukrainian PPs in the period from 2016 to 2018, and their shares were within [0: 2] %.

The change in the structure of expenditures of Ukrainian PPs is shown in Figures 14–16. These figures are extremely informative, as they show how the share of certain expenditures has changed since the introduction of state funding for the statutory activities of PPs in our country.

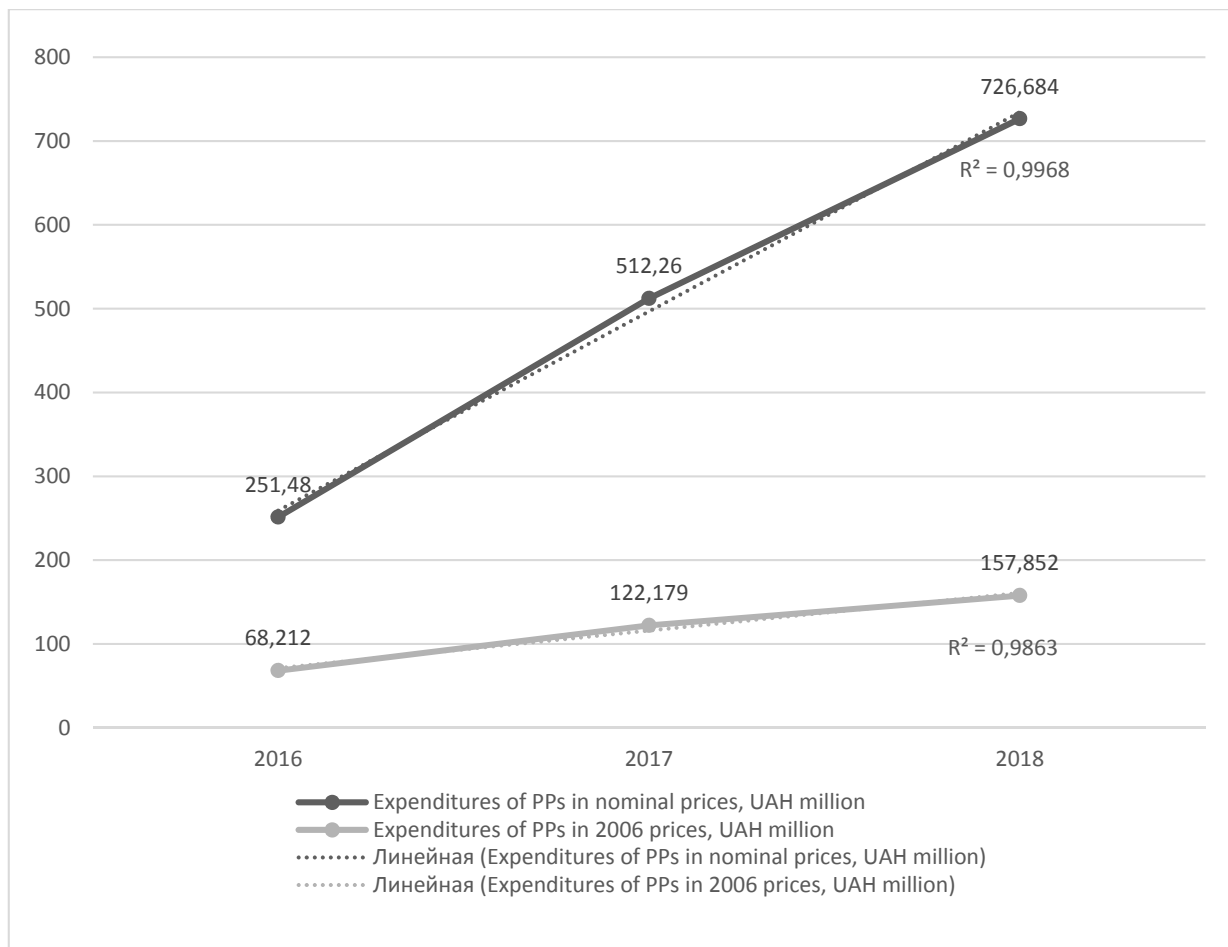


Fig. 12. The dynamics of total expenditures of Ukrainian PPs in the period from 2016 to 2018, UAH million*

*Built by the author

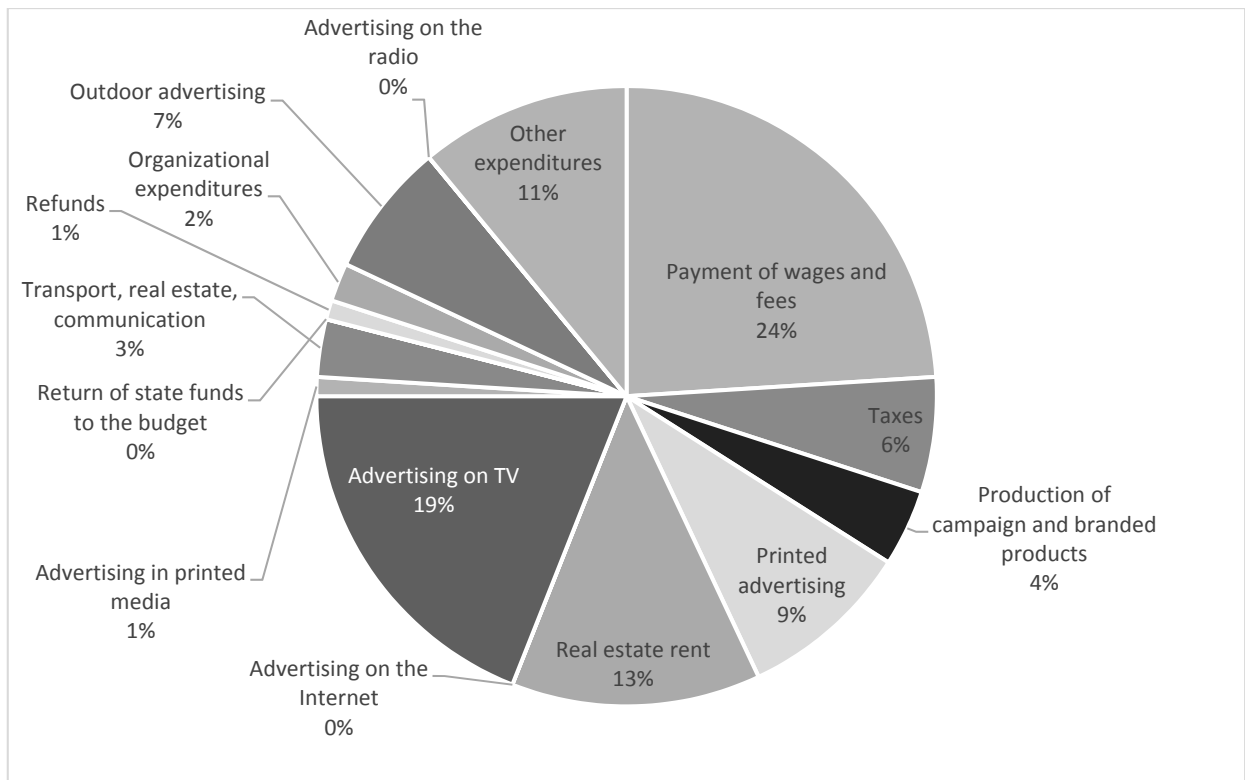


Fig. 13. The structure of expenditures of Ukrainian PPs in the period from 2016 to 2018, %

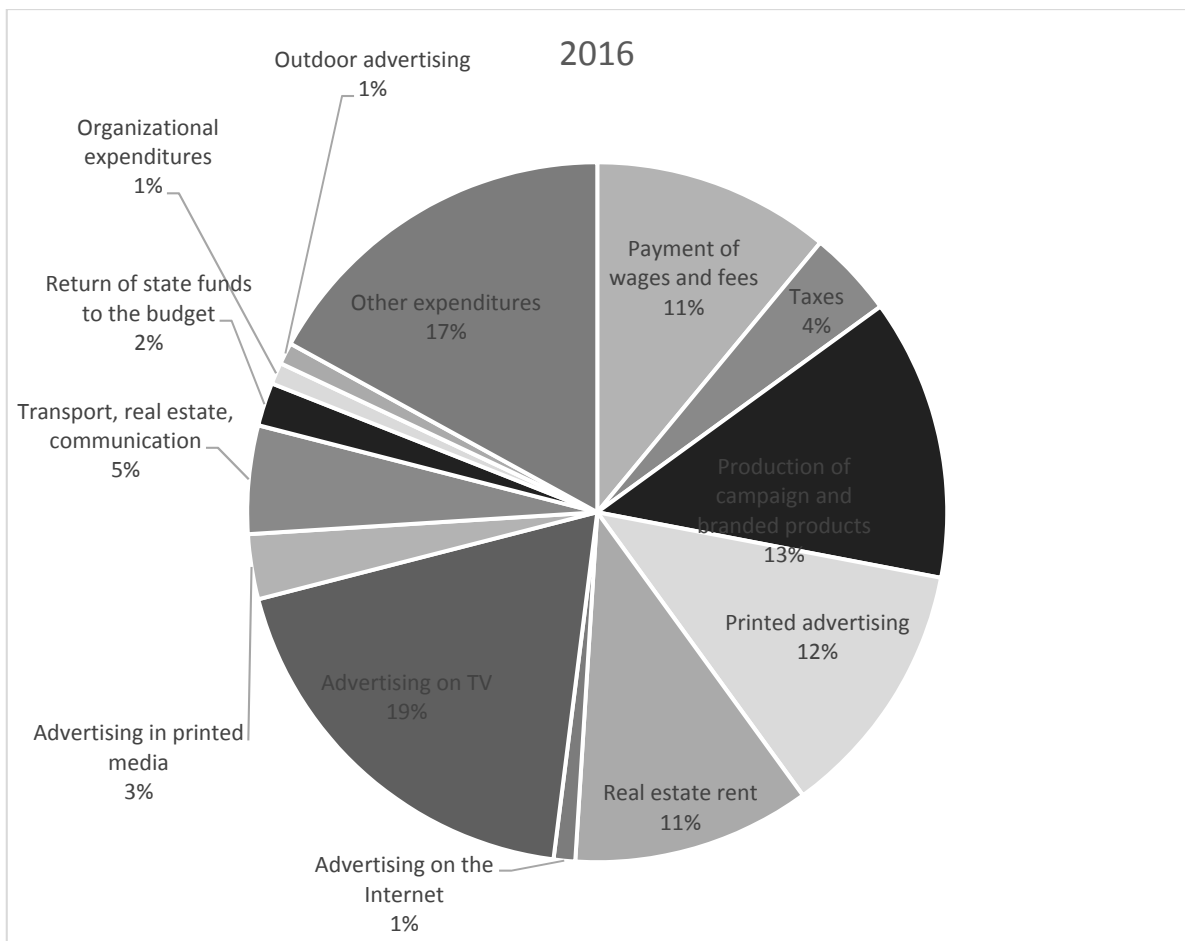


Fig. 14. The structure of expenditures of Ukrainian PPs in 2016, %

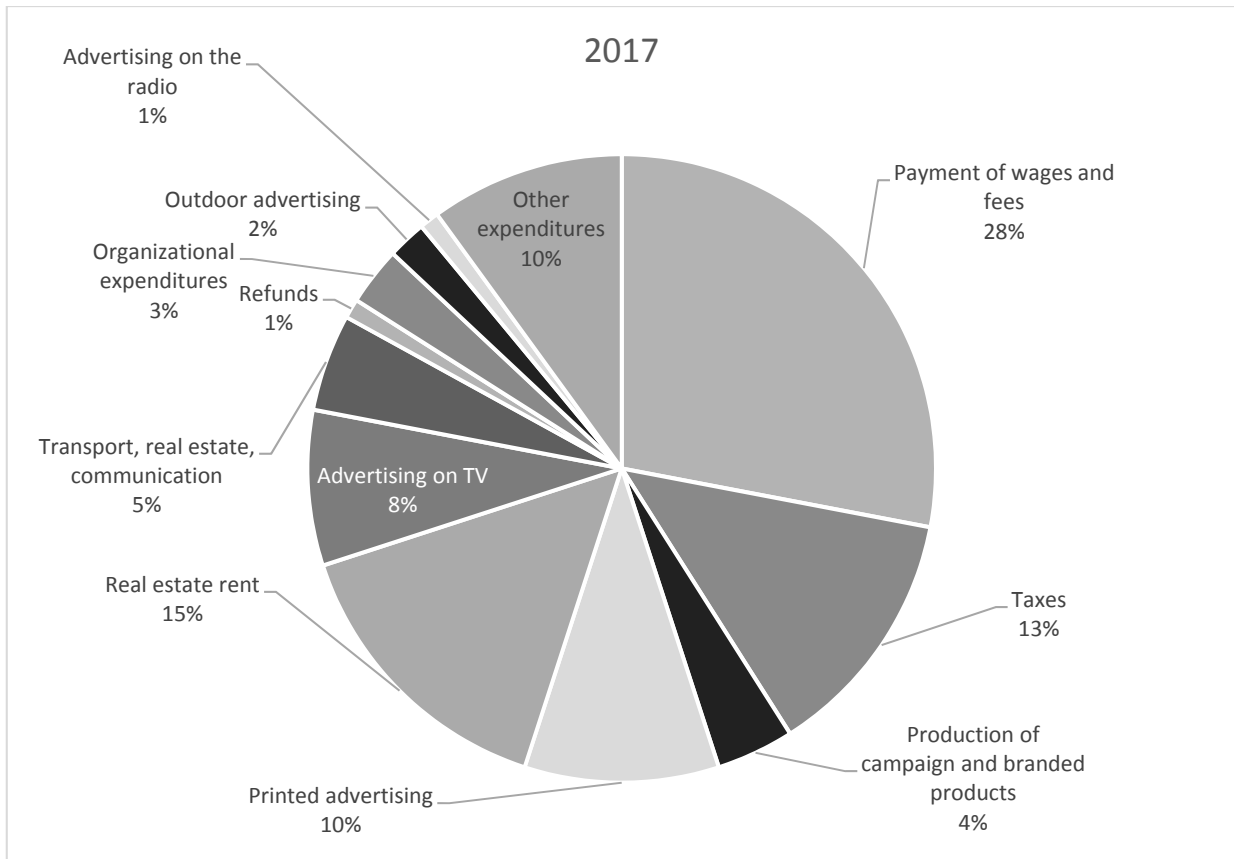


Fig. 15. The structure of expenditures of Ukrainian PPs in 2017, %

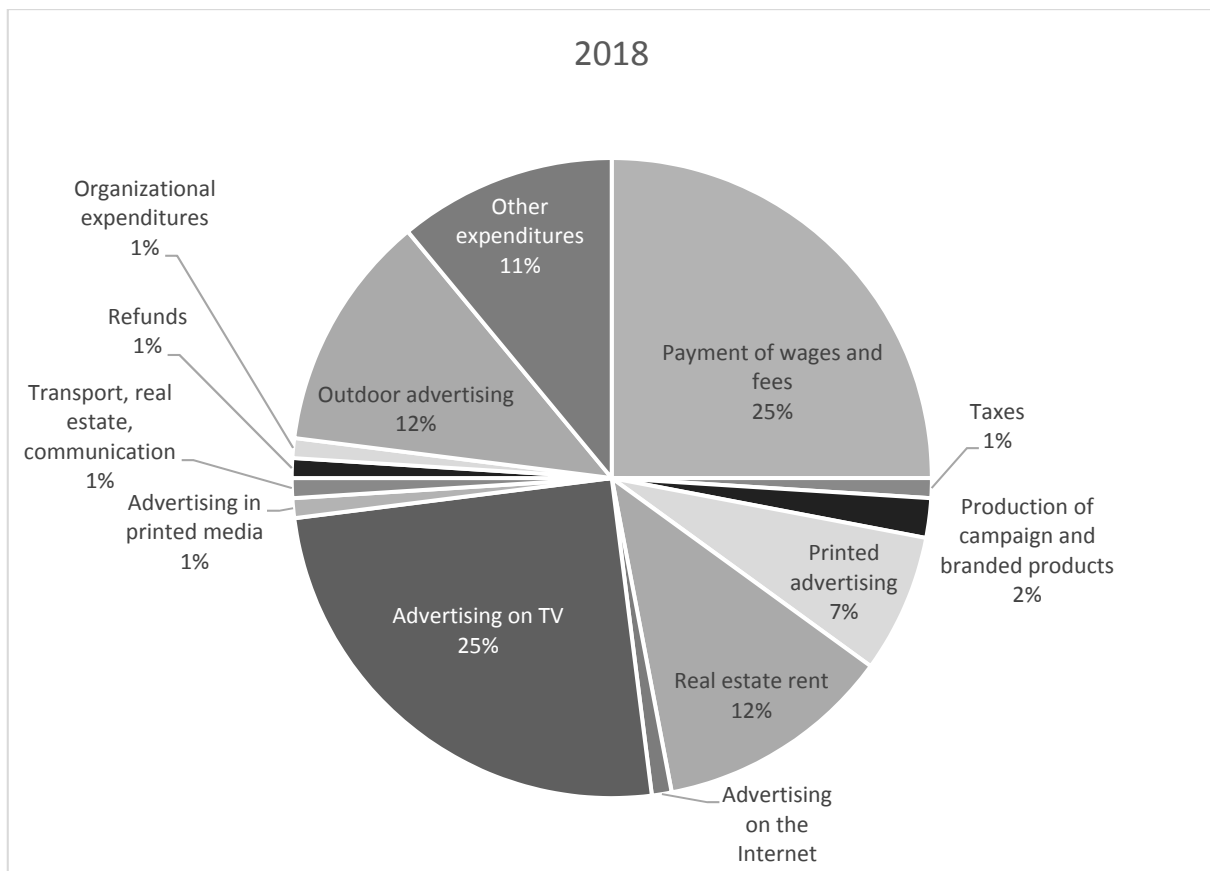


Fig. 16. The structure of expenditures of Ukrainian PPs in 2018, %

Figures 14-16 show how the structure of expenditures of Ukrainian PPs was changing during the period from 2016 to 2018. In 2016, the largest share (19%) of all expenditures belonged to the expenditures on advertising on TV, in 2017, this share was 8%, and in 2018, it made up 25%. First, this is because 2016 was the first year in which the State Budget of Ukraine began to provide state funding for the statutory activities of PPs, as a result of which those parties that have not yet established a network of real offices, directed a large share of it to advertising on TV. In 2017, the share of such expenditures decreased significantly, but in 2018, it resumed. This was because 2018 preceded the presidential election campaign, which officially began on January 1, 2019. However, in fact, some PPs began to actively post their own information materials before its start, namely from the second quarter of 2018.

In the period under study, the share of wages and taxes increased significantly: from 11% in 2016 to 28% in 2017 and 25% in 2018. It should be noted that in absolute terms there was no decrease in wages and payment of taxes (on the contrary, they increased quite significantly). Reduction of the share of these expenditures in the overall structure by 3 percentage points in 2018 compared to 2017 is associated with a significant increase in expenditures under other items.

Another item that accounts for a large share of expenditures of PPs is "real estate rent". The share

of such expenditures was 11% in 2016, in 2017, it increased to 15% and in 2018, this share decreased to 12%. The importance of such an item of expenditure is also related to the provision of state funding for the statutory activities of Ukrainian PPs, which gave them the opportunity to form real functioning centres throughout Ukraine.

The decrease in the share of expenditures under the item "return of state funds to the budget" was due in part to the actual reduction of expenditures under this item. This is primarily due to the adaptation of PPs to the new conditions of PP financing, due to which the return of funds has become much less frequent. In addition, PPs began to use funds received from state funding of statutory activities without interregional recalculations.

From the above it follows that the expenditures of public organizations and PPs are characterized not only by different periods, information about which is known, but also a significant difference in the amount and structure of expenditures. Therefore, to investigate the expenditures of the public sector, taking into account the expenditures of PPs is a rather difficult task. Accordingly, we will compare the total expenditures of public organizations and PPs and the volume and share in the structure of expenditures of these organizations for wages and taxes in 2016-2018.

Table 9

Total expenditures of public organizations and PPs in the period from 2016 to 2018, UAH million, %*

	2016	2017	2018	Deviation, UAH million	Deviation, %
Public organizations, total, including:	5 545,63	6 368,94	6 768,08	1 222,45	22,04
Wages	924,68	1115,7	1276,9	352,22	38,09
Taxes and mandatory payments	118,28	129,86	131,3	13,02	11,01
PPs, total, including:	251,48	512,26	726,68	475,2	188,96
Wages	26,48	144,81	183,74	157,26	593,88
Taxes and mandatory payments	9,95	67,96	8,57	-1,38	-13,87
Total	5797,11	6881,2	7494,76	1697,65	29,28
Wages	951,16	1260,51	1460,64	509,48	53,56
Taxes and mandatory payments	128,23	197,82	139,87	11,64	9,08
The share of expenditures of PPs in total expenditures, %	4,34	7,44	9,7	-	-
The share of PP expenditures for wages in total expenditures under this item, %	2,78	11,49	12,58	-	-
The share of PP expenditures for taxes in total expenditures under this item, %	7,76	34,35	6,13	-	-

*Compiled by the author

As can be seen from Table 9, the total expenditures of public organizations significantly exceed the expenditures of PPs. This also applies to wages and taxes. However, it should be noted that if the share of PP expenditures in the total expenditures of the public sector increased by only 5.36 percentage points, the share of PP

expenditures for wages increased by 9.8 percentage points. At the same time, the share of tax expenditures in the total expenditures of the sector increased by 26.59 percentage points to the value of 34.35% in 2017 and a decrease to 6.13% in 2018. It should be noted that the introduction of state funding for the statutory activities of

Ukrainian PPs led to the fact that they began to officially employ their employees, who had previously worked informally as volunteers and apparently received salaries "in envelopes". Of course, this led not only to negative consequences for them (in particular, social insecurity, lack of work experience, etc.), but also to a significant shortfall in taxes of the budgets.

Thus, the above information reflects the results of our study, devoted to the analysis of the peculiarities of financing the activities of organizations of civil society and their spending of available resources. However, to complete the given study, it is necessary to determine how the revenues and expenditures of such organizations are correlated. Information on this is provided for public organizations in Figure 15 and for PPs in Figure 16.

3. Revenues and expenditures of public organizations as a reflection of their efficiency.

Figure 17 shows that in the study period the ratio of expenditures and revenues of public organizations is within [82.4: 92.04] % (the lowest percentage of use of available financial resources of public organizations was recorded in 2015, the highest - in 2010). As can be seen from this figure, the gap between the lines reflecting the revenues and expenditures of public organizations has been widening since 2013. This indicates that the problems with the financial management of public

organizations, which were observed before [5], only then became more severe. This situation is due to a significant increase in revenues available to public organizations, which was not accompanied by training and hiring of financial management specialists.

A completely different situation is observed for PPs (Fig. 18).

Thus, in Figure 18, the lines that indicate the revenues and expenditures of PPs, are practically superimposed on each other. This confirms the high level of use of available financial resources of the PPs. In particular, the share of the use of the funds by the PPs in 2016 was 104.09%, in 2017 – 100.22 %, in 2018 – 88.71%. Very complex financial statements were developed for PPs, which has the flow of financial resources on the accounts. Moreover, PPs that did not use the financial resources received from the state to perform statutory activities had to return the unused amount to the state budget. Therefore, PPs, as opposed to public organizations, hire highly professional specialists who deal with financial reporting and financial planning. This is one of the reasons for the increase in the share of use of funds at their disposal. Another reason is a clear understanding of why they are raising funds: the main purpose of PPs is to achieve and retain power, so they use all available.

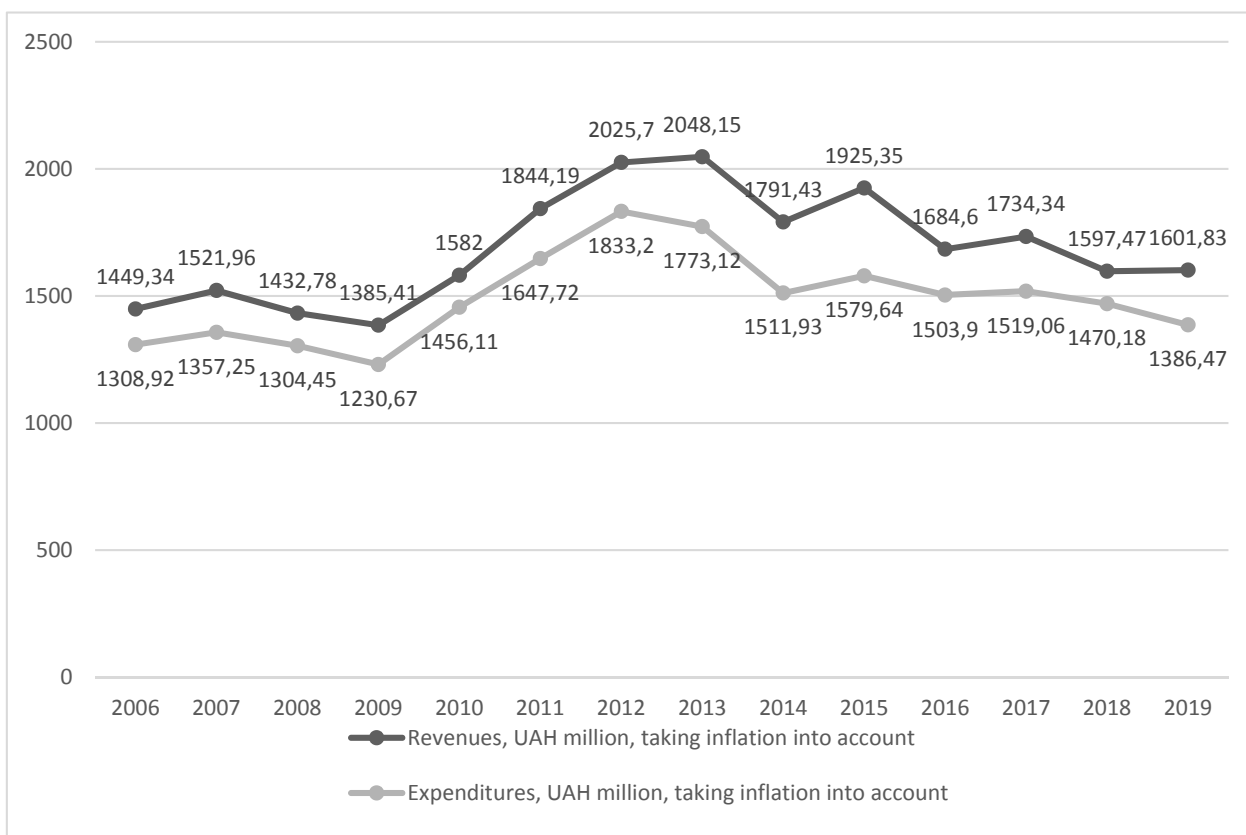


Fig. 17. Revenues and expenditures of public organizations in the period from 2006 to 2019 in 2006 prices, UAH million

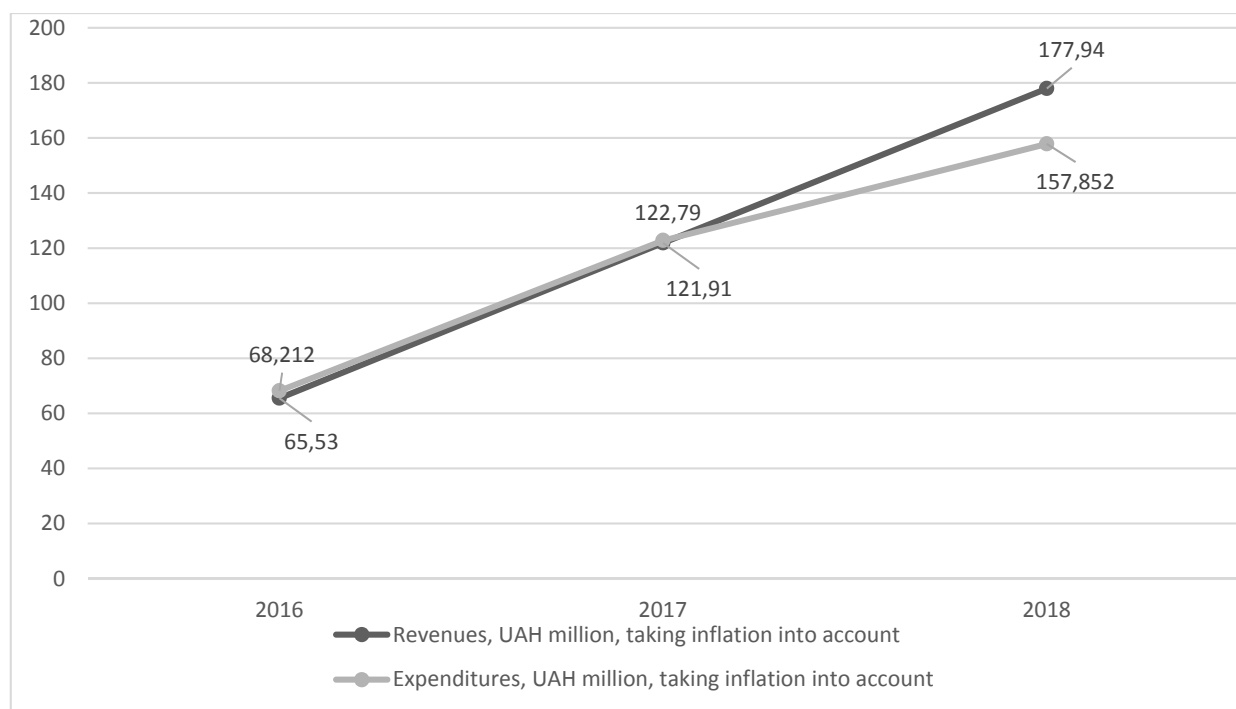


Fig. 18. Revenues and expenses of PPs in the period from 2016 to 2018 in 2006 prices, UAH million

Conclusions. Thus, when talking about the efficiency of the organization of civil society finances, we must not only pay attention to the ability of CSOs to attract resources from different sources, but also to balance revenues and expenditures with each other and analyse their structure and real values.

Thus, the analysis of the activities of public organizations and PPs of Ukraine on the formation and distribution of financial resources gives grounds to claim a significant increase in revenues of both public organizations and PPs in the study period. However, it should be noted that in 2006 prices the revenues grew at a much slower pace. The constructed trend lines reflect the forecast of a further increase in the revenues of public organizations and PPs of our state in nominal prices with a very high level of reliability. At the same time, forecasts for further changes in the revenues of public organizations and PPs in 2006 prices based on data from previous years will not be as reliable (the value of the approximation is very low).

As for the structure of revenues of NGOs in Ukraine, in public organizations it is generally in line with best international practice. After all, the number of sources from which resources are attracted is more than six (seven sources), and the share of five of them exceeds 10% (it is ideal, when the share of each of the sources exceeds 10%). The situation with PPs is significantly different: financial resources are accumulated from four main sources (state budget funds, funds of individuals, funds of legal entities, own funds), but in the study period, only the share of state budget funds exceeded 10%. The growth of interest in the activities of Ukrainian political parties is positive,

the share of revenues of which increased in 2018 to 34%, but in general, the current structure of revenues of Ukrainian PPs indicates their sensitivity to environmental changes and significant dependence on certain donor groups.

Expenditures of Ukrainian public organizations and PPs in the studied period also increased significantly. This is quite expected, although, as in the situation with revenues, the growth rate in nominal prices was much higher compared to similar indicators in 2006 prices. The structure of expenditures of Ukrainian public organizations and PPs was characterized by heterogeneity and diversity. The structure of expenditures of public organizations was dominated by material costs and payment for services (27%), charity (25%) and wages (22%). In the structure of PP expenditures, wages (24%), real estate rent (13%) and various types of agitation and advertising (the total share of expenditures – 40%) accounted for the largest part. We believe that the structure of expenditures of public organizations and PPs is typical for the activities of these organizations and corresponds to the achievement of their statutory goals.

It can be stated that the introduction of state funding for the statutory activities of Ukrainian PPs has had a positive impact on the situation on the labour market. Thus, having received funds for current activities, PPs began to create real regional centres throughout Ukraine, while officially employing their staff. Accordingly, the share of PP expenditures on wages in the total expenditures of the sector under this item in the period from 2016 to 2018 increased by 9.8 percentage points up to 12.58%.

The ratio of revenues and expenditures of Ukrainian public organizations and PPs in the

study period was stable and characterized the professionalism of specialists involved in financial reporting and financial planning. Accordingly, we can say that the financial specialists of PPs are much more professional than their colleagues from public organizations, which, in our opinion, is due to a better mechanism of state regulation and supervision of the finances of PPs compared

to the mechanism of state regulation and supervision finances of other CSIs. Thus, improving the existing mechanism of state regulation in the field of finance of CSIs can be an important step towards not only improving the efficiency of finances of civil society, but also the transparency of the public sector.

СТАН ДОХОДІВ І ВИТРАТ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ІНСТИТУТІВ ГРОМАДЯНСЬКОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА ЯК ВІДОБРАЖЕННЯ ЕФЕКТИВНОСТІ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ФІНАНСІВ ГРОМАДЯНСЬКОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА

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Метою статті є дослідити особливості формування доходів та видатків інститутів громадянського суспільства в Україні (з точки зору громадських організацій та політичних партій) та висвітлити їх як відображення ефективності функціонування фінансів організації громадянського суспільства. Методологія / підхід. Робота складається з декількох етапів. По-перше, висвітлено розуміння автором категорії "ефективність фінансів громадянського суспільства". Це відповідає особливостям функціонування інститутів громадянського суспільства в Україні та світі. Саме дослідження полягає у покроковому аналізі особливостей формування доходів та видатків інститутів громадянського суспільства в Україні (з точки зору громадських організацій та політичних партій) та їх взаємозв'язку як відображення ефективності фінансів громадянського суспільства. Висновки. Співвідношення доходів та витрат українських громадських організацій та політичних партій у досліджуваному періоді характеризувало стан професіоналізму фінансової звітності та планування. Воно залежить від механізму державного регулювання та нагляду за фінансами громадських організацій та інших інститутів громадянського суспільства. Таким чином, вдосконалення існуючого механізму державного регулювання у галузі фінансів інститутів громадянського суспільства може стати важливим кроком на шляху не лише підвищення ефективності фінансів громадянського суспільства, але й прозорості державного сектору. Оригінальність / цінність. Стаття є оригінальним комплексним дослідженням, результати якого будуть корисними як для керівників окремих організацій громадянського суспільства, так і для розробників державної стратегії побудови громадянського суспільства. Таким чином, населення, організації громадянського суспільства, держава та саме громадянське суспільство отримують користь від дослідження.

Ключові слова: громадянське суспільство, організації громадянського суспільства, інститути громадянського суспільства, неурядові організації, політичні партії, доходи, видатки, ефективність.

СОСТОЯНИЕ ДОХОДОВ И РАСХОДОВ УКРАИНСКИХ ИНСТИТУТОВ ГРАЖДАНСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА КАК ОТРАЖЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ФИНАНСОВ ГРАЖДАНСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА

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Целью статьи является исследовать особенностей формирования доходов и расходов институтов гражданского общества в Украине (с точки зрения общественных организаций и политических партий) и осветить их как отражение эффективности функционирования финансов организации гражданского общества. Методология / подход. Работа состоит из нескольких этапов. Во-первых, освещены понимание автором категории "эффективность финансов гражданского общества". Это соответствует особенностям функционирования институтов гражданского общества в Украине и мире. Само исследование заключается в пошаговом анализе особенностей формирования доходов и расходов институтов гражданского общества в Украине (с точки зрения общественных организаций и политических партий) и их взаимосвязи как отражение эффективности финансов гражданского общества. Выводы. Соотношение доходов и расходов украинских общественных организаций и политических партий в исследуемом периоде характеризовало состояние профессионализма финансовой отчетности и планирования. Оно зависит от механизма государственного регулирования и надзора за финансами

общественных организаций и других институтов гражданского общества. Таким образом, совершенствование существующего механизма государственного регулирования в области финансов институтов гражданского общества может стать важным шагом на пути не только повышения эффективности финансов гражданского общества, но и прозрачности государственного сектора. Оригинальность / ценность. Статья является оригинальным комплексным исследованием, результаты которого будут полезными как для руководителей отдельных организаций гражданского общества, так и для разработчиков государственной стратегии построения гражданского общества. Таким образом, население, организации гражданского общества, государство и само гражданское общество получают пользу от исследования.

Ключевые слова: гражданское общество, организации гражданского общества, институты гражданского общества, неправительственные организации, политические партии, доходы, расходы, эффективность.

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