INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the activities of international non-governmental organizations in social security society, analyzes the main areas of their operations.

Keywords: international non-governmental organizations, social responsibility, social security, social policy, civil society, public sphere.

Raising of problem. Beginning of the XXI century marked increase scientific interest to the international non-governmental organizations (INGOs). Their number continues to grow steadily. In parallel, the geopolitical and socio-economic interests of international NGOs acquire all embracing character. Scientists compare the dynamics of these dialectically interrelated processes with revolutionary changes. Growing political and social activity of INGOs in the international arena requires a clear regulation of their status and activities that will contribute to their positive stabilizing effect on the entire system of international relations in a worsening global challenges.

Analysis of the last researches and publications. Questions about a specific entity, the main activities and the role of INGOs in the regulation of social policy became the object of study the ukrainian scientists L.L. Antonjuk, Y.O. Chaliuk, N.M. Deyeva, R.M. Dzundza, V.M. Novikov, A.M. Poruchnik, J.M. Stoliarchuk. Special attention is paid to these problems are foreign researchers as Guler Aras, Paul Vidal, David Crowther, Adalbert Evers, Sabine Lang, Domingo Torres, Peter Fisher, Blair Sheppard. Given the global challenges of our time, the negative social consequences of a prolonged economic recession, further scientific development of the subject is an important current task.

For this purpose of this study is a scientific analysis of the functional characteristics of international NGOs, identifying performance indicators of social activities INGOs on the basis of conducted by the authors SWOT-analysis.

The main material of the study. Until now continuing scientific debate about the definition of INGOs. Some experts try to assign them to a variety of multinational corporations. Others, such as English professor Sabine Lang, treat them as subjects of international relations that implement their own political, socio-economic, cultural and educational interests [7, p. 33-39]. Another such organization is called pressure groups. According to the American management professor Blair Sheppard, the basic means of their influence are mobilization of international public opinion and pressure through it on the international community [3, p. 19].

It is important to note that the UN Charter does not define non-governmental organizations, but only indicates that this concept (tracing with English definitions of "non-governmental organizations") includes international and national organizations. Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) is authorized to establish consultative relations with non-governmental organizations. Today, international conferences happen without the involvement and inviting of INGOs. Pretty clear requirements for the creation of these organizations aren’t at an international level. But the Council of Europe in 1986 was developed European Convention on Recognition INGOs. The Convention entered into force in 1991 and applies to associations, foundations, private institutions established and operating under the laws of their country, have real organizational structures in their own country or abroad and spreading their non-commercial activities at least two countries.

The logical question is: is it possible to consider the INGOs international legal subjects? There is no single answer to this question, researchers do not give. However, as indicated by the Austrian professor of international and European law Peter Fisher, INGOs involved in international relations, unsettled international legal norms [6, p. 12-15]. In other words, they have international legal personality, however, law enforcement nature. In the international legal literature is referred to as functional personality, unlike universal, peculiar to the states.

Scientists of the World Economic Forum "Yearbook of International Organizations 2015-2016" analyzed the dynamics of growth in the number of international NGOs. For example, in 1990 they numbered only 6000, whereas in 2006 the number of these or-
ganizations increased to 50,000, and currently their number is more than 70,000. [11]

With The Global Journal (Top 100 NGOs 2013) can be traced geography of international non-governmental organizations: most INGOs (72%) are in the western states and only 28% in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America [9].

It is necessary to underline that a term "NGO" specifies on independence from the government. However, many of these organizations financially depends from the government. For example, the British government annually allocates about $40 million to the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (Oxfam). At the same time, the US government sends $55 million to the Association of Christian Relief and Development. Interestingly, the Nobel Prize organization "Doctors without Borders" is up to 46% of their income from government funding sources [8]. Thus, NGOs can receive assistance from the government.

International research team, composed by Adalbert Evers in Germany [5], Aras Guler from Turkey, David Crowther of the UK [2], Paul Vidal and Domingo Torres from Spain [10] analyzed the main characteristics of non-governmental organizations: their private (non-governmental) character, government, voluntary, non-profit and non-commercial. Typically, these organizations have a form that includes the presence of charter, structure, clear objectives and scope of activities.

International NGOs differ in their organizational forms, programs, areas of work tasks. Therefore, in our opinion, it is advisable to make systematization INGOs, as follows 12 types (groups): alliances, associations, committees, organizations, councils, services, societies, federations, funds, foundations, centers, schools.

As an example, the first group is the International Alliance of "Save the Children". His social mission is the creation of conditions for the protection of children's rights. As part of the alliance are 29 national organizations that cooperate in the implementation of social programs in 120 countries. Alliance made global social strategy for 2010-2020. As a professional charity also operates International Alliance of HIV-AIDS, in collaboration with partners from public and governmental sectors provides quality technical and financial support to organizations in the field [8].

The second group, in particular, is the International Association of Social Schools. Its membership consists of over 500 educational institutions and social associations of schools operating in 70 countries. The Association plays a leading role in developing standards for social education. The Italian Benevolent Association of "Soleterra" conducts organizational campaigns for collection money to supply medical equipment products [9].

A well-known representative of the third group is the International Committee of the Red Cross. The fourth group includes International Organization "Right to Health", "FOCCUS", ECPAT, social programs are aimed at the protection of human rights and the fight against violence in all its forms [11].

The most influential representative of the fifth group is the International Council on Social Welfare, which includes the International Federation of Social Workers and International Association of Social Schools. The Council brings together 15 national committees and 25 international organizations.

The international ungovernmental organizations of sixth, seventh and eighth groups presented by social services, societies and federations. It is important to remember about the International Federation of Development Workers, that unites 70 national organizations, 400 thousand members. In her composition the Ukrainian Association of Social Teachers. Innovative models to solve social problems giving effect to the representatives of the last four groups, which include funds, foundations, centers and schools [11].

The principal is to assess the social role of international non-governmental organizations. The researchers concluded that in future international non-governmental organizations can form a global civil society that will affect the system of international political and socio-economic relations is not significantly less than in the national framework of civil society influence on government policy [1, p. 298 - 300; 12, p. 64-65].

Based on this conclusion, the authors have set the goal to detect with SWOT - analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of INGOs at national and global levels.

**STRENGTHS**

1) the mission and goals of organizations;
2) human resource and acquired skills in solving social problems;
3) contacts with government, partners;
4) actively explore international practice;
5) experience at both the national and global levels;
6) excellent coordination, based on a mechanism for monitoring
and social predicting;
7) stable financial resources and search for their innovative sources.

**WEAKNESSES**
1) acute global challenges;
2) insufficient staffing;
3) lack of clear regulation of the status, activities,
4) credentials limited;
5) imperfect system of management and social regulation;
6) lack of information and technical support.

**OPPORTUNITIES**
1) Political and legal freedom and public support;
2) favorable foreign environment and international law;
3) the financial support of donor agencies;
4) socially responsible society;
5) equitable distribution of resources;
6) support media and human rights organizations.

**THREATS**
1) government oppression and lack of political will;
2) terrorism, war, loss or theft of humanitarian workers;
3) unfavorable foreign policy and limited rights;
4) lack of interest and willingness to work at the community level;
5) lack of finance;
6) lack of control over the target groups and the use of purpose funds.

SWOT-analysis of INGOs helps to understand how these organizations should use their power to not miss a unique opportunity, and that should be corrected to avoid hazards.

Scientists of the Institute of Demography and Social Studies of M.V. Ptuhy defined the optimal features that can meet international non-governmental organizations in the social security system: the protection of human rights; represent the interests of citizens and community groups, socio-political stability, social modeling; communication and mobilization of citizens, the needs of citizens for services and necessary social situation changes, participation in shaping global and national social programs and planning of social services, public control over the quality of service and efficiency of social services [4].

In modern terms popular is a chart that envisages combination of state social services in a right to give their separate kinds to non-state organizations. Social partnership of the states from INGOs advantageously both on political and from economic considerations. The political benefit is that NGOs contribute to reduce social tensions and increase public confidence in official social policy. The economic benefit of INGOs is the ability to raise charitable funds for the implementation of social policies.

**Findings from the study.** The most effective measures that would encourage active participation of INGOs in solving social problems are the following:

- legal and information technology environment for their social activity;
- partial delegation of certain functions from state organs to INGOs;
- provide incentives for taxes, fees, rents and other payments for INGOs which involved in mentoring, sponsorship, charity;
- Targeted financial support of social programs of international non-state actors through the budget states;
- accumulation of information available for INGOs in the field of social assistance and adaptation of international experience of social partnership and social dialogue.

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