STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF ITA ON SOCIAL-FINANCIAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND CONSUMER SAFETY IN UKRAINE

Abstract. The article states that a general problem in Ukraine's receipt of international technical assistance is its low efficiency, insignificant, and sometimes uncertain impact on the development of certain spheres of activity. On the one hand, this is related to internal problems, since the institutional basis for Ukraine's involvement and use of international technical assistance is imperfect, and the administration procedure has significant legal and organizational gaps. All this, aggravated by the complexities and bureaucratic delays in the registration procedures, causes a number of other problems: lack of transparency in the implementation of the policy regarding the implementation of technical assistance projects; low level of interest of individual beneficiaries and recipients of international technical assistance in careful and high-quality project planning and monitoring; improper supervision by beneficiaries of project implementation, inefficient use of resources, etc. On the other hand, there are significant problems from the side of donors: insufficient level of qualitative and objective information from donors regarding regions, individual industries, recipients of international technical assistance; lack of aid coordination, diversity, inconsistency with the country's development priorities of international technical assistance projects.

A significant problem with the use of aid in Ukraine is the difficulty of assessing the real impact of programs and projects of international donors on socio-economic transformations. The existing methods of evaluating the effectiveness of aid can be tentatively grouped in order of increasing analytical power: expert-descriptive, methods for determining the potential for improving efficiency (benchmarking of unit costs and comparative analysis of other indicators of partial efficiency, cost tracking method, financial analysis, comparative rating of interested parties) and comparison methods effectiveness of all interventions.
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ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ВПЛИВУ МТД НА СОЦІАЛЬНО-ФІНАНСОВО-ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ РОЗВИТОК ТА БЕЗПЕКУ СПОЖИВАЧІВ В УКРАЇНІ

Анотація. У статті зазначено, що загальною проблемою отримання Україною міжнародної технічної допомоги є її низька ефективність, незначний, а часом і невизначений вплив на розвиток окремих сфер діяльності. З одного боку, це пов'язано з внутрішніми проблемами, оскільки інституційна база залучення та використання Україною міжнародної технічної допомоги є недосконалою, а процедура адміністрування має значні правові та організаційні прогалини. Усе це, посилене складністю та бюрократичністю зв'язків або процедур в рамках регулювання, породжує низку інших проблем: відсутність прозорості в реалізації політики щодо впровадження проектів технічної допомоги; низький рівень зацікавленості окремих бенефіціарів та реципієнтів міжнародної технічної допомоги у ретельному та якісному плануванні та моніторингу проектів; несбалансований нагляд з боку бенефіціарів за реалізацією проекту, неефективне використання ресурсів тощо. З іншого боку, існують значні проблеми з боку донорів: недостатній рівень якісної та об’єктивної інформації від донорів щодо регіонів, окремих галузей, реципієнтів міжнародної технічної допомоги; неузгодженість допомоги, різнорідність, невідповідність пріоритетам розвитку країни проектів міжнародної технічної допомоги.

Загальною проблемою використання допомоги в Україні є складність оцінки реального впливу програм і проектів міжнародних донорів на соціально-економічні перетворення. Існуючі методи оцінки ефективності допомоги можна умовно згрупувати в порядку зростання аналітичної потужності: експертно-описові, методи визначення потенціалу підвищення ефективності (бенчмаркінг одиничних витрат і порівняльний аналіз інших показників часткової ефективності, метод відстеження витрат), фінансовий аналіз, порівняльний рейтинг зацікавлених сторін) та методи порівняння ефективності всіх втручань.

Ключові слова: European integration, donor countries, international technical assistance, international programs and projects, performance indicators.
Formulation of the problem. In recent decades, the leading states of the world have provided significant support in the implementation of socio-economic and political reforms to developing countries in the form of international financial, technical and humanitarian aid, loans for repayment of foreign debt on preferential terms. International technical assistance (ITA) is one of the important tools for attracting resources for the structural reconstruction of Ukraine, solving social and economic problems, and creating appropriate infrastructure on the way to European integration. However, the issue of using the resources of international donors causes numerous discussions among government officials, scientists and the public, in particular, in the context of ensuring national interests.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The problem of international support was dealt with by scientists such as I. Vizniuk, N. Ordatii, A. Ordatii [1], M. Vasylieva [4], T. Danko [2], who note that such assistance is provided in the form of: transfer to ownership, use of property and property rights imported or acquired in Ukraine; works and services; intellectual property rights; financial resources (grants) in national or foreign currency; consultations involving experts, including foreign ones; financing the costs of training and professional development of specialists; exchange of specialists; grants, etc.

Scientific evaluation of the results of ITA projects and programs in different countries of the world shows the ambiguity and contradiction of such support, since in some countries foreign aid had a significant impact on socio-economic and political development, while in others, on the contrary, a negative effect was observed. In Ukraine, the issues of ITA effectiveness, the impact of programs and projects on the dynamics of transformational processes, indicators of the quality of life of the population, which should be considered through the prism of the economic security of the state, remain neglected.

The purpose of the article is to study the impact of ITA on social, financial and economic development and consumer safety in Ukraine.

Presenting main material. The wide variety of ITA definitions needs to be clarified taking into account world practice. According to the definition, ITA has certain features: it is targeted, that is, it can be used for the purposes defined in the program; financial resources allocated within the framework of ITA do not go directly to the disposal of the recipient, but are directed to the payment and organization of the work of the relevant specialists (Table 1). The political subtext of providing ITA determines the loss of the country's independence in making strategic decisions, in particular in terms of international integration, the selection of product suppliers, especially when the tasks and content of ITA projects and programs do not correspond to the strategic goals of economic and social reforms of Ukraine.
Table 1

Technical provision of international support by the world's leading states to developing countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Type of cooperation</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European commission</td>
<td>Technical assistance</td>
<td>knowledge exchange, skills, technical know-how, productive forces, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizations from economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)</td>
<td>Technical cooperation</td>
<td>training, research for the purpose of direct bilateral technical cooperation and mutual assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization of the United Nations education issues, science and culture (UNESCO)</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>exchange of information, professional training, consulting services, transfer of practical knowledge, as well as may include the transfer of technical resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International currency fund (IMF)</td>
<td>Technical assistance</td>
<td>directing personnel, experts, advisors to carry out technical or diagnostic research, training courses or advanced training, consultations</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>transfer of resources to donor countries on a free and irreversible basis to support their socio-economic development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Thus, we understand the concept of "international technical assistance" as: "resources that, in accordance with international treaties of Ukraine, are provided by donors (states, governments of foreign states, as well as organizations, institutions, funds authorized by governments of foreign states, international organizations that provide international technical assistance assistance to Ukraine) on a free basis to Ukraine for the implementation of programs, projects of international technical assistance for the purpose of carrying out reforms and implementing programs of socio-economic development of Ukraine" [4].
Such assistance is provided in the form of: transfer of ownership, use of property and property rights, which is imported or acquired in Ukraine; works and services; intellectual property rights; financial resources (grants) in national or foreign currency; consultations involving experts, including foreign ones; financing the costs of training and professional development of specialists; exchange of specialists; grants [2; 3].

Currently, the scientific community cannot come to a single opinion, because one part of it considers the aid from the leading countries to be more of a political tool than "good intentions" that cannot positively affect the dynamics of the development of transition economies. The other adheres to the principle that developed and wealthy countries have an ethical obligation to help the less developed, the poor, which, in connection with the growth of interdependence in the world and the achievement of greater social equality, is a priority of the long-term interests of the developed countries themselves. In our opinion, altruism in the actions of developed countries in matters of financial aid is unlikely.

Usually, political and economic benefits are expected, for example, active support of leaders of public opinion with political implications, provision of tied aid, in which there are obligations to supply goods or services from donor countries. If we consider Ukraine and its key donors – the EU and the USA through various institutions (IMF, EC, EBRD and other funds), the political benefits – the counterbalance of Russia, and the economic – the adaptation of the institutional environment for the expansion of sales markets and the transfer of production capacities to Ukraine from cheaper, but intellectually developed workforce and a significant raw material base [1; 4].

According to statistics, in 2022, 547 international aid projects were implemented in Ukraine for a total amount of more than 5.7 billion dollars. USA (Fig. 1). Cooperation in the context of providing ITA was carried out with more than 15 countries, the largest of which are: USA, EU, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan, Denmark. Cooperation was also carried out with more than 20 international organizations (the largest are the UN, the World Bank, the EBRD and others) [1, 2].
Fig. 1. Distribution of volumes of ITA in 2022 in Ukraine

From the total amount of ITA, $2.4 billion was allocated to projects financed from the Chernobyl Shelter Fund and the Nuclear Safety Account. In the USA, about 3.1 billion dollars have been allocated to the public sector. USA. A significant part of these financial resources is aimed at the implementation of reforms: anti-corruption, energy, civil service, decentralization, judicial, police, transport, medical, educational. 214 million dollars were allocated to non-governmental organizations. USA, business - 156 million dollars. USA, directly to citizens - 121 million dollars. USA [3].

A general problem in the matter of Ukraine obtaining ITA is its low efficiency, insignificant, and sometimes uncertain impact on the development of certain spheres of activity. On the one hand, this is related to internal problems, since the institutional basis for the involvement and use of ITA by Ukraine is imperfect, and the administration procedure has significant legal and organizational gaps. All this, aggravated by the complexities and bureaucratic delays in the registration procedures, causes a number of other problems: lack of transparency in the implementation of the policy regarding the implementation of technical assistance projects; low level of interest of individual beneficiaries and ITA recipients in careful and high-quality project planning and monitoring; improper supervision by beneficiaries of project implementation, inefficient use of resources, etc. On the other hand, there are significant problems from the side of donors: insufficient level of qualitative and objective information from donors regarding regions, individual industries, ITA recipients; lack of aid coordination, diversity, inconsistency with the country's development priorities of ITA projects [2, 3].
It should be noted that the tasks of ending the war within the territorial boundaries of Ukraine, reducing the level of poverty, mitigating social risks and strengthening the middle class are traditional for the UN; comprehensive and harmonious human development (improving access to quality education, increasing the share of the population that uses drinking water), environmental protection (reducing CO2 emissions per capita). Thus, on November 30, 2017, the framework partnership program between the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations for 2018–2022 was signed for the amount of ITA of about 675 million dollars. USA. The key directions of aid will become relevant in the context of consumption security: sustainable economic growth, environment, employment; equal access to quality and inclusive services and social protection; community security, social unity and recovery with an emphasis on the East [1, 2]. These directions correlate, first of all, with the movement vectors "Security of the state, business and citizens" and "Responsibility and social justice" of the sustainable development strategy "Ukraine-2020".

**Conclusion.** Thus, the study of the impact of ITA on the social and financial and economic development and safety of consumption in Ukraine allowed: to establish the multifaceted interpretation of the category and its features, as well as to determine that the domestic legislation discloses it widely enough; to analyze the evolution of the institutional basis of ITA in Ukraine, on the basis of which to determine the range of problematic issues that create obstacles to the involvement and effective implementation of relevant programs and projects; to develop a structural and functional construction of ITA in the national security system of Ukraine, on the basis of which to establish that among the current projects, a small number are aimed at solving the tasks of national security and consumer security in particular; propose ways to reduce threats from the involvement of ITA, which outline the dynamics of transformational processes according to indicators of the quality of life of the population through the prism of the economic security of the state.

Analysis of the effectiveness of ITA and its impact on the development of individual regions and industries in the process of structural transformation of Ukraine in the context of European integration requires further research.

**References:**


**Література:**


