

eoss-conf.com



**ISSUE
Nº77**



**EUROPEAN OPEN
SCIENCE SPACE**

COLLECTION OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS



**3RD INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC
AND PRACTICAL
CONFERENCE**

**SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS:
THEORIES, APPLICATIONS
AND GLOBAL IMPACT**

MARCH 2-4, 2026, BRAGA, PORTUGAL





**EUROPEAN OPEN
SCIENCE SPACE**

Proceedings of the 3rd International Scientific
and Practical Conference
**"Scientific Progress: Theories, Applications
and Global Impact"**
March 2-4, 2026
Braga, Portugal

Collection of Scientific Papers

Portugal, 2026

UDC 01.1

Collection of Scientific Papers with the Proceedings of the 3rd International Scientific and Practical Conference «Scientific Progress: Theories, Applications and Global Impact» (March 2-4, 2026, Braga, Portugal). European Open Science Space. 2026.

ISBN 979-8-89704-969-1 (series)

DOI 10.70286/EOSS-02.03.2026



The conference is included in the Academic Research Index ReserchBib International catalog of scientific conferences.



The conference is registered in the database of scientific and technical events of UkrISTEI to be held on the territory of Ukraine (Certificate №1054 dated 22.12.2025).



The materials of the conference are publicly available under the terms of the CC BY-NC 4.0 International license.

The materials of the collection are presented in the author's edition and printed in the original language. The authors of the published materials bear full responsibility for the authenticity of the given facts, proper names, geographical names, quotations, economic and statistical data, industry terminology, and other information.

ISBN 979-8-89704-969-1

Section: Biology and Microbiology*Хоменко С., Лю М.*ВІКОВІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ФОРМУВАННЯ АДАПТАЦІЙНИХ РЕЗЕРВІВ
СЕРЦЕВО-СУДИННОЇ СИСТЕМИ У СПОРТСМЕНІВ-БОРЦІВ..... 40**Section: Chemistry***Кормош Ж., Задорожна О., Люльченко Л., Бохан Ю.*

НОВА АНАЛІТИЧНА ФОРМА ДЛЯ ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ ФЛУРБПРОФЕУ 43

Section: Economy*Станіславик О.В., Земцов О.О.*ІННОВАЦІЙНО-ІНВЕСТИЦІЙНА АКТИВНІСТЬ МАЛИХ
ПІДПРИЄМСТВ УКРАЇНИ: ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ, СТРУКТУРНІ
ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ТА МІЖНАРОДНІ ПОРІВНЯННЯ..... 48*Назарова Г., Леонічева Д.*НАПРЯМИ СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ АДАПТАЦІЇ ВПО В УКРАЇНІ ПІД ЧАС
ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ..... 52*Semenchenko A., Vereshchaka A.*ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF FORCED MIGRATION OF
UKRAINIANS UNDER MARTIAL LAW..... 56*Luhova V., Mohylevska L., Dorotiuk D.*DEVELOPMENT OF CHARITABLE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL
LAW IN UKRAINE..... 68*Luhova V., Kasmin D., Shulha I.*SOCIAL PROTECTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN
UKRAINE: INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES AND PATHWAYS TO
SUSTAINABLE INTEGRATION..... 76*Іванісов О., Кривенко Р.*ЕКОНОМІЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ВПЛИВУ ГЕНДЕРНИХ СТЕРЕОТИПІВ
НА ПРОФЕСІЙНУ САМОРЕАЛІЗАЦІЮ..... 83*Ачкасова О., Булавіна І.*СУЧАСНІ ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ РОЗВИТКУ СОЦІАЛЬНОГО
ПАРТНЕРСТВА В УКРАЇНІ..... 87

DEVELOPMENT OF CHARITABLE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW IN UKRAINE

Luhova Viktoriia

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor

ORCID: 0000-0001-9584-2259

Mohylevska Larysa

Lecturer

Dorotiuk Dmytro

first-year (bachelor's) higher education student

Department of Social Economics

Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National

University of Economics, Ukraine

Abstract. The full-scale war in Ukraine has fundamentally transformed the charitable sector, elevating charitable activity from a supplementary social function to a strategic mechanism for ensuring societal resilience. This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the development of charitable activities in Ukraine under martial law, highlighting their role in addressing social problems, supporting the civilian population, strengthening the Armed Forces, and restoring affected territories. Key trends identified include the rapid digitalization of charity, the integration of traditional and innovative fundraising practices, and the expansion of volunteer engagement. The study emphasizes the sector's contribution to social cohesion, national resilience, and human capital development, while also identifying challenges such as resource limitations, uneven territorial coverage, and the need for strategic management and long-term planning. The findings underscore the importance of systematic scientific analysis to inform policy, optimize the effectiveness of charitable initiatives, and support post-war recovery and sustainable development.

Keywords: charitable activities, charitable foundations, humanitarian aid, Ukraine, war, social resilience, volunteerism, digital charity, internally displaced persons, post-war recovery

The full-scale war in Ukraine has become an unprecedented challenge for the socio-economic system of the state and has significantly exacerbated existing social problems. The destruction of infrastructure, mass internal displacement of the population, rising poverty levels, limited access to basic social services, and the overload of state institutions have necessitated the activation of non-governmental mechanisms of social support. Under these conditions, charitable activity has acquired not only a humanitarian but also a strategic significance, transforming into one of the key instruments for ensuring the social resilience of society.

Charity under martial law has ceased to be a supplementary element of social policy and has effectively become a component of the national security system. Charitable foundations, non-governmental organizations, volunteer movements, and digital platforms have been able to respond promptly to the urgent needs of the

population and the army, mobilize financial, material, and human resources, and ensure the targeted and rapid provision of assistance. A distinctive feature of the Ukrainian model of charity is its mass character, a high level of civic engagement, and the combination of traditional and digital forms of assistance.

At the same time, the development of charitable activity in wartime is accompanied by a number of challenges, including limited resources, uneven territorial coverage, risks of duplication of state functions, issues of transparency, and concerns regarding long-term effectiveness. This determines the need for a scientific analysis of the current state of the charitable sector, assessment of its economic and social impact, and identification of priority areas of activity both during hostilities and in the period of post-war recovery.

Analysis of recent publications indicates that the topic of charitable activities and the functioning of charitable foundations is extremely relevant in contemporary conditions. Research over the past few years shows that war and other crisis situations significantly affect charitable practices, stimulating the introduction of innovative approaches to organizing assistance.

In particular, the article by A. Mazaraki and S. Volosovych addresses the development of crowdfunding platforms and new practices for mobilizing resources in charity under conditions of armed aggression. The authors emphasize that war creates additional challenges for foundations but simultaneously promotes digitalization and active use of social networks as tools for donor engagement [1].

The study by A. Shevchenko, S. Hajmohammad, and M. Pagell focuses on the operational strategies of charitable organizations aimed at increasing the efficiency of donor resource utilization. The authors show that combining internal process optimization with transparency for donors enhances trust and stabilizes foundation funding [2].

The bibliometric review by N. Al-Nowairah and T. G. Saji highlights current trends in the financing of non-governmental organizations, demonstrating that scholarly research mainly focuses on donor motivation, fundraising efficiency, and the role of corporate social responsibility in supporting charitable activities [3].

In the article by I. Lomachinska and M. Kravets, the role of religious charity as a factor of national resilience during war is analyzed. The study shows that religious organizations often become the first to provide aid to those affected, emphasizing their social and moral significance [4].

The article by C. Zhu and G. Zaccour examines the interaction of donor models and strategic management in charity. The authors demonstrate that systematic planning and data analysis allow foundations to mobilize resources more efficiently and increase the effectiveness of their activities [5].

The research by G. Bilavych highlights the interconnection between charity and educational activities, emphasizing that foundations play an important role in shaping socially responsible youth and developing professional training [6].

A systematic analysis of recent publications demonstrates that contemporary charity and the activities of foundations constitute a complex phenomenon where

social, cultural, and managerial components are combined. Key trends include innovative resource mobilization practices, particularly digital and crowdfunding platforms; operational efficiency and transparency as factors of stability and donor trust; increased attention to donor motivation and corporate social responsibility as elements of foundation strategy; and the need for systematic strategic management and data analytics to enhance the effectiveness of charitable activities.

Thus, modern charity demonstrates high adaptability to crisis conditions, including armed conflicts, and requires a comprehensive approach to management, communication, and social impact.

The purpose of this article is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the development of charitable activity in Ukraine under martial law, to determine its role in addressing social problems, supporting the population, and strengthening the defense capability of the state, as well as to formulate priority directions for the further development of the charitable sector.

The war has radically transformed the scale, structure, and functional purpose of charitable activity in Ukraine. Prior to 2022, charity was mainly focused on social, educational, and medical projects; however, under martial law it has acquired a comprehensive character, combining humanitarian assistance, support for the armed forces, social adaptation of the population, and the restoration of affected territories.

According to a study by Forbes Ukraine, in 2023 the total volume of charitable assistance in Ukraine reached UAH 105–115 billion, which amounts to approximately 1.7% of the country's GDP [7]. Taking into account less formalized forms of assistance (P2P transfers, grants, and initiatives of civil society organizations), this figure reached 2–2.5% of GDP. Such a level of economic activity of the charitable sector is comparable to the contribution of certain industries to the national economy, which indicates its system-forming role.

The high level of citizen engagement in charitable activities is confirmed by sociological data: 77% of adult Ukrainians help strangers, 67% regularly make donations, and 27% participate in volunteer activities [7]. This creates a unique form of social capital that enhances the capacity of society to withstand crisis phenomena.

During the period of hostilities, charitable activity in Ukraine is concentrated around two key areas: support for the civilian population and the provision of needs for the Defense Forces of Ukraine. Such structuring of charitable activity is driven by the scale of humanitarian challenges caused by armed aggression, as well as by the need for a rapid response to the needs of both the rear and the frontline. In wartime conditions, charitable organizations effectively perform the function of a social buffer, compensating for the limited capabilities of state institutions and ensuring the continuity of assistance to the most vulnerable population groups (Table 1).

Table 1 Functional differentiation of charitable organizations in Ukraine during the war

Name of Fund / Organization	Website	Type of Support	Specific Activities
Caritas Ukraine	https://caritas.ua/	Civilian Population	Humanitarian assistance for IDPs, food packages, housing, psychosocial support, community development
Tabletochki	https://tabletochki.org/	Civilian Population	Medical support for children with cancer, medicines, psychosocial assistance for families
Come Back Alive	https://savelife.in.ua/	Needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	Technical support for the army, training and preparation of military personnel, drones, bulletproof vests
Dobro.ua (Ukrainian Charity Exchange)	https://dobro.ua/	Civilian Population	Online fundraising platform, support for social projects
Ukrainian Charity Fund (UAF)	https://uaf.org.ua/	Civilian Population	Humanitarian packages, support for IDPs, medical assistance
All-Ukrainian Association of Donors of Ukraine	https://donor.ua/	Civilian Population	Organization of blood donation, assistance to those affected
Protection of the Future Fund	https://zahyst.org/	Needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	Assistance to the army: medical equipment, technical equipment, support for veterans
Vostok SOS	https://vostok-sos.org/	Civilian Population	Support for IDPs, legal assistance, social services
UAhelp (Ukrainian Pravda. Life)	https://uahelp.org/	Civilian Population	Platform for collecting aid for those in need
UNICEF in Ukraine	https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/	Civilian Population	Support for children, education, medical and psychological assistance
UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	https://www.unhcr.org/uk/	Civilian Population	Protection of displaced persons, legal assistance
Right to Protection	https://pryro.org/	Civilian Population	Legal assistance for IDPs, protection of displaced persons' rights
Razom for Ukraine	https://www.razomforukraine.org/	Needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine / Civilian Population	Purchase of medical equipment, assistance to the army, support for affected civilians

Assistance to the civilian population covers a wide range of social and humanitarian activities aimed primarily at supporting internally displaced persons, elderly people, children, persons with disabilities, large families, as well as citizens directly affected by hostilities.

Due to mass internal displacement, millions of people have lost their homes, jobs, and access to basic social services, which has highlighted the need for systematic humanitarian assistance. Charitable organizations provide food and hygiene kits, warm clothing, essential items, temporary housing, and also organize warming centers and social support centers.

A particularly important area is the provision of medical and psychosocial services. In the context of war, the demand for psychological assistance has significantly increased, particularly for those who have experienced trauma, loss of loved ones, forced relocation, or prolonged exposure to combat zones. Charitable foundations organize the work of psychologists, social workers, and mobile teams, as well as conduct group and individual consultations aimed at stabilizing the psycho-emotional state of the population. At the same time, humanitarian aid is increasingly combined with elements of social integration, including support for employment, retraining, and the inclusion of internally displaced persons in the life of receiving communities.

A demonstrative example of a comprehensive approach to humanitarian aid is the work of the charitable organization “Caritas Ukraine”, which implements large-scale social and humanitarian programs, covering over 800,000 beneficiaries and providing more than 1.38 million services in 2023 [8]. The organization works with the most vulnerable groups of the population, combining material assistance with psychosocial support, legal consultations, and community development. Specifically, “Caritas Ukraine” implements programs for emergency humanitarian aid for internally displaced persons, support for families with children, persons with disabilities, and elderly people, as well as projects for the restoration of housing and social infrastructure in affected regions. An important component of the organization’s activities is the support of local communities, which helps reduce social tension and create conditions for the long-term integration of displaced persons.

At the same time, charitable activity in the healthcare sector during wartime has special significance, as the medical care system experiences substantial pressure. The charitable foundation “Tabletochki” serves as an example of mono-profile charity aimed at systematically supporting children with oncological diseases. The total volume of assistance provided by the foundation has exceeded UAH 1.1 billion, significantly increasing access to quality treatment for children even under wartime conditions [9]. The foundation provides for the purchase of medicines, medical products, treatment costs in Ukrainian and foreign clinics, and also offers psychological and social support to families. During the war, the foundation’s activities have taken on additional significance, as many families found themselves in difficult life circumstances and lost the ability to finance treatment independently.

The second key direction of charitable activity is support for the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which has strategic importance for ensuring the country's defense capabilities. Charitable foundations and volunteer initiatives play a crucial role in supplying the military with modern equipment, protective gear, medical products, vehicles, and reconnaissance technology. In addition, charity encompasses the training of military personnel, tactical medicine, training of unmanned system operators, and rehabilitation of veterans.

A vivid example of the effective interaction of the charitable sector with the defense sphere is the activity of the charitable foundation "Come Back Alive", which plays a key role in strengthening the country's defense capabilities. The foundation systematically provides the Armed Forces of Ukraine with modern equipment, including thermal vision optics, unmanned aerial vehicles, communication devices, armored vehicles, and medical kits. An important component of the foundation's work is the training of military specialists — sappers, snipers, UAV operators, and tactical medicine instructors. The total amount of funds raised has exceeded UAH 12 billion, indicating a high level of public trust in the foundation's activities and its capacity to implement large-scale projects [10].

Particular attention should be paid to the development of digital charity tools, which have significantly expanded fundraising opportunities and increased the transparency of charitable activities. Digital platforms, such as dobro.ua, promote the mass character of charity by supporting hundreds of social projects and engaging a wide circle of donors [11]. The use of online platforms allows for the rapid mobilization of funds, ensures open reporting, and increases public trust in charitable initiatives. In the context of war, this is especially important, as the speed of response and transparency in the use of resources become critically important.

Under conditions of full-scale war, charitable activity in Ukraine has transformed from an auxiliary element of the social sphere into a system-forming mechanism for ensuring societal resilience. Large-scale human losses, internal population displacement, infrastructure destruction, rising poverty levels, and psychological trauma have necessitated a rethinking of the priorities of charity and its functional content. At present, the charitable sector increasingly performs not only humanitarian but also socio-economic, restorative, and even strategic roles, complementing or compensating for the limited capacities of the state. Therefore, it is appropriate to identify a number of priority directions of charitable activity that are crucial for overcoming the consequences of the war and laying the foundations for post-war development.

The first and basic direction is humanitarian aid and support for internally displaced persons. Mass population displacement due to hostilities has created unprecedented pressure on the social infrastructure of host communities. Charitable organizations play a decisive role in providing internally displaced persons with food, hygiene products, clothing, temporary housing, and monetary assistance to meet basic needs. At the same time, humanitarian support is gradually evolving from one-time actions to comprehensive support programs, which include legal assistance, employment support, social adaptation, and integration of internally displaced persons into new communities.

Such an approach reduces the risk of prolonged social dependency and contributes to the restoration of the economic activity of displaced persons.

The second priority direction is medical assistance and psychological rehabilitation. The war has severely impaired access to medical services, especially in frontline and de-occupied regions. Charitable organizations supply hospitals with medicines, medical equipment, and consumables, organize mobile medical teams, and support the treatment of seriously ill patients. Psychological assistance is especially critical, as millions of people have experienced traumatic events, violence, forced displacement, and constant stress. Charitable initiatives in psychosocial support are aimed at working with children, military personnel, veterans, their family members, as well as civilians who have been in combat zones. There is a growing understanding that psychological rehabilitation is not a temporary measure but a long-term investment in the human capital of the country.

The third key direction is support for the Armed Forces of Ukraine and veterans. Charitable activity in this area is of strategic importance because it directly affects the country's defense capability. Charitable foundations accumulate funds to purchase equipment, communication devices, unmanned systems, vehicles, personal protective equipment, and medical supplies for the front. At the same time, the role of programs aimed at training military personnel, tactical medicine, and the preparation of operators of modern technologies is increasing. Particular importance is given to veteran support, which includes medical and psychological rehabilitation, social adaptation, professional retraining, and employment assistance. In this context, charity not only performs the function of aid but also promotes the formation of a culture of respect and responsibility toward those who have defended the country.

The fourth priority direction is restoration of housing and critical infrastructure. The destruction of residential buildings, educational, medical, energy, and water supply facilities creates long-term risks for territorial development. Charitable organizations are involved in the restoration of houses, schools, hospitals, the arrangement of temporary and social housing, as well as the implementation of energy-efficient and sustainable construction projects. In many cases, charitable initiatives become a catalyst for recovery processes, attracting international resources and expert support. Such activities are particularly important for the return of the population to de-occupied communities and the restoration of normal life.

The fifth important direction is support for children and youth, particularly in education. The war has significantly disrupted the educational process, limiting access to quality learning for millions of children. Charitable organizations provide educational institutions with equipment, technology for distance learning, organize additional educational programs, psychological support, and non-formal education. Special attention is paid to children among internally displaced persons, children of military personnel, and those who have lost parents. Investments in education during the war have a strategic character, as they determine the country's human capital in the post-war period.

The sixth modern direction is development of digital charity tools. The use of online platforms, mobile applications, crowdfunding, and social networks has

significantly expanded resource mobilization opportunities and increased transparency in charitable activities. Digitalization allows for rapid response to crisis needs, engages a wide audience of donors, and ensures accountability and trust. In wartime conditions, digital tools have become critically important for mobilizing financial and material assistance both domestically and abroad.

The seventh direction is strengthening the capacity of local communities. Charitable organizations increasingly focus on supporting communities as agents of recovery, promoting the development of local initiatives, community spaces, social entrepreneurship, and volunteer movements. This approach contributes to increasing community self-sufficiency, developing horizontal networks, and reducing dependence on external assistance.

Charitable activity in Ukraine under wartime conditions has become one of the key factors of social stability, national resilience, and the preservation of human potential. It compensates for the state's limited capacity during the war, ensures rapid response to humanitarian and social challenges, and fosters a culture of solidarity and mutual aid. The expansion of charitable activities, mobilization of substantial financial resources, and mass civic participation demonstrate a high level of social mobilization in Ukrainian society.

At the same time, the further development of the charitable sector requires strategic reconsideration. This involves the need to strengthen coordination with government authorities, increase transparency and accountability, and shift from primarily reactive assistance to long-term recovery and development programs. Particularly important is the integration of charitable initiatives into post-war reconstruction processes, social integration of internally displaced persons, support for veterans, and human capital development.

Promising directions for further scientific research include the analysis of the effectiveness of different models of charitable activity during wartime, assessment of their impact on social cohesion and the economic recovery of communities, as well as the study of mechanisms of partnership between the charitable sector, government, and business. Particular attention should be paid to research on the long-term consequences of charitable support for the social mobility of internally displaced persons and veterans, as well as the role of digital technologies in transforming charity. Such studies will contribute to the formation of scientifically grounded policies for the development of the charitable sector as an essential element of sustainable development in Ukraine under wartime conditions and post-war recovery.

References

1. Мазаракі А., Волосович С. Краудфандинг благодійності в умовах протидії збройній агресії. *Scientia fructuosa*. 2023. № 1 (147). С. 4–16. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.31617/1.2023\(147\)01](https://doi.org/10.31617/1.2023(147)01)
2. Shevchenko A, Hajmohammad S., Pagell M. Operations of cost-effective charities: a qualitative study. *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*. 2024. Vol. 44, No. 5. P. 1054–1082. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOPM-11-2022-0755>.

3. Al-Nowairah N., Saji T. G. NGO funding in the last decade: a bibliometric review of the SCOPUS database. *Discover Sustainability*. 2024. Vol. 5, No. 1. DOI: 10.1007/s43621-024-00668-7
4. Lomachinska I., Kravets M. Christian religious philanthropy as a spiritual determinant of national resilience under conditions of war // *Skhid*. 2025. Vol. 7, No. 4. P. 68–78. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21847/2411>
5. Zhu C., Zaccour G. The interplay between charitable donation strategies and sales mode selection in the platform. *European Journal of Operational Research. Decision Support*. 2025. Vol. 324, No. 2. P. 506–521. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2025.01.031>.
6. Білавич Г. Діяльність благодійних фондів щодо доброчинності крізь призму підготовки майбутніх фахівців // *Молодь і ринок*. 2023. № 8/216. С. 35–40.
7. Обсяг благодійності в Україні становить 2-2,5% ВВП – дослідження Forbes. URL: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2024/>
8. Річний звіт 2023 року. Карітас України. URL: <https://caritas.ua/year2023/>
9. Сайт Фонду «Таблеточки». URL: <https://tabletochki.org/fond/>
10. Сайт Фонду «Повернись живим». URL: <https://savelife.in.ua/about-foundation/>
11. dobro.ua – головна платформа добрих справ в Україні. URL: https://dobro.ua/about_us/

SOCIAL PROTECTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN UKRAINE: INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES AND PATHWAYS TO SUSTAINABLE INTEGRATION

Luhova Viktoriia

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor
ORCID: 0000-0001-9584-2259

Kasmin Denys

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor
ORCID: 0000-0002-3687-4688

Shulha Ivan

first-year (bachelor's) higher education student
Department of Social Economics
Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National
University of Economics, Ukraine

Abstract. This article examines the current state and key directions for improving the system of social protection for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Ukraine. The study analyzes contemporary scholarly approaches to understanding the social protection of IDPs and assesses the impact of the full-scale war on the scale of internal displacement as well as on the functioning of state and non-state support mechanisms.