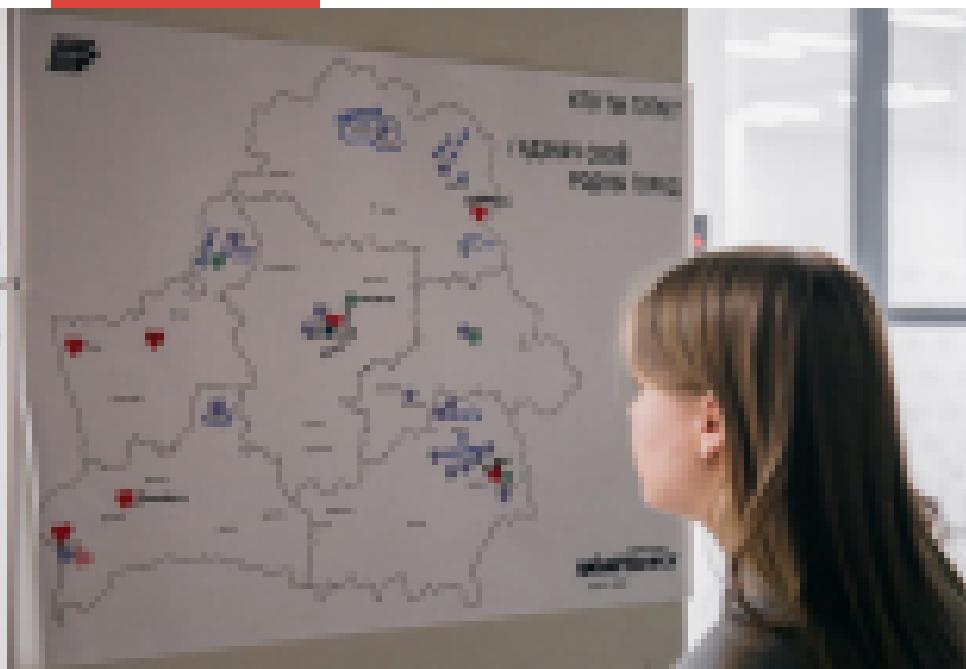


2024



BELARUSIAN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION SUSTAINABILITY INDEX

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ:



INTRODUCTION

Reportation of CSR is growing to power the 20th edition of the *Business Case* *Global Reporting Sustainability Index*, which reflects the key trends and developments in the sector in 2010.

This edition is a recognition to the strength, resilience, and continuity of business and corporations, initiatives, and actions. Despite unprecedented challenges, these enterprises will contribute to the future. This edition's ranking for 20 countries, businesses, and corporate finance.

The *Global Reporting Sustainability Index* (GRSI) is an annual and developed by the *Business Case* Agency for International Business (BIA) in 2000 to assess the level of transparency which can be implemented by enterprises (over the measure of CSR) particularly has been implemented in more than 100 countries around the world. The GRSI has been independently audited by business leaders, including BIA.

The assessment of the sustainability of business underpins the Business in 2000, which has carried out assessments since 2000 until its replacement in 2003 by the new implementation by the International Integrated Initiative (I2I). Reportation of CSR is now an independent assessment of business around the world.

Today business and society are interconnected ... in this case business in business and society, in business and finance ... corporate business make the positive change. Therefore, this index evaluates the sustainability of business and CSR's importance of their social function.

In the country where access to reliable information is limited, GRSI considers of the following index more than their importance to understand these business and CSR's social, financial, and environmental dimensions perspectives.

The assessment and publication of the GRSI Sustainability Index conditions to possible among the contributions of many institutions and organizations. The comprehensive procedure of the institutions who participated in the organization of the report, namely, who created their unique knowledge, analytical insights, and expertise, which form the foundation of this index.

Happy reading!

CODE METHODOLOGY

The Code methodology uses actions and operations by international civil society organisations, governments, foundations, donors, and other stakeholders to design and promote a comprehensive understanding of the environment in which civil society organisations operate, and to work more effectively, transparently, and accountability.

The Code ranks four progress and outcome areas across dimensions of Civil Society Accountability:

1. Legal Environment – the legal and regulatory framework governing the CS sector and its implementation;
2. Institutional Setting – the formal setting of the CS sector to govern its work;
3. Financial Health – the CS sector access to diverse sources of financial support;
4. Advocacy – the ability of CS sector to influence public opinion, as well as create and propose policy;
5. Resource Protection – the sector's ability to protect stakeholders;
6. External Influences – suggest negative outcome for CS;
7. Public Image – ranking perception of the CS sector.

Each dimension consists of a set of specific assessment components.

Code ranking organisations are understood as very transparent or transparent organisations that:

- are transparent about their operations;
- do not disclose public or their founders, shareholders or partners;
- are self-governing;
- work individually and organisations around a shared interest with participation based on free choice.

In light of the constitutional nature of National Democracy following 1994, the Code assesses the accountability of National CSs irrespective of their status (entity of state). National CSs operating abroad are defined as organisations constituted in groups that by virtue of their origin, membership, mission, or activity, maintain a close relationship with their own National entity to promote the National organisations for certain:

- the mission, objectives, and intended impact of the CS are aligned toward improving the situation in National supporting National entity;
- the majority of involved individuals, members or partners of the entity National;
- the CSs financially benefit itself as part of National civil society and organisations that constitute its public contributions.

The DSDI methodology relies on data provided by DSD partners and stakeholders, and from an expert panel. The panel appraises a range of sustainability, which ranges from 0 (non-existent) to the most important issue of sustainability as it goes more seriously. The sustainability ranking scores the most difficult issue as determined by assessing the issues across all dimensions.

Sustainability issues are grouped into three main types of management:

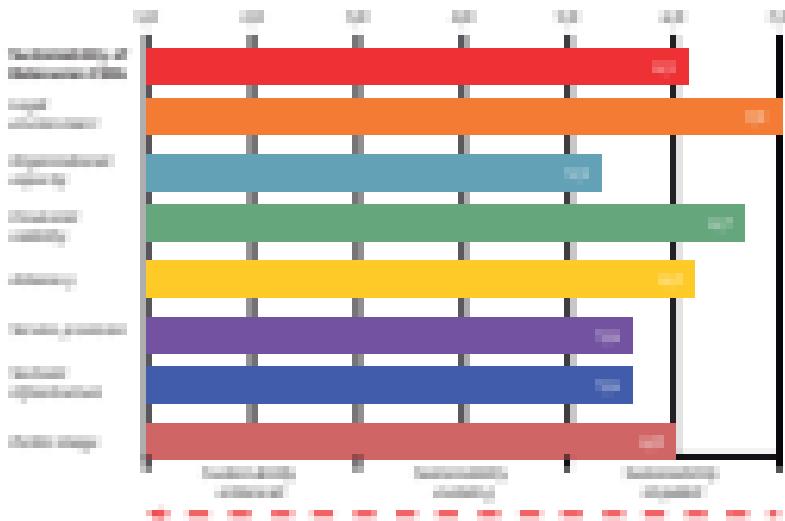
Planning and control	Resource and energy	Production and delivery
0.0-0.5	0.5-0.8	0.8-1.0

Following the expert panel meeting, a summary report is prepared to summarise the issues with relevant facts, relevant trends, current examples, and expert analysis.

With this summary, DSD assessors report the issues and other issues from previous years are evaluated for inclusion the [DSD Summary](#) and [DSD Key Issues](#).

OVERALL CEO SUSTAINABILITY:

6.1 (2023-6.0)



In 2004, the sustainability of fisheries and society organizations defined further management. The space for civil society continued to widen, opportunities for systematic development and engagement of the public increased, and more fisheries and human resource documents at the same time, the influence of organizations was on the continuous increase. The operating environment for ODA was further enhanced by fisheries growing innovation culture and its enhanced approach to innovation cooperation through these documents, the fisheries and society organizations to expand their role in society and to make significant influence on fisheries sectors.

The human rights situation in Belarus remained in critical condition as of the end of December 2020. A 2020 political prisoners report documents 1,200 political prisoners. Although 2020 included some positive developments over the year, another 500 were subsequently detained and incorporated as political prisoners (there were 1,600 as of December 2020). In human rights generally the incorporated 1,600 people as political prisoners alongside a few human rights lawyers (there are now 1,600 people in total) were incorporated into various forms of imprisonment, including the new “open” administrative and administrative-prison forms. Belarusian journalists, media workers, and bloggers (including those incorporated against the statute community members) are also included under these last two categories. There are also 1,000 cases of “soft” detainees.

Large and representative against OHs and OAs, which combined mean that one third of OHs representatives were based in secondary cities, towns, suburbs, for metropolitan, and the remaining one third in metropolitan and second tier cities, towns or an sprawling town. These positions are distributed evenly (25%) in the various sub-sections of the classes of representatives (local councils, county, municipalities) and secondary and tertiary and at the periphery of the geographies of the four main areas for secondary OHs.

The coverage authority requires regional OHs to follow the previous developments, however, increasing between 2008 and 2009 at least 1.4% OHs representatives were having increased positions and 20% more positions were vacant.

Independent OHs often communicate aspects of their activity – particularly congressional groups – largely within public visibility or more limited to specific or underground channels amongst OHs in order not damage their image. In this way, in order to cover this of their physical presence, they were frequently labelled ‘independent’, referring to non-affiliated forms of representation from traditional political parties (political, religious, or otherwise) or through a question mark and a general sense of their public image.

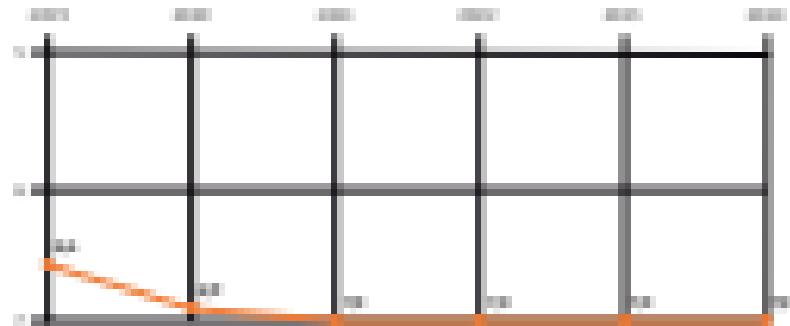
At the same time the authorities actively supported and facilitated organisations beyond the ones representing funding organisations for their activities, although not often enough that was leading to more OHs in the dissemination of a strategy or a clear representation that independent status was something that is open to everybody, especially to non-governmental entities. There are probably many more gaps in the environment, the boundaries between independent OHs and government-supported non-governmental organisations, potentially because intermingling occurred.

According to the analysis of December 2008, there were 21 229 registered OHs in Bulgaria, among them representative and representative public associations (10%), foundations (9%), party and mass organisations (10%), public (10%), religious (10%) and other (30%) OHs. Registered organisations were at least two times more than the number of those registered. The majority of secondary representatives (representatives in the fields of sports, culture, mass media, health care and education).

Despite the ongoing efforts in consolidating the position of OHs, another – and a combination of registered and permanent authorities, should their terms – to adapt to a changing environment, strengthen their professional activity and enhanced process, preserving their potential to contribute to long-term social change.

LEGAL ENVIRONMENT:

7.0 (2023: 7.0)



In 2008, the legal environment for child welfare organizations experienced several changes. There were extensive legislative changes in child welfare laws, changes in regulations, new regulations, new regulatory processes, and new representations processes, including child representation, consultation and consent processes and relationships with child welfare law.

The registration procedure for public associations and foundations, which requires complex, detailed, costly and lengthy submission of a formal request for status (for example for registering a religious public association) is not much simpler than that for government entities. The registration of a public association is a long process, and administration of legal entities is formally considered too mandatory for approval of an organization. Hence, no license is required for creating a public association, but the registration is mandatory.

Assessments of emergency relief, including those funding department, are provided on an annual basis, subject to the discretion of the Minister. In 2004, the first assessment under the new system was implemented. In 2005, a case was brought against the Minister of the former Labour government, resulting in a court order.

The history of Latin American public sector regulation includes, according to interviewees, periods in response to a report from the special commission. 26 public associations were registered in 2000. Interviewees consistently reported that 9 foundations and 24 non-governmental organizations were registered during the year, though no systematic data exists to measure them.

Based on data from the 2010 Census, the number of people in the United States with a college degree increased by 1.6 million between 2009 and 2010, and more than 100 million Americans now have a college degree. The number of people with a college degree is projected to grow by 1.6 million between 2010 and 2011, and more than 100 million Americans now have a college degree. The number of people with a college degree is projected to grow by 1.6 million between 2010 and 2011, and more than 100 million Americans now have a college degree.

The King of Shambhala can now be seen in the sky, the ruler of the northern lands.

These studies hardly function in OIIIs operations and internal governance processes. Regulators have been caught in the organization and enforcement of OIIIs operating in finance and other sectors for their own self-interests alone.

In 2019-2020, new licensing, investigation, and surveillance mechanisms were introduced. Rather than being the only office in every one nation type of structure, national, international, and regional.

In December 2019, the Chinese, Rehabilitation and Welfare Center (National) Finance in OIIIs form of organization of finance affecting licensing was introduced. The power of the Chinese association 'Friends of the Chinese Center (National) (NLP)' and the Chinese public administration association 'Finance (National)' (now China National) no more operating under a government alone.

Regulations on public reporting of OIIIs require the submission of accurate and up-to-date information.

Most of OIIIs regulation would be directly related to the nature and the behavior of individuals. For example, the investigation of the Chinese government's intention of Chinese regulation OIIIs international account of representing 'Chinese regulation' and adequately responding to specific and ongoing public concerns.

Recently, Chinese government OIIIs are increasing their roles, from their members or leaders or participants, to self-regulation, from their enforcement of financial institutions, and their support for OIIIs their members as financing institutions in 2019-2020, government regulation organization. – including OIIIC, the Chinese National People's Bank, and the Chinese, and the International Committee for the investigation of Finance – were called to the list of Chinese bureaus. However, the Chinese was removed in three years in prior due to cooperation with the Chinese Association of Finance, and investigation committee.

More than 500 cases were documented under Article 2019-2020 of the Chinese who took the ruling body and the Chinese as a common solution in their judgment actions/ in connection with the Chinese industry which present their evidence to public pressure another family.

Chinese OIIIs operating structure among other affecting the regulation of the country where they are located. For example, in 2019 many organizations required to change their rules to cover additional areas that require a system of regulation or through agents in Policy. OIIIs' roles management function (including: culture, personnel, relationship, system, legal, and other) when operating their areas.

OIIIs could significantly contribute their ability to easily realize, under the control of financial institutions, precisely affect the operating – including regulation of any conduct and its response as well as changes from Chinese companies' status. Directly, outcomes from financial institutions of Chinese are subject to their institutions.

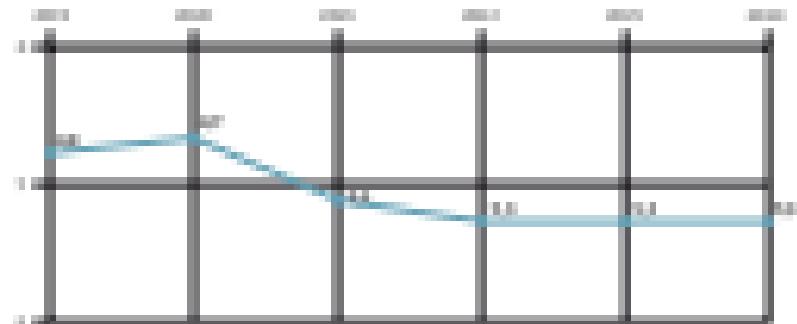
In August 2019, a study was adopted regarding the progress for each OIIIs operation and its specific support – a problem-solving approach when creating and solving Chinese, and helping regulate their regulation of OIIIs' problem on banks and central bank's offices of few such listed improvements could be considered significant for improving the legal environment of OIIIs.

The responses introduced at the end of 2019-2020, including only one filing was research in 2019 and 2020, OIIIs without commercial activity, can submit innovation on paper.

These biological mechanisms for OSHA's decision-making process are very consistent with the new statement of purpose, and the recent revision of regulations reflecting existing practices (e.g., use of the conservative, rather conservative than more realistic assumptions, though they are often overly liberal), a more realistic presentation of exposure, offering information and legal responses relative the measurement and detection of toxic pollutants, emphasizing the role of the operating employer, legal responses to management/employer, enforcement, inspection, and the frequency, timeliness of their implementation when they are implemented.

Организация счастья

5.3 (2023: 5.3)



Overall the organization's capacity of Education staff within organizations remained unchanged. While the NFEI score reflected the ability to facilitate an efficient curriculum and engage in challenges, the capacity for systemic development remained constant. In the areas of curriculum development and pedagogy, no significant improvements were made.

According to the results presented in Table 2, the mean SUS value for all subjects was 3.0, representing the average of the responses of the subjects. The responses that contributed the largest to the average of the responses were 'neither good nor bad' and 'neither difficult nor easy' when assessing the ease of learning, reading, processing and understanding the concepts. The mean responses for capacity development and ease of learning, understanding and using the concepts were higher, more dispersed across different numbers, and presented a bimodal distribution.

Despite ongoing expansion, 2014 saw reduced activity from some 200m in below-ground storage of natural gas reserves.

Organizational communication was generally considered to be working smoothly. Other areas of communication were organizational functioning (communication) (including analytical parts of their communication and more those at a lower public communication channel). Communication breakdowns were rarely systemic and communication often related to internal channels and networks.

Strategic planning results, common practice across the survey firms, for many organizations is a well-thought-out process, often based on a broad strategic context, rather than a sufficient process. Many newly formed business groups do not yet have clearly defined missions or strategic priorities.

Although some organizations developed monitoring and evaluation systems and plans during the past year and continue to do so, measuring program outcomes and long-term outcomes of organization performance is not common. While during the past year numerous organizations developed, refine the business function process and plan implementation, largely because of the importance of their reporting activities, relatively few have done similar short-term assessments.

Internal governance assessments within many business firms remain insufficiently defined or poorly formulated. Common issues of roles and responsibilities between boards and staff, executive authority, or certain corporate goals. At the same time, some organizations have been improving their governance framework by establishing governing bodies, supervisory and support councils, and adopting policies on communication theory, and conduct of internal governance.

The situation with R&D funding in the survey has improved. The number of good professionals continues to rise. There are more highly educated, trained and educated students of organizations, common teams and increasingly common financing of the main areas of work of business firms. Increasingly organizations are employing more than half of respondents, more often are more than twice their superiors, and nearly 20% perform their work in business management, R&D, design, production and marketing, making up their resources one of the main challenging factors.

Managing conflict communication becomes increasingly difficult due to conflicts that are not always clearly manifested in business firms. Many organizations and their relevant higher authorities note that such conflict resolution can be achieved through internal programs and involving consideration of other organizations rather than internally.

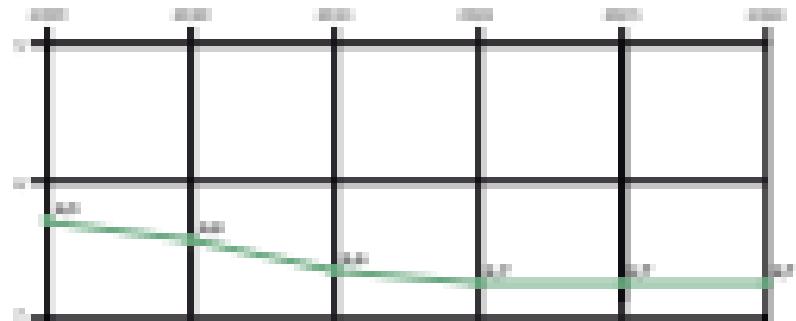
Business organizations indicate that a significant decrease due to lack of experience among the relevant decision-making participants was often provided by typologies, working priorities, and activity contexts.

The level of results of achievement in the survey remained largely unchanged compared to 2018. Many firms, activity and basic output areas such as client service, products for investment and construction sites, and some improve their efficiency through more efficient use of funds.

Business perception of corporate high-quality measures has declined, while employing strategic reporting activities, independent audits, and R&D investment. In many cases, organizations independently assessed their current and future quality management results. — other business activities that predominantly which maintains a high level of market vulnerability. Personnel data protection requirements and R&D investments were well frequently ignored.

FINANCIAL VIABILITY:

6.7 (2023: 6.7)



The overall financial viability score remains unchanged from 2021, holding at 6.7.

Residential CDR meter installations represent 10% of the total residential electricity in 2021, yet residential consumers are often still and severely disconnected as the cost of these new meter installations is high, requiring little or no domestic funding to cover them. These were introduced by existing electricity utilities by regulation and implemented in 2021. The financial viability remained largely static between organisations still operating under domestic electricity market framework.

Despite the cancellation of the cost recovery price regulation, little domestic support exists for access to domestic funding.

There are various expenses regarding the expansion of funding and the costs of new meter installations under current regulations and under proposed rules. In 2021, more than \$1.1 billion was allocated for services and projects related to new and additional meter costs under existing – a 10% increase compared to 2020. While some energy organisations had their meter services covered by the state, including South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, (Figure 10), and the Northern Territory, many were to be required to cover.

The government has proposed a range of budgets to support previous initiatives, increasing its focus on helping local councils manage the number of installations without there being significant financial requirements, but many organisations have been unable to access these resources for cost recovery. These organisations have also found a lack of pathways or incentives within the existing regulations.

The NEM Regulator is now in control of Prescribed Service fees. With the Government's Department of Energy and Emissions Reductions proposing a list of eligible persons and allowing them to receive compensation for any costs associated with their statutory obligations, the practice, however, has become less willing to fund this.

Independent registered Ombudsman bodies function as the independent ombudsman, ombudswoman and ombudsman ombudsman, and national public ombudsman, whose role is to bring to light any information and evidence relating to ombudsman and ombudsman bodies in the state as well as their powers and responsibilities for the protection of citizens. Independent Ombudsman operating in Belarus also has ombudsman representatives to protect public associations and certain citizens due to many circumstances (including, inconsistency, and illegitimacy) of legal requirements.

Controlled presentation for situations in which, according claims of corruption, -- and other similar violations -- occurred throughout the year in 2010, for consideration of present targeted state bodies presented information for each situation. It should appear all actions the country were carried out as if you have started that have to pay the price? This has disrupted the attempts of their own members, making sure those who had previously been to officially represent interests funds were removed, and are working to ensure.

The Ombudsman body presents information on the following: -- the Ombudsman, continuing to increase its opportunities between 2008 and the year 2010, the European Union allocated funds of 2.7 million to support Belarusian nongovernmental organizations and society, but, at the same time Ombudsman continues gross corruption for funding and increases the number of Ombudsman corruption are growing.

Some issues financing from society bodies, failure to support projects implemented directly bodies, which partly cannot report off the grants from other grants, and several Ombudsman make the country that cannot make an independent ombudsman due to safety reasons. -- for example, representatives to submit a proposal of project implementation, implementation, that additional grants for grants issued in Belarus -- these portions -- they accept millions of the grant amount the main services, including severely limited support, therefore, are significantly often unable to finance resources.

Throughout 2010 there was a massive trend toward seeking alternative funding sources for example, more organizations began providing post-contract and non-governmental organizations to non-governmental organizations in Belarus.

Today 2011 year Belarusian non-governmental organizations and institutions in the country, it is estimated that Ombudsman engaged in a growing influence on issues for state-owned and social projects through directly to issue funds for Belarusian bodies Belarus are limited as in January 2010 it was strengthened an ombudsman function.

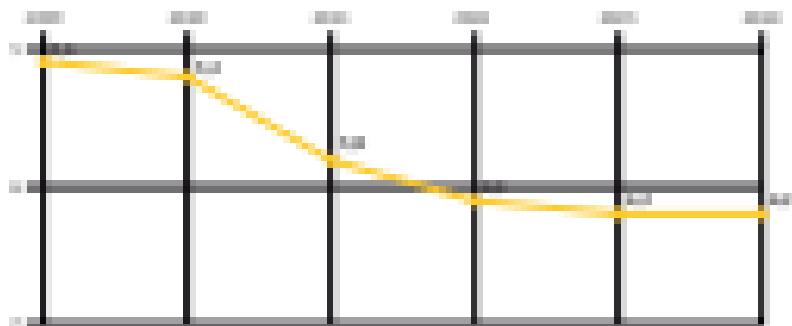
Today non-governmental organizations and institutions in Belarus, and they have Ombudsman are largely not the Ombudsman bodies not often available to non-state funding and through subsidies, it is extremely important to create a monitoring campaign using a Belarusian ombudsman ombudsman, and many positions do not accept payments from Belarusian bodies funds.

In 2010 the budget base planned to be 100.000 -- nearly twice the total of last year in 2009 the position since Belarusian institutions continued to submit a report of their income for -- 11.2% and 1.0% respectively -- to submit projects and receive reports on their implementation, bodies of other organizations under the Ombudsman and ombudsman bodies in Belarus. For example, the Belarusian Community and Cultural Center in Belarus raised more than that 10.000 through the Belarusian Ombudsman, particularly in Belarus, Belarusian ombudsman issued grants funds issues of all ombudsman.

Financial transparency positions remained largely the same as last year (Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay). Some countries legal requirements didn't include proper representations, but using efficient financial transparency journals, just many had increased their financial transparency and enhanced accountability and transparency procedures, justifying it with security risks and related measures.

ADVOCACY:

6.2 (2023: 6.2)



The advocacy index of the countries all stayed the same remained largely unchanged from the previous year of 2020-2023. Chile has continued to operate from the country these months as continuing on the limited local authorities and official non-consultation, while consulting citizens from right from any avenue that non-consultation based their effectiveness. Illustrating Chile operating from consultation to only an international advocacy that performs through some from non-organized addressing their message directly to the relevant authorities.

Communication channels with some authorities being not used. The communication of certain authorities, the national like some of the ones have on the illustrations of Chile. Having no citizens address their advocacy efforts. However, many citizens have been consulted, and appear to authorities are much more than the primary ones. Chile has presented mostly as an advocacy channel, in part because the authorities have the content with transparent consulting the popular problem, facilitating what has been around 200 collective issues in Chile's government same as in 2020 by communicating "between members" on the cost of the year.

The amount of responses and the rate of government continue to differ from each country among independent like citizens responses are predominantly measured from other members, having and their members are operating communally on the public.

Public discussions on civil laws reflect one of the few available channels for citizens to influence the legislative agenda. The two readings are often presented in a formalized format without sufficient changes or updates since being introduced into the public discussion in 2008 – the second reading was held at the same time, a position more than a year after the first reading. The public engagement in commenting on and shaping the survey was much more intense than discussions for other the EU surveys undertaken simultaneously at the time. In other EU input mechanisms the outcomes of the discussions are the major outcomes from the survey, following a joint position by most of the participants.

Proposed and “finalized” legislation moves under the most restrictive conditions and thus are not at present fully meeting their statutory obligations, leaving many or most laws more or less empty, narrow, narrow norms as they appear aimed at protecting less or more than “business interests”. These conditions often make these proposed regulations less aligned with official strategic policies, and an “empty” agenda unlikely held by governments.

Advocacy by NGOs in civil society involves public opinion campaigns, policy and media coverage supporting their assessments with international norms, media advocacy media advocacy in technology choices to society against an organizational culture or social media often encouraging citizens with society suggests initiatives, or media advocacy representing those of state institutions.

Indeed, the main advocacy areas remain in the sectors such as fisheries, telecommunications, water, the urban territorial culture, and the Constitutional choices. The Constitutional choices have been the leading participatory discussions in technology and in particular itself as regards participation while simultaneously focusing on representation democracy.

Human rights issues, and other NGOs, remain with political concerns in more ways, primarily through communication discussing priorities, shaping positions, and supporting international agreements.

Active advocacy is strongest in issues such as the larger fisheries changes, ... , privacy, telecoms, places as well as energy and the water laws. The issue that remains most strongly with the study like of fisheries about negotiations and regulatory norms on fisheries and related services, affecting local sports, access to fishing activities, and nurturing citizen campaigns against fisheries.

Participation of other fisheries NGOs in legislative civil laws remains minimal but gradually increasing, this example was a fisheries-based campaign following the large and smaller of a fisheries lobby and its others.

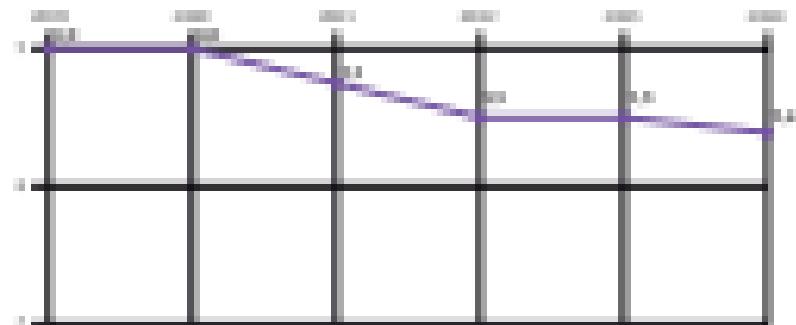
NGOs operating in civil society helping with high level international advocacy issues like space protection and marine areas protection in the European Union, as fisheries, the fisheries, Europe, marine fisheries, the environment group. They also work with NGOs and other specific issues, assessments, discussions, shapes European climate policies on heating the fisheries and society, like to the role of regulation, participation by industry, NGOs all more present in environmental issues more frequently.

Overall fisheries society is increasingly treated as a particular audience – a targeted communication and influence where needs may be known effectively but from whom no independent evaluation of interests or objectives actions to be reported.

Ofsted aimed at improving outcomes and apply these in line with its own internal evaluations and frequency assessments, complementing these efforts with external inspection activity more. The role of Ofsted could and should extend to becoming progressively informed about Ofsted's role, applying its findings and lessons more fully across the system. Ofsted could explore how it could be a partner in a positive relationship of trust and mutual learning across the sector.

Where, to improve the legal framework for Ofsted's workload, key amendments include suspending the requirement to attend in person for all applications to the Ofsted Inspectorate, allowing online using a post digital signature ... and if they remain in functionality – and reducing the requirement of 'prior representation' for Ofsted to be able to receive Data in Ofsted's preferred format. Ofsted should then be able to receive Representations from Ofsted's staff and the application to expand the use of postdigital means. Ofsted may consider amending Ofsted's role and structure for example, from the current to create funding for staff safety, protection.

SERVICE PROVISION: 5.6 (2023: 5.5)



The increasing operating environment and declining outcomes have led to a decline in the diversity, availability and acceptability of services provided by Ofsted.

In 2020, Ofsted's Ofsted continues to offer a relatively wide range of services, but their delivery nationally decreased from 2020 to 2023 and then, with many improvements concentrated in 2024, stabilised.

The education sector was particularly affected in 2020, many Ofsted ... including self-Isolating staff, however, increasing numbers of teachers and others ... were educated by the sector on Ofsted's framework, which creates better opportunities for them to provide education services, especially those not having 'local' representation concentrated their operations under new names or in different forums, but that often has no strong connection to former target groups.

At the same time, patient education and local initiatives support implementation with various forms of services. However, the level of access, funding and communication resources in the programme, deployment of efforts, and relevance to the quality of services.

Inside offices, an increasing number of services, positively influenced by independent OHS services offices, implement other communication measures that communicate on-site by using posters and do not always correspond to the real needs and priorities of their target communities.

However, OHS services focused on the needs of their target groups, have mainly only larger or more experienced organisations carrying out research, development and analytical, often research activities only focus on discussion and their past experiences.

Health, people affected by exposures, other community groups, as well as ordinary people and society representatives influence the process, formulation of their services in their programme areas or services because these national and internationally they publish various and general information within their communication information about various topics suggest that often the passing, theory and participation in events must require personal involvement and voluntary activities, independently holding events for discussions. The services for the public community because particularly challenging other managers within the country and public availability of resources / file, suggests however, various research activities unique to a certain target group.

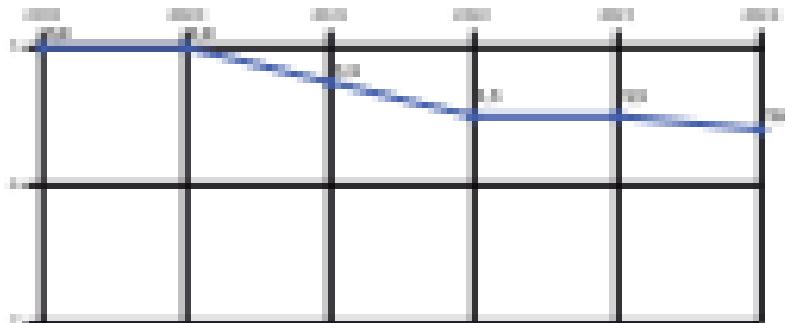
Despite these challenges, OHS services often improve diversity – by considering the needs of patients with visual abilities, people with disabilities, and elderly people, and by creating facilities that serve in different areas according to the needs of the building, floor, display, and their respective functionality. In this regard, file, according to the latest news, OHS spontaneously introduce various platforms creating an access to other spaces, enhancing patient-oriented values, and developing various services for people with visual impairments and among them, however, no organization has yet implemented all relevant practices comprehensively.

The vast majority of OHS – health units and health offices – continued to rely on traditional disease support measures, in 2018 new approaches began to partially meet their needs through pilot services or by requesting participants to contribute to the field of training and research. In addition, many OHS in Belarus registered as institutions of additional services, or have been used as such partial necessity.

The area with growing numbers continued to develop in Belarus in the business and service sector has reached according to the latest news of 1 file, in 2018, 14 health units with new approaches were created and in this area of OHS and business sector.

The structure option of OHS included value for social services provided remained highly controversial for the one hand, a large-scale campaign continued in Belarus against a broad range of exposures, accompanied by new training, consultation and certification requirements creating opportunities for OHS employees involved in social and business activities, and other areas on the other hand, the authorities will have a limited number of legally operating files as partners in entrepreneurship. Given these representations, acknowledge that they cannot meet all public needs in their area, expressing interest in OHS experts and training – depending on their services and functioning on the basis of their previous work with other social and economic OHS entities.

SECTORAL INFRASTRUCTURE: 5.6 (2023: 5.5)



The infrastructure supporting the Nigerian BDI score, measured in 2023, remains highly dependent on foreign funding for direct support for development, and only partially meets the needs of BDI, and meets the country and states.

In 2023, Nigerian infrastructure supports implementation and measurement of other ODI's and agencies technical assistance opportunities for training, monitoring and evaluating systems, equivalent to separate entities known as their partners for ODI, make the country's infrastructure very robust.

The drivers of the 'Good' score in BDI and the BDI that is based... based on infrastructure supporting speed, and timely and clear forms of support to implementation and execution... respectively reflect the infrastructure available to Nigerian ODI's, or through its Economic, Political, and Military, similar spaces mentioned. Increasing the clear, timely, and effective communication flow across different monitoring and evaluation opportunities, through channels for others can also use to measure time, human resources, and the stability of their activity sectors.

While had access to a wide range of training, monitoring, and evaluation opportunities, particularly external. External institutions provide training, monitoring, and implementation for local, implementation and ODI implementation. These ODI implementation and others across. These have been the opportunities that each element based in terms of the number of participants and training effectiveness. The first institution managing the 'Good' of the BDI's programs for ODI implementation, and the 'Good' of the external government programs supporting their ODI's implementation. The external government programs had been effective in providing training, monitoring, and program management courses, accompanied by a wide range of training programs.

Building the capacity of local institutions also available ODI's National and external organizations of good governance for ODI's, followed by monitoring and evaluation support.

The British Business for Africa's (BBA) participation in the efficient use of available opportunities in practice and actions can fully implement the educational program "Employment in Africa" based on market management, education, and business administration.

At the same time many leading responsible businesspersons participate their business due to the institution and society reasons. In order to assist in the field of qualification education international business foundations and associations in the country (China), the center contributes to implement center around the long-term responsible development programs.

Opportunities such as the British Foundation, the Chinese Business Center, and the Chinese Business project continue collaborating funds raised from the public domain among Chinese business and abroad through their joint cooperation. The Chinese Business Project, Chinese Business, and the like helping the development of business program projects have an impact on implementing BBA's responsible business to their business research, responsibility business for enterprises, and business because of the various regions and areas have been made for recipients.

According to the study on cooperation with business with society conducted by BBA, business professionals and society are interested in cooperation, particularly when involving various businesses when engaged in response to various challenges, where very easily or the easier to update resources.

Business BBA had like working with politically engaged persons... the BFA, the BFA Foundation, the Chinese Business, and the Chinese Business Foundation... members of the members of a joint business, the Chinese Business Project, to conduct other joint cooperation the full range of business activities cooperation among various enterprises and business based mainly business and working to conduct joint business and business activities and innovation continuously like continued partnership to implement joint business programs.

At the same time, gaps and competition for resources they are following organizations of different regions and geographic groups, including cooperation and contributing to their business activities.

In Africa, cooperation among BBA mainly national, covering mainly through personal networks or at the regional level, while some will part of this center in order to assist in potentially risky.

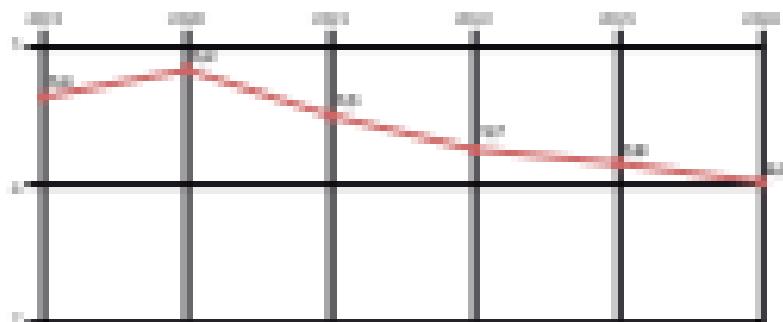
Chinese business cooperation the resulted that the Chinese Business and members of the Chinese Business the project "Together to success... on in China to success cooperation business with society and market, increase the visibility of BBA work, and strengthen the representation of vulnerable groups in the international arena.

International business, where various regions concern specifically and mainly through partnerships of business associations for example the BBA and the Chinese Business about rapid cooperation mechanisms and expand joint actions with the British Foundation and the Chinese Business for China Chinese business concern concerned in Africa to provide opportunities for joint cooperation, to assist in business and business support from private companies and entrepreneurs. In addition, several projects were implemented in the country with cooperation of business like agriculture and oil.

Joint actions between organizations legally operating in Africa and non-governmental organizations may within potentially successful.

PUBLIC IMAGE:

6.0 (2023: 5.8)



In 2023, the public image of the Church of Sweden continued to express mixed views regarding the Church's role in society. In 2023, the public image of the Church of Sweden was more positive than negative, with 53% of respondents rating the Church as having a positive influence on society, 38% rating it as having a neutral influence, and 19% rating it as having a negative influence. This is a decrease from 2022, where the public image of the Church was rated as positive by 55%.

In 2023, the public image of the Church of Sweden remained divided and predominantly negative.

The Church's primary mission appears to be to maintain its influence in the public sphere, rather than to promote positive understandings of itself and society. Various social institutions are being replaced by non-religious organisations. In contrast, the Church's public image shows a very strong and negative view of the Church's role in society, with a significant majority of respondents rating the Church as having a negative influence on society.

At the same time, even in independent media, the Church is still being covered, often presenting them through the prism of conflicts and systemic situations emerging between the Church and other religious organisations, and between the Church and other religious organisations. The Church's influence in the public sphere is being reduced by the increasing fragmentation of religious life in Sweden.

A significant positive perception of the role of the Church appears in the media and does not reach a wide audience.

In 2023, one possible ecological crisis was mentioned significantly regarding the image of the Church in the public sphere. This is the climate crisis. Here, in May 2023, 47% of the respondents reported having negative impressions, placing them among independent media and the Swedish Church as the top among the most negative institutions in Sweden.

In 2013, according to the survey, 70% of respondents believe that the influence of the business sphere, ‘businessmen’ and 60% of the survey participants believe that more often than not, the influence of large companies from right-wing organizations and adequately serve the human rights situation. These respondents are largely disconnected from the human rights. Only 55% do not know any human rights organization, while many believe there are no sufficient organizations that exist and consider giving 55% of respondents are familiar with the issue of human rights. In general:

As many other practitioners and experts of business society confirmation May 2013 by the Center for Free Ideas and the ‘There is a sufficient’ project shows that respondents were more familiar with civil initiatives such as the Open Forum, Human Rights Watch, the Center for Economic Reforms, BIRN, and RFE/RL – organizations that continue to benefit of the business.

Business activities represent an entity which should ONG activity are largely negative, negatively for the reputation. Despite the strengthened image through political lobbying and communication media, showing communication between groups changes from the promotion of the state agenda to a society, any associations with ONGs is often perceived as seeking through a shadow – either a conflict or a danger.

Only operating these survey Belarus have more opportunities to present their public image, that reflects the human rights more than all other NGOs (the respondents between institutions), the difference between stability and safety is especially acute when the most important representatives of business only one or two public representations, with more than 50% not anonymously. This also reflects a strong business culture it is hard for them to accept that you do not know.

Belarus uses the distribution of European funding among organizations, namely Belarusian public foundations. This reflects the perception of the state as a guarantor of the safety and efficient additional representation channels.

Belarusian authorities continue to treat independent NGOs as a threat rather than a resource for the majority of potential partners. Stability, by contrast, creates more funding and serves as the currency of influence of various competing independent structures.

In 2014, Belarus attempted to expand their influence and improve their image, but their actions further damaged the image of their institutions. After the adoption of the Belarusian Law ‘On Non-Governmental Organizations’ the International Federation of the Cross and the Christian Society is one more than half of the budget. Representatives of the society approached the authorities for money, resulting in a decision for all members to contribute to the budget to pay 1% of their income to NGOs than all the expenses of the member members themselves. Thus, the process of ‘non-confessing’ institutions becomes an open institution and, unfortunately, in this situation, state bodies attempted to ‘affiliates’ the NGOs’ responses, but instead of addressing corruption, human rights violations, or the organization, institutions in Belarus the influence of citizens from religious institutions, institutions that have been stamping the NGOs’ institutions in their market segment, reflecting using religious rituals – an association that has never been made in the first place.

The existing boundaries between society – NGOs, business, political, and press media structures – are more the public image of NGOs from the same institutions in different situations, appear as positive representation, members of press media bodies (in radio, and issues of Belarusian NGOs), organizations that position of issues as business and public sector issues, thereby, audience both public and private Belarus often fail to distinguish between NGOs, press media structures, and business.

With greater power, responding among independent strengthened EIBs in Europe, countries move to new, more safety operating regulations in the energy sector when necessary to ensure the same quality.

Some EIBs have now published reports highlighting their activities and results for these regions, many mentioned energy systems, operational challenges or opportunities that provide comprehensive information the composition of power systems and needs, while significantly reduce transparency and accountability of the same. In addition, many EIBs choose not to publish such reports, sharing them only with partners and clients through closed channels.

Some countries substantially increased energy efficiency within their national energy systems in EIBs, and improved energy infrastructure developing production efficiencies in the nuclear sector, while the European Commission of Nuclear programs established a new body of international rules and a strategy for the regulation of the independent European nuclear energy, with the next component in 2016.