ABSTRACTS

Amelicheva L. P. *Decent work: theoretical and legal view on the problem of its regulation. – P. 3.*

The article is devoted to the characteristics of decent work of decent work in modern conditions of development of Ukraine. The author analyzes the norms of domestic labor legislation and acts of a contractual nature, regulating relations in the field of decent work, and directly related to the centralized, local (collective-contractual) methods of regulation of these relations.

The author revealed some significant shortcomings of legal (centralized, local, collective-contractual) regulation of social and labor relations in this area. The system of decent work concepts developed by the ILO and representatives of the science of labour law in the process of norm-setting is insufficiently used by the legislator and participants of the social dialogue. In the basic acts of the legislation only fundamental (classical) labor rights of workers are fixed in the majority, to be exact the minimum level of guarantees of these rights. As a consequence, this affects the quality of the rulemaking of local acts and acts of a contractual nature at the General, sectoral, territorial levels on the establishment of decent working conditions for employees.

Therefore, Ukraine as a member of the ILO you need to fulfill the strategic objectives of the Decent Work Agenda to ensure all components of decent work (full and productive employment, social protection, decent work, social dialogue) by establishing in domestic legislation the employment level is much higher than the minimum set by normative and legal acts in the sphere of labor remuneration, labor safety, social protection of workers etc.

The author considers decent work as the highest form of social and labor relations and one of the most complex social phenomena through the diversity and diversity of cause-and-effect relationships between its various elements and factors that determine the nature and trends of development.

The main results of this study are conclusions on the content of the concept of "decent work" through the basic legal structure of the conceptual apparatus of labor law "labor relations", development of proposals to improve the norms of the current labor Code of Ukraine under the influence of the concept of decent work.

Key words: *the right to decent work, the concept of decent work, the mechanism of legal regulation of decent work, centralized regulation, local regulation, collective-contractual regulation.*

Dudorov O. O., Movchan R. O. *Violations of restrictions on receiving gifts: problems of qualification and legislation improvement. – P. 12.*

The article deals with the most complex issues, arising in the course of qualification of an administrative misconduct provided for in Art. 172-5 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses "Violation of legally established restrictions on receiving gifts". According to the results of the study, scientifically grounded proposals for the improvement of anti-corruption legislation, designed to increase the effectiveness of the relevant administrative law prohibition, have been formulated.

In particular, it is suggested that the list of close persons (Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prevention of Corruption") should be brought in line with the provisions of the civil and family law of Ukraine, by including uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, fiancé and bridegroom into it.

It has been proved that for a clearer differentiation of the delicts, provided for in Art. 368 (Article 368-4) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and Art. 172-5 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses clause 1 of Part 1 of Art. 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption", covering the "forbidden" gift, should be deleted at the legislative level.

In addition, it is indicated that in Part 1 of the improved article 172-5 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses should refer to the ban on the gift (from the subordinates). That is, improved art. 172-5 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses should provide for liability not only for violations of the restrictions, imposed by law on gifts, but also for prohibited receiving of gifts from subordinates.

The necessity of decriminalization of behavior, directed by universally accepted notions about gratitude and hospitality, has been outlined. Also, a doctrinal proposal on the need to withdraw the provisions regarding the matching of gifts with generally accepted notions of hospitality, leaving only the cost limitation for their receipt from Part 2 of Art. 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" has been developed further.

Key words: *gift, unlawful gain, corruption, corruption offense, offense related to corruption, hospitality, close people.*

Stadnik I. V. *Functional effectiveness of legal regulation mechanism of economic relations. – P. 22.*

The article is devoted to the analysis of the concept and types of functions of the mechanism of legal regulation of economic relations, ensuring its effectiveness. It is determinate the concept of functions of legal regulation mechanism of economic relations as the main directions of its influence on the sphere of management, expressing its essence and purpose in society, as well as the relationship with the economic system and the economy as a whole.

It is analyzed the features of legal regulation mechanism of economic relations in the implementation of social and legal functions of law, in particular regulatory, protective, economic and political. The position that functions of the right predetermine effective influence of legal regulation mechanism of economic relations on social reality as find the expression and concretization in specific functions of the last is defended.

It is proved that the mechanism of legal regulation of economic relations performs a number of special functions, including ideological (the conductor of the state will, the carrier of information about the possible and / or proper behavior of business entities), integrative (a means of ensuring the integrity and harmonious balance of the economic system), modeling (algorithm of actions of business entities), translation (channel of formation of legal behavior of business entities), transformation (transformation of the economic sphere and achievement of progressive changes in the structure of management). The content of each of these functions, their interconnection and interdependence characterize.

It is recognized that there is a certain hierarchy of functions, where the functions of each element contribute to the implementation of the functions of legal regulation mechanism of economic relations, which, in turn, act as a means of implementing the functions of law and the state in the economy.

Key words: *legal regulation mechanism of economic relations, functions of legal regulation mechanism of economic relations, ideological function, integrative function, modeling function, transformation function.*

Novoshytska V. I. *About the cost of lost, damaged or destroyed property as a losses due to economic activity. – P. 28.*

The article is devoted to the study of the first component of losses due to economic activity – the cost of lost, damaged or destroyed property, determined in accordance with the requirements of the legislation.

It conducts research on peculiar features of the compensation of the value of lost, damaged or destroyed property that are due to economic activity. It is noted that the investigated component of losses relates precisely to the value of property of economic and production purpose, in the sense that it has in this sphere. Attention is drawn to the difference between the concepts of "lost property", "destroyed property", "damaged property" and different definitions of this components of damages in art. 224 and 225 of the Commercial Code of Ukraine.

Underpinned by analysis of legislation and practice, the article concludes that in economic sphere in case of property damage, it may be restored, or its restoration and subsequent use for the intended purpose is impossible. Also it is stated that property condition after the damage should be one of the criteria for calculating the amount of losses for compensation, but this argument is not currently taken into account in the

legislation. It substantiates that qualifying the value of damaged property as losses may be acceptable only if quality of damaged property has changed to such an extent that it can not be used for its original purpose. In all other cases, it should be a question of compensation for the damage recovery costs, since the recovery of the damaged property value will result in the creditor's obtaining of unreasonable income.

Based on the conducted analysis, a clarification of the composition of losses is proposed.

Key words: *losses due to economic activity, compensation for losses due to economic activity, composition of losses, value of lost property, value of damaged property, value of destroyed property.*

Pavlyuchenko Yu., Koshevets A. *Legal work to recover damages caused by violations of business contracts. – P. 35.*

The article is devoted to the study of legal work to compensate for losses caused by violations of economic contracts, in particular in the agricultural market. Based on the analysis of legislation and judicial practice on damages, the content of the legal work on the establishment, calculation and proof of each component of damages is considered. The analysis of court decisions of economic courts revealed the peculiarities of proving each component of damages. Summarizing the analysis, it should be emphasized that the indemnification is not a sanction of a predetermined size, and therefore for its application, the injured party should make certain calculations of losses and provide relevant evidence. This and determines the legal work to recover damages caused by violations of business contracts.

Regarding the value of lost, damaged or destroyed property, legal work is aimed at calculating the amount of damages specifically as property value, based on an independent assessment or on the basis of the property value specified in the economic agreement (and / or annexes to it) with proof of evidence (invoices, certificates of property value, acts of acceptance. Regarding additional expenses, it is necessary to determine the list of expenses, evidence that these expenses are forced, necessary, minimal under the given conditions and already paid, and also to confirm the existence of a direct causal link between the fact of violation of the economic contract and additional costs. The legal work to recover lost profits (lost profits) is to collect evidence that points to: the reality (assurance) of making a profit (gain) if the party to the contract did not violate its obligations; the amount of lost profits; to the adoption of the injured party measures to obtain it.

On the basis of the study, a definition of legal work to compensate for losses caused by violations of business contracts was proposed, and the content of such work for each component of losses was specified.

Key words**:** *legal work, damages, business offense, the composition of losses, additional costs, lost profits (loss of profit), a causal link.*

Doroshenko L. M. *Ways of eliminating deadlock as a kind of corporate conflicts. – P. 45.*

The article deals with the study of deadlock as a form of a corporate conflict. It proves that the methods of preventing and eliminating this type of corporate conflicts in the science of corporate law have not been studied precisely. The issues of the legislation's development and tendencies of the development of the court practice in the sphere of corporate disputes solving have been identified as follows.

It is argued that, depending on the specifics of the differences and the presence of the founders (participants) desire to pursue to administer affairs, one of the ways to eliminate the deadlock should be chosen: 1) exclusion of the participant from the company; 2) liquidation of the entity; 3) compulsory redemption of a share under the supervision of a court under the conditions specified in the corporate agreement.

According to the results of the research, have been drawn up the proposals aimed at the effective prevention and resolving of such corporate conflicts as deadlock, namely: 1) Supplement to the LLC and ALC Act with the new Article 24[1] "Grounds for exclusion of a participant from the company", including in it an exhaustive list of grounds, under which it is possible to exclude a participant from the company, namely: a) systematic or gross violation of the founder (participant) of his duties; b) if the participant's actions embarrass the company's running; c) in case of fault in the actions of such participant, which were resulted in the termination of the company. Exclusion of a company member, whose share in the authorized capital is 50 percent, is possible only in exceptional cases, with the court evaluating the circumstances of the case, determining the degree of fault of each of the participants, checks the arguments of the parties. By itself, an equal distribution of shares cannot be a ground for refusing a claim; 2) the supplement to the norm of point 1 of part 1 of Article 110 of the Civil Code of Ukraine as a distinctive feature for the application of liquidation by the court decision, which can be defined as a significant complication in the company's activities. Such a condition of a company may be considered as a condition when: a) the members of the company evoid participation in its activities, which leads to the inability of making decisions due to the absence of a quorum; b) because of long-term corporate conflict, significant abuse was committed by all members of the company; 3) introduction of the share redemption mechanism by one participant from another under the supervision of a court in case of a corporate deadlock in the state legislation.

The article was justified not just expedience of the deadlock elimination, but prevention of the occurrence of corporate deadlock by applying such a preventive measure as making of the corporate agreement, which aims to balance the interests of all its parties and to reduce directly the possibility of conflict situations in a corporate enterprise.

Key words: *deadlock, corporate deadlock, capital share, corporate enterprises, founders, corporate conflict.*

Pavlyuk S. N. *Features of Contractual Regulation of Multimodal Carriage of Goods. – P. 54.*

In the article the features of contractual regulation of multimodal carriage of goods are investigated, the directions for improvement of relevant transport legislation are determined. Based on the analysis of the legislation of Ukraine, national and foreign scientific sources, suggestions on the regulation of the legal status of participants in such transportation, in particular the operator of multimodal transportation, are substantiated.

Investigating the topical issues of organizing and carrying out freight transportation in multimodal carriage of goods, the author considers the issue of expediency of a common legal regulation of transport organizational contracts for various types of transport, extension of the types of such contracts by new contractual constructions, in particular, the contract on the organization of multimodal transportation of goods.

It is proposed to consolidate at the level of legislation the peculiarities of the forming the contracts on multimodal transportation of goods, in particular in the form of a single electronic transport document confirming the formation of such contracts.

The article deals with a certain specificity of the contract for the multimodal carriage of goods. It is noted that such an agreement is entered into by the consignor with the carrier, which is the first transport organization that accepts the cargo for carriage. Such a contract has a special content, in particular on the term of delivery of cargo, which increases for the time necessary for the passage of the goods transported from one mode of transport to another; ensuring the safety of the cargo, taking into account that this duty is distributed among all transport organizations involved in the process of transportation; on payment of all payments due by transport organizations. The responsibility of transport organizations involved in cargo transportation is particularly carefully regulated. The scope of responsibility of the consignor is also increasing, in particular due to additional liability for violations of the legislation, which are applied to the registration of transport documents and loading of goods in vehicles, which caused negative consequences in connection with the multimodal transportation of goods.

Key words: *contract of carriage, multimodal carriage of goods, cargo transportation, transport legislation, transport, carrier, organization agreement, transshipment agreement.*

Overkovskiy K. V. *Concept of the definition "industrial property rights". – P. 63.*

The article deals with the question of definition of the concept and essence of industrial property rights. On the basis of the analysis of the results of general theoretical and special scientific researches, the current legislation investigates the concept of "industrial property rights". The clarification of the concept of "industrial property rights" in the broad and narrow sense is proposed, and the definition of property rights

for objects of industrial property is given. Based on the analysis of doctrinal approaches, characteristic features of property rights of industrial property are singled out. The emphasis is placed on the fact that the legal regime of property rights can not be applied to the rights of industrial property.

The author proposes to make a clarification to: Part 2 of Article 190 of the Civil Code of Ukraine by stating it in the following wording: "Property rights are recognized as substantive rights, except in cases stipulated by law"; Art. 419 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, which is proposed to be supplemented with paragraph 4 of the following content: "The provisions of Book 3 of this Code, unless otherwise provided by law, do not apply to intellectual property rights"; Part 1 of Art. 133 of the Commercial Code of Ukraine, it is proposed to state in the following wording: "The basis of the legal regime of property of economic entities, on which their economic activity is based, are: ownership and other real rights – the right of economic management, the right of operational management; property rights to industrial property objects "; Also, it is proposed to consolidate the notion and list of industrial property objects in the Commercial Code of Ukraine and define the concept of "proprietary rights of industrial property".

***Key words**: industrial property rights, property rights, industrial property objects, exclusive rights, intellectual property.*

Kulyk O. I. *Signs of beneficiary subjects of the stimulation of the alternative energy production. – P. 72.*

The research is devoted to the characteristics of the beneficiary subjects of the stimulation of the alternative energy production. The purpose of the given research is to specificate the characteristics of the beneficiary subjects of the stimulation of the alternative energy production. The key Ukrainian energy laws, such as the law On Alternative Energy Sources, On the Electricity Market and On Heat Supply, as well as the scientific researches on this issue were explored.

According to the legal definition of energy, produced of alternative energy sources, it is considered as electricity, heat and mechanical energy, that is produced on the objects of alternative energy and may be considered as goods for purchase and sale operations. However, it was found that beneficiary subjects of the stimulation of the production of the electricity from alternative sources are economic entities and consumers of energy, which produce electricity from alternative energy sources. The list of beneficiary subjects of the stimulation of production of the heat energy are shorter, comparing to the list of electricity producers, and includes only economic entities, which produce heat energy from alternative energy sources. Finally, having based on existing legal framework it seems to be impossible to find out what is the producer of mechanical energy from alternative energy sources in terms of law. Given the above,

the producers of mechanical energy from alternative energy sources are not considered as a beneficiary subjects of the stimulation of the alternative energy production.

According to the characteristics of the economic entities, who produce energy from alternative sources, it was found some peculiarities of the attributable to all economic entities characteristics In the light of the above, the characteristics of the beneficiary subjects of the stimulation of the production of energy from alternative sources have been specificated and presented.

The theoretical results of the given research can be used in legal theory and also in further theoretical researches devoted to the stimulation of the alternative energy production.

Key words: *alternative energy sources, the production of the energy from alternative sources, subjects of the stimulation of the alternative energy production, legal status of the economic entities, beneficiary subjects of the stimulation of the alternative energy production.*

Movchan R. A. *On the anti-social orientation of unauthorized occupation of land and unauthorized construction (Article 197-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). – P. 83.*

The article deals with the question of the anti-social orientation of such an act, such as the unauthorized occupation of a plot of land and unauthorized construction. The opinions of scientists on this issue are considered, the corresponding historical and foreign experience is analyzed.

In particular, the study found that some scientists support the generally accepted position in Soviet times that unauthorized occupation of a land plot and unauthorized construction should be attributed to crimes against management procedures, being confident that a person encroaches on them management in the field of land and construction relations. According to these scientists, provided for by Art. 197-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine in certain cases can be considered as types of arbitrariness in the sphere of land relations, in connection with which their place is among the crimes against the authority of state and local authorities, citizens' associations and against journalists (Section XV).

In contrast, other researchers advocate the transfer of the norm on unauthorized occupation of a land plot to section VIII of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Crimes against the environment", explaining the need for such a step, primarily because the environmental function of the land is still the main one, her derivatives.

At the same time, after analyzing the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Land Code of Ukraine, the Civil Code of Ukraine, the opinions of the overwhelming majority of specialists, as well as historical (except for the time period from 1922 to 2001) and foreign experience in regulating criminal liability for unauthorized occupation of the land plot and other varieties of similar violations of land rights, it was con-

cluded that the inclusion of the norm devoted to the unauthorized occupation of land, it is in section VI of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of UK "Crimes against property" was absolutely justified by domestic parliamentarians.

Key words: *unauthorized occupation of land, unauthorized construction, crimes against property, crimes against the environment, management procedures.*

Zhdanova I. E. *Conditions of legality concerning the act of a person who has suffered coercion (in the meaning of Article 40 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). – P. 92.*

In the article an analysis of subjective conditions of the legality of an act of a person who harms the interests of law-enforcement as an element of the basis for committing an act provided for in Article 40 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

The mental or physical impossibility of a person to manage her actions as a condition of an act committed in a state of irresistible physical compulsion is considered in the context of establishing common and distinctive features between the concepts of physical and mental compulsion and extreme necessity. Foreign experience (criminal law of France, Spain and Sweden) for comparison with the relevant provisions of Ukrainian legislation was considered.

Attention is drawn to the importance of juvenile delinquency, uncritical mental disorders, the presence of a state of affection for the qualification of compulsion. It is stated that this may create privileged conditions for identifying a person as being in a state of compulsion under Article 40 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. The assessment criteria applied to different mental states or disorders of coerced person is provided. It is indicated in the necessity to assess the objective features of the committed act in determining the "impossibility to prevent harm by other means" as the conditions for the validity of this act. It was established that the emergence of the possibility of action within the framework of the necessary defense for a person should not affect the legitimacy of an act committed under the direct influence of physical or mental compulsion.

The solution of some problematic issues that arise in determining the conformity of an act of a person who was compelled (in the context of Article 40 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) with the content of the subjective conditions of the validity of such an act is proposed. Appropriate generalizations have been made based on the results of the analysis.

Key words: *compulsion, circumstances excluding criminality of an act, acts of the person who was coerced, extreme necessity, limited sanity, freedom of will, violence.*

Shcherbak I. A. *Problematic aspects of the procedure for reporting suspicion in the context of the implementation of the rule of law. – P. 100.*

The article analyzes the essence of the rule of law as a fundamental, universally recognized principle in criminal proceedings. The necessity of observing this principle

to ensure the protection of human rights and freedoms at the stage of pre-trial investigation is noted.

It is noted that the legal consequences entail both the fact of compiling a report on suspicion of committing a criminal offense (procedural document) and the fact of taking actions regarding the delivery of such a document to a person within the time and method established by law.

Problematic legal issues of the implementation of the rule of law at the stage of pre-trial investigation during the reporting of suspicion (including regarding certain categories of persons) are considered.

Special attention is paid to the subject composition of persons who have the right to write and give a person a written report on suspicion in accordance with the method prescribed by law.

It is determined that today the law enforcement practice testifies to the existing difficulties in implementing the rule of law at the pre-trial investigation stage despite the fact that clear rules are formally enshrined in the current Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. It is concluded that the existence of different positions in the national law enforcement practice does not meet the practice of the European Court of Human Rights.

It is argued that the implementation of the rule of law as a fundamental, defining position for the subject of law enforcement should be provided with effective mechanisms established by law. The procedure for reporting suspicion should be uniform in all criminal proceedings. This will be consistent with the rule of law in criminal proceedings.

Based on the results of the study, proposals to improve the procedure for reporting suspicion by making appropriate changes to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine are justified. It is noted that the consolidation of clear rules and procedures for criminal proceedings in the criminal procedure law is a guarantee of the implementation of the rule of law.

Key words: *criminal proceedings, report of suspicion, rule of law principle, human rights and freedoms, certain categories of persons.*

Atamanchuk I. *Introduction of the European standards in a sphere judicially legal adjusting of the civil legal proceeding in Ukraine. – P. 109.*

The article presents the investigative and legal support for the implementation of European standards in the field of judicial and legal regulation of the implementation of civil proceedings. When analyzing the main legislative requirements for reforming the judicial system of Ukraine, the need for harmonization of civil judicial legislation of Ukraine is justified by the legal norms of the European Union. The legal reference-points of judicial collaboration in civil cases at legislative level were declared in 2014,

in the Agreement about an association between Ukraine, from one side and by European Union, European concord from a nuclear-power and their states-members, from other side. The European Union acts on the principles of unity. The task of the Ukraine is to confirm the standards of civil justice, which are unique in the European Union. In accordance with Article 51 of the Agreement on Partnership and Cooperation between Ukraine and the European Agreement of June 16, 1994, Ukraine must bring its national legislation into conformity with the legislation of the European Union in various fields. Numerous changes were brought to the code of Civil procedure of Ukraine, new rules were entered that regulate classic procedures of the civil rule-making.

The article focuses on the analysis of the relationship between the concepts of international principles of justice and international standards of justice. The author of the article concludes that the standards of legal proceedings themselves show a set of norms, rules, procedures, which are adopted in full and fixed by the current legislation in Ukraine. Standards should perform the function of adjusting the procedure for the consideration of civil cases by the courts of Ukraine. Standards should ensure the availability of judicial protection for all citizens and the possibility of enforcement of court decisions.

Key words: *procedural law, civil legal proceeding, European standards, principles of the legal proceeding, international legal cooperation, harmonization of judicial legislation.*

Pysmenna O. P. *On the legal basis of the functioning of the National police of Ukraine. – P. 117.*

The article analyzed the legal basis of the National Police of Ukraine. The main direction in improving the work of the police, as one of the main law enforcement agencies, is the legislative regulation of the legal basis for the activities of the police. The normative legal acts regulating the work of the National Police in general and its structural subdivisions was investigated. The legislative and legal framework in politics is analyzed. It was noted that the regulations governing the activities of the interregional territorial departments, although adopted, were not made public. The author presented ways to solve this problem. It has been determined that the National Police is the central executive body, on the basis of which there is a need for harmonization of the legal norm of the Law on Police, which regulates the appointment of the Head of Police to the post, with the norm governing the appointment of the head of the central executive authority. The opinions of scientists about the possibility of creating the Police Code of Ukraine was analyzed and author has significant disadvantages of adopting such a document. The peculiarities of disciplinary liability of policemen and disciplinary misconduct of policemen as the main reason for bringing them to justice was investigated. It is noted that there is no exhaustive list of disciplinary offenses,

which is contrary to the Constitution of Ukraine. The issue of organization of staffing of the National Police of Ukraine at the present stage of its reform has been researched, the importance of personnel work is highlighted and the key subject for personnel work in the police authorities has been identified. It has been established that there is a gap in the legislation on the regulation of personnel work, in connection with which ways have been proposed to overcome this gap. The author attaches great importance to the principles of the activities of the police, since the principles are a key aspect in providing the police with the rights and freedoms of man and citizen. The positions of scholars on the possibility of expanding the content of some principles and introducing new principles in the activities of the police based on the analysis of the legislation of foreign countries was presented.

Key words: *National police, subdivisions, disciplinary responsibility, policeman, principles, work with personnel.*

Turchenko O. *Military and political integration of the countries in the European security architecture in the second half of the XX – beginning of the XXI centuries. – P. 123.*

The Article examines the military and political integration of states in the European security architecture in the second half of the XX – beginning of the XXI centuries and analyzes the historical experience of the countries of the Europe in the security space issues. Features of participation in military-political integration in the European security architecture of countries that have implemented and are implementing alternative approaches to ensuring national security are highlighted. The positions of the following countries are reviewed: Great Britain and France, which have gone from an autonomous position to a "flagship" position in European military-political integration; the countries of Northern Europe, which pursued a course in military policy towards non-alignment with the international bloc policy, ensuring neutrality and proposed projects for the creation of an autonomous northern European defense; Austria, which is actively involved in European military-political integration, although it is based on the principles of neutrality.

Particular attention is paid to the close relationship between the military and political rapprochement with the processes of the economic, technological and political integration in the Western European region.

It is proved that despite the fact that these countries are part of in-depth European political, military and economic integration processes, their common security policy is aimed at protecting their own national interests.

In particular, Great Britain demonstrates continuity in national security policy in terms of responding to major threats, builds its security on the traditional Atlanticism principles, has a strong position in NATO, cooperates and intends to continue to coope-

rate with NATO allies, European neighboring countries and EU structures. This should contribute to ensuring security and stability on the European continent. Great Britain is a country without which further European integration in the field of defense will be unproductive.

France has also changed its independent and autonomous position, the tactics of "balancing" between the interests of the USSR and the USA in the bipolar world order, to use NATO's well-functioning security mechanisms with the parallel intensified development of the European collective security system, including with the possible involvement of European states (non-members of NATO and the EU).

The policy of neutrality, which is held by Denmark and Norway on the eve of World War II, has given way to the course for NATO membership.

Finland remains in a position of neutrality. Sweden is trying to consistently adhere to a non-aligned policy. Finland and Austria present their neutrality relatively freely, while Sweden adheres to the strict principles of neutrality.

***Key words**: security, integration, military and political integration, cooperation, neutrality.*