

**АВТОРСЬКІ РЕФЕРАТИ ДО СТАТЕЙ /
AUTHOR'S ABSTRACTS TO ARTICLES****ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT OF ENTERPRISE**

JEL P41

Goncharov Yuriy*Doctor in Economics, Professor,
Head of Economics, Entrepreneurship, Management Department,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3800-8038>E-mail: goncharov_yv@ukr.net**Kolesnyk Dariya***Student, Faculty of Economics,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*E-Mail: olegako@bigmir.net**IMPROVEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT MECHANISM ON
MATERIALS OF ENTERPRISE «UKRAERORUH»**

Objective. The purpose of this article is to evaluate and study the trends in improving the administrative management mechanism in particular at UkSATSE.

Methods. The functions of administrative management include the organization, planning, regulation and control of the enterprise and those social processes that are under its control. Administrative management is based on the authority of the management.

Results. Administrative methods should be based on the use of economic laws and laws. The task of each manager is to use both economic and socio-psychological management methods. Among the principles of modern administrative management, one can distinguish the following: a friendly attitude of managers to employees; the responsibility of managers of all levels for the successful organization of the organization; communications (horizontal and vertical) both inside and outside the organization; creating an atmosphere of openness, honesty, trust in people; promoting their talents and striving for continuous improvement of both personal work and the work of the organization.

Scientific novelty. It is determined that administrative methods are a set of techniques, influences, based on the use of objective organizational relations between people and general organizational principles of management. Proper use of administrative (organizational and administrative) methods is essential for improving public administration as a whole, increases the efficiency of executive bodies, and promptness and timeliness of managerial decisions in organizations.

Practical significance. There are certain disadvantages in the management system of the enterprise: the lack of dialogue between subordinates and senior management and the absence of an assessment of the adoption of important decisions for the company in determining the possible negative consequences for the performance of the controllers, the absence of penalties for improper performance of their work and irresponsibility.

JEL P41

Zhylynskyi Yevhenii*Student, Faculty of Economics,**Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

E-mail: e.zhilinskiy@gmail.com

ROLE OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS IN INCREASING EFFICIENCY IN THE WORK OF AUTHORITIES

Objective. The purpose of this work is to study and analyze the role of administrative regulations in the current conditions of change and reform, and to determine this role in optimizing the work of the authorities.

Methods. Research methods: empirical, content and computer-based methods of analysis.

Results. Considering the strategic policy priority according of accession to the EU, within the framework of administrative reform, there is a need to improve the quality of the work of the state administration, to review functions and procedures within and between the state authorities.

The duty of the soonest reform of the public service of Ukraine, enshrined in the Contract about build of the state, concluded by the Government of Ukraine and the European Commission on May 13, 2014. Within the framework of which the National Public Service has developed a draft Strategy for Reforming the Civil Service and Service in Local Self-Government Bodies in Ukraine for 2016-2020.

The introduction of the Quality Management System (QMS) ISO 9001: 2015 can be considered as an important step towards improving the quality of public management activity. But it must be admitted that QMS in Ukraine has not yet been sufficiently implemented. There is still no law in Ukraine that would regulate monitoring and evaluation in the field of public administration in a comprehensive manner. So at the beginning of 2018, the Law of Ukraine "On State Strategic Planning" has not yet been adopted. In world practice, monitoring and evaluation are usually governed by exactly the laws of strategic planning.

Scientific novelty. Active search of new methods of communication in society, new forms of interaction with social institutions is clearly dictated by the unprecedented spread of information technology. Thus, by renaming the State Agency of Science, Innovation and Informatization of Ukraine on June 4, 2014, a central authority was created: the State Agency for E-Governance. The state institutions that have adopted the Internet technology are best placed to focus on the needs of citizens. Through Citizen Relationship Management Systems (CiRM), organizations can monitor the flow of information from citizens and analyze it for providing quality, operational and personalized services. E-Governance is not just a technological solution, but a concept for the implementation administrative management as an element of a massive transformation of society.

Practical significance. Recently, the creation in Ukraine of Centers for the Provision of Administrative Services (CPAS) in the "one window" mode, on the basis of the relevant administrative regulations in a single room, has launched a radical transformation of local self-government bodies within the framework of administrative reform.

During 2014-2015 a Single State Portal of the Administrative Services (<https://poslugy.gov.ua/>) and the first pilot electronic services (about 22) were introduced in Ukraine in the field of construction, land relations, access to registers, foreign economic activity and licensing. Ukraine ranks 122nd in the United Nations ranking for the development of electronic services. Openness of state authorities is a constant subject of discussion on the Ukrainian Information Society website (<http://e-ukraine.org.ua>).

JEL D47

Mohylevska Olga*PhD in Economics, Associate Professor of Economics,
Entrepreneurship, Management Department,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8482-7950>E-mail: olgaym1993@gmail.com**Mohylevskiy Yuriy***Postgraduate Student,
European University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0775-8733>E-mail: y.mogilevskiy@starki.com.ua

MARKETING APPROACH TO INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX ENTERPRISES

Objective. The aim of the article is research of conceptual aspects of innovative activity of enterprise, coming from a study and analysis of modern approaches of marketing management; determination the factors, forming the elements of innovative policy of industrial enterprise; analysis of the modern methodological approaches to an estimation and measuring of innovative enterprise potential.

Methods. Research methods: empirical, content and computer-based methods of analysis.

Results. Main direction of preliminary analysis of innovative activity of enterprises is determination of indexes of economic efficiency of investments to innovation, i.e. return from capital investments that is envisaged on innovative project. Made decision in this area counted on the protracted periods of time and entail the considerable outflows of monetary resources, that from the certain moment of time can become an irreversible process. The aim of marketing management is an estimation of commercial efficiency of participation of enterprise in innovative projects, estimation of it's innovative potential and development of strategies of innovative development on the whole.

Scientific novelty. New foods, progressive technologies, determining success of entrepreneurial activity, provide the long-term functioning and financial stability of enterprises. In turn, the innovative orientation of strategy and tactics of development of production produces new requirements to maintenance of administrative activity, causing the necessity of perfection of specific forms of marketing management. Steady innovative development of enterprise is possible, if innovative ideas and methods affect all resource spheres of enterprise, that gives an opportunity to generate the positive synergetics effects of co-operation of resources. Exactly a synergetics effect from co-operation of factors of production forms potential of quality innovative development of the system, and factors, their structure and dynamics, determine possibilities of quantitative height.

Practical significance. One of major features of modern market economy is a transition necessity from a management functioning the main task of that was providing of stable work of enterprise, to the management by development, id est incessant in time process stipulating quality transformations, transition from one state to other. The main condition of quality of administrative process is a concordance of core factors of success of innovative development of enterprise: concordance of aims of strategic innovative development of enterprise with development of his environment; concordance of resource, financial and intellectual possibilities of enterprise.

JEL L20

Fokina-Mezentseva Katerina*PhD in Economics, Doctoral Student,
International University of Business and Right
(Kherson, Ukraine)*<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5984-764X>E-mail: mubip@mubip.org.ua

STUDY SCIENTIFIC VIEWS ON THE PHENOMENON OF CORPORATE CULTURE OF THE ENTERPRISE

Objective: the Aim of the study is to study the modern scientific views on the phenomenon of corporate culture of the enterprise.

Methods: the paper is widely used works of domestic and foreign researchers in Economics, management, corporate management and organizational behavior. When writing the article the author used systemic, situational and complex analysis, methods of sociological and comparative analysis, correlation and regression analysis, methods of logic, comparison and generalization.

Results: the Author identified the role of material culture in enhancing the effectiveness of the culture of the organization. The author analyses modern scientific approaches to understanding the corporate culture. The basic factors of the culture of the organization. The main approaches to the study of corporate culture.

Scientific novelty: the authors carried out a comprehensive diagnostic analysis on the direct study of scientific views on corporate enterprises. Separated and clearly defined the terms "corporate" and "organizational" cultures. Analyzed the main and determining elements of the culture of the organization in its formation and improvement.

Practical importance: consists in the analysis of economic and methodological aspects of the corporate culture in the management of modern organization.

JEL D4

Shtanko Oleksii*Student, Faculty of Economics,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*
<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4516-6173>E-mail: alex-1974@i.ua**Mohylevska Olga***PhD in Economics, Associate Professor of Economics,
Entrepreneurship, Management Department,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*
<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8482-7950>E-mail: olgaym1993@gmail.com

THE FORMING OF INNOVATIVE ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION BUSINESS

Objective. The aim of the article is research of the approaches the process of forming organizational culture in strategy of innovative development of industrial complexes. In transition to the market there is gradual retreat from a hierarchical management, hard system of

administrative action to the market relations and relations of property, that are based on economic methods. Therefore necessary development fundamentally of the new approaches to priority of corporate values.

Methods. Research methods: empirical, content and computer-based methods of analysis.

Results. Decision factors of management, that avouch for success alliances, are the adequate mechanisms of integration of the specialized morphons that provide them effective co-operation. In a great deal success of strategic alliance is predetermined by the organizational culture of his participants. Such corporate values of participants, as an observance of balance of collaboration and rivalry, render substantial influence on the results of activity of strategic alliance.

Scientific of novelty. Strong organizational culture and it's close connection with strategy of corporation is the powerful levers of management a personnel with the aim of improvement of it's work. For introduction in life of strategic plan an organizational culture must go in parallel along with the strategic line of corporation, to create a favourable innovative climate, support for employees sense of own meaningfulness in business, to form the partner relations aimed at a collaboration.

Practical of significance. An effective management industrial strategic alliance requires the strategic thinking and ability to develop general strategy from a modern manager. Advantages of the strategic thinking that has the primary meaning in innovative development of industrial alliance are: forming of approach of the systems to the business management and of providing of orientation of all organizational system to the core aspects of innovative strategy. An organizational culture matters very much for successful realization of strategy of innovative development, as she forms a favourable business-climate and business reputation, that assist implementation of the tasks and do the payment in the achievement of success.

ECONOMY AND NATIONAL ECONOMY MANAGEMENT

JEL G13

Breus Lyudmila

*Student, Faculty of Economics,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

Reznik Nadiya

*Doctor in Economics, Professor,
Head of Exchange Activities and Trade Department,
National University of Life and Environmental Sciences
of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9588-5929>

E-mail: nadya-reznik@ukr.net

EXCHANGE STOCK MARKET: STATUS AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS IN UKRAINE

Objective. The aim of the study is to summarize the key aspects of the Ukrainian stock market development.

Methods. In this investigation we use a balance method foremost for determination the influence of national markets of different countries for the world exchange stock market.

Results. The stock market is a significant component of both the financial system and the national economy of Ukraine as a whole. This is one of the most effective mechanisms for regulating financial resources. The stock market is simultaneously a segment of the money market and the capital market. In addition, it contributes to the accumulation of capital for investment in all spheres of public life, the restructuring of the economy, as well as the welfare of every person through the possession and free disposal of securities.

Scientific of novelty. The stock exchange market is the market with the highest level of trade organization, the functioning of which is aimed at creating the most equitable pricing by concentration of supply and demand on financial instruments that are admitted to quotation on trade organizers. The activity of the stock market is regulated by clear rules that establish requirements for the admission of securities to trading, centralized conclusion of transactions and settlements, disclosure of information, resolution of disputes between the parties, etc.

Practical of significance. The pace of development of the stock market, its qualitative aspects, as well as disclosure of its investment potential, depend on specific measures of the state policy in the financial sector. Thus, the future development of the stock market is impossible without reforming most of the market components and removing the obstacles that hinder this development. The role of the stock market in attracting investment resources and directing them on the renewal of production potential, creation of conditions for the formation of powerful institutional investors, should be reconsidered and substantially increased.

JEL Q17

Golubenko Yuliya

*Student, Faculty of Economics,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

E-mail: yuliya.golubenko27@gmail.com

Reznik Nadiya

*Doctor in Economics, Professor,
Head of Exchange Activities and Trade Department,
National University of Life and Environmental Sciences
of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9588-5929>

E-mail: nadya-reznik@ukr.net

THE MODERN STATE AND PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF GRAIN EXCHANGE MARKET IN UKRAINE

Objective. The purpose of the article is to study the main problems of the grain market exchange market development and to highlight the possible prospects for their development.

Methods. The article uses theoretical material soft heleading scientists on the issues of exchange trade of grain in the market of agricultural products, as well as methods of analysis and synthesis, comparis on in determining the current state of stock trading in the world and domestic stock market. The article contains references to regulatory documents on the stock market, statistical data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, world and domestic commodity exchanges.

Results. The stock market in our country has not taken the appropriate place as required market economy and needs to rethink its role and purpose. This is explained as lack of necessary organizational and economic conditions for its effective functioning, as well as the relation to the exchange trading of its potential participants, first of all grain producers, sellers of material and technical resources, traders.

Scientific novelty. The introduction of stock trading with modern financial instruments and the improvement of trade technology at stock exchanges.

Practical significance. Infertile discussions about the effectiveness of the functioning of the State Agrarian Exchange and other exchanges that are constantly provoked by supporters of a «free economy» led to the complete collapse of the stock market and most exchanges, regardless of their ownership, ceased to function. The experience of India, China and other countries is high efficiency of the functioning of exchanges, where one of the founders is the state. These exchanges Over the past few years, it has consistently been among the top ten leading exchanges in the world. Not fully perceiving, and perhaps even not understanding what is happening in the country in the physical markets gas, metals, petroleum products, currency, modern «reformers», to my great regret,

They are sent on the same path of development and the agrarian market, with tacit consent Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine. Therefore, it requires special attention to infrastructure development for the functioning of the stock market, first of all, of its elements, such as clearing and settlement system, stock exchanges, electronic platforms. No less Important role is played by the training and retraining of specialists and coverage information from manufacturers, processors, traders and other sectors of society regarding the benefits of stock trading.

JEL G13

Gutman Mariya

*Student, Faculty of Economics,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

Yavorska Valentyna

*Ph.D in Economics, Associate Professor,
Associate Professor of Exchange Activities and
Trade Department, National University of Life and
Environmental Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2513-8431>
E-mail: vali2009@ukr.net*

THE ESSENCE OF RISK IN COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

Objective. The purpose of the article is to generalize the theoretical foundations of the economic essence of risks with the definition of species subject to management in exchange activities.

Methods. The article's research uses fundamental research methods in the to determine the economic substance of risks, as well as to guide the classification of risks. Classical and non-classical theory of risks are considered.

Results. Under present conditions it is impossible to imagine an economic activity without risks. Risks are a characteristic phenomenon of a modern market economy and relate them to the concepts of classical economic theory. In today's economic theory, risk represents the danger, the probability of occurrence of a certain event, which can disrupt the project or negatively affect its outcome and effectiveness. Risk is defined as a form of awareness of the possibility of danger or the possibility of obtaining damages in any matter. Risks are an integral part of human activity and are often associated with danger or loss as a result of an unfavorable situation. The concept of risk, as uncertainty, is that in theory there is a large number of possible outcomes of the development of events from the decisions made, which are caused by the uncertainty and inability to obtain the expected results from the realization of the goals. The concept of risk, as opportunities based on the interdependence between risk and profitability.

Scientific novelty. Market instability calls for the use of a hedging mechanism in managing price risks in the exchange market. The variety of currently available risks and their interconnectivity necessitates the introduction of hedging practice for the domestic market players.

Practical significance. The types of risks that can be minimized through the use of exchange instruments are price risks. The presence on the stock and commodity exchanges of term contracts – futures and options provided the opportunity to use a mechanism for managing price risks or hedging. The hedge quality depends on the degree of correlation between spot and futures or option prices. The closer the connection, the more effective the hedging in the final event.

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Dykha Mariya
*Doctor in Economics, Professor,
Professor of Economics, Enterprise and Entrepreneurship Department
Khmelnitsky National University
(Khmelnitskyi, Ukraine)
<http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4405-9429>
E-mail: dyha-mv@ukr.net*

Goncharov Yuriy
*Doctor in Economics, Professor,
Head of Economics, Entrepreneurship, Management Department,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)
<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3800-8038>
E-mail: goncharov_yv@ukr.net*

TAX SYSTEM AS PART OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

Objective: Research of the tax system as a component of the development of the socio-economic system of Ukraine

Methods: The article is based on general scientific and special methods of cognition. In the course of research, methods of analysis and synthesis, logical method, principles of formal logic, methods of inductive and deductive analysis are used, empirical methods are used in the study of statistical, regulatory and legal information.

Results: The article covers the conceptual foundations of the tax system in the context of fiscal and economic efficiency and social justice. The systemic concept of the tax mechanism as a set of fiscal-economic relations at the macro and macro levels is proposed, which is aimed at fulfilling the tasks of the tax system and solving problems of ensuring social and economic development.

Scientific novelty: The systemic concept of the tax mechanism as a set of fiscal-economic relations at the macro and macro levels is proposed, which is aimed at fulfilling the tasks of the tax system and solving problems of ensuring social and economic development.

Practical significance: Conceptual provisions, theoretical and methodological generalizations, methodological recommendations can be practically used to ensure sustainable socio-economic development of Ukraine.

JEL G13

Kostylianu Vitalii

*Master's Degree, Faculty of Economics,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

Reznik Nadiya

*Doctor in Economics, Professor,
Head of Exchange Activities and Trade Department,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9588-5929>

E-mail: nadya-reznik@ukr.net

EXCHANGE FUND MARKET OF UKRAINE AND PROSPECT OF IT'S DEVELOPMENT CONDITION

Objective. A research aim is an analysis of modern exchange fund market of Ukraine and exposure of prospects of him condition further development.

Methods. In research of the article the statistical methods of research are used at the analysis of market of valuable condition Ukraine, trade volumes on exchange stocks, to the estimation of market capitalization of exchange stocks of Ukraine and world.

Results. Estimation of market of securities of Ukraine condition, has a tendency to the increase, not having regard to that macroeconomic processes were unstable enough and the consequences of economic crisis of 2008 are felt on a market of securities condition. As compared to other world exchange stocks, listing of ПФТС after market capitalization has a subzero index – 3,4 milliards of dollars. The greatest index of capitalization is on the exchange stock of NYSE Euronext, that presents 40,95 milliards of dollars. The second place is on the exchange stock of NASDAQ after market capitalization. The third place occupies London Stock Exchange on a next step is the Throgmorton fund street.

But the exchange fund market of Ukraine from a year in a year grows his potential. It is necessary to accent attention of state power on priority primary market of securities development. Important direction is an increase of awareness of population about a necessity and method of bringing in of the money economized by them for the economy of country through a fund market.

Scientific of novelty. For today there is a necessity of understanding of essence of activity fund exchanges and realizations of analysis of functioning of the Ukrainian exchanges for determination of prospects on further fund market of Ukraine development in the conditions of world globalization of market of equities.

Practical of significance. Materials undertaken a study will be useful for the further study of prospects of market of securities of Ukraine development and gives possibility to work out the complex of actions necessary for fund market development.

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Nikolaenko Dmitry

*Doctor of Sciences in Geography, Professor,
Professor of International Tourism Department,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8047-158X>

E-mail: profdmitrynikolaenko@gmail.com

Goncharov Yuriy

*Doctor of Sciences in Economics, Professor,
Head of Economics, Entrepreneurship, Management Department,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3800-8038>

E-mail: goncharov_yv@ukr.net

HIV / AIDS EPIDEMIC AS A SPECIAL TYPE OF ECONOMIC DISASTER

Objective. HIV/AIDS epidemic in post-USSR.

Methods. Forecasting.

Results. The problem of economic consequences of the HIV / AIDS epidemic in post-USSR is considered. This epidemic has its own costly expression. It can become a long-term factor in the ruin of the post-soviet states. There is a situation in which the health budget may exceed the entire budget. This is defined as "epidemic bankruptcy".

Scientific novelty. Determination of the HIV / AIDS epidemic trend in post-USSR.

Practical significance. The potential for prevention.

JEL G13

Reznik Nadiya

*Doctor in Economics, Professor,
Head of Exchange Activities and Trade Department,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9588-5929>

E-mail: nadya-reznik@ukr.net

Diachenko Yana

*Master's Degree, Faculty of Economics,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6255-8665>
E-mail: joanna29evgenivna@gmail.com

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF FORMING OF EXCHANGE STOCKS IN UKRAINE

Objective: The purpose of the article is to study the main problems of formation domestic stock exchanges and coverage of possible prospects for their development.

Methods: To study this topic, the comparative-historical method was used.

Results: The number of issuers in the stock market does not increase, the volume of transactions, as well as additional and new issues of securities are insignificant, as a result, the number of active positions of stock market participants is minimal. This situation is caused by many reasons, among them: the gaps in development, the imperfections of the current legislation, are different restrictions on the part of the government, non-conformity of the market to world standards, etc. Moreover, the list of reasons mentioned above is steadily increasing and offsetting the slight positive the influence that stock exchanges have on the processes of becoming a market ideology. So way, we can state that there are problems that complicate the formation of stock Exchanges in Ukraine require a thorough theoretical understanding and practical processing. This will enable you to develop effective measures to improve the situation on domestic stock exchanges and indicate the prospects for their further development.

Scientific novelty: The introduction of stock trading with modern financial instruments and the improvement of trade technology at stock exchanges.

Practical significance: Firstly, despite the fact that there is in Ukraine Legislative base defining the main provisions of the operation of stock exchanges, stock exchange activities are not developed and effective. Low level of stock market efficiency Trade of Ukraine, as already noted above, is due to the peculiarities of the formation and development of the securities market in the country, its fragmentation and disorder, the absence of a national program for its development and legislative regulation, incompleteness of the process of reforming the economy of Ukraine, as well as the fact that the majority domestic enterprises are not participants in operations on the stock exchange. Second, in communication with a large number of crisis-causing factors or those that exacerbate their effect, stock exchanges face the threat of a complete loss of their positions in the stock market Ukraine, and therefore it is necessary to develop a strategy for their survival and development. Third, activation of the functioning of the stock market in Ukraine will facilitate the attraction of strategic ones investors to finance innovative business development processes.

JEL Q 18

Chernova Anastasiya

*Student, Faculty of Economics,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

Yavorska Valentyna

*Ph.D in Economics, Associate Professor,
Associate Professor of Exchange Activities and
Trade Department, National University of Life and
Environmental Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2513-8431>

E-mail: vali2009@ukr.net

MAIN ASPECTS OF THE AGRARIAN FUND ACTIVITY IN THE DOMESTIC AGRICULTURAL MARKET

Objective. The purpose of the article is to generalize the basic principles of the Agrarian Fund functioning in the Ukrainian agricultural market.

Methods. The article's research uses statistical methods in the analysis of production and consumption in the Ukrainian agricultural market.

Results. The volume of grain production in Ukraine in 2017 reached 61.3 million tons, which, compared with 2000, increased by 2.5 times, and since 2010 – 1.6 times. At the same time, in 2016 there was a record production figure of 66.7 million tons, while in 2017, compared with 2016, the decline was recorded at the level of 8%. The Agrarian Fund now plays an important role in regulating price policy in the organized agricultural market of Ukraine. The largest forward purchases by the Agrarian Fund are recorded in 2014 at the level of 1 million tons of grain. The peculiarity of the forwards 2017-2018 is that the size of the advance payment is set by the decision of the Risk Commission of Agrarian Fund in accordance with the customer assessment system, but can not exceed 65% of the total cost of delivery under the contract. The interest rate for using prepayment funds will be from 22.5% to 27.5% per annum, excluding exchange rate fluctuations, and from 15% to 18%, taking into account exchange rate fluctuations/

Scientific novelty. Improvement of the Agrarian Fund's activities should include: formation of an effective mechanism for selling agricultural assets of the Agrarian Fund; development of mechanisms of mortgage purchases of grain at minimum interest rates; expansion of forward purchases and improvement of the basic line of forward contracts; the full use of the mechanism of circulation of warehouse certificates.

Practical significance. The Agrarian Fund plays an important role in regulating of price policy in the Ukrainian agricultural market. Despite the negative side of abuse of budget funds, which was often observed in the press, it should be noted that the functional purpose of this institute of organized agricultural market should be aimed at promoting the maintenance of the price equilibrium and the stability of the commodity circulation.

JEL G13

Yavorska Valentyna

*Ph.D in Economics, Associate Professor,
Associate Professor of Exchange Activities and
Trade Department, National University of Life and
Environmental Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2513-8431>

E-mail: vali2009@ukr.net

Dorma Mariia

*Student, Faculty of Economics,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

THE IMPACT OF EXCHANGE PRICES ON THE SUNFLOWER MARKET PRICING PROCESS

Objective. The purpose of the research is to generalize the main aspects of the influence of exchange pricing on the formation of sunflower market prices in Ukraine.

Methods. The article's research uses statistical methods in the analysis of world sunflower seeds consumption, an assessment of the structure of the main countries of import and export of sunflower seeds on the world market. Fundamental factors were used in determining the impact of exchange prices on export prices for sunflower seeds.

Results. Estimation of the structure of the world market for sunflower seeds indicates a significant part of Ukraine in the production, consumption of sunflower seeds. Thus, the share of Ukraine in sunflower seeds consumption in 2012–2016 was within the range of 24–30% of world indicators. In addition, during this period, the recent increase in the number of seeds of sunflower seeds was 24.7% (from 35.8 to 40.9 t. tons). The largest price for sunflower seeds was in 2014–2015 and reached \$ 703 / t., for sunflower oil in 2013–2014 – \$ 321 / t. Over the 2015–2016 period, there was a fluctuation of prices for sunflower seeds. If in October 2015 the price of transactions on the Rotterdam Exchange on CIF amounted to \$ 464 per t, in November the same year it rose to \$ 478 / t, and then it tended to gradually decrease.

Scientific novelty. It has been established that world market pricing has a significant impact on the formation of export prices for sunflower seeds on the terms of FOB and CPT in Ukraine, which requires a continuous study of the world market situation of oilseeds market.

Practical significance. The price of sunflower is formed under the influence of world oil prices. In general, average world sunflower prices for 2015–2016 MY increased by almost 3% compared to the previous season. This situation indicates a high level of correlation of world oil prices with domestic pricing.

JEL M40

Yastrubskyy Mykhailo

*PhD of Economic Sciences, Associate professor,
Associate Professor of Accounting and Analysis Department,
Lviv Polytechnic National University (Lviv, Ukraine)*

<http://orcid.org/00-00-0002-8032-4501>

E-mail: mypolynet@gmail.com

REFORMING ACCOUNTING SYSTEM OF SMALL ENTERPRISES IN THE INTEGRATION PROCESS TO INNOVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to analyze the state of organization and accounting techniques at small enterprises that are part of innovative associations. At present, the need to reflect the results of the introduction of innovations in the accounting and reporting of small businesses is actualized.

Methods. In the course of the study, methods of observation, analysis, generalization, synthesis and deduction were used.

Results. Small business entities pay more and more attention as a source of information for analysis, in particular for the needs of internal users. Especially this problem is actualized in the process of their integration into innovative associations such as innovation centers, technological parks, business incubators, technopolises, etc.

The rapid development of technologies, global integration processes led to a combination of industrial enterprises and institutions of higher education through the creation of innovative structures. The highest rates of cooperation between the industrial sector and higher education are in China. The country has more than 50 national parks, which systematically cover more than 65,000 small and medium-sized companies.

The emergence of new organizational and legal forms of associations of small businesses poses new challenges to accounting and reporting. To date, Ukraine has used rather simplified and non-informative accounting for a small business entity.

As a result of the study, it was discovered that the system of accounting and financial reporting available to small business entities greatly complicates their development, which requires reformation in order to meet current requirements.

As a result of the study, it was discovered that the system of accounting and financial reporting available to small business entities greatly complicates their development, which

requires reformation in order to meet the requirements of the present.

Scientific novelty. Scientific novelty is the development of new approaches to the organization of accounting and reporting of small enterprises.

Practical significance. The proposed directions of reforming the system of accounting and reporting of small business entities will allow to harmonize the credentials and reporting information with the information needs of small business entities.

THE WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

JEL O52

Viatkina Tetiana

*Doctor in Economics, Professor,
Head of International Tourism Department,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2060-0818>
E-mail: tgviatkina@gmail.com*

Baranivska Nadiya

*Student, Institute of International Relations,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

Ruban Olena

*Student, Institute of International Relations,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FACTORS OF SUCCESSFUL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT KINGDOM NETHERLANDS

Object is the economy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The purpose is to determine the basic laws of the Netherlands' economy development; explore the benefits of important industries that have become the basis for the country profit.

Methods: *the method of analysis* used for literature study, *the method of the systematic approach* used to the logical presentation of the material, *the method of generalization* used to formulate the final conclusion.

Results. The spheres of the economy of the Netherlands have been studied. Tourism is considered to be an important branch of industry. Due to the modern architecture of a rich culture and a well-developed strategy, tourism generates a lot of income and occupies 6% of the working population. Agriculture is one of the most effective spheres among other countries; the share of GDP is 1.8%. External trade is an extremely important sector that generates enormous incomes. In 2017 the country exported goods worth 526.4 billion dollars. More than half of the Netherlands's imports and exports are food products, chemical products and machinery industries. The fishing industry of the Netherlands is Europe's largest supplier of marine and oceanic fish and fish products (mainly frozen). Due to the geographical location of the territory, the country is important as a transport hub and the main European port. The key role in international relations is played by the fact that in the city of The Hague there are well-known international legal foundations - the International Criminal Court, the UN International Court of Justice and Europol. The educational system in the Netherlands is recognized as one of the best in the world. The educational program is aimed at the practical knowledge application and the proper training of skilled personnel to meet the current business needs.

Scientific novelty. The issue under investigation remains relevant to the Ukrainian society. Obviously, this is an important foundation for further study and analysis of such a phenomenon as the success of the country's economic life, for example, in the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Foreign experience in shaping a business development strategy can be important for Ukraine.

Practical significance. The material presented can be used during the educational process in educational institutions, for scientific conferences

JEL O20; O29; O52

Koshchenko Kateryna

*PhD in Economics, Associate Professor,
Associate Professor of Economics, Entrepreneurship, Management
Department, Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3121-4103>

E-mail: phoenixbounty@gmail.com

Matusova Olena

*PhD in Economics, Associate Professor,
Associate Professor of Economics and Finance of Enterprise
Department, Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics
(Kyiv, Ukraine)*

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7998-3289>

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ANTI-CRISIS POLICY OF EUROPEAN UNION ON THE EXAMPLE OF UKRAINE

Objective: The aim of the article is to analyze implementation of the European Union's anti-crisis policy on the example of Ukraine.

Methods: The main provisions of the article were researched with the help of method of the system approach and theoretical generalization.

Results: The indicators of the effectiveness of the anti-crisis policy are conditioned by the ability of the authorities to ensure the sustainability of the economy and reliable functioning of the payment and settlement system, the ability to neutralize or minimize the negative influence of global financial crises; to prevent illegal outflow of financial resources abroad and crimes in the field of finance; optimal for the economy is attraction and using of foreign borrowings.

Scientific novelty: The main directions of world experience of anti-crisis policy were formulated and can be used by every country of the world.

Practical significance: These results can be used like recommendation base or by legislative and executive states bodies.

JEL G38

Reznik Nadiya

*Doctor in Economics, Professor,
Head of Exchange Activities and Trade Department,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9588-5929>

E-mail: nadya-reznik@ukr.net

Blahodatnyi Andrii

*Graduate Student,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

MODERN TRENDS IN REGULATION OF PAYMENT SERVICES IN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW

Objective. The purpose of the article is theoretical elaboration of legal issues in the regulation of payment systems and services in international economic law and national legislation of Ukraine.

Methods. The methodological basis of the study is a set of general scientific and specific methods of scientific knowledge, the use of which is the result of obtaining the results, through which the purpose and research were determined. The logic-semantic method is used to deepen the conceptual apparatus (e.g., electronic payment system, payment system, EMI license). The method of analysis was used to study the modern trends in regulation of payment services in international economic law. The comparative legal method has allowed to analyze the legal issues of regulation of payment systems and services in international economic law and national legislation of Ukraine.

Results. it can be noted that while the world does not have a single standard for the regulation of digital currencies. Each regulatory body is guided by its own approaches: from a formal solution (including recommendations for possible industry risks) or the use of general principles of regulation in the field of payments. On the other hand, there are negative statistics of bankruptcies of digital exchanges due to fraud and hacker attacks. The solution to these problems may be, first, the licensing of activities related to virtual currencies and, secondly, the recognition of transactions with electronic currency similar to banking operations. Thus, the formation of a global regulatory trend would lead to the transfer of innovation projects in a more legally transparent jurisdiction, and as a consequence, the inflow of investment into the country.

Scientific novelty. The introduction of licensing activity related to virtual currencies and the improvement of the recognition of transactions with electronic currency similar to banking operations.

Practical significance. The modern financial services market is highly specialized and changing. Due to globalization, mutually permeable processes that are able to unify the rules or laws of different countries and spread the latest trends are extremely fast.

From the point of view of regulating payment services, today there are examples of positive and negative consequences. Examples of simplifying payments for individuals and legal entities, the possibility of obtaining state licenses for companies that provide payment services, creating new assets for doing business are positive. Negative is the lack of regulation of the payment services sector, which leads to hacker attacks and the possibility of financing terrorism. Recent trends create the foundation for the formation of a new law and order, which already contains signs of decentralization and supranational regulation. But, since the formation of the rule of law should be accompanied by an appropriate legislative framework, today the question of cooperation of the international community should be addressed in order to harmonize the methods and means of payment. Otherwise, the exponential development of technologies will lead to the development of Internet fraud and disbelief in government. In my opinion, only systematic and coherent legislative regulation can have a synergistic effect on civilization and stand up to the challenges of our time.

JEL L83

Filipovski Andrei

*Student, Institute of International Relations,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9500-1721>

E-mail: andrei.filipovski@gmail.com

Mohylevska Olga

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor of Economics,

*Entrepreneurship, Management Department,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*
<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8482-7950>
E-mail: olgaym1993@gmail.com

AIR TERRORISM IN THE CONTEXT OF THE WORLDWIDE TOURISM THREAT

Objective. Air terrorism as an integral part of the destruction of the stability of the tourist flow on a global scale.

Methods. Achieving the objective there have been used the next methods: comparison, analysis, deduction, measurement, statistics.

Results. Over the past decade, according to BTS, there have been 99,320,309 commercial airline departures that either originated or landed within the United States. Dividing by six, we get one terrorist incident per 16,553,385 departures. These departures flew a collective 69,415,786,000 miles. That means there has been one terrorist incident per 11,569,297,667 miles flown. This distance is equivalent to 1,459,664 trips around the diameter of the Earth, 24,218 round trips to the Moon, or two round trips to Neptune. Assuming an average airborne speed of 425 miles per hour, these airplanes were aloft for a total of 163,331,261 hours. Therefore, there has been one terrorist incident per 27,221,877 hours airborne. This can also be expressed as one incident per 1,134,245 days airborne, or one incident per 3,105 years airborne. There were a total of 674 passengers, not counting crew or the terrorists themselves, on the flights on which these incidents occurred. By contrast, there have been 7,015,630,000 passenger enplanements over the past decade. Therefore, the odds of being on given departure which is the subject of a terrorist incident have been 1 in 10,408,947 over the past decade. By contrast, the odds of being struck by lightning in a given year are about 1 in 500,000. This means that you could board 20 flights per year and still be less likely to be the subject of an attempted terrorist attack than to be struck by lightning.

Scientific novelty. The Aviation Strategy will – for the first time – create a comprehensive road map towards a more competitive EU aviation sector covering all areas of EU air transport policy. The novelty is therefore in the way challenges are taken on based on a holistic and inclusive approach across the whole aviation sector.

In many cases the right initiatives are in the pipeline already – such as for instance the Single European Sky. The Aviation Strategy therefore does not only come with new legislative and non-legislative proposals to enhance the competitiveness – it will build additional momentum for implementing measures which are already on the table. The Aviation Strategy calls for coordinated efforts of all the stakeholders involved.

Particular significance. The strategy will monitor how the EU aviation sector is performing in terms of connectivity, as a measure of the service available to citizens. In this context, we will work closely with the Airport Observatory to monitor trends of both intra-EU and extra-EU connectivity in Europe, identify any shortcoming and facilitate identification of necessary measures to be taken at national and European level.

JEL R40

Khomenko Inna

*Doctor in Economics, Professor of Theoretical and
Applied Economics Department,
Chernihiv National University of Technology
(Chernihiv, Ukraine)*

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0839-4536>

E-mail: innakhomenko28@gmail.com

Volynets Lyudmila

*PhD in Economics, Associate Professor,
Associate Professor of Transport Law and
Logistics Department,*

National Transport University (Kyiv, Ukraine)

<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5064-2349>

E-mail: Volinec_3@ukr.net

ANALYSIS OF THE STATE AND PROSPECTS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE PERMISSIBLE SYSTEM IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION

Objective. Development of the Permit System in the Field of International Transport and ways to improve it.

Methods. In this work the methods of comparative analysis are used, the system approach and expert estimation method are applied.

Results. Issues of functioning of the permissive system in the field of international road transport are considered. Scientifically substantiated opportunities that give permission when performing transportation. Problems and violations that arise during the implementation of permitting procedures, which are connected with improper implementation of transport legislation by various accompanying bodies responsible for the timely issuance of relevant documents, are analyzed.

Scientific novelty. The prospects of improving the permissive system in the field of international transportation are proposed and its further influence on economic relations of Ukraine with other countries of the world is substantiated.

Practical significance. The results of the carried out researches can be used by carriers and enterprises of motor transport, the activity of which is aimed at carrying passengers and goods in international traffic.

FINANCES, MONEY, CREDIT

JEL M21; P49

Zhuikov G

*Doctor in Economics, Professor,
Head of Finance, Accounting and Taxation Department,
International University of Business and Law (Kherson, Ukraine)*
<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-2336-6430>

Bilousova S

*Doctor in Economics, Professor, Professor of Management Department,
International University of Business and Law (Kherson, Ukraine)*
<http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4034-5946>

Imshenytska I

*Senior Lecturer of Marketing Department,
International University of Business and Law (Kherson, Ukraine)*
<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1184-9857>
e-mail: mubip@mubip.org.ua

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A MECHANISM OF SOCIALIZATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

The aim of the study. A powerful factor in influencing the social sphere of the national economy is the development of entrepreneurial activity, primarily of its medium and small businesses. One of the important missions that will definitely accompany entrepreneurship will be the formation of a socially oriented economy of Ukraine, the well-being of its population.

Research methods. Methodological approaches to studying the impact of entrepreneurship on creating conditions for the implementation of generally defined human rights to work, education, health, and social security are the source of socialization in the civilized countries of the world. The study of the existing features of the "social economies" such as the "Scandinavian model" of the experience of regulating the economic systems of the USA, Western Europe, the socially oriented market reforms of the People's Republic of China, corporate regulation in Japan with its collective discipline, self-restraint, corporation and mutual assistance served as the methodological basis of historical scholars and traditional influences on the "Ukrainian economic model" of the state's development.

Research results. The unique geopolitical position of Ukraine between the East and the classical West has determined the peculiarities of the national mentality and, to a large extent, affects its history, forcing them to seek new forms of coexistence of man and society. Speaking about the "Ukrainian socio-economic model", it can be said that historically and traditionally it tried to avoid the extremes of both directive statehood and boundless liberalism. Historically, this socio-economic model has been implemented in other European countries, but genetically Ukrainian "national idea" has always been focused on civilized forms of social life with its maximum combination of national and personal interests.

It is important to understand that the economic quality of development (efficiency, profitability) must be combined with social quality (high level of education, health care, welfare and longevity, satisfaction with the nature and working conditions, etc.). Understanding the nature and role of socialization should be free of traditional myths and beliefs, such as the safety of social services, the state paternalism of their provision, the ineffectiveness of nature investments in the social sphere, etc.

There are all potential opportunities for constructing a socially oriented national model in our country, but it should be emphasized that, based on changes in the economic strategy, the importance of structured and developed policies, taking into account the functional integrity of

the market system, the development of all forms of entrepreneurship as a factor for enhancement economic efficiency.

Scientific novelty. The growth of the real sector of the economy is the most reliable basis for solving all socioeconomic problems, including the suspension of inflation, however, and temporarily, some safe inflation can be assumed to remove sharp restrictions on consumer and investment products. All of this requires active social policy at the state level, because the economy in which there are and develop negative phenomena cannot be internally balanced. A socially oriented economy becomes viable only if the necessary social protection is respected, since only under such conditions are provided social conditions for a person to increase his labor contribution, to realize his opportunities, and, consequently, income. The social base of such an economy is a massive stratum of entrepreneurship, where people are aware of personal responsibility for their destiny and can become the driving force of the economy in terms of their attitude to work, qualifications, opportunities to adapt to the process of economic development and the accumulation of labor income.

Practical significance. The research material substantiates the potential opportunities and necessary steps for solving the complex development program of the entire national economy aimed at increasing the efficiency of the company as a mechanism for increasing the welfare and social security of the Ukrainian population.

LAW

JEL K14

Aleksa Maksim*Student, Educational-Scientific Legal Institute,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1852-9810>

E-mail: maksimaleksa.1066@gmail.com

**HISTORICAL CONDITIONALITY OF ESTABLISHMENT OF CRIMINAL
RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTRABAND GOODS ON TERRITORY OF UKRAINE**

Objective: an analysis of the legislative framework for combating smuggling in Ukraine at various historical stages, namely the identification of positive and negative aspects that accompanied the regulatory framework of the criminal law prohibiting smuggling.

Methods: The methodological foundation of the research is the dialectical materialist method of scientific knowledge of social phenomena and processes, the interaction of objects and patterns of their reflection, by means of which analyzed the current state of effectiveness of the criminal-law norm, which implies responsibility for smuggling (Article 201 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine); the accuracy of the results obtained during the application of other methods of cognition is substantiated; proved presence and studied causal relationships of the subject. Common scientific methods, such as: historical and legal, allowed to investigate the nature and essence of smuggling, the peculiarities of the historical development of the legislation on combating smuggling, to reveal their historical and social patterns and existing contradictions, to solve the problems of the research; structural-functional, which allowed to separate smuggling from other criminal encroachments, to define the functions of the elements of the criminal-law norm in the human rights system of Ukraine; system-functional, which allowed to comprehensively explore the need for unification of the norm, which establishes criminal responsibility for smuggling, taking into account the existing conditions and needs of practice.

Results: establishment of state borders, development of economy and trade, development of customs business are the basis for the emergence of smuggling in ancient times. The main prerequisite for the development of smuggling is determined by the establishment of foreign economic relations between the states, as well as the introduction of customs duties. At all times, there were people who transported illegally banned goods and items from country to country without paying a fee. The control over the movement of goods in the form of customs, in turn, led to the invention of new ways of moving goods and items with concealment from customs control or outside customs control.

Scientific novelty is to investigate the criminal responsibility for smuggling, namely, to ascertain the social precondition for criminalizing this crime, in particular the question of the historical preconditions for establishing a criminal-legal ban on smuggling and the peculiarities of combating this crime at various stages of the development of Ukrainian legislation. In most countries, smuggling has been recognized as one of the most dangerous crimes, which obviously will continue to exist as long as there are state borders. The smuggling has a very complex and diverse nature, and, in addition to a deep criminal and criminal investigation, it needs to find out its historical origins, the social and economic side of this phenomenon.

Practical significance: the formulated provisions, conclusions and proposals are aimed at providing a qualitatively new level of detection, investigation and prevention of smuggling; to improve the legislation and practice of combating smuggling; in carrying out scientific research devoted to the nature and content of criminal legal counteraction to smuggling, opportunities and means of improving this activity.

JEL K23

Bybartseva Viktoriya*Student, Educational-Scientific Legal Institute,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

SECTORAL ISSUES BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

Objective. The main purpose of this article is to delimit the limits of administrative jurisdiction, which lies primarily on a practical plane and almost does not require legislative intervention. After all, the law objectively can not clearly prescribe all cases of life, it should give benchmarks (criteria) to determine the type of those cases. But in order to solve this problem in practice, certain theoretical preconditions are needed. It is proposed to consider the most controversial aspects of separation between administrative and civil (economic) jurisdictions.

Methods. To achieve this goal a number of special and general methods and methods of investigation were used.

The dialectical method has made it possible to clearly define the notion of jurisdictional activity of an administrative court and to extensively investigate the entire spectrum of functions imposed on the administrative court by the current normative and legal acts.

Statistical and sociological methods have been used to analyze the quality of the implementation of the principles of administrative justice, the effectiveness of legislative regulation of jurisdictional activity, both general and administrative courts, and the analysis of foreign experience in the activities of administrative courts.

Results. Today, the use of the category "dispute on the right" to distinguish between administrative and civil (economic) cases is not well-founded. Firstly, proceedings in administrative cases became litigious, and the administrative affairs themselves are determined by the category of "dispute". It was previously believed that cases arising from administrative legal relationships are of indeterminate nature. They did not even have parties - the plaintiff and the defendant, but only the complainant and the persons concerned. Already this argument is enough to conclude that the existence of a controversy about the law can not be a criterion for the removal of a case from administrative jurisdiction.

Secondly, the closure of proceedings in an administrative case, where the subject of the appeal is the decision of the subject of power, on the grounds that the case does not seem to be subject to consideration of the rules of administrative proceedings, as did the Supreme Court, is amazement and misunderstanding, since the Code of Administrative The proceedings directly refer such cases to the jurisdiction of administrative courts.

Scientific novelty. the solution of the problem of delimitation of judicial jurisdictions is possible in the course of the development of judicial practice, mainly without the intervention of the legislator. Secondly, when deciding on the affiliation of the case to the subject of administrative jurisdiction, it is necessary to remember that: 1) administrative courts can provide protection not only to public but also to civil rights if they were violated by the public authority in public-legal relations; 2) the category of "dispute over a right" should not be a ground for narrowing the competence of administrative courts in practice, as defined by the Code of Administrative Justice; 3) contracts with natural or legal persons regarding the disposal of state or communal property, even if they are concluded on the basis of a decision of the subject of authority, according to the logic of the legislator, should not be considered administrative, and therefore the disputes concerning them today do not belong to the jurisdiction of administrative courts, for with the exception of disputes regarding the appeal of power decisions, acts or omissions of an administrative body that are related to the process of concluding or executing these agreements.

Practical significance. The delimitation of disputed administrative jurisdictions, taking into account the experience of other European states, is an urgent issue that requires a more detailed study of possible improvements to Ukrainian legislation.

JEL K23

Kamotskyi Oleksandr

*PhD in Law, Associate Professor,
Associate Professor of Informative Right and
Right of Intellectual Ownership Department,
National Technical University of Ukraine,
«Kyiv Polytechnic Institute by name Ihor Sikorskyi»
(Kyiv, Ukraine)*

E-mail: Kippfsp.kpi@ukr.net

ESSENCE AND VALUE OF INFORMATIVE MODEL OF CRIMINALISTICS DESCRIPTION OF PERSONALITY OF CRIMINALS IN THE PROCESS OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY

Objective. The primary objective of the article is an attempt to investigate, before everything, criminalistics description, its elements and cross-correlation intercommunications between them taking into account the specific of structure of criminalistics description personalities of criminals, that accomplished plundering in research and project organizations of Ukraine, and evidently to imagine the face of property plunderer in research and project organizations with the aim of more rational organization of work on warning and investigation of plunderings in organizations that carry on innovative activity.

Methods. Methodological basis of research are positions of dialectical and historical materialism. In the process of research the method of approach of the systems, complex study of problem, statistical processing of data, and research of materials of practice, was used.

Results. Personality of criminals that accomplished plundering in research and project organizations differs from personality of plunderers in general. Namely, it is persons of more senior age, their educational level considerably higher (76,4% had higher education), relapse is absent as a rule (from the general amount of the inspected persons it appeared none before convict for some crime). Almost of three fourths (74%) of plunderers appeared the leading workers of different level.

Scientific novelty. The article is the maiden attempt of criminalistics research of activity of research and project organizations that engage in development and introduction of achievements of scitech in the national economy of country. On the basis of «active approach» an investigational structure of criminalistics description and character of statistical connections are between their elements for plunderings, that is accomplished in research and project organizations. The exposed criminalistics essence of specific activity of research and project organizations is on development and introduction of achievements of scitech in the national economy of the state, and on this basis the first set forth concept of criminalistics description, its structure and criminalistics intercommunication between its elements in an investigated sphere.

Practical significance. Master data of socialdemographic and criminalistics plan are above-mentioned allow evidently to imagine the face of property plunderer in research and project organizations and more rationally to organize work on warning and investigation of plunderings in organizations, that carry on innovative activity.

JEL K33

Kibalnyk Vladyslav*Student, Educational-Scientific Legal Institute,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7219-7848>

E-mail: vladinjo@i.ua

SWISS NEUTRALITY IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

Objective. Our objective was to consider the policy of state neutrality using the case of the Swiss Confederation. We attached great importance to the circumstances of Switzerland's acquisition of a neutral status – from the moment it was formalized in 1815 and until the state's joining the UN in 2002.

Methods. During the research process the following general scientific methods were used: analysis (for example, in order to analyze the circumstances of Switzerland's acquisition of a neutral status), synthesis (after examining the historical past of the state and the events that preceded the acquisition of neutrality we have seen that the then authorities made an absolutely correct and balanced decision regarding the acquisition of a neutral status). Furthermore, it is worth identifying also a historical method which allows being aware of official Swiss neutrality's recognition and the legal implementation of it in the Confederation's Constitution.

Results. The results have shown that despite the difficulties and obstacles Switzerland had to face, the country achieved significant success, having received a neutral status in the early 19th century, and still continues to support it within the changing world and the international community.

Scientific novelty. The scientific work researched the sign of the concept of neutrality of the Swiss model – maintaining relations "not between governments, but between countries". Also the uniqueness and effectiveness of the armed forces of the Swiss Republic which consist in the gradual passage of military service were determined. Besides, the article focused on the implementation of the mediation activities carried out by Switzerland, which promotes peace on the continent.

Practical significance. The practical significance of the scientific article is that it can be used for an in-depth study of the Swiss neutrality model on the territory of our state.

JEL K23

Kozlovsky George*Student, Educational-Scientific Legal Institute,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

NOTARY IN THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATIVE COURT

Objective. The main objective of the article is to analyze the regulatory framework governing the activities of the notary in Ukraine, and, on the basis of this analysis, to establish the possibility of appealing against decisions, actions or omissions of the notary in the procedure of administrative legal proceedings.

Methods. To ensure objectivity, comprehensiveness and completeness of the research, as well as for the receipt of scientifically substantiated and reliable results in the work the collection is used philosophical-ideological, general-science and special-scientific approaches, methods and principles of scientific knowledge. In particular, dialectical the method has made it possible to identify the features and determine the essence of the sphere of the notary and to find out its connection with other legal phenomena. The historical method is used to analyze the formation process administrative and legal support of the organization and activity of the notary in Ukraine.

Results. In the procedure of administrative legal proceedings, any decision, action or inaction of the subjects of power authorities may be appealed, except in cases where such a decision, act or omission is subject to a different procedure for judicial proceedings in respect of such decisions, acts or omissions. The question arises whether the notary is the subject of authority. In accordance with the Code of Administrative Procedure, the subject of authority is a body of state power, a body of local self-government, their official or service person, another entity in the exercise of their power management functions on the basis of legislation, including for the implementation of delegated authority.

Scientific novelty. Is that the article is complex in general theoretical and applied levels. The basic aspects of administrative-legal support are found out organization and activities of the notary in Ukraine in the current conditions, namely in administrative proceedings, and his own vision of his reform is proposed.

Practical significance. Documents drawn up by public and private notaries have the same legal validity. Private notaries due to the imperfection of the KAC of Ukraine, namely, the inaccurate definition of the concept of the subject of power, despite all the subjects of public legal relations, in particular, are the defendants in public-law disputes, since they exercise public powers conferred by the state.

Thus, notaries (public or private) can act as a party in an administrative case to appeal against their decisions, actions or omissions of the notary in the procedure of administrative proceedings.

JEL K23

Slobodenyuk Volodymyr

*Student, Educational-Scientific Legal Institute,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3720-1733>

E-mail: slobodenyuk_volodymyr@ukr.net

PROBLEMATICS OF THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATIVE PUNISHMENTS

Objective: to study the system of administrative penalties and to determine its problems at the present stage of development of administrative legislation.

The problem of administrative penalties is one of the key issues in the administration's responsibility, but it, as a rule, was not investigated separately from other legal phenomena. Approved approaches and provisions have not been updated for a long time, which has not been best reflected in the lawmaking. In connection with this, the system of administrative penalties today is very vulnerable to criticism, both in terms of its effectiveness of influence on offenders, and in terms of its overall prevention and procedural implementation. Practice shows that today the authorities and officials can not fully implement the institute of administrative responsibility because of its imperfection. The administrative penalties applied in Ukraine are only insignificantly a deterrent to the total violation of the law in Ukrainian society. The procedure for bringing administrative liability is still far from perfect, as is the process of applying administrative penalties. Given the above, the relevance of the study on administrative punishment is beyond doubt.

Methods. The research methods are selected based on the goal. During the study, general science (analysis and synthesis, generalization, abstraction, etc.) and special methods of cognition were used: historical method, method of system analysis, formal legal method, comparative method, formal logic method, methods of modeling and forecasting. The mentioned methods were used in the work in the relationship and interdependence, which ensured the comprehensiveness, completeness and objectivity of the research and the truth of the scientific results obtained.

Results. The system of administrative penalties, in the form in which it is presented in Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses (KUAO), is fragmentary in terms of the logical interrelation of its elements character. This is expressed, in particular, in the formulation of the sanctions of certain articles of the Special Part of the KUAO, the legislator determines (compelled to determine) administrative alternatives (interchangeable), the degree of severity of which is hardly comparable. Therefore, it is not surprising that in certain articles of the Special Part of the KUAO with administrative penalties in the form of fines is the administrative penalty, such as an administrative arrest, the degree of severity of which is not only not approximate but substantially contrasts and thus is disproportionate. Thus, there is a system of administrative penalties, the «level» of severity of which are based on different «distances» or, more precisely, «stairs» of administrative penalties with the lack of a number of successive «degrees». Hence, the system of administrative charges obviously requires such measures of legal liability, the application of which would provide it interconnected, inherited from the degree of comparative severity and logically completed character. At the same time, the above does not mean that an applicant should not comply with the list of penalties established by Art. 24 KUAO. In a legal state where the rights, freedoms and limits of their limitations are established only by law, courts, organs, officials authorized to consider cases concerning administrative offenses, are not entitled under any circumstances to depart from the established list of administrative penalties and are obliged to be clearly guided. in the exercise of administrative jurisdiction.

The scientific novelty consists in the fact that the work is a complex study in which the problems of the system of administrative charges are considered in a holistic manner. In work using the methodological provisions of the theory of administrative law, a coherent study of the system of administrative charges as a relatively independent legal phenomenon was conducted in order to develop a new view of their place in the system of administrative sanctions and to substantiate the conclusions and recommendations for improving the system of administrative penalties.

The practical significance of the results obtained is that in the master's thesis conclusions are formulated and substantiated, which will help to improve the research work and increase the efficiency of the application of the system of administrative penalties in practice.

JEL K39

Sokol Victor

*Student, Educational-Scientific Legal Institute,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1523-9711>

E-mail: Viteksokol1@gmail.com

TO THE QUESTION OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE SYSTEM OF THE SUBJECTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE OF UKRAINE

Objective. Legal relations that arise in the process of functioning of the system of subjects of administrative justice of Ukraine.

Methods. In the process of research were used general scientific and individual scientific methods of knowledge. The formulation of the conclusions and proposals contained in the work is done using the method of logical analysis. An analysis of the current state of the legislation in the field of research was carried out using the analytical-synthetic method.

Results. The work defines the notion of administrative justice of Ukraine; the composition of the system of subjects of administrative justice is researched; the concept and structure of the legal status of subjects of administrative justice is defined; the composition of the subject of administrative justice is analyzed; administrative jurisdiction in the system of subjects of administrative justice is defined; general judicial practice of the system of subjects of administrative justice is observed; the procedural problems of the system of subjects of

administrative justice are clarified; the possibility of using foreign experience in the process of activity of the system of subjects of administrative justice is substantiated.

Scientific novelty. The work has further developing of the definition of the concept of administrative justice in Ukraine; on the system level, the procedural problems of the system of subjects of administrative justice are determined; the possibility of using foreign experience in the process of activity of the system of subjects of administrative justice is substantiated.

Practical significance. The obtained results can be used in law-enforcement activities, as well as in the educational process of the Kyiv International University.

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Fedorenko Anton

*Student, Educational-Scientific Legal Institute,
Kyiv International University (Kyiv, Ukraine)*

ACTUAL ASPECTS OF UKRAINIAN TRANSIT ON DECENTRALIZED SYSTEM OF IMPLEMENTATION OF EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS

Objective. The purpose of the article is a comprehensive analysis of theoretical and methodological foundations, normative bases and practical activity in the field of executive proceedings. Investigate the essence of the institution of private enforcement of court decisions and other bodies and individuals involved in enforcement proceedings in Ukraine.

Methods. The methodological basis of the research is general scientific and special scientific methods: the dialectical approach was used when considering the problems under investigation and determining the main directions of improving the efficiency of the functioning of the subjects of executive proceedings; the historical method was used in the study of the place of enforcement proceedings in the system of law of Ukraine; systematic method - in researching the system of subjects of executive proceedings, classification of subjects of executive proceedings, stages of executive proceedings, principles of executive proceedings; formally-legal - when analyzing the norms of the current legislation; logical - in interpreting the rules of law; analytical - in generalizing the relationships that exist between the subjects of enforcement proceedings; comparative law - in a comparative analysis of modern practice of enforcement in Ukraine with the practice of bailiffs in previous periods.

Results. Execution proceedings are investigated as an important stage in the process of restoration of violated rights and freedoms of the individual. For the implementation of which in the states there are special services, which are subject to enforcement of court decisions. Each country has its own enforcement proceedings, various institutions of forced execution have been formed, and they have powers established by the law. The right of any state corresponds to the legal traditions and peculiarities of the socio-economic and political life of society, which have developed at a certain stage of its development. Therefore, the executive proceedings of each country have their own peculiarities.

Different countries of the world, depending on the judicial and executive branches of power, developed various systems of forced execution. As a rule, in the legal literature, there are three models of compulsory execution of decisions, namely: state (centralized), private (decentralized) and mixed (combined). Taking into account the characteristic features and forms of redistribution of powers in the sphere of enforcement of decisions, it is expedient to distinguish centralized and decentralized systems of executive proceedings.

Scientific novelty. The effectiveness of the state executive service, which the state imposed on enforcing enforcement, now raises a number of complaints, which are the cause of poor performance in enforcing decisions. Both subjective and objective factors influence this. Among the latter, of course, is the imperfection of the law on enforcement, its excessive branching, numerous gaps and collisions.

Practical significance. The practical significance of the results obtained is that the research expands and deepens the idea of the nature and procedures of activity in a decentralized system of executive proceedings.