

що пропозиції, які виробляються в процесі аналізу результатів митного контролю, істотно впливають на якість правових норм, сприяють усуненню прогалин у законодавстві та удосконаленню механізму правового регулювання в галузі митної справи загалом.

Висновки. На сьогодні процедури здійснення митного контролю є найменш унормованою частиною механізму державного контролю. У митному законодавстві та митній практиці процедурам здійснення митного контролю не приділяється належна увага, безпідставно вважається, що їх чітке визначення та закріплення у правових приписах не має суттєвого значення. Це зумовлено відсутністю належних теоретичних напрацювань та нормативно-визначених загальних процедур митного контролю та їх виділення. Такий підхід слід вважати хибним. Ретельна регламентація процедур митного контролю має не менш істотне значення, ніж будь-які управлінські процедури.

Правова регламентація та чітке визначення процедур митного контролю мають суттєве значення як для однієї сторони – того, хто контролює, так і для другого – кого контролюють. Визначеність процедур митного контролю дисциплінує, підвищує організованість і дієвість боротьби з порушеннями митних правил та контрабандою, дозволяє кожній із сторін діяти в межах чинного законодавства, не дезорганізуючи роботу іншої.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Закон України «Про внесення змін до Митного кодексу України» (щодо сприяння захисту прав інтелектуальної власності при переміщенні товарів через митний кордон України) [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.rada.gov.ua>.

Ключові слова: інтелектуальна власність, митний контроль, митне оформлення, об'єкти права інтелектуальної власності, захист прав

Ключевые слова: интеллектуальная собственность, таможенный контроль, таможенное оформление, объекты права интеллектуальной собственности, защита прав

Key words: intellectual property, custom control, custom registration, objects of right of intellectual ownership, defence of rights

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METHODOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE STUDY OF FUNCTIONS AND THE TERM OF "INFRASTRUCTURE"

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Хаджинов І. В. Методологічні особливості вивчення функцій та поняття «інфраструктура». Мета дослідження полягає у вивченні концептуальних основ розвитку регіональної інфраструктури на основі встановлення закономірностей її територіальної організації. І хоча інфраструктурна тематика представлена значною кількістю публікацій і дисертаційних досліджень із явно вираженим кількісним зростанням в останнє десятиліття, у тематичній структурі переважають галузеві дослідження й відсутні фундаментальні наукові розробки по регіональній інфраструктурі.

Хаджинов И. В. Методологические особенности изучения функций и понятия "инфраструктура". Цель исследования состоит в изучении концептуальных основ развития региональной инфраструктуры на основе установления закономерностей ее территориальной организации. И хотя инфраструктурная тематика представлена значительным количеством публикаций и диссертационных исследований с явно выраженным количественным ростом в последнее десятилетие, в тематической структуре преобладают отраслевые исследования и отсутствуют фундаментальные научные разработки по региональной инфраструктуре.

Khadzhynov I. Methodological features of the study of functions and the concept of "infrastructure." The purpose is to explore the conceptual foundations of the development of regional infrastructure through the establishment of laws of its territorial organization. Although infrastructure themes represented by a significant number of publications and dissertations containing explicit quantitative growth in the last decade, industry research is dominated in a thematic structure, and there are no fundamental scientific research on regional infrastructure issues.

The presence of very significant differences in integration aspirations and achievements of Ukraine on equal joining of different socioeconomic and geopolitical format global integration groups (EU, CIS) largely depends on the participation of the primary subjects of territorial meso-system in the state integration course.

Regions themselves have become its organizers and strive for rapid and large-scale integration of its economy into the national economy, and through it - in the global market. One of the main problems of the regions of Ukraine is the inability of territorial infrastructure to support and stimulate regional development. Features extensive regional economic development through the use of old "funds" to expire.

Features of development, infrastructure typology studied by Russian and Ukrainian scientists: A. Amosha, V. Geets, S. Bila, V. Kim, G. Kovalev, I. Komarov, Y. Makogon A. Nesterov, A. Romanova, V. Timoshenko, S. Yakovleva and foreign researchers H. Bomer, P. Cooke, W. Knapp, P. Schmitt, H. Leimbrock, G. Lintz, W. Wijnen, W. J. J. Manshanden, A. C. Muskens etc.

The aim is to explore the conceptual foundations of regional infrastructure through the establishment of laws of territorial organization.

In Soviet economic literature, as well as in foreign, there is no consensus on the nature of the infrastructure, its functions, role and place in society, there is no generally accepted definition of the category "infrastructure." Volume concept is constantly expanding and includes new servicing systems of production and social sphere.

Consider the basic characteristics that describe the essence of the categories - infrastructure. Subjects of the infrastructures are physical persons and legal entities that enter into economic relations with the provision of infrastructure software products (production, exchange) in one case as generators (producers), and another as users (consumers) on fare and free basis. The entities include institutions associated with the formation and consumption of infrastructure results in the form of state-owned institutions (institutions, energy companies, telecommunications operators, clinics, etc.) and private companies (mobile operators, supermarkets, private schools and hospitals), families and individuals.

Infrastructure, on the one hand, utilities, and other material objects, and the other - the scope of activities that provide the sufficient logistical and social conditions for the reproduction process, deployment and efficient operation of modern business facilities: power lines, transportation, power plants, hotels.

Essence of the infrastructure more fully revealed through the description of its functions. Economic science identifies the following key features of the infrastructure:

1) service function is to provide infrastructure services for production and population for the successful operation of commercial facilities. This function belongs to service commercial trade (transportation and supply-distribution function), distribution and exchange of wealth in the social sphere, consumer services (maintenance and meet consumer demand) etc.;

2) interim infrastructure function is to provide various kinds of human activities in the area. Infrastructure does not create wealth, and ensures the formation conditions of material production and consumption, creation of conditions for industrial and agricultural enterprises in the region and to accommodate the workforce and population. Infrastructure provides the formation conditions of production, the conditions of the direct process of production, the realization of finished products;

3) integration function occurs between branches of production, between regions and countries. The infrastructure is designed to provide the functions in several areas, it is interdisciplinary in nature. These infrastructure facilities are: transportation, power systems, communications, information networks, and others;

4) backbone function contributes to unity in all phases of play in the national economy as a whole and in its individual structural link by establishing a relationship in the process of reproduction. This function is to ensure continuity of trade, money, information and other streams that create the general conditions for stability of reproduction and its rationalization. Thus, infrastructure is the factor by accelerating capital turnover in basic industries in the national economy as a whole and on all its levels;

4) reproductive function is to play both the production process and fixed assets and labour resources of the individual, i.e. factors that are directly involved in production. Social infrastructure is involved in the reproduction process as a factor in the reproduction of labour and the condition for the full development of the individual. In this social reproductive functions include protection of human health, security and environmental sanitation, the formation of social consciousness and scientific outlook, public order, facilities, products, property, ensuring the armed forces and military action.

Reproductive aspects of the functioning of industrial infrastructure provides an analysis of its participation at all stages of the production cycle. Coming directly from the process of production, commodity capital should turn into cash and at this stage of the functions historically also stood out in the field of infrastructure services. For example, storage, communications, business services, wholesale trade, banking services provide promotion of finished products in the market and turning it into cash. So modalities enterprise capital operation system provided production infrastructure. Thus, the objective function of industrial infrastructure is to create conditions for the reproduction process tangible and intangible economic sectors;

6) territorial function is that infrastructure is a factor of spatial distribution of new facilities and / or transformation of old (reconstruction, removal, etc.). Formation of regional economic systems and territorial complexes takes place on infrastructure "basis." Infrastructure provides their internal and external communications, transforming territorial structures of the population (settlement), economy, natural resources and others. Infrastructure provision and equipping of the territory - a prerequisite of many territorial and structural processes in regional development and the most important tool of management impacts on all aspects of the territorial organization of the regions.

Infrastructure has internal heterogeneity, because depending on the specific set of market related institutions performing certain functions to ensure its normal functioning. In line with this approach, it seems appropriate to provide infrastructure components and their elements.

There are two basic approaches to infrastructure components - horizontal and vertical. Horizontal approach will mean aggregated grouping of infrastructure industries for activities, which reveals their functional purpose: industrial, social, environmental and others. In the most general form are the following infrastructure elements:

- Objects of industrial infrastructure (construction, transport and communications);
- Social infrastructure (utilities, education, health, culture, sports, etc.);
- Objects of market infrastructure (trade, banks, stock exchanges, insurance companies, etc.).

Vertical approach reveals the economic content of the infrastructure within certain sectors of the economy at different levels of functioning. For example, the infrastructure of material production, manufacturing, enterprises, etc.

Structural organization of Infrastructure presented functional, sectoral, spatial, organizational, managerial, and periodic social ties that target oriented manner.

1. Functional structure provides motion production services in accordance with the stages of industrial and commercial activities of economic entities.

2. Industry structure organizes the kinds of production services and their logistics according to the social division of labour caused by the needs of businesses.

3. Spatial structure reflects spatial utilization of services and accommodation infrastructure.

4. Organizational and management structure characterized by administrative order.

5. Periodic structure characterizes utility use of internal or external infrastructure in different time periods. For example, according to experts, car services of other organizations in the first two years after purchasing their vehicles costing 20% more than their own, but after two years of operating the vehicle sometimes cheaper to buy these services in specialized enterprises, as repair costs usually more expensive than the cost of the service.

6. Social workers framework reflects the level of education, income, gender and other characteristics. As a result of dialectical interaction of all aspects of the structural organization of infrastructure is a combination of economic, social and other ties between businesses and individuals.

Analyzing the features of the formation of infrastructure at various stages of development of the national economy, we can summarize that every level of economic development determines appropriate model infrastructure. Thus, in terms of expansion (slowing) the period of development of the economy observed preferential development of enterprises in the area of material services: transport, wholesale trade, warehousing, communications, electricity and water to stimulate primary production. Period of intensification of production in sectors of the economy is characterized by the sudden backlog of infrastructure sectors of primary production is directly dependent on the nature of the investment policy in infrastructure, resulting in the need to develop intangible services such as information services, business services, and others.

For successful operation of a market economy and increased competition in the market companies are needed in a wide range of support services (advertising, marketing, market infrastructure). In general, the main purpose is to reduce infrastructure costs, improve performance and quality of products, increase the competitiveness of enterprises and, as a result, the national economy. Infrastructural arrangement, organization of care, directly influencing the distribution of productive forces, resettlement, population mobility, the structure of resource area.

Thus, the infrastructure as a whole is a complex of supporting industries that provides normal operation of socio-economic system. The level of infrastructure and service quality is largely influenced by the degree of development of production, style and way of living.

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Ключові слова: інфраструктура, функції, підхід, складові інфраструктури

Ключевые слова: инфраструктура, функции, подход, составляющие инфраструктуры

Keywords: infrastructure, functions, approach, infrastructure components