

Редакція Міжнародного електронного науково-практичного журналу «WayScience»

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III міжнародна науково-практична інтернет-конференція «Сучасний рух науки» присвячена головній місії Міжнародного електронного науково-практичного журналу «WayScience» – прокласти шлях розвитку сучасної науки від ідеї до результату.

Тематика конференцій охоплює всі розділи Міжнародного електронного науково-практичного журналу «WayScience», а саме:

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- педагогічні науки;
- психологічні науки;
- соціологічні науки;
- політичні науки;
- інші професійні науки.

THE INTEGRATION FORMS OF TRANSPORT CARGO SUBSYSTEMS

Shevchenko Iлона Vadimovna

Odessa National Academy of Food Technologies

Senior Lecturer, Business Management Department

m. t. +38(096) 45 333 45, e-mail:is5061977@gmail.com

As noted in [1]: "The globalization driving forces were the deepening of the labor international division based on high-tech end-products and semi-finished products growing differentiation, international transport infrastructure development, microelectronics information revolution. As a result, the international movement of goods and services accelerated the production technologies transfer. The world economy expands the general economic laws (international value, global competition, etc.) and functional relationships (development of international specialization and co-operation) scope". The processes of globalization have influenced the networking development. Modern competition in the market is connected with issues of access not only to resources, but also to information and business partners. The successful companies experience shows that the effectiveness of business entities interaction increases with the formation and development of integration processes within network associations. However, the methodology of forming these entities in the Ukrainian economy remains inadequate. The questions of the formation and integration structures functioning were studied by the classics of economic science: A. Marshall, J. Schumpeter, O. Williamson, E. Chamberlin and others. Among the contemporary scientists, these problems are highlighted in works by M. Porter, J. Pappe, B. Kleiner, O. Bulatova, D. Stechenka, Z. Varnalia.

The developed industrial countries experience shows that the integrated structures are the framework of the economy. The institutional structures development of the world and national economic systems is focused on the strengthening of integration processes. The essence of the latter is the establishment of long-term partnerships between interacting economic entities. The study of literary

scientific and professional sources provided the opportunity to highlight the general reasons for the need to create integrated structures:

- spontaneity of relations between business entities;
- aggravation of competition;
- uncertainty of the environment;
- strengthening the role of information;
- value of the time factor;
- growth of the number of offered products and services while simultaneously reducing their life cycles;
- growth of rates of innovation together with technological changes;
- emergence of new forms of interconnections and the necessity of network marketing development;
- the need for adaptability and rapid reaction to changes in market conditions;
- the possibility of concentration of the activities of each of the participants in the best competencies and unique processes;
- significant reduction of expenses, formation of their rational structure;
- the possibility of engaging in joint activities within the network of optimal partners [2-4].

Traditionally, there are the following types of integration of economic entities: horizontal, vertical and balanced (or complete). With horizontal integration, there is a consolidation of several companies producing the same goods or services. Vertical integration is aimed at the seizure by one company of several stages of the production of goods or services - for example, the production of raw materials, the actual production of goods or services, transportation to the place of sale, marketing and retail sales. Vertical integration, which is also called vertical concentration, is the degree of ownership of a single holding, infrastructure, business processes, technologies, competencies, etc. in the chain of production processes of a product or service. And there are three types of vertical integration: 1) Vertical integration back - directed to companies-suppliers of raw materials - control over such companies ensures the stability of supply, quality and price of the final product. In addition, this

allows a vertically integrated holding to increase its own volume of surplus value; 2) Vertical integration forward - directed to consumers. Vertically integrated holdings are controlled by the common owner. Usually each holding company produces a different product or service to meet common needs. A firm controlling all or several links of a similar chain will be vertically integrated; 3) Balanced vertical integration is applied when a company seeks to gain control over all companies that provide the entire production chain from the extraction and / or production of raw materials to the point of direct sale to the consumer. In developed markets, there are effective market mechanisms that make this type of vertical integration redundant: there are market mechanisms for controlling subcontractors. However, in monopolistic or oligopolistic markets, companies often seek to build a complete vertically integrated holding. A monopoly created through vertical integration is called a vertical monopoly.

However, the term “quasi-integration” is mentioned more and more often in the specialized literature as applied to various forms of market interaction, as a hybrid form of integration.

The specificity of quasiintegration was studied by such scholars as CJ Blois, B. Asheim, JC Jarillo, D. J. Tis, V. Dementiev, V. Tretyak, M. Sheresheva, M. Yanchuk and others. But researchers have discrepancies both in definitions and in the perception of these structures. Given the above mentioned research is actual and timely.

The concept of this study is to study hybrid integration - quasiintegration with respect to transport subsystems of international freight traffic. Quasiintegration is a formal (imaginary) association on a contractual basis, leaving the independence of the entities that are part of it. Quasiintegration structure is a voluntary spatial partnership of interacting enterprises and institutions, including scientific ones, on the basis of the integrated use of available resources aimed at achieving the greatest economic efficiency and strengthening market positions, the feature of which is the lack of control over the property assets [5].

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ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПРИВАТНИХ ВИКОНАВЦІВ В УКРАЇНІ: ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ

Шевченко Л.В.

к.ю.н., старший викладач кафедри адміністративного права і процесу

НАВС

Виконання судового рішення є невід’ємною складовою права кожного на судовий захист і охоплює, зокрема, законодавчо визначений комплекс дій,

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