NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LIFE AND
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES OF UKRAINE

Dictionary of economic law

KYIV - 2023

УДК 346.1

Recommended by the Scientific Council
of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine.
Protocol No 4. of «25» October 2023

Reviewers:

Kozin S.M. Senior researcher, leading staff member of the department of scientific and legal expertise and legislative works of the Scientific Institute of Public Law, Doctor of Juridical Sciences

Krasnova Y.A. Acting leading researcher of the Department of Modernizing commercial Law and Legislation of the State University «V. Mamutov Institute of Economic and Legal Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine», Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Associate professor

Ladychenko V.V. Head of the Department of International Law and Comparative Law of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, Doctor of Juridical Sciences , Professor

Amelina S.M. Head of the Department of Foreign Philology and Translation of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine, Doctor of Pedagogy, Professor

Dictionary of economic law / Compilers: Y.S. Kanaryk, L.O. Pankova. K.: NULES of Ukraine Publishing house, 2023.551 p.

ISBN 978-617-8351-34-2

«Dictionary of economic law» contains words, phrases, terms, names, signs contained in the current economic legislation of Ukraine.

The material in the dictionary-reference is structured according to the alphabetical system of the word arrangement.

The edition is designed for professional lawyers, entrepreneurs, students and a wide range of readers. The dictionary can be used by students in educational activities when studying such disciplines as "Economic Law", "Economic Legislation", "Entrepreneurial Law", "Commercial Law"

УДК 346.1

ISBN 978-617-8351-34-2 © Kanaryk Y.S., Pankova L.O., 2023

CONTENT

A……5-35
B……..36-53
C……54-135
D……..136-165
E……..166-195
F……..196-207
G……..208-222
H……..223-234
I……...235-265
J……...266-268
K……..269-270
L……..271-293
M……294-310
N……..311-317
O……..318-346
P……..347-395
Q……..396-401
R……..402-428
S……..429-480
T……..481-527
U……..527-536
V……..537-541
W……542-540
X……550-550

PREFACE

Economic legislation is the external form of economic law. In the broadest sense, the terminology of legislation is considered to be all words or phrases that are used to indicate special concepts in the texts of laws. In Ukraine, the basis of economic legislation is the Constitution of Ukraine, the Economic Code of Ukraine, laws of Ukraine, and subordinate legal acts.

An economic term is a word or phrase denoting certain concepts of social and production relations that characterize the economic system of society. Modern economic lexicon is a constituent part of the lexical system of the Ukrainian language. The systematicity of the economic vocabulary will be determined by various paradigmatic relations between the terms, the relationship and interdependence of the economic terms.

This dictionary includes, in particular, the names of concepts related to the purchase and sale of goods: dumping, sales, circulation, remission; names of operations, measures related to the financial system, capital investments and loans: investment, rehabilitation, sanction; names of economic relations subjects: producer, monopolist; names of associations, organizations: cartel, monopoly, trust.

The Department of Civil and Economic Law of the National University of Life and Environmental Science of Ukraine is specialized in teaching economic and legal disciplines. The department provides teaching of "Economic Law", "Economic Legislation", "Entrepreneurial Law", "Commercial Law". Teaching these disciplines in the conditions of globalization of economic and trade relations requires knowledge of special terminology and English-language counterparts.

The dictionary contains interpretations of modern economic terms, categories, and concepts that are most often encountered in legislation and practice. The English-language version of the dictionary allows you to expand the use of the dictionary for the purposes of foreign economic relations and mastering terminology by students of English-speaking groups.

A

Absolute tax rate – absolute (specific) is a tax rate, according to which the size of tax assessments is set as a fixed amount for each unit of measurement of the tax base.

Academic (scientific, scientific-technical, technical) council of a scientific institution – a collegial advisory body for managing scientific and scientific-technical activities of a scientific institution.

Acceptable certificate – an international sanitary or veterinary certificate that is not invalid or falsified.

Acceptable risk – a risk that does not exceed the maximum permissible level on the territory of the object of increased danger and/or outside its borders.
Acceptable risk is a socially, economically, technically and politically justified risk that does not exceed the maximum permissible level.

Acceptance of inheritance - the heir under the will or by law has the right to accept the inheritance or not to accept it. It is not allowed to accept an inheritance with a condition or with a reservation. The heir, who lived permanently with the testator at the time of opening of the inheritance, is considered to have accepted the inheritance, if within the period established by Article 1270 of the Civil Code, he has not declared his refusal of it. A minor, a minor, an incapacitated person, as well as a person whose civil capacity is limited, are considered to have accepted the inheritance, except for the cases established by parts two - four of Article 1273 of the Civil Code. Regardless of the time of acceptance of the inheritance, it belongs to the heir from the time of the opening of the inheritance.

Acceptance of testamentary refusal - if within six months from the opening of the inheritance, the recipient of the refusal has not refused the testamentary refusal, it is considered that he has accepted it.

Access restriction stamp – a mark placed on an information medium with restricted access or in the documentation accompanying it and certifies the degree of restriction of access to information.

Access restriction stamp – a requisite of the material medium of information, certifying the degree of restriction of access to this information (for official use, secret, top secret).

Access to exchange trading – a set of procedures for admitting bidders to participate in trading on the Exchange;

Access to PFTS – a set of procedures for admitting bidders to participate in PFTS auctions.

Accessible environment – a part of the surrounding natural environment (near-surface layer of the atmosphere, soils, surface waters, etc.), where a person can potentially be exposed to radiation due to the existence of a repository.

Accident commissioner – a natural or legal person who finds out the causes of an insured event, determines the amount of damages and meets the qualification requirements provided by the law.

Accident rate – an indicator of relative accident rate, which is characterized by the number of road accidents that occur during the passage of 1 million vehicles through a certain section of the highway.

Account log – a booklet, numbered and sealed book, which contains the necessary information about each Representative and which, together with a copy on a magnetic medium, is subject to permanent storage in State Department of Aviation Transport.

Accounting date – the date appointed by the authorized management body of the issuer or the person (persons) who appoints the extraordinary general meeting of the issuer, or by the state authority, if the laws of Ukraine have given the relevant powers, according to which the depository institution must prepare an accounting or consolidated accounting register of owner's securities. In the case of compiling the register in paper form, it must have sewn and numbered pages, certified by the signatures of officials and sealed with the seal of the depository institution.

Accounting object - the object for which the accounting card is opened.

Accounting of taxpayers – carried out with the aim of creating conditions for control by the controlling authorities over the correctness of calculation, timeliness and

completeness of payment of taxes, accrued financial sanctions, compliance with tax and other legislation, the control of compliance with which is entrusted to the bodies of the state tax service.
All taxpayers are subject to registration or registration with the state tax service. Legal entities, their separate subdivisions, as well as self-employed persons are registered with the state tax service regardless of the obligation to pay one or another tax and fee. For the purpose of tax control, taxpayers are subject to registration or registration with the state tax service authorities according to the location of legal entities, separate subdivisions of legal entities, the place of residence of a person (main place of registration), as well as the location (registration) of their subdivisions, movable and immovable property, objects of taxation or objects that are related to taxation or through which activities are carried out (non-main place of accounting).
The central body of the state tax service can make a decision to change the main place of registration of the taxpayer.

Accounting point – the limit of the balance sheet, at which the values of the consumption/transmission of electric energy and the amount of consumption/transit of electric power for the entire period are determined and accounted for using accounting tools or by calculation.

Accounting record - registration of debit and credit, which is recorded chronologically in the registration journal in order to cover the movement of material of a certain type or a certain stratum within the material balance zone.

Accounting register of securities owners (accounting register) - a list of owners of securities of a certain issue that it serves, compiled by the custodian on the accounting date, with information about the owners of securities, the number of securities owned by each owner, and the facts of encumbrance of these securities knitting

Accounts receivable – the amount owed by debtors to the enterprise on a certain date. Accounts receivable is a financial asset of an institution that arises as a result of contractual relations between two legal entities, among which one, which is the owner of the asset, has the right to receive payments, goods, works and services after the relevant terms of the agreement have been met.
Accounts receivable is the sum of the bank's claims to legal entities and individuals on a certain date regarding the receipt of assets, services, etc.

Accreditation expert – a specialist in the verification group who has professional knowledge and experience in a certain field of economy, is familiar with the rules of accreditation and normative documents for the areas of activity.

Accreditation expert – a specialist who has professional knowledge and experience in a certain area of the economy, is familiar with the rules of accreditation, regulatory documents for areas of activity and is registered in the register of accreditation personnel maintained by NAAU; an accreditation expert may be additionally involved in the assessment of special branches of the OAO, in which NAAU does not have appropriate auditors, or whose assessment cannot be fully covered.

Accredited exchanges – are commodity exchanges that have been issued a conclusion of their compliance by the relevant state body regarding the provision of services for concluding exchange agreements for the purchase and sale of grain and products of its processing.

Accumulated interest – the amount of interest calculated from the date of issue of securities or the date of the last payment of the coupon until the date of purchase (sale) or on a specified date.

Accurate dimensional and weight control – determination of dimensional and weight parameters of the vehicle at a stationary point.

Achieving unfair advantages in competition – obtaining certain advantages in relation to another economic entity by violating the legislation, which is confirmed by the decision of the relevant state authority.

Achieving unfair advantages in competition – obtaining them relative to another economic entity by violating the current legislation, which is confirmed by a decision of a state authority, a local self-government body, endowed with the relevant competence.

Acquirer (acquiring institution) – a legal entity that carries out acquiring.

Acquiring – an activity related to the technological and informational service of merchants and the execution of settlements with them for operations carried out using special means of payment.

Acquiring – an activity related to the technological and informational service of business entities and the implementation of operations for issuing cash to users of special payment means who are not clients of the issuer, as well as making settlements with them for operations carried out using special payment means.

Acquiring institution – a legal entity that carries out an acquisition.

Acquisition date – the date on which control of the assets being purchased passes to the buyer.

Added value - generated primary incomes obtained as a result of direct participation in the production process (D).

Added value – the share of the value of the declared goods, which is determined by the difference between the value of the declared product and the value of the imported raw materials and materials used for its production.

Additional benefits – funds, tangible or intangible values, services, other types of income paid (provided) to a taxpayer by a tax agent, if such income is not a salary and is not related to the performance of labor employment obligations or is not a reward for civil law contracts (agreements) concluded with such a tax payer (except for cases directly provided for by the norms of Section IV of this Code).

Additional biological assets – biological assets obtained in the process of biological transformations.

Additional conditions for participation in the competition – are established by the privatization body, including at the request of the competition commission, requirements for supporting documents that may relate to the qualification characteristics of the competition participant and the features of the privatization of the privatization object.

Additional declaration - a specification that the importing country requires to be included in the phytosanitary certificate and which contains additional information related only to the phytosanitary status of the consignment.

Additional declaration – a statement accompanying the international phytosanitary certificate at the request of the importing country, in which additional information regarding the phytosanitary status of regulated objects is specified.

Additional living space – in addition to the norm of living space, certain categories of citizens are provided with additional living space in the form of a room or in the amount of ten square meters.

Additional placement of state securities – additional placement by the issuer of state securities of a certain issue, after which the initial placement took place. Additional placement is carried out when government securities are offered for sale, which, in terms of the scope of rights granted to owners, maturity dates and coupon payments (if any), coincide with the conditions of issuance of government securities during the initial placement.

Additional protection – a form of protection provided in Ukraine on an individual basis to foreigners and stateless persons who have arrived in Ukraine or are in Ukraine and are unable or unwilling to return to their country of citizenship or country of previous permanent residence due to life-threatening circumstances, security or freedom.

Additional share – a voluntary cash or other property return contribution of a cooperative member (associate member) over and above the share in the cooperative's share fund.

Additional share contribution - an optional or mandatory return contribution of a member of a credit union, the mode of attraction of which is determined by the regulation on financial management of the credit union or another internal regulation.

Additional share contribution – an optional return contribution of a member of a credit union, the mode of attraction of which is determined by the regulation on financial management. According to the results of the financial year, undistributed income in the form of a fee (interest) can be allocated to the additional share contribution in the amount and order determined by the general meetings of the credit union.
In addition, a fee (interest) may be charged on the additional share contribution during the year in the amount and order determined by the general meeting of the credit union, but not more often than once a quarter. Termination of membership in the credit union is the basis for returning the additional share contribution. Additional share-type contributions may also be returned at the request of a credit union member, provided that the credit union complies with capital standards. Additional equity contributions form the equity capital of the credit union and are the property of the credit union.

Additional special funds insurance reserves of banking management funds – cash reserves, which, in accordance with this Law, are formed by an authorized bank, in a mandatory manner and at the expense of its gross expenses, to guarantee the fulfillment of the obligations of the authorized bank to the participants of each of the banking management funds.

Address payment – a transfer of funds, which is carried out by the cardholder from the corresponding card account to the specified account of the recipient of funds.

Address side of a postal item – the side provided for indicating the name and postal address of the sender and addressee.

Addressee (recipient) – a legal entity or an individual to whom a mail, telegraphic or other message is addressed.

Adjournment – the postponement or postponement of the execution of the decision to a new term determined by the commercial court. For example, a postponement can be granted based on a decision in which the commercial court determines a certain term for vacating the premises, returning property, etc.

Administrative and economic sanctions – For violation of the rules of economic activity established by legislative acts, administrative and economic sanctions, i.e. measures of an organizational, legal or property nature, aimed at stopping the offense of the economic entity and liquidating it, may be applied to economic entities by authorized bodies of state power or local self-government bodies. consequences

Administrative-economic fine – a sum of money paid by a business entity to the relevant budget in the event of a violation of the established rules of economic activity.
Admission – a set of organizational and technical measures carried out by the permittee, after the completion of which the team has the right to start work at the workplace, where it is admitted according to the admission order or order.

Admitted Securities – securities admitted by the Association for listing in the Trading System.

Adoptive parent – can be a person who is older than the child he wishes to adopt, by at least fifteen years. The difference in age between the adopter and the child cannot be more than forty-five years. In case of adoption of an adult, the age difference cannot be less than eighteen years.
Adopters can be spouses, as well as persons specified in parts five and six of this article. Adopters cannot be persons of the same sex.
Persons who are not married to each other cannot adopt the same child. If such persons live in the same family, the court may issue a decision on their adoption of the child.
If a child has only a mother, it cannot be adopted by a man with whom its mother is not married. If the child has only a father, he cannot be adopted by a woman with whom he is not married. If such persons live in the same family, the court may issue a decision on their adoption of the child.
If the child has only a mother or only a father, who in connection with the adoption lose their legal relationship with him, the adopter of the child can be one man or one woman.
The number of children that can be adopted by one adopter is not limited.

Adoptive parents – a spouse or a person who is not married, who took orphans and children deprived of parental care to live together and raise them.
Adoptive parents – cannot be persons specified in Article 212 of this Code.
Adoptive parents – responsible for the upbringing and development of children, provided for in Article 150 of this Code.
Adoptive parents – spouses or an individual who is not married, who have adopted orphans and/or children deprived of parental care for upbringing and for joint living.
Adoptive parents – the legal representatives of adopted children and act without special powers as guardians or custodians.

Advance payment - advance financial support, namely, funds of the citizen, which he, by his own decision, transfers to the specified accounts of the customs office of departure in order to ensure the future fulfillment of the obligation.
Advance payment - preliminary financial security, namely, the taxpayer's funds, which he transfers by his own decision to the deposit accounts of the customs authority to ensure future tax payments.
Advance payment – receipt by the cashier of valuables from an authorized person at the beginning of the shift. If it is not established that the amount paid to the account of payments due from the debtor is a deposit, it is considered an advance payment.

Advance payment and letters of credit - the cost of goods paid for by advance payment or in the form of a letter of credit, including by placing guarantee deposits (coverage) under letters of credit.

Advances under the construction contract – cash or other assets received by the contractor in payment for the work to be performed under the construction contract.

Agency – a legal entity that sells air transportation on behalf of the air carrier or the General Agent.

Agency activity – the activity of business entities authorized to act on behalf of and on the basis of the mandate of one or more insurers, regarding advertising, consulting, offering insurance services to policyholders and carrying out work related to the conclusion and execution of insurance contracts (preparation and conclusion of contracts insurance, contract maintenance), including the preparation of all necessary documents for the timely payment of insurance sums or insurance compensation, as well as the execution of these payments.

Agency services – the activity of selling air transportation, which is carried out for remuneration (commission) by one person (agency) on behalf of another person (air carrier or its General Agent).

Agent – a business entity that has received a license to issue and conduct state lotteries in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Agents for processing flour and improvers of flour and bread – substances used to improve the baking qualities of wheat flour.

Aggregate capital – capital advanced to economic activity, own, borrowed and involved capital in aggregate. The value of the aggregate capital on the balance sheet date is equal to the currency of the balance sheet (the sum of the liabilities of the balance sheet).

Agrarian exchange – a legal entity created in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Commodity Exchange", which is subject to the regulation of the norms of this law and Articles 279-282 of the Economic Code of Ukraine (taking into account the features defined by this Law) and provides services to business entities stock exchange contracts

for agricultural products, commodity derivatives, the basic asset of which is agricultural products, mortgage certificates and mortgage bonds, as well as for carrying out settlement and clearing activities for them.

Agreement – the acceptance of the rights and obligations by the participants of the trades on the Exchange recorded by the exchange regarding the purchase and sale of securities and other financial instruments.

Agreement on the provision of legal assistance – an agreement (contract) according to which one party - a lawyer practicing individually or an association of lawyers - accepts the mandate of another party - the client (or his representative) - to provide the client with legal assistance stipulated by him type in the interests of the client under the conditions stipulated by the agreement, and the other party - the client (or his representative) - undertakes to pay the fee for the lawyer's actions in providing legal assistance, as well as, if necessary, the actual costs associated with the execution of the agreement.

Agreements – actions of citizens, organizations and business entities aimed at establishing, changing or terminating civil rights or obligations.

Agreements or concerted actions – aimed at: - establishment (maintenance) of monopoly prices (tariffs), discounts, allowances (surcharges), mark-ups; - the distribution of markets according to the territorial principle, the volume of sale or purchase of goods, their assortment or according to the circle of consumers or according to other characteristics - with the aim of monopolizing them; - removal from the market or restriction of access to it of sellers, buyers, other business entities.

Agricultural advisory activity – a set of actions and measures aimed at meeting the needs of personal peasant and farm households, economic associations, other agricultural enterprises of all forms of ownership and management, as well as the rural population in increasing the level of knowledge and improving practical skills of profitable farming.

Agricultural animals - animals that are kept and bred by humans to obtain products and raw materials of animal origin.

Agricultural commodity producer - a natural or legal person, regardless of the form of ownership and management, in which the gross income received from operations on the sale of agricultural products of own production and products of their processing, in the presence of agricultural land (arable land, hayfields, pastures and perennial plantations, etc.) and/ or the number of farm animals in ownership, use, including under lease conditions, for the previous reporting (tax) year exceeds 75 percent of the total amount of gross income. This restriction does not apply to persons who run a personal peasant farm. - a natural or legal entity engaged in the production of agricultural products, processing of self-produced agricultural products and their sale.

Agricultural cooperation - a system of agricultural cooperatives, associations created to meet the economic needs of cooperative members;

Agricultural enterprise – an enterprise whose main activity is the supply of agricultural goods (services) produced (provided) by it at its own or leased production facilities, as well as on contract terms, in which the specific weight of the value of agricultural goods/services is at least 75 percent of the value of all of goods/services supplied during the previous 12 consecutive reporting tax periods in aggregate.

Agricultural enterprise - In the Convention, the term "agricultural enterprise" means enterprises and parts of enterprises engaged in land cultivation, animal husbandry, including livestock breeding and care, forestry, horticulture, primary processing of agricultural products by the land user, or any other types of agricultural activity.
Agricultural enterprises - legal entities, their separate subdivisions engaged in agricultural production, regardless of subordination, forms of ownership and management. This category of producers includes state enterprises, business associations, cooperatives, farms, private and other enterprises engaged in the production of agricultural products - legal entities or their separate subdivisions engaged in agricultural production, regardless of subordination, organizational and legal forms of management and the main type of activity. As a category, they include state enterprises, economic societies, cooperatives, private farms and other enterprises engaged in agricultural production. - legal entities, their separate subdivisions engaged in agricultural production, regardless of subordination, organizational and legal form of business and main type of activity. This category of producers includes state enterprises, business associations, cooperatives, farms, private and other enterprises engaged in the production of agricultural products.

Agricultural enterprises – legal entities, the main type of activity of which is the cultivation (production, production and processing) of agricultural products, whose revenue from the sale of agricultural products grown (produced, produced and processed) by them is at least fifty percent of the total amount of revenue.

Agricultural machinery - all types of machinery and equipment for the agro-industrial complex.

Agricultural plants - grain, fodder, oil, essential oil, technical, spinning, vegetable, medicinal, flower, fruit, berry plants, grapes, potatoes, used in agricultural production.

Agricultural production cooperative – a legal entity formed by uniting individuals who are agricultural producers for the joint production of agricultural, fishery and forestry products on the basis of mandatory labor participation in the production process.
- a legal entity formed by the association of natural persons who are agricultural producers for the joint production of agricultural, fishery and forestry products on the basis of mandatory labor participation in the production process.

Agricultural products - goods specified in groups 1-24 of the UCT of the Customs Tariff of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Customs Tariff of Ukraine", if at the same time such goods (products) are grown, fattened, caught, collected, manufactured, produced, processed directly by the manufacturer of these goods (products) , as well as products of processing and processing of these goods (products), if they were purchased or produced at own or leased facilities (areas).
Agricultural products (goods) also include waste obtained during the production of agricultural products (goods), defined in groups 1-24 of the UCT of the ZED in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Customs Tariff of Ukraine", namely: organic fertilizers (manure, humus, bird droppings , as well as chaff, tops, etc.), mixtures of organic and mineral fertilizers, in which the share of organic fertilizers is more than 50 percent of the total weight of such mixtures, as well as all biological fuel and energy obtained during the processing and disposal of agricultural products (goods) and their waste (biogas, biodiesel, ethanol, solid biofuel, in the production of which agricultural products (its waste) were used in the amount of more than 50 percent of all products used, electricity, steam, hot water, etc.).

Agricultural products - agricultural food products of animal and plant origin intended for human consumption in raw or processed form as ingredients for food.- products that fall under the definition of groups 1-24 of the Ukrainian classification of goods of foreign economic activity (UKTZED) in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Customs Tariff of Ukraine", with the exception of excise goods, except for goods of primary winemaking - wine materials (UKTZED codes 2204 29 - 2204 30) .- products/goods falling under the definition of groups 1-24 of the UCT of the Economic and Monetary Union, if at the same time such goods (products) are grown, fattened, caught, collected, manufactured, produced, processed directly by the manufacturer of these goods (products), as well as products of processing and processing of these goods (products), if they were purchased or produced at own or leased facilities (areas) for sale, processing or domestic consumption. - an asset obtained as a result of separation from a biological asset, intended for sale, processing or domestic consumption.

Agricultural products - any products of animal and vegetable origin that fall under the definition of the first - twenty-fourth groups of the Ukrainian classification of goods of foreign economic activity.

Agricultural products - products produced in agriculture and corresponding to codes 01.11 - 01.42 and 05.00.1 - 05.00.42 of the State Classifier of Products and Services DK 016-97.

Agricultural service cooperative - a cooperative created to provide services mainly to members of the cooperative and other persons for the purpose of carrying out their agricultural activities.

Agricultural work - all types of work performed on agricultural enterprises, including plantations and large industrialized agricultural enterprises.

Agriculture (agricultural production) – a type of economic activity related to the production of products, which is related to the biological processes of its cultivation, intended for consumption in raw and processed form and for use for non-food purposes.

Air carrier (air carrier, carrier) – a business entity that provides services for the transportation of passengers and cargo by air transport: in the case of a Ukrainian carrier - on the basis of a license, as well as an operator's certificate, issued by the governmental

body of state management in the field of civil aviation of Ukraine; or on the basis of the corresponding document of the competent authority of another country, which corresponds to the provisions of international treaties that are binding for Ukraine, in the case of a foreign air carrier.

Air carrier of Ukraine – an airline registered in Ukraine, which in accordance with the established procedure received from the State Aviation Service an operator's certificate and a license to provide services for the transportation of passengers and/or cargo by air and meets the requirements for predominant ownership and actual control.

Air transportation - transportation of passengers, baggage, cargo or mail, which is carried out by an aircraft on the basis of the relevant air transportation contract.

Air waybill (or waybill) – a document drawn up by the consignor or on behalf of the consignor, including its electronic copy (if applicable), which is evidence of the conclusion of the transportation contract and the acceptance of the cargo for transportation under the conditions specified therein (hereinafter - air waybill). An air waybill is equivalent to a consignment note and may be used for carriage as defined in these Regulations. If these Rules do not provide otherwise, the term "airway waybill" also includes a receipt for receipt of cargo.

Aircraft – a device for flying in the atmosphere or outer space.

Airport – a complex of facilities intended for the reception/departure of aircraft, air transportation services, and aviation operations, and for these purposes has an airfield, an air terminal, other ground facilities and the necessary equipment.

Alarm – a warning about the presence of a danger to life, property or the environment.

Alerting - delivery of signals and messages of civil defense bodies about threats and emergency situations to central and local executive bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations and the population.
Alerting - delivery of signals and messages of management bodies about the threat and emergence of man-made and natural emergencies, accidents, catastrophes, epidemics, fires, etc. to central and local executive bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations and the population.

Alerting - delivery of signals and messages of management bodies about the threat and emergence of man-made and natural emergencies, accidents, catastrophes, epidemics, fires, etc. to central and local executive bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations and the population.

Alienation of property – transfer of ownership of property to legal entities or individuals according to the procedures and in the manner provided for in this Order.

Amateur and sport fishing - catching fish, harvesting aquatic invertebrates and collecting aquatic plants in specially designated reservoirs (their areas) for personal consumption, subject to compliance with the established rules of fishing and water use.

Amount of the deposit – the value of one certificate of deposit established by the certificate of deposit, specified and announced in the conditions of its placement.

Animals - are biological objects related to fauna: agricultural, domestic, wild, including domestic and wild poultry, fur, laboratory, zoo, circus. Animals are cattle, pigs, horses, sheep, goats, fur animals, poultry, fish, bees, silkworms, which are bred for the purpose of obtaining certain products from them.
Animals – mammals, poultry, birds, bees, insects, fish, crustaceans, mollusks', frogs, amphibians and reptiles. Animals are a special object of civil rights. They are subject to the legal regime of the thing, except for cases established by law.

Announcement of a secret will by a notary – after receiving information about the opening of the inheritance, the notary appoints a day for the announcement of the contents of the will. He informs the testator's family members and relatives about the day of promulgation of the will, if their place of residence is known to him, or makes an announcement about it in the printed mass media. In the presence of interested persons and two witnesses, the notary opens the envelope in which the will was kept and announces its contents.

Announcement of procurement procedure – announcement of open bidding, announcement of two-stage bidding procedure, announcement of preliminary qualification, request for price offers, information on the application of the procurement procedure to one participant.

Announcement of the auction - information about the conditions of the auction in the form in accordance with Appendix 1 to this Procedure, which is made public by placing it on the official website of the system operator in the period established by the auction schedule.
Announcement of the competition - an appeal to those wishing to participate in the competition or a letter to specialists, authors' collectives, and legal entities determined by the organizer of the competition with an invitation to participate in the competition.

Announcement of the competition - published in the mass media and on the Internet information message of the customer of the competition inviting applicants to participate in it.

Announcement of the results of the procurement procedure – announcement of the results of the bidding, notification of the results of the pre-qualification, information on the results of the request for price offers, information on the results of the procurement procedure from one participant, notification of the cancellation of the bidding or its recognition as having not taken place, notification of cancellation of the procurement procedure from one participant.

Annual program – projects (programs) and/or project proposals formed with the donor for each subsequent financial year in accordance with the procedure agreed with him.

Another qualification attestation – a confirmation by an official of his qualifications for the performance of functions related to state regulation of nuclear and radiation safety.
any one-time, periodic or monthly material (cash or in-kind) payment to an employee of the enterprise, in accordance with the indicators and conditions of this payment, determined by the enterprise.

Apartment – a set of residential and auxiliary premises, which have a separate exit to the stairwell, corridor or yard.

Apartment – an isolated dwelling in a residential building, intended and suitable for permanent residence.

Apartment – the internal isolated part of the building, which is separated from other adjacent premises by walls without slots or blind partitions, if there are necessary utility rooms (kitchen, toilet, bathroom), and also has an independent exit to the street, a yard, a common corridor or a stairwell. A complex of rooms with a common kitchen for them on each side of the stairwell on each floor, if families and singles live in them, is considered an apartment in residential buildings of the corridor type with separate rooms that have access to a common corridor.

Apartment –an isolated apartment in a residential building, designed and suitable for permanent residence in it.

Apiary passport - a document on the veterinary and sanitary condition of bee families, issued to the owner of the apiary by the relevant body of state veterinary medicine.

Appealing a decision in a disciplinary case against a judge – A judge of a local or appellate court may appeal the decision of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine to bring him to disciplinary responsibility to the High Council of Justice or the High Administrative Court of Ukraine no later than one month from the day he was served or received a copy of the decision by mail. A complaint to the High Council of Justice is submitted by a judge through the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine.
The Higher Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine shall send the complaint together with the materials of the disciplinary case to the High Council of Justice no later than within three days after receiving the complaint. Complaints are considered by the High Council of Justice in accordance with the procedure defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the High Council of Justice". Consideration of an administrative lawsuit regarding an appeal against the decision of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine to bring a judge to disciplinary responsibility is carried out in accordance with the procedure provided for by the procedural law.

Appealing decisions of controlling bodies - appeal by a tax payer of a tax notice - a decision to determine the amount of a taxpayer's monetary liability or any decision of a controlling body in the manner and time period established by this Code under administrative appeal procedures, or in court.

Applicant's declaration – a document that certifies that the applicant guarantees the co-financing of the project and confirms the commitment to its implementation.

Application for initiation of a bankruptcy case – submitted by the debtor or creditor in writing, signed by the head of the debtor or creditor (another person whose powers are defined by the Legislation or constituent documents), a citizen - a subject of entrepreneurial activity (his representative) and must contain:
the name of the arbitration court to which the application is submitted;
name (surname, first name and patronymic) of the debtor, his postal address;
the name of the creditor, his postal address, if the creditor is a legal entity, if the creditor is an individual, the last name, first name and patronymic, as well as his place of residence are indicated in the application;
number (code) identifying the creditor as a payer of taxes and fees (mandatory payments); a statement of the circumstances that confirm the debtor's insolvency, indicating the amount of the creditors' debt claims, as well as the deadline for their fulfillment, the amount of the penalty (fines, penalties), details of the settlement document on debiting funds from the debtor's bank or correspondent account and the date of its acceptance by the debtor's banking institution for fulfillment;
the list of documents attached to the application.

Application for obtaining (extending the validity period) of the certificate - an official application of the applicant in the appropriate form to the State Aviation Administration regarding obtaining or extending the validity period of the operator's certificate or making changes to the operational specifications and/or SEP.

Application of a stock exchange participant – the consent of this participant to enter into a stock exchange agreement and execute a stock exchange contract.
Application to specific subjects of foreign economic activity of Ukraine and foreign economic subjects of individual licensing regime or temporary suspension of foreign economic activity.

Appraisal date – the date on which the appraisal procedure was carried out and the value of the appraised object was determined.

Appraisal object - immovable property that is subject to appraisal in accordance with the terms of the property appraisal agreement or on other grounds determined by law.

Appraisal objects – property and property rights to be appraised. Appraisal objects are classified according to various characteristics, in particular, appraisal objects in material and immaterial form, in the form of a complete property complex.

Appraisal objects – property and property rights to be appraised.

Appraisal objects in material form – immovable property (real estate) and movable property.

Appraisal objects in the form of a complete property complex (integral property complex) - objects, the set of assets of which makes it possible to carry out a certain economic activity. Integral property complexes are enterprises, as well as their structural divisions (shops, productions, districts, etc.), which can be separated in the established order into independent objects with subsequent preparation of the appropriate balance sheet and can be registered as independent entities of economic activity.

Appraisal of property – is the process of determining its value on the date of the appraisal, which coincides with the date of the inventory, according to the procedure established by normative legal acts on property appraisal.

Appraisal of property – the process of determining its value on the date of the appraisal, which coincides with the date of the inventory, according to the procedure established by normative legal acts on property appraisal.

Appraisal of property – the process of determining its value on the date of the appraisal, which coincides with the date of the inventory, according to the procedure established by normative legal acts on property appraisal.

Appraisal of property – the process of determining the value of property on the date of the appraisal, which coincides with the date of the inventory, according to the procedure established by normative legal acts on property appraisal, and is the result of the practical activity of the subject of appraisal activity.

Appraisal of property and property rights – the process of determining their value as of the date of appraisal according to the procedure established by the normative legal

acts specified in Article 9 of this Law, and is the result of the practical activity of the subject of appraisal activity.

Appraised value – the value (market, liquidation), determined based on the results of an independent assessment by the subject of appraisal activity under a contract with a bank in which a temporary administration has been implemented or which is being liquidated.

Appraiser's qualification certificate – a document that confirms the sufficient professional level of the appraiser's training under the basic training program for independent property appraisal. Forms of appraiser qualification certificates are established by the State Property Fund of Ukraine. The right to receive a qualification certificate is acquired by natural persons who have completed higher education, have undergone training under the basic training program and internship for one year as part of the subject of appraisal activity together with an appraiser who has at least two years of practical experience in property appraisal, received his positive recommendation and successfully passed the qualifying exam.

Qualification certificates confirm the appraiser's professional training in the following areas of property appraisal in accordance with basic training programs: appraisal of objects in material form; assessment of integral property complexes, shares, securities, property rights and intangible assets, including rights to intellectual property objects; assessment of land plots.

The qualification certificate is issued by the State Property Fund of Ukraine together with the educational institution on the basis of which training was conducted and the qualification exam was taken, based on the relevant decision of the Examination Commission. For the issuance of a qualification certificate, a fee is paid in the amount of one non-taxable minimum income of citizens. The specified fee is directed to cover the organizational costs associated with the issuance of the qualification certificate.

The qualification certificate shall include the name of the state authority and the educational institution that issued it, the date of issue, the certificate number, the surname, name and patronymic of the natural person to whom the certificate is issued, the direction of the basic training program, according to which the evaluator's professional level is confirmed and assessment is allowed. The qualification certificate is indefinite if all the requirements established by this Law are met. A qualification certificate is issued within a two-week period based on the submission of the following documents by an individual to the State Property Fund of Ukraine: an application for the issuance of a qualification certificate, the model of which is established by the State

Property Fund of Ukraine, a copy of a passport, a copy of a document on higher education, a payment document for the payment of a fee for the issuance of a qualification certificate certificates

Arbitrary connection - consumption of electricity without concluding an agreement with the electricity supplier on the use of electricity or connection in violation of these Rules.

Arbitration – the process of resolving a dispute and making a decision by an arbitration court.

Arbitration agreement – an agreement between the parties to submit a dispute for resolution by an arbitration court.

Arbitration Chamber of Ukraine – a permanent body of self-government of arbitration judges.

Arbitration court – a single arbitrator or a panel of arbitrators.

Arbitration court – a non-governmental independent body formed by agreement or relevant decision of interested individuals and/or legal entities in the manner established by this Law, for the resolution of disputes arising from civil and economic legal relations.

Arbitration of the wholesale market – an arbitration court that resolves disputes arising from contractual and other civil legal relations between participants of the wholesale market.

Arbitrator – a natural person appointed or elected by the parties in a procedure agreed upon by the parties or appointed or elected in accordance with this Law to resolve disputes in an arbitration court.

Assessment of the security of information in the information, telecommunications, and information-telecommunications system (hereinafter - security assessment) - measures to identify technical solutions in the information, telecommunications, information-telecommunications system that create the possibility of taking actions to

violate the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of information, which circulates in it.

Asset and liability management – the bank's activities related to financial operations with the aim of maintaining liquidity, optimizing the risks of its commercial activity, hedging such risks, adjusting the bank's currency positions, carrying out operations related to the bank's investment and financial activities.

Asset management company – a legal entity that carries out professional asset management activities on the basis of a corresponding license for conducting such activities.

Asset Management Company of Institutional Investors (hereinafter referred to as Asset Management Company) – a business association that carries out professional asset management activities of institutional investors on the basis of a license issued by the National Securities and Stock Market Commission.

Assets that can be assessed – considered to be objects in material form, including land plots, buildings and structures (including their integral parts), machines, equipment, vehicles, etc.; shares, securities; intangible assets, including objects of intellectual property rights; integral property complexes of all forms of ownership.

Assignment of a savings (deposit) certificate – carried out by concluding a contract between the person assigning rights under the certificate and the person acquiring these rights. Income on savings (deposit) certificates is paid when they are presented for payment to the bank that placed these certificates. In the case of early presentation of a savings (deposit) certificate for payment, the bank pays the amount of the deposit and interest (for deposits on demand), unless the terms of the certificate issue provide for a different amount of interest. A savings (deposit) certificate is a written certificate of deposit of funds, which certifies the depositor's right to receive the deposit and interest on it after the end of the established term.
Savings (deposit) certificates are a form of attracting deposits. They are classified as: according to the nature of the order: savings certificates are registered and bearer. Depending on the category of the owner of the funds, savings (deposit) certificates are issued in favor of a legal entity or an individual; by type of currency of funds raised:

issued in national and foreign currency; by terms of maturity: term, issued for a specified period and on demand.

Assignment of the right of claim – an operation of assignment by the creditor of the rights to claim the debt of a third party to a new creditor with prior or subsequent compensation of the value of such debt to the creditor or without such compensation.

Association – association of legal entities and (or) individuals, including associations of enterprises, as well as public organizations.
Association (association, union) of agricultural cooperatives (hereinafter - association) – a formation founded by cooperatives on the basis of membership and voluntariness for the joint implementation of any activity not prohibited by law, related to agricultural production and protection of the economic interests of cooperatives, providing them with informational, advisory and methodological and other assistance;

Association of administrators of non-state pension funds – created in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On non-state pension provision" and information about which is entered in the register of self-regulatory organizations of financial institutions.

Association of citizens – a voluntary public formation, created on the basis of unity of interests for the joint realization of rights and freedoms by citizens.

Association of citizens – a voluntary public formation, created on the basis of unity of interests for the joint realization by citizens of their rights and freedoms.

Association of citizens – have the right to establish or join unions (unions, associations, etc.) among themselves on a voluntary basis, form blocs and coalitions, and conclude agreements on cooperation and mutual assistance.

Association of citizens – regardless of its name (movement, congress, association, foundation, union, etc.) is recognized by law as a political party or public organization.

Association of co-owners of an apartment building – a legal entity created by the owners to facilitate the use of their own property and the management, maintenance and use of indivisible and common property.

Association of co-owners of an apartment building –a legal entity created by the owners to facilitate the use of their own property and the management, maintenance and use of indivisible and common property.

Association of employers' organizations – a non-profit organization of employers that unites employers' organizations on the basis of voluntariness and equality with the aim of representing and protecting the rights and interests of employers' organizations and employers.

Association of employers' organizations – a non-profit organization of employers that unites employers' organizations on the basis of voluntariness and equality for the purpose of representing and protecting the rights and interests of employers' organizations and employers.

Association of employers' organizations – a non-profit organization of employers that unites employers' organizations on the basis of voluntariness and equality for the purpose of representing and protecting the rights and interests of employers' organizations and employers.

Association of enterprises – an economic organization formed by two or more enterprises for the purpose of coordinating their production, scientific and other activities to solve joint economic and social tasks.

Association of enterprises – are formed by enterprises on a voluntary basis or by the decision of bodies that, in accordance with this Code and other laws, have the right to form associations of enterprises. Enterprises formed under the legislation of other states may be included in the association of enterprises, and enterprises of Ukraine may be included in the association of enterprises formed on the territory of other states.

Association of enterprises – are formed for an indefinite period or as temporary associations. The association of enterprises is a legal entity.

Association of enterprises (legal entities) – an economic organization formed by two or more enterprises (legal entities) for the purpose of coordinating their production, scientific and other activities to solve joint economic and social tasks. Associations of enterprises are formed by enterprises on a voluntary basis or by the decision of the

authorities, they have the right to form associations of enterprises. Enterprises formed under the legislation of other states may be included in the association of enterprises, and enterprises of Ukraine may be included in the association of enterprises formed on the territory of other states.

Association of owners of residential buildings and apartments - apartment owners can create an association of apartment (housing) owners to ensure the operation of a multi-apartment residential building, use of apartments and common property of the residential building. Such an association can also be created by the owners of residential buildings. Association of owners of apartments and residential buildings is a legal entity that is created and operates in accordance with the statute and the law.

Association of trade unions – In order to fulfill their statutory tasks, trade unions and their organizations (if this is provided for by the statute) have the right to create associations (councils, federations, confederations, etc.) on a voluntary basis on a sectoral, territorial or other basis, as well as to be members of associations and get out of them freely.

Association of trade unions – voluntary associations of trade union organizations (primary, local, regional, regional, branch) for the implementation of tasks and functions defined by the Law of Ukraine "On Trade Unions, Their Rights and Guarantees of Activity".

Association of trade unions – voluntary associations of trade union organizations (primary, local, regional, regional, branch) for the implementation of tasks and functions defined by the Law of Ukraine "On Trade Unions, Their Rights and Guarantees of Activity".

Assurance client – a business entity that has entered into an agreement with an auditing firm (auditor) to perform an assurance task.

Attestation body - a body which, according to the Law (see text), is granted the right to conduct attestation in the state metrological system.

Auction documentation package - documentation that contains information about the subsoil plot, the permit for use of which is put up for auction (name and coordinates,

location, general information about the geological structure, initial price), draft permits and agreements on the conditions of use of the subsoil plot. The price of the package is determined by the auction committee in accordance with the estimate, taking into account the costs of its preparation.

Auction participant – a business entity admitted to the auction that has paid the guarantee and registration fees.

Auction participants – the seller and the buyer.

Auction winner – is the auction participant who offered the highest price for the lot during the bidding.

Auctioneer – a leader of public auctions, who is appointed by a specialized organization. The auctioneer must know the procedure and master the technique of bidding.

Audit evidence – protocols, statements of facts or other information that is essential to the requirements and enables their verification.

Authentication – a procedure for establishing the identity of the user of the information in the system (hereinafter referred to as the user) of the identifier presented by him.

Author – a natural person who created a work with his creative work.

Author of the film – a natural person whose own work determines the creative idea and/or ways of its realization in the film;

Author of the variety (breeder) – a person who directly bred or discovered and improved the variety. The author of the variety (breeder) is the person who directly bred or discovered and improved the variety. It gains personal non-property copyright from the date of state registration of the plant variety.

Authorization – the procedure for obtaining permission to carry out a financial or service transaction using a payment or service card.

Authorization code – a set of numbers or a set of letters and numbers, which is formed and provided by the issuer or a legal entity - a participant of the payment system acting on its behalf, based on the results of the authorization.
Authorized (certified) organization – metrological center, territorial body, main and basic organization, enterprise and organization, verification, calibration or measuring laboratory, which has the right to carry out relevant metrological work.

Authorized bank – a banking institution designated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine together with the National Bank of Ukraine, which services current accounts with a special mode of use for participants in the wholesale electricity market. An authorized bank is a bank registered on the territory of Ukraine, which has a license of the National Bank of Ukraine to carry out foreign exchange operations and exercises currency control over the operations of business entities that carry out operations on the purchase and sale of foreign currency on the basis of agency agreements with this bank.
An authorized bank is a commercial bank with which the holding company "Kyivmiskbud" (hereinafter referred to as "Kyivmiskbud") concluded an agreement on the granting of powers in accordance with this Law. An authorized bank is a bank that carries out its activities in accordance with the legislation on banks and banking activities and conducts settlement and cash operations with the funds of the Pension Fund. An authorized bank is a financial institution that meets the standards established by the National Bank of Ukraine and the methodology of the State Mortgage Institution. An authorized bank is a bank designated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (see text) and the National Bank to coordinate the process of mutual debt settlement.

Authorized bank – a bank designated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the National Bank to provide housing construction credit for deported persons who have returned to Ukraine for permanent residence.

Authorized bank – the general agent of the State Treasury of Ukraine, which, on the basis of the agreement concluded with the Main Department of the State Treasury, ensures the organization of issuance, storage, endorsement and repayment of treasury bills.

Authorized bank guarantee – a document on the bank's obligation to pay due taxes and fees (mandatory payments) calculated on the difference between the customs value of the goods determined by the customs authority and declared by the declarant.

Authorized capital – the amount of money in freely convertible currency, provided by a foreign bank to a branch for its accreditation.

Authorized capital of the joint-stock company – The minimum amount of the authorized capital of a joint-stock company is 1,250 minimum wages based on the minimum wage rate in effect at the time of creation (registration) of the joint-stock company. The company's charter capital determines the minimum amount of the company's property that guarantees the interests of its creditors.

Authorized dealer – a business entity that is authorized by a distributor to sell vehicles and their component parts that have identification numbers, the material and technical base of which meets the main criteria for evaluating trade and service capacities and that carries out on its own behalf on a contractual basis sale of vehicles and their component parts with identification numbers, carries out pre-sale preparation, warranty and after-sales service and is registered, respectively, in the Department of the State Vehicle Inspection of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and State Technical Supervision.

Authorized message – a message in electronic form certified by an electronic digital signature.

Authorized person (advisor) – a legal entity (a group of legal entities) that provides services for the preparation and sale of company shares in the form of depositary receipts on international stock markets.

Authorized person (representative) – a person who, on the basis of a contract or a properly executed power of attorney issued by the declarant, has the right to perform actions related to customs formalities in relation to goods and commercial vehicles on behalf of the declarant.

Authorized person for quality (manufacturer) – a natural person appointed by the manufacturer, who is responsible for ensuring that each batch of medicinal product is produced in compliance with the basic principles of good manufacturing practice, is controlled in accordance with the specifications for the drug and gives permission for the sale or for clinical trials of each drug series.

Authorized person of the buyer – a natural person who, on the basis of official authority or power of attorney from the legal entity-buyer, directly performs all the actions provided for in this Regulation in the RCSA on behalf of the buyer.

Authorized person of the founders (participants, shareholders) of the subject of entrepreneurial activity - the debtor - is a person authorized by the general meeting of participants (shareholders) owning more than half of the authorized capital of the debtor to represent their interests during bankruptcy proceedings with the right of an advisory vote.

Authorized person of the owner – a natural or legal person who has a mandate of the owner executed in the prescribed manner to represent his interests in accordance with the mandate and within the limits defined by law.

Authorized representative of a stock market participant – a natural person who, on behalf of the stock market participant, announces bids and concludes stock exchange agreements.

Author's name – a set of words or signs that identify the author: the author's last name and first name; surname, first name and patronymic of the author; initials of the author; pseudonym of the author; sign (set of signs) adopted by the author, etc.

Authors of audiovisual works – The authors of the audiovisual work are: a) stage director; b) the author of the script and (or) texts, dialogues; c) the author of a musical work with or without text specially created for an audiovisual work; d) production designer; e) director-operator. One and the same natural person may combine two or more of the author's functions listed in this part.

Automated system of calculations – a set of technical and software tools, information processing methods and personnel actions that ensure automated processing of accounting information and calculations.

Automatic licensing – a complex of administrative actions of the executive authority on economic policy issues to grant a subject of foreign economic activity permission to export (import) goods for a specified period, for which quotas (quantitative or other restrictions) are not established. Automatic export (import) licensing as an

administrative procedure for registration and issuance of a license does not have a restrictive effect on goods whose export (import) is subject to licensing.

Automatic teller machine (ATM) – a machine that serves customers in automatic or semi-automatic mode. ATMs include self-service software and technical complex, deposit systems, devices for issuing/receiving cash and other valuables.

Auxiliary means and materials for the production and circulation of food products – materials or substances, including equipment and inventory, packaging units (containers), which come into contact with food products and thus can affect their safety.

Auxiliary premises – premises intended for the operation of the dormitory and the daily maintenance of its residents (staircases, lobbies, transit gateways, extra-apartment/extra-room corridors, wheelchairs, storerooms, garbage chambers, attics, basements, shafts and machine rooms of elevators, ventilation chambers and other technical premises) used by all residents of the building.

Auxiliary premises in the dormitory – premises designed to ensure the operation of the dormitory and the household and sanitary-hygienic service of its residents (showers, laundry rooms, kitchens, bathrooms, stairwells, lobbies, transit gateways, corridors (located outside the rooms in corridor-type dormitories and outside the residential block (section)), wheelchair spaces, storerooms, garbage chambers, attics, basements, shafts and machine rooms of elevators, ventilation chambers and other technical premises through which communication networks are laid, premises of heat points, boiler rooms, as well as premises used for accommodation dormitory service staff, storage facilities, etc.), which are used by all residents of the dormitory.

Auxiliary premises of a multi-apartment building – premises designed to ensure the operation of the building and household services for the residents of the building (staircases, lobbies, transit gateways, corridors outside the apartment, wheelchair spaces, storerooms, garbage chambers, attics, basements, shafts and machine rooms of elevators, ventilation chambers and other technical rooms).

Auxiliary premises of a residential building – premises designed to ensure the operation of the building and household services for the residents of the building.

Auxiliary structures – structures on road management lands (parking and recreation areas, enterprises and road service facilities, snow protection structures and plantings, anti-avalanche and anti-slide structures, ramps, roadside forest strips for road protection), intended for the maintenance of moving vehicles composition on the roads, as well as drivers and passengers.

Auxiliary substances – additional substances necessary for the manufacture of finished medicinal products;

Auxiliary types of economic activity – types of activity that are carried out mainly in the field of production maintenance and are intended for use only by this unit (enterprise management, accounting, transportation, storage, purchasing, sales, repair, maintenance, etc.).

Aval – promissory note guarantee, according to which the bank assumes responsibility to the promissory note holder for the payment of the tax promissory note by the promissory note holder, which is executed by affixing the bank's guarantee inscription on each copy of the tax promissory note.

Average monthly salary – the sum of the nominal salary per employee and is determined by dividing the accrued salary fund for the year by the average annual number of employees.

Average monthly total family income – the average monthly income of all family members from all sources of income during the six months preceding the month of application for state social assistance.

Average price (tariff) of a product (service) – a representative - the average price level, calculated on the basis of registered prices (tariffs) for specific goods (services) in basic enterprises.

Average tariff - the tariff for the reporting month, calculated by dividing the volume of actual commodity products by the actual useful release.

Aviation law – a set of knowledge of relevant legal acts regulating civil aviation activities.

B

Baby food – a food product designated by the central executive authority in the field of health care for special dietary consumption, specially processed or developed to meet the dietary needs of infants and young children (infant formulas for initial (starter), infant formulas for further feeding, complementary foods, beverages, bottled water for preparing baby food and/or drinking).

Back claim (recourse) - the guarantor has the right to a back claim (recourse) to the debtor within the amount paid by him under the guarantee to the creditor, unless otherwise established by the contract between the guarantor and the debtor.

Bad debts – are debts that correspond to one of the following signs:
a) debt due to obligations for which the statute of limitations has expired;
b) an overdue debt that has not been repaid due to the insufficiency of the property of an individual, provided that the creditor's actions aimed at forcible recovery of the debtor's property have not led to full repayment of the debt;
c) debts that have not been repaid due to insufficient assets of: economic entities declared bankrupt in accordance with the procedure established by law or removed from registration as economic entities in connection with their liquidation;
d) debt that has not been repaid due to insufficient funds received from the sale at open auctions (public bidding) and in another way, provided for by the terms of the pledge agreement, of the property of the borrower pledged as security for the said debt, provided that other legal actions of the creditor regarding the foreclosure of other property of the borrower did not lead to repayment of the debt in full;
e) debt, the collection of which has become impossible due to force majeure, natural disaster (force majeure), confirmed in accordance with the law;
f) overdue debts of deceased natural persons, as well as persons who were judicially recognized as missing, incapacitated or declared dead, as well as overdue debts of natural persons sentenced to imprisonment;
g) debt for which there is certainty that the debtor will not repay it, or debt for which the statute of limitations has expired;
h) arrears on protested promissory notes overdue for more than 30 days; debt for factoring operations (principal debt or next payment) and for guarantees executed (paid)

by the bank, for which the client has not fulfilled his obligations with a term of more than 90 days after the payment due date provided for in the contractual terms.
To contracts concluded by more than two parties (multilateral contracts), the general provisions on the contract are applied, if this does not contradict the multilateral nature of these contracts.

Baggage tariff – the cost of transporting luggage and cargo luggage in domestic connections in luggage cars of passenger trains.

Balance of payments – the ratio between the amount of money received by the country from abroad and the amount of payments made by it abroad during a certain period.
The balance of payments includes payments for foreign trade, services, non-trade operations, income from capital investments abroad, trade in licenses, chartering and maintenance of ships, tourism, maintenance of diplomatic and trade missions abroad, remittances of individuals, payments to other countries for loans, etc. The balance of payments includes the movement of capital: investments and loans.

Balance of the issue of securities in the registry system – the accounting state of the securities of one issue, in which the number of registered securities recorded on the issuer's issue account must be equal to the total number of registered securities of this issue recorded on the personal accounts of the owners and the issuer, opened in system of the registry of this issuer, and the number of securities transferred for safekeeping to other participants of the depository system, information about which is recorded in the accounts of the nominal holder.

Balance sheet date – the date on which the company's balance sheet was drawn up. Usually, the balance sheet date is the end of the last day of the reporting period. Balance sheet date - the date on which the bank's balance sheet was drawn up. Usually, the balance sheet date is the end of the last day of the reporting period. The reporting period for drawing up financial statements is the calendar year. Interim (quarterly) financial statements are drawn up at the end of the last day of the quarter.

Balance sheet of the enterprise – the balance sheet of the enterprise drawn up as of the valuation date in accordance with the provisions (standards) of accounting based on the results of the inventory, in which, in the cases specified in this Methodology, the revalued value of non-current assets is noted.

Ballot – a document of strict reporting. The Central Election Commission, district and precinct election commissions ensure strict accounting of received and issued ballot papers in accordance with the requirements of this Law. The documentation ensuring the registration of ballot papers is submitted by manufacturing enterprises, district and precinct election commissions to the Central Election Commission.
After the official publication of the election results, the Central Election Commission ensures the transfer of accounting information for safekeeping to the relevant archival institutions.
Ballot papers for each polling station are produced in a number that is two percent higher than the number of voters who are included in the list of voters at the polling station.

Bank client – any individual or legal entity that uses the bank's services.

Bank code – the requisites of the bank, defined and included in the directory of banking institutions of Ukraine in accordance with the normative legal acts of the National Bank, which regulate the issue of interbank settlements in Ukraine. A conventional six-digit numerical sign identifying a bank, branch, or other institution is calculated by the National Bank and is a mandatory requisite of the Electronic Technological Directory of Banks of Ukraine and other institutions and the Directory of Participants of the Electronic Payment System.

Bank division - termination of the bank with the transfer of all its property, rights and obligations to more than one new successor bank in accordance with the distribution balance sheet.

Bank guarantee – a method of ensuring the fulfillment of the obligations of the manufacturer of medicinal products, according to which the bank-guarantor undertakes the financial obligation of this manufacturer, executed in writing, to the manufacturer of ethyl alcohol to pay the amount of excise duty for the ethyl alcohol used in the production medicines, without taking into account interest for delaying the tax liability for up to 90 calendar days.
Bank guarantee – a method of financial security for the fulfillment of the obligations of rights holders or their representatives regarding compensation to customs authorities, owners of temporary storage warehouses for the costs of storing goods whose customs

clearance has been suspended, declarants and other persons for losses in the cases provided for in Articles 257 and 257-1 of the Customs Code of Ukraine.
Bank institution – a bank or a bank branch.

Bankruptcy – recognized by an arbitration court, the inability of the debtor to restore his solvency and satisfy the demands of creditors, recognized by the court, no other way than through the application of the liquidation procedure.

Bank's operational activity – a set of technological processes related to the documentation of information on the bank's operations, their registration in the relevant registers, verification, verification and monitoring of operational risks.

Bar of Ukraine – a voluntary professional public association, called according to the Constitution of Ukraine to promote the protection of rights and freedoms and to represent the legitimate interests of citizens of Ukraine, foreign citizens, stateless persons, legal entities, and to provide them with other legal assistance.

Barriers to exiting the market – circumstances that prevent (restrict) business entities operating in this market from leaving it in order to find buyers (sellers) in other product markets due to difficulties in realizing what was invested capital.

Barter (goods exchange) operation – an economic operation that involves making payments for goods (works, services) in non-monetary form within the framework of a single contract.

Basic asset – the securities, other financial and/or commodity resources, which are the subject of fulfillment of obligations under the option certificate.
Basic asset – the value expression of the right to purchase or sell a separate object of state price regulation on fixed terms.

Basic price – the price received by the producer for a unit of goods or services, excluding any product taxes payable and taking into account product subsidies.
Basic price – the price received by the producer for a unit of goods or services, excluding any product taxes payable and taking into account product subsidies.
Basic prices – prices per unit of a manufactured good or service, taking into account product subsidies and excluding product taxes due.

Basic salary – a reward for the work performed in accordance with the established labor standards (standards of time, production, service, job duties). It is established in the form of tariff rates (salaries) and piece rates for workers and official salaries for employees.

Batch of domestically produced products – any quantity of homogeneous products produced at one enterprise in one shift.

Batch of fishing products - the number of fishing products of one name, type, one economic entity, removed in the period of no more than five nearest dates and issued with one quality document.

Batch of fodder - the total amount of fodder produced on one technological equipment (line) under the same conditions during the day.

Batch of grain – a certain amount of one type and one quality of grain that is received or released from one silo or warehouse by one transport unit.

Batch of oil - the amount of oil that is moved across the customs border of Ukraine on the basis of one routing order (telegram, teletypogram), one foreign economic agreement (contract) and act (acts) of acceptance and transfer of oil within a period not exceeding one calendar month from the start of implementation supplies

Batch of petroleum products – the amount of petroleum products that are moved across the customs border of Ukraine during one calendar month on the basis of one routing telegram (teletypogram), one foreign economic agreement (contract) and act(s) of acceptance and transfer of petroleum products by carriers.

Batch of products – any quantity of products, uniform in terms of quality, accompanied by one quality document and one delivery document.

Batch of seeds and planting material - any quantity of seeds and planting material of uniform quality, the quality of which is certified by a relevant document.

Beach passport - a document that determines the suitability of the beach for use.

Belonging - a thing intended to serve another (main) thing and connected with it by a common purpose is its belonging. Ownership follows the main thing, unless otherwise established by contract or law.

Bendiness of court decisions – the court decision, which ends the consideration of the case in court, is adopted on behalf of Ukraine.
Court decisions that have entered into legal force are mandatory for implementation by all state authorities, local self-government bodies, their officials and employees, natural and legal entities and their associations throughout the territory of Ukraine. Mandatory consideration (prejudicially) of court decisions for other courts is determined by the procedural law.
Court decisions of other states are binding on the territory of Ukraine under the conditions determined by law, in accordance with international treaties, the binding consent of which has been given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Failure to comply with court decisions entails liability established by law.
Beneficiaries can be persons who are included, as well as those who are not included in the number of legal heirs.

Beneficiary – a legal entity or an individual in whose favor trust functions are performed and who is the recipient of income or payment under the promissory note.

Beneficiary – under a property management contract, one party (the administrator) transfers the property to the other party (the manager) for a certain period of time, and the other party undertakes, for a fee, to manage this property on its own behalf in the interests of the administrator or a person specified by him (the beneficiary). Beneficiary is a person for whose benefit or in whose interests a financial transaction is carried out. The Law of Ukraine On Prevention and Countermeasures against Legalization (Laundering) of Criminally Obtained Income (Article 1), November 28, 2002 No. 249-IV. Beneficiary - a natural person (persons) who ultimately owns or controls the client and/or the person on whose behalf the transaction is carried out, as well as the person (persons) who exercises ultimate real control over legal entities or legal arrangements.

Bidder – an applicant who has signed an agreement on the confidentiality of information about the Company, whose qualification documents are recognized as meeting the qualification requirements and bidding conditions set out in the information notice.

A bidder is a party that expressed a desire to participate in the procurement procedure as a performer of these works, services or to sell goods.
Bidder - a natural or legal person who can be a buyer in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, submitted an application to participate in the auction and was registered by the auction organizer. A bidder is a member of the stock exchange, as well as, in the cases provided for by the legislation of Ukraine, other persons and state bodies that, in accordance with the rules of the stock exchange, have received the right to announce bids and enter into exchange agreements.

Bidder "by voice" – a tender participant who, by the decision of the Commission, is allowed to participate in bidding "by voice".

Bidding (tender) – a method of placing an order for construction (reconstruction), which involves determining the contractor through a competitive selection of the best tender according to criteria established by the customer.

Bidding documentation – a package of documents that is provided to the applicant for the preparation of his supporting documents and proposals.
Bidding is the sale of a lot (lots) of agricultural products, after which the bidder who offered the highest price for it (them) becomes its owner.

Biennial flowering plants – plants whose development cycle lasts two years. A seedling planted for the first time on a bed forms a well-developed rosette of leaves, capable of overwintering. Next year, plants grow quickly and bloom in spring or early summer (bells, moonaria, etc.).

Bilateral agreement on cooperation – an agreement that provides for cooperation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy, which, of course, is concluded between the supplier state and the recipient state, and which contains the conditions for the supply of nuclear and special materials, equipment and technologies. Such an agreement may contain an obligation not to use the delivered items for any military purposes or to use them for nuclear weapons, other military purposes or for other nuclear explosive devices. Such an agreement may also contain the obligation of the supplier state to submit to the IAEA a list of installations, equipment, nuclear and other materials, if it is stipulated separately.

Bilateral contract – a contract is bilateral if both parties to the contract have rights and obligations.

Bilateral or multilateral transaction – an agreed action of two or more parties.

Bill of exchange – a bill containing a written order from one person (legal or physical) to another person to pay a specified amount of money to a third person within the specified period.
Bill of exchange is domiciled – a bill in which the specified place of payment does not coincide with the place of residence of the holder of the bill.

Bill of lading, river waybill - documents regulating the legal relationship between the sender, the carrier and the recipient of vehicles and goods, testifying to the acceptance by the carrier of vehicles and goods, the information about which is given in the bill of lading, river waybill, and are documents that confirm the existence and content of the contract transportation by water vehicle.

Biomedical Ethics Commission – established to provide an assessment of the ethical and moral-legal aspects of the clinical trial program at institutions where clinical trials are conducted.
The commission includes medical and scientific specialists, as well as persons from other specialties who are responsible for ensuring the rights, safety, and well-being of the research participant and for providing society with appropriate guarantees, including by reviewing, approving methods and procedures for obtaining informed consent from the research participant.

Birth certificate – a document that confirms the fact of registering a child's birth.

Blind transmission - transmission of messages from one station to another, if two-way communication cannot be established, but there is confidence that the called station can receive the transmission.

Block of shares - a block of shares owned by the state in the statutory fund of the Ukrrudprom enterprise, which is privatized in accordance with this Law.

Block of shares - a share of shares in undocumented form in the authorized capital of a certain issuer in the amount of 10 percent or more, which is recorded in the securities account of the custodian or the issuer of securities in the depository.

Blockage or seizure – the temporary prohibition of the transfer, destruction, transformation, alienation or movement of property or the temporary taking into custody or control of property based on the Decision of a court or other competent authority.

Bodies of administrative and economic management and control - economic entities, associations, other persons in terms of their performance of management or control functions within the limits of the powers delegated to them by authorities or local self-government bodies.

Bodies of the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine - the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine, permanent and temporary administrative boards of the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine, the state representative of the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine, administrative boards of territorial branches of the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine.
Bodily injuries resulting in death – cases of bodily injuries resulting in death within 30 days from the moment of the accident.

Bodily injury – a violation of the anatomical integrity of tissues, organs and their functions, which occurs as a result of the action of one or more external damaging factors - physical, chemical, biological, mental.

Body of executive power – an independent type of state power, which, according to the constitutional principle of separation of state power, has as its main purpose ensuring the functioning of one branch of state power - the executive.
The highest body in the system of executive authorities is the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which directs and coordinates the work of ministries and other executive authorities.
The system of central executive bodies of Ukraine includes ministries, state committees (state services) and central executive bodies with special status. Central bodies of executive power may have their own territorial bodies, which are formed, reorganized and liquidated in accordance with the procedure established by law.

The system of local executive bodies includes local state administrations that exercise executive power in regions, districts, districts of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, in the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol.

Body of executive power – an independent type of state power, which, according to the constitutional principle of separation of state power, has as its main purpose ensuring the functioning of one branch of state power - the executive.

Body of local self-government - local self-government is carried out by territorial communities of villages, towns, and cities both directly and through village, settlement, city councils and their executive bodies, as well as through district and regional councils, which represent the common interests of territorial communities of villages, towns, and cities. State authorities and local self-government bodies are not business entities.

Body of the state control and audit service - the Central Intelligence Agency, control and audit departments in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regions, etc. Kyiv and Sevastopol, control and audit departments, groups in districts, cities and districts in cities.

Bond – a security that certifies the deposit of funds by its owner and confirms the obligation to reimburse him the nominal value of this security within the period stipulated in it with the payment of a fixed interest (unless otherwise provided in the language of the issue). Bonds are distributed among enterprises and citizens on a voluntary basis. The following types of bonds are issued: - domestic and local loan bonds; - corporate bonds; - bonds of external state loans of Ukraine. Domestic and local loan bonds are issued to bearer.
Bond – a security that certifies the deposit of money by its owner, defines the loan relationship between the bond owner and the issuer, confirms the issuer's obligation to return the nominal value to the bond owner within the period stipulated by the terms of the placement of bonds and to pay the income on the bond, unless otherwise provided by the terms of placement.

Bond issuer – a legal entity that places bonds on its own behalf and undertakes the obligations arising from the conditions of issuance of these bonds to bond owners.

Bond placement participants – custodians who are clients of the National Bank of Ukraine when it performs the functions of a depository of state securities.
Bonds of domestic state loans of Ukraine – government securities that are placed exclusively on the domestic stock market and confirm Ukraine's obligations to reimburse the bearers of these bonds for their nominal value with the payment of income in accordance with the terms of placement of bonds.

Bonds of external state loans of Ukraine – state debt securities placed on international stock markets and confirm Ukraine's obligation to reimburse the bearers of these bonds their nominal value with the payment of income in accordance with the terms of the bond issue.

Book – a publication in the form of a block of sheets of printed material of any format in a cover or frame, bound together at the root, with a volume of more than forty-eight pages.

Book (accounting) value of corporate rights – a share of the value of equity capital, proportional to the share of corporate rights in the chartered fund of the business company.

Book Chamber of Ukraine – a state scientific institution in the field of publishing and information activities, which carries out: state bibliographic registration and centralized cataloging of all types of publications published in Ukraine without exception. collection and use of administrative data that characterize the dynamics and trends in publishing; analysis of trends in distribution of publishing products, study of the book market, its regional features; collection and preservation of the complete and intact fund of the State Print Archive - the main repository of all types of publications published in Ukraine.
State standardization of publishing and library affairs, development and control over compliance with standards by subjects of publishing affairs, as well as certification of databases; development and substantiation of short-term and long-term forecasts for the development of publishing and bibliography in Ukraine; scientific research in the field of bibliography, bibliography, sociology of books and reading, preservation and restoration of documents; scientific research and development of bibliometric methods for determining priority directions and levels of development of scientific research; creation and publication of current, cumulative and retrospective bibliographic indexes, abstract journals and scientific and analytical reviews, printed cards; development and

operation of bibliographic databases and bibliographic information networks; organization of book exchange.
Funds of printed products and databases of the Book Chamber of Ukraine are under the protection of the state and are the property of the state. The Book Chamber of Ukraine, in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, receives free and paid compulsory copies of all editions, the release of which is carried out by subjects of the publishing business in Ukraine, and provides generalized information about it through the mass media and sends it to the press department and information of regional state administrations.
The Book Chamber of Ukraine is subordinate to the central executive body, which ensures the implementation of state policy on mass information and publishing.

Book of records of registration of state acts on land ownership and the right to permanent use of land, land lease agreements – a document that is an integral part of the state land register and contains information about registered state acts on the right to ownership of a land plot, on the right to permanent use of land plot and land lease (sublease) contracts indicating the cadastral numbers of land plots.

Book products – a collection of book editions released by the publisher (publishers) or intended for release.

Book publication – a publication whose material structure is characterized by the binding of sheets in the spine with the cover or frame. The book edition can be text, pictorial, sheet music, cartographic.

Borrowed capital – monetary capital lent on the principles of security, return, term, payment and target direction.

Borrower - under the loan agreement, one party (the lender) transfers to the other party (the borrower) money or other things determined by generic features, and the borrower undertakes to return the same amount of money (loan amount) or the same number of things to the lender of the same kind and of the same quality. The loan agreement is concluded from the moment of transfer of money or other things determined by generic features. The borrower is a trustee of the construction financing fund who received a loan from the bank to participate in the construction financing fund.

Branch – a separate structural unit created to meet the needs of specialists of the local labor market and bring the place of study of students closer to their place of residence.
Branch – assigned the property of the legal entity that created it and operates on the basis of the regulations approved by it. The head of the branch is appointed by a legal entity and acts on the basis of a power of attorney issued by it. In addition to the branch, other types of separate subdivisions can be specified as the name of the organizational and legal form: structural subdivision, department, etc. A branch is a separate subdivision of a legal entity, which is located outside its location and performs all or part of its functions.
Branch –a separate subdivision of a legal entity located outside its location and performing all or part of its functions.
Branch –a separate subdivision of a legal entity, which is located outside its location and performs all or part of its functions. Affiliates are not legal entities.

Branch insurance fund of documentation – a bank of documents of the insurance fund of documentation, which is created by relevant ministries and other central bodies of executive power and is a component of the insurance fund of documentation of Ukraine.

Branch of the joint-stock company – A division of a joint-stock company is recognized as the creation of one or more joint-stock companies with the transfer to it (them) in accordance with the distribution balance of part of the rights and obligations of the joint-stock company from which the division is carried out, without the termination of such joint-stock company. Only a joint-stock company can be separated from a joint-stock company.

Branch office – a legal entity that directly or indirectly controls or is controlled directly or indirectly by another legal entity. Market members cannot be Branches of the State Enterprise "Energorynok".

Branches of the sphere of material production – branches that are determined by the types of activities that create, restore or find material goods (products, energy, natural resources), as well as continue production in the sphere of circulation (realization) by moving, storing, sorting, packaging products or other types of activities.

Breeder – means: - the person who bred or invented and improved the variety; - a person who is the employer of the person mentioned above or who entrusted the latter

person with work, if this is provided for by the legislation of the relevant Contracting Party, or - the legal successor of the first or second of the persons mentioned above, depending on the specific case.

Breeding animal – a purebred animal or an animal obtained under an approved breed improvement program, registered in the state books of breeding animals, has a breeding (genetic) value and can be used in the selection process in accordance with the selection programs.

Breeding certificate (certificate) - a document of the established form, which confirms the quality of breeding bees.

Broadcast channel of a multi-channel cable television network – a part of the resource of a multi-channel cable television network that provides real-time broadcasting of one television and radio program and is characterized by a frequency band (number of the conversion channel) and/or transmission speed.

Broadcasting – the transmission by wireless means of sounds or images and sounds for reception by the public.

Broadcasting (tele and radio broadcasting) – the initial transmission, which is carried out using a multi-channel cable television network in coded or open form, of television or radio programs received by subscribers.

Broadcasting channel – a set of technical means with frequency assignments intended for broadcasting TV and radio broadcasts to the territory determined by the parameters of the technical means of broadcasting;

Brokerage activity – the conclusion by a securities trader of civil law contracts (in particular commission contracts, power of attorney) regarding securities on his own behalf (on behalf of another person), on behalf of another person and at the expense of another person.

Budget expenditures – are funds directed to the implementation of programs and measures provided for by the relevant budget. Budget expenditures do not include: debt repayment; provision of loans from the budget; placement of budget funds on deposits;

acquisition of securities; return of excess amounts of taxes and fees (mandatory payments) and other budget revenues paid to the budget, carrying out their budget compensation.

Building accident – the destruction of a building that leads to its complete loss of operational and technical properties.

Buildings – are land improvements consisting of load-bearing and enclosing or combined (load-bearing and enclosing) structures that form above-ground or underground premises intended for the residence or stay of people, the placement of property, animals, plants, the preservation of other material values, and the conduct of economic activities.

Built-in premises – premises that are part of the building's internal volume.

Bulky parcel – any parcel, the size of which exceeds the limits established in the Regulations or the limits that the Administrations can set for mutual exchange. A bulky parcel is also any parcel that, due to its shape and structure, cannot be easily loaded together with other parcels or that requires special care.

Bus – a vehicle designed and equipped to transport passengers with more than nine seats, including the driver's seat.

Business and contractual obligations – property and business obligations that arise between business entities or between business entities and non-business entities - legal entities on the basis of business contracts, are business and contractual obligations.

Business association – an association of enterprises, formed on the initiative of enterprises, regardless of their type, which have united their economic activities on a voluntary basis. Economic associations operate on the basis of the founding agreement and/or statute, which is approved by their founders.

Business association – an association of enterprises, formed on the initiative of enterprises, regardless of their type, which have united their economic activities on a voluntary basis. Economic associations operate on the basis of the founding agreement and/or statute, which is approved by their founders.

Business associations – companies that carry out business activities for the purpose of obtaining profit and its subsequent distribution among participants (business companies) can be created only as business companies (full partnership, limited partnership, limited or additional liability company, joint-stock company) or production cooperatives.

Business entities – recognized as participants in economic relations that carry out economic activities, realizing economic competence (a set of economic rights and obligations), have separate property and are responsible for their obligations within the limits of this property, except for cases provided for by law.
Business entities are:
1) economic organizations - legal entities created in accordance with the Civil Code of Ukraine, state, communal and other enterprises created in accordance with this Code, as well as other legal entities that carry out economic activities and are registered in accordance with the procedure established by law;
2) citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons who carry out economic activities and are registered in accordance with the law as entrepreneurs.

Business entity – a legal entity registered in accordance with the procedure established by law, regardless of its organizational and legal form and form of ownership, which conducts economic activity, except for state authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as a natural person - an entrepreneur, as well as an investor, including a foreign party that is a party to a product sharing agreement in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Product Sharing Agreements", its contractor, subcontractor, supplier and other counterparty performing work provided for by the product sharing agreement on the basis of contracts with the investor. - a legal entity, regardless of its organizational and legal form and form of ownership, or an individual engaged in the production, sale, purchase of goods, other economic activities, including those that exercise control over another legal entity or individual; a group of business entities, if one or more of them exercise control over others.
State authorities, local self-government bodies, as well as administrative and economic management and control bodies in terms of their production, sale, purchase of goods or other economic activities are also recognized as business entities.
The activity of an individual to purchase consumer goods for final consumption is not considered an economic activity. - a legal entity, regardless of the form of ownership, a natural person - a subject of entrepreneurial activity that produces, processes and sells milk, dairy raw materials and dairy products. - legal entities-residents and natural

persons-entrepreneurs. - a legal entity registered in accordance with the procedure established by law, regardless of its organizational and legal form and form of ownership, which conducts economic activity, except for state authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as a natural person - a subject of entrepreneurial activity. - a legal entity or individual who has a special permit to use oil and gas-bearing subsoils for the purpose of exploratory and industrial or industrial development of oil, natural gas and gas condensate deposits, and is the payer of rent payments. - a legal or natural person - a subject of entrepreneurial activity (owners/keepers), as well as those who are engaged in animal trade, slaughter, disposal and exhibitions with the participation of animals. - a legal entity registered in accordance with the procedure established by law, regardless of its organizational and legal form and form of ownership, which conducts economic activity, except for state authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as a natural person - an entrepreneur. - a legal entity registered in accordance with the procedure established by law, regardless of its organizational and legal form and form of ownership, a natural person - an entrepreneur who intends to conduct or conducts economic activity. - a natural or legal person who manages or controls the equipment, including a person who, according to the law, has been given the rights to own and use the equipment, as well as ensure its technical functioning. - a legal entity registered in the prescribed manner, regardless of its organizational and legal form and form of ownership, which conducts economic activity, except for state authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as a natural person - a subject of entrepreneurial activity.

Business operation – an action or event that causes changes in the structure of assets and liabilities, the company's own capital, facts of business and other activities that affect the state of property, capital, liabilities and financial results.
Business operation – an action or event that causes changes in the structure of assets and liabilities of the pension fund, the net value of the assets of the pension fund.

Business partnership – a legal entity whose statutory (composite) capital is divided into shares among participants.
Business partnership – a legal entity whose statutory (composite) capital is divided into shares among participants.
Business partnership – a legal entity, the statutory (compound) capital of which is divided into shares among participants.

Business transaction – an action or event that causes changes in the structure of assets and liabilities, the company's own capital.
Business transaction – an action or event that causes or may cause changes in the structure of assets and liabilities, the company's own capital.

Business unit outside Ukraine – a non-bank subsidiary, associated company, subsidiary bank, branch, representative office of a Ukrainian bank located or operating outside Ukraine.
Business unit outside Ukraine – a subsidiary, associate, joint venture, branch, representative office or other division of an enterprise located or conducting business outside Ukraine.

Buyer – a legal entity or individual who uses, purchases, orders or intends to purchase or order a machine, work, or service.

Buyers' association – a voluntary association of citizens who have entered into an agreement on joint activity with the aim of acquiring privatization objects into collective ownership.

Buyer's card – a card with the buyer's registration number, which gives him the right to participate in the auction.

By virtue of the pledge, the creditor (**pledgee**) has the right, in the event of non-fulfillment by the debtor (pledger) of the obligation secured by the pledge, to receive satisfaction at the expense of the pledged property primarily from other creditors of this debtor, unless otherwise established by the Law (right of pledge).
By virtue of the pledge, the creditor (pledgee) has the right, in the event of non-fulfillment by the debtor (**pledger**) of the obligation secured by the pledge, to receive satisfaction at the expense of the pledged property primarily from other creditors of this debtor, unless otherwise established by the Law (right of pledge).
By virtue of the pledge, the creditor (**pledgee**) has the right, in the event of non-fulfillment by the debtor (pledger) of the obligation secured by the pledge, to receive satisfaction at the expense of the pledged property primarily from other creditors of this debtor, unless otherwise established by the Law (right of pledge).

C

Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine – the highest body in the system of executive authorities; responsible to the President of Ukraine and controlled and accountable to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine within the limits provided for in Articles 85 and 87 of the Constitution of Ukraine. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in its activities is guided by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, acts of the President of Ukraine.

Cable broadcast channel – a broadcast channel for the distribution of television and radio programs, which exists only in a certain television network, without broadcasting to the air.
Cable broadcasting – the distribution of programs of a broadcaster-broadcaster, which is carried out in a cable television network under one logo.

Cable power transmission line – a line for the transmission of electrical energy or its individual pulses, consisting of one or more parallel laid cables, cable fittings, systems supporting cables, and devices for fastening and supporting cables and fittings.

Cableway – a facility for transporting passengers in hanging cars and chairs on a rope stretched between the end stations and intermediate supports, which consists of structures, nodes and safety devices.

Cabotage – transportation of goods and passengers between the ports of one of the Contracting Parties. The term "cabotage" includes any carriage of goods which, although accompanied by a bill of lading and, regardless of their origin and destination, are transshipped directly or indirectly in the ports of any of the Contracting Parties for carriage to another port of the same Contracting Party. The same applies to passengers, even if they have through tickets. Transport operation on the territory of the country of the Contracting Party, with the places of loading and unloading located on this territory, carried out by the carrier whose vehicle is registered on the territory of the country of the other Contracting Party. The movement of an empty vehicle on the territory, between the implementation of international transport operations, is not considered cabotage.

Cabotage (internal) transportation - transportation of goods or transportation of passengers within the boundaries of the Azov-Black Sea basin without leaving the territorial waters and within the waterways (sections) of the basins of the Dnipro,

Danube, Ingulets and other navigable rivers, lakes, artificial waterways without leaving the territorial waters, issued with documents for domestic transportation. Cabotage (domestic) also includes transportation between berths within the water area of the port or neighboring ports (berths), regardless of the distance of transportation with proper documentation.

Cabotage navigation – navigation of vessels of the fleet of the fishing industry to carry out fishing activities within the Azov-Black Sea basin between the ports of Ukraine without calling at the ports of other states.

Cadaster of territories and objects of the nature reserve fund – a system of accounting and assessment of the quantitative and qualitative state of territories and individual objects of the nature reserve fund and their territorial aggregates, intended to ensure the executive authorities, local self-government bodies, natural and legal entities with reliable with data on the legal status, ownership, regime, geographical location, quantitative and qualitative characteristics of these territories and objects, their environmental, scientific, educational, recreational and other value for the purpose of protection, preservation and effective management of the functioning and development of the nature reserve fund.

Cadastral certificate – a document containing the official information of the urban cadaster requested by the consumer, which characterizes the urban planning regulations and other conditions for the implementation of urban planning activities in a certain territory, urban planning conditions and restrictions, as well as (if available) requirements and restrictions regarding the use of land plots and located real estate objects on them, other reference information from the information resources of the urban cadaster.

Cadastral number of a land plot – an individual sequence of numbers and signs that is not repeated throughout the territory of Ukraine, which is assigned to a land plot during its state registration and is kept with it throughout its existence. A cadastral number is assigned to a land plot, information about which is entered in the State Land Cadaster. The cadastral number of the land plot is its identifier in the State Land Cadaster. The system of cadastral numbering of land plots is uniform throughout the territory of Ukraine. The structure of land plot cadastral numbers is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Cadastral numbers of land plots are indicated in the decisions of

state authorities, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local self-government bodies on the transfer of these plots to ownership or use, changing their purpose, determining their monetary value, on approving documentation on land management and land valuation for specific land plots The cadastral number is canceled only in case of cancellation of the state registration of the land plot. Changing the owner or user of a land plot, changing information about it is not a reason to cancel the cadastral number. The canceled cadastral number of a land plot cannot be assigned to another land plot. Information about canceled cadastral numbers of land plots is permanently stored in the State Land Cadaster.

Cadastral plans of land plots – cartographic documents containing a graphic image of land plots with an indication of the location of their boundaries, land boundaries limited (encumbered) by the rights of other persons, contours of land plots, contours of real estate objects located on land plots, and cadastral land plot number.

Cadastral quarter – a compact territory determined for the purpose of rational organization of cadastral numbering and the boundaries of which, as a rule, coincide with natural or artificial boundaries (rivers, streams, canals, forest strips, streets, roads, engineering structures, fences, building facades, linear structures etc.). Association of land plots, limited by natural or artificial linear structures and borders (rivers, streams, canals, forest strips, streets, roads, engineering structures, fences, building facades, linear structures, etc.).

Cadastral zone – a collection (combination) of cadastral quarters. A set of cadastral quarters within a separate settlement or within the territory of the district outside the settlement.

Cafe (coffee shop) – a restaurant establishment with a limited range of complex dishes, a wide range of simple dishes, bakery, confectionery and shopping products.

Calculation of the procedural period - the course of the procedural period starts from the next day after the corresponding calendar date or the occurrence of the event that is connected with its beginning. The term, defined in years, ends on the corresponding month and date of the last year of this term. The term, defined in months, ends on the corresponding date of the last month of this term. If the end of the term defined in months falls on a month that does not have a corresponding number, then the term ends

on the last day of this month. This day is considered the last day of the term that ends with an indication of a certain day. If the end of the term falls on a weekend, holiday or other non-working day, the last day of the term is the first working day after it. The duration of the term, the end of which is connected with an event that must inevitably occur, ends the day after the occurrence of the event. The last day of the term lasts until the twenty-fourth hour, but if during this period a procedural action should have been taken in a court where working hours end earlier, the term ends at the end of this time. The term shall not be considered missed if, before its expiration, the statement of claim, complaint, other documents or materials, or funds have been mailed or transferred by other appropriate means of communication. Termination of proceedings in an administrative case stops the course of all procedural terms in this administrative case. The course of procedural terms continues from the day of resumption of proceedings.

Cancellation of a normative legal act - recognition in accordance with the procedure established by legislation as invalid from the moment of adoption of a normative legal act that was not registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and was subject to state registration.

Candidate for a loan – a citizen of Ukraine who expressed a desire to receive a loan for the construction (reconstruction) of housing for a family whose condition meets the requirements of this Regulation.

Capital construction – the process of creating new ones, as well as expansion, reconstruction, technical re-equipment of existing enterprises, objects of production and non-production purposes, start-up complexes (taking into account design works, conducting trades (tenders) in construction, conservation, conservation of objects, maintenance directorates of enterprises under construction, as well as the purchase of technological equipment, which is not included in the estimate of objects).

Capital in the form of direct investment is: 1) capital invested by a direct investor in a foreign direct investment enterprise; 2) capital received by a direct investor from a foreign enterprise.

Capitalization – determination of the value of the object of assessment based on the net operating or rental income from its use. Determination of the value of the object of assessment based on the expected income from its use. Capitalization can be carried out

using a capitalization rate (direct capitalization) or a discount rate (indirect capitalization or discounting).

Captain of the sea trade port of Ukraine – an official who carries out state supervision of shipping in the sea trade port of Ukraine.

Car – a wheeled vehicle that is driven by an energy source, has at least four wheels, is intended for movement on trackless roads and is used for transporting people and (or) goods, towing vehicles, performing special works.

Carcinogenic risk – the probability of the development of neoplasms during a person's lifetime due to exposure to a potential carcinogen.

Card edition - an edition in the form of a card of the established format, printed on material of increased density.

Card limit – limitation of the amount of a certain financial transaction or the balance of funds for the payment application (wallet or check) of the payment card or other restrictions (by the number of attempts to enter a personal identification number, etc.) that regulate the execution of this financial transaction by the holder of the payment card.

Card of a participant in public auctions - a card with the registration number of a participant in public auctions, which gives the right to participate in public auctions.

Card personalization – an operation during which information about the card corresponds to information about the client or the client's proxy in the relevant database of the issuer. Personalization of payment cards is carried out by issuers, and service cards - by issuers, acquirers and processing centers.

Cargo – material values that are transported by railway transport in a specially designed freight rolling stock; property, except for on-board supplies and baggage, transported on board the aircraft; a certain number of regulated objects that are transported from one country to another or within the borders of Ukraine and are covered by a single international phytosanitary or quarantine certificate (the cargo can consist of one or more batches); property, except baggage, as well as on-board supplies (for air, sea and

river vessels) transported by means of transport; any property, except for on-board supplies and baggage, carried on an aircraft; any goods and other items moving across the customs border of Ukraine under customs control, except for the vehicles transporting them; property (excluding mail and baggage) that is transported or accepted for transportation by the carrier; the number of plants and plant products and/or other quarantined materials transported from one country to another accompanied (if necessary) by one phytosanitary certificate (the cargo may consist of one or more batches, but transported in one vehicle).

Cargo customs declaration – a written statement in the established form, which is submitted to the customs authority on paper or as an electronic document (electronic cargo customs declaration) and contains information about goods and vehicles that move across the customs border of Ukraine, the customs regime in which they are declared, as well as other information necessary for customs control, customs clearance, customs statistics, calculation and payment of taxes, fees and other payments. A written application of the prescribed form submitted to the customs authority by a person authorized to declare electricity moving across the customs border of Ukraine, and containing information on the volume of such electricity, the customs regime under which it is declared, as well as other information necessary for customs control, customs clearance, customs statistics, assessment of taxes and fees (mandatory payments).

Cargo declaration – a document of the established model, containing the transport characteristics of the cargo and the conditions of its safe sea transportation, as well as the statement of the consignor about the proper preparation of the cargo for transportation.

Cargo found – cargo that arrived at the destination (whether it was discovered during the inspection of the warehouse) without accompanying documents (air waybill, cargo manifest).
cargo integrity;

Cargo manifest (bill of lading) – a document that indicates the numbers of the air waybill, the number of cargo spaces, the weight of goods loaded on board (unloaded from the board) of an aircraft under customs control, and other information used during movement goods

Cargo transit – transportation of transit cargo under customs control through the territory of Ukraine between two checkpoints or within one checkpoint across the state border of Ukraine by transit vehicles.

Cargo transportation – carried out by rail freight transport, road freight transport, sea freight transport and cargo inland fleet, air freight transport, pipeline transport, space transport, and other types of transport. An auxiliary type of activity related to cargo transportation is transport expedition. General conditions of cargo transportation, as well as special conditions of transportation of certain types of cargo (explosives, weapons, poisonous, flammable, radioactive and other dangerous substances, etc.) are determined by this Code and the transport codes, transport statutes and other regulatory legal acts issued in accordance with it.

Carrier – any natural or legal entity that carries out on a commercial basis or at its own expense the activity of transporting passengers and/or cargo across the state border.
Carrier – a person registered as a subject of entrepreneurial activity, who, in accordance with the procedure established by law, using vehicles owned by him or hired by him, moves goods across the customs border of Ukraine or transports goods under customs control between customs authorities on the territory of Ukraine.
Carrier – a person registered as a subject of entrepreneurial activity, who, in accordance with the procedure established by law, using vehicles owned by him or hired by him, moves goods across the customs border of Ukraine or carries out the transportation of goods under customs control between customs authorities in the territory of Ukraine.
Carrier – a person who provides services for the transportation of goods by road transport of general use.
Carrier – any natural or legal entity that provides services for the transportation of passengers or cargo by road transport of general use.
Carrier – is a legal entity or a natural person who has assumed the obligations and responsibility under the cargo transportation contract for the delivery to the destination of the cargo entrusted to it, the transportation of the cargo and their delivery (handover) to the consignee or another person specified in the document regulating the relationship between forwarder and carrier.
Carrier – is a legal entity or an individual who transports bakery products by road on a commercial basis (that is, for a fee, and this type of activity may be the only one or one of the others) or for its own needs.

Carrier – is a legal entity that provides transport services in accordance with the procedure established by law, operating and maintaining objects of urban electric transport.

Carrier – means a natural or legal person who has the right to carry out passenger or freight road transportation with his own vehicle or leased from the owner.

Carrier – means any natural or legal entity that has the right to transport passengers and cargo in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the territories of the Contracting Parties. Carrier: Such a natural or legal entity that is registered in one of the countries of the Contracting Parties and is allowed by these countries to carry out road transportation for a fee or at its own expense in accordance with the applicable national laws and regulations. The term "carrier" shall mean a natural or legal person who in Ukraine or the Republic of Slovenia is authorized, in accordance with the National legislation and regulations, to carry out international transportation of passengers and cargo by road transport for hire, or for a fee, or at its own expense.

The term "carrier" shall mean any natural or legal person who in Ukraine or the Republic of Croatia is authorized in accordance with the National legislation and regulations to carry out international transportation of passengers and cargo by road transport for hire, or for a fee, or at its own expense. "Carrier" means any natural or legal entity that has the right to carry out international road transportation of passengers and cargo in accordance with the national legislation of each of the Contracting Parties.

The carrier is a specialized transport organization or a legal entity that undertakes under the contract of carriage and in accordance with transport statutes, codes and rules to timely deliver the leased object to the destination, hand it over to the lessee or another person authorized to receive the leased object and is responsible until that moment for the loss, shortage and damage of the leased item being transported. The term "carrier" means any natural or legal person authorized to transport passengers and cargo in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations approved by the Contracting Parties. The word "carrier" means any person who, on the basis of a contract of carriage, undertakes to carry out or ensure the carriage of goods by rail, road, air, sea, inland water transport or a combination of these types of transport.

"Carrier" - a legal entity or a natural person registered in the territory of the State of the Contracting Party, which undertakes under the contract of carriage the duties and responsibilities for the delivery of goods to the destination, including those under customs control, carries out the carriage of goods and issuing (transferring) them to the consignee or another person specified in the transportation contract. "Carrier" means an enterprise that carries out a transport operation with or without a contract of carriage.

Carrier – means any natural or legal entity that is registered in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties and is authorized in accordance with the current national legislation and regulations to carry out international transportation of passengers or cargo by road transport.
Carrier – means the person by whom or on whose behalf the contract of carriage is concluded, regardless of whether the carriage is actually carried out by him or by a substitute carrier. The term "carrier" must be understood as a person (including a legal entity) registered by one of the Contracting Parties and allowed by these countries to carry out road transportation of goods and passengers at the expense of third parties or at its own expense in accordance with current national laws and regulations.

Carrier (technical executor) – a business entity that transmits electricity through interstate and main power transmission networks based on a license from the National Energy and Mineral Resources Commission.

Carrier (transport operator) - a person who is directly responsible for the transportation of goods or uses a third party for this transportation in accordance with the transportation contract and is registered in the territory of one of the Parties.

Carrier Accounting Settlement System - a system of settlement of accounts between carriers and agents.

Carrier –any natural or legal entity that provides cargo transportation services by road transport of general use.

Carrier code – conventional letter or alphanumeric designation of the carrier, provided in accordance with the established procedure, which is used to identify the air carrier in the automated reservation system.

Carrier –is a legal entity (resident and non-resident) or an individual (a citizen of Ukraine, a foreigner, a stateless person) who transports dangerous goods.

Carrier –is a legal entity or an individual who, on the basis of a license, provides services for the transportation of passengers by bus.
Carrier –is a legal or natural person-entrepreneur who has assumed the obligations and responsibility under the cargo transportation contract for the delivery of the cargo

entrusted to it to the destination, the transportation of the cargo and their delivery (handover) to the consignee.

Carrier –is a railway that participates in the movement of goods (cargo) and is responsible in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine for the delivery of these goods (cargo) from the station (customs) of departure to the station (customs) of destination.

Case descriptions are basic guides for creating other types of archive reference apparatus, which use search data of a particular archival document: numbers of the fund, description, case, sheets in the case. The procedure for drawing up and filing case descriptions is set out in subsection 5.2 and section 6 of these Rules.

Case of temporary incapacity for work – temporary incapacity that continues continuously from the onset of a specified disease, injury, etc., is confirmed by the issuance of a certificate of incapacity for work with the possible continuation of treatment in one or more health care institutions until the restoration of capacity for work, which is confirmed by the closing of the certificate of incapacity for work – "getting to work". If a person became unable to work due to the same disease, injury before starting work or worked part-time, the case of temporary incapacity is not interrupted. In case of another illness, injury, leave due to pregnancy, the case of temporary incapacity is considered new.

Cash - money signs (banknotes, coins). Cash is the cash currency of Ukraine and cash foreign currency in the form of banknotes and coins that are in circulation and are legal tender in the territory of the respective state, banknotes and coins withdrawn from circulation or those withdrawn from circulation, but subject to exchange for cash signs in circulation (except for coins belonging to banking metals) and traveller's checks.

Certificate of registration of a taxpayer is sent (issued) to a natural person - an entrepreneur or a person engaged in independent professional activity, on the next working day from the day of registration. Issuance and replacement of a certificate of registration of a taxpayer is free of charge. To an individual engaged in independent professional activity, a certificate of registration as a taxpayer is issued by the state tax service body with an indication of the term, if such term is specified in the registration certificate or other document (permit, certificate, etc.) confirming the right of the individual to the proceedings independent professional activity. A self-employed person's registration certificate becomes invalid from the moment of changes in the data on a natural person, which are specified in such a certificate, and is subject to replacement at the state tax service. Self-employed persons are obliged to submit to the

state tax service authorities at their place of registration information about changes in accounting data within a month from the date of such changes. Changes to information about a self-employed person contained in the State Register take effect from the date of entry of the corresponding entry into such a register. Entry into the State Register of the termination of business activity of an individual entrepreneur or independent professional activity of an individual is carried out in the event of: recognition of a physical person as incapacitated or limitation of his civil legal capacity - from the date of entry into force of the relevant court decision; the death of a natural person, including the declaration of such a person as deceased, which is confirmed by a death certificate (excerpt from the State Register of civil status acts of citizens, information from the state registration body of civil status acts), as well as the recognition of a natural person as missing, which is confirmed by a court decision; entering into the Unified State Register of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs a record of the state registration of termination of business activity of an individual entrepreneur - from the date of state registration of termination of business activity of an individual entrepreneur; registration of termination of independent professional activity of an individual in the relevant authorized body - from the date of registration; expiration of the term for which the registration certificate or other document (permit, certificate, etc.) was issued - from the date of expiration of such term; prohibition by a court of an individual to conduct entrepreneurial activity or independent professional activity - from the date of entry into legal force of the relevant court decision, unless otherwise specified in the court decision; in the presence of restrictions on the right to carry out entrepreneurial activity or independent professional activity, which are established by legislation - from the date of receipt of relevant documents to the state tax service body at the place of registration of an individual, unless otherwise established by law or court decision; annulment or cancellation in accordance with the law of a registration certificate or other document (permit, certificate, etc.) confirming the right of a natural person to carry out entrepreneurial or independent professional activity - from the date of such annulment or cancellation. State registration (registration) of the termination of entrepreneurial or independent professional activity of an individual or the entry in the State Register of the termination of such activity by an individual does not terminate his obligations that arose during the course of entrepreneurial or independent professional activity, and does not change the terms and procedures of performance such obligations and the application of sanctions for their non-fulfilment. In the event that an individual continues to carry out such activity after entering the State Register on the termination of

entrepreneurial or independent professional activity, it is considered that he has started such activity without taking it into account as a self-employed person.

Cooperative established to provide services mainly to members of the cooperative and other persons for the purpose of carrying out their agricultural activities.

Cash (cash funds) – banknotes and coins of the national currency of Ukraine, including circulation, commemorative and anniversary coins, which are valid means of payment.

Cash balance limit in the cash register – the maximum amount of cash that can remain in the cash register during non-working hours.

Cash box – a component of the electronic control and cash register, which is used to accumulate and save the day's winnings in cash.

Cash deposit – a monetary guarantee for the fulfillment of a citizen's obligations regarding the export of goods temporarily imported into the territory of Ukraine and vehicles declared during import into the customs territory of Ukraine as being imported for the purpose of transit.

Cash disbursements – all amounts transferred by the State Treasury or a bank institution from a registration, special registration, current account both in cash and through non-cash payment of bills.

Cash equivalents – short-term highly liquid financial investments that are freely convertible into certain amounts of cash and that are characterized by an insignificant risk of changes in their value.
Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid financial investments that are freely convertible into known amounts of cash and that have little risk of changes in value.

Cash flow – the sum of projected or actual income from the activity (use) of the object of assessment.

Cash foreign currency – foreign currency in the form of banknotes and coins that are in circulation and are legal tender on the territory of the respective foreign state.

Cash means – cash in hand and interbank deposits on demand.
Cash means – cash, funds in accounts with the State Treasury of Ukraine, in banks and demand deposits.

Cash money – includes banknotes and coins that are in circulation and are widely used for making payments (excluding commemorative coins that are not actually in circulation). A distinction should be made between national money and foreign currency, i.e. money that is the liability of resident units such as the central bank, other banks and the central government, and money that is the liability of non-resident units such as foreign central banks, other banks and central governments of foreign countries. Cash money can act as an asset of any of the sectors, but the emission of money is a function that is performed only by financial corporations, in particular, in Ukraine, by the National Bank.

Cash operations – operations of enterprises (entrepreneurs) among themselves and with individuals, related to the receipt and issuance of cash during settlements through the cash register with the reflection of these operations in the relevant accounting books.

Cash order – a primary document (income or expense cash order) used to register receipts (disbursement) of cash from the cash register. Forms of cash orders used by specialized enterprises and institutions of the National Bank of Ukraine, which do not have cash registers, are established by the relevant normative legal act of the National Bank of Ukraine.

Cash payment – a pension or cash payment, which is paid including all its parts in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 2 of this Agreement.

Cash proceeds (revenue) – the amount of cash actually received from the sale of products (goods, works, services) and non-realization income.

Cash processing – a set of works that includes sorting cash, counting it and packaging it in accordance with the requirements of regulatory and legal acts.

Cash register – a room or place for making cash payments, as well as receiving, issuing, and storing cash, other valuables, and cash documents.

Cash register document – a document issued for cash register operation.

Cash service – providing services for accepting, issuing and exchanging cash.

Cash settlements – payments in cash by enterprises (entrepreneurs) and individuals for the products sold (goods, works performed, services provided), as well as for transactions not directly related to the sale of products (goods, works, services) and other property.

Cash transfer - depositing a certain amount of cash by an enterprise (entrepreneur) or an individual with the purpose of crediting it to the accounts of the relevant enterprise (entrepreneur) or individual or giving it to the recipient in cash form.
Cash transfer document – a transfer document used to initiate the transfer of funds submitted together with this document in cash form.

Cashier (operator) – an employee who registers the purchase and sale of goods (rendering of services) at EKKA and settles with buyers (clients) by issuing a cash receipt or receipt.

Cashier's check (receipt) – a document printed by EKKA and confirming the purchase and sale of goods (providing services), with the registration of all cashier operations performed on it.

Catastrophe, natural disaster and other emergency situation – events, the occurrence of which is associated with human activity, forces of nature or other complex reasons that pose a threat to the life and health of people, property or the environment.

Categories (criteria) of life activities – the ability to self-care, move, orient, control one's behavior, communicate, study, and perform work.

Categories of farms – a set of economic subjects united into groups based on a certain feature. When conducting state statistical monitoring of the state of animal husbandry, the following categories of farms are distinguished: agricultural enterprises (including farms) and households (households).

Categories of lands of Ukraine – according to the main purpose are divided into the following categories:
a) agricultural land;
b) residential and public building land;
c) lands of nature reserve and other nature protection purpose;
d) lands for recreational purposes;
e) recreational land;
e) lands of historical and cultural purpose;
e) lands for forestry purposes;
f) land of the water fund;
g) land for industry, transport, communications, energy, defense and other purposes. Land plots of each category of land, which are not provided for ownership or use by citizens or legal entities, may be in reserve.

Category of message urgency – a unit of message classification based on the established delivery order.

Cattle passport - a strict accounting document that contains data on the animal, its movement, owners, location and registration in the Animal Register, and is an accompanying document for any movement of the animal.

Cattle passport (further - **animal passport**) – a document issued by the administrator of the Animal Registry, which contains data about the animal, its movement, owners/keepers, location and registration in the Animal Registry and is an accompanying document for any movement of the animal.

Cell transplantation – the introduction into the human body of living allo-, auto- or xenogeneic cells, regardless of the ways of their introduction.

Cemetery – a plot of land set aside in accordance with the procedure established by law with prepared graves and/or constructed crematoriums, columbarium or other buildings and structures intended for the organization of burials and the maintenance of burial sites. Law of Ukraine On Burials and Funeral Matters (Article 2), July 10, 2003 No. 1102-IV

Censorship - any demand directed, in particular, to a journalist, a mass media, its founder (co-founder), publisher, manager, distributor, to coordinate information before its distribution or to impose a ban or hinder in any other form the reproduction or dissemination of information.

Center – a separate structural division of the enterprise, directly subordinate to the branch that has the right to hire. Centers are medical institutions or their structural subdivisions, dispensaries, maternity homes and others, which perform the function of the main institution for the organization and provision of medical and pharmaceutical assistance to the fixed population.

Center for Processing Electronic Reports (PER) – a structural division of the reporting addressee, which performs the functions of an information and technical administrator in accordance with the Procedure.

Center for Registration of Homeless Citizens (hereinafter referred to as the Center) – a specialized institution of social protection, created to keep records of citizens who do not have a living space (house, apartment, room, etc.) that they can use for residence, stay and in which they can be registered.

Center for the Reintegration of Homeless Citizens – an institution of social protection for homeless citizens, the activity of which is aimed at the gradual return of a person to an independent full-fledged life by providing him with a set of social services taking into account individual needs.

Center for Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled – an institution of the system of labor and social protection of the population, the purpose of which is to carry out measures aimed at preparing a person with a disability for professional activity, restoring or obtaining professional work capacity through adaptation, preadaptation, training, retraining for further effective employment, taking into account her state of health, personal inclinations and wishes.

Center of responsibility – an organizational element of the bank (sphere of activity of the bank), within which the personal responsibility of its manager for the performance indicators that he controls is established.

Certain types of pledges - a mortgage is a pledge of immovable property that remains in the possession of the mortgagor or a third party.

Certificate - a document certifying data about the owner of the breeding herd, the fact and date of registration of the breeding herd in the State Breeding Register.
Certificate - a document certifying the authorship (copyright) of a published or unpublished work, as well as the fact and date of publication of the work (if available).
Certificate - a document certifying the right to a qualified indication of the origin of the goods and/or the right of a person to use the registered name of the place of origin of the goods or the registered geographical indication of the origin of the goods;
Certificate – a document containing reliable data on the weight parameters of the vehicle and issued by a weighing station authorized by the competent body of the Party.
Certificate – a document that proves that its owner meets certain requirements established for this field of activity.
Certificate - a legal document that establishes the identity of the holder of the Certificate, determines her right to carry out professional activities in the field of civil aviation and confirms that she has the necessary knowledge, education, and skills.
Certificate - this is a strict accounting form with holographic protection. The production, use, preservation and destruction of certificate forms as documents of strict accounting are carried out in accordance with the requirements of the current legislation.
Certificate - a document confirming the registration by the Office of the topography of an integrated microcircuit (IMC) and certifying the exclusive right of ownership to this topography of the IMC;

Certificate – a form of a security that is issued to the owner of a security (securities) and contains the details defined by law and the name of the type of security (share, bond, etc.) or the name "certificate of shares (bonds, etc.)" and certifies ownership of the security (securities papers); - is an official document issued in accordance with the requirements of this Regulation and certifies the competence of a specialist and the level of professional knowledge necessary for the implementation of the temporary administration of the relevant type of financial institutions on the territory of Ukraine.

Certificate of conformity – a document that confirms that products, quality systems, quality management systems, environmental management systems, personnel meet the established requirements of a specific standard or other regulatory document defined by legislation.

Certificate of conformity – a document that confirms that products, quality systems, quality management systems, environmental management systems, personnel meet the established requirements of a specific standard or other normative document defined by current legislation.

Certificate of conformity – a document that confirms that products, quality systems, quality management systems, environmental management systems, personnel meet the established requirements of a specific standard or other normative document defined by legislation.

Certificate of conformity – a document that confirms that the services, quality management system, environmental management system, personnel meet the established requirements of legislation and regulatory documents.
Certificate of conformity – a document that certifies the conformity of the object of space activity with the requirements of the operational suitability of space equipment, regulated by the regulatory documents in force in Ukraine.

Certificate of inclusion in the state register of financial institutions that provide financial services on the securities market, the form of which is established by Appendix 1 to this Procedure – a document of the established format, which certifies the fact that a professional participant of the securities market or a corporate investment fund has acquired the status of a financial institution by entering information about him to the Register.

Certificate of origin - a document of a specially established form, which confirms that goods/services are produced or performed in a given country, and which contains information for their identification. An accreditation certificate is a document that confirms the state recognition of the status of a higher educational institution (accreditation level) or the compliance of the level of training (retraining) of specialists in a certain specialty (relevant field) according to a certain educational and qualification level to state requirements.

Certificate of recognition of conformity – A document certifying the recognition of foreign documents confirming the conformity of products with the requirements established by the legislation of Ukraine

Certificate of recognition of conformity – A document certifying the recognition of foreign documents confirming the conformity of products with the requirements established by the legislation of Ukraine.

Certification – a procedure by which a body recognized in the prescribed manner certifies the compliance of products, quality systems, quality management systems, environmental management systems, and personnel with the requirements established by law.

Certification – a procedure by which a duly recognized body certifies the compliance of products, quality systems, quality management systems, environmental management systems, personnel with the requirements established by legislation.

Certification – a procedure by which a duly recognized body certifies the compliance of personnel, products, quality systems, quality management systems, and environmental management systems with the requirements established by legislation.

Certification – determination of the candidate's compliance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On Financial Services and State Regulation of Financial Services Markets" and this Regulation.

Certification – determination of the candidate's eligibility to carry out an environmental audit by checking the compliance of his education and work experience with the requirements of the environmental protection legislation of Ukraine, including the Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Audit", knowledge of the methods and procedure for carrying out an environmental audit and his passing of the qualification exam.

Certification – establishing compliance of aviation equipment with requirements for airworthiness and environmental protection.

Certification – establishing compliance of aviation equipment with requirements for airworthiness and environmental protection.

Certification – formation of a certificate based on the data verified during registration, superimposition of an electronic digital signature on the certificate using a personal key of the Key Certification Center of the State Customs Service.

Certification – the formation of a certificate based on the data verified during registration, the imposition of an electronic digital signature on the certificate using the personal key of the accredited center.

Certification – the procedure by means of which the compliance of the provided services, quality management system, environmental management system, personnel with the requirements of legislation and regulatory documents is documented.

Certification body – a body that conducts activities in the field of conformity assessment.

Certification requirements – a set of technical and organizational requirements, the fulfillment of which by the airport operator is a necessary condition for ensuring the level of flight safety. Certification requirements are implemented in accordance with the established procedure and are mandatory for all legal entities and individuals involved in the creation (construction), commissioning, operation and repair of civil airfields.
Certification requirements – established requirements contained in regulatory documents, which are intended to ensure the appropriate level of radio technical support for the safety of aircraft flights, as well as compliance with which is necessary to ensure the high-quality, reliable and safe operation of ground-based RTZ facilities as intended.
Certification requirements – established requirements that are necessary to ensure the proper level of radio technical support of aircraft flight safety, as well as compliance with which is necessary to ensure the high-quality, reliable and safe operation of ground-based RTZ facilities as intended.
Certification requirements – requirements contained in regulatory documents, which are necessary to ensure the appropriate level of flight safety and the work of aviation and other personnel in the process of operating the airport, regulate activities, responsibilities and relationships in CA, and compliance with which is necessary to ensure high-quality, reliable and safe work

Certification –the procedure for establishing compliance of subjects and objects of civil aviation with the requirements put forward to them.

Certified warehouse – a warehouse that has received a certificate of compliance with the provision of storage services, which gives the right to issue single and double warehouse certificates for individual groups of goods specified in the certificate of compliance with the provision of storage services.

Chairman of the bankable metals trading commission at the exchange committee – one of the persons appointed by this commission to monitor compliance with the rules and regulations of the Exchange regarding activities on the SBM, as well as to make relevant decisions in cases provided for by the commission.

Chairman of the Court of Appeal: 1) represents the court as a body of state power in dealings with other bodies of state power, local self-government bodies, natural and legal entities; 2) determines the administrative powers of the deputy chairmen of the appeals court; 3) monitors the efficiency of the court apparatus, submits to the Head of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine a submission on the appointment to the position of the head of the court apparatus, the deputy head of the court apparatus and their dismissal from their positions, as well as on the application of incentives to the head of the court apparatus, his deputy, or the imposition of disciplinary sanctions in accordance with legislation; 4) issues a corresponding order on the basis of the act of election to the position of a judge or dismissal of a judge from the position; 5) informs the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine about the availability of vacant positions in the Court of Appeal within ten days from the date of their creation; 6) ensures the implementation of the decisions of the meetings of judges of the appellate court; 7) supervises the maintenance and analysis of court statistics, organizes the study and generalization of court practice,

Chairman of the Higher Specialized Court:

1) represents relevant specialized courts as a body of state power in dealings with other bodies of state power, local self-government bodies, individuals and legal entities, as well as with judicial bodies of other states and international organizations;

2) determines the administrative powers of the deputy chairman of the higher specialized court;

3) monitors the efficiency of the court apparatus, submits to the Head of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine a submission on the appointment to the position of the head of the court apparatus, the deputy head of the court apparatus and their dismissal from their positions, as well as on the application of incentives to the head of the court apparatus, his deputy, or the imposition of disciplinary sanctions in accordance with legislation;

4) issues a corresponding order on the basis of the act of election to the position of a judge or dismissal of a judge from the position;

5) informs the Higher Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine about the availability of vacant positions in the higher specialized court within ten days from the date of their creation;

6) submits, in accordance with this Law, proposals regarding the establishment of relevant local and appellate courts, changes in their territorial jurisdiction, as well as regarding the number of judges in them;

7) convenes the plenum of the higher specialized court; submits to the plenum a submission for appointment to the position of secretary of the plenum; submits the issue to the plenum and presides over its meetings;
8) informs the plenum of the higher specialized court about the state of justice in the relevant judicial jurisdiction and the practice of solving certain categories of cases;
9) ensures the implementation of the decisions of the meetings of judges of the higher specialized court; 10) controls the maintenance and analysis of judicial statistics, organizes the study and generalization of judicial practice, takes care of information and analytical support for judges in order to improve the quality of judicial proceedings;
11) ensures the fulfillment of requ
irements for improving the qualifications of judges of the higher specialized court; 12) exercises other powers defined by law. The head of the higher specialized court issues orders and decrees on matters falling under his administrative powers. In the absence of the head of a higher specialized court, his administrative powers are exercised by one of the deputy heads of the court as determined by the head of the court, in the absence of such a determination, by the deputy head of the court who has more experience as a judge, and in the absence of the deputy head of the court, by the judge of this court, who has more experience as a judge.

Chairman of the Supreme Court of Ukraine:
1) represents the court as a body of state power in relations with other bodies of state power, local self-government bodies, natural and legal persons, as well as with judicial bodies of other states and international organizations;
2) determines the administrative powers of the Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Court of Ukraine;
3) convenes the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine; submits to the Plenum a submission for appointment to the position of secretary of the Plenum; submits issues to the Plenum and presides over its sessions;
4) issues a corresponding order on the basis of the act on the election of a judge of the Supreme Court of Ukraine or the dismissal of a judge;
5) informs the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine about the availability of vacant positions in the Supreme Court of Ukraine within ten days from the date of their creation;
6) monitors the efficiency of the court apparatus, submits to the Head of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine a submission on the appointment to the position of the head of the court apparatus, the deputy head of the court apparatus and their

dismissal from their positions, as well as on the application of incentives to the head of the court apparatus, his deputy, or the imposition of disciplinary sanctions in accordance with legislation;
7) informs the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine about the activities of the Supreme Court of Ukraine;
8) exercises other powers defined by law. The Chairman of the Supreme Court of Ukraine issues orders and decrees on issues related to his administrative powers. In the absence of the Chairman of the Supreme Court of Ukraine, his administrative powers are exercised by the Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Court of Ukraine, and in the absence of the Deputy Chairman, by a judge of this court who has more experience as a judge.

Chala color – is characterized by a uniform admixture of white hair to the main color (raven, brown, red), and the head and limbs retain the main color. The color of bald horses does not change with age.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry – a non-governmental, non-profit self-governing organization that unites legal entities created and operating in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, and citizens of Ukraine registered as entrepreneurs, and their associations.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry – a non-state self-governing statutory organization created on the basis of membership, which has the status of a legal entity.

Characteristics of the offender – a set of quantitative and qualitative features of the offender, which is used in assessing vulnerability, developing requirements for the physical protection system and evaluating its effectiveness.

Characterization of RAW – determination of physical, chemical, radiological characteristics of RAW and analysis of the obtained results in order to establish the values of waste parameters necessary for the selection/justification of the necessary methods of waste management.

Charitable organization – a non-governmental organization that carries out charitable activities in the interests of society or certain categories of persons without the goal of obtaining profits from this activity. Charitable organizations are formed and operate according to the territorial principle. The charitable organization operates on the basis of

the charter (regulations) approved by the highest governing body of the charitable organization, and is a legal entity. A charitable organization has the right to carry out non-profit economic activities aimed at fulfilling its statutory goals and objectives. Charitable organizations may perform activities in the form of providing certain services (performance of works) subject to mandatory certification or licensing after such certification or licensing in accordance with the procedure established by law. Charitable organization - a non-governmental organization, the main purpose of which is to carry out charitable activities in the interests of society or certain categories of persons in accordance with this Law.

Charitable organizations – are non-governmental organizations, the main purpose of which is to carry out charitable activities in the interests of society or certain categories of persons. Charitable organizations can be formed in the form of member charities, charitable foundations, charitable institutions, other charitable organizations (foundations, missions, leagues, etc.). Charitable organizations and foundations provide goods and services to households on a non-market basis, the source of financial resources for which are donations in cash and in kind. A distinctive feature of charities and foundations is that they are not an association of citizens or legal entities, but an association of their property to achieve socially useful goals.

Charter air transportation – performed on the basis of a charter contract (aircraft chartering), under which one party (the charterer) undertakes to provide the other party (the charterer) for a fee with the entire capacity of one or more aircraft for one or more flights for the air transportation of passengers, baggage, cargo and mail or for another purpose, if it does not contradict the current legislation of Ukraine.

Charter capital of a limited liability company – consists of the contributions of its participants. The size of the authorized capital is equal to the sum of the value of such deposits.

Charter flight – a flight performed on a chartered aircraft on the basis of a charter contract.

Charter of a joint-stock company – cannot provide for the granting of additional rights or powers to the founders of the company. The charter of a joint-stock company may contain other provisions that do not contradict the legislation. The charter of the

cooperative association The cooperative association operates on the basis of the statute, which is approved by the constituent assembly (conference, congress) of authorized representatives of cooperatives and cooperative associations. The charter of the cooperative association must contain: name, status and location of the cooperative association; the list of its members;

Charter of a joint-stock company - the founding document of a joint-stock company is its charter. The charter of a joint-stock company must contain information about:
1) full and abbreviated name of the company in Ukrainian;
2) type of company;
3) the size of the authorized capital;
4) the amount of reserve capital;
5) the nominal value and total number of shares, the number of each type of shares placed by the company, including the number of each class of preferred shares, as well as the consequences of non-fulfillment of obligations to buy back shares;
6) conditions and procedure for converting preferred shares of a certain class into ordinary shares of the company or into preferred shares of another class in cases where the company provides for the issue of preferred shares;
7) rights of shareholders - owners of preferred shares of each class;
8) the existence of a preferential right of shareholders of a private company to purchase shares of this company, which are offered by their owner for sale to a third party, and the procedure for its implementation;
9) the procedure for notifying shareholders about the payment of dividends;
10) procedure for convening and conducting general meetings;
11) competence of general meetings;
12) method of notifying shareholders about changes in the agenda of the general meeting;
13) the composition of the company's bodies and their competence, the procedure for the formation, election and recall of their members and their decision-making, as well as the procedure for changing the composition of the company's bodies and their competence;
14) the procedure for making changes to the charter;
15) procedure for termination of partnership.

Charter of the stock exchange – approved by the higher body of the stock exchange. The stock exchange's charter specifies the name and location of the stock exchange, the procedure for managing and forming its bodies and their competence, the purpose of

activity, the grounds and procedure for terminating the stock exchange's activities, and the distribution of the stock exchange's assets in the event of its liquidation.

Check – a paper settlement document of the prescribed form, which contains an unconditional written order from the check issuer to the payer to pay the check holder the amount of funds specified in it within the prescribed period.

Check card account – a current account opened by the issuer for accounting of funds for operations for each check issued by it.

Check holder (payee, owner) – any natural or legal person who has the right to receive funds by check.

Checked baggage – baggage that the air carrier (airline) has accepted under its responsibility for transportation.

Check-in date – the date of the consumer's arrival at the hotel.

Chemically hazardous administrative-territorial unit – an administrative-territorial unit that includes oblasts, districts, as well as any settlements of oblasts that fall into the zone of possible chemical contamination in the event of accidents at chemically hazardous facilities.

Child – a person under the age of 18. A child is a person under the age of 18 (adult), if according to the law he does not acquire the rights of an adult earlier. Child means any person under the age of 18, unless the age of majority is reached earlier under the law applicable to children.

Child development center – for children aged two to six (seven) years old who are brought up at home or attend other institutions, and where their physical, mental and psychological development and improvement is ensured, and if necessary, correction of physical (or) mental development.

Child of war – a person who is a citizen of Ukraine and who was less than 18 years old at the time of the end of the Second World War (September 2, 1945).

Child separated from his family – a person under the age of eighteen who arrives or has arrived on the territory of Ukraine unaccompanied by a parent or one of them, a grandparent, an adult brother or sister, or a guardian or custodian appointed in accordance with the legislation of the country of origin refugees, or other adults who, before arriving in Ukraine, voluntarily or by virtue of the custom of the refugee's country of origin, assumed responsibility for raising a child.

Child trafficking – means any act or arrangement whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another person or group of persons for consideration or other consideration.

Childhood – the period of human development before reaching adulthood.

Children's and youth sports school – an extracurricular educational institution of a sports profile, which ensures the development of pupils' abilities in the chosen sport, which is duly recognized in Ukraine, creates the necessary conditions for harmonious upbringing, physical development, full recovery, meaningful rest and leisure for children and young people, self-realization, acquisition of healthy lifestyle skills, preparation of sports reserve for national teams of Ukraine.

Children's center – an institution that operates throughout the year, where children stay 24 hours a day. The center has appropriate personnel support, specially designated territory, material and technical base that meet sanitary and hygienic standards, for the organization of children's recovery, recreation and education.

Children's health and recreation facility – a permanently or temporarily operating, specially organized or adapted facility, intended for the health, recreation, and development of children, which has a specific location, material and technical base, personnel support, and technologies for providing children's health and recreation services, respectively to state social standards for the provision of health and recreation services.

Children's health camp (center, complex) – an out-of-school health and educational institution and is created with the necessary material and technical base, pedagogical and other personnel for the purpose of organizing meaningful leisure and recreation,

strengthening health, satisfying the interests and spiritual needs of children and school youth.

Children's labor and recreation institution – an institution with a day or 24-hour stay, in which, along with rest, labor activities are organized with the aim of forming children's labor interests and skills.

Children's sports – a sport that provides children with sports and the identification of their abilities for further sports activities.

Children's suburban health care facility – a facility located in a building (separate building) outside the settlement, where children stay 24 hours a day.

Choice of law – the right of participants in legal relations to determine the law of which state is applicable to legal relations with a foreign element.

Chubara – coat of horses. Bristle coat - bristling horses are characterized by the presence of small oval or round colored spots on a white background. These spots can be few, so that the horse looks almost white. With a more intense pattern, dark areas are concentrated in the area of the head and legs, while the spots often merge with each other. In another case, when there are a lot of spots, white areas remain mainly in the croup area, on which spots of the main color remain. The size and location of spots can change during the horse's life. Under the dark hair, the skin is pigmented, under the white, it is usually pink, but there are also dark gray areas in the form of drops that can be seen through the white fur. Hoofs, depending on the pigmentation of the corolla, are dark gray or colorless. The eyes of brindled horses are usually pigmented. However, if the white areas occupy the head, the horse's eyes are light in color. Chubarism can appear against the background of any suit, however, the differentiation of names based on the basic suit is not made and all horses are described as chubari.

Cinematographic work – means a work of any duration or any form of expression, including science fiction films, animated films and documentaries, which complies with the provisions governing the film production of each Party and is in force in their territory and is intended for exhibition in cinemas.

Circulating coins – coins of the national currency with a denomination of 1 hryvnia, which perform the function of legal tender.

Circulation – the number of produced copies of the publication; Circulation is a period of time starting from the date of acceptance of payment for participation in the lottery for the next drawing of the lottery and ending on the last day of payment of winnings, established in accordance with the conditions of issuing and conducting the lottery. Circulation includes transactions for acceptance of payment for participation in the lottery, public drawing of the lottery, payment of winnings based on the results of such drawing.

Circulation of option certificates - execution of transactions related to the transfer of ownership rights to option certificates and rights to the underlying asset of option certificates, with the exception of contracts concluded during the placement of option certificates.

Circulation of products - the movement of products through the transfer of ownership rights to them starting from the moment of their introduction into circulation and ending with consumption, use or removal from circulation.

Circulation of registered securities - conclusion of civil law agreements, which lead to a change of ownership of registered securities.

Circulation of securities - execution of transactions related to the transfer of ownership rights to securities and rights under securities, with the exception of contracts concluded during the placement of securities.

Circumstances of force majeure (force majeure) - circumstances and events (of a natural nature: earthquake, hurricane, storm, flood, landslide, etc.; war and hostilities, blockade; man-made: radiation, chemical, biological contamination; introduction of a state of emergency) , which cannot be foreseen by the Parties during the provision of financial guarantees, in the event of which it is impossible to take appropriate measures to eliminate them to ensure timely and full delivery of goods to the customs authority of destination.

Circumstances of the case – external factors characterizing the detected violation and the person suspected of committing it (time, place, method of violation, its motive, nature and degree of responsibility, amount of damage or damage, data that positively or negatively characterize the suspect at work and at home).
Circumvention of the law - application to legal relations with a foreign element of a law other than the law provided for by the relevant legislation.

Citizen of Ukraine – a person who has acquired the citizenship of Ukraine in accordance with the procedure provided for by the laws of Ukraine and international treaties of Ukraine. Citizens of Ukraine are: 1) all citizens of the former USSR who permanently resided on the territory of Ukraine at the time of the declaration of Ukraine's independence (August 24, 1991); 2) persons, regardless of race, skin color, political, religious and other beliefs, gender, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, language or other characteristics, who at the time of entry into force of the Law of Ukraine "On Citizenship of Ukraine" (13 November 1991) lived in Ukraine and were not citizens of other states; 3) persons who arrived in Ukraine for permanent residence after November 13, 1991 and whose passport of a citizen of the former USSR model of 1974 was entered by the internal affairs bodies of Ukraine with the inscription "citizen of Ukraine", as well as children of such persons who arrived with their parents in Ukraine , if they have not reached the age of majority at the time of their arrival in Ukraine; 4) persons who acquired the citizenship of Ukraine in accordance with the laws of Ukraine and international treaties of Ukraine. The persons specified in point 1 of the first part of this article are citizens of Ukraine since August 24, 1991, those specified in point 2 - from November 13, 1991, and in point 3 - from the moment of entering a note about the citizenship of Ukraine. A citizen of Ukraine is a person who has acquired the citizenship of Ukraine in accordance with the procedure provided for by the laws of Ukraine and international treaties of Ukraine.

Citizens – are natural persons-residents and non-residents who are not subjects of foreign economic activity. Citizens are natural persons: citizens of Ukraine, foreigners, stateless persons. National means any natural person having the nationality of a Contracting State and any legal entity, partnership or association deriving its status as such under the laws in force of that State.

Citizens of third countries – persons who do not have the citizenship of a state that is not a party to this Agreement, and do not have the citizenship of the states of the Parties.

Citizens of Ukraine permanently residing or temporarily staying in Ukraine – permanently residing citizens of Ukraine certify their identity with a national passport of a citizen of Ukraine (new model) or a passport of the former USSR with a corresponding mark regarding belonging to the citizenship of Ukraine (old model) and about registration. Citizens of Ukraine who permanently live abroad can temporarily stay in Ukraine indefinitely with valid passports of citizens of Ukraine for travel abroad (new model), with a note about registration in the consular representation of Ukraine abroad.

Citizenship – a legal relationship between a person and the state without specifying a person's ethnic origin.

Citizenship of Ukraine – a legal relationship between an individual and Ukraine, which is manifested in their mutual rights and obligations.

Civil aviation enterprises - all types of enterprises, organizations and institutions whose activities are carried out in the field of civil aviation of Ukraine.

Civil aviation enterprises - enterprises, organizations and institutions whose activities are carried out in the field of civil aviation of Ukraine.

Classification body – a testing laboratory (center), which classifies buses in terms of comfort.

Classification feature of man-made and natural emergencies – a technical or other characteristic of an accident or disaster, which makes it possible to classify it as a man-made and natural emergency.

Classification of credit operations – an assessment of the level of risk for each credit operation, taking into account the financial condition of the borrower, the state of service of credit debt by the borrower and the level of security of the credit operation. The assessment of the level of credit risk is carried out in accordance with the procedure established in Chapters 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Regulation.

Classification of currencies – a national statistical classification prepared in accordance with the National Standard of Ukraine "Codes for reporting currencies and funds"

(DSTU ISO 4217:2010) to replace the Classification of currencies approved by the order of the State Committee of Statistics of Ukraine dated 07/08/2002 No. 260.

Classification of currencies – can be equally suitable for users who process information using automated systems as well as manually.
Classification of currencies – designed to facilitate the dissemination and exchange of information that uses an international code to identify currencies and funds. KV uses codes to designate currencies that meet the international standard.
Classification of currencies – designed to record and process data in any trade, business or banking transaction in which currencies and funds must be described as a code.

Classification of currencies – used for accounting and exchange of information on foreign trade statistics, in banking and financial spheres.
The object of classification is the national currencies specified in the national standard DSTU ISO 3166-1:2009 of the countries of the world, as well as funds. Currency classification uses two types of codes: - three-character letter code (according to the Latin alphabet); - three-digit digital code. In most cases, the letter code consists of the two-digit code "Alpha-2" defined by the international standard ISO 3166 (the first two leftmost characters) and the first letter of the name of the national currency (the third rightmost character). Structurally, the classification consists of three blocks: the code, the name of the currency in Ukrainian and English. The classification of currencies consists of the following sections: 1. Index of digital currency codes (in ascending order of codes). 2. Index of letter codes of currencies (in alphabetical order of codes). Add-ons: A Alphabetical index of currencies. B Index of world countries and their national currencies. In Historical information about currency changes. D Codes of funds registered by Management Agencies. The classification of currencies is carried out by the department of statistical classifications of the Department of Planning and Organization of Statistical Observations of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine. The basis for making changes and additions to the Classification of Currencies is the corresponding changes to ISO 4217 (ISO 4217:2010).

Classification of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors – narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, taking into account their usefulness for use in medical practice and depending on the degree of their danger to health, which they can pose in case of their abuse, and applied in accordance with the legislation

measures to control their circulation are included in the correspondingly numbered lists of the tables of the List: table I contains particularly dangerous narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances included in lists No. 1 and No. 2, the circulation of which in Ukraine is prohibited according to the legislation, as well as narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances included in list No. 3, the circulation of which in Ukraine is allowed only in for the purposes provided for in Article 7 of this Law; table II contains narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, included in lists No. 1 and No. 2, the circulation of which in Ukraine is restricted and in respect of which control measures are established in accordance with the legislation; table III contains narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, included in lists No. 1 and No. 2, the circulation of which in Ukraine is restricted and in respect of which some control measures are allowed to be excluded in accordance with the legislation;

Classification of savings certificates – Savings (deposit) certificates are classified by: by the nature of the order: savings certificates, registered and bearer. Depending on the category of the owner of the funds, savings (deposit) certificates are issued in favor of a legal entity or an individual; the amount of deposits and interest on them for a specified period - demand or time; by type of currency of funds raised: issued in national and foreign currency; by terms of repayment: term, issued for a specified term and on demand.

Classification of services of passenger road transport – Passenger road transport services are divided into passenger transport services by buses, taxis and passenger cars to order.

Classification of types of economic activity – a component of the system of national classifiers, developed on the basis of the international statistical classification of types of activity of the European Union and intended for the systematization and grouping of economic information. When developing the classification system of the European Union, the structure and description of the International Standard Branch Classification of Economic Activities ISIC (Rev.3.1 - 1989, UN) was adopted as a basis.

Classifier – a document in which, in accordance with accepted classification features and coding methods, objects of classification are divided into groups and these groups are given codes in the form of sequences of letters and numbers. A document in which,

in accordance with accepted classification features and coding methods, objects are classified into groups and codes are assigned to these groups (DSTU 1.0).

Clearance – a decision issued as a result of a security review, which determines that a natural or legal entity can conduct activities related to information with limited access in accordance with national law.
Clearance is a positive conclusion based on the results of the verification procedure, which gives the right to a person or an institution to have access to classified information and to carry out activities related to it at a specified level in accordance with the relevant national security rules.

Clearing – obtaining, reconciling and current updating of information, preparation of accounting and accounting documents necessary for the execution of securities agreements, determination of mutual obligations, which involves netting, provision and guarantee of settlements for securities agreements;

Clearing depository – a depository that has received the permission of the State Securities and Stock Market Commission to carry out clearing operations with securities;

Clearing institution – a legal entity that forms clearing requirements and provides information services based on the results of its clearing. a legal entity that, based on the results of its offsetting of counterclaims of payment system (clearing) participants, forms a document for transfer (clearing requirements), on the basis of which, by debiting/crediting funds to the accounts of payment system members, mutual settlements are carried out between them, and also provides information services.

Clearing request – a transfer document formed by a clearing institution based on the results of clearing, on the basis of which, by debiting/crediting funds to the accounts of payment system members opened in the settlement bank of this payment system, mutual settlements are carried out between them.

Client – a legal entity or an individual who, according to the rules and regulations of the exchange, has the right to enter into agreements on the exchange in his favor through the intermediary of the participant.
Client – a legal entity or individual who instructs a participant (on the basis of a contract) to purchase a package of JSC shares for himself at the Auction.

Client – a person in whose interests and at whose expense the trader acts on the basis of the relevant contract.
Client – any individual or legal entity that carries out check operations through a bank (institution).
Client – any person who applies for the provision of services or uses the services of the subject of primary financial monitoring.
Client – any person who has entered into an agreement with the licensee and uses his services.
Client – a consumer of freight forwarder services (a legal entity or an individual) who, under the transport forwarding contract, independently or through a representative acting on his behalf, instructs the freight forwarder to perform or organize or ensure the performance of the transport forwarding services specified in the transport forwarding contract and pays them, including the fee to the freight forwarder.
Client – a person whose rights and freedoms the lawyer protects or whose legal interests he represents, or to whom he directly provides legal assistance in other forms provided for by current legislation.
Client – under a factoring contract (financing subject to the assignment of the right to a monetary claim), one party (the factor) transfers or undertakes to transfer funds to the disposal of the other party (the client) for a fee (in any manner provided for in the contract), and the client withdraws or undertakes undertakes to cede to the factor his right of monetary claim to a third party (debtor). The client may assign to the factor his monetary claim to the debtor in order to ensure the fulfillment of the client's obligation to the factor. The factor's obligation under the factoring contract may provide for the provision of services to the client related to the monetary claim, the right of which he waives. The client in the factoring contract can be an individual or a legal entity, which is the subject of entrepreneurial activity.

Client accounts – personal accounts that account for the funds of the bank's clients. Client accounts include correspondent, current (including accounts under a special mode of their use) and deposit (deposit) accounts.

Client of a depository – a custodian who uses the services of a depository on the basis of a depository contract, or an issuer who uses the services of a depository on the basis of a contract on servicing the issue of securities, or another depository, including the National Depository of Ukraine, which uses the services of a depository on the basis of a contract on correspondent securities relations.

Client of the exchange – a person who is not a member of the Exchange, but indirectly acts as a party (counterparty) to an exchange agreement, or uses trading services of the Exchange.

Client operations (in the context of the trading book) – operations that the bank carries out in its own name, but on instructions and at the expense of clients - purchase of securities, foreign currency and bank metals. Due to the peculiarities of accounting, these transactions are included in the trading portfolio (trading book) of the bank, since they cannot be attributed to the bank book

Clients of the National Bank of Ukraine – depositories, custodians and issuers that use the services of the National Bank of Ukraine as a depository of state securities on the basis of contracts defined by the legislation of Ukraine.

Client-supplier – a client of the National Bank of Ukraine who supplies government securities to the client-recipient or conducts other operations with government securities provided for by the legislation of Ukraine.

Closed (private) placement of mortgage bonds – placement of mortgage bonds by direct offer of mortgage bonds to a predetermined circle of persons.

Closed container – a container with a solid shell having a rigid roof, rigid side walls, rigid end walls and a base deck. This term covers containers with an opening roof that can be closed during transport.

Closing of tenders - takes place after the conclusion of an agreement on conducting energy audits between the customer and the contractor - the winner of the tenders or in case of rejection by the customer of tenders of all tender offers.

Co-authorship - the copyright for a work created in co-authorship belongs to the co-authors jointly, regardless of whether such a work is one inseparable whole or consists of parts, each of which may also have an independent meaning. A part of a co-authored work is considered to have independent meaning if it can be used independently of other parts of this work.

Code is a sign (symbol) or a set of signs (symbols) – adopted to indicate a classification object and (or) a classification group.

Code lock – a device used to control access to a house, premises, and which is activated only after entering a certain numerical, letter or combination code.

Code of established practice (code of rules) – a document containing practical rules or procedures for design, manufacture, installation, maintenance, operation of equipment, structures or products. A code of good practice can be a standard, part of a standard or a separate document.

Code of ethics – an internal document of the bank, which regulates the banker's moral record, the rules of conduct and ethical principles that he must follow.

Code of the recipient/payer of funds – an identification code (number) required to fill in the requisites "code of the recipient/payer code" of the payment order in the manner established by the regulations of the National Bank of Ukraine on non-cash payments in Ukraine.

Coder – a device for encoding (encrypting) a television or information signal.

Codification – transformation of information with the help of codes in such a way that it can be accessible only to a limited circle of persons, in order to prevent unauthorized access to it (information).

Coding – restriction of free access of subscribers to watch TV programs or TV channels using encoders and decoders. Use of coding devices and/or software to limit subscribers' free access to watching certain TV programs in such a way that reception of the signal becomes impossible without a decoding device.

Coefficient of absolute liquidity – the ratio of the total amount of cash (their equivalents) and short-term financial investments of the manager to his current liabilities.

Coefficient of financial risk – the ratio of the funds raised to the manager's own capital.

Coefficient of PTI (payment-to-income ratio) –the ratio of the potential Borrower's monthly expenses for mortgage debt service to the potential Borrower's net income.

Coefficient of toxic danger of the environment – the ratio of the concentration of a harmful substance in the environment to its maximum permissible concentration (ISO 2299-93 "Individual respiratory protection equipment. Terms and definitions").

Collateral funds - pre-deposited funds of the stock market participant, which he must provide as a cover for the applications submitted by him; the amount of collateral is determined by the stock exchange.

Collateral price (support price) – a state-guaranteed product price that compensates the average industry regulatory costs and ensures a minimum profit sufficient to reproduce production.

Collectible melee weapon – melee weapon that is or was an element of a registered collection.

Collection authority – a state authority authorized to take measures to ensure the repayment of a tax debt within the limits of the powers established by this Code and other laws of Ukraine.

Collection fund – a collection of rare wines of domestic and foreign production, bottled since the grape harvest of 1775, includes prototypes and reference brands of Crimean strong, dessert and table wines, which have been collected since the beginning of their production until now.

Collection of cultural values – homogeneous or heterogeneous objects selected according to certain characteristics, which, regardless of the cultural value of each of them, collected together constitute an artistic, historical, ethnographic or scientific value.

Collective agricultural enterprise – a voluntary association of citizens into an independent enterprise for the joint production of agricultural products and goods and operates on the principles of entrepreneurship and self-government.

Collective method of storing securities – a method according to which the depository or custodian keeps a depository record of securities without indicating their numbers or other individual characteristics;

Collector - a person who can be the initiator of the transfer of money from the payer's account on the basis of executive documents defined by law. a) a person on whose application the European Court of Human Rights issued a Decision; b) its representative, legal successor; c) a person (group of persons) in whose favor the decision of the European Court of Human Rights determined the obligation of Ukraine in international law. - a state executor who received the right to enforce the decisions of state bodies exclusively on the basis of documents specified by law.

College – a higher educational institution of the second level of accreditation or a structural subdivision of a higher educational institution of the third or fourth level of accreditation, which carries out educational activities related to the acquisition of certain higher education and qualifications in related fields of training (if it is a structural subdivision of a higher educational institution of the third or fourth level of accreditation or is part of an educational or educational-scientific-production complex) or in several related specialties and has an appropriate level of personnel and material and technical support.

Collegial bodies – in which the right to make decisions on behalf of the body is vested in certain collectives (Cabinet of Ministers, various state commissions, etc.), headed by the head of the body.
Columbarium - storage for urns with ashes of the dead.

Columbarium niches – specially equipped places in the columbarium for burying urns with the ashes of the dead, arranged in brick walls or on prepared landscape areas.
Combined melee weapons – objects and devices in which impressive elements characteristic of different types of melee weapons are combined into one structural whole (for example, a knuckle-knife with a blade and a striking part).

Combined payment – a license payment that includes royalties and a lump sum payment.

Combined precious metal product – any jewelry or household product consisting of parts made from a precious metal alloy and parts made from a base metal or other material.

Combined publication – a publication that contains, together with the printed text, sound recordings (records, tapes) and images on other physical media (slides, transparencies, CDs, DVDs, videocassettes), as well as toys, stationery, etc.

Combustible substance (combustible material) – a substance (material) capable of participating in combustion as a reducing agent.

Combustion – an exothermic reaction of the oxidation of substances, which is accompanied by the release of smoke and (or) the appearance of a flame and (or) a glow. Combustion is an exothermic process that involves redox transformations of substances and (or) materials and is characterized by the presence of volatile products and (or) light radiation.

Commander (chief) – the sole commander and is personally responsible to the state for the combat and mobilization readiness of the military unit, ship (unit) entrusted to him, for ensuring the protection of state secrets; for combat training, education, military discipline, moral and psychological state of personnel; for internal order, condition and preservation of weapons, ammunition, combat and other equipment, fuel and material resources; for comprehensive support of a military unit, ship (unit); for observing the principles of social justice.

Commander of the aircraft – the pilot responsible for the control of the aircraft and its safety during the flight time. A pilot who is designated by the operator or, in the case of general aviation, by the owner of the aircraft, to perform the duties of the commander, to be responsible for the safe execution of the flight.

Comments - comments and suggestions to draft standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures.

Commercial ... – the term "commercial" is interpreted br
oadly and covers issues arising from all commercial relations, both contractual and non-negotiable. Commercial relations include, but are not limited to, the following

agreements: any commercial agreements for the supply of goods or provision of services or the exchange of goods or services; agreements on distribution, trade representation; factoring; leasing; engineering; construction of industrial facilities; provision of advisory services; purchase and sale of licenses; investment; financing; banking services; insurance; agreements on exploitation or concessions; joint ventures and other forms of industrial or entrepreneurial cooperation; transportation of goods and passengers by air, sea, rail and road;

Commercial activity – the activity of attracting and placing funds, providing maintenance services, which is not related to the bank's trading operations and management of assets and liabilities.

Commercial activity – the proactive, independent activity of legal entities and citizens for the purchase
and sale of consumer goods with the aim of making a profit.

Commercial agreements - any agreements between carriers (except for an agency agreement and a contract of mixed transportation) regarding the provision of their joint services related to air cargo transportation.

Commercial and advertising fund - a fund that includes wines aged in bottles for at least 3 years with the purpose of sale in the same container under the name "collection".

Commercial apiary – an apiary intended for obtaining beekeeping products.

Commercial arrangements - an agreement or agreements between designated airlines regarding the joint commercial operation of an international air route.

Commercial breeding and keeping of animals – breeding or keeping of large numbers of animals mostly for profit.

Commercial carrier – any person or any public, private or other undertaking engaged in the carriage of persons, goods or mail for any remuneration.

Commercial credit – a contract, the execution of which is connected with the transfer of money or things, which are determined by generic features, to the ownership of the

other party, the provision of credit as an advance, preliminary payment, postponement or installments of payment for goods, works or services may be provided (commercial credit), unless otherwise established by law.

Commercial enterprise – the term "commercial enterprise" covers:
1. commercial enterprises and institutions, among them enterprises that are engaged only or mainly in sales, purchase, distribution, insurance, negotiations, loans or management of goods or services of any kind;
2. institutions engaged in the treatment and supervision, especially of the elderly, the sick, the poor, or the insane;
3. hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, canteens, clubs, cafes and other such public catering establishments;
4. theaters and public entertainment institutions; 5. any enterprises similar to those mentioned in subsections 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Commercial events - events that are held at the initiative of legal entities and individuals at the expense
of extra budgetary funds.

Commercial fish farming – the cultivation of commercial fish and other aquatic living resources, sold to the population or used by fish processing enterprises as raw materials, in specially created artificial conditions or in fisheries water facilities designated for this purpose.

Commercial malfunction – a malfunction that threatens the safety of train movement or in the presence of which the safety of the cargo is not ensured: for example, damage to the car or container, damage to the seals of the sender or the seals of the transit stations, as well as the presence of signs of deterioration or damage to the cargo in an open rolling stock.

Commercial mediation (agency activity) – a business activity, which consists in the provision of services by a commercial agent to business entities when they carry out economic activities through mediation on behalf of, in the interests of, under the control and at the expense of the entity that he represents.

Commercial mediation (agency activity) – a business activity, which consists in the provision of services by a commercial agent to business entities when they carry out economic activities through mediation on behalf of, in the interests of, under the control and at the expense of the entity that he represents.

Commercial partner – an institution to which UEFA grants commercial rights regarding the organization and holding of the championship.

Commercial premises – a property complex that occupies a separate building (office premises) or is located in a specially designated and equipped building for trade, where the business entity carries out activities for the sale of goods.

Commercial representative - a person who constantly and independently acts as a representative of entrepreneurs when they conclude contracts in the field of entrepreneurial activity.

Commercial rights – rights and powers related to the organization of the championship, including rights to advertising, marketing, sales, licensing, commercial concession, sponsorship, representative events, publications, television programs. the right to transport passengers, cargo and mail during international scheduled flights, which are granted under a bilateral intergovernmental agreement on air transport (air transport) or under another agreement at the level of the aviation authorities of Ukraine and a foreign country.

Commercial secret – can be information of a technical, organizational, commercial, production and other nature, except for those that, according to the law, cannot be classified as trade secrets.

Commercial secret – information that is secret in the sense that it, as a whole or in a certain form and combination of its components, is unknown and not easily accessible to persons who normally deal with the type of information to which it belongs, in connection with therefore has a commercial value and has been the subject of measures adequate to the existing circumstances to preserve its confidentiality, taken by the person who legally controls this information.

Commercial shipping – an activity related to the use of sea and river vessels of mixed navigation ("river-sea") for the transportation of cargo, passengers, baggage and mail,

fishing and other marine industries, exploration and extraction of minerals, carrying out towing, icebreaking and rescue operations, cable laying, as well as for other economic, scientific and cultural purposes.

Commercialization - the acquisition of the status of a legal entity by structural subdivisions of trade, public catering and household service enterprises in accordance with current legislation.

Commercialization of rights to objects of intellectual property - organization of the movement of intellectual capital for the purpose of obtaining profit.

Commercially available conditions - freedom of choice between national and imported goods in the case when this choice is free and depends only on trade criteria, in particular demand and supply on the relevant national market;

Commission examination – carried out by at least two experts of the same field of knowledge.

Commission fee – payment by the owner of the auction fixed assets to the auction organizer for the executed order for their implementation.
Commission fee - funds paid for the service related to the issuance, return, reissuance of travel documents.
Commission fee – the amount established on a contractual basis between the organizer of the customs auction and the customs body or the body of the state executive service and does not exceed 20 percent of the amount of funds received from the sale of auction goods.

Commission for open tenders (tender commission) – a temporary collegial body, which is appointed by the Fund and acts in accordance with this Regulation, considers the information submitted by applicants about the control relationship and, based on the compliance of the content of the qualification documents with the qualification requirements, selects the bidders, considers their tender proposals and determines the winner of the bidding.

Commission for preparation for auction sale – a body created by the state privatization body for the selection of auction participants (on the basis of their compliance with qualification requirements).

Commission for the sale of shares - a commission for organizing and conducting the sale of shares, which is created by order of the privatization body for the purpose of implementing the share placement plan (privatization plan) of JSC.

Commission for trade in banking metals under the Exchange Committee (KTBM) – a structural unit of the Exchange, which is responsible for organizing and conducting trades in the Banking Metals Section (KTBM).

Commission income and expenses (further - commissions) - operating income and expenses for provided (received) services, the amount of which is calculated in proportion to the amount of an asset or liability or is fixed.
Commissions for provided (received) services, depending on the purpose of their assessment and the accounting basis of the related financial instrument, are divided into:
a) commissions, which are an integral part of the income (expenses) of the financial instrument. These commissions are recognized as part of the initial cost of the financial instrument and affect the determination of the discount and premium amounts for this financial instrument.
These commissions include: commissions for credit initiation received (paid) by the bank and related to the creation or purchase of a financial instrument that is not accounted for in the trading portfolio with the recognition of revaluation due to gains/losses; commissions received (paid) by the bank for lending obligations (reserving a credit line) during the initiation or purchase of a loan; commissions received (paid) by the bank from issuing debt obligations, which are accounted for at amortized cost. Loan origination commissions received (paid) by the bank and related to the creation or acquisition of a financial instrument that is not accounted for in the trading portfolio with recognition of revaluation due to gains/losses include: fees for assessing the borrower's financial condition; commissions for evaluation of guarantees, pledges; commissions for discussing the terms of the instrument; fees for preparation, processing of documents and completion of the transaction, etc.
Commissions received (paid) by the bank for lending obligations (reserving a credit line) during the initiation or purchase of a loan are recognized as an integral part of the income (expenses) of the financial instrument, if there is a possibility that the loan

agreement will be concluded. If the term of the loan obligation expires without granting the loan, then at the end of the term, commission obligations are recognized as commission income (expenses). If a financial instrument is accounted for at fair value with recognition of changes in fair value through gains/losses, then commissions received (paid) by the bank are recognized as commission income (expenses) at the time of initial recognition of such financial instrument; b) commissions received (paid) during the provision of services are recognized as income (expenses). They include: commissions for settlement and cash service of clients; commissions for servicing credit debt; commissions for reserving a credit line, which are calculated on a time-proportional basis during the term of the obligation; commissions for investment management, etc.; c) commissions received (paid) after the performance of certain actions are recognized as income (expenses) after the completion of a certain operation. These include commissions for the distribution of shares (parts) of clients, the placement of securities for underwriting operations, for operations on the foreign exchange market and the banking metals market for clients, loan syndication, for trust services for clients, etc.

Commission of psychiatrists – two or more psychiatrists who collectively make decisions on issues related to the provision of psychiatric care.

Commission on ethics at a medical and preventive institution – an independent body operating at a medical and preventive institution where clinical trials are conducted, which includes medical/scientific specialists and persons of other specialties who supervise compliance with the rights, safety, well-being of patients (volunteers), research subjects, ethical and moral-legal principles of conducting a clinical trial.

Commission on ethics at a medical and preventive institution – an independent body operating at a medical and preventive institution where clinical trials are conducted, which includes medical/scientific specialists and persons of other specialties who supervise the observance of the rights, safety, and well-being of patients (healthy volunteers), subjects, ethical and moral and legal principles of clinical research.

Commission store - a store that carries out retail sales of goods accepted from legal entities or individuals on a commission basis.

Commission trade in jewelry - a type of retail trade in jewelry that comes from their owners under the terms of a commission agreement and is intended for further sale to the final consumer.

Commissioner – according to the contract of the commission, one party (commissioner) undertakes, on behalf of the other party (principal), for a fee, to perform one or more transactions on his behalf, but at the expense of the principal. a party in a commission contract, who, for a fee, undertakes to carry out one or more trade operations on behalf of and at the expense of another party (the principal) on his behalf.

Commissions - payment to the participant of the processing of a financial transaction (for each of which the acquirer and the issuer are always defined), which is calculated, as a rule, during the relevant financial transaction, for the services of its processing.

Commissions on emergency situations - commissions on technogenic and ecological safety and emergency situations of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city, district state administrations, executive bodies of councils, enterprises, institutions, organizations.

Commodity – a type of plant, plant product or other material that is moved for trade or other purposes.

Commodity boundaries of the market – a commodity (commodity group), a set of similar, homogeneous items of economic turnover, within which the consumer can, under normal conditions, switch from consumption of a certain type of items of economic turnover to consumption of another.

Commodity credit – goods (works, services) transferred by a resident or non-resident to the ownership of legal entities or individuals under the terms of the contract, which provides for the postponement of final payments for a specified period and at interest. Merchandise credit provides for the transfer of ownership of goods (works, services) to the buyer (customer) at the time of signing the contract or at the time of physical receipt of the goods (works, services) by such buyer (customer), regardless of the time of repayment of the debt.

Commodity Exchange – an organization that unites legal entities and individuals engaged in production and commercial activities, and has the purpose of providing

services in concluding stock exchange agreements, identifying commodity prices, demand and supply for goods, studying, organizing and facilitating the circulation of goods, etc. trade transactions related to it.

Commodity exchange is a special business entity that provides services in concluding exchange agreements, identifying demand and supply for goods, commodity prices, studies, organizes the circulation of goods and promotes related trade operations.

Commodity Exchange is a legal entity, operates on the basis of self-government and economic independence, has separate property, an independent balance sheet, accounts in bank institutions, and a seal with its name. Commodity exchange is created on the basis of a voluntary association of interested business entities.

The founders and members of the commodity exchange cannot be state authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as state and communal enterprises, institutions and organizations that are fully or partially supported by the State Budget of Ukraine or local budgets. The establishment of a commodity exchange is carried out by the conclusion of an agreement by the founders, which determines the order of its creation, the composition of the founders, their duties, the amount and terms of payment of share, introductory and periodic contributions. The founders pay the share fee. Commodity exchange operates on the basis of the charter approved by the founders of the exchange. State registration of the commodity exchange is carried out in accordance with the requirements of Article 58 of this Code. Commodity Exchange does not engage in commercial mediation and does not aim to make a profit. Commodity Exchange carries out its activities according to the principles of equality of participants in stock exchanges, public holding of stock exchanges, application of free (market) prices.

Commodity exchange (barter) transaction in the field of foreign economic activity – one of the types of export-import transactions executed by a barter contract or a contract with a mixed form of payment, which provides for partial payment of export (import) supplies in kind, between the subject of foreign economic activity of Ukraine and by a foreign entity of economic activity, which involves a balanced exchange of goods, works, services in any combination, not mediated by the movement of funds in cash or non-cash form.

Commodity group – a group of homogeneous goods according to the harmonized system of description and coding of goods.

Commodity intervention – the sale of agricultural products when prices on the organized agricultural market rise above the maximum level, which is carried out in order to achieve a level of equilibrium, including through the sale of commodity derivatives.

Commodity loans – payments of loans that were provided in commodity form. Depending on the maturity, they are divided into short-term and long-term. (Bank loans for financing foreign trade operations do not belong to this category, they are taken into account together with loans).

Commodity market – the sphere of circulation of goods (products, works, services) that do not have substitutes or interchangeable goods within the territories of the states that are parties to this Treaty or their parts.

Commodity nomenclature – means the commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity (CNFEA) on the basis of the Harmonized system of description and coding of goods and the combined tariff and statistical nomenclature of the EU, which is used in the CIS member states.

Commodity products – processing products, the production of which is the subject of a foreign economic agreement.

Commodity securities – securities that give their holder the right to dispose of the property specified in these documents.

Communal apartment – an apartment in which two or more tenants live.

Communal organization - is formed by a competent body of local self-government in an executive order on the basis of a separate part of communal property and is included in the scope of its management.

Communal property – includes property, including money, that belongs to the territorial community. Management of communally owned property is carried out directly by the territorial community and local self-government bodies formed by it.

Communal resources - resources that are the object of communal property rights.

Communal services – the result of economic activity aimed at meeting the needs of an individual or legal entity in the provision of cold and hot water, drainage, gas and electricity supply, heating, as well as the removal of household waste in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Communal unitary enterprise – formed by a competent body of local self-government in an executive order on the basis of a separate part of communal property and is included in the scope of its management.

Communication cable lines – connecting cable networks that provide direct communication with the road maintenance service, road service posts, and medical aid points.

Communication page - a page that is only a place to place a form.

Communication services - communication services, including telecommunications, provision of telephone, telex, telegraph communication, radio broadcasting, e-mail, satellite, facsimile and television communication, postal services.

Communications enterprise (operator) – an enterprise that carries out its business activities to ensure the functioning of communications facilities, structures and networks for the purpose of providing communications services.

Communicative ability (ability to communicate) - the ability to establish contacts with other people and maintain social relationships (communication disorders associated with a disorder of mental activity are not considered here). The main means of communication is spoken language, auxiliary - reading, writing, non-verbal language (gestural, sign language).

Company – a securities trader who has permission from the State Securities and Stock Market Commission to issue and circulate securities, and is a member of the "PFTS" Association.
Company – the ship owner or any other organization or person (manager or bareboat charterer) who has assumed responsibility for the operation of the ship from the ship owner and who, at the same time, has agreed to assume all duties and responsibilities that rely on the International Safety Management Code (ISMC)

Company – a division of UEFA, created in accordance with the legislation of the Swiss Confederation, which is entrusted with the organization and holding of the championship, or another legal entity registered in Ukraine in accordance with the law, authorized by UEFA to carry out organizational measures and conduct the Championship.
Company – an organization created by uniting persons (participants) who have the right to participate in this company. A company can be established by one person, unless otherwise established by law. Societies are divided into business and non-business.
Company – Party means any corporation, company, partnership, association, partnership or other organization lawfully established under the laws and regulations of a Party or a political subdivision of the latter, regardless of whether it is created for profit purposes, is in private or state owned or controlled.

Company with additional liability – recognized as a company whose statutory fund is divided into shares of the sizes determined by the founding documents. The members of such a company are responsible for its debts with their contributions to the statutory fund, and if these amounts are insufficient - additionally with their property in the same multiple for all members as the contribution of each member.
Company with additional liability is a business company, the statutory fund of which is divided into shares of the sizes determined by the founding documents and which is responsible for its obligations with its own property, and in the event of its insufficiency, the members of this company bear additional joint and several liabilities in the amount determined by the founding documents in equal multiples up to contribution of each participant.
A limited liability company is a business company that has a statutory fund divided into shares, the size of which is determined by the founding documents, and is responsible for its obligations only with its property.
Company members who have paid their contributions in full bear the risk of losses related to the company's activities within the limits of their contributions. A limited liability company is recognized as a company with authorized capital divided into shares, the size of which is determined by the founding documents. A limited liability company is a company founded by one or more persons, the authorized capital of which is divided into shares, the size of which is established by the charter.

Company's management bodies – the general meeting of its members and the executive body, unless otherwise established by law. The governing bodies of the

company are the general meeting of its members and the executive body, unless otherwise established by law.

Comparable price - the price of a similar product in the country of export, which is practiced in normal trade operations.

Compensation - compensation for the value of immovable property lost at the place of resettlement at the time of termination of ownership, the amount of which is determined by conducting an independent evaluation of such property by the subject of appraisal activity in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of Ukraine "On Appraisal of Property, Property Rights and Professional Appraisal Activity in Ukraine ".
Compensation - reimbursement from the state budget of additional costs.
Compensation - reimbursement of the costs of the state customer for the purchase of offset products, which is provided in accordance with the offset agreement to the state of Ukraine in the person of the offset beneficiary.
Compensation – the amount of just satisfaction determined by the decision of the European Court of Human Rights in accordance with Article 41 of the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms; the amount of monetary payment in favor of the Debtor determined in the decision of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the friendly settlement or in the decision of the European Court of Human Rights on the approval of the terms of the unilateral declaration.

Compensation (offset) contract (further - offset contract) - a foreign economic contract (contract) related to the contract for the supply of offset products and concluded between the state customer and a foreign supplier of offset products, which determines the type of compensation, its scope, the form and cost of direct or an indirect offset obligation that the foreign supplier must fulfill on the territory of Ukraine in the interests of the offset beneficiary.

Compensation in the order of recourse - compensation of expenses at the expense of a third party.

Compensatory measures - preliminary or final measures applied in accordance with this Law during or following the results of an anti-subsidy investigation;

Compensatory products - a part of the produced products, which is transferred to the ownership of the investor at the expense of compensation for his expenses;

Competence – a socially recognized level of knowledge, abilities, skills, and attitudes in a certain field of human activity.
Competence – the necessary volume and level of knowledge and experience in a certain type of activity.

Competent body - the governing body of a legal entity, which, in accordance with its charter or regulations, has the right to make a decision on the formation of a permanent arbitration court, to approve the Regulations on a permanent arbitration court, regulations of the arbitration court, and lists of arbitrators. a court or other body competent to draw up or execute a mandate to provide international legal assistance in civil cases.

Competent body for the transportation of dangerous goods - a body recognized as such by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for the purpose of the implementation of international agreements of Ukraine in the field of transportation of dangerous goods.

Competent court – the local general court or the local commercial court at the place where the case is considered by the arbitration court.

Competing creditors – creditors with claims against the debtor that arose before the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings. Bankruptcy creditors also include creditors whose claims against the debtor arose as a result of legal succession, provided that such claims arose before bankruptcy proceedings were initiated.

Competition – the competitive nature of economic entities, when their independent actions effectively limit the ability of each of them to unilaterally influence the general conditions of circulation of goods on the relevant commodity market and stimulate the production of goods needed by consumers.

Competition conditions – requirements that must be met by competition applicants.

Competition rules - special rules adopted by the committee for holding a competition for a separate object.

Competition using open bidding based on the auction principle – a competitive method of selling shares of a joint-stock company, according to which the winner is recognized as the participant who, in the process of open bidding, offered the highest price for a package of shares and undertook to fulfill all the fixed conditions of the competition.

Competition with limited participation - a competition for the sale of a package of shares of the enterprise "Ukrrudprom", in which only investors of the company "Ukrrudprom", the package of shares of which is being privatized, take part. The winner of the competition with limited participation is the person who offered the highest price, subject to equal fixed conditions of the competition.

Competitive application – a package of documents that, in accordance with the rules of the competition, each applicant submits to the competitive committee.
Competitive application – an application specifying the number of bonds and the level of profitability of their purchase.

Competitive bidding – the process of consideration and evaluation of competitive offers in order to determine the winner of the competition.

Competitive task - a task that must be completed by the participants of the competition.

Complaint - an appeal with a demand for renewal of rights and protection of legitimate interests of citizens violated by actions (inaction), decisions of state bodies, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, associations of citizens, officials. - appeal with a demand for renewal of rights and protection of legitimate interests of citizens violated by actions (inaction), decisions of state bodies, local self-government bodies, institutions, organizations, associations of citizens, enterprises, officials. - appeal with a demand for renewal of rights and protection of legitimate interests of citizens violated by actions (inaction), decisions of state bodies, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, associations of citizens, officials. - appeals of citizens with a demand for renewal of their rights and protection of legitimate interests violated by actions (inaction), decisions of DPS bodies, other bodies of state power or local self-government, enterprises, institutions, organizations, associations of citizens, officials.

Compliance (compliance with the requirements of legislation and internal procedures) - the need to know, understand and comply with all requirements of the legislation of Ukraine, regulations, provisions and rules, internal policies, standards and codes on the bank's activities.

Compliance risk - the risk of legal sanctions, financial losses or loss of reputation as a result of the bank's failure to comply with the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, regulatory acts, internal regulations and rules, as well as standards of self-regulatory organizations that apply to its activities. The inability to predict the impact of improper actions of bank employees can lead to negative public resonance and damage the bank's reputation, even if the requirements of the legislation of Ukraine have not been violated.

Components for equipment (equipment) - parts manufactured according to an independent set of documents and intended for use as part of this equipment (equipment).

Composition of budget legislation – Budget legislation consists of:
1) Constitution of Ukraine;
2) of this Code;
3) the Law on the State Budget of Ukraine;
4) other laws regulating budgetary relations provided for in Article 1 of this Code;
5) normative legal acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, adopted on the basis of and for the implementation of this Code and other laws of Ukraine, provided for in clauses 3 and 4 of this part of the article;
6) normative-legal acts of executive authorities, adopted on the basis of and for the implementation of this Code, other laws of Ukraine and normative-legal acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, provided for in clauses 3, 4 and 5 of this part of the article;
7) decisions on the local budget;
8) decisions of the bodies of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local state administrations, local self-government bodies, adopted in accordance with this Code, normative legal acts, provided for in clauses 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this part of the article.
The budget system of Ukraine and the State Budget of Ukraine are established exclusively by this Code and the Law on the State Budget of Ukraine. If budget relations are defined differently than in this Code by another normative legal act, the corresponding norms of this Code shall be applied. Revenues and expenditures of the

State Budget of Ukraine are determined exclusively by the Law on the State Budget of Ukraine.
If an international treaty of Ukraine is submitted for ratification, the implementation of which requires the adoption of new or amendments to the current laws of Ukraine regulating budgetary relations, drafts of such laws are submitted for consideration to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine together with the draft law on ratification and are adopted simultaneously. Consideration of draft laws regarding their impact on budget indicators and compliance with laws regulating budgetary relations is carried out according to a special procedure defined by Article 27 of this Code.

Composition of the inheritance - all the rights and obligations that belonged to the testator at the time of the opening of the inheritance and did not cease due to his death.

Composition of the Supreme Court of Ukraine - the composition of the Supreme Court of Ukraine includes twenty judges - five judges from each specialized jurisdiction (civil, criminal, economic, administrative), from among whom the Chairman of the Supreme Court of Ukraine and his deputy are elected. A judge of the Supreme Court of Ukraine can be a person who has worked as a judge for at least fifteen years or a judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.
The Plenum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine acts in the Supreme Court of Ukraine to resolve issues defined by the Constitution of Ukraine and this Law. The composition and procedure of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine shall be determined by this Law. A Scientific Advisory Council is established at the Supreme Court of Ukraine, the status of which is determined by this Law. The Supreme Court of Ukraine has an official printed body and may be a co-founder of other printed publications.

Comprehensive audit – a scheduled or unscheduled audit during which all areas of legal work are checked.

Comprehensive examination –conducted by at least two experts from different fields of knowledge or different directions within the same field of knowledge. The experts' opinion states what research and to what extent each expert conducted, what facts he established and what conclusions he reached. Each expert signs the part of the conclusion that contains a description of the research carried out by him, and is responsible for it. A general conclusion is made by experts who are competent in evaluating the results obtained and formulating a single conclusion. In the event of

disagreements between experts, the conclusions are drawn up in accordance with the second part of Article 83 of this Code.

Comprehensive information system of financial services (services) - a system that stores, transmits and processes data related to the provision of financial services, which includes technical and software for the provision of financial services (or services) by credit unions.

Comprehensive system of information protection – a set of organizational, engineering and technical measures, means and methods of technical and cryptographic protection of information.

Comprehensive system of information protection – an interconnected set of organizational and engineering measures, means and methods of information protection.

Compromise - any case (loss, disclosure, theft, unauthorized copying, etc.) with key documents (key data) and KPI means, which led (may lead) to the disclosure (leakage) of information about them, as well as information that is processed and is transferred

Compulsory alienation of property rights - can be applied only as an exception for reasons of public necessity on the basis and in the manner established by law, and on the condition of prior and full reimbursement of their value, except for the cases established by the second part of Article 353 of the Civil Code of Ukraine.

Compulsory buyback of shares – compulsory acquisition for a fee and at the request of the shareholder of the shares placed by the company.

Compulsory insurance - the law may establish the obligation of a natural or legal person to be an insurer of life, health, property or liability before other persons at his own expense or at the expense of an interested person (compulsory insurance). The provisions of this Code shall apply to relations arising from compulsory insurance, unless otherwise established by acts of civil legislation.

Compulsory share contribution of a shareholder – money paid by a citizen upon becoming a member of a consumer society, among the co-owners of an enterprise,

which are included in the share capital and are subject to return in the manner determined by the statute of the consumer society, the enterprise.

Computer and information services - database processing, implementation of software, including development and programming of specific customer systems, management of computer complexes, consultations in the field of computer equipment, operation and repair of computer equipment, services of information agencies, direct (individual) subscription to periodic edition.

Computer cash system – a register of settlement transactions made with the use of computer tools, which additionally performs technological operations determined by the scope of its application, and ensures the printing of settlement and other reporting documents.

Computer data - any representation of facts, information or concepts in a form that is suitable for processing by a computer system, including a program that is suitable for causing the computer system to perform a specific function.

Computer network – a set of territorially dispersed data processing systems, means and (or) communication and data forwarding systems, which provides users with remote access to its resources and collective use of these resources.

Computer program – a set of instructions in the form of words, numbers, codes, diagrams, symbols or in any other form, expressed in a form suitable for reading by a computer, which causes it to act to achieve a certain goal or result (this the concept covers both the operating system and the application program expressed in source or object codes).

Computer Reservation System - means an automated system that contains information about airline schedules, passenger capacity, fares and related services, and by which reservations can be made and/or tickets can be issued, and which makes some or all of these facilities available to travel agents.

Computer system - any device or group of interconnected or connected devices, one or more of which, according to a specific program, performs automatic data processing.

Computer virus – a program capable of creating its own copies, modified copies that may not fully correspond to the original, and introducing them into various IT objects/resources without the user's knowledge, and is aimed at destructive action.

Concealment of bankruptcy - deliberate concealment by a citizen-founder (participant) or an official of a subject of economic activity of his persistent financial insolvency by submitting false information, if this caused great material damage to the creditor.

Concessional fare – the fare of certain categories of passengers entitled to discounts or concessions, calculated by applying the discounts and concessions established by the legislation to passenger transportation tariffs (ticket and reserved seat prices).

Conclusion of the contract – the contract is concluded if the parties have reached agreement on all essential terms of the contract in the proper form.

Conditional guarantee – a guarantee under which the guarantor bank, in the event of a breach by the principal of its obligation secured by the guarantee, pays funds to the beneficiary based on the beneficiary's demand and in the event that he fulfills the relevant conditions or submits the documents specified in the guarantee.
Conditions of the competition - established by the organizer (mandatory and additional) conditions of passenger transportation, which must be performed by motor carriers, determined at the relevant object of the competition.
Conductor – a person who collects fares in a tram, trolleybus, and issues a one-time ticket or sells season tickets to a passenger, checks the presence of documents for the right of way.

Confirmation of conformity - issuance of a document (declaration of conformity or certificate of conformity) based on a decision made after carrying out the relevant (necessary) conformity assessment procedures that proved the fulfillment of the established requirements.
Confirmation of conformity - issuance of a document (declaration of conformity or certificate of conformity) based on a decision made after carrying out the relevant (necessary) conformity assessment procedures that proved the fulfillment of the established requirements.

Confirmation of delivery - a document that is drawn up based on the results of the delivery order and contains information about the result of the delivery order.

Confirming bank - a bank that adds its own payment obligation to the obligation of the issuing bank to make a payment or to accept or pay a bill of exchange (draft), or to negotiate against documents under an irrevocable letter of credit, taking into account that the documents under the letter of credit are presented in compliance terms and conditions of the letter of credit.

Confirming documents - documents confirming the fact of tourist service, training, internship, employment, treatment in Ukraine, reservation or payment of housing, meals in Ukraine and return to the state of one's citizenship or permanent residence, or to a third country (if necessary - other documents confirming the purpose and conditions of stay in Ukraine).

Conflict of laws rule – a rule that determines the law of which state is to be applied to legal relations with a foreign entity.

Conglomerate concerted actions - conclusion of agreements by business entities in any form, decision-making by associations in any form, any other agreed competitive behavior (activity, inaction) of business entities, creation of a business entity, an association, the purpose or consequence of the creation of which is the coordination of competitive behavior between the economic entities that created the specified economic entity, the association, or between them and the newly created economic entity, or joining such an association when business entities, which include participants in concerted actions, do not compete and, under the existing conditions, cannot compete with each other on the same market of goods and at the same time do not or cannot be in purchase-sale relations on the relevant product markets (seller, buyer, supplier - consumer).

Connection point – contact connections of overhead or cable power lines at the places of their connection to open or closed distribution devices, places of branching of power lines.

Consensus – a general agreement, which is characterized by the absence of serious objections on essential issues in the majority of interested parties and is achieved as a

result of a procedure aimed at taking into account the opinions of all parties and bringing together divergent points of view.

Consensus - a set of works and measures related to ensuring the storage of an object (structure) for a specified long-term period, on which construction has been stopped, including temporary and permanent protective or constructive measures that prevent the destruction of the object (structure).

Consensus - implementation of a set of organizational, scientifically based measures to ensure the protection of museum objects and objects of museum importance from further destruction, preservation of their authenticity with minimal interference in their existing appearance.

Consent of the child to be placed in a foster family – ascertained by an official of the institution in which he is staying, in the presence of the foster parents and a representative of the guardianship and guardianship body, about which the corresponding document is drawn up. F

oster children live and are brought up in a foster family until they reach the age of 18, and in the case of studying in vocational and technical higher educational institutions of I-IV levels of accreditation - until it ends. Adopted children retain the right to alimony, pension and other social benefits, as well as to compensation for loss of breadwinner, which they had before being placed in a foster family. Adopted children have the right to maintain personal contacts with their parents and other relatives, except when this may harm their life, health and moral education.

Consequences of enterprise privatization – positive or negative probable effects of an economic, social, ecological or other nature, caused by a change in the state and development of the enterprise, which can have both a cost and a general expert assessment.

According to the term of effect, the consequences can have a short-, medium- or long-term manifestation, and according to the possibility of prediction - they are classified as those that are subject to full prediction, those that are subject to partial prediction (due to the low degree of awareness about the probability of their occurrence), and those that cannot be predicted.

Conservation is a set of scientifically based measures that allow you to protect cultural heritage objects from further destruction and ensure the preservation of their authenticity with minimal interference in their existing form.

Consignee - the legal or natural person specified in the transport documents, who receives the dangerous goods from the carrier.
Consignee - the person specified in the transport document to whom the carrier, according to the transport documents or on the instructions of the sender (the sender delivers the goods independently, without using the services of the carrier), must hand over the goods.

Consignee (importer) - the person on whose behalf diamonds are imported into the customs territory of the country of destination.

Consignor - under the contract of storage, one party (the custodian) undertakes to keep the thing transferred to it by the other party (the consignor) and to return it to the consignor in safety. The custody agreement, in which the custodian is a person carrying out custody on the basis of entrepreneurial activity (professional custodian), may establish the custodian's obligation to keep the thing that will be transferred to the custodian in the future.

Consignors - any legal entities and (or) natural persons who, in accordance with the legislation of the States of the Parties, have been issued licenses (permits) for the export and (or) import of protected products and technologies, and (or) other permits for their export and (or) imported.

Consolidated banking group – a group of economic entities, consisting of a parent (holding) company and its subsidiaries connected by control relations, and among them at least one bank.

Consolidated cargo - cargo transported by one motor vehicle and consisting of two or more consignments of goods for different recipients or for one recipient from different senders.

Consolidated mortgage debt – obligations under mortgage loan contracts reformed by the creditor. Reforming mortgage assets is the unification of obligations under mortgage loan contracts into an indivisible integrity of obligations - consolidated mortgage debt, and the simultaneous unification of corresponding mortgages under mortgage contracts into a mortgage pool. The creditor has the right to reform into one or more consolidated mortgage debts the obligation of a certain number of debtors to make payments within a

certain period of time in order to repay the main obligation under mortgage loan contracts.
The main obligation under the mortgage loan agreement can be reformed into only one consolidated mortgage debt at the same time. The amount of debtors' obligations reformed into a consolidated mortgage debt to make payments to repay the principal obligation during the term of existence of the mortgage assets is the value of the mortgage assets. The term for which obligations under mortgage loan contracts are reformed into consolidated mortgage debt is the term of existence of mortgage assets.

Consolidation – an increase in the nominal value of securities of a certain issue with a simultaneous decrease in their number without changing the volume of the issue.

Consolidation package - the composition and forms of unified financial statements determined by the parent bank in the process of drawing up consolidated financial statements.

Consortium – a temporary statutory association of enterprises for the achievement by its participants of a certain common economic goal (implementation of target programs, scientific and technical, construction projects, etc.). The consortium uses the funds provided by the participants, the centralized resources allocated to finance the relevant program, as well as the funds coming from other sources, in the manner determined by its charter. If the goal of its creation is achieved, the consortium ceases its activity.

Constituent documents of a business entity – the decision on its formation or the founding agreement, and in the cases provided for by law, the charter (regulations) of the business entity.

Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea – an organic part of the legislation of Ukraine and cannot contradict the Constitution of Ukraine.

Constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine – four hundred and fifty People's Deputies of Ukraine, who are elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for a term of five years.

Constitutional Court of Ukraine – the only body of constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine resolves the issue of compliance of laws

and other legal acts with the Constitution of Ukraine and gives an official interpretation of the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine.

Construction contract – under the contract of construction contract, the contractor undertakes to build and hand over the object within the established period or perform other construction works in accordance with the design and estimate documentation, and the customer undertakes to provide the contractor with a construction site (work front), transfer the approved design estimate documentation, if this duty is not assigned to the contractor, to accept the object or finished construction works and pay for them.

Construction object - each separate building (production building or workshop, warehouse, residential building, etc.) or structure (bridge, tunnel, platform, etc.) with all facilities (galleries, overpasses, etc.), equipment, furniture, inventory, ancillary and auxiliary devices , belonging to it, as well as, if necessary, with engineering networks adjacent to it. A separate project and estimate or estimated calculation (object estimate or object estimated calculation) must be drawn up for the construction of the object.
Construction object - a building, structure or complex of structures, the construction of which is organized by the developer and the construction of which is financed by the manager at the expense of the funds received from the management.

Construction object - a separate building or structure (with all the equipment that belongs to it, tools and equipment, galleries, overpasses, internal engineering networks of water supply, sewage, gas pipeline, heat pipeline, electricity supply, radiofication, auxiliary and auxiliary outbuildings, landscaping and other works and expenses), for the construction, reconstruction or expansion of which a separate project and estimate must be drawn up.

Construction object - a separate building or structure (with equipment, furniture, tools, galleries, overpasses, utility and auxiliary yard buildings, internal engineering networks belonging to it), the construction of which is carried out according to a separate project and estimate, or a set of buildings or (and) structures, the construction of which is carried out on one construction site according to a single design and estimate documentation with a consolidated estimate of the cost of construction or with a summary of costs.

Construction object - a set of buildings and structures or separate buildings and structures, the construction of which is carried out according to a single project.

Construction object - is a building, structure or complex of structures, the construction of which is organized by the developer and the financing of the construction of which is carried out by the manager at the expense of funds received from the management.

Construction queue – a part of the structure that ensures the production of products or the provision of services, which may consist of one or more launch complexes.

Constructive destruction – a state of the object of space activity in which its use for its intended purpose is technically impossible, and the implementation of measures for its repair or restoration of control over it is economically impractical for the insured.

Consul - a consul general, consul, vice consul or consular agent who is the head of a consular institution;

Consular institution - consulate general, vice consulate or consular agency of a foreign state (including staff, buildings and premises).

Consular legalization – consists in establishing and certifying the authenticity of the signature, the powers of the official who signed the document or act or certified the preliminary signature on them, the authenticity of the impression of a stamp, seal, samples of which were obtained by the consul in an official way from the competent authorities of the host state.

Consular official - any person, including the head of a consular institution, who is entrusted with the performance of consular functions (consul general, consul, vice consul, consular agent and secretary of a consular institution), as well as a person seconded to a consular institution to prepare for service in consular institutions (trainee).

Consumer – a natural person who purchases, orders, uses or intends to purchase or order products for personal needs not directly related to business activities or the performance of the duties of an employee.

Consumer association – a cooperative, which is formed by uniting individuals and/or legal entities for the organization of trade services, procurement of agricultural products, raw materials, production of products and provision of other services in order to meet the consumer needs of its members.

Consumer association – a self-governing organization of citizens who, on the basis of voluntary membership, property participation and mutual assistance, unite for joint economic activity with the aim of collective organized provision of their economic and social interests. Each member of the consumer society has his own share in its property. The consumer association is a legal entity and operates on the basis of the charter. Consumer associations may voluntarily join unions, other forms of association provided for by law, the single union of consumer associations of Ukraine and have the right to freely leave them.

Consumer association – an independent, democratic organization of citizens who, on the basis of voluntary membership and mutual assistance at their place of residence or work, unite for joint management with the aim of improving their economic and social condition.

Consumer cooperation in Ukraine – a voluntary association of citizens for joint economic activity with the aim of improving their economic and social condition. It carries out trade, procurement, production and other activities not prohibited by the current legislation of Ukraine, contributes to the social and cultural development of the village, folk crafts and crafts, participates in the international cooperative movement.

- a system of self-governing organizations of citizens (consumer societies, their unions, associations), as well as enterprises and institutions of these organizations, which is an independent organizational form of the cooperative movement.

Consumer cooperative (consumer society) - a cooperative that is formed by uniting individuals and/or legal entities for the organization of trade services, procurement of agricultural products, raw materials, production of products and provision of other services in order to meet the consumer needs of its members.

Consumer credit - funds provided by the creditor (bank or other financial institution) to the consumer for the purchase of products. - this is a loan granted to the consumer for the purchase of products for personal needs that are not directly related to business activities or the performance of the duties of an employee.

Consumer goods (services) - goods (services) used by the population for personal or family consumption. - goods (services) used by the population for personal or family consumption. In the Classification of individual consumption by purpose, household spending is grouped by consumption purpose, namely: short-term consumption goods, long-term consumption goods, medium-term consumption goods and services.

Contact melee weapon - a melee weapon that is held in the hand during use.

Contact with the child - realization by the mother, father, other family members and relatives, including those with whom the child does not live, of the right to communicate with the child, to see the specified persons with the child, as well as to provide them with information about the child or the child about such persons, if it does not conflict with the interests of the child.

Container - a unit of transport equipment for multiple use with unchanged characteristics, with devices that facilitate fastening and transshipment from one means of transport to another, and specially designed for the convenience of loading, unloading and facilitating the transportation of goods by one or more modes of transport without their intermediate overloading.

Container – an item of transport equipment (cage or other similar device) that:
a) intended for repeated use and has a permanent purpose;
b) specially designed to facilitate the transportation of goods by one or more modes of transport without intermediate overloading of goods;
c) equipped with devices that facilitate its fastening and overloading from one vehicle to another;
d) designed so that it can be easily loaded and unloaded.

Container – the main element of packaging, which is a product for placing goods.
Contest – a method of selling shares of a joint-stock company, according to which the winner is recognized as the participant who offered the highest price for a package of shares and undertook to fulfill all the fixed conditions of the competition.
Contest – the method of selling property, according to which the buyer who offered the highest price for it and undertook to fulfill all the fixed conditions of the competition becomes its owner.

Contest – the process of determining on a competitive basis the developer who is granted the right to receive state support for the completion of objects of unfinished construction, who meets the established criteria and offered the largest housing area for a fixed price of 1 square meter. meters of housing in facilities that will be completed with state support.
Contest – a competitive way of selling property shares, which consists in transferring the right of ownership to the buyer who offered the best conditions for the further use of property shares or, other things being equal, the highest price.
Contest – a form of creative competition aimed at identifying the best project proposals developed according to the criteria established by the contest organizer.
Contest – the method of selecting banks in order to ensure proper conditions for the payment of pensions through the bank accounts of recipients.

Contestant - an applicant who has submitted a tender offer.

Continental shelf - the surface and subsoil of the seabed of the underwater areas adjacent to the coast and the islands of Ukraine, beyond the zone of the territorial sea, up to a depth of 200 meters or beyond this limit to such places where the depths of the waters covering it allow the extraction of natural resources of these districts

Contingent asset – an asset that may arise as a result of past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only after the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events over which the public sector entity does not have full control.

Contingent liability – a liability that may arise as a result of past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only when one or more uncertain future events over which the entity has no complete control occur or fail to occur, or a present liability, arising from past events but not recognized because it is unlikely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, or because the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably determined. A contingent liability is: 1) an obligation that may arise as a result of past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only after the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events over which the public sector entity does not have full control; or 2) a present obligation that arises as a result of past events, but is not recognized because it is unlikely that the settlement of the obligation will require the use of resources embodying economic

benefits and utility potential, or because the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably measured to determine

Contingent liability – is: 1) a liability that may arise as a result of past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only when one or more uncertain future events over which the enterprise does not have full control will or will not occur; or 2) a present obligation that arises as a result of past events, but is not recognized because it is unlikely that resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or because the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably determined.

Contingent rent – the part of the rent that is not fixed in a specific amount and is calculated using indicators other than the lease term (sales volume, utilization rate, inflation and price index, market interest rates, etc.).

Contingent rent – the part of the rent that is not fixed in a specific amount and is calculated using indicators other than the lease term (sales volume, utilization rate, inflation and price index, market interest rates, etc.).

Contract day - a period of 24 hours starting from the contract hour.

Contract hour - conditional numerical value of the start of the day. For commercial gas accounting, the contract hour is set by the gas transport company.

Contract month - a period of time lasting one calendar month, starting from the contract hour of the day of the month stipulated by the contract.

Contractor – a business entity that performs work or provides services.

Contractor – a specialized construction organization, determined by the customer on the basis of the conducted tender.

Contractor – is a legal entity that concludes a construction contract, performs the works stipulated in the construction contract and hands them over to the customer.

Contractor – is a legal entity that enters into a subcontract (contract) for the construction (design) of objects, performs the work stipulated in the subcontract (contract) and hands them over to the customer in accordance with the conditions specified therein.

Contractor – is a specialized construction organization, which is determined by the customer in accordance with the legislation to carry out works related to the construction (reconstruction) of housing for young families and single young citizens.

Contractor – is the party to the contract that performs and hands over to the customer the completed works (construction object) stipulated by the contract.

Contribution to the statutory (compounded) capital of a business association – money, securities, other things or property or other alienable rights that have a monetary value, unless otherwise established by law.

Contributions of the participants and founders of the economic partnership – houses, structures, equipment and other material assets, securities, rights to use land, water and other natural resources, houses, structures, as well as other property and rights (including property rights to objects of intellectual property), funds, including in foreign currency. The contribution, estimated in hryvnias, is the participant's and founder's share in the company's statutory fund. The order of assessment of deposits is determined in the constituent documents of the business association, unless otherwise provided by law.

Control – decisive influence or the possibility of exercising a decisive influence on the economic activity of the economic entity, which is carried out, in particular, by exercising the right to own or use all assets or a significant part of them, the right to decisive influence on the formation of the composition, voting results and decision-making by the entity's management bodies business entity, as well as the execution of transactions that provide an opportunity to determine the terms of business activity, give mandatory instructions or perform the functions of the management body of the business entity.

Control – the ability to exert a decisive influence on the management and/or activity of a legal entity through direct and/or indirect ownership by one person alone or jointly with other persons of a share in the legal entity corresponding to the equivalent of 50 percent or more of the authorized capital and/or votes of the legal entity, or regardless of formal possession, the ability to exercise such influence by agreement or otherwise.

Control – the decisive influence of one or more related legal entities and/or individuals on the economic activity of the business entity or its part, which is exercised directly or through other persons, in particular due to: the right to own or use all assets or a significant part of them; the right, which provides a decisive influence on the formation of the composition, voting results and decisions of the management bodies of the economic entity; conclusion of agreements and contracts that make it possible to determine the conditions of economic activity, give mandatory instructions or perform the functions of the management body of the economic entity; replacement of the

position of head, deputy head of the supervisory board, board, other supervisory or executive body of a business entity by a person who already holds one or more of the specified positions in other business entities; holding more than half of the positions of members of the supervisory board, board, other supervisory or executive bodies of the business entity by persons who already hold one or more of the specified positions in another business entity.
Related persons are legal entities and/or natural persons who jointly or jointly carry out economic activities, including jointly or jointly influencing the economic activities of the business entity. In particular, related natural persons are those who are spouses, parents and children, brothers and (or) sisters.

Control bodies and services - state bodies and services that carry out sanitary, veterinary, phytosanitary, radiological, ecological control, control over the export of cultural values from the territory of Ukraine, other types of state control when crossing the state border provided by law.

Control body - a body that carries out conformity assessment through observations and conclusions, which are accompanied by appropriate measurements, tests and calibration.
Control body - an element of the control system or machine control device (handle, steering wheel, pedal, button, etc.), which is directly acted upon by the operator to issue a command for the machine to perform the corresponding function.

Control copy of a legislative act – a copy in which notes are made about all changes, additions, suspension of action, distribution, continuation or retention of action and about the recognition of the act (article, clause) as having lost its validity, and information about the type, number and date is indicated adoption, the official source of publication of the amended act.

Control mark – is a special sign that certifies compliance with copyright and (or) related rights and gives the right to distribute copies of computer programs and databases. The control mark is a single-use self-adhesive mark, the outer side of which has a special holographic protection.
Control mark – a special mark certifying compliance with copyright and (or) related rights and granting the right to distribute copies of audiovisual works, phonograms, video grams, computer programs, databases. The control mark is a single-use self-adhesive mark, the outer side of which has a special holographic protection.

Control of compliance with the License Terms - a set of organizational and legal measures aimed at checking compliance by licensees with qualification, organizational, special, technological and other requirements for carrying out economic activities of development, production, manufacture, storage, transportation, acquisition, forwarding, import, export, release, destruction of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.

Control state of a normative-legal act – the state of a normative-legal act, in which the presence of all changes and additions provided for by the current legislation is ensured in this act.

Control system – a set of interconnected control devices, mechanical, electrical and other components, which, without operator intervention, ensures that the machine performs a sequence of functions that are predetermined by the operator, after the operator submits a command to start the machine.

Control tape - a document printed or created in electronic form by the registrar of settlement operations, which contains copies of settlement documents printed by this registrar, and for documents in electronic form, additionally, fiscal statements and checks.

Control weighing - during additional loading, partial unloading or overloading of cargo to another vehicle, as well as during the transfer of cargo under another customs regime;
Control weighing - inconsistencies between the data specified in the certificate and the data on the controlled vehicle (type of vehicle, registration numbers);
Control weighing - inconsistencies in the weight characteristics specified in the travel documentation certificate;
Control weighing - inconsistencies of special weight characteristics with the data specified in the certificate.
Control weighing - vehicle weighing under the following circumstances:

Controlling stake – a stake of more than 50 percent of the ordinary shares of a joint-stock company.

Conversion - exchange by the issuer of securities of one issue for securities of another issue in accordance with the conditions of their issue.

Conversion of vehicles - changing the type or brand (model), purpose or design parameters of vehicles in operation by installing the cabin, body or their parts, special equipment and number units not provided for in the regulatory and technical documentation for this vehicle.

Convertible bonds - corporate bonds are placed by legal entities only after full payment of their authorized capital. Corporate bonds confirm the issuer's obligations under them and do not give the right to participate in the management of the issuer. It is not allowed to place bonds of enterprises for the formation and replenishment of the authorized capital of the issuer, as well as to cover losses from economic activity by crediting the income from the sale of bonds as a result of current economic activity.

Convoy of vehicles – an organized group of three or more vehicles moving together in the same direction directly behind each other with their headlights permanently on.

Copy of a phonogram – a copy of a phonogram on a suitable material medium, which is made directly or indirectly from this phonogram and contains all or part of the sounds recorded on it.

Copy of a phonogram – is a copy of a phonogram on a suitable material medium, which is made directly or indirectly from this phonogram and contains all or part of the sounds recorded on it.

Copy of a phonogram – is a copy of a phonogram on a suitable physical medium, which is made directly or indirectly from this phonogram and contains all the data of the phonogram. A copy of a phonogram is an archival and working copy.

Copy of a work – a copy of a work made in any material form.

Copyright – personal (non-property) and property rights of authors and their successors in title, related to the creation and use of works of science, literature and art.

Corporate bonds – placed by legal entities only after full payment of their authorized capital.
Corporate bonds confirm the issuer's obligations under them and do not give the right to participate in the management of the issuer.

It is not allowed to place bonds of enterprises for the formation and replenishment of the authorized capital of the issuer, as well as to cover losses from economic activity by crediting the income from the sale of bonds as a result of current economic activity. The terms of placement of bonds placed by a joint-stock company may provide for the possibility of their conversion into shares of the joint-stock company (convertible bonds).

Corporate or unitary enterprise operating on the basis of the collective ownership of the founder (founders) – recognized as a collective ownership enterprise. Enterprises of collective ownership are production cooperatives, enterprises of consumer cooperation, enterprises of public and religious organizations, other enterprises provided for by law.

Cost center – a responsibility center whose manager controls the costs belonging to this center.

Cost object - a separate type of activity or work (service) related to the provision of ritual services and objects of ritual belonging as a whole, united by a certain sign of homogeneity (for example, purpose), which require the determination of the costs associated with their production (performance) and which can be included in a separate costing group.
Cost object - services that require the determination of the costs associated with their provision.

Cost of an administrative service - expressed in monetary terms, the costs of an administrative body directly related to the provision of an administrative service.

Cost of production (works, services) – the company's expenses related to the production and sale of products, the performance of works and the provision of services.

Cost of services – the totality of costs for the performance of certain types of services and the production of items of ritual belonging, taking into account the planned profit.

Cost price of a security – the purchase price of a security, including accrued interest, as well as the costs of transactions for the purchase of securities.

Cost savings – reduction of actual costs for servicing and repaying the state debt in accordance with the terms of the concluded credit agreements (loan agreements) and the conditions of issuing state debt securities compared to the costs provided for by the Law on the State Budget of Ukraine.

Cost-plus contract – a construction contract that stipulates the price as the sum of the contractor's actual costs for the execution of the construction contract and the agreed profit (in the form of a percentage of costs or a fixed amount).

Counterfeit copy of a work, phonogram, video gram - a copy of a work, phonogram or video gram reproduced, published and (or) distributed in violation of copyright and (or) related rights, including copies of protected works, phonograms and video grams imported in Ukraine the customs territory of Ukraine without the consent of the author or other subject of copyright and (or) related rights, in particular from countries in which these works, phonograms and video grams have never been protected or have ceased to be protected.

Counterfeit products – products manufactured with a violation of technology or illegal use of a mark for goods and services, or copying of the form, packaging, external design, as well as illegal reproduction of another person's product.
Counterfeit products - products or copies that are produced, reproduced, published, distributed, sold, etc. in violation of intellectual property rights.

Counterparty – any natural or legal person with whom the company enters into agreements on transactions with securities.
Counterparty – any person (individual or legal entity) who has a financial relationship with the bank (the bank provides funds in the form of open-ended or term deposits; provides credit; sells securities of its own issue; has receivables from transactions with bank clients and banks, in including accrued and overdue income). At the same time, the counterparty may simultaneously have relations of a different nature (in particular, labor relations) with the bank.
Counterparty – foreign economic contract or other bilateral agreement between the owner of the object and the buyer, according to which the buyer acquires the right to receive emission reduction units for a fee.

Counter-steering time - additional time after the end of the loading (unloading) period for the vessel to wait for the end of cargo operations.

Country house – a residential building for year-round use for out-of-town recreation.

Coupon – a special coupon, purchased under the terms and sale price of a specified denomination, which confirms the right of its owner to receive a fixed amount of oil product of a certain name and brand marked on it at a gas station.

Court decision – judgment, decision, resolution, order, resolution, separate decision (resolution) of the court, passed (decided) by courts in criminal, civil, economic cases, in cases of administrative jurisdiction, in cases of administrative offenses. - verdict, decision, resolution, order, resolution, separate decision (resolution) of the court, adopted (decided) by courts in criminal, civil, economic cases, in cases of administrative justice, in cases of administrative offenses.

Covered letter of credit – a letter of credit in which the payer's funds are reserved in advance in full in a separate account with the issuing bank or the executing bank for making payments.

Crate – means a container with solid rectangular or polygonal walls, made of metal, wood, plywood, wood material, fiberboard, plastic or other suitable materials. The presence of small holes intended for ease of handling or opening or necessary in connection with classification prescriptions is allowed if these holes do not affect the integrity of the container during transportation. Transport in bulk/bulk (international definition).

Creative activity - individual or collective creativity of professional creative workers, the result of which is a work or its interpretation that has cultural and artistic value.
Creative activity – individual or collective creativity, the result of which is the creation or interpretation of works that have cultural value.

Creative union – a voluntary association of professional creative workers of a relevant professional direction in the field of culture and art, which has a fixed membership and operates on the basis of the charter;

Creative variation – one of the forms of manifestation of creativity of a master of folk arts and crafts, a method of reproducing a typical sample of a folk art craft product, which involves making changes to the composition, color, plastic and other artistic solutions of the product, which do not cause a decrease in the artistic level and quality of the folk art product fishery in comparison with its typical sample.

Credit – a unit of measurement of the educational load necessary for mastering content modules or a block of content modules.

Credit rate compensation - reimbursement by the state of part of the value of loans received by agricultural producers at commercial rates in accordance with contracts.

Crediting period – the period in years during which the owner of the source on which the JI project is implemented must transfer to the buyer verified reductions in greenhouse gas emissions obtained as a result of this project.

Crimping – a sheet stamping operation, during which the edges of the blanks are given a given shape.

Currency code - a parameter that corresponds to each monetary unit of measurement of financial transactions in the National System of Mass Electronic Payments. It can be main and additional. The main currency code corresponds to the national currency (hryvnia), foreign currencies and the hryvnia with a target purpose correspond to the corresponding additional currency codes.

Currency funds – currency values: - cash foreign currency, - payment documents (checks, promissory notes, drafts, certificates of deposit, letters of credit and others) in foreign currency, - securities (shares, bonds, their coupons, bonds, promissory notes, etc.) in foreign currency, - gold and other precious metals in the form of bars, plates and coins, as well as certificates, bonds, warrants and other securities, the denomination of which is expressed in gold and precious stones.

Currency operations: transactions related to the transfer of ownership of currency values, with the exception of transactions between residents in Ukrainian currency; operations related to the use of foreign exchange values in international circulation as a means of payment, with the transfer of debts and other obligations, the subject of which

are currency values; operations related to the import, transfer and forwarding to the territory of Ukraine and the export, transfer and forwarding of currency values outside its borders.

Currency purchase and sale operations on forward terms – transactions for the purchase and sale of one currency for another on a specified date in the future and at an agreed rate. They must be settled on the date specified in the forward contract (in a period longer than two business days after the date of conclusion of the agreement).

Currency purchase and sale operations on spot terms – transactions for the purchase and sale of one currency for another at a predetermined exchange rate. The settlement of the spot agreement must take place in a period no longer than two business days after the date of conclusion of the agreement.

Currency values: material objects defined by the legislation of Ukraine on currency regulation as means of currency and financial relations;
- monetary tokens in the form of banknotes, treasury bills, coins and in other forms that are in circulation and are legal tender on the territory of Ukraine, as well as withdrawn from circulation or those that are withdrawn from it, but subject to exchange for monetary tokens that are in circulation, funds in accounts, in contributions in banking and other credit and financial institutions on the territory of Ukraine;
- payment documents and other securities (shares, bonds, their coupons, vouchers, promissory notes (drafts), promissory notes, letters of credit, checks, bank orders, deposit certificates, savings books, other financial and banking documents) expressed in the currency of Ukraine;
- foreign currency;
- payment documents and other securities (shares, bonds, coupons for them, promissory notes (drafts), promissory notes, letters of credit, checks, bank orders, deposit certificates, other financial and banking documents), expressed in foreign currency or monetary metals; monetary metals.
- currency in the form of banknotes, treasury bills, coins and in other forms that are in circulation and are legal tender in the territory of Ukraine, as well as withdrawn from it, but subject to exchange for currency in circulation, funds in accounts in contributions to banking and other credit and financial institutions on the territory of Ukraine;
- payment documents and other securities (shares, bonds, their coupons, vouchers, promissory notes (drafts), promissory notes, letters of credit, checks, bank orders,

deposit certificates, savings books, other financial and banking documents) expressed in the currency of Ukraine ;
- foreign currency - foreign currency in the form of banknotes, treasury bills, coins, which are in circulation and are legal tender in the territory of the relevant foreign state, as well as withdrawn from it, but subject to exchange for currency in circulation, funds in currency units of foreign countries and international settlement (clearing) units, held in accounts or deposited in banking and other credit and financial institutions outside Ukraine;
- payment documents and other securities (shares, bonds, coupons for them, bonds, promissory notes (drafts), promissory notes, letters of credit, checks, bank orders, certificates of deposit, other financial and banking documents) expressed in foreign currency or monetary metals ;
monetary metals - gold and metals of the iridium-platinum group in any form and condition, with the exception of jewelry, industrial and household products made of these metals and scrap of these metals. - monetary tokens in the form of banknotes, treasury bills, coins and in other forms that are in circulation and are legal tender on the territory of Ukraine, as well as withdrawn from circulation or those that are withdrawn from it, but subject to exchange for monetary tokens that are in circulation, funds in accounts in contributions in banking and other credit and financial institutions in the territory of Ukraine.

Current account - an account opened by the bank to the client on a contractual basis for storing funds and carrying out settlement and cash operations using payment instruments in accordance with the terms of the contract and the requirements of the legislation of Ukraine.

Current assets - cash and their equivalents, which are not limited in use, as well as other assets intended for sale or consumption during the operating cycle or within twelve months from the balance sheet date.
Current assets - cash and their equivalents, which are not limited in use, as well as other assets intended for sale or consumption during the operating cycle or within twelve months from the balance sheet date.

Current market rate of return – the weighted average rate of interbank lending, which is calculated on the basis of actual data under interbank agreements regarding interest rates on loans actually granted for the relevant terms, and is brought to the attention of

banks by the National Bank for calculating the amount of expected compensation (in percentage annual).

Current means - a set of circulating production funds and circulating funds in value terms.
Current means - raw materials, fuel, materials, low-value items and items that wear out quickly, other property for production and non-production purposes, which are classified as current assets by law.

Custodian – a bank, a securities dealer or a registrar that has a license to store and maintain the circulation of securities and transactions of the issuer with securities on securities accounts both for those securities that belong to it and those that it stores in accordance with an agreement on opening an account in securities. Under the custody agreement, one party (the custodian) undertakes to keep the thing transferred to it by the other party (the depositor) and to return it to the depositor in safekeeping. The custody agreement, in which the custodian is a person carrying out custody on the basis of entrepreneurial activity (professional custodian), may establish the custodian's obligation to keep the thing that will be transferred to the custodian in the future. The storage contract is public if the storage of things is carried out by the subject of entrepreneurial activity in warehouses (in cells, premises) for public use.

Custodian – a legal entity that ensures the storage of documents of the issuer's registry system without the right to make changes to it in the event, on the one hand, of the registrar's refusal to maintain the registry or the impossibility of carrying out this type of activity, and on the other hand, the issuer's removal from ensuring the transfer of the register to a new register holder, determined in accordance with the procedure established by this Regulation.

Custody of promissory notes - execution by the bank on behalf of, on behalf of and at the expense of the promissory note holder of transactions with promissory notes based on instructions received from the promissory note holder.

Custody of securities – transfer by the owner of the securities belonging to him to the custodian or transfer of securities by the custodian to the depository, or transfer of securities by the depositary to another depository, or transfer of the global certificate by the issuer to the depository for depository activities.

Custom – a rule of conduct that is not established by acts of civil legislation, but is established in a certain area of civil relations.

Customer – a business entity that provides raw materials for the production of finished products;
Customer – a natural or legal person who intends to develop the territory (one or several plots of land) and submitted a corresponding application in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation.
Customer – a natural or legal person who orders publishing products, assuming financial obligations.
Customer – a subject of the natural gas market, which, on the basis of the contract, orders the provision of services for the transportation and distribution of natural gas to consumers, its transit through the territory of Ukraine or storage in underground storage facilities.

Customer code of the supplier/recipient – the inter-depository accounting code provided in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Ukraine on depository activities.

Customer raw materials – raw materials, materials, semi-finished products, component products, energy carriers imported into the customs territory of Ukraine by a foreign customer (or purchased by a foreign customer for foreign currency in Ukraine) or exported outside Ukraine by a Ukrainian customer for use in the production of finished products. The ordered raw materials cannot be purchased by a foreign customer in the customs territory of Ukraine for the national currency of Ukraine or received by him as a result of other transactions, including commodity exchange transactions. Ownership of the ordered raw materials at each stage of their processing, as well as the finished products produced from them, belongs to the customer.

Customer raw materials – raw materials, materials, semi-finished products, component products, energy carriers that are the property of one business entity (customer) and are transferred to another business entity (manufacturer) for the production of finished products, with subsequent transfer or return of such products or their parts to their owner or to another person on his behalf. Operations with ordered raw materials in foreign economic relations are carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the

Law of Ukraine "On Operations with Donated Raw Materials in Foreign Economic Relations".

Customer raw materials – raw materials, materials, semi-finished products, component products, energy carriers imported into the customs territory of Ukraine by a foreign customer (or purchased by a foreign customer for foreign currency in Ukraine) or exported outside Ukraine by a Ukrainian customer for use in the production of finished products. The supplier's raw materials cannot be purchased by a foreign customer in the customs territory of Ukraine for the national currency of Ukraine or obtained by him as a result of other transactions, including barter transactions. The right of ownership of raw materials supplied at each stage of their processing, as well as the finished products produced from them, belongs to the customer.

Customers – managers of state funds who carry out procurement in the manner specified by this Law.

Customer's object – a separate building or construction, their complexes, communications and constructions of engineering and transport infrastructure.
d) actual shipment of goods for the purpose of their further transfer or movement outside Ukraine.
d) damage and sinking of small vessels, if they are not related to a collision;

D

Daily inspection - an inspection carried out before the opening of the attraction, in order to determine the serviceability of the device.

Daily report – a document of the established form, printed by the registrar of settlement operations, containing information about the daily summaries of settlement operations carried out using it.

Damage - significant damage caused to the national producer of goods, or the threat of causing significant damage to the national producer of goods, or significant hindrance to the creation or expansion of the production of similar goods by the national producer of goods. The procedure for determining damage is established in Article 10 of this Law.

Damages – losses mean expenses incurred by the managed party, loss or damage to its property, as well as income not received by the managed party, which the managed party would have received in case of proper fulfillment of the obligation or compliance with the rules of economic activity by the second party.

Damages are:
1) losses suffered by a person in connection with the destruction or damage of a thing, as well as expenses that a person incurred or must incur to restore his violated right (real damages);
2) income that a person could actually receive under normal circumstances, if his right had not been violated (forgotten benefit).
- losses - the degree of damage to the insured object in monetary terms. – losses - monetary or material costs incurred by the customs authority without legal grounds; loss or damage to his property; unpaid compensation payments; unreceived income that he would have received if the debtor's obligations had been fulfilled within the statute of limitations.
- damages - illegal monetary or material expenses incurred by the controlled object of the control measure, loss or damage to its property, as well as income not received by them, which it would have received if the obligations had been fulfilled by the debtor within the limitation period.
- damages - illegal monetary or material expenses incurred by the object of control, loss or damage to its property, as well as income not received, which it would have received

if the obligations had been fulfilled by the debtor within the limitation period. - losses - the excess of the company's expenses over its income. Losses lead to a decrease in equity. – losses - monetary or material costs incurred by the business entity contrary to the requirements of the current legislation; loss or damage to his property; income not received by the business entity, which it would have received if the debtor's obligations had been fulfilled within the statute of limitations; purchase of materials and equipment (services) with funds from economic activity without the use of tenders, at prices exceeding the industry average; sale of own products at prices that are lower than the industry average. – losses - monetary or material costs incurred by the business entity contrary to the requirements of the current legislation; loss or damage to his property; income not received by the business entity, which it would have received if the debtor's obligations had been fulfilled within the statute of limitations; purchase of materials and equipment (services) with funds from economic activity without the use of tenders, at prices exceeding the industry average; sale of own products at prices that are lower than the industry average.

Damn – the bank's commission for the collection of foreign promissory notes.

Dangerous goods carrier – a legal entity (resident and non-resident) or an individual (a citizen of Ukraine, a foreigner, a stateless person) who transports dangerous goods.

Dark period of the day – the period of the day that begins one hour after sunset and ends one hour before sunrise.

Data – information in a form suitable for automated processing by means of computing equipment.
Data – information in electronic form that is created, stored and transmitted using global networks.
Data – information that is presented in a form suitable for its processing by electronic means.

Data compilation (database, data compilation) - a collection of works, data or any other independent information in an arbitrary form, including electronic, the selection and location of its constituent parts and its arrangement are the result of creative work, and the constituent parts of which are available individually and can be found using a special search engine based on electronic means (computer) or other means.

Date of completion of the provision of the service – the date of completion of the countdown of the term of provision of the service to the consumer, which is confirmed by the relevant act, registration of source information or other established document.

Date of completion of the study – the date of signing by the head of the study of the report on the preclinical study of the medicinal product.

Date of creation of the construction financing fund – the last of the following dates: the date of approval of the rules of the fund in accordance with the procedure established by the licensee's charter, the date of conclusion of the contract for this fund with the developer and the date of opening of the fund account in the bank by the manager.

Date of delivery of a tax claim – the date of delivery of a tax claim personally to an official of a state enterprise - a taxpayer under a receipt or the date of delivery of a tax claim sent to such a state enterprise by a state tax service body by registered letter with notification of its delivery.

Date of early repayment of the deposit certificate – the date of early return of funds to banks at the initiative of the National Bank or a bank.

Date of execution of the agreement – the day on which the bidders must fulfill their obligations under the concluded agreement.

Date of execution of the contract – the date of signing the document, which confirms the fulfillment of the obligations stipulated by the contract by the parties.

Date of fulfillment of the obligations under the contract – the date of signing the document confirming the fulfillment of the obligations stipulated by the contract by the parties.

Date of occurrence of irregular data – the date when the manager became aware of the occurrence of changes in the register of mortgage coverage, replacement of the manager of mortgage coverage, replacement of the financial institution servicing mortgage assets as part of mortgage coverage, foreclosure on mortgage coverage, conducting an unscheduled audit of the register of mortgage coverage on the subject of identifying the compliance of the state of mortgage coverage with the data of the register

of mortgage coverage and the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On Mortgage Bonds".

Date of occurrence of irregular information – the date of occurrence of changes in the stock exchange
list, the list of securities traders admitted to the conclusion of contracts for the sale of securities at the trade organizer, the date of changes to the stock exchange contract.

Date of placement of the deposit certificate – the date on which the bank acquires the right of ownership of the deposit certificate under the conditions of the tender.

Date of priority – the date of submission of the application to the institution or to the relevant body of the state party to the Paris Convention on the Protection of Industrial Property, according to which priority is claimed.

Date of purchase – the date of settlement between the National Bank and the bank under the repo operation in accordance with the purchase price determined by the contract and blocking on the account in the securities of the seller of government bonds of Ukraine, which is the subject of this contract.

Date of receipt of the package of documents – the date of registration with the National Bank by affixing the registration index on the cover letter to the package of documents specified in clause 2.2 of Chapter 2 of the Regulation on the procedure for granting general licenses to non-banking financial institutions and the national postal operator to carry out currency transactions.

Date of reorganization of the enterprise – the moment of execution of the deed of separation (in case of separation or division of the enterprise) or execution of the transfer deed (in case of merger, merger and transformation of the enterprise).

Date of revocation of the general license – the date of registration of the order of the National Bank on the revocation of the general license.

Date of termination of maintenance of the register of owners of registered securities (hereinafter - date of termination of maintenance of the register) – the date determined by the issuer in accordance with the requirements of this Regulation, after which no

operations are carried out in the system of the register of owners of registered securities, and on which the register of owners is compiled registered securities and nominal holders.

Date of termination of operations on the personal accounts of nominal holders (hereinafter referred to as the date of termination of operations) – the date after which any operations in the system of the register of owners of nominal securities regarding the personal accounts of nominal holders are not carried out.

Date of the agreement – the date of reaching an agreement between the participants on the unification of enterprises and/or types of their economic activity.

Date of the competition – the date and time of the start of the competition, which the Fund announces in the information notice.

Date of the conclusion of the contract – the date of signing the contract by the parties regarding operations related to the trading of securities and their derivatives.

Date of the end of the experiment – the date of receipt of the latest data of the preclinical study of the medicinal product.

Date of the open auction – the date and time of the opening of the envelopes with tender offers of the bidders, which the Fund announces in the information notice.

Date of the opening of the liquidation procedure – the date of adoption by the commercial court of the decision on the recognition of the debtor as bankrupt.

Date of the preliminary inventory of non-current assets – the date (any date of the month) on which the inventory of non-current assets is carried out in order to draw up their main list for conducting an independent assessment for the purpose of preparing the balance sheet. Preliminary inventory is carried out before the date of assessment.

Day – the period of time between sunrise and sunset.

Day "T" – the day of conclusion of the agreement and entry of the trade report into the trade information system of the PFTS.

Deadline – the deadline for applicants to submit packages with supporting documents and tender offers or supporting documents for participating in the guaranteed placement of shares.

Dealer – a legal entity or an individual who, acting as a seller, purchases cars for their subsequent sale and provides technical service.

Dealer – a taxpayer who acquires (acquires under other civil law contracts), including by importing into the customs territory of Ukraine, cultural values, regardless of the purpose and goals of their import, with the aim of their further resale, regardless of whether such a person on his own behalf or on behalf of another person for a fee.

Dealer activity – conclusion by a securities trader of civil law contracts regarding securities on his own behalf and at his own expense for the purpose of resale, except for cases provided for by law.

Dealer contract – a contract for the sale (exchange) of securities concluded by a trader on his own behalf and at his own expense, except for cases provided for by law.
Dealing – purchase and sale operations, which the bank carries out in its own name, but on behalf of and at the expense of clients. Thus, these operations are formally reflected in the bank's balance sheet, although in reality all the benefits and risks from such operations belong to the bank's clients
Debiting a payment card – reducing payment card data in the commodity or monetary equivalent, respectively, by the amount of oil product received by the consumer and/or the value of sold related goods (services). Debiting a payment card - reducing the data of a payment card or a card account (in monetary equivalent) by the cost of fuel dispensed, goods (services) received.

Debt – the total amount of debt obligations, the term of which falls on the corresponding financial year.

Debt securities – are securities evidencing a loan relationship and implying the issuer's obligation to pay funds, transfer goods or provide services in accordance with the obligation within a specified period. Debt securities include:
a) bonds of enterprises;
b) government bonds of Ukraine;

c) bonds of local loans;
d) treasury obligations of Ukraine;
e) savings (deposit) certificates;
f) promissory notes;
Debt securities:
1) bonds and other long-term or open-ended debt obligations;
2) money market instruments (debt securities with an initial maturity of one year or less - treasury bonds, promissory notes, bank acceptances, short-term certificates of deposit);
3) derivative financial instruments (options, warrants).

Debt Service Payment - a payment, determined by the Board, made by an energy supplier to repay debts incurred prior to the Effective Date.

Debtor – a business entity unable to fulfill its monetary obligations to creditors, including obligations to pay a single contribution to mandatory state social insurance, taxes and fees (mandatory payments), within three months after the arrival of the established term for their payment.
Debtor – a person who, as a result of past events, has a debt to another person in the form of a certain amount of funds, their equivalent, or other assets.

Debtor client – a client who has accounts in an authorized bank and from whose accounts funds in foreign currencies and/or bank metals are debited on the basis of a payment request for debiting issued in the prescribed manner.

Deception of buyers and customers - deliberate measurement, weighing, calculation or other deception of buyers or customers during the sale of goods or provision of services.

Decisive influence – the ability of one or more related legal and/or natural persons to make decisions regarding the economic activity of another person, to make decisions regarding the economic activity of another person that affect the general conditions of the economic entity's participation in commodity turnover.

Declarant – a legal or physical person who declares goods and vehicles moving across the customs border of Ukraine.

Declaration – declaration in the established form (written, oral) of the purpose of movement of items across the customs border of Ukraine and accurate data on the quantitative, qualitative and cost characteristics of such items, as well as any information necessary for customs control and customs clearance. Declaration - declaration in the established form (written, oral) of accurate data about currency values, valuables, objects, the purpose of their movement across the customs border of Ukraine, as well as any information necessary for customs control and customs clearance. Declaration of conformity is a procedure by which the manufacturer or a person authorized by him, under his full responsibility, certifies in a document that the products meet the requirements established by law. Declaring grain is the activity of grain storage entities to determine the amount of grain stored or stored in their own or leased grain warehouses.

Declaration of availability of sugar – submission by business entities that produce sugar and store it for further sale, carry out wholesale or retail trade in sugar, declarations about the amount of sugar in their possession.

Declaration of compliance of the material and technical base with the requirements of the law – a document by which the business entity informs the state administrator or representative of the relevant permitting authority about the compliance of its material and technical base with the requirements of the law. In this way, the business entity acquires the right to carry out certain actions regarding the implementation of economic activity or types of economic activity without obtaining a permit document.

Declaration of conformity – a manufacturer's statement, documented in the prescribed manner, which guarantees the product's compliance with the requirements established by law.

Declaration of customs value – a statement of a person to the customs authority according to the established form of information on the customs value of goods that are moved across the customs border of Ukraine or in relation to which the customs regime is changed.

Declaration of lack of foreign citizenship – a document in which a person reports the lack of foreign citizenship (citizenship) or citizenships (citizens), with justification of the reasons for such absence.

Declaration of personal belongings of the ship's crew members – a document used for customs clearance of foreign-sailing ships sailing under a foreign flag, which provides information about the possession of goods, currency and valuables by the crew members.

Declaration on the origin of the goods – a statement about the country of origin of the goods, made by the manufacturer, seller or person mixing the goods, on a commercial invoice or other document related to the goods.

Declaration on the renunciation of foreign citizenship – a document in which a foreigner who has undertaken to terminate foreign citizenship and in which there are reasons independent of him for not receiving a document on the termination of foreign citizenship (citizenship) or foreign citizenships (citizens), certifies his renunciation of citizenship (nationalities) of another state or citizenships (nationalities) of other states.

Declaration on the renunciation of foreign citizenship by a person who has been granted refugee status in Ukraine or asylum in Ukraine – a document in which a foreigner who has been granted refugee status in Ukraine or asylum in Ukraine certifies his renunciation of citizenship (citizenship) of another state, which, according to the Law of Ukraine "On Refugees" is considered a country of citizenship.

Declaratory patent for a secret utility model – a type of patent issued for a utility model classified as a state secret.

Declaratory patent for a utility model – a type of patent issued based on the results of a formal examination of an application for a utility model.

Declaratory patent for an invention – a type of patent issued based on the results of a formal examination of an application for an invention.

Declared value – the actual value of the baggage, cargo baggage, specified by the passenger when registering the carriage.

Decommissioning – a documented event that records the impossibility (irrationality) of further use of the building as intended.

Decorative plantings – a picturesque location of landscaping elements in the highway right-of-way.

Deductible – a part of losses that is not reimbursed by the insurer in accordance with the insurance contract.
Deductible is a part of losses that is not reimbursed by the insurer in accordance with the insurance contract.
Deductible is a part of losses that is not reimbursed by the Insurer in accordance with the insurance contract.

Deed - a deed is an action of a person aimed at acquiring, changing or terminating civil rights and obligations.
A deed is considered a minor domestic act if it satisfies a person's daily needs, corresponds to his physical, spiritual or social development and concerns an object that has a low value

Default by the creditor - the creditor is considered to have defaulted if he refused to accept the proper performance proposed by the debtor, or did not take actions established by the contract, acts of civil legislation or resulting from the essence of the obligation or customs of business turnover, before which the debtor could not perform to fulfill one's duty. The creditor is also considered to be in arrears in the cases established by the fourth part of Article 545 of this Code. If the creditor did not perform actions, before which the debtor could not fulfill his obligation, the fulfillment of the obligation may be postponed for the time of the creditor's delay. The debtor does not have the right to compensation for damages caused by the creditor's delay, if the creditor proves that the delay is not the result of his fault or the persons on whom the acceptance of performance was entrusted by law or by the creditor's instructions.

Default of the debtor - the debtor is considered to be in default if he has not begun to fulfill the obligation or has not fulfilled it within the time limit established by the contract or the law. The debtor, who has delayed the performance of the obligation, is responsible to the creditor for the damages caused by the delay and for the impossibility of performance that accidentally occurred after the delay. If, as a result of the debtor's delay, the performance of the obligation has lost interest for the creditor, he may refuse to accept performance and demand compensation for damages. The debtor's default does not occur if the obligation cannot be fulfilled due to the creditor's default.

Defense goods – means goods of military purpose and dual use.

Degree of risk - the level of danger (threat) to public interests that the product poses or can pose.

Delegated powers – the powers of executive authorities granted to local self-government bodies by law, as well as the powers of local self-government bodies, which are transferred to the relevant local state administrations by decision of district and regional councils;

Delegated powers of the body of self-organization of the population – the powers of the village, settlement, city, district council in the city (if it is created), which it additionally grants to the body of self-organization of the population.

Deli – a type of non-specialized grocery store that sells a wide range of food products through a service counter and may provide additional services to the public.

Deliberate actions of third parties – non-accidental, purposeful actions of any persons who do not participate in insurance, directed against the property of the Insured.

Delisting – the procedure of removing securities from the trade organizer's register, if they do not comply with the rules of the trade organizer, with subsequent termination of their circulation on the trade organizer or transfer to the category of securities admitted to circulation without inclusion in the trade organizer's register. Delisting - the procedure of excluding securities from the stock exchange register, if they do not comply with the Rules, with subsequent termination of their circulation on the Stock Exchange or transfer to the category of securities admitted to circulation without inclusion in the stock exchange register;

Delivery - delivery of goods by a non-resident seller in accordance with the terms of the import contract.

Delivery period – the period during which gas is moved across the customs border of Ukraine (no more than a calendar month, except in cases of transit using underground gas storage facilities).

Delivery period – the period during which oil is moved across the customs border of Ukraine and does not exceed one calendar month (except for cases of oil transit by pipeline transport with transshipment to other modes of transport).

Delivery period – the period during which petroleum products are moved across the customs border of Ukraine and which does not exceed one calendar month (except in cases of transit of petroleum products by pipeline transport with transshipment to other modes of transport).

Delivery within the framework of the customs regime of processing of goods – the delivery of products in accordance with the conditions established by the customs legislation of the Contracting Parties (operations with raw materials, etc.).

Dematerialization of the issue of shares – a set of actions to convert the issue of shares into a non-documentary form.

Demurrage – the amount of payment to the carrier for the idleness of the vessel during the demurrage time.

Denomination of shares – a change in the nominal value of all shares issued by one issuer, which is accompanied by splitting or consolidation of shares.

Denomination ratio – an indicator that characterizes the ratio of the number of shares to the nominal value of shares.

Department – a basic structural unit of a higher educational institution (its branches, institutes, faculties), which carries out educational and methodological activities in one or more related specialties, specializations or educational disciplines and carries out scientific, research and scientific and technical activities according to a certain directly The department is created by decision of the Academic Council of a higher educational institution, provided that it includes at least five scientific and pedagogical workers for whom the department is the main place of work, and at least three of whom have a scientific degree or academic title.

Department – a structural subdivision that unites educational groups from one or more specialties, methodical, educational and production and other subdivisions. The

department is created by the decision of the head of the higher education institution, if there are at least 150 students studying at it.
Department –is managed by the head of the department, who is elected to this position by competition by the Academic Council of the higher educational institution for a period of five years (for a national higher educational institution - for a period of seven years). A contract is concluded with the head of the department.

Departure date – the date of departure of the consumer from the hotel.

Dependent – the term "dependent" refers to the presumed state of dependence that exists in certain cases.

Dependent child – The term "dependent child" includes: 1) a child younger than the age of completion of compulsory school education, or younger than fifteen years, depending on which age is higher; 2) under the conditions established by national legislation, a child younger than the established age, but above that specified in paragraph "i", who is taking an apprenticeship or continuing his education, or suffers from a chronic disease, or is disabled, which does not allow him to engage in any professional activity; however, the requirements of the convention will be considered fulfilled if national law defines the term simply as covering any child of a younger age that is significantly older than that referred to in paragraph "i".

Dependent frame – a frame in which changes occur during user actions related to the leading frame.
Dependents mean the family members (wife and children) of the visiting serviceman, whose maintenance he must take care of according to the laws of his country.

Deportee – a person who was legally admitted to the territory of the country by its competent authorities or who entered the country illegally and who after some time is officially ordered by the competent authorities to leave the country.

Deposit – a sum of money or movable property given to the creditor by the debtor to account for the payments due from him under the contract, to confirm the obligation and to ensure its fulfillment.
Deposit – funds in cash or non-cash form in the currency of Ukraine or in a foreign currency, which, in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, are placed by the

depositor on a contractual basis for a specified period of storage or without specifying such a period in the bank accounts of a participant (temporary participant) of the Deposit Guarantee Fund of individuals persons or involved by such a bank in the form of issuance (issuance) of registered savings (deposit) certificates and are subject to payment to the depositor in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine and the terms of the contract. In accordance with this Law, the Individual Deposit Guarantee Fund reimburses deposits placed on accounts that are not used by the depositor for business activities.

Deposit (contribution) - funds provided by individuals or legal entities to the management of a resident, determined by a financial organization in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, or a non-resident for a period of time or on demand and with interest on the terms of issuance on the first demand or return at the expiration of the term established by the contract. Attracting deposits can be carried out in the form of issuing (issuing) savings (deposit) certificates.

The rules for carrying out deposit operations are established: for bank deposits - by the National Bank of Ukraine in accordance with the legislation; for deposits (contributions) to other financial institutions - by a state body determined by law.

Deposit - payment in the amount of 20 percent of the initial price of the permit, which is paid by the applicant to the organizer's account, opened in the State Treasury.

Deposit - the amount of payment in the amount of 20 percent of the initial price of the permit.

Deposit (advance) of the auction participant – funds in the amount of 10 percent of the starting price of the lot, which are transferred to a current account or deposited in cash at the auction organizer's cash desk. The general statute of limitations established for a period of three years.

Deposit accounts – accounts that are opened in the State Treasury and/or bank institutions with the funds received by budget institutions for temporary storage in accordance with the law (without the right to use these funds held in these accounts) and subject to return upon the occurrence of appropriate conditions or listing by destination.

Deposit certificate of the National Bank – one of the monetary instruments, which is a debt security of the National Bank in non-documentary form (with the name identification of the owners based on the register of owners of the CERTIF quantitative accounting system), which indicates the placement of the banks' funds in the National

Bank and their right to receive of the deposited amount and interest after the expiration of the established term.

Deposit of a microorganism – according to the context in which these words are used, the following actions carried out in accordance with this Agreement and the Instructions: the transfer of a microorganism to an international depository authority, which receives and accepts it, or the storage of such a microorganism by an international depository authority, or as the said transmission, and the said storage.

Deposit of funds – deposit of funds that were not received by the shareholders of the liquidating Fund, in accordance with the procedure provided by the Regulation on the Procedure for Depositing Funds, unpaid to participants (shareholders) of collective investment institutions (joint and corporate investment funds) that are being liquidated, in connection with the non-presentation by these participants (shareholders) of the securities belonging to them to the redemption of the joint investment institutes within the specified period, approved by the decision of the State Commission for Securities and the Stock Market dated 04.11.2006 No. 253, registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 08.11.2006 under No. 972 /12846, or depositing such funds in a notary's deposit in the manner established by current legislation.

Deposit operations – operations of banks to attract funds in contributions and their investment. There are passive and active deposit operations. Deposit operations of banks consist in raising funds in deposits and placement of savings (deposit) certificates.

Deposit sums – funds that do not belong to the budget institution, are placed in temporary custody and transferred according to their purpose when the appropriate conditions are met.

Deposit system – a system with equipment for storing valuables in the reception block, which meets the requirements of the State Standard of Ukraine DSTU 4012.2-2001, approved by the order of the State Standard dated 03.02.2001 No. 93.

Deposited funds – contributions of the stock market participant (cash and/or securities, other stock exchange goods) for participation in the auction in the amount provided for by the current rules and regulations of the stock exchange.

Deposited wages – cash funds received by enterprises (entrepreneurs) for payments related to wages, and not paid within the specified period to individual individuals.

Depositing – is a form of collection and distribution of manuscript works, mainly scientific.

Depositor – a legal entity or individual who uses the services of a custodian on the basis of an agreement on opening a securities account;

Depository – a legal entity created in the form of an open joint-stock company, the members of which are at least ten custodians, and which exclusively carries out depository activities. At the same time, the share of one participant in the authorized capital of the depository cannot exceed twenty-five percent of this capital. A depositary is a state, an international organization or its chief executive officer to whom the original of an international agreement is deposited and which performs the functions provided for by international law in relation to this agreement.

Depository accounting – accounting of securities on the accounts of owners of securities with custodians or accounting on accounts in securities, which is carried out by the depository for custodians and issuers;

Depository activity – provision of services related to the storage of securities regardless of the form of their issue, opening and maintenance of securities accounts, maintenance of operations on these accounts (including clearing and settlement of securities agreements) and maintenance of the issuer's operations regarding the securities issued by it;

Depository agreement – an agreement between the custodian and the depository chosen by him, according to which the depository keeps securities accounts for the custodian, which reflect transactions with securities transferred by the custodian;

Depository assets – certificates of securities placed in documentary form in bearer form, certificates of immobilization of registered securities placed in documentary form, global certificates of securities and temporary global certificates of securities placed in non-documentary form, entries in securities accounts of depositories in other depositories, including in the National Depository of Ukraine and foreign depository

institutions, as well as entries in the securities accounts of custodians in depositories and in the National Depository of Ukraine.

Depository institution – a custodian of securities, the National Depository of Ukraine or a securities depository.

Depository of securities – a legal entity that conducts exclusively depository activities and can carry out clearing and settlements according to agreements regarding securities;

Depository operation – a set of actions of a depository institution regarding its implementation of depository activities in accordance with legislation.

Depository receipt – a document issued by a foreign depository institution in accordance with the legislation of the relevant state for company shares.

Deposits – are funds in cash or non-cash form, in the currency of Ukraine or in foreign currency, which are placed by clients in their personal bank accounts on contractual basis for a specified period of storage or without specifying such a period and are subject to payment to the depositor in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine and conditions contract Funds in cash or non-cash form in the currency of Ukraine or in a foreign currency, which, in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, are placed by the depositor on a contractual basis for a specified period of storage or without specifying such a period in registered accounts with a bank - a participant (temporary participant) of the Deposit Guarantee Fund of natural persons or attracted by such a bank in the form of issuance (issuance) of registered savings (deposit) certificates and are subject to payment to the depositor in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine and the terms of the contract. In accordance with this Law, the Individual Deposit Guarantee Fund reimburses deposits placed on accounts that are not used by the depositor for business activities.

Derivative buyer – a person who, according to forward and/or futures contracts, must buy the underlying asset of the contract, and according to the option, has the right to buy (sell) the underlying asset of the option.

Description of the product - data on the code, name, value of the unit of measurement of the product (service), letter designation of the VAT rate, etc.

Descriptions of cases – the primary accounting document for individual and total accounting of cases of separate permanent, long-term (more than 10 years) storage and personnel. Individual accounting is carried out by fixing a separate number for each case. The summary record of cases is fixed in the final entry to the description (see subsections 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 of these Rules, appendices 1, 11, 13, 14).

Determination of the country of origin of the goods – determination of the country of origin of the goods in accordance with the criteria established by the principles of international practice based on the provisions of the Customs Code of Ukraine and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers.

Developer – a person who, in accordance with the Law, has obtained the right to own or use a land plot for urban planning needs and performs the actions required by the Law to carry out the construction or change (including through demolition) of the urban planning object.
Developer, title holder – a legal entity that utilizes the capital investment allocated for construction and implements it in a contractual or economic manner.

Differentiated tariffs for the transportation of goods – the establishment of different tariffs (prices) for the transportation of goods depending on the technological process, the level of expenses and the volume of transportation.

Dimensions and weight control – checking the overall and weight parameters of the vehicle (including a mechanical vehicle), trailer and cargo for compliance with the established standards regarding dimensions (width, height from the road surface, length of the vehicle) and load (actual weight, axial load), which is carried out in accordance with the established procedure at stationary or mobile dimensional and weight control points.

Direct costs – costs that are directly related to the execution of design works and are included in the production cost of the design works of the relevant accounting objects on a direct basis, in particular: direct material costs, direct labor costs; deductions for social events; other direct costs.
Direct damages - material values estimated in monetary terms, destroyed or damaged as a result of the direct impact of dangerous factors of an act of illegal interference.

Direct damages – the current cost of costs for reproduction, replacement or compensation of the market value of the object of assessment without taking into account the undeceived future benefits.

Direct investments – business operations that involve the contribution of funds or property in exchange for corporate rights issued by a legal entity when they are placed by such a person.

Disabled child – a child with a persistent disorder of the body's functions, caused by a disease, injury or congenital defects of mental or physical development, which lead to the limitation of his normal life activities and the need for additional social assistance and protection.

Disaster – a large-scale accident or other event that leads to serious and tragic consequences. – an aviation incident with human casualties, which led to the death or disappearance of any of the passengers, crew members or third parties, as well as in the case of their receiving bodily injuries with fatal consequences during: a) stay in this aircraft; b) direct collision with any part of the aircraft, including parts separated from this aircraft; c) direct action of jet engine gases; d) disappearance of an aircraft. Disasters also include the death of someone on board during their emergency evacuation from an aircraft.

Disbursement check – a refund check for fuel not received, generated by an electronic cash register without operator intervention, which, in addition to the mandatory details of the cash receipt, contains information about the number of the prepayment check for the ordered dose of fuel and the form of payment for it, the number of the fuel dispenser, name, the volume (in liters), the price (in hryvnias) and the cost (in hryvnias) of the actually undeceived fuel.

Disciplinary Board – a temporary body of the Association, which consists of three members of the Disciplinary Committee, selected to hear and resolve the issue of whether there have been violations of the PFTS Statute, regulations or rules, and determining the appropriate sanctions.
Disciplinary proceedings - the process of establishing by the Disciplinary Board (or the Council of the Association upon appeal) the fact of one or more violations of the

Association Charter, regulations or rules; provisions of the current legislation on securities and making a decision on this issue.

Discount – a fee charged by banks when taking into account promissory notes and buying promissory notes from promissory note holders before the end of their payment term.

Discount – a type of store in which goods of daily demand are sold at relatively low prices or with the provision of permanent trade discounts. It is characterized by a limited range of trade services.

Discount bonds – bonds placed at a price lower than their nominal value. The difference between the purchase price and the face value of the bond is paid to the bondholder at maturity and is the yield (discount) on the bond.

Discount currency policy – reduction or increase by the National Bank of Ukraine of loan interest rates in order to regulate the supply and demand for loan capital;

Discount or premium on a forward contract – the difference between the forward and spot price of the underlying asset.

Discovery of inheritance – the emergence of an inheritance relationship upon the establishment of certain legal facts (death of a citizen, declaration of a person dead, due to unknown absence).

Discrediting a business entity – dissemination in any form of false, inaccurate or incomplete information related to the person or activities of the business entity, which caused or could cause damage to the business entity's business reputation.

Discriminatory actions – actions that put subjects of foreign economic activity of Ukraine in a worse position compared to foreign economic subjects and limit their legal rights and interests.

Dispasha – calculation of the distribution of the general accident.

Dispatch – a reward for finishing the load (unloading) before the end of the steel time.

Dispatcher – a person entrusted with the authority to carry out dispatch management.

Disposition of the debtor's property - a system of measures regarding the supervision and control of the management and disposition of the debtor's property in order to ensure the preservation and effective use of the debtor's property assets and the analysis of his financial situation;

Distance learning – an individualized process of transfer and assimilation of knowledge, abilities, skills and ways of cognitive activity of a person, which takes place through the mediated interaction of distant participants of learning in a specialized environment, which is created on the basis of modern psychological-pedagogical and information-communication technologies. In the process of distance learning, distance courses are used - information products that are sufficient for training in individual academic disciplines.

Distance trade – a form of sale of goods outside retail or office premises, in which the selection of the product and its order do not coincide in time with the direct transfer of the selected product by the consumer.

Distribution – any activity related to purchase, storage, supply, transportation and import/export, except for their sale directly to the population.
Distribution of a variety - commercial distribution of a variety entered in the Register of varieties.

Distribution of a variety - commercial distribution of planting material - material carrier of a variety entered in the Register of varieties.

Distribution point – the location of water distribution faucets or mixers of cold and hot water in an apartment (manor house).

Distributor – a business entity that is authorized by the manufacturer to sell vehicles and their components with identification numbers, and to organize pre-sale training, warranty and after-sales service through its dealer network and is registered accordingly with the Department of the State Traffic Inspection of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Inspection for Supervision of the Technical Condition of Machines of the Department of Engineering and Technical Support of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy.

Diversification – a method of mitigating risk by dispersing investments and limiting the impact of the risk factor by avoiding excessive concentration in one portfolio. Unlike hedging, it involves the search and combination of portfolios that, under the same conditions, lead to different, not necessarily directly opposite, results. Diversification is a method of mitigating risk that applies to both active and passive transactions.

Diversified joint investment institution – CII is considered diversified if it simultaneously meets the following requirements: the number of securities of one issuer in the assets of CII does not exceed 10 percent of the total volume of securities of the corresponding issue; the total value of securities constituting the assets of the CII in an amount greater than 5 percent of the total volume of their issue at the time of their acquisition does not exceed 40 percent of the value of the net assets of the CII; at least 80 percent of the total value of CII assets is cash, savings certificates, corporate bonds and local loan bonds, government securities, as well as securities admitted to trading on the stock exchange.

Dividend – part of the net profit of a joint-stock company, which is paid to a shareholder based on one share of a certain type and/or class owned by him. The same amount of dividends is accrued for shares of the same type and class.

Dividends – a payment made by a legal entity - the issuer of corporate rights or investment certificates for the benefit of the owner of such corporate rights, investment certificates and other securities certifying the investor's ownership right to a share (share) in the property (assets) of the issuer, in connection with the distribution of part of its profit, calculated according to accounting rules. A payment made by a state unitary, commercial, public or communal enterprise for the benefit of the state or a local self-government body, respectively, in connection with the distribution of part of the profit of such an enterprise, a payment paid to the owner of a certificate of a real estate transaction fund as a result of the distribution of income is also equated to dividends fund of real estate operations. At the same time, the positive or negative value of the object of taxation, calculated in accordance with Chapter III of this Code, does not affect the procedure for calculating dividends. Dividends - a part of the net profit, distributed among participants (owners) in accordance with the share of their participation in the company's own capital.

Divisible – a thing that can be divided without losing its purpose.

Division - liquidation of an enterprise (merger) with the simultaneous creation of two or more new independent enterprises on its basis.
Division is a form of reproduction of organisms and cells, in which the nucleus and cytoplasm are divided, followed by the formation of new daughter cells.

Division of a joint-stock company – considered the termination of the joint-stock company with the transfer of all its rights and obligations to more than one new joint-stock company-successor according to the distribution balance sheet.

Docking carrier - a carrier to which the cargo is transferred for its further transportation on a connecting flight.

Document for a transaction – using a special means of payment is a document that confirms the execution of a transaction using a special means of payment, on the basis of which appropriate documents for transfer are formed or money is credited to accounts.

Document of a permissive nature – a permit, conclusion, decision, agreement, certificate, other document, which the permitting authority is obliged to issue to the economic entity in the event of granting it the right to carry out certain actions regarding the implementation of economic activity or types of economic activity and without which the economic entity cannot carry out certain actions regarding the implementation of economic activity or types of economic activity.

Document of conformity – a form or passport issued by the manufacturer in accordance with GOST 27692-88 and GOST 27693-88 for each manufactured copy of aviation equipment, certifies the compliance of the copy of aviation equipment with the requirements of the current technical documentation and suitability for operation.

Documentary collection means collection: a) financial documents accompanied by commercial documents; b) commercial documents not accompanied by financial documents.

Documentary form of a security – a securities certificate (hereinafter referred to as a certificate), which contains details of the relevant type of securities of a certain issue, data on the number of securities and certifies the set of rights granted by these securities;

Documentary on-site inspection – considered to be an inspection conducted at the location of the taxpayer or at the location of the object of ownership, in respect of which such an inspection is conducted.

Documentation system – a set of interrelated documents used in a certain field of activity.

Documents confirming ownership of the vehicle: a) purchased (received) from citizens or enterprises - notarized in the country of purchase or in consular offices or embassies of Ukraine, contracts of sale, gift or donation, etc.; b) original invoices, checks, invoices, invoices, and other documents purchased from enterprises - drawn up on appropriate forms and certified by the seals of these persons or other organizations and institutions. In these documents, in addition to receipts, according to the form of the corresponding form, the date of sale, numbers of the chassis (frame), body (or identification number), engine of the vehicle, its model and year of manufacture, as well as the surname, first name, to the father of the person to whom the vehicle was sold; c) technical passports, technical coupons, service books, registration certificates and other documents for the vehicle, issued by the authorized bodies of the country of purchase, indicating the owner of the vehicle or a note about the removal of the vehicle from the register.

Documents confirming the authority of representatives. The authority of representatives participating in the administrative process based on the contract to represent in court must be confirmed by a power of attorney. Original power of attorneys or copies certified by the judge's signature are attached to the case by the court. The powers of legal representatives are confirmed by documents confirming their position or the fact of family, guardianship, etc. relations with the person whose interests they represent. Copies of these documents certified by the judge's signature are attached to the case. Powers of attorney on behalf of a body, enterprise, institution, or organization are issued under the signature of the manager or another person authorized to do so by law, regulation, or statute and are certified by the seal of that body, enterprise, institution, or organization. The power of attorney of an individual to conduct a case in an administrative court is certified by a notary public or by an official of the enterprise, institution, organization in which the principal works, studies, is in service, inpatient treatment, or with a court decision or at his place of residence (stay). The authority of a lawyer as a representative can also be evidenced by a warrant issued by

the relevant bar association or a contract on the provision of legal aid. An extract from the contract is necessarily attached to the lawyer's warrant, which claims the lawyer's powers as a representative or limits his rights to perform certain procedural actions. The extract is certified by the signature of the parties. Powers of attorney or other documents that confirm the authority of the representative and have been certified in other states must be legalized in accordance with the procedure established by law, unless otherwise established by international treaties, consent to the binding of which has been granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Documents confirming the right of ownership - a certificate, an extract from the register of owners of registered securities or an extract from an account in securities, provided by the custodian.

Documents on the execution of the contract – documents on the progress of the execution of the contract, compliance of works and material resources with regulatory requirements and control over the fulfillment of contractual obligations (logs of work execution, acts and certificates of completed works, acts on hidden works and structures, passports, certificates, equipment test reports, author supervision logs, inspection materials, etc.).

Domain – a part of the Internet's hierarchical address space that has a unique name that identifies it, is served by a group of domain name servers, and is centrally administered.
Domen.UA – a top-level domain of the Internet's hierarchical address space, created on the basis of the coding of country names in accordance with international standards, to serve the address space of the Ukrainian segment of the Internet.

Domestic and drinking water use – the use of water bodies as sources of domestic and drinking water supply, as well as for water supply of food industry enterprises.

Domestic animals – dogs, cats and other animals traditionally kept and bred by humans over a long historical period, as well as animals of species or breeds artificially bred by humans to satisfy aesthetic needs and communication needs, which, as a rule, do not have viable wild populations, which consist of individuals with similar morphological features, and exist for a long time in their natural range.

Domestic law – means all types of provisions of the national legal system, including constitutions, laws, regulations, decrees, case law, customary rules and practices, as well as rules arising from international instruments that have binding force.

Domestic trade – the sphere of entrepreneurial activity for the sale of goods on the domestic market of the country by economic entities of all forms of ownership, which covers the circulation of means of production and consumer goods and includes wholesale trade and intermediation in trade, retail trade.

Domestic water – waste from sanitary and hygienic premises, washrooms, showers, baths, bathrooms, cabin sinks, laundries and others.

Domiciliation of a promissory note – the appointment of a special place of payment on the promissory note, which is different from the location of the person who is indicated as the payer of the promissory note, by inserting the domiciliation formula. When drawing up a promissory note, the drawer can indicate not only the special place of payment, but also the person who will pay the promissory note at the place of domicile. If such a person is not specified, the drawee may specify it during acceptance. If he does not do this, it is considered that the acceptor will make the payment himself at the place of domicile.

Donation – a gift of immovable and movable things, in particular money and securities, to the persons established by the first part of Article 720 of the Civil Code, in order for them to achieve a certain, predetermined goal.

Donation contract – concluded from the moment the donation is accepted. The provisions of the donation agreement apply to the donation agreement, unless otherwise established by law.

Donation of blood and its components – a voluntary act of the will of a person, which consists in giving blood or its components for further direct use of them for treatment, production of appropriate medicinal products or use in scientific research.

Donor – a foreign state, the government and bodies authorized by the government of a foreign state, a foreign municipal body or an international organization that provides international technical assistance in accordance with international treaties of Ukraine.

Any able-bodied citizen of Ukraine over the age of 18 who has passed the appropriate medical examination and has no contraindications determined by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine can be a donor. Persons suffering from infectious diseases that can be transmitted through blood, or infected with the causative agents of such diseases, can be involved in the performance of the donor function only in the case of further use of the blood and (or) its components received from them exclusively for conducting scientific research, making diagnostics and other products not intended for administration to recipients.

Donor – a foreign state, the government and bodies authorized by the government of a foreign state, a foreign municipal body or an international organization that provides international technical assistance in accordance with international treaties of Ukraine.

Donor – person from whom anatomical materials are taken for transplantation or for the manufacture of bio-implants during his life or after his death.

Donors (foreign, domestic) – legal entities and individuals in Ukraine or abroad who voluntarily provide humanitarian aid to recipients of humanitarian aid in Ukraine or abroad.

Dormitories – dormitories can be used for the accommodation of workers, employees, students, apprentices, as well as other citizens during the period of work or study. For temporary residence of persons who served a sentence of restriction of liberty or deprivation of liberty for a certain period of time and need to improve living conditions or whose living space is temporarily occupied or for whom it is not possible to return the former living space, as well as persons who need medical assistance in connection with tuberculosis, special dormitories are used. Specially built or converted residential buildings for this purpose are provided for dormitories. Dormitory - a specially built or converted residential building or residential premises in residential buildings, which are registered as dormitories and are used for the residence of employees of enterprises, organizations and institutions, students, pupils, as well as other citizens during the period of work or study.

Draft For the purposes of these rules, the terms "**documentary letter of credit**" and "**standby letter of credit**" mean any agreement, no matter how it is named or designated, according to which the bank (issuing bank), acting at the request and on the basis of the instructions of the client (applicant) or on your behalf: (I) must make a payment to a third party (beneficiary), or accept and pay bills of exchange (drafts) issued by the beneficiary, or (II) authorizes another bank to make such payment or to accept and pay bills of exchange (drafts), or (III) authorizes the other bank to negotiate against

the prescribed documents, subject to compliance with the terms and conditions of the letter of credit.

Drawer – the drawer of the bill of exchange.

Drawing – issuance of a bill of exchange to the drawee.

Drinking water supply enterprise – a business entity that operates centralized drinking water supply facilities, provides the population with drinking water using filling points (including mobile ones), the use of drinking water preparation plants (devices) and the production of packaged drinking water.

Dual-use goods – certain types of products, equipment, materials, software and technologies, not specifically intended for military use, as well as services (technical assistance) related to them, which, in addition to civilian purposes, can be used in the military or terrorist purposes or for the development, production, use of military goods, weapons of mass destruction, means of delivery of the specified weapons or nuclear explosive devices, including certain types of nuclear materials, chemical substances, bacteriological, biological and toxic drugs, the list of which is determined by the Cabinet Ministers of Ukraine.

Dumping – the importation of goods into the customs territory of the country of import at a price lower than the comparable price of a similar product in the country of export, which causes damage to the national producer of similar goods.

Dumping margin – the amount by which the normal value exceeds the export price. The procedure for determining the dumping margin is established in Article 9 of this Law.

Duplicated document – a document produced in a certain number of copies;

Durable goods – goods of repeated or continuous use, which have a fairly high value. Long-term goods include the following categories of goods- furniture, furnishings and carpets; large household appliances, tools and equipment; - medical devices and equipment; - cars, motorcycles; - equipment for reception, recording and reproduction of sound and image, optical devices, telephone equipment; - items of long-term use for

recreation outside the home and for recreation indoors, musical instruments. Housing costs are not considered consumer spending and are considered capital accumulation. At the same time, the fee for communal services is classified in the Classification of individual consumption by purpose together with the fee for housing in multi-apartment buildings, which is paid by both its owners for their housing and tenants for rented housing.
During the lifetime of the wife and husband, each of them has the right to refuse a joint will. Such refusal is subject to notarization. In the event of the death of one of the spouses, the notary imposes a ban on the alienation of the property specified in the will of the spouses.

Duties and responsibilities of officials of control bodies - Officials of control bodies are obliged to: comply with the Constitution of Ukraine and act exclusively in accordance with this Code and other laws of Ukraine, other normative acts; to ensure conscientious performance of the functions entrusted to the controlling bodies; ensure effective work and performance of tasks of controlling bodies in accordance with their powers; prevent violations of the rights and legally protected interests of citizens, enterprises, institutions, and organizations; to treat taxpayers, their representatives and other participants in relations that arise during the implementation of the norms of this Code and other laws correctly and carefully, not to humiliate their honor and dignity; prevent the disclosure of information with limited access that is obtained, used, stored during the implementation of the functions entrusted to the control bodies; to provide open tax information to state authorities and local self-government bodies upon their written request in accordance with the procedure established by law. Officials of control bodies are responsible for non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of their duties in accordance with the law. The damage caused by the illegal actions of the officials of the controlling bodies shall be compensated at the expense of the state budget funds provided for such controlling bodies.

Duty collector - an official of the unit of transportation of valuables in the National Bank system, responsible for storing, issuing and receiving weapons and ammunition in the armory assigned to this unit.

Duty of proof – each party must prove the circumstances on which its claims and objections are based, except for the cases established by Article 72 of this Code. In administrative cases on the illegality of decisions, actions or inaction of the subject of

authority, the duty to prove the legality of his decision, action or inaction rests with the defendant, if he objects to the administrative claim. If a person participating in the case cannot provide evidence on his own, he must state the reasons why this evidence cannot be provided and inform where it is or can be located. The court assists in the implementation of this duty and requires the necessary evidence. The court issues a decision on demanding evid ence or refusing to demand evidence. The decision of the court on refusal to demand evidence is not appealed separately. An objection against it may be included in an appeal or cassation appeal against a court decision made as a result of the case consideration. The subject of authority must submit to the court all the documents and materials in his possession that can be used as evidence in the case. In case of non-fulfillment of this obligation, the court demands the specified documents and materials. The court may collect evidence on its own initiative. If a person participating in the case does not, without good reason, provide evidence at the court's suggestion to confirm the circumstances he refers to, the court shall decide the case on the basis of the available evidence.

Dynamic contract prices – are contract prices that are open and can be revised throughout the design period, but no more often than once a year. At the same time, the amount of profit determined at the stage of agreeing the contractual price is not specified.

E

Early repayment of bonds – payment of the nominal value of the bond before the maturity of the bonds stipulated by the terms of placement of the bonds.

Easement - property rights on someone else's property are: 1) right of possession; 2) right of use (servitude); 3) the right to use a plot of land for agricultural purposes (emphyteusis); 4) the right to develop a land plot (surface area). Other property rights to other people's property may be established by law. The right to use someone else's property (easement) can be established in relation to a land plot, other natural resources (land easement) or other immovable property to satisfy the needs of other persons that cannot be satisfied in any other way. The easement may belong to the owner (owner) of the neighboring land plot, as well as to another specifically defined person (personal easement).

Economic activity – a process of combining actions that lead to obtaining a suitable set of goods or services.
Economic activity – any activity, including entrepreneurial activity, related to the production and exchange of tangible and intangible goods in the form of goods.
Economic activity – any activity, including entrepreneurial activity, of legal entities, as well as natural persons - subjects of entrepreneurial activity, related to the production (manufacturing) of products, trade, provision of services, performance of works.
Economic activity – the activity of a person related to the production (manufacturing) and/or sale of goods, performance of works, provision of services, aimed at obtaining income and carried out by such a person independently and/or through his separate divisions, as well as through any another person acting in favor of the first person, in particular under commission agreements, mandates and agency agreements.
Economic activity – the activity of economic entities in the sphere of social production, aimed at the manufacture and sale of products, performance of works or provision of services of a valuable nature, which have a price determination.
Economic activity – the activity of legal entities, including state authorities, local self-government bodies, administrative and economic management and control bodies and/or natural persons in the production, sale, purchase of goods, as well as their exercise of control over another legal or natural person. The activity of an individual to purchase consumer goods for final consumption is not considered an economic activity.

Economic activity – the process of production of products (goods and services), which is carried out using certain resources: raw materials, materials, equipment, labor, technological processes, etc.
Economic activity – characterized by production costs, the production process and output.
Economic activity – the process of production of products (goods, services), which is carried out with the use of certain resources: raw materials, materials, equipment, labor, technological processes, etc.

Economic and commercial activities – activities carried out by business entities in the field of commodity circulation, aimed at the sale of industrial and technical products and consumer products, as well as auxiliary activities that ensure their sale by providing relevant services. Depending on the market (domestic or foreign), within which goods are traded, economic and trade activity acts as domestic trade or foreign trade. Economic and commercial activity can be carried out by economic entities in the following forms: material and technical supply and sales; energy supply; provision; Wholesale; retail trade and catering; sale and lease of means of production; commercial mediation in the implementation of trade activities and other auxiliary activities to ensure the sale of goods (services) in the sphere of circulation. Economic and commercial activity is mediated by economic contracts for supply, contracting of agricultural products, energy supply, purchase and sale, lease, mine (barter), leasing and other contracts.

Economic and industrial relations – property and other relations that arise between economic entities during the direct implementation of economic activity.

Economic assessment of land – an assessment of land as a natural resource and a means of production in agriculture and forestry and as a spatial basis in social production based on indicators characterizing the productivity of land, the efficiency of its use and profitability per unit area.
Economic assessment of land – determined in conditional cadastral hectares or in monetary terms.

Economic assessment of lands of various purposes – carried out for the comparative analysis of the efficiency of their use. Data from the economic assessment of land are the basis of the monetary assessment of a land plot for various purposes.

Economic audit of development (technology) – the control of compliance with economic norms, rules of calculations and reporting.

Economic benefit – the potential opportunity for the company to receive cash from the use of assets;

Economic competition – a competition between economic entities with the aim of obtaining advantages over other economic entities due to their own achievements, as a result of which consumers, economic entities have the opportunity to choose between several sellers, buyers, and an individual economic entity cannot determine the conditions turnover of goods on the market.

Economic effect – the result of the implementation of the development, defined in absolute terms (man-hours, hryvnias, units, tons, etc.).

Economic evaluation of land - evaluation of land as a natural resource and a means of production in agriculture and forestry and as a spatial basis in social production according to indicators characterizing land productivity, efficiency of their use, and profitability per unit area.

Economic group – the main administrator of budget funds, managers of budget funds of a lower level and recipients of budget funds.
Economic group – a group of public sector entities, which includes a controlling public sector entity and one or more controlled public sector entities.

Economic justification – the most important characteristic of the calculation justification of the licensee's tariff, which confirms its implementation on the basis of an objective quantitative analysis of the entire set of reliable information about the external and internal conditions of the licensed activity in accordance with the established norms, rules and current legislation, the accepted methodology for determining valuable and kind indicators (parameters).

Economic obligation – one that arises between a business entity and another participant (participants) in business relations on the grounds provided for by this Code, by virtue of which one entity (obliged party, including the debtor) is obligated obliged to perform a certain action of an economic or managerial-economic nature for the benefit of another

subject (perform work, transfer property, pay money, provide information, etc.), or refrain from certain actions, and another subject (the controlled party, including the creditor) has the right to demand from the obliged party the fulfillment of its obligation. The main types of economic obligations are property and economic obligations and organizational and economic obligations. The parties may, by mutual agreement, specify or expand the content of the economic obligation in the process of its execution, unless otherwise established by law.

Economic operators in relation to packaging – suppliers of packaging materials, packaging manufacturers and specialized enterprises, packers and users, importers, sellers and distributors.

Economic organizations – legal entities created in accordance with the Civil Code of Ukraine, state, communal and other enterprises created in accordance with the Economic Code of Ukraine, as well as other legal entities that carry out economic activities and are registered in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Economic sanctions – measures of influence on the offender in the field of economy, as a result of the application of which adverse economic and/or legal consequences occur for him. The following types of economic sanctions are applied in the business sector: compensation for losses; fines; operational and economic sanctions. In addition to the economic sanctions specified in the second part of this article, administrative and economic sanctions are applied to economic entities for violating the rules of economic activity. Economic sanctions are applied in accordance with the procedure established by law at the initiative of the participants in economic relations, and administrative and economic sanctions are applied by authorized bodies of state power or local self-government bodies.

Economic security – a state of protection of business entities from the negative impact of external and internal threats, destabilizing factors, which ensures sustainable implementation of the main economic interests and goals of statutory activity.
Economic security – such a state of the national economy that makes it possible to maintain resistance to internal and external threats and is able to satisfy the needs of the individual, family, society and the state.

Economic standards – indicators established by the National Bank of Ukraine and compliance with which is mandatory for banks.

Economic strategy – a course of economic policy chosen by the state, designed for a long-term perspective and aimed at solving large-scale economic and social tasks, tasks of cultural development, ensuring the economic security of the state, preserving and multiplying its economic potential and national wealth, increasing national welfare. The economic strategy includes determining the priority goals of the national economy, the means and methods of their implementation, based on the content of objective processes and trends taking place in the national and world economy, and taking into account the legitimate interests of business entities.

Economic support for the activities of non-economic entities – activities of non-economic entities aimed at creating and maintaining the necessary material and technical conditions for their functioning, which is carried out with or without the participation of economic entities, is economic support for the activities of non-economic entities.

Economic tactics - a set of immediate goals, tasks, means and ways of achieving them for the implementation of a strategic course of economic policy in specific conditions that are occurring in the current period of development of the national economy.

Economic territory – a geographical area under the jurisdiction of the government of a given country, within which labor, goods and capital can move freely. The economic territory includes the air space, territorial waters and that part of the continental shelf over which the country has the exclusive right of ownership, territorial enclaves located in other countries (the territories of diplomatic institutions, military bases, etc.). Thus, the economic territory of the country does not include territorial enclaves used by the governments of other countries or international organizations that are located within the geographical borders of this country. Economic territory does not necessarily coincide with borders that are defined politically, it consists of the territory administered by the government of a particular country.

Economical taxation – the establishment of taxes and fees, the volume of revenues from the payment of which to the budget significantly exceeds the costs of their administration.

Economically justified expenses – expenses that are determined in compliance with the requirements of standards, norms, norms, technological regulations and taking into account the provision of services of standardized quality.

Economy – achievement by the administrator or recipient of budget funds of the planned results due to the use of the smallest amount of budget funds or the achievement of the best result due to the use of a given amount of budget funds.

Educational and methodological guide – an educational publication on teaching methods of an educational discipline (its sections, parts) or on educational methods.

Educational and production process in production – a system of organizational, didactic and technical measures aimed at implementing the content of education at a certain qualification level in accordance with state standards of vocational education and production requirements.

Educational discipline (in a higher educational institution) – a pedagogically adapted system of concepts about phenomena, regularities, laws, theories, methods, etc. of any field of activity (or a set of different fields of activity) with the determination of the required level of formation of those who study, a certain set of skills and skills.

Educational object – educational information of a certain volume, which has an independent logical structure and content and allows to operate with this information in the process of thinking.

Educational program – a document that defines the content of knowledge, abilities, skills and ways and methods of their formation.
Educational program – a document that defines the content of knowledge, abilities, skills and ways and methods of their formation.

Educational program of targeted courses – developed by the enterprise in accordance with the goals and tasks of improving the qualifications of workers, and may include theoretical and practical training. The curriculum defines a list of topics with an indication of the number of hours allocated to their study, the content of the educational material. The program of targeted courses is approved by the head of the division;

whose powers include the functions of professional development of the company's personnel.

Egg products – products of egg processing (mélange, protein, yolk, powder, etc.).

Electronic control and cash register – a register of settlement transactions, which additionally provides accounting of the number of sold goods (services), naming, printing of settlement and other reporting documents.

Electronic copy of a document with mandatory details, including an electronic digital signature of the author – considered the original of an electronic document. In the case of sending an electronic document to several recipients or storing it on several electronic media, each of the electronic copies is considered the original of the electronic document. If the author creates an electronic document and a paper document identical in terms of documentary information and details, each of the documents is an original and has the same legal force. The original of the electronic document must make it possible to prove its integrity and authenticity in the manner specified by law; in cases specified by law, it can be presented in a visual form, including in a paper copy. An electronic copy of an electronic document is certified in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Electronic declaration – implementation of declaration, customs control and registration of goods and vehicles using electronic VMD and other electronic documents.

Electronic receipt – notification of a certain electronic report, which is generated in accordance with the format of an electronic receipt in the electronic reporting system.

Electronic report processing center – a legal entity defined in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the purchase of goods, works and services with state funds", which meets the qualification requirements established by the Pension Fund of Ukraine and with which the Pension Fund of Ukraine has concluded an agreement on the performance of the functions of the information and technical administrator of the system submission of electronic reports, which includes receiving, storing, checking the integrity of electronic reports and transferring them to the territorial bodies of the Pension Fund of Ukraine in accordance with the requirements specified in this Procedure.

Electronic reporting system – an automated system for collecting state statistical and financial reporting in electronic form, which is a set of regulatory and legal, organizational measures and user software, hardware and telecommunications tools that ensure creation, transmission, access control, data processing and storage electronic reports and receipts.

Electronic system – a software and hardware complex for accepting payment for participation in the lottery and processing information.

Electronic tax reporting – tax reporting submitted by the taxpayer in electronic form according to the rules defined by the DPA of Ukraine and set out in this Temporary Order.

Electronic trade – trade carried out using information systems, information and communication networks and electronic interaction regulations.

Electronic trading system – a set of organizational, technological and technical means used by the stock exchange to ensure the conclusion of exchange agreements and the execution of exchange contracts for securities and other financial instruments.

Elimination – destruction of regulated harmful organisms in accordance with the requirements of phytosanitary measures.

Embargo (full or partial) – a ban or restriction on the export of goods to countries designated by international organizations of which Ukraine is a member, or to countries with regard to which a relevant national policy is being implemented.

Emergency circumstances - circumstances that threaten the safety of the aircraft, as well as the life and health of the people on board, and because of this force the crew of the aircraft to enter the airspace of another state deliberately or due to force majeure.

Emergency situation – a violation of the normal conditions of life and activity of people at the object or territory, caused by an accident, catastrophe, natural disaster, epidemic, epizootic, epiphytotic, large fire, use of means of destruction, which led or may lead to human and material losses.

Emergency situation – a violation of the normal conditions of life and activity of people in a separate territory or object, caused by an accident, catastrophe, natural disaster or other dangerous event, which has led (or may lead) to the impossibility of living in the territory or object, driving there economic activity, may cause the death of people and (or) lead to significant material losses.

Emergency situation – is a situation in which the fuel supply at electric power facilities is triggered below the established standards or the water reserve in reservoirs is triggered below the established environmental requirements.

Emergency situation – is a violation of the normal conditions of life and activity of people at an object or territory, caused by an accident, catastrophe, natural disaster or other factors that led (may lead) to the death of people, animals and plants, significant material damage and (or) caused damage to the environment.

Emergency situation – is a violation of the normal conditions of life and activity of people at the object or territory, caused by an accident, catastrophe, natural disaster, epidemic, epizootic, epiphytotic, large fire, use of means of destruction, which led or may lead to human and material losses.

Emergency situation – is a violation of the normal conditions of life and activity of people at the object or territory, caused by an accident, catastrophe, natural disaster and/or other factors, which led (may lead) to the death of people or significant material losses.

Emphyteusis – a long-term, alienable and inherited real right to someone else's property, which consists in granting a person the right to own and use someone else's land plot for agricultural needs in order to obtain fruits and income from it, with the obligation to use it effectively in accordance with the intended purpose.

Employer – the owner of an enterprise, institution or organization, regardless of the form of ownership, type of activity and industry affiliation, or a body or individual authorized by him, who, in accordance with the law, use hired labor. According to this Law, the employer is considered to be: the owner of the enterprise or a body authorized by him and an individual who uses hired labor; the owner of a foreign enterprise, institution, organization (including international ones), branch or representative office located in Ukraine, which uses hired labor, unless otherwise stipulated by an international agreement, the binding consent of which has been granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Employer - the owner of an enterprise, institution, organization or a body authorized by him, regardless of the form of ownership, type of activity, management; a natural person who uses the labor of hired workers (including foreigners who are legally employed in Ukraine); the owner of a foreign enterprise, institution, organization (including an international one), branch and representative office located in Ukraine, which uses the labor of employees, unless otherwise stipulated by international treaties of Ukraine, consent to the bindingness of which has been granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The employer is the owner of an enterprise, institution, organization, regardless of the form of ownership, type of activity, and industry affiliation, or a body authorized by him or an individual who, in accordance with the law, uses hired labor. An employer is the owner of an enterprise, institution, organization or a body authorized by him, regardless of the forms of ownership, type of activity, management, and a natural person who uses hired labor. An employer is the owner of an enterprise, institution, organization, regardless of the form of ownership, type of activity, or a body authorized by him or an individual who, in accordance with the law, uses hired labor. Employer - the owner of an enterprise, institution, organization or a body authorized by him, regardless of the forms of ownership, type of activity and management; a natural person who uses the labor of hired workers (including foreigners who are legally employed in Ukraine); the owner of a foreign enterprise, institution, organization (including an international one), branch and representative office located in Ukraine, which uses the labor of hired workers, unless otherwise provided by international treaties of Ukraine, consent to the binding of which has been granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The employer is a legal entity (its branch, department, other separate subdivision or its representative office) or a self-employed person who uses the hired labor of individuals on the basis of concluded employment contracts (contracts) and is responsible for paying them wages, as well as charging , withholding and payment of personal income tax to the budget, charges to the wage fund, other duties provided for by law. For the purposes of Section IV of this Code, a legal entity (its branch, department, other separate subdivision or its representative office), a permanent representation of a non-resident or a self-employed person who accrues (pays) income for performing work and/or providing services in accordance with civil legal contract if it is established that the relationship under such a contract is actually labor. An employer is the owner of an enterprise, institution, or organization, regardless of the form of ownership, type of activity, and industry affiliation, or an authorized body (representative) or an individual who, in accordance with the law, uses hired labor.

Employer - the owner of an enterprise, institution, organization or a body authorized by him, regardless of the form of ownership, type of activity and management, and natural persons who use hired labor;
Employer: the owner of an enterprise, institution, organization or a body authorized by him, regardless of the form of ownership, type of activity and management, and natural persons who use hired labor;

Employers' organizations – are self-governing statutory organizations formed on the basis of voluntariness and equality for the purpose of representing and protecting the legitimate interests of employers. Employers' organizations may join unions and other statutory associations of employers.
Employers' organizations – self-governing statutory organizations formed on the basis of voluntariness and equality in order to represent and protect the legitimate interests of employers. Employers' organizations may join unions and other statutory associations of employers.

Encumbrance - the right of the encumbrancer to the movable property of the debtor or the restriction of the right of the debtor or the encumbrancer to movable property arising on the basis of the law, contract, court decision or other actions of natural and legal persons with which the law links the emergence of rights and obligations regarding movable property. According to the encumbrance, the encumbrancer and the debtor have rights and obligations established by law and/or contract. The requirements for the transaction, on the basis of which the encumbrance arises, are established by law. Encumbrance - a prohibition to dispose of and/or use real estate, which is established either by law or by acts of state authorities authorized to do so, their officials, or which arises on the basis of contracts.

Encumbrance of registered securities with obligations - any restrictions on the possession, use or disposal of registered securities, related to the conditions of inheritance, pledge, court decisions, etc.

Encumbrance of securities with obligations - any restrictions on the possession, use or disposal of securities, related to the terms of inheritance, pledge, court decisions and in other cases, which are provided for by the legislation of Ukraine.

Encumbrance of state securities with obligations - any restrictions on the possession, use or disposal of state securities related to the terms of contracts regarding state securities, legal succession, court decisions or rulings and in other cases provided for by the legislation of Ukraine.

Encumbrancer - an authorized body in the case of public encumbrance; creditor under an obligation secured by movable property; the owner of movable property in the possession of the debtor; any other person in whose favor a contractual encumbrance is established; a person who manages movable property in the interests of the creditor.

Ender committee – a committee formed by the customer to prepare and conduct tenders.

Endorsement – a transfer inscription on a warrant security, certifying the transfer of rights under the security to another person;
Endorsement of a promissory note – the assignment (action of transfer) of a promissory note by means of transfer inscriptions.
Endorsement, transferable inscription, gyro – a special (special) transferable record on the back of a promissory note or on an additional sheet, which certifies the transfer of the right under this document to another person.

Endorser - a legal entity or individual who owns a promissory note and makes a transferable inscription (endorsement).
Endorser - a natural or legal person who is the owner of a warrant security and makes an endorsement;

Endowment – means the amount of funds or securities deposited by a benefactor in a bank or non-bank financial institution, due to which the recipient of charitable assistance receives the right to use interest or dividends accrued on the amount of such endowment. At the same time, such an acquirer does not have the right to spend or alienate the principal amount of such an endowment without the consent of the benefactor.

Engineering – performance under a contract with a foreign customer of a number of works and provision of services, including drawing up technical tasks, conducting scientific research, drawing up project proposals and technical and economic surveys of the construction of objects, developing technical documentation, designing and

designing objects, carrying out engineering -reconnaissance work for the construction of objects, development of technical documentation, design and design development of objects of technology and equipment, consultations and author's supervision during installation, start-up and adjustment works, consultations of an economic, financial or other nature.

Engineering – provision of services (execution of works) for drawing up technical tasks, project proposals, conducting scientific research and technical and economic surveys, performing engineering and reconnaissance work on the construction of objects, development of technical documentation, design and design processing of equipment and technology objects , providing consultation and author supervision during installation and commissioning works, as well as providing consultations related to such services (works).

Enrollment – an accounting transaction that reflects the entry into the depository accounting system of the depository institution of a specified number of depositary assets and an increase in the number of securities in the securities account of the depositor or client by the same amount. Enrollment operation leads to an increase in the same number of securities in the active and passive analytical accounts of the depository account.

Ensuring product safety – a set of measures taken by manufacturers, distributors, and state market surveillance bodies to ensure compliance of products put into circulation on the market of Ukraine with the general requirement for the safety of non-food products.

Ensuring road safety – an activity aimed at preventing the causes and conditions of road accidents, reducing the severity of their consequences.

ensuring the legal rights and interests of consumers of goods (works, services) provided by the concessionaire; stability of the terms of concession contracts; distribution of risks between the parties to the concession agreement; participation of the state and local self-government bodies in partial financing of concession objects that have social significance.

Ensuring the performance of the purchase agreement - provision by the participant to the customer of guarantees for the fulfillment of his obligations under the purchase agreement, including such types of security as surety, guarantee, deposit, deposit, penalty, deposit.

Ensuring the safety of flights – an activity carried out by relevant organizations and aviation personnel and aimed at eliminating cases of harm to health or threats to people's lives, property of individuals or legal entities, state property.

Ensuring the safety of the building - the development and implementation of measures of a diagnostic, technical, educational, organizational, legal, economic and other nature, aimed at preventing the occurrence of emergency situations and eliminating or limiting the scale of the accident.

Ensuring unimpeded (uninterrupted) access of courts of general jurisdiction to the information of the Unified State Register – a complex of organizational and technical measures, which are provided by a specially authorized body on matters of state registration and are carried out by the technical administrator of the Unified State Register and include the connection of the court to the information of the Unified State Register, support and administration of automated access points to the Unified State Register.

Enterprise – an independent business entity created by a competent state authority or local self-government body, or by other entities to meet public and personal needs through the systematic implementation of production, research, trade, and other economic activities in the manner provided for by this Code and other laws. Enterprises can be created both for entrepreneurship and for non-commercial economic activity. The enterprise, unless otherwise established by law, operates on the basis of the charter or model charter. Enterprises, regardless of the form of ownership, organizational and legal form, as well as the founding documents on the basis of which they are created and operate, have equal rights and obligations. The enterprise is a legal entity, has separate property, an independent balance sheet, accounts in bank institutions, a seal with its name and identification code. The enterprise does not have other legal entities in its composition.

Enterprise - any legal entity, as well as a citizen who carries out entrepreneurial activity without creating a legal entity. An enterprise is a single property complex used to carry out business activities. The enterprise as a single property complex includes all types of property intended for its activity, including land plots, buildings, structures, equipment, inventory, raw materials, products, claims, debts, as well as the right to a trademark or other designation and other rights, unless otherwise established by contract or law. The

enterprise as a single property complex is real estate. The enterprise or its part can be the object of sale, pledge, lease and other transactions.

Enterprise (association) for breeding in animal husbandry – an agricultural enterprise that provides selection and breeding work in the farms of a certain region, keeps and uses breeders of high genetic value for obtaining, storing and supplying high-quality sperm for the purpose of artificial insemination of breeding stocks. I farm animals in farms of all forms of ownership.

Enterprise bonds – are issued by enterprises of all legally prescribed forms of ownership, enterprise associations, joint-stock and other companies and do not give their owners the right to participate in management. Bonds of external government loans of Ukraine may be denominated in convertible foreign currency. Bonds can be issued with interest and interest-free (target), freely circulating or with a limited circulation. Bonds offered for open sale with subsequent free circulation (except for interest-free bonds) must also contain a coupon sheet for the payment of interest.

Enterprise engaged in the production and sale of agricultural products (except for small ones) – an enterprise (legal entity) that, regardless of subordination, organizational and legal form of business, meets the following criteria: 1) the main or one of the minor types of activity according to the KVED refers to section A; 2) availability of more than 100 hectares of agricultural land in use; 3) availability at the beginning of the reporting year of the number of livestock and poultry by species: from 30 heads of cattle and/or from 30 heads of pigs, and/or from 30 heads of sheep and goats, and/or from 10 heads of horses, and /or from 2,000 poultry of all kinds.

Enterprise engaged in the production of livestock products – an enterprise (a legal entity, its separate division), which, regardless of subordination, organizational and legal form of management, meets the following criteria: 1) the main type of activity under KVED refers to section A, including one of the types of activity (main or secondary) refers to code 01.2 of this section, regardless of the number of available livestock and poultry, rabbits, bee colonies, fur animals; 2) the main type of activity according to KVED does not belong to section A, but one of the secondary types of activity belongs to code 01.2 and keeps at the beginning of the year from 5 heads of cattle, or pigs, or sheep and goats, or from 3 heads of horses or from 200 heads of poultry, or from 20 heads of rabbits, or from 20 heads of fur animals, or from 5 bee colonies. If the number of livestock is less than specified, the enterprise is not considered an enterprise engaged in the production of livestock products; 3) engages in the production of vegetable feed.

Enterprise of an association of citizens, a religious organization – a unitary enterprise based on the property of an association of citizens (public organization, political party) or the property of a religious organization for carrying out economic activities in order to fulfill their statutory tasks. The founder of the enterprise of the association of citizens is the corresponding association of citizens, which has the status of a legal entity, as well as the association (union) of public organizations in the event that its charter provides for the right to establish enterprises. Political parties and legal entities created by them are prohibited from establishing enterprises, with the exception of mass media, enterprises that sell socio-political literature, other propaganda and agitation materials, products with their own symbols, holding exhibitions, lectures, festivals and other public - political measures. Religious organizations have the right to establish publishing, printing, production, restoration and construction, agricultural and other enterprises necessary to ensure the activities of these organizations. The enterprise of the association of citizens, a religious organization operates on the basis of the charter and is a legal entity, carrying out its activities under the right of operational management or economic management in accordance with the requirements of this Code.

Enterprise showing signs of dominance in the market of goods (works, services) - an enterprise that has a share in the market of goods (works, services) exceeding 35 percent, or together with no more than two other enterprises has a combined share exceeding 50 percent, or with no more than four other enterprises has a combined share exceeding 70 percent.

Enterprise with foreign investments - an enterprise (organization) of any organizational and legal form, created in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, the foreign investment in the statutory fund of which, if it exists, is at least 10 percent.

Enterprise with foreign investments - created in accordance with the requirements of this Code, in which at least ten percent of the authorized capital is foreign investment, is recognized as an enterprise with foreign investment. The enterprise acquires the status of an enterprise with foreign investments from the day the foreign investment is credited to its balance sheet.

Enterprises (institutions) in the field of service - legal entities, their separate subdivisions and natural persons - entrepreneurs, located in the territories of checkpoints, directly provide services to citizens during their stay at checkpoints and provide control services at these checkpoints in the following areas: catering, medical care, provision of sanitary and hygienic, legal, communication and other services.

Enterprises of collective ownership (production cooperatives, enterprises of consumer cooperation, enterprises of public and religious organizations, other enterprises provided

for by law) - corporate or unitary enterprises operating on the basis of collective ownership of the founder (founders).

Enterprises of communal and household services - baths, laundries, bath-laundry plants, dry-cleaning enterprises, bakeries, etc.

Enterprises of mixed type - enterprises engaged in primary and secondary winemaking at the same time.

Enterprises of primary winemaking - enterprises that process grapes, produce wine materials, must or canned juice, grape juice concentrate, are engaged in the aging of wine materials, as well as the disposal of winemaking waste.

Enterprises of the defense-industrial complex - enterprises that carry out and ensure the development and production of weapons, military equipment, goods of military purpose and dual use.

Enterprises of the fuel and energy complex - mining enterprises (mines, mines, mines, quarries, cuttings, beneficiation factories), gas extraction enterprises, boiler houses, connected to the main heating networks, as well as enterprises that, on the date of occurrence of the debt, had a license of at least one type of activity: production of electrical energy; transmission of electrical energy by trunk lines and interstate electric networks; transmission of electric energy by local (local) electrical networks; supply of electric energy at a regulated tariff; wholesale supply of electricity; transportation of natural gas by trunk lines pipelines; transportation of natural and oil gas by distributors pipelines; transportation of oil products by highways pipelines; supply of natural gas at a regulated tariff.

Enterprises of the state, communal sectors of the economy - enterprises operating on the basis of only state or communal ownership, as well as economic associations, the state or communal share in the authorized capital of which exceeds fifty percent or amounts to an amount that provides the state or local self-government bodies with the right to decide impact on their economic activity.

Enterprises of wholesale storage of unprocessed food products of animal origin (refrigeration plants, refrigerators, specialized wholesale stores) - facilities of any form of ownership, which carry out storage of raw materials and ready-made food products under specified conditions for the purpose of their further wholesale sale.

Entrepreneurs - business entities that carry out entrepreneurial activities and permanent representative offices.

Entrepreneurship – an independent, initiative, systematic, at one's own risk economic activity, which is carried out by economic entities (entrepreneurs) with the aim of achieving economic and social results and obtaining profit.

Entry fee – a monetary contribution of an individual or legal entity in excess of the share upon joining a cooperative for the organizational support of its activities in the amounts established by the statute. The entrance fee is credited to the indivisible fund and is not returned in case of leaving the cooperative.

Environmental audit activity – includes conducting an environmental audit, as well as its organizational, legal, methodical, advisory and other types of support.

Environmental criteria for products – environmental requirements that must be met by products when marked with an ecological label.

Environmental hygiene – measures of observation, management and control carried out to reduce or eliminate dangerous factors of negative impact of the environment on human health.

Environmental tax – a nationwide mandatory payment that is made from the actual volumes of emissions into the atmospheric air, discharges of pollutants into water bodies, disposal of waste, the actual volume of radioactive waste temporarily stored by their producers, the actual volume of radioactive waste generated and from the actual volume of radioactive waste accumulated by April 1, 2009.

Equilibrium price (fixing) – the price that is established as a result of achieving equilibrium between the offer price and the demand price and is indicated in the registered exchange contract.

Equity – the difference between the total value of a legal entity's assets and the value of its liabilities to third parties. The part in the company's assets that remains after deducting its liabilities.

Equivalent – a document or part of a document issued by the holder of the type certificate, which contains information about the possibility of operating aircraft with refusals.

Escrow – the transfer by the asset management company of unpaid funds to the owners of securities of mutual investment institutes not presented for redemption to the bank for the purpose of settlement with these owners.

Essential terms of the concession agreement – are: parties to the contract; types of activities, work, services performed under the terms of the contract; object of concession (composition and value of property or technical and financial conditions of creation of object of concession); conditions for providing a land plot, if it is necessary for carrying out concession activities; the list of types of activities, the implementation of which is subject to licensing; conditions for establishing and changing prices (tariffs) for goods (works, services) manufactured (provided) by the concessionaire; the validity period of the concession agreement, conditions of hiring, employment of workers-citizens of Ukraine; terms of use of domestic technologies, equipment, raw materials, materials; conditions and volumes of improvement of the concession object and the procedure for compensation of said improvements; terms, amount and procedure for making concession payments; procedure for using depreciation deductions; restoration of the concession object and conditions for its return; responsibility for the fulfillment of obligations by the parties; insurance by the concessionaire of concession objects taken under concession;

Essential terms of the contract – terms about the subject of the contract, terms defined by law as essential or necessary for contracts of this type, as well as all those terms on which agreement must be reached at the request of at least one of the parties.

Estimated cost – the cost determined by the established algorithm and the composition of the initial data.

Estuarine section of the river – the part of the lower course of the river, where the influence of the sea is revealed and delta formation takes place.

Euro region – an organizational form of cooperation between administrative and territorial units of European states, carried out in accordance with bilateral or multilateral agreements on cross-border cooperation.

EURO-3 safe truck - a vehicle that meets the requirements of the EURO-3 level in terms of noise and emissions of pollutants and safety requirements (including for a

trailer/semi-trailer) and has the following certificates: - certificate of compliance with requirements for noise and emissions of pollutants (environmental); - certificate of compliance with safety requirements (separately for the tractor and trailer/semi-trailer) (safety certificate); - certificates of compliance with the requirements of suitability for operation, issued in accordance with the ECMT Resolution SEMT/CM(2001)9 (separately for the tractor vehicle and trailer/semi-trailer).

Eurobonds – are government securities that give their owner the right to receive the principal amount of the debt (nominal value), as well as income in the form of coupon payments.

European audiovisual production – means creative works, the production or co-production of which is controlled by European natural or legal persons.
European cinematographic work - the term "European cinematographic work" means a cinematographic work that meets the conditions set out in Annex II, which forms an integral part of this Convention.
European integration component – a part of a program document (its individual actions, projects) or a project belonging to the sphere of European integration issues.
European integration measures – actions, the ultimate goal of which is the legal, economic, institutional, etc. approximation of Ukraine to the European Union.
Every citizen has the right to use natural objects owned by the Ukrainian people in accordance with the law.

Evidence in the case – any factual data, on the basis of which the arbitration court, in accordance with the procedure established by law, establishes the presence or absence of circumstances on which the claims and objections of the parties are based, as well as other circumstances that are important for the correct resolution of the economic dispute.

Evidence-based medicine – conscientious, accurate and conscious use of the best results of clinical research to choose the treatment of a specific patient.

Examination – a check of the practical skills and abilities of a person who expressed a desire to use the methods of folk and non-traditional medicine in medical activities.
Examination of the value of documents – a comprehensive study of documents with the aim of entering them into the National Archive Fund or withdrawing them from it, carrying out a monetary evaluation of the documents of the specified Fund, assigning

them to the category of unique and establishing the storage terms of documents that are not subject to inclusion in the Fund.
Examination of the value of documents – consists in determining their value for the purpose of establishing the terms of document storage and selecting them for state storage.

Exchange agreement – simultaneous acceptance by participants of the exchange market (called parties/contractors of the agreement) of rights and obligations to purchase (for the buyer) and sell (for the seller) a certain amount of the exchange commodity; the agreement is considered concluded after its registration by the exchange.

Exchange coupon – a payment document that serves as confirmation of payment for the services provided and is withdrawn when this service is provided.

Exchange Directorate – the executive body of the Exchange; organizes the implementation of decisions of the Exchange Committee, manages the current activities of the Exchange and has the right to resolve all issues except those that are within the exclusive competence of the Exchange Committee.
Exchange fund – library funds used for exchange, redistribution, free transfer. Exchange fund documents are not recorded in accounts and are not used for user service.
Exchange funds – library funds used for the exchange, redistribution, free transfer and sale of documents.

Exchange market participants – legal entities that have the right to enter into agreements on the Exchange. Exchange market participants (Participants) are legal entities that have the right to enter into agreements on the exchange in accordance with its rules and regulations.

Exchange of information – also includes the circulation of data sets of information databases between the Department for Combating Money Laundering, the DPA of Ukraine and subordinate units for the purpose of information support for the formation of a data bank on dubious financial transactions and the conduct of financial investigations, the transfer of selective information and generalized information to the authorized financial monitoring body, other state bodies of executive power in the field of combating money laundering.

Exchange of information – controlled process of transfer to units of the state tax service within the scope of competence of selective information from information databases, as well as the transfer for review and decision-making of information and analytical developments about the facts of dubious financial transactions in order to fulfill the tasks of combating money laundering by.
Exchange of information – reception, transmission, processing, storage, addressing and routing of all types of information that the Parties exchange for the implementation of the provisions of this Agreement through dedicated communication channels.

Exchange operations – operations involving the exchange of one currency for another.
Exchange operations with electronic money – operations on the exchange of electronic money issued by one issuer for electronic money of another issuer.

Exchange transaction – a business transaction for the sale/purchase of assets in exchange for cash, services (works), other assets, or repayment of liabilities.

Excise goods – include: ethyl alcohol and other alcohol distillates, alcoholic beverages, beer; tobacco products, tobacco and industrial tobacco substitutes; petroleum products, liquefied gas; passenger cars, their bodies, trailers and semi-trailers, motorcycles. Transfer of the item for use by the lessee to another person (sublease) is possible only with the consent of the lessor, unless otherwise stipulated by the contract or law. The term of the sublease cannot exceed the term of the lease. Provisions on the lease agreement apply to the sublease agreement.

Excise warehouse manager - a business entity that received a license for the right to produce ethyl alcohol, alcoholic beverages, registered as an excise tax payer; The administrator of the excise warehouse is a business entity that has received a license for the right to produce ethyl alcohol, alcoholic beverages, and is registered as an excise tax payer.

Exclusive license – issued only to one licensee and excludes the possibility of the licensor's use of the object of intellectual property rights in the area limited by this license and the granting of licenses to other persons for the use of this object in the specified area.

Exclusive right – the property right of a person who has a copyright and (or) related rights in relation to a work, performance, production, transmission of a broadcasting organization, phonogram or videogram, to use these objects of copyright and (or) related rights only by him and on issuance of a permit only by this person or prohibition of their use to other persons within the time limit established by the legislation.

Execution of the decision – payment of compensation to the debt collector and taking additional measures of an individual nature; taking measures of a general nature.

Executive body of the cooperative – The executive body of the cooperative is the board headed by the chairman, whose powers are determined by the charter of the cooperative. The executive body is accountable to the higher management body of the cooperative and is responsible to it for the effectiveness of the cooperative's work.

Executive director of the production cooperative – The board of a production cooperative may hire an executive director for operational management of the enterprise's activities. The executive director cannot be a member of the cooperative. The executive director carries out his activities under the terms of the contract concluded with him by the board of the cooperative, and performs functions in accordance with the charter. The executive director is responsible for his activities to the cooperative. In the absence of an executive director position in a production cooperative, the work of the cooperative enterprise is managed by the chairman of the cooperative.

Expert – a highly qualified specialist, certified by UAKZ as the head of welding certification works, who is responsible for the objectivity and reliability of certification results.

Expert – a legal entity that, according to the agreement concluded with the National Agency, has the right to carry out an expert assessment of state corporate rights and assets of economic companies. An expert is an employee of a state repository of cultural values, a museum, a library, a restoration or research organization, an archival institution, or another specialist who has a high qualification, special knowledge and directly conducts an art expert examination and bears personal responsibility for the reliability and completeness of the analysis, the validity of the recommendations. An expert is a person who has the necessary knowledge and legal right to give a conclusion on his own behalf based on the results of the subject of the procedural proceedings under investigation at the request of the subject. An expert is a legal or physical person who is

involved in the implementation of the state examination of nuclear and radiation safety by the State Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority of Ukraine, has the necessary resources, qualifications and experience in scientific and technical activities in the relevant specialization for the assessment of factors that affect safety in the field of nuclear energy use, is responsible for quality and examination results.

Expert – a person who is tasked with conducting a study of material objects, phenomena and processes containing information about the circumstances of the case and giving a conclusion on the issues that arise during the consideration of the case and relate to the field of his special knowledge.

Expert – a specialist of an expert-technical center who has been certified by the bodies of the State Supervision, Labor and Welfare of Ukraine and has a corresponding certificate. An expert is a legal entity or a natural person who has special knowledge for conducting an examination. An expert is a person who has extensive experience in the field of stock exchange and/or banking. An expert is a person who is qualified in a certain field of science and technology and is involved in the examination and evaluation of the development.

Expert appraisal – an appraisal of the value of housing in the secondary market of the region, which is carried out by independent experts in accordance with the law.

Expert appraisal – determination of the value of the rights and assets of business associations by an expert.

Expert assessment – data obtained through a selective survey of experts on a voluntary basis.

Expert monetary valuation – the process of determining the value of the valuation object on the valuation date.

Expertise - examination by specialists of the apparatus of the National Commission of products and spectacular events in any material forms and on any media for their compliance with the requirements of current legislation in the field of protection of public morals and the possibility of their circulation on the territory of Ukraine.

Expertise - research using appropriate methods, related to the determination of the actual content of precious metals in products and materials, samples of precious metal alloys, chemical composition of alloys and materials containing precious metals, characteristics of precious stone inserts, impressions of assay marks.

Expertise - study, inspection, analytical research, quantitative or qualitative assessment by a highly qualified specialist, institution, organization of a certain subject, which

require special knowledge in the relevant field of social activity and the results of which are drawn up in the form of an expert opinion. Expertise is a check, analysis and specialized evaluation of materials related to veterinary drugs, substances, feed additives, and ready-made feeds for the purpose of preparing reasoned conclusions about registration (re-registration) or refusal to register (re-registration). Expertise is the activity of expert organizations regarding the assessment of compliance of the object of expertise with the requirements of laws and other normative legal acts on labor protection and industrial safety.

Expertise – the activity of expert specialists who have appropriate qualification certificates and, on behalf of the customer (developer), provide conclusions on the compliance of design solutions with the requirements of legislation, state regulations, standards, building regulations and rules, and who are responsible for the reliability of the conclusions provided.

Expertise on the presence of corruption-inducing norms – activities aimed at identifying provisions in draft legal acts that contribute or may contribute to the commission of corruption offenses (corruption-inducing factors) and developing recommendations for their elimination.

Expert's opinion – a detailed description of the research carried out by the expert, the conclusions drawn as a result of them and justified answers to the questions asked by the court. The expert's opinion states: when, where, by whom (name, education, specialty, certificate of qualification of a forensic expert, seniority of expert work, scientific degree, academic title, position of the expert), on what basis the examination was conducted, who was present during the examination, the questions that were put to the expert, what materials the expert used, a detailed description of the conducted studies, the conclusions drawn as a result of them and substantiated answers to the questions posed by the court. The expert's opinion also states that the expert has been warned of criminal liability for a knowingly false conclusion and for refusing without valid reasons to perform the duties assigned to him. If, during the examination, the expert discovers facts that are important for the case and about which he was not asked questions, he can include his reasoning about these circumstances in the conclusion. The expert gives his opinion in writing. The expert's opinion is attached to the case. The court has the right to invite the expert to give an oral explanation of his conclusion during the court session. If the examination is conducted at a court hearing, the expert may give an oral opinion. The expert's opinion is not binding for the court, but the court's disagreement with it must be motivated in the resolution or resolution.

Expiration date – the period of time determined by the manufacturer of the food product during which, in case of compliance with the appropriate conditions of storage and transportation, the food product retains compliance with mandatory safety parameters and minimum quality specifications.
Expiration date – the term established by the manufacturer of the product, during which the organoleptic, physico-chemical, medico-biological and other indicators of the product, in case of compliance with the relevant storage conditions, must meet the requirements of regulatory documents.

Export – a customs regime, according to which goods are exported outside the customs territory of Ukraine for free circulation without the obligation to return them to this territory and without establishing the conditions for their use outside the customs territory of Ukraine.
Export – removal of goods (works, services) from the customs territories of the Parties without the obligation to re-import.
Export - sale of goods by Ukrainian subjects of foreign economic activity to foreign subjects of economic activity with or without export of these goods across the customs border of Ukraine, including re-export of goods.
Export – sale or transfer of goods on other legal grounds to foreign subjects of economic and other activities with or without export of these goods outside the customs border of Ukraine, including re-export of goods, including: sale or transfer of goods in Ukraine to an embassy or representative of any legal entity of a foreign state, a foreigner or a stateless person; sale or transfer in Ukraine or abroad of the right to manage (control) goods, respectively, to a legal entity of a foreign state or its representative, a foreigner or a stateless person, including through means of communication; disclosure of technology to a foreigner or stateless person; actual shipment of goods for the purpose of their further transfer or transfer outside Ukraine.
Export - sale or transfer on other legal grounds of controlled goods to foreign entities of economic activity and their export beyond the customs border of Ukraine or without it, including re-export of goods from the customs territory of Ukraine, including: a) transfer of goods in Ukraine to an embassy or representative of any legal entity of a foreign state, a foreigner or a stateless person; b) transfer of management (control) of goods in Ukraine or outside Ukraine to a legal entity of a foreign state or its representative or a foreigner, including through means of communication; c) provision of military assignment services outside of Ukraine to a legal or natural person of a foreign state or a stateless person;

Expert is a highly qualified specialist who has a higher education, appropriate qualifications and professional knowledge of the issues under investigation, performs official duties related to the conduct of activities in the relevant field, directly conducts the examination and bears personal responsibility for the reliability and completeness of the analysis, the validity of the conclusions in accordance with the task of conducting the examination.
analytical and synthetic processing of information - informative, bibliographic, abstract, review editions, digests; informational signs - text, sheet music, cartographic, pictorial editions; material construction of publications - book, paper editions, booklets, posters, postcards, complete editions, card editions, toy books; volume of publications - books, brochures, leaflets; the composition of the main text - single editions, collections; frequency of publications - non-periodical, serial, periodical publications, continuing publications; the structure of publications - series of publications, one-volume, multi-volume publications, collections of works, selected works.

Export – the removal of cargo outside the territory of Ukraine for free circulation without the obligation to return it to this territory and without establishing the conditions of its use.
Export (import) license - a duly executed right to export (import) equipment and raw materials for the production of discs for laser reading systems and matrices, issued for the implementation of a foreign economic transaction by a specific economic entity within a specified period.
Export (import) license – a duly executed right to export (import) certain goods or foreign currency for the purpose of investment and lending within a specified period.
Export (import) quota – the maximum volume of a certain category of goods, which is allowed to be exported from the territory of Ukraine (imported to the territory of Ukraine) during the established period and which is determined in kind or value units.
Export authority – an organization authorized by the state authorities of a country and a participant of the Kimberley Process to draw up and issue Kimberley Process certificates for diamonds exported from the territory of this country.
Export duty – charged on goods and other items when they are exported outside the customs territory of Ukraine.
Export letter of credit – a letter of credit opened by a foreign issuing bank in favor of a beneficiary located on the territory of Ukraine.

Export of capital – export of capital in any form (foreign currency, products, services, works, intellectual property rights and other non-property rights) outside of Ukraine with the aim of obtaining profits from production and other forms of economic activity.
Export of goods - sale of goods by Ukrainian subjects of foreign economic activity to foreign subjects of economic activity with or without export of these goods across the customs border of Ukraine, including re-export of goods.
Export of goods – sale of goods by Ukrainian subjects of foreign economic activity to foreign subjects of economic activity (including with payment in non-monetary form) with or without export of these goods through the customs border of Ukraine, including re-export of goods. At the same time, the term re-export (re-export of goods) means the sale to foreign entities of economic activity and the export outside of Ukraine of goods that were previously imported into the territory of Ukraine.
Export of goods - sale or transfer on other legal grounds of controlled goods to foreign entities of economic activity and their export beyond the customs border of Ukraine or without it, including re-export of goods from the customs territory of Ukraine, including: a) transfer of goods in Ukraine to an embassy or representative of any legal entity of a foreign state, a foreigner or a stateless person; b) transfer of management (control) of goods in Ukraine or outside Ukraine to a legal entity of a foreign state or its representative or a foreigner, including through means of communication; c) provision of military assignment services outside of Ukraine to a legal or natural person of a foreign state or a stateless person; d) actual shipment of goods for the purpose of their further transfer or movement outside Ukraine.
Export price – the price at which the goods sold to the country of import from the country of export are actually paid or payable. The procedure for determining the export price is established in Article 8 of this Law.

Exporter – a subject of economic and legal relations that exports goods (goods) from the country of export;
Exporter is a party in the international transfer of goods, which carries out their sale in accordance with a foreign economic agreement (contract), transfer on other legal grounds **Exporter** - any person who is under the jurisdiction of the exporting state and exports waste. or temporary export outside the territory of the relevant state.
Exporter of copies - a Ukrainian business entity that sold (including with payment in non-monetary form) to a foreign business entity copies of audiovisual works, phonograms, videograms, computer programs, databases with or without their export from the customs territory of Ukraine.

Expropriation of property – any actions of a taxpayer, as a result of which such a taxpayer, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by law, loses the right to ownership of property belonging to such a taxpayer, or the right to use, in particular, natural resources provided to him in the manner prescribed by law in use

External risk group is divided into the following types of risks: - legislative risks; - operational and technological risks; - software and technical risks.

Extinction of inheritance – in the event of the absence of heirs under the will and by law, their removal from the right to inherit, their refusal to accept the inheritance, as well as refusal to accept it, the court recognizes the inheritance as extinct upon application by the relevant local self-government body at the place of opening of the inheritance. An application for recognition of inheritance as dead is submitted after one year has passed since the inheritance was opened. Inheritance, recognized by the court as dead, becomes the property of the territorial community at the place where the inheritance was opened. The territorial community, which became the owner of the deceased property, is obliged to satisfy the demands of the testator's creditors, declared in accordance with Article 1231 of this Code. An inheritance not accepted by the heirs is protected until it is recognized as dead in accordance with Article 1283 of this Code.

Extinguishing a fire – the process of influencing forces and means, as well as the use of methods and measures to eliminate a fire. Extinguishing a fire - actions aimed at stopping the burning in the hearth of the fire, limiting the influence of dangerous factors of the fire and eliminating the conditions for its spontaneous re-emergence.

Extract from the Unified register of prohibitions against the alienation of real estate objects – a document that indicates the entry of a registration entry into the Register of prohibitions or the absence of such an entry. Three types of extracts are formed in the Register of Prohibitions: about the presence/absence of a prohibition and seizure of immovable property; about the presence/absence of a ban and seizure of immovable property at the request of a state authority; about the presence/absence of seizure of real estate.

Extradition – the extradition of a person to the state whose competent authorities are looking for that person for criminal prosecution or execution of a sentence. Extradition includes an official request for the extradition of a person, his establishment on the territory of one state, verification of circumstances that may prevent extradition, as well

as making a decision on the request and the actual transfer of such a person to another state, whose competent authorities have requested extradition.

Extraordinary period of operation of the information systems of the National Bank – a period of time during which, due to the influence of emergency situations, the information systems of the National Bank function with certain restrictions or in an abnormal mode.

F

Fair – an event directly related to retail or wholesale trade, held regularly in a certain place and at a certain time.
Fair value – the amount at which an asset can be exchanged or a liability paid in a transaction between knowledgeable, interested and independent parties. - the amount for which an asset can be exchanged or a liability paid as a result of a transaction between knowledgeable, interested and independent parties.

Falsified (international sanitary or veterinary) certificate – a certificate that is not approved for use or issued in violation of the form established by the official certification body of the exporter's country, or issued by unauthorized persons, organizations, other subjects, or contains false or inaccurate information.

Family members - persons who are married; live in the same family, but are not married to each other; their children; persons under guardianship or care; are relatives of the direct or indirect line of kinship, provided they live together.
Family members of a natural person – his wife or husband, children of both the natural person and his wife or husband (including adopted ones), parents, grandmother or grandfather of both the natural person and his wife or husband, brothers or sisters as of an individual, as well as his wife or husband, grandchildren of both an individual and his wife or husband, other dependents of such an individual or his guardians, recognized as such in accordance with the law.
Family members of an individual of the first degree of consanguinity – considered to be his parents, spouse, children, including adopted children. Other family members of a natural person are considered to have the second degree of kinship.
Family-type orphanage – a preschool educational institution that educates orphans and children deprived of parental care, aged from two to eighteen years. A family-type orphanage is a separate family created at the request of a spouse or an individual who is not married, to provide family education and cohabitation for at least five orphans and children deprived of parental care.

Farm – any place on the territory of Ukraine where animals are kept, bred and kept, their sale, slaughter, utilization and artificial insemination are carried out, animal exhibitions are organized.

Farm – buildings, structures and, in the case of open-air farms, any place on the territory of the country where animals are located, bred or kept, places of trade, slaughter, disposal, artificial insemination, exhibition places, places of summer keeping and grazing and other places of concentration animals that are subject to veterinary and sanitary control and supervision.
Farm – the territory on which buildings, structures or other structures are located, where horses are kept, bred or kept; the concept of "holding" also includes places of tests, competitions, trade, slaughter, sanitization, artificial insemination, embryo transplantation, exhibitions, places of summer keeping and grazing and other places of concentration of animals that are the object of veterinary and sanitary control and supervision.

Farming – buildings, structures, open-air farms, any place on the territory of the country where animals are kept, bred or kept, places of trade, slaughter, disposal, artificial insemination, holding exhibitions, places of summer keeping and other places of concentration of animals that is an object of veterinary and sanitary control and supervision.
Farms are considered small if they have a limited number of livestock: poultry farms - up to 700 birds; cattle - up to 200 heads with offspring; pig farms - up to 200 heads with offspring.

Fee – provided by the agreement on the provision of legal assistance, the remuneration for the actions performed by the lawyer to provide legal assistance; the fee does not include funds contributed by the client (his representative) to cover the actual costs associated with the execution of the agreement. Royalty - the remuneration for the work used in the film, which is paid to: a) to the author of a literary script, voiceover text - for writing a literary script, dialogues, voiceover text; b) to the composer - for original music specially created for the film; c) a film director-producer (feature films), a film director of animated films (animated films), a film director (non-fiction films); cinematographer-director (feature films), cinematographer (animated and non-fiction films); to the production artist (feature, animation and non-feature films) - for creative activity during the creation of the film.
Fee for excise tax stamps - a fee paid by domestic producers and importers of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products to cover the costs of production, storage and sale of excise tax stamps. The amount of payment for excise tax stamps is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Fee for the joint use of technological electrical networks – the equivalent of the cost participation of the organization using technological electrical networks of the respective owner of electrical networks in the maintenance of these technological electrical networks.

Fee for the use of subsoil – a national payment, which is made in the form of: fees for the use of subsoil for the extraction of minerals; fees for the use of subsoil for purposes not related to the extraction of minerals.

Fees for providing loans and/or state guarantees - making payments to the state budget by borrowers for providing state guarantees and/or loans provided at the expense of funds raised as a result of state borrowing or as a result of debt restructuring to the state.

Fees for technical services – payments of any amount to any person, other than payments to an employee by the person making those payments, for services of a managerial, technical or advisory nature, including the provision of technical or other personnel services.

Fees for the use of loans provided at the expense of funds raised by the state - making payments to the state budget by borrowers for the use of budget funds (payment of interest, commissions, etc.) that were provided from the state budget in the form of loans at the expense of funds raised as a result of state borrowing.

Fictitious bankruptcy – recognized as a knowingly false statement of a business entity to the court about the inability to fulfill obligations to creditors and the state. Having established the fact of fictitious bankruptcy, that is, the actual solvency of the debtor, the court refuses the debtor to satisfy the application for recognition as bankrupt and applies the sanctions provided for by law.

Fictitious bankruptcy is a known false official statement by a citizen-founder (participant) or an official of a business entity, as well as a citizen-entrepreneur about the financial inability to meet the demands of creditors and obligations to the budget, if such actions caused great material damage creditors or the state.

Fictitious business – i.e. creation or acquisition of business entities (legal entities) for the purpose of covering up illegal activities or carrying out prohibited activities.

Fictitious deed – a deed that was committed without the intention of creating legal consequences that were determined by this deed.

Fictive marriage – a marriage is fictitious if it is concluded by a woman and a man or one of them without the intention of creating a family and acquiring the rights and obligations of a spouse.

Fifth line of heirs by law - in the fifth line, other relatives of the testator up to and including the sixth degree of kinship have the right to inherit, and relatives of a closer degree of kinship remove from the right of inheritance relatives of a further degree of kinship. The degree of kinship is determined by the number of births separating the relative from the testator. The birth of the testator himself is not included in this number. Fifthly, dependents of the testator who were not members of his family receive the right to inheritance by law.

Filing a complaint to the High Council of Justice or an administrative lawsuit to the court against the decision of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine to bring a judge to disciplinary responsibility stops the application of disciplinary sanctions.

Film document – an audiovisual document on a film medium that contains objects recorded on it with the help of cinematographic techniques in the form of sequentially placed photographic images, and may also contain sound information.

Final draft of the contract of sale – the draft of the contract of sale of a package of shares of the Company, accepted by the Fund taking into account the comments and suggestions of the bidders, which is subject to signing with the winner of the bids based on the results of the bids. The final draft of the contract of sale - the draft of the contract of sale, developed by the state privatization body taking into account the comments and suggestions of the participants of the competition to the draft of the contract of sale, which is to be signed with the winner of the competition.

Final settlement - operations that take place during each day, data and information about which the Manager of the financial settlement system notifies the Members of the Wholesale Electricity Market.

Finance of business entities – an independent link of the national financial and credit system with an individual circulation of funds that ensures coverage of production costs (works, services) and profit.

Financial activity of business entities – includes monetary and other financial intermediation, insurance, as well as auxiliary activities in the field of finance and insurance.

Financial and economic risks – risks, the probability of occurrence of which is related to the financial and economic condition of the State Treasury, in particular, inadequate resources, material support, etc.

Financial intermediation – an activity related to the receipt and redistribution of financial funds, except for cases provided for by law. Financial intermediation is carried out by banks and other financial and credit organizations. One of the types of financial services is financial intermediation. Financial intermediation is an activity related to the receipt and redistribution of financial funds, except for cases provided for by law. Financial intermediation is carried out by banks and other financial and credit organizations.

Financial support – a state-guaranteed financial support in the amount that meets the conditions of military service and stimulates the retention of qualified military personnel. Financial support is determined depending on the position, military rank, duration, intensity and conditions of military service, qualification, scientific degree and scientific rank of a military serviceman. The composition of monetary support includes: official salary, salary according to military rank; monthly additional types of financial support (increased salary, allowances, additional payments, rewards that are permanent, bonus); one-time additional types of cash support.

Finished industrial products – products whose processing has been completed.

Finished products – products (goods) produced using the customer's raw materials (except for the part used for calculations for its processing) and defined as final in the contract between the customer and the contractor. Finished products can be returned to the customer's country or sold by the customer (or on his behalf by the performer) in the performer's country or in another country. If necessary, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine determines the types of products (goods) that cannot be classified as finished products. Finished products - products (goods) produced using the customer's raw materials (except for the part used for calculations for its processing) and defined as final in the contract between the customer and the contractor. Finished products can be returned to the customer's country or sold by the customer (or on his behalf by the performer) in the performer's country or in another country. If necessary, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine determines the types of products (goods) that cannot be classified

as finished products. Finished products are products produced using customer raw materials and defined as final in the contract between the customer and the contractor.

Firm agreement – a binding, written contract for the exchange of a specified quantity of resources at a specified price at a specified future date.
Firm contractual prices – contractual prices that are unchanged for the entire design period and can be revised only in the following cases: - the customer changes the architectural and planning task, which causes a change in the scope of design and their cost; - in the course of the works, indisputable errors were discovered, which were not established at the stage of drawing up the applicant's price; - there are circumstances of force majeure - extraordinary circumstances and events that cannot be foreseen by the parties at the time of concluding the agreement (contract).

First owner – a person who received securities directly from the issuer (or from the person who issued the security) or the underwriter during the placement of securities.

Fixed-price contract – a construction contract that provides for a fixed (fixed) price for the entire scope of work under the construction contract or a fixed rate per unit of final products to be produced at the construction site.

Flight duration – its: for the crew - the time from leaving the port of assignment to returning to the port of assignment (or changing the crew in another port); for passengers - the time spent on the ship until arrival at the port of destination.

Flood – a phase of the water regime of the river, which is characterized by a relatively short-term rise in the level and an increase in water flow, mainly during torrential rains and intensive melting of snow due to thaws, and can be observed in different seasons.
Flood is a relatively short-term and short-term rise in the water level, which occurs as a result of rapid melting of glacier snow and heavy rains.
Flood is a significant inundation of the area with water as a result of a rise in the water level in a river, lake or sea, which is caused by a powerful influx of water during snowmelt or showers, wind gusts of water, during traffic jams.
for a company - type, name;
for full and limited partnerships - surnames (names) of the members of the partnership;
For polling stations, which, in accordance with the nineteenth part of Article 42 of this Law, are designated for absentee voting, an additional number of ballots is produced,

which is one percent of the number of voters in the respective territorial electoral district.
for the enterprise - name (plant, factory, workshop, etc.) and type (individual, family, private, collective, state) and others.
For the purposes of taxation, the supply of services, in particular, includes: a) reaching an agreement to refrain from a certain action or from competing with a third party or granting permission for any action under the condition of concluding a contract; b) provision of services by the decision of the state authority or local self-government body or by force; c) provision of services to another person free of charge; d) transfer of the results of the completed works and services to the taxpayer, who is authorized according to the contract to keep records of the results of joint activities without the formation of a legal entity, as well as their return by such a taxpayer after the end of joint activities; e) transfer (contribution) of completed works, rendered services as a contribution to joint activity without the formation of a legal entity, as well as return of services; e) provision of services for placement of the relevant trademark sign or the product or service itself in a film, series or television program, which are visual (viewers only see the product or trademark sign, the product or trademark is mentioned in the character's speech; the product, service or commercial the brand is organically woven into the story and is part of it).

Force majeure – the action of an emergency situation of man-made, natural or ecological nature, which makes it impossible to provide the corresponding service in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Foreign currency exchange (conversion) – an operation of buying (selling) one foreign currency for another foreign currency.
Foreign currency trading is buying, selling, exchanging foreign currency, carrying out transactions with currency derivatives.

Foreign enterprise – a unitary or corporate enterprise created under the legislation of Ukraine, which operates exclusively on the basis of the ownership of foreigners or foreign legal entities, or an operating enterprise acquired completely in the ownership of these entities.

Foreign enterprises – cannot be established in the sectors defined by law that are of strategic importance for the security of the state.

Foreign exchange policy - the policy of regulating the exchange rate by buying and selling foreign currency;
Foreign investments - all types of property and intellectual values invested by foreign subjects of economic activity in Ukraine, as a result of which profit (income) is generated or a social effect is achieved.
Foreign investments – all types of property and intellectual values invested by foreign subjects of economic activity in Ukraine, as a result of which profit (income) is generated or a social effect is achieved.
Foreign promissory note – a promissory note that is payable in a different settlement than the location of the holder of the promissory note.
Foreign subjects of economic activity - subjects of economic activity that have a permanent location or a permanent place of residence outside Ukraine;

Forensic examination – a study by an expert based on special knowledge of material objects, phenomena and processes, which contain information about the circumstances of the case, which is being investigated by bodies of inquiry, pre-trial and judicial investigation.

Forest areas - can be covered with forest vegetation, as well as permanently or temporarily not covered with forest vegetation (due to the heterogeneity of forest natural complexes, forestry activities or natural disasters, etc.). Forest areas not covered by forest vegetation include forest areas occupied by open forest crops, forest nurseries and plantations, as well as forest roads and clearings, forest firebreaks, forest drainage ditches and drainage systems.

Forest plot – a plot of the forest fund of Ukraine with defined boundaries, allocated in accordance with this Code for forestry management and the use of forest resources without seizing it from the land user or land owner.

Forestry management – consists in the implementation of a set of measures for the protection, protection, rational use and extended reproduction of forests.
formation of a critical mass during overloading, transportation and storage of fuel oil.
formation of management bodies and control bodies over the activities of the cooperative, other cooperative bodies; listening to the reports of its management bodies and control bodies; approval of the procedure for distributing the income of the cooperative; determining the size of the entrance and membership fees and shares;

determining the size, order of formation and use of cooperative funds; determining the amount of remuneration for the chairman of the board, the chairman of the audit commission (auditor), as well as the estimate for the maintenance of the apparatus of the management bodies and the bodies controlling the activities of the cooperative; approval of the cooperative's annual report and balance sheet; approval of the decision of the board or the chairman of the board on accepting new members and terminating membership; making decisions regarding ownership, use and disposal of property; formation of special commissions with the involvement of salaried employees as consultants; making decisions about the cooperative's entry into cooperative associations; making decisions about reorganization or liquidation of the cooperative. By decision of the general meeting of the members of the cooperative, other issues of the cooperative's activity may be referred to the competence of the general meeting.

Forms of settlements – settlements with the participation of natural persons, which are not related to their entrepreneurial activity, can be carried out in cash or in non-cash form with the help of settlement documents in electronic or paper form. Settlements between legal entities, as well as settlements with the participation of natural persons, related to their entrepreneurial activity, are carried out in cashless form. Settlements between these persons can also be made in cash, unless otherwise established by law.

Forms of the deed – the deed can be done orally or in writing. The parties have the right to choose the form of the deed, unless otherwise established by law.

Forward contract (forward) – a bilateral contract that certifies the obligation to purchase (sell) the underlying asset at a specified time and under specified conditions in the future with a fixed price at the time of the conclusion of the contract.

Forward operation – an economic operation of a business entity, which involves the purchase (sale) of a forward agreement, i.e. the obligation to purchase (sell) products of seasonal production, securities or currency values at a specified time in the future, with a fixed sale price on the date of conclusion (purchase) of a forward contract. At the same time, the buyer (seller) of a forward agreement has the right to refuse its execution only with the consent of the other party to the forward agreement.

Foster children - orphans and children deprived of parental care, placed in a foster family.

Foster children - orphans and children deprived of parental care, arranged for upbringing and joint living with a foster family. The placement of an orphan child and a child deprived of parental care in a foster family requires the consent of the child if he has reached such an age and level of development that he can express it.
Foster family – a family that voluntarily took from 1 to 4 children from institutions for orphans and children deprived of parental care for upbringing and joint living.
Foster family –a family or an individual who is not married, who voluntarily took one to four orphans and children deprived of parental care for education and cohabitation for a fee. Children affected by HIV infection can be arranged for upbringing and joint living in a foster family if there are relevant opinions of guardianship and care authorities and health care institutions, and their total number should not exceed four people.
Foster family –a family that voluntarily took in one to four orphans and children deprived of parental care for education and cohabitation.

Founding agreement of a general partnership – document, that must contain information about: the size and composition of the capital of the partnership; the amount and procedure for changing the shares of each of the participants in the combined capital; the size, composition and terms of their contributions in addition to the information provided by Article 88 of the Civil Code.
Founding agreement of a limited partnership – document, that must contain information about: the size and composition of the partnership's capital; the amount and procedure for changing the shares of each of the full participants in the combined capital; the total amount of depositors' deposits in addition to the information provided by Article 88 of the Civil Code. If, as a result of exit, exclusion or elimination, one full member remains in the limited partnership, the founding agreement is redrafted into a one-person statement signed by the full member. If a limited partnership is created by one full member, the founding document is a one-person statement (memorandum) that contains all the information established by the relevant article of the Civil Code (Article 88) for a limited partnership.

Fractionation – a decrease in the nominal value of securities of a certain issue with a simultaneous increase in their number without changing the volume of the issue.

Free tariff - the tariff for Services, which is set by the Carrier independently by agreement of the parties, with the exception of those Services for which regulated tariffs are set.

Free use – disposal of objects passed through the customs border of Ukraine without customs control in the customs territory of Ukraine.

Freedom of contract - in accordance with Article 6 of this Code, the parties are free to conclude a contract, choose a counterparty and determine the terms of the contract, taking into account the requirements of the Civil Code, other acts of civil legislation, customs of business turnover, requirements of reasonableness and fairness.

Free-to-use computer program – a computer program that is distributed under the terms of a license that allows the user to: use the program for any purpose; access to software code; any studies of the mechanisms of the program's functioning; use of the mechanisms (principles) of functioning of any arbitrary parts of the program code to create other programs and (or) adapt them to the needs of the user; reproduction of the program and distribution of copies of the program in any way and in any form; modification and free distribution of both the original program and the modified one under the same conditions as the original program.

Freight forwarder (transport freight forwarder) – a business entity that, on the client's behalf and at his expense, performs or organizes the performance of transport forwarding services specified in the transport forwarding contract.
Freight transport and other goods accompanying documents – documents that go together with the goods and contain data about the goods that are moved across the customs border of Ukraine, including documents (delivery control document, freight waybill, bill of lading, TIR book, invoice (invoice- pro forma), shipping specification, packing list, etc.), according to which they are moved.
Freight transport documents – documents that are used to move goods and vehicles and that contain information about these goods and vehicles. The main freight transport documents include the freight invoice, bill of lading, etc.

Fuel receiving system (bunkering system) – a system for supplying ships with liquid fuel.
Fuel station - a gas station located on the territory of the enterprise and intended for refueling motor vehicles belonging to the enterprise.

Full-term newborn – a live birth born between 37 full weeks and 42 weeks of gestation (259-293 days).

Funds – cash, funds on accounts in the treasury, in banks and demand deposits.
Futures – contracts for the sale and purchase of financial instruments or goods at a specified price in a specified period (with price fixing at the time of fulfillment of obligations by the parties to the contract).
Futures – an agreement that is similar to a forward, but takes place under standardized conditions: it is carried out only on exchanges, under their control, and the form and conditions of contracts are clearly unified (the exchange clearly defines the type of currency to be sold, the volume of the transaction, the payment term, the exchange rate). Settlements for the purchase and sale of futures contracts are made through the clearing house of the exchange, which guarantees the timeliness and completeness of payments. Until the final payment, the futures can be resold on the exchange
Futures contract – a contract similar to a forward contract, but it takes place under standardized conditions: it is carried out only on exchanges, under their control, the form and conditions of contracts are unified, and calculations for the purchase and sale of futures contracts are carried out through the clearing house of the exchange, which guarantees timeliness and completeness of payments.
Futures is an agreement that is similar to a forward, but takes place under standardized conditions: it is carried out only on exchanges, under their control, and the form and conditions of contracts are clearly unified (the exchange clearly defines the type of currency to be sold, the volume of the transaction, the payment term, the exchange rate). Settlements for the purchase and sale of futures contracts are made through the clearing house of the exchange, which guarantees the timeliness and completeness of payments. Until the final payment, the futures can be resold on the exchange.
A futures contract is a standard document certifying an obligation to purchase (sell) securities, goods or funds at a specified time and under specified conditions in the future, with price fixation at the time of fulfillment of obligations by the parties to the contract.
A futures contract is a standardized term contract under which the seller undertakes to transfer the underlying asset to the buyer in the future at a specified time (the date of fulfillment of the obligations under the futures contract) under the conditions defined by the specification, and the buyer undertakes to accept the underlying asset and pay for it the price determined by the parties to the contract on the date of its conclusion. A futures contract is executed in accordance with its specification by the delivery of the underlying asset and its payment with funds, or by conducting monetary settlements between the parties to the contract without the delivery of the underlying asset. Fulfillment of obligations under futures is ensured by creating appropriate conditions by the organizer of trade in standardized term contracts.

G

Gambling business – activity related to the organization, conduct and provision of access to gambling games in casinos, on slot machines, computer simulators, in bookmakers' offices, in interactive establishments, in an electronic (virtual) casino, regardless of the location of the server .

Gas – a mineral, which is a mixture of hydrocarbons and non-hydrocarbon components, is in a gaseous state under standard conditions (pressure of 760 mm of mercury column and temperature of 20 degrees Celsius) and is a commercial product.

Gas appliances, devices – stoves, boilers, water heaters, pressure regulators and other equipment used by consumers to satisfy their needs for natural gas.

Gas distribution company – a business entity that, on the basis of a license, transports natural gas through gas distribution networks directly to consumers, owns or uses gas distribution networks and other production facilities, and performs operational and technological management functions in relation to them.

Gas distribution enterprise – an enterprise operating gas supply systems and gas pipelines, which transports gas from a gas supply enterprise to the consumer and provides him with maintenance and repair services for gas pipelines and domestic gas supply systems based on the appropriate license.

Gas distribution networks – a production complex consisting of organizationally and technologically interconnected facilities, intended for the distribution of natural gas from gas distribution stations directly to consumers. Gas distribution networks - a property production complex, which consists of organizationally and technologically related objects, intended for the transportation of natural gas directly to consumers. Gas distribution networks (gas distribution pipelines) - property production complex, which consists of organizationally and technologically related facilities, intended for gas transportation from gas distribution stations to consumers.

Gas distribution station – a set of technological and auxiliary equipment designed for reduction, measurement and supply of gas from main gas pipelines to gas distribution networks. A gas distribution station is an object of the gas transportation system designed to reduce, deodorize and supply gas of a certain pressure to consumers within the limits of the established volumes, to record the amount of gas consumed and to protect consumers from unacceptable pressure deviations from the norm.

Gas dynamic phenomena – the rapid destruction of a mass of rocks and the release of gas under the action of natural forces (sudden emissions, mining impacts, etc.).

Gas enterprise – any natural or legal entity that carries out at least one of the following types of activities: extraction, transportation, distribution, supply, purchase or storage of natural gas, including liquefied natural gas, which is responsible for commercial and technical tasks and/or maintenance in connection with the performance of the specified types of activities, but is not a final consumer of gas.

Gas pipeline – a pipeline intended for the transportation of gas. A gas pipeline is a steel pipeline intended for the transportation of gaseous substances, their vapors and condensate. A gas pipeline is a structure made of closely connected pipes, designed for the movement of gas.

Gas production company – a legal entity that produces gas on the territory of Ukraine. A gas production company is a business entity that produces gas on the territory of Ukraine and has the appropriate license.

Gas station – a complex of buildings, structures, technological equipment, intended for receiving, storing motor fuel and refueling motor vehicles with it.

Gas storage enterprise – a business entity that, on the basis of a license, carries out gas injection, storage and withdrawal to customers.

Gas supply – a service that provides for the sale of natural gas by transferring (transporting) it to consumers.

Gas supply company – a business entity that, on the basis of a license, supplies natural gas directly to consumers in accordance with concluded contracts. Gas supply company – a company that supplies gas to the consumer on the basis of a contract and a corresponding license.

Gas supply organization – a business entity that supplies natural gas directly to consumers on the basis of concluded contracts and received the appropriate license from the National Electricity Regulatory Commission of Ukraine. Gas supply organization - an enterprise (organization) that supplies gas to the consumer on the basis of a contract and a corresponding license.

Gas transport system – a system of gas pipelines, which includes main gas pipelines, branch gas pipelines and gas distribution stations. Gas transportation system - a property production complex, which consists of organizationally and technologically related objects, intended for the transportation of natural gas, oil gas and gas (methane) of coal deposits, gas storage and includes: main gas pipelines, branch gas pipelines, gas distribution stations and underground gas storages.

Gas transportation company – a business entity that, on the basis of a license, transports natural gas through main gas pipelines that are owned or used by it, and performs operational and technological management functions in relation to them. Gas

transportation enterprise - an enterprise that carries out transportation and storage of natural gas using objects of the gas transportation system and which owns these objects or on other legal grounds. Gas transportation enterprise - a business entity that carries out gas transportation through main pipelines, gas storage using gas transportation system facilities that are owned or used by it.
Gas-aerosol emission – release of radioactive substances into the atmosphere from technological circuits and ventilation systems of the enterprise.

Gatherers - subjects of entrepreneurial activity that carry out collection and primary processing of secondary raw materials on the basis of licenses obtained in accordance with the procedure established by the Legislation.

Gemological examination – a set of diagnostic (identification) operations, evaluation of quality and value, and determination of other characteristics of gemological objects.

Gemological objects – are natural precious, semi-precious and decorative stones, organogenic formations, their synthetic analogues and substitutes in raw and processed form; samples of collectible minerals and rocks, fossils.

Gender equality – the equal legal status of women and men and equal opportunities for its implementation, which allows persons of both sexes to participate equally in all spheres of society's life.

Gender legal expertise – analysis of current legislation, draft regulatory acts, the result of which is the provision of a conclusion on their compliance with the principle of ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

Gene pool farm – a separate farm in the economy, where purebred animals of all sexes and age groups of only one breed are bred.
Gene pool farm, reserve – breeds animals of one or more breeds on different gene pool farms and ensures their purebred breeding.
Gene pool herd – a purebred group of animals selected for the preservation and reproduction of the gene pool of the breed. A gene pool herd is a purebred group of animals selected to preserve the gene pool of a certain breed of animals.
Gene pool of plants – the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and their wild species.

Genealogical line – a group of highly productive breeding animals that come from one or more prominent progenitors, is an integral part of the complete genealogical structure of the population and, if necessary, can perform the functions of a factory line.
Genealogical line and family – groups of animals within a breed, united by a common origin and nickname.
General act – a document that determines the number of seats and the weight of the goods transferred by the ship and accepted by the port (recipient).
General agent – a person authorized by the State Standard for information provision in the field of standardization, codification, metrology and conformity assessment.
General agent for the sale of air transportation – a legal entity that carries out the sale of air transportation under a contract with an air carrier, including mutual settlements, management of commercial loading blocks, marketing research.
General assembly is the highest body of the joint-stock company.
General cargo – various individual cargoes, metal products, mobile machinery, reinforced concrete products and structures, containers, individual cargoes in transport containers and packaging, enlarged cargo units, large-sized equipment and heavy cargoes, forest cargoes.
General contractor – the contractor has the right, unless otherwise established by the contract, to involve other persons (subcontractors) in the performance of the work, while remaining responsible to the customer for the result of their work. In this case, the contractor acts as the general contractor before the customer, and as the customer before the subcontractor. The general contractor is responsible to the subcontractor for non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment by the customer of his duties under the contract, and to the customer for the subcontractor's violation of his duty. The customer and the subcontractor do not have the right to present to each other claims related to the violation of contracts concluded by each of them with the general contractor, unless otherwise established by the contract or law. A general contractor is a contractor who engages third parties (subcontractors) in the performance of works, remaining responsible to the customer for the results of their work.
General customer – a state authority, state, communal institution or organization, determined accordingly by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local state administrations or executive bodies of local councils responsible for organizing and conducting procurement procedures in the interests of customers under framework agreements in accordance with this of the law

General declaration – a document containing general information about the ship and the presence or absence on board of firearms, ammunition, narcotic (psychotropic) medicines that are in the ship's first-aid kit, as well as about the ship's cash register.

General license - an open permit for export (import) operations for a certain product (goods) and/or with a certain country (group of countries) during the period of validity of the licensing regime for this product (goods).

General license for foreign exchange transactions – a document of the National Bank of Ukraine, which is issued to non-banking financial institutions, the national postal operator and allows for foreign exchange transactions that do not require an individual license, for the entire period of currency regulation.

General meetings – held at the expense of the funds of the joint-stock company. In the event that the general meeting is held at the initiative of the shareholders or the supervisory board, the documented expenses for their organization, preparation and holding may be reimbursed from the company's funds, if the general meeting held in the specified case will adopt a Decision on the reimbursement of organization expenses, preparation and holding of general meetings.

General partnership - a business partnership, all members of which, in accordance with the agreement concluded between them, carry out business activities on behalf of the partnership and bear additional joint and several liabilities for the partnership's obligations with all their property.

General permit or conclusion – a permit or conclusion that is granted to the subject of international transfers of goods for repeated negotiations or international transfers of goods to a specified end consumer, indicating their name, special terms of delivery, the name of a foreign economic entity or other activity, the country of destination or origin of the goods and their final consumer.

General plan of the settlement – urban planning documentation that defines the principle decisions of development, planning, construction and other use of the territory of the settlement.

General Public Administration sector (GPA) – includes central, regional and local government bodies, institutions financed from the state or local budgets and created to provide non-market services of an individual nature for such activities as health care and social assistance, education, activities in the field of recreation and entertainment, culture and sports, as well as services of a collective nature in public administration, maintaining order and security, defense, science and scientific service, road management, agricultural service, etc. The resources of these units are formed mainly

from taxes and deductions paid by units belonging to other sectors, as well as from property income.

General purpose bus – a bus as a public vehicle is designed to transport passengers along routes.

General system of preferences – a system that defines preferential tariff conditions for certain goods exported from developing countries (beneficiary countries) to developed countries (donor countries). Benefits guaranteed by this system can be expressed in partial or full exemption from import duties.

General-purpose truck – a truck with an open or closed platform that is not equipped with self-loading-self-unloading means or other special equipment.

General-purpose vehicle – a vehicle not equipped with special equipment and intended for the transportation of passengers or cargo (bus, car, truck, trailer, semi-trailer with an open or closed platform).

Generation of private and public keys – the procedure for creating private and public keys of the signer. Key generation is carried out using specialized software - a key generator provided by the Key Certification Center of the State Customs Service.

Genetic engineering activity – a practical field of activity related to the creation, testing and introduction of genetically modified products into circulation.

Genetic examination of origin – identification of animals using laboratory methods in order to control the authenticity of their origin.

Genetic examination of the origin of animals – identification of animals by laboratory methods in order to control the authenticity of their origin.

Genetic markers – specific nucleotide sequences with a known primary structure that allow identification of the analyzed nucleic acid, as they are characteristic of a certain species.

Genetic material – any material of plant, animal, microbial or other origin that contains functional units of heredity.

Genetic resources – genetic material that has actual or potential value.

Genetic safety – a state of the human environment in which there is no unnatural influence on the human genome, there is no unnatural influence on the genome of biosphere objects, and there is no uncontrolled influence on the genome of agricultural plants and animals, industrial microorganisms, which leads until they have negative and/or undesirable properties.

Genetically modified organism, living modified organism (GMO) – any organism in which the genetic material has been changed using artificial methods of gene transfer that do not occur under natural conditions, namely: recombinant methods, which involve the formation of new combinations of genetic material by introducing nucleic acid molecules (produced in any way outside the body) into any virus, bacterial plasmid or other vector system and incorporating them into a host organism in which they are not normally occur, but are capable of long-term reproduction; methods that involve the direct introduction into the body of hereditary material prepared outside the body, including microinjections, macro injections and microencapsulation; fusion of cells (including fusion of protoplasm) or hybridization methods, when living cells with new combinations of genetic material are formed by the fusion of two or more cells in a way that does not occur under natural circumstances.

Genotype – a set of genes of an organism.

Geographic objects – integral and relatively stable formations of the Earth of natural or anthropogenic origin that exist or existed in the past and are characterized by a certain location: orographic - continents, mountains, ridges, rocks, gorges, glaciers, plains, lowlands, ravines, streams, islands , spits, volcanoes, caves, etc.; hydrographic - oceans, seas, bays, straits, estuaries, lakes, swamps, reservoirs, rivers, canals, etc.; administ-rative-territorial - states, autonomous territories, regions, districts, cities, towns, villages, etc.; socio-economic - railway stations, junctions, ports, marinas, airports, etc.; nature reserves - natural parks, reserves, reserves, protected tracts and other similar objects.

Geographical indication of the origin of the goods – the name of a geographical place, which is used to designate the goods that originate from this geographical place and have certain qualities, reputation or other characteristics, mainly due to the natural conditions or human factors characteristic of the given geographical place, or a combination of these natural conditions and human factor.

Geographical names – proper names of geographical objects, used to recognize them and establish their difference from other objects.
Geographical place – any geographical object with officially defined boundaries, in particular: country, region as a part of the country, settlement, locality, etc.

Geographical works – a complex of geodetic, astronomical, gravimetric, geophysical, topographical, hydrographical, cartographical works for the production of topographical, maritime and aeronautical maps and digital cartographic products.

Geological activity – industrial, scientific and other activities related to the geological study of the subsoil.

Geological and hydrological studies – geological, hydrogeological and hydrological studies of natural healing resources, their origin, conditions of occurrence, physical and chemical properties, interaction with rocks, atmospheric and surface waters, patterns of phenomena and processes in them, as well as the possibility of their practical use.

Geological and industrial type of mineral deposits – a set of mineral deposits, united by the similarity of the material composition of minerals and the common geological conditions of their formation, which have been determined as real sources of supply of this type of mineral raw materials to the market.

Geological exploration works – a set of special works and research carried out for the purpose of geological study of the subsoil.

Geological information – recorded data of a geological, geophysical, geochemical, aerospace, economic content, characterizing the structure of the subsoil, the minerals available in them, the conditions for the development of deposits, other qualitative and quantitative parameters and features of the subsoil and obtained as a result of geological exploration, geological and ecological, research, operational and other works.

Geological information (subsoil information) – data of geological, geophysical, geochemical, hydrogeological, engineering-geological, geological-economic, technological, ecological-geological, physical-geographic, geodetic, geoastronomical, geobiological, petrographic, paleontological and other geological content, which characterize the geological structure of the subsoil, mineral deposits, the composition and properties of rocks, ores, minerals, groundwater, as well as other qualitative or quantitative parameters and signs of the subsoil, rocks and mineral deposits.

Geological prospecting process – a set of consistently and purposefully carried out increasingly detailed geological prospecting works on mapping, forecasting, detection and geological and economic evaluation of increasingly local productive areas of the subsoil by the method of successive approaches from promising areas (fields, zones) to individual deposits (blocks).

Geological study of minerals – determination of the material composition, quantity, quality and technological properties of minerals, geological structure, hydrogeological, mining-geological and other conditions of their deposits for the justification of project

decisions regarding the method and system of extraction and the scheme of complex processing of mineral raw materials.
Geological study of the subsoil (conducting geological research, search, exploration and evaluation of reserves and resources of minerals) – special works and studies aimed at obtaining information about the subsoil in order to meet the needs of society.

Gift – movable things, including money and securities, as well as immovable things. A gift can be property rights that the donor owns or may have in the future.

Global data transmission networks – foreign and international data transmission networks, including the Internet.
Global radiation accident – a communal radiation accident that affects a significant part of the territory or the entire territory of the country and its population.
Global telecommunications service – an additional telephone service to which all subscribers have equal and non-discriminatory access.

Good manufacturing practice – requirements for quality management, premises, equipment, personnel, documentation, quality control, handling complaints, conducting self-inspections, contract work, etc., which take into account the directives of the European Community and recommendations of the World Health Organization. Adherence to these requirements ensures that medicinal products are continuously manufactured and controlled in accordance with quality standards that are appropriate for their purpose, as well as in accordance with the requirements of the registration dossier or product specification.

Goods – animals, products of animal origin, reproductive material, biological products, pathological material, veterinary drugs, substances, feed additives, premixes and feeds.
Goods – any movable property (including currency values, cultural values), electric, thermal and other types of energy, as well as vehicles, with the exception of vehicles used exclusively for the transportation of passengers and goods across the customs border of Ukraine.
Goods – any products, services, works, intellectual property rights and other non-property rights intended for sale (paid transfer).
Goods - any subject of economic turnover, including products, works, services, documents confirming obligations and rights (in particular, securities).

Goods (products) of military purpose - are: weapons, ammunition, military equipment and special equipment, component products for their production, repair, modernization and disposal, explosives, as well as materials and equipment intended for the development, production or use of these products; the results of intellectual activity are scientific; design, technical and technological solutions, including objects of intellectual property contained in technical (normative-technical, design, project, technological, operational, programmatic, instructional-methodical) and scientific-technical documentation obtained during scientific -research and research and development works during bilateral military-technical cooperation; services, including intermediary services, in the field of design, development, construction, manufacture, production, assembly, testing, repair, maintenance, modernization, operation, demilitarization, destruction, sale, acquisition or use of products or technologies for military purposes, technical data and technical assistance provided to foreign legal entities or individuals in both countries or abroad; special information in any form (except publicly available information) necessary for the development, production or use of military products in the form of projects, plans, drawings and their copies, schemes, diagrams, models, formulas, specifications, software, manuals and instructions located on paper or other, including electronic, information carriers, conducting briefings, carrying out activities aimed at improving qualifications, training, practical mastering of work methods, consulting, which are collectively or individually subject to state export control.

Goods and transport documents – documents according to which the movement of vehicles is carried out, including the documents according to which transportation is carried out to the checkpoint (when goods are exported) and from the checkpoint across the state border to the destination (when goods are imported).

Goods are tangible and intangible assets, including land plots, land shares (shares), as well as securities and derivatives used in any operations, except for their issue (issue) and repayment. For the purposes of taxation of transactions involving the movement of property and energy across the customs border of Ukraine, the term "goods" is used in the sense defined by the Customs Code of Ukraine.

Goods delivery control document – a document (preliminary cargo customs declaration, preliminary notification, cargo customs declaration, etc.) that contains information about the goods being moved, the sender, the recipient, etc., and is required to control the movement of these goods between customs authorities.

Goods that require a special storage regime – perishable goods that, during transportation and storage, require compliance with special conditions (cooling, heating,

ventilation, care of goods or containers, etc.) to prevent these goods from being affected by high or low air temperatures, as well as other environmental factors.
Goods with a limited shelf life – goods whose shelf life is determined by the manufacturer of this product in accordance with legislation. During this period, the organoleptic, physico-chemical, medico-biological and other characteristics of the goods must comply with the norms and rules in force in Ukraine if the relevant storage conditions are observed.

Goodwill – the excess of the purchase price over the buyer's share in the fair value of the acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities on the date of acquisition. Goodwill (the value of business reputation) is an intangible asset, the value of which is determined as the difference between the market price and the book value of the company's assets as a complete property complex, which arises as a result of the use of better management qualities, a dominant position in the market for goods, services, new technologies, etc. The value of goodwill is not subject to amortization and is not taken into account when determining the costs of the taxpayer whose assets such goodwill arose.
Goodwill upon consolidation – the excess of the acquisition cost over the parent bank's share in the fair value of the acquired identifiable assets and liabilities on the acquisition date.

Government bodies - ministries and other central bodies of executive power, the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and executive bodies of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, state bodies that regulate the activities of subjects of natural monopolies, the securities market, state bodies of privatization, the National Council of Ukraine on television and radio broadcasting, local bodies of executive power.

Graded milk – raw whole cow's milk that meets the requirements of ISO 3662.

Grain processing – a set of technological operations aimed at ensuring or improving (if necessary) the established indicators of grain quality in accordance with the requirements of the grain storage agreement, the contract, and state standards.
Grain production is the activity of agricultural commodity producers, which is related to the cultivation of grain, the provision of internal needs of Ukraine in seed material, grain for food, fodder and technical purposes, improving its quality, creating the export

potential of the grain market, as well as guaranteeing the food security of the state at the expense of development of own grain farming.

Grain storage - a specially equipped place for grain storage (room, building, etc.).

Grain warehouse – a legal entity that owns a grain storage facility and has a certificate of compliance with grain storage services and its processing products.

Grain warehouse document – a commodity management document issued by a grain warehouse to the grain owner as a confirmation of the fact of acceptance of grain for storage and a certificate of grain availability and the obligation of the grain warehouse to return the grain to the owner of such a document.

Grant – financial or other resources provided on a free and irrevocable basis by legal entities, individuals and international organizations for the conduct of specific fundamental and (or) applied scientific research in the directions and under the conditions determined by grant providers.

Grant – financial resources provided on an irrevocable basis to an entity that conducts activities in the field of culture, for the implementation of a cultural and artistic project.

Grant – funds of the European Union, provided on a free and non-refundable basis to the main partner and/or partner(s) for the implementation of the project.

Grant – the funds of the Fund of the mandatory state social insurance of Ukraine in case of unemployment (hereinafter - the Fund), provided to the employer, which creates additional jobs for the employment of the unemployed on the referral of the state employment service, to cover the costs of the wages of persons hired by them.

Graphic symbol – a combination of a geometric shape, color, and a picture or icon.

Gross production of crop production – the value of raw products obtained from the current year's harvest, the cost of growing young perennial plantations, the change in the value of work-in-progress in crop production in the reporting year.

Gross violation – a one-time violation of the license conditions, which indicates a clear and deliberate disregard of their requirements on the part of the licensee and/or entailed consequences in the form of significant damage caused to the state, the surrounding natural environment, legal entities or individuals. Failure by the licensee to comply with the decision of the NERC on the elimination of violations within the specified period is also considered a gross violation.

Gross violation of the rights of investors by the issuer during the issuance of securities – a violation of the securities legislation by the issuer, which led to the

violation of the rights of investors during the relevant issuance of securities and caused significant damage to the investor, as proven by the relevant court decision.

Group – a component of a circle, department, department or other creative association of the same profile.
Group – the parent (holding) enterprise and its subsidiaries.
Group of companies to which a bank – a member is a group of legal entities connected by control relations (parent, subsidiary and associated companies) to which the bank is a member, including when the bank is not the parent company of the group.
Group of fixed assets – a collection of fixed assets of the same type in terms of technical characteristics, purpose and conditions of use.
Group of goods (services) – a collection of goods (services) - representatives that are united by consumer purpose and origin.
Group of houses – houses with the same type of engineering and sanitary equipment and similar construction and architectural characteristics, which are supplied with gas through a common inlet (street) gas pipeline.
Group of intangible assets – a collection of intangible assets of the same type according to their purpose and terms of use.
Group transportation – transportation of a group of persons with a common purpose of travel. The minimum group size is set by the carrier.

Guarantee – a form of guaranteeing the fulfillment of an obligation, according to which the guarantor (financial institution) guarantees to the creditor the fulfillment of the obligation by the debtor.
Guarantee – a method of ensuring the fulfillment of obligations, according to which the guarantor bank undertakes a monetary obligation to the beneficiary (made out in writing or in the form of a notice) to pay funds for the principal in the event that the latter does not fulfill its obligations in full or part of them in case the beneficiary makes a claim and complies with all the requirements stipulated by the terms of the guarantee. The guarantor bank's obligation to the beneficiary does not depend on the main obligation of the principal (its termination or invalidity), in particular, when the reference to such an obligation is directly contained in the text of the guarantee.
Guarantee – a monetary contribution in the amount indicated in the information notice, which is paid by the participant of the auction or competition to the account of the state privatization body, as a means of securing participation in the auction or competition.

Guarantee – under a guarantee, a bank, other financial institution, insurance organization (guarantor) guarantees to the creditor (beneficiary) that the debtor (principal) will fulfill its obligations. The guarantor is responsible to the creditor for the debtor's breach of obligation.

Guarantee amount – the monetary amount for which the guarantee is issued.
Guarantee case – a violation of the carrier's obligations regarding the mandatory delivery of goods to the customs office of destination, with the exception of circumstances beyond the control of the carrier (force majeure). Guarantee case - the fact of violation by the principal to the beneficiary of the obligation secured by the guarantee, in connection with the occurrence of which the guarantor bank receives the beneficiary's demand for the payment of funds in accordance with the issued guarantee, taking into account the conditions of the given guarantee and during the validity period of the guarantee.
Guarantee fee – a deposit paid by an individual or legal entity for one lot, the amount of which is equal to the amount of remuneration of a specialized organization for the services provided by it for the sale of property, determined based on the starting price of the lot. Guarantee contribution - a monetary contribution in the amount established by the bidder in the bidding documentation (but no more than 5% of the initial price of property shares offered for sale) and is paid by the bidder as a means of ensuring that he faithfully complies with his bids for the period established by the bidding conditions. Guarantee fee - a deposit paid by the auction participant, the amount of which cannot exceed 10 percent of the starting price of the lot offered for sale. Guarantee fee - a deposit paid by the auction participant, the amount of which cannot exceed 10 percent of the starting price of the lot offered for sale.
Guarantee obligation – an obligation of the guarantor to fully or partially fulfill the debt obligations of a business entity - a resident of Ukraine to a creditor in the event that such an entity fails to fulfill its obligations under a credit (loan) secured under a state or local guarantee.
Guarantee obligations – obligations of the state under a state guarantee.
Guarantee obligations of the state – obligations arising from the state as a result of the provision of a state guarantee regarding the full or partial fulfillment by the state of the debt obligations of the resident business entity to the creditor (lender).
Guaranteed obligations – debt obligations of the borrower secured by a state guarantee.

Guaranteed placement of shares – a method of selling shares of JSC, according to which the adviser carries out placement of shares on the condition of payment of the minimum price of the package of shares established by the contract for the provision of services or on the condition of pre-financing part of the expected market value of the package of shares, while the buyer who offered the highest price will purchase the shares.

Guarantor – does not have the right to a return claim (recourse) to the debtor if the amount paid by the guarantor to the creditor does not meet the terms of the guarantee, unless otherwise established by the contract between the guarantor and the debtor.
Guarantor – a bank, other financial institution, insurance organization (guarantor) guarantees to the creditor (beneficiary) that the debtor (principal) will fulfill its obligations. The guarantor is responsible to the creditor for the debtor's breach of obligation. Guarantor is the state represented by its authorized bodies, a natural or legal entity that provides guarantees to the subjects of interstate leasing and bears full financial or material responsibility for the assumed obligations in the event of a guarantee event.
Guarantor - a guarantor can be one person or several persons.

Guaranty – execution by a legal entity or an individual of a guarantee on a promissory note, that is, acceptance of the obligation to pay the promissory note in full or in part for one of the persons obligated under the promissory note in case of non-payment of the promissory note by the payer on time or if it is not possible to receive payment on the promissory note on time.

H

Handing over property to the buyer or to a carrier – communication organization, etc. for sending, forwarding to the buyer property alienated without delivery obligation is considered a transfer of property.

Handling operations - use, storage, transportation, production, burial, destruction or disposal of toxic substances, including products of biotechnology and other biological agents.

Hang glider – an engineless aircraft heavier than air, the lifting force of which in flight is created mainly due to aerodynamic reactions on the surface, which makes it possible to move in given flight conditions, and control in flight is carried out mainly due to the movement of the center of mass (balance control), take-off and landing on which are carried out with the help of the pilot's feet.

Hard magnetic disk – a magnetic disk whose base is made of solid (hard) material.

Harmonization – the process of adjusting the legislation of EU member states on the basis of EU legal acts, in particular directives that are binding on EU member states and require these states to bring their domestic legislation into compliance with the provisions of the directives.

Head of a financial institution – the head of the executive body (if the executive body is collegial), the director (president) (if the executive body is one-person) of an insurer, administrator of a non-state pension fund, credit union, credit guarantee institution, pawn shop and other financial institutions (except banks, institutions - professional participants of the stock market, joint investment institutes in terms of their activities on the stock market, financial institutions that have the status of intergovernmental international organizations, the State Treasury of Ukraine and state trust funds), the chairman of the board of the non-state pension fund, as well as the persons who represent them.

Head of the firm – an official who manages the firm in accordance with the legislation and founding documents and has the appropriate authority to conclude contracts (agreements) on behalf of the firm, to carry out other transactions, the consequence of which is the emergence of an obligation to provide audit services.

Head of the household – the person who heads the household and bears responsibility for it. It is defined by the members of the household and, as a rule, is the master, the person who makes daily decisions about the activities of the household. In most cases, the head of the household is the owner of a residential building and/or land plot(s).

Head of the State Court Administration of Ukraine – The State Judicial Administration of Ukraine is headed by the Chairman of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine. The head of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine is appointed and dismissed by the Council of Judges of Ukraine. The head of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine does not have the right to combine his official activity with other work, except for teaching, scientific and creative activities outside of working hours, to be a member of the governing body or supervisory board of an economic organization that aims to obtain profit.

Head of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine: 1) manages the activities of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, bears personal responsibility for the performance of the tasks assigned to it;

Head of the subject of supervision – the head of the executive body of the legal entity (if the executive body is collegial), the director (president) of the enterprise (if the executive body is one-person), the head of a separate structural subdivision of the legal entity, as well as persons who replace them. If the subject of supervision is a subject of entrepreneurial activity - a natural person, then for the cases provided for in these Rules, such a natural person is equated to the head of the subject of supervision.

Head of the temporary administration – a natural person who heads the temporary administration.

Head of the tourist group – a person who is a representative of the subject of tourist activity and acts on his behalf.

Heat supply (supply of thermal energy) – the field of production, transportation, supply of thermal energy to consumers.

Hedging - the use of one or more hedging instruments for the purpose of fully or partially compensating changes in the fair value of the hedging object or the related cash flow.

Hedging – the use of one or more hedging instruments with the aim of fully or partially compensating for changes in the fair value of the hedging object or the cash flow associated with it.

Hedging is a method of mitigating risk, which consists in determining the hedging object and selecting an adequate hedging tool for it. It consists in compensation of losses from

the object of hedging at the expense of profit from the hedging instrument, which arise under the same conditions or events. In the presence of a hedging scheme, the bank completely eliminates both the risk and the possibility of obtaining additional profit: in the event that conditions or events are favorable from the point of view of the hedging object, any profit will automatically be covered by losses from the hedging instrument.
Hedging is a method of mitigating risk, which consists in determining the hedging object and selecting an adequate hedging tool for it. It consists in compensation of losses from the object of hedging at the expense of profit from the hedging instrument, which arise under the same conditions or events. In the presence of a hedging scheme, the bank completely eliminates both the risk and the possibility of obtaining additional profit: if the conditions or events are favorable from the point of view of the hedging object, then any profit will be automatically covered by losses from the hedging instrument.
Heirs under a will can be legal entities and other participants in civil relations (Article 2 of this Code).
Heirs under the will and by law can be natural persons who are alive at the time of the opening of the inheritance, as well as persons who were conceived during the life of the testator and born alive after the opening of the inheritance.

Hermetically sealed tank – a tank whose openings are hermetically closed and which is not equipped with safety valves, rupture membranes or other similar safety devices. Tanks that have safety valves in front of which a rupture membrane is installed are considered hermetically sealed.

Higher education – provides fundamental, scientific, professional and practical training, citizens' acquisition of educational and qualification levels in accordance with their vocations, interests and abilities, improvement of scientific and professional training, retraining and improvement of their qualifications. The level of education that a person acquires in a higher educational institution as a result of a consistent, systematic and purposeful process of assimilating the content of education, which is based on a complete general secondary education and ends with the acquisition of a certain qualification based on the results of state certification.
Higher education institutions are: technical school (school), college, institute, conservatory, academy, university and others.
Higher education qualification – any title, diploma or other certificate issued by a competent authority certifying the successful completion of a higher education program.

Higher educational institution – an educational, educational and scientific institution, which was founded and operates in accordance with the legislation on education, implements educational and professional programs of higher education at certain educational and educational and qualification levels in accordance with the granted license, provides education, upbringing and professional training of persons in accordance to their vocation, interests, abilities and regulatory requirements in the field of higher education, as well as carries out scientific and scientific and technical activities.

Higher Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine – a permanent body in the judicial system of Ukraine. The Higher Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine is a legal entity, has a seal with the image of the State Coat of Arms of Ukraine and its name, an independent balance sheet and accounts in the bodies of the State Treasury of Ukraine. The procedure for the work of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine is determined by its regulations, adopted by a majority of the general membership of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine.

Highest governing body of the cooperative – the general meeting of cooperative members. The competence of the general meeting of cooperative members includes: approving the charter of the cooperative and making changes to it, making other decisions related to the activities of the cooperative;

Highest management body of the production cooperative – The highest governing body of a production cooperative is the general meeting of cooperative members. The governing bodies of the cooperative include the board (head) of the cooperative and the audit commission (auditor) of the cooperative. The statute of the production cooperative may provide for the supervisory board of the cooperative. Members of the audit commission (auditor) of a cooperative may not be members of its board (chairman of the cooperative) or the supervisory board.

High-tech products – products manufactured by domestic enterprises using science-intensive technologies, competitive with the best samples of similar foreign-made products.

Holding company – a joint-stock company that owns, uses and disposes of holding corporate packages of shares (parts, units) of two or more corporate enterprises. A holding company is a business entity that owns controlling stakes in a subsidiary

(enterprises). A control-subordination relationship is established between the holding company and its subsidiaries.

Holding company – a public joint-stock company that owns, uses, and disposes of holding corporate stakes (shares) of two or more corporate enterprises (except for state-owned stakes). A holding company is an open joint-stock company that owns, uses and disposes of holding corporate packages of shares (parts, shares) of two or more corporate enterprises.

Holding corporate package of shares (parts, units) – a package of shares (parts, units) of a corporate enterprise that exceeds 50 percent or amounts to an amount that provides the right to decisive influence on the economic activity of the corporate enterprise.

Home ownership – a residential building with an adjacent plot of land and farm buildings and buildings belonging to it.

Homogeneous consumer loans – loans for current needs, which are granted to the borrower - an individual, and their total amount under one or several credit agreements (regardless of the presence of collateral) does not exceed 20,000 hryvnias.

Horizontally integrated enterprise – an enterprise that performs at least one of the functions of extraction, transportation, distribution, supply or storage of natural gas, and activities not related to gas.

Horse passport – a document of the established form, which contains identification and other data about the horse, information about the owner, registration in the Animal Register, veterinary and sanitary measures and is a mandatory accompanying document for any movement of the animal.

Horses – domestic animals of the equine genus - horses, donkeys and animals obtained as a result of their crossing.

Hospital – an infectious disease hospital (department) or any other inpatient facility provided for by the territorial comprehensive plan for the prevention and control of infectious and parasitic diseases, for the hospitalization of patients with quarantine and other infectious diseases.

Hotel – an enterprise of any organizational and legal form and form of ownership, consisting of six or more rooms and providing hotel services for temporary accommodation with mandatory service. The procedure for establishing hotel categories is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
Hotel service – actions (operations) of the enterprise to accommodate the consumer by providing a room (place) for temporary accommodation in a hotel, as well as other activities related to accommodation and temporary accommodation. The hotel service consists of basic and additional services provided to the consumer according to the category of the hotel.

Household – a set of persons who live together in one residential premises or part of it, provide themselves with everything necessary for life, run a joint economy, fully or partially combine and spend funds. Household - a set of persons who live together in one residential premises or part of it, provide themselves with everything necessary for life, run a joint economy, fully or partially combine and spend money. These individuals may be in a family relationship or a sibling relationship, not be in any of these relationships, or be in both of these relationships. A household may consist of one person. Household - a set of persons who live together in one residential premises or part of it, provide themselves with everything necessary for daily life, run a joint economy, fully or partially combine and spend funds. These individuals may be in a family relationship or a sibling relationship, not in any of these relationships, or in both of these relationships. A household may consist of one person. Household - a set of persons (or one person) who live together in one residential premises (or part of it), run a joint household, have joint expenses for housing maintenance, food, etc.

Household (homestead) buildings – auxiliary (non-residential) premises, which include sheds, barns, garages, summer kitchens, workshops, toilets, cellars, sheds, boiler rooms, boiler rooms, transformer substations, etc.
Household (homestead) structures – land improvements that do not belong to buildings and premises, intended for the performance of special technical functions, which include wells, cesspools, fences, gates, gates, paving, etc.
Household items – items and items of home furnishings, household and personal use, new and used (including bicycles, scooters, motorcycles, refrigerators, washing machines, pianos, furniture, books, etc.).
Household service - a type of activity of business entities related to the satisfaction of a specific household need of an individual customer.

Household service of the population - organized activity of business entities related to the provision of household services.

Household unit – stationary or mobile object, including a vehicle where goods are sold or services are provided and settlement operations are carried out.

Households – a set of persons who live together in one residential premises or a part of it, provide themselves with everything necessary for life, run a joint economy, fully or partially pool and spend funds. These individuals may be in a family relationship or a sibling relationship, not be in any of these relationships, or be in both of these relationships. A household may consist of one person. Persons who permanently or for a long time live in institutions are also considered to belong to this institutional unit: - members of religious denominations (in societies, monasteries, etc.); - hospital patients; - persons detained in penitentiary institutions; - persons permanently living in homes for the elderly, orphanages, etc. Households can act not only as consumers of goods and services, but also engage in any type of economic activity. Household members make a significant contribution to production activities by: - carrying out business activities without forming a legal entity (as natural persons-entrepreneurs); - providing their work to other enterprises, acting as employees. It is assumed that individual members of the household engaged in any economic activity do not act as independent units, but on behalf of their household. Production activity within the household sector is carried out by an individual entrepreneur. If household members are employed by a corporation, quasi-corporation, or government agency, the production in which they participate is outside the household sector. An individual entrepreneur can engage in almost any type of production activity (production of goods and services for sale or natural exchange on the market). Profit from the productive activity of a natural person-entrepreneur is a combination of two quite different types of income (wages and profit) and is therefore called "mixed income" in contrast to "profit and equivalent income" (except for profit from the production of housing services for one's own using). Households can also include individuals or groups of individuals whose main function is consumption and who produce goods and services exclusively for their own final use.

Households – households that carry out agricultural activities both for the purpose of self-sufficiency in food products and for the purpose of producing marketable agricultural products. This category of producers also includes natural persons - entrepreneurs who conduct their activities in the field of agriculture. Households (households) - a set of persons (or one person) who live together in one residential premises (part of it), run a joint household, have joint expenses for housing maintenance,

food, etc. This category also includes data on natural persons - subjects of entrepreneurial activity, engaged in the production of agricultural products.

Housing and communal economy – an industry that provides the primary needs of the population and significantly affects the creation of the necessary conditions for the functioning of the entire economy of the country.

Housing and communal enterprises - business entities that directly produce, create and/or provide housing and communal services.

Housing and communal services - the result of economic activity aimed at ensuring the conditions of living and staying of people in residential and non-residential premises, houses and buildings, complexes of buildings and buildings in accordance with regulations, norms, standards, orders and rules.

Housing and communal services - the result of economic activity aimed at ensuring the conditions of living and staying of people in residential and non-residential premises, houses and buildings, complexes of buildings and buildings in accordance with regulations, norms, standards, orders and rules.

Housing and construction cooperative – a legal entity formed by individuals and/or legal entities that have voluntarily united on the basis of the pooling of their property shares to participate in the construction or reconstruction of a residential building (buildings) and its (their) subsequent operation.

Housing and operating organizations – are created for the operation of the state and public housing stock, the activities of which are carried out on the basis of economic calculation.

Housing and operating organizations ensure the preservation of the housing stock and its proper use, a high level of service to citizens, and also monitor compliance by citizens with the rules for the use of residential premises, maintenance of the residential building and the adjacent territory.

Housing checks – privatization papers that are obtained by all citizens of Ukraine and are used in the privatization of state housing stock. They can also be used to privatize part of the property of state enterprises, the land fund.

Housing from the social housing stock – includes: 1) apartments in multi-apartment residential buildings, manor (single-apartment) residential buildings, which are provided to citizens on a first-come, first-served basis for receiving social housing; 2) residential premises in social dormitories, which are provided to citizens during their stay on the social housing register, provided that such housing is their only place of residence.

Housing fund – Residential buildings, as well as residential premises in other buildings located on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR, form the housing stock. The housing fund includes: residential buildings and living quarters in other buildings belonging to the state (state housing stock); residential buildings and residential premises in other buildings belonging to collective farms and other cooperative organizations, their associations, trade unions and other public organizations (public housing fund); residential buildings belonging to housing and construction cooperatives (fund of housing and construction cooperatives); residential buildings (parts of buildings), apartments owned by citizens with private property rights (private housing stock). Residential buildings belonging to state-collective farms and other state-cooperative associations, enterprises and organizations are also included in the housing stock. In accordance with the Fundamentals of Housing Legislation of the SSR Union and the Union Republics, the rules established for the public housing fund apply to these buildings.

Housing fund for social purpose - a set of social housing provided to citizens of Ukraine who, according to the law, need social protection.

Housing mortgage loan – legal relationship that arises on the basis of a mortgage loan agreement between the Primary Creditor and the Borrower regarding the provision of funds for use for the purpose of purchasing or repairing a residential premises and transferring this residential premises as a mortgage to the Primary Creditor.

Hryvnia – the monetary unit of Ukraine (national currency) is the only legal means of payment in Ukraine, accepted by all individuals and legal entities without any restrictions throughout the territory of Ukraine for making transfers.

Human cloning – the creation of a person who is genetically identical to another living or dead person by transferring the nucleus of a human somatic cell into a female germ cell left without a nucleus.

Human trafficking or **other illegal agreement regarding the transfer of a person** – sale, other paid transfer of a person, as well as the implementation of any other illegal agreement related to the legal or illegal movement of a person with or without his consent across the state border of Ukraine for further sale or other transfer to another person (persons) for the purpose of sexual exploitation, use in the porn business, involvement in criminal activity, involvement in debt bondage, adoption (adoption) for commercial purposes, use in armed conflicts, exploitation of her labor.

Humane method of killing – means killing an animal with the least possible physical and mental suffering typical of animal species.

Humane treatment of animals – actions that meet the requirements of protecting animals from cruelty and involve benevolent treatment of animals, promoting their welfare, improving the quality of their lives, etc.

Humanitarian aid – targeted free aid in monetary or in-kind form, in the form of non-refundable financial aid or voluntary donations, or aid in the form of work, provision of services provided by foreign and domestic donors for humanitarian reasons to recipients of humanitarian aid in Ukraine or abroad, who need it in connection with social insecurity, material insecurity, a difficult financial situation, the emergence of a state of emergency, in particular as a result of natural disasters, accidents, epidemics and epizootics, ecological, man-made and other disasters that pose a threat to the life and health of the population , or serious illness of specific individuals. Humanitarian aid is a type of charity and should be directed in accordance with the circumstances, objective needs, consent of its recipients and subject to compliance with the requirements of Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On Charity and Charitable Organizations".

Humanitarian aid goods – targeted free aid in kind, provided by foreign and domestic donors for humanitarian reasons to recipients of humanitarian aid in Ukraine or abroad who need it in connection with social insecurity, material insecurity, difficult financial situation, occurrence of an emergency state, in particular as a result of a natural disaster, accident, epidemic or epizootic, ecological, man-made and other disasters that pose a threat to the life and health of the population, or with a serious illness of specific individuals. Goods are recognized as humanitarian aid in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Ukraine.

Humanitarian operations – means operations conducted to relieve human suffering. Humanitarian operations may precede humanitarian activities carried out by specialized civilian organizations, or be carried out simultaneously with these activities

Humus – an organic constituent of the soil, which is formed in the process of biochemical decomposition of plant and animal remains and forms its fertility.

Hunting as an industry – a sphere of public production, the main tasks of which are protection, regulation of the number of wild animals, use and reproduction of hunting animals, provision of services to hunters in relation to hunting, development of hunting dog breeding.

Hybridization – a natural or artificial combination of genetic material of wild animals of different species.

Hydro aerodrome – a defined area of land, water surface, including any buildings, structures and equipment, intended in whole or in part for the arrival, departure, movement, parking and maintenance of aircraft.

Hydro meteorological activity – the activity of the national hydro meteorological service, other legal entities regardless of ownership and natural persons, aimed at observing hydro meteorological conditions, geophysical processes in the atmosphere, analyzing and summarizing the received data, active influences on hydro meteorological processes, providing hydro meteorological information, forecasts and warnings about dangerous and spontaneous hydro meteorological phenomena of state authorities, local self-government bodies, the population, as well as hydro meteorological service of interested legal entities and individuals.

Hydrodynamic hazard – a property of a hydro technical object that, under certain natural conditions or technical deficiencies, can cause the rapid spread of significant volumes of liquid and flooding of a large area.

Hydrogenation – the addition of hydrogen to various substances under conditions of high temperatures and pressures from 0.1 MPa to 70 MPa (in the presence of a catalyst) in the main reactions of the technological processes of oil refining and petrochemicals, as well as obtaining solid fats.

Hydrographic (pilot) vessel – a vessel used for hydrographic work or for maintenance of navigational equipment.

Hydrographic works – surveying, trawling and other works performed for the purpose of navigation and hydrographic support for the navigation of ships, development and study of the conditions of navigation on rivers, seas and oceans.

Hydropark – a well-developed water sports complex. The optimal ratio of the areas of water bodies, plantations and meadows is 2:1:1.

Hydrotechnical land reclamation – the implementation of a set of measures aimed at ensuring the improvement of lands with an unfavorable water regime (over wetted, over drained, etc.), regulation of the water regime by creating special hydro technical

structures on sloping and other lands in order to improve the water and air regime of soils and protect them from harmful water effects (flooding, flooding, erosion, etc.).

Hydrotechnical structure – a structure for the use of water resources, as well as for combating the harmful effects of water. Hydrotechnical structure - a structure for the use of water resources, as well as for combating the harmful effects of water.

Hydrotechnical structures – structures for the use of water resources, as well as for the fight against the harmful effects of water: dams and dams for various purposes and their structural elements; spillways, downspouts, drainage structures: tunnels, channels, pipes, trays; regulatory structures, industrial waste accumulators, ponds, open water intakes, hydro mechanical and mechanical equipment designed for the normal functioning of structures.

Hygienic regulation – a quantitative indicator that characterizes the optimal or permissible level of physical, chemical, biological factors of the environment and production environment.

Hygienic requirements – a set of requirements aimed at ensuring the convenience of reading the text in order to prevent the negative impact of the reading process on human health.

Hygienic standards – are mandatory regulatory documents that determine the criteria for safety and (or) harmlessness of environmental factors for humans.

Hypermarket – a city-wide self-service store with a sales area of more than 3,000 sq.m. m with a wide assortment (more than 15 thousand assortment items) of food and non-food products. A hypermarket is a type of universal self-service store with a sales area of 2,500 sq. m. m and more, which sells at least 10,000 types of food and non-food products, as well as offers a wide list of additional services to the public (vehicle parking, catering services, gift sets, and others).

I

Identity documents – a passport of a citizen of Ukraine, for citizens of other countries - a passport document, a residence permit of a stateless person and other documents specified by law.

If, according to the results of the conducted research, the experts' opinions coincide, they sign a single conclusion. An expert who does not agree with the opinion of another expert (experts) gives a separate opinion on all issues or on issues that caused disagreements.

If, contrary to the law, a natural person - a citizen of Ukraine also has the citizenship of another country, then for the purpose of taxation with this tax, such a person is considered a citizen of Ukraine, who does not have the right to set off taxes paid abroad, provided for by this Code or the norms of international agreements of Ukraine. If a natural person is a stateless person and the provisions of paragraphs one to four of this subparagraph do not apply to him, then his status is determined in accordance with the norms of international law. A sufficient basis for determining a person as a resident is his independent determination of his main place of residence on the territory of Ukraine in accordance with the procedure established by the Tax Code, or his registration as a self-employed person. In the event that Chapter IV of the Tax Code uses the term "resident" in the relevant cases, this term shall mean "resident natural person". Residents - 1) natural persons - citizens of Ukraine, foreign citizens, stateless persons who have a permanent place of residence on the territory of Ukraine, including those who are temporarily abroad;

Immovable cultural heritage object – a cultural heritage object that cannot be transferred to another place without losing its value from an archaeological, aesthetic, ethnological, historical, architectural, artistic, scientific or artistic point of view and preserving its authenticity.

Immovable property - land plots, as well as objects located on the land plot, the movement of which is impossible without their depreciation and change of purpose.

Immovable property (real estate) – a plot of land without improvements or a plot of land with improvements that are inseparably connected with it, buildings, structures, their parts, as well as other property that, according to the law, belongs to immovable property.

Immovable property (real estate) – is land plots, as well as objects located on a land plot, including objects of unfinished construction, which are inextricably linked to it, the

movement of which is impossible without their depreciation and changing their appointment. The legal regime of immovable property extends to air and sea vessels, inland navigation vessels, and space objects.

Immovable property (real estate) – land plots owned by ownership rights, buildings, structures located on the land plot and in respect of which the insurer has carried out state registration of ownership rights to such immovable property.

Immovable property (real estate) – land plots owned by ownership rights, buildings, structures located on the land plot and in respect of which the insurer has carried out state registration of ownership rights to such immovable property.

Immovable property (real estate) – land plots, as well as objects located on the land plot and inextricably linked to it, the movement of which is impossible without their depreciation and changing their purpose. Pledge of air and sea vessels, inland navigation vessels, space objects, property rights to real estate, the construction of which has not been completed, is governed by the rules defined by this Law.

Immovable property (real estate) – land plots, as well as objects located on the land plot, the movement of which is impossible without their depreciation and changing their purpose (buildings, structures). The regime of an immovable thing can be extended by law to air and sea vessels, inland navigation vessels, space objects, as well as other things, the rights to which are subject to state registration.

Immovable property (real estate) – land plots, as well as objects located on a land plot, including objects of unfinished construction, which are inextricably linked to it, the movement of which is impossible without their depreciation and changing their appointment. The legal regime of immovable property extends to air and sea vessels, inland navigation vessels, and space objects.

Immovable property (real estate) – land plots, as well as objects located on the land plot, the movement of which is impossible without their depreciation and changing their purpose (buildings, structures). The regime of an immovable thing can be extended by law to air and sea vessels, inland navigation vessels, space objects, as well as other things, the rights to which are subject to state registration.

Immovable property (real estate) – objects of property that are located on land and cannot be moved to another place without losing their qualitative or functional characteristics (properties), as well as land. Real estate, other than land, is divided into: a) buildings, namely: premises adapted for the permanent or temporary stay of people in them, as well as property objects functionally connected with such premises. Buildings are divided into houses (including hotels, motels, campsites and other similar objects of tourist infrastructure), apartments, rooms in multi-family (communal) apartments,

individual garages or places in garage parking lots or in garage cooperatives, country houses and other objects dacha (garden) infrastructure other than land; b) structures, namely: real estate objects other than buildings. The value of real estate in the form of land also includes the cost of any capital improvements to it, including its layout, irrigation, drainage, and road(s). Immovable property (real estate) - land plots, as well as objects located on the land plot and inseparably connected with it, the movement of which is impossible without their depreciation and changing their purpose. The legal regime of immovable property extends to air and sea vessels, inland navigation vessels, and space objects.

Immovable property (real estate) – objects of property that are located on land and cannot be moved to another place without losing their qualitative or functional characteristics (properties), as well as land.

Import – importation into the customs territory of the country of import of goods (goods) intended for consumption in this country of import.

Import - importation of cargo into the territory of Ukraine for free circulation without limitation of the period of its stay in this territory.

Import - importation of goods (works, services) into the customs territories of the Parties without the obligation of return export.

Import - purchase by Ukrainian subjects of foreign economic activity from foreign subjects of economic activity of goods with or without importation of these goods into the territory of Ukraine, including the purchase of goods intended for own consumption by institutions and organizations of Ukraine located outside its borders.

Import - purchase or receipt on other legal grounds from foreign subjects of economic activity of controlled goods and their import into the territory of Ukraine, including their receipt by a representative of any legal entity of a foreign state, a foreigner or a stateless person in the territory of Ukraine.

Import (import of goods) - purchase (including payment in non-monetary form) by Ukrainian subjects of foreign economic activity from foreign subjects of economic activity of goods with or without importation of these goods into the territory of Ukraine, including the purchase of goods intended for own consumption institutions and organizations of Ukraine located outside its borders.

Import, export – a set of actions related to the movement of plants, plant products and/or other quarantine materials and vehicles through the customs border of Ukraine in the appropriate direction.

Importer of copies – a Ukrainian business entity that has made a purchase (including with payment in non-monetary form) from a foreign business entity of copies of audiovisual works, phonograms, video grams, computer programs, databases with or without import them to the customs territory of Ukraine.

Impurity – any material of organic and inorganic origin in the grain mass, which can and should be separated from the grain.

In a limited liability company, an executive body (collegial or individual) is created, which carries out the current management of its activities and is accountable to the general meeting of its participants. The executive body of the company can also be elected not from among the members of the company.

in accordance with the first part of Article 18 of the Law of Ukraine "On Pension Security" - if there is work experience for women - 25 years and for men - 30 years; b) pensioners awarded with the "Veteran of Labor" medal under the legislation of the former Union of the SSR; c) disabled people of groups I and II who receive disability pensions, if they have at least 15 years of work experience.

In case of registration of the marriage of an individual who has not reached the age of majority, he acquires full civil legal capacity from the moment of registration of the marriage. In the event of termination of marriage before the physical person reaches the age of majority, the full civil legal capacity acquired by him is preserved. If the marriage is declared invalid for reasons not related to the illegal behavior of a minor, the acquired partial civil legal capacity is preserved. Full civil legal capacity can be granted to an individual who has reached the age of sixteen and works under an employment contract, as well as to a minor registered by the child's mother or father. Full civil legal capacity is granted by the decision of the body of guardianship and guardianship upon the application of the interested person with the written consent of the parents (adoptive parents) or guardian, and in the absence of such consent, full civil legal capacity can be granted by court decision. Full civil legal capacity can be granted to a natural person who has reached the age of sixteen and who wishes to engage in entrepreneurial activity. With the written consent of the parents (adoptive parents), guardian or guardianship body, such a person can be registered as an entrepreneur. In this case, a natural person acquires full civil legal capacity from the moment of his state registration as an entrepreneur. Full civil legal capacity granted to an individual extends to all civil rights and obligations. In case of termination of the employment contract, termination of entrepreneurial activity by an individual, the full civil legal capacity granted to him is preserved.

In case of transformation, all property, all rights and obligations of the previous legal entity are transferred to the new legal entity.
In the case of bodily injuries resulting in death within 30 days of the aviation event, they are classified as fatal injuries. – a transport event with serious consequences, which led to the collision of passenger or commercial trains with other trains or rolling stock, the steps of rolling stock in passenger or commercial trains at races and stations, as a result of which: - one or more people died, or six or more were injured; - the rolling stock is damaged to the point of removing it from the inventory. – a flood or other emergency situation caused by unpredictable environmental events, the result of which is a real threat to life, health and property of people, or the danger of such a threat. - a railway transport accident, which consists in the fact that a passenger or freight train collided with another train or railway rolling stock, or the rolling stock of the train derailed on a track or station, as a result of which: - one or more people died or six or more were injured; - and (or) the rolling stock of railway transport is damaged to the extent of removing it from the inventory in the amount of three units or more.
income (profit) of a non-resident, subject to taxation in accordance with Article 160 of this Code, with a source of origin in Ukraine. The subject of taxation are transactions of taxpayers with: a) supply of goods, the place of supply of which is located in the customs territory of Ukraine, in accordance with Article 186 of this Code, including operations on the transfer of ownership of collateral objects to the borrower (creditor), on goods transferred under the terms of a commodity credit, and also from the transfer of the object of financial leasing for use by the lessee/lessee; b) supply of services, the place of supply of which is located in the customs territory of Ukraine, in accordance with Article 186 of this Code; c) importation of goods (related services) into the customs territory of Ukraine under the customs regime of import or reimport (further - import); d) export of goods (related services) under the customs regime of export or re-export (hereinafter referred to as export); e) for the purposes of taxation with this tax, the supply of goods (related services) that are in free circulation on the territory of Ukraine is also equated to export, to the customs regime of a duty-free shop, a customs warehouse or a special customs zone, created in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 35-37 of the Customs Code of Ukraine; e) for the purposes of taxation with this tax, the supply of goods (related services) from the customs regime of a duty-free shop, a customs warehouse or a special customs zone, created in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 35-37 of the Customs Code of Ukraine, for their further free circulation, is also equated to import on Ukrainian territory; f) provision of services for international transportation of passengers and luggage and cargo by rail, road, sea and

river and air transport. The objects of taxation are transactions with: sale of excisable goods (products) produced in Ukraine; sale (transfer) of excise goods (products) for the purpose of own consumption, industrial processing, making contributions to the authorized capital, as well as to its employees; import of excise goods (products) into the customs territory of Ukraine; sale of confiscated excise goods (products), excise goods (products) recognized as ownerless, excise goods (products) for which the owner did not apply until the end of the storage period, and excise goods (products) that are transferred by inheritance or on other legal grounds owned by the state; sale or transfer to the possession, use or disposal of excise goods (products) that were imported into the customs territory of Ukraine with exemption from taxation before the end of the period determined by the legislation, in accordance with clause 213.3 of article 213 of this Code; volumes and value of lost excise goods (products) that exceed the established loss norms, taking into account clause 214.6 of article 214 of this Code. Operations with excise goods that are not subject to taxation: export (export) of excise goods (products) by the taxpayer outside the customs territory of Ukraine. Goods (products) are considered exported (exported) by the taxpayer outside the customs territory of Ukraine, if their exportation (exportation) is certified by a duly executed customs declaration; import into the customs territory of Ukraine of previously exported excisable goods (products), in which defects were found that prevent the sale of these goods in the customs territory of the importer's country, for their return to the exporter. Such excise goods (products) are imported by their seller (exporter) without further sale in the customs territory of Ukraine. Operations with excise goods that are exempt from taxation: the sale of passenger cars for the disabled, including disabled children, the cost of which is paid for from the state or local budgets, the funds of mandatory state insurance funds, as well as special purpose passenger cars (emergency medical aid and for the needs of units of the central executive authority in matters of emergency situations and in matters of protecting the population from the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster), the cost of which is paid at the expense of state and local budgets; importation of excise goods (products) into the customs territory of Ukraine, intended for official (official) use by diplomatic missions of foreign states, consular institutions of foreign states and for personal use by members of diplomatic missions of foreign states, consular institutions of foreign states based on the principle of reciprocity for each individual state. In the case of sales in the customs territory of Ukraine of excise goods (products) that were imported with exemption from taxation in accordance with the norms of this subsection, the tax is paid by persons who sell or transfer to possession, use or disposal such excise goods (products) no later than such sale simultaneously with

the payment of value added tax at the rates applicable at the time of submission of the customs declaration when importing excise goods (products) into the customs territory of Ukraine; import of excise goods (products) into the customs territory of Ukraine, if at the same time, according to the legislation of Ukraine, value added tax is not paid in connection with the placement of goods (products) in customs regimes: transit, customs warehouse, destruction or destruction, refusal in favor of state, duty-free shop, temporary importation, processing in the customs territory of Ukraine. In case of violation of the terms of the customs regimes, which provide for full or partial exemption from taxation, the person responsible for compliance with the regime is obliged to calculate and pay the amount of the tax liability. In the event that, in the specified cases, the customs legislation of Ukraine provides a requirement for the implementation of guarantee measures, such a requirement is also established for the purposes of excise tax. The tax is settled if, in the future, obligations to pay value added tax arise in relation to such goods (products); free transfer for the destruction of excisable goods (products), confiscated by court decision and those that have become the property of the state as a result of the owner's refusal, if they are not subject to sale (sale) in accordance with the procedure established by law; sales of excise goods (products), except for oil products produced in the customs territory of Ukraine, which are used as raw materials for the production of excise goods (products); import into the customs territory of Ukraine of excise goods (products), which are used as raw materials for the production of excise goods (products), on the condition that the state customs service authority presents a license for the right to manufacture (except for the production of oil products); import by natural persons into the customs territory of Ukraine of excise goods (products) in volumes that do not exceed the norms of duty-free import established by law; sales directly by domestic producers of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products to duty-free shops. The basis for tax exemption for products intended for sale by duty-free shops is a duly completed customs declaration, which is issued during the shipment of products from such a manufacturer; importation into the customs territory of Ukraine of excise goods (products) (except alcoholic beverages and tobacco products) as international technical assistance provided in accordance with international treaties of Ukraine, the binding consent of which was granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, or as humanitarian assistance provided in accordance with by the norms of the Law of Ukraine "On Humanitarian Aid"; import by accredited state testing laboratories and/or business entities that have licenses for the production of tobacco products, reference (monitoring) or test samples of tobacco products (not intended for retail sale) for conducting research or testing (calibration of laboratory

equipment, conducting tastings , study of physical and chemical indicators, design); sale of liquefied gas at specialized auctions for the needs of the population in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. For oil and oil products, the object of taxation is their actual volumes transported on the territory of Ukraine in the tax (reporting) period. For natural gas and ammonia, the object of taxation is the sum of the products of the distances of the respective routes of their transportation (movement), agreed between the rent payer and the customer for the corresponding tax (reporting) period, for the volumes of natural gas and ammonia transported (moved) by each transportation route . The object of rent taxation is the amount of extracted hydrocarbon raw materials in the tax (reporting) period. The object of natural gas rent taxation is reduced by the volume of recirculating natural gas, which is determined by the payer based on the indicators of the measuring devices specified in the record book of mined minerals in compliance with independently approved by the payer, in accordance with the requirements of the license conditions, schemes of movement of extracted hydrocarbon raw materials on production sites and places of storage, taking into account the composition of raw materials, conditions of specific production, features of the technological process. The objects of taxation are: land plots that are owned or used; land shares (shares) that are owned. The subject of tax for agricultural commodity producers is the area of agricultural land (arable land, hayfields, pastures and perennial crops) and/or water fund land (inland water bodies, lakes, ponds, reservoirs), which is owned by the agricultural commodity producer or provided for its use, including on lease terms. The object of taxation is the balance sheet profit of the enterprise, which represents the total amount of the enterprise's profits from all types of activities for the reporting period, received both on the territory of Ukraine, its continental shelf, in the exclusive (maritime) economic zone, and outside its borders, reflected in its balance sheet, and includes profit from the sale of products (works, services), including products of auxiliary and service production that do not have a separate balance sheet, fixed assets, intangible assets, securities, currency values and other types of financial resources, material values, and as well as income from rental (leasing) operations, royalties, as well as from non-realization operations. The objects of taxation are profit, property, added value of products (works, services), special use of natural resources, wages, income of citizens and other objects defined by legislative acts of Ukraine.

Income from the source of their origin in Ukraine, which is finally taxed at the time of their accrual (payments, provision); foreign income - income (profit) received from sources outside of Ukraine.

Income to budgets and state special funds - the sum of taxes and mandatory payments paid to budgets and funds of various levels in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine during the estimated period of subsoil use of the assessed geological object.

Indebtedness - more than two years' overdue arrears of resident legal entities regarding the reimbursement of expenses of the State Budget of Ukraine related to the fulfillment of guarantee and credit obligations of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
Indebtedness - the amount of funds confirmed by settlement participants on the settlement date, which: 1) is subject to payment for goods, works (services) consumed in the process of production (mining), transfer (transportation) and/or supply of energy carriers, in accordance with concluded contracts or on other grounds provided for by the Law, including the amount of fines, fines and financial sanctions, but not paid; 2) is a tax debt and is payable, but not paid, to the budgets of all levels and state trust funds, including liquidated ones; 3) payable, but not paid, to the target industry fund for the creation of the nuclear fuel cycle of the Ministry of Fuel and Energy of Ukraine; 4) provided for by budget expenditures of all levels, but not received by subjects of economic activity, including benefits and subsidies, to pay for consumed energy carriers; 5) is payable and arose as a result of the absence of expenditure items in the State Budget of Ukraine of previous years or the provision by expenditure items of partial financing of expenses for calculations for energy carriers, including benefits and subsidies (transfers), consumed by enterprises, organizations, institutions and institutions that are financed from budgets of all levels; 6) is the debt of state-owned enterprises, including those that were state-owned as of January 1, 2011, for obligations to pay for electricity in the amount as of July 1, 2011, which are outstanding as of the date of entry into force of the Law of Ukraine "On introducing amendments to some Laws of Ukraine on the settlement of debts for electric energy".

Indication of the origin of the goods – a term that covers (combines) the following terms: - a simple indication of the origin of the product; - qualified indication of the origin of the goods. qualified indication of the origin of goods - a term that covers (combines) the following terms: - the name of the place of origin of the product; - geographical indication of the origin of the goods;

Individual and collegial consideration of cases – cases in courts are considered by a judge alone, and in cases determined by the procedural law - by a panel of judges, as well as with the participation of people's assessors and jurors. A judge who hears a case

alone acts as a court. The courts of general jurisdiction have an automated document management system.
Individuals and legal entities can be the owners of any property, with the exception of certain types of property, which according to the law cannot belong to them. The composition, quantity and value of property that can be owned by individuals and legal entities are not limited. The law may establish a limit on the size of a plot of land that can be owned by a natural person or a legal entity.
Individuals, legal entities, the state, territorial communities can be the subjects of the right of joint partial ownership.

Indivisible property – an indivisible part of a residential complex, which consists of a part of auxiliary premises, structural elements of the house, technical equipment of the house, which ensure the proper functioning of the residential building.
Indivisible public property – a set of non-current assets (fixed assets) of a consumer association, a consumer association, which are not subject to distribution and are useful both to today's members of consumer associations and to future generations.
Indivisible public property of a consumer cooperative – a set of non-current assets (fixed assets) of a consumer society, a consumer union, and their enterprises, which are not subject to distribution and serve both today's members of consumer societies and future generations.
Indivisible thing. Indivisible is a thing that cannot be divided without losing its purpose.

Industrial enterprise – a statutory entity that has the right of a legal entity and carries out the production and sale of certain types of products for the purpose of obtaining profit.
Industrial investor - a legal entity or an association of legal entities (resident or non-resident) that for more than one year carry out economic activities related to the extraction of minerals, production of iron ore raw materials or wholesale trade in these products or consumption of these products in the main production or exercise direct control over enterprises, which conduct such economic activities. An industrial investor cannot be a legal entity or an association of legal entities registered in an offshore zone.
Industrial railway transport enterprise – a business entity that owns or has other access rights to railway tracks, rolling stock, buildings, structures and other facilities for providing services.

Industrial safety – such a level of development of the country's industrial complex that is able to ensure the growth of the economy and its expanded reproduction.
Industrial site passport - a document that contains the name, map-scheme, number, location and physical and geographical characteristics of the industrial site.

Industry – the totality of all production units, which carry out mainly the same or similar types of production activity, constitutes an industry.
Industry building standards – a normative act approved by the ministry or other central executive body within its powers in the absence of state building standards or the need to establish requirements for the construction of certain types of structures that specify the requirements of state building standards.
Industry regulatory costs – the sum of costs of economic entities in the process of production and sale of agricultural products, determined on the basis of socially necessary regulatory costs in the field, productivity of land and animals.
Industry standards of higher education – the generalized normative content of education and training in certain areas of training and specialties, include educational and qualification characteristics of university graduates, educational and professional programs of their training, as well as means of diagnosing the quality of higher education of graduates. Industry standards of higher education for graduates of VVNIZ in military specialties (fields of training) are approved by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine at the request of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, agreed with the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy of Ukraine.

Information about joint-stock companies discloses – information about: a) partnership; b) financial and economic activity; c) company securities.

Information processing – performance of one or more operations, in particular: collection, input, recording, conversion, reading, storage, destruction, registration, acceptance, receipt, transmission, which are carried out in the system with the help of technical and software means.

Information processing in the information system – the performance of one or more operations, including collection, input, recording, conversion, reading, storage, destruction, registration, reception, receipt, transmission, which are carried out in the system using technical and software means.

information related to the production, technological information, management, finances and other activities of the enterprise, which are not state secrets, the disclosure (transfer, leakage) of which may harm its interests.

Information storage – a set of measures aimed at ensuring the preservation of the completeness and integrity of the formed arrays of data on questionable financial transactions, the creation and maintenance of proper conditions for their use, as well as the prevention of unauthorized access, dissemination and use.

Infrastructure object – "infrastructure object" means any object that is in public or private ownership and that provides or distributes services in the interests of the population, such as water supply, sewage, energy supply, fuel supply or communication.

Inheritance - the transfer of rights and obligations (inheritance) from a natural person who died (testator) to other persons (heirs).

Inheritance by right of representation - grandchildren, great-grandchildren of the testator inherit the share of the inheritance that would have belonged by law to their mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, if they had been alive at the time of the opening of the inheritance. Great-grandparents inherit the share of the inheritance that would have belonged to their children (the testator's grandparents) if they had been alive at the time the inheritance was opened. The testator's nephews inherit the share of the inheritance that would have belonged by law to their mother, father (testator's sister, brother) if they had been alive at the time the inheritance was opened. Cousins of the testator inherit the share of the inheritance that would have belonged by law to their mother, father (aunt, uncle of the testator) if they had been alive at the time of the opening of the inheritance. If inheritance by right of representation is carried out by several persons, the share of their deceased relative is divided equally between them. In the case of inheritance in a direct descending line, the right of representation applies without limitation of the degree of kinship.

Inheritance contract - under the inheritance contract, one party (the acquirer) undertakes to fulfill the instructions of the other party (the alienator) and in the event of his death acquires the right of ownership of the property of the alienator.

Inheritance of a share in the right of joint ownership - a share in the right of joint ownership is inherited on general grounds.

Inheritance of the obligation to compensate property damage (damages) and moral damage caused by the testator – The obligation to compensate property damage (damages) caused by the testator is transferred to the heir. The obligation to compensate moral damage caused by the testator, which was awarded by the court from the testator during his lifetime, passes to the heir. The obligation to pay the penalty (fine, interest) that was awarded by the court to the creditor from the testator during the testator's lifetime is transferred to the heir. Property and moral damage caused by the testator shall be compensated by the heirs within the value of the movable or immovable property they inherited. At the request of the heir, the court may reduce the amount of the penalty (fine), the amount of compensation for property damage (damages) and moral damage, if they are disproportionately large compared to the value of the movable or immovable property that he received as an inheritance.

Inheritance of the part of the inheritance not covered by the will - the part of the inheritance not covered by the will is inherited by the heirs according to the law on general grounds. These heirs also include legal heirs to whom another part of the inheritance was transferred by will.

Inheritance of the right to compensation for damages, non-pecuniary damage and payment of penalty – The right to compensation for damages caused to the testator in contractual obligations passes to the heir. The heir has the right to collect a penalty (fine, penalty) in connection with the testator's failure to fulfill his contractual obligations, which was awarded by the court to the testator during his lifetime. The right to compensation for moral damage, which was awarded by the court to the testator during his lifetime, passes to the heir.

Inheritance register – an electronic database that contains information about wills, inheritance contracts, inheritance cases and issued certificates of the right to inheritance.

Initial cost - is the historically developed cost, i.e. the cost price based on the actual costs of their acquisition, construction and manufacture. The initial cost of fixed assets increases by the amount of costs associated with improving the technical characteristics of the object, such as costs for modernization, modification, completion, retrofitting, reconstruction, technical re-equipment, etc., and decreases in connection with partial liquidation of fixed assets.

Initial cost - the actual value of the object in the sum of funds or the fair value of other assets paid (transferred), spent for the manufacture, acquisition, delivery, construction, installation, insurance during transportation, state registration, reconstruction and other improvements of fixed assets.
Initial cost – the amount of money paid when acquiring (purchase cost) or manufacturing the asset, including transportation and other costs necessary to bring it into working condition.
Initial cost - the historical (actual) value of assets in the amount of cash or fair value of other assets paid (transferred, spent) for the acquisition (creation) of assets.

Initial value of the property – the value from which the sale of the property begins in the manner established by law, which involves the competition of buyers.
Initial value of the share package – the price of the share package at which its sale at the tender begins.

Injured – people who, as a result of a traffic accident, received physical injuries of any degree of severity and within three days sought medical help at a medical and preventive institution.
Injured as a result of a traffic accident – a person who received bodily injuries as a result of a traffic accident, which led to hospitalization or appointment of outpatient clinical treatment after providing first aid.

Innovation – innovation means the introduction into use of any new or significantly improved product (goods or services) or process, a new marketing method or a new organizational method in enterprise activity, organization of workplaces or external relations.

Innovative enterprise (innovation center, technology park, techno polis, innovative business incubator, etc.) – an enterprise (association of enterprises) that develops, produces and sells innovative products and (or) products or services, the volume of which in monetary terms exceeds 70 percent of its total volume of products and (or) services. An enterprise (association of enterprises) of any form of ownership is recognized as an innovative enterprise, if more than 70 percent of the volume of its products (in monetary terms) for the reporting tax period are innovative products and (or) innovative products. An innovative enterprise can function as an innovation center, business incubator, techno polis, techno park, etc.

Insecurity of cargo – theft of cargo, loss, lack of places and mass of cargo, deterioration and damage of cargo that occurred during transportation or during storage in station warehouses and other public places.

Inspection – a part of the inspection process, which consists in a visual assessment of the technical condition of energy equipment and networks using organoleptic methods.
Inspection – a security control procedure with the use of technical or other means, designed to detect weapons, explosives, objects or devices that can be used to commit an act of illegal interference.
Inspection – a technological process of safety control, including the use of special technical and other means designed to identify prohibited items. Review is the stage of expert research, the content of which is to review the presented objects in order to get an idea about the nature and condition of the object.
Inspection – control of the technical condition, which is carried out mainly using organoleptic methods and measuring equipment, the nomenclature of which is established by organizational and methodical documents.
Inspection – inspection by an inspector of the Register of Hydrotechnical Structures in order to determine their technical condition and draw up relevant documents.
Inspection – inspection of persons, vehicles and packages to ensure that they do not contain prohibited items.
Inspection – visual control of the technical condition of the building according to external signs with documentary confirmation of the object's suitability for operation.
Inspection –a technological process of security control, including the use of special technical and other means designed to detect weapons, explosives or other dangerous objects that can be used to commit an act of illegal interference in civil aviation activities.

Inspection date – the date on which the on-site inspection is carried out and the state of affairs at the object of inspection is reflected in the report or certificate.
Inspection date – the date on which the on-site inspection is carried out and the status of the bank's affairs is reflected in the inspection report (hereinafter - the Report). The date of inspection is the first day of the month preceding the start date of the on-site inspection.

Inspection object - the object on which the inspection is carried out.

Inspection of the licensee a measure of state supervision (control) conducted by State Committee on Land Resources in order to verify compliance with the requirements of the legislation and the Licensing Terms by economic entities that have received a license to carry out economic activities such as land management works and land evaluation works.

Instruction – a normative legal act that defines in detail the content and methodical issues of legal regulation in a certain sphere of social relations.
Instruction – a normative legal act that defines in detail the content and methodical issues of legal regulation in a certain sphere of social relations.
Instruction – a normative legal act that establishes the procedure for the application of legislative acts or own acts, as well as the procedure for carrying out any activity.
Instruction – an organizational document that defines the rules that regulate the organizational, scientific and technical, technological, financial and other special aspects of the activities of institutions, enterprises, their divisions and services, as well as officials or citizens.

Insurance – the activity of specially authorized state organizations and economic entities (insurers), related to the provision of insurance services to legal entities or citizens (insureds) regarding the protection of their property interests in the event of the occurrence of events (insured events) defined by law or an insurance contract. at the expense of monetary funds, which are formed by the payment of insurance payments by policyholders. Insurance can be carried out on the basis of a contract between the insured and the insurer (voluntary insurance) or on the basis of the law (compulsory insurance). - this is a type of civil-law relationship regarding the protection of property interests of citizens and legal entities in the event of the occurrence of certain events (insurance cases), defined by the insurance contract or current legislation, at the expense of monetary funds formed by the payment of insurance payments (insurance premiums) by citizens and legal entities, insurance premiums) and income from placement of funds of these funds. A term is a certain period in time, the expiration of which is connected with an action or event that has legal significance.

Insurance contributions – funds for deductions for mandatory state social insurance in connection with temporary disability and burial expenses, paid in accordance with the legislation in force before the Law of Ukraine "On the collection and accounting of a single contribution to mandatory state social insurance" came into force social

insurance", funds received from the payment of a single contribution to the mandatory state social insurance, which are directed to insurance in connection with the temporary loss of working capacity and expenses caused by burial. - social insurance deductions, mandatory state pension insurance levy and mandatory state pension insurance premiums paid (which are payable) in accordance with the legislation in force earlier; proceeds from the payment of a single contribution to the mandatory state social insurance, which are directed to the mandatory state pension insurance. - funds from deductions for unemployment insurance, paid in accordance with the legislation that was in force before the Law of Ukraine "On the collection and accounting of a single contribution to mandatory state social insurance", funds from a single contribution to mandatory state social insurance, aimed at mandatory state social insurance in case of unemployment in accordance with the proportions determined by law. - funds from deductions for social insurance and the fee for mandatory state pension insurance, paid in accordance with the legislation that was in force before; funds paid for mandatory state pension insurance in accordance with the Law.

Insurance fund document (documentation) – a document that is on the state register in the documentation insurance fund of Ukraine and is necessary for the production, operation and repair of products for defense, mobilization and economic purposes, for construction (reconstruction), emergency rescue and emergency restoration works during liquidation of emergency situations and in a special period, as well as for the preservation of cultural heritage, in case of loss or damage of the original document.

Insurance indemnity – an insurance payment made by the insurer within the limits of the insured sum under property insurance and liability insurance contracts in the event of an insured event. this is compensation received by enterprises, institutions and households under property, personal and other types of insurance under certain circumstances. They do not include life insurance reimbursements and social assistance payments by insurance institutions (for example, pensions). According to the rules of the SNR, insurance indemnities must include payments in connection with events in the reporting period.

Insurance length of service – a period (term) during which a person is subject to mandatory state social insurance and insurance contributions are paid (by him or her, the employer), unless otherwise provided by law. The specifics of calculating the insurance length of certain types of mandatory state social insurance are determined by the

relevant laws of Ukraine. - the period (term) during which a person is subject to unemployment insurance and for which insurance premiums have been paid (by him or her, the employer). - the period (term) during which a person is subject to mandatory state social insurance in connection with the temporary loss of working capacity and expenses caused by burial, and for which monthly insurance premiums are paid (by the employer) in an amount not less than the minimum insurance premium.

Insurance organization - a legal entity, the exclusive type of activity of which is life insurance, has an appropriate license issued in accordance with the procedure established by law, and carries out insurance and payment of life pensions.
Insurance organization – an insurer that has received a life insurance license.

Insurance payment (insurance premium) – an insurance payment that the insured is obliged to pay to the insurer in accordance with the insurance contract. - the insurance fee, which the insured is obliged to pay to the insurer in accordance with the insurance contract. - these are mandatory and voluntary contributions of enterprises, institutions and households for property, personal and other insurance. These payments do not include life insurance contributions and social security deductions to insurance institutions (for example, supplementary pension insurance). In addition, they must be shown minus payment for the services of insurance agencies. According to the rules of the SNR, in the secondary income distribution account, insurance payments must include contributions paid in the current or previous periods and must cover the risk in the current period.

Insurance policy – the only form of an internal insurance contract that certifies the conclusion of such a contract. - form of insurance contract issued by the Insurer to the Insured and containing the terms of the concluded insurance contract.

Insurance risk – a certain event for which insurance is provided and which has signs of probability and randomness of occurrence. - circumstances as a result of which citizens and/or members of their families may temporarily or permanently lose their means of livelihood and require material support or social services under mandatory state social insurance. - circumstances that may result in an insured event. - this is a circumstance as a result of which the insured person or members of his family may temporarily lose their means of livelihood and require material support or the provision of social services under the mandatory state social insurance in connection with the temporary loss of

working capacity and expenses caused by birth and burial. - circumstances as a result of which individuals may lose their jobs and need material support and social services under this Law. - a certain event for which insurance is provided and which has signs of probability and randomness of occurrence.

Insurance services - cover various types of insurance provided by resident insurance companies for non-residents, and vice versa (for example, foreign trade cargo insurance).

Insured event – an event provided for by an insurance contract or legislation, which has occurred and upon the occurrence of which the insurer is obligated to pay the insured sum (insurance indemnity) to the insured, the insured or another third party. is an event due to which: insured persons have lost wages (cash support) or other income provided for by the legislation of Ukraine as a result of job loss due to circumstances beyond their control and are registered in the prescribed manner as unemployed, ready and able to start suitable work and are really looking for work; insured persons found themselves in a state of partial unemployment. - an event, upon the occurrence of which the right of the insured person to receive material support or social services, provided for by the laws of Ukraine on certain types of mandatory state social insurance, arises. - an accident at work or an occupational disease that caused the insured person a professionally determined physical or mental injury under the circumstances specified in Article 14 of this Law, upon the occurrence of which the right of the insured person to receive material support and/or social services arises. - an event upon the occurrence of which the right of the insured person or members of his family to receive financial support or social services under this Law arises. - an event resulting in damage to third parties during a traffic accident involving an insured vehicle and resulting in the civil liability of the person whose liability is insured under the contract. - an event resulting in the insured's civil liability for compensation for damage caused to a third person and/or his property as a result of possession, storage or use of weapons. - any event during the transportation of dangerous goods, as a result of which damage was caused to life, health of individuals, the surrounding natural environment, property of individuals and legal entities, and the civil liability of the insured for compensation for this damage arose. All property claims or claims for damages caused by one event shall be considered one insured event. - an event resulting in the insured's civil liability for compensation for damage caused to a third person and/or his property as a result of the dog's aggressive and/or unpredictable action. - an event that occurred during the cross-border

transportation and utilization (removal) of hazardous waste, as a result of which damage was caused to the health of individuals, the property of any subjects, the surrounding natural environment, and the insured's civil liability for compensation for this damage arose . - direct damage to third parties as a result of a fire and/or accident at a high-risk facility during the validity of the compulsory insurance contract, resulting in the obligation of the insurer to pay insurance compensation. - an event provided for by the compulsory insurance contract, upon the occurrence of which the insurer's obligation to pay insurance compensation to the insured arises.

Insured vehicle – a vehicle specified in the current contract of compulsory civil liability insurance, provided that it is operated by the persons whose liability is insured.

Insurer – a legal entity that was specially created to carry out insurance activities and received a license to carry out insurance activities in accordance with the established procedure. The requirements that insurers must meet, the procedure for licensing their activities and state supervision of insurance activities are established by law. - Fund of mandatory state social insurance of Ukraine in case of unemployment.

Insurers and insured persons – the payers of insurance premiums for mandatory state social insurance in connection with temporary disability and expenses caused by birth and burial.

Intellectual property (IP) – the result of a person's intellectual activity, his own creative search, which must be embodied in a certain objective form and capable of reproduction.
Intellectual property right – are inviolable. No one can be deprived of the right to intellectual property or limited in its exercise, except in cases provided by law.
Intellectual property right – are personal non-property rights of intellectual property and (or) property rights of intellectual property, the content of which in relation to certain objects of intellectual property rights is determined by this Code and another law.
Intellectual property right – the right of a person to the result of intellectual, creative activity or to another object of intellectual property right defined by this Code and another law.
Intellectual property rights for an invention, utility model, industrial design are: 1) the right to use an invention, utility model, industrial design; 2) the exclusive right to allow the use of an invention, utility model, industrial design (issue licenses); 3) the

exclusive right to prevent improper use of an invention, utility model, industrial design, including prohibiting such use; 4) other intellectual property rights established by law. Intellectual property rights to an invention, utility model, industrial design belong to the owner of the corresponding patent, unless otherwise established by contract or law.

Intellectual property rights for the layout of an integrated microcircuit are: 1) the right to use the layout of an integrated microcircuit; 2) the exclusive right to allow the use of the layout of an integrated microcircuit; 3) the exclusive right to prevent improper use of the layout of the integrated microcircuit, including prohibiting such use; 4) other intellectual property rights established by law. Intellectual property rights to the layout of an integrated microcircuit belong to the owner of the corresponding certificate, unless otherwise established by law or contract.

Intellectual property rights objects – include: literary and artistic works; computer programs; compilation of data (databases); implementation; phonograms, videograms, transmissions (programs) of broadcasting organizations; scientific discoveries; inventions, utility models, industrial designs; layout (topography) of integrated circuits; rationalizing proposals; varieties of plants, breeds of animals; commercial (brand) names, trademarks (marks for goods and services), geographical indications; commercial secrets.

Intellectual property rights objects – objects of intellectual property rights in the field of business are recognized as: inventions and utility models; industrial samples; varieties of plants and breeds of animals;

Intellectual property rights to a commercial name are: 1) the right to use a commercial name; 2) the right to prevent other persons from illegally using the commercial name, including prohibiting such use;

Intellectual property rights to a trademark – belong to the holder of the corresponding certificate, the holder of the international registration, the person whose trademark is recognized as well-known in accordance with the procedure established by law, unless otherwise stipulated by the contract.

Intellectual property rights to a trademark are: 1) the right to use a trademark; 2) the exclusive right to allow the use of a trademark; 3) the exclusive right to prevent improper use of the trademark, including prohibiting such use; 4) other intellectual property rights established by law.

Intellectual property rights to commercial secrets are: 1) the right to use a commercial secret; 2) the exclusive right to allow the use of trade secrets; 3) the exclusive right to prevent unlawful disclosure, collection or use of trade secrets; 4) other intellectual property rights established by law. Intellectual property rights to a trade

secret belong to the person who has legally designated the information as a trade secret, unless otherwise stipulated by the contract.

Intellectual property rights to geographical indication - intellectual property rights to geographical indication are: 1) the right to recognize the designation of goods (services) as a geographical indication; 2) the right to use a geographical indication; 3) the right to prevent the improper use of a geographical indication, including prohibiting such use. Intellectual property rights to geographical indications belonging to individual subjects of intellectual property rights to geographical indications shall be established by law.

Intellectual property rights to the work are: 1) the right to use the work; 2) the exclusive right to allow the use of the work; 3) the right to prevent illegal use of the work, including prohibiting such use; 4) other intellectual property rights established by law. Property rights to a work belong to its author, unless otherwise established by contract or law.

Intercity bus route – a bus route that connects settlements and the length of which exceeds 50 km.

Interconnection point – a point where the network of one telecommunications operator meets the network of another telecommunications operator.

Interconnection point – the point of contact between the customer's equipment and the interconnection provider's equipment.

Interest – income paid (accrued) by the borrower to the creditor as payment for the use of funds or property borrowed for a specified or indefinite period. Percentages include: a) payment for the use of funds or goods (works, services) received on credit; b) payment for the use of funds involved in the deposit; c) payment for the purchase of goods in installments; d) payment for the use of property in accordance with financial leasing (rental) contracts (excluding part of the leasing payment provided as compensation for part of the value of the financial leasing object); e) remuneration (income) of the lessor as a part of the lease payment under the contract of lease of housing with redemption, paid by an individual to the tax payer, in whose favor the right to receive such payments has been ceded.

Interest - income received by the taxpayer from operations with debt claims and obligations, in particular, promissory notes, bonds, vouchers and other payment documents, including operations with state treasury obligations, as well as any income received by the enterprise from providing cash funds and tangible assets on credit (loan)

and accrued in the form of bonuses or winnings or interest on the amount owed. Interest is a payment made by the borrower in favor of the creditor (declarant, members of the declarant's family) in the form of payment for borrowed funds or property for use for a specified period. The interest also includes payment in favor of the declarant for the use of his property, received by the borrower from the declarant for use (rental, including leasing transactions). Interest is a fee for the use of cash, their equivalents or sums owed to the enterprise. Interest is a form of property income received by the owners of such financial assets as deposits, securities (except shares), loans, other receivables. As a result of the provision of these financial assets by their owners to other institutional units, the latter have financial obligations to repay the debt and pay interest.

Interest expenses – expenses incurred by the seller of government bonds of Ukraine or bank metals in the event of a repo transaction, which are defined as the difference between the repurchase price of government bonds of Ukraine or bank metals and their sale price.

Interest income from repo transactions – the income received by the buyer of government bonds of Ukraine or bank metals in the event of a repo transaction, which is defined as the difference between the resale (repurchase) price of government bonds of Ukraine or bank metals and their purchase price.
Interest is charged in the form of interest on the principal amount of the debt or the value of the property or in the form of fixed amounts. If funds are raised through the sale of bonds, treasury bills or savings (deposit) certificates issued by the borrower, or by accounting for promissory notes and carrying out transactions for the purchase of securities with repurchase, the amount of interest is determined by charging them to the face value of such valuable paper, payment of a fixed premium and profit or by determining the difference between the placement (sale) price and the redemption (repurchase) price of such a security. Payments under other civil law contracts, regardless of whether they are established in absolute (fixed) prices or as a percentage of the contract amount or other value base, are not interest.

Interest on a bank deposit - the bank pays the depositor interest on the amount of the deposit in the amount established by the bank deposit agreement. If the amount of interest is not established by the contract, the bank is obliged to pay interest in the amount of the discount rate of the National Bank of Ukraine. The Bank has the right to change the amount of interest paid on demand deposits, unless otherwise stipulated by

the contract. If the bank reduces the amount of interest on demand deposits, the new amount of interest is applied to deposits made before depositors are notified of interest reduction, with the expiration of one month from the moment of the corresponding notification, unless otherwise stipulated by the contract. The amount of interest on a fixed-term deposit or on a deposit made under the conditions of its return in the event of the occurrence of circumstances specified in the contract cannot be unilaterally reduced by the bank, unless otherwise established by law. Interest on a bank deposit is calculated from the day following the day the deposit is received in the bank until the day before it is returned to the depositor or debited from the depositor's account for other reasons. Interest on a bank deposit is paid to the depositor at his request at the end of each quarter separately from the amount of the deposit, and unclaimed interest during this period increases the amount of the deposit, on which interest is accrued, unless otherwise established by the bank deposit contract. In case of return of the deposit, all accrued interest will be paid up to that point.

Interest rate – the fixed amount of payment for placed or attracted funds, which is established by the National Bank as a lever of influence on economic processes, is used in the spheres of economy, banking and foreign economic activity, as well as a tool in anti-inflationary measures.

Interest rate revaluation – a periodic change in the previously established value of the interest rate for instruments with a variable interest rate (See Fixed interest rate; Economic value; Shock values).
Interest rate revaluation is a periodic change in the previously established value of the interest rate for instruments with a variable interest rate (See Fixed interest rate; economic value; shock values).

Interest tender - a tender at which banks, in their applications to the National Bank, in addition to the amount of the expected loan, offer a price (interest rate) at which they agree to receive loans from the National Bank through refinancing.
Interest tender - a tender during the announcement of which banks specify the price (interest rate) at which they agree to receive a refinancing loan or place funds in their applications to the National Bank.
Interest tender - a tender during the announcement of which the National Bank offers the amount of funds for refinancing, and banks in their applications to the National

Bank, in addition to the amount of the expected loan, offer the price (interest rate) at which they agree to receive the loan.

Interest-bearing bonds – bonds that provide for the payment of interest income.
Interest-bearing savings (deposit) certificate – a savings (deposit) certificate issued by a bank with a specified interest rate.
Interested partners – members of international organizations, subjects of agreements to which Ukraine is a party, which regulate the implementation of phytosanitary measures.

Interested persons in relation to the debtor – a legal entity created with the participation of the debtor, the head of the debtor, persons who are members of the bodies of the debtor's Board, the chief accountant (accountant) of the debtor, including those dismissed from work a year before the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings, as well as persons who are in family relations with the specified persons and the entrepreneur (natural person) - the debtor, namely: spouses and their children, parents, brothers, sisters, grandchildren. For the purposes of this Law, persons in the same list as interested persons in relation to the debtor are recognized as interested persons in relation to the rehabilitation manager or creditors.

Interested trade partners – states and other subjects of international law that are parties to multilateral and bilateral agreements that regulate the application of veterinary and sanitary measures, of which Ukraine is a party, as well as members of relevant international organizations of which Ukraine is a member.

Intermediary – a natural or legal person who, in accordance with the procedure established by law, receives, transfers (delivers), stores, and checks the integrity of electronic documents to meet their own needs or provides relevant services on behalf of other subjects of electronic document circulation.

Intermediary (brokerage) activity - any actions of a business entity of Ukraine that contribute to the international transfer of military goods, including financing, transportation or forwarding of goods, regardless of the origin of such goods and the territory on which the said activity is carried out.
Intermediary declarant – an official of a customs broker, authorized by the licensee to declare goods and vehicles moving across the customs border.

Intermediary services in the financial services markets - activity of legal entities or natural persons - entrepreneurs, which includes consulting, expert information services, work on the preparation, conclusion and execution (support) of contracts on the provision of financial services, other services defined by laws on the regulation of individual markets of financial services.

Internal control and audit system – a set of control subjects, control measures, control objects and their interaction, which ensures effective performance of the functions of the State Treasury defined by legislation and consists of internal control and internal audit.

International identification number of securities – a number (code) that allows you to uniquely identify securities or other financial instruments and the assignment of which is provided for by the laws of Ukraine.

Intra-economic relations – are relations formed between structural divisions of a business entity, and relations between a business entity and its structural divisions.

Introduction into circulation – the first appearance of a medical product, except for products intended for clinical trials, for the purpose of distribution and/or use on the market of Ukraine as intended, regardless of whether this product is new or completely refurbished; the first placement of the device on the domestic market (or its transfer for intended use), regardless of whether the device is new or completely refurbished; production or importation into the customs territory of Ukraine of technical means for agro-industrial complex with their subsequent independent or indirect sale on the territory of Ukraine.

Introduction of products into circulation – production or importation of products into the customs territory of Ukraine, followed by their sale on the territory of Ukraine; production or importation of products into the customs territory of Ukraine with subsequent independent or indirect sale in Ukraine; actions of a business entity aimed at manufacturing or importing products into the customs territory of Ukraine with further independent or indirect sale in the territory of Ukraine; the first provision of products on the market of Ukraine; any first paid or free supply of products for their distribution, consumption (use) on the Ukrainian market.

Invention (useful model) – the result of human intellectual activity in any field of technology.
Invention patent – a type of patent that is issued based on the results of a qualifying examination of an invention application.

Inventory date – the date on which an inventory of the company's property is carried out. The inventory date in cases of privatization (corporatization) coincides with the valuation date. At the same time, the evaluation date is the last day of the month.

Inventory differences – the differences between the size of the specified mutual fund and the value of the available assets of the collective agricultural enterprise, included in the list of assets of the mutual fund, or the value of missing property from the list of assets of the mutual fund, compiled on the date of reorganization and not revealed during the inventory on the date of clarification of the composition and value property

Investment agreement – a contract for the construction (reconstruction) of housing concluded between the borrower and the developer (contractor).

Investment fund depository – a legal entity that carries out responsible storage of assets, maintenance of operations with investment fund assets and accounting of asset movements on the basis of a deposit agreement.

Investment object - any property, including fixed assets, tangible and intangible assets, corporate rights, securities and their derivatives, other property rights, investment in which is not prohibited by the legislation of Ukraine.

Investment objects - emission securities defined by the legislation of Ukraine, savings (deposit) certificates and cash.

Investments – all types of property and intellectual values that are invested in objects of business and other types of activity, as a result of which profit (income) is created or social effect is achieved. Such values can be: funds, target bank deposits, units, shares and other securities; movable and immovable property (houses, buildings, equipment and other material assets); property rights of intellectual property;
Investments – economic operations that involve the acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets, corporate rights and/or securities in exchange for funds or property.

Investments are divided into: a) capital investments - economic operations involving the acquisition of buildings, structures, other real estate objects, other fixed assets and intangible assets subject to depreciation in accordance with the norms of this Code; b) financial investments - economic transactions involving the acquisition of corporate rights, securities, derivatives and/or other financial instruments. Financial investments are divided into: direct investments - economic transactions involving the contribution of funds or property in exchange for corporate rights issued by a legal entity when they are placed by such a person; portfolio investments - business operations that involve the purchase of securities, derivatives and other financial assets for funds on the stock market or stock exchange commodity market; c) reinvestment - business operations involving the implementation of capital or financial investments at the expense of profits received from investment operations. Investments - monetary, property, intellectual values, which are invested in the object of business and other types of activity with the purpose of obtaining profit or achieving social effect; capital investments in the development of production or in the non-production sphere.

Investments in the field of business – recognized as long-term investments of various types of property, intellectual values and property rights in objects of economic activity with the aim of obtaining income (profit) or achieving another social effect.

Investors in securities – individuals and legal entities, residents and non-residents, who have acquired ownership rights to securities for the purpose of obtaining income from invested funds and/or acquiring the corresponding rights granted to the owner of securities in accordance with the law. Institutional investors are joint investment institutes (equity and corporate investment funds), investment funds, mutual funds of investment companies, non-state pension funds, bank management funds, insurance companies, other financial institutions that carry out operations with financial assets in the interests of third parties at their own expense or at the expense of these persons, and in cases provided for by law, also at the expense of financial assets borrowed from other persons for the purpose of obtaining profit or preserving the real value of financial assets.

Inviolability of property rights. Ownership is inviolable. No one can be unlawfully deprived of this right or limited in its exercise. A person may be deprived of the right to property or limited in its exercise only in the cases and in the manner established by law.

Involved banks of the first level - banks and other institutions - participants of the SEP, which are involved by the National Bank in a special period to work through the SEP.
Involved second-level bank – one of the involved banks, determined by the National Bank to provide maintenance of expenditure and income operations of enterprises in manual mode in accordance with the mobilization tasks.

Irregular bus route – a bus route on which irregular passenger transportation is carried out.
Irregular bus route – a bus route on which irregular passenger transportation is carried out.

Irregular carriage of passengers by bus – carriage in which the same group of passengers is carried throughout the journey and brought back to the point of departure by the same vehicle, or carriage in which a group of passengers is carried out of the country and the vehicle returns empty.
is a procedure for confirming the authenticity of the originals of official documents or certifying the authenticity of the signatures of officials authorized to certify signatures on documents, as well as the authenticity of impressions of stamps and seals used to seal the document. At the same time, the consul is not responsible for the content of the document.

Issuable securities – securities certifying the same rights of their owners within one issue in relation to the person who undertakes the corresponding obligations (issuer).
Issuable securities include: shares; corporate bonds; local loan bonds; government bonds of Ukraine; mortgage certificates; mortgage bonds; certificates of real estate transaction funds; investment certificates; treasury obligations of Ukraine.

Issuance income – the amount of excess proceeds received by the issuer from the emission (issuance) of its own shares (other corporate rights) and investment certificates over the nominal value of such shares (other corporate rights) and investment certificates (during their initial placement), or over the price of the reverse redemption during subsequent placements of investment certificates and shares of investment funds.

Issuance of mortgage certificates – a set of actions of the issuer to ensure the issuance of mortgage certificates, their placement, circulation, payment of income on them and their repayment.

Issuance of mortgage certificates – a set of actions of the issuer of mortgage certificates to ensure the issuance of mortgage certificates, their placement, circulation, payment of interest on them and their nominal value.
Issuance of mortgage certificates – a set of actions of the issuer of mortgage certificates to ensure the issuance, placement, circulation of mortgage certificates, payment of their nominal value and interest (for fixed-income certificates) and payments (for participation certificates).

Issuance of shares – a set of actions of the issuer from the exchange of shares or shares in the authorized capital of the company being reorganized for written commitments to issue the corresponding number of shares of the joint-stock company created in the process of reorganization, and after registration of the issue of the latter from the exchange of written commitments for shares

Issue of securities – a set of securities of one issuer with one state registration number registered in the prescribed manner, which may have different conditions of issue, but provide the same rights.

Issuer – a financial institution that issues mortgage bonds in accordance with the requirements established by this Law. The issuer is a legal entity, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or city councils, as well as the state in the form of state authorities authorized by it, which, on its own behalf, places emission securities and undertakes obligations regarding them to their owners. The issuer is a legal entity that issues shares on its own behalf and fulfills the obligations arising from the terms of their issue. The issuer is a foreign bank, a foreign company that issues checks. The issuer is a person who issues electronic money and undertakes to repay it.

Issuer of a check – a non-resident legal entity or a non-resident natural person issuing a check to another person and signing it.

Issuer of the bonds – the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or the city council (hereinafter - the Council), which places the bonds on its own behalf and undertakes the obligations arising from the terms of placement of these bonds to the owners of the bonds.

Issuers of securities – legal entities and, in cases provided for by law, natural persons who issue securities on their own behalf and undertake to fulfill the obligations arising from the conditions of their issuance. Securities are issued in order to attract financial resources for their development. The issuer of securities can also be the state in the form of its bodies and local self-government bodies, which can issue securities to meet the needs of financing expenditures of the relevant budgets and individual projects;

Issuer's operations regarding the securities issued by it – placement, redemption, crushing, consolidation, conversion, repayment, cancellation, payment of income on securities, operations related to the reorganization and/or change in the size of the authorized capital, operations related to changing the place of storage of the global certificate , operations to transfer the issue of securities from a documentary form of existence to a non-documentary form of existence, and other operations in accordance with legislation.
It is considered that everything acquired during the marriage, except for things of individual use, is the object of the right of joint property of the spouses.
It is prohibited to use budget funds, funds received on credit and as collateral, promissory notes, property of state (communal) enterprises, which in accordance with the law (decision of the local self-government body) is not subject to privatization, and property that is in in the operational management of budgetary institutions, unless otherwise provided by law. The financial condition of the founders - legal entities in relation to their ability to make appropriate contributions to the statutory fund of the business company in the cases provided for by law must be verified by an independent auditor (auditing organization) in accordance with the established procedure, and the property condition of the founders - citizens must be confirmed by a declaration of their income and property certified by the relevant tax authority.

Items prohibited for carrying – weapons, ammunition, explosive substances and devices, poisonous, radioactive and flammable substances, special means and other objects dangerous to life and health (barbed, cutting, etc.) and substances that can be used for committing a subversive-terrorist act, violating the honor and dignity of officials who are protected by the State Guard, calling mass events that violate public order and may lead to unforeseen consequences, or things that cause suspicion, etc.

J

Joint activity - all actions related to the handling of protected products and technologies in connection with their technical design, construction, development, production, processing, manufacturing, use, operation, overhaul, current repair, maintenance, modification, improvement characteristics or modernization of protected products and technologies, including discussion of technical issues, all stages of handling any special documentation, preparation of sketch projects, execution of design and construction works, development, manufacture, supply, installation, maintenance, operation, transportation and storage of any which systems and units, provision of technical guidance and provision of operation and marketing services.
Joint activity - economic activity with or without the creation of a legal entity, which is the object of joint control of two or more parties in accordance with a written agreement between them. - includes the organization, control, operation, maintenance and placement of legal entities, branches, agencies, offices, factories or other institutions for carrying out commercial activities; concluding, executing and supervising the execution of contracts; acquisition, use, protection and placement of all types of property, including the right to intellectual property; borrowing funds, purchasing and issuing common stock and purchasing foreign bills for importation.

Joint and several claim (obligation) – arises in cases established by the contract or law, in particular, in the case of indivisibility of the subject of the obligation.
Joint and several obligation (obligation) – arises in cases established by the contract or law, in particular, in the case of indivisibility of the subject of the obligation.

Joint co-ownership of spouses - property acquired by spouses during marriage belongs **to the wife and husband under the right of joint co-ownership, regardless of the fact that** one of them did not, for a valid reason (education, housekeeping, childcare, illness, etc.) earnings (income).

Joint entrepreneurial (economic) activity – an activity based on cooperation between subjects of economic activity of Ukraine and foreign subjects of economic activity and on the joint distribution of results and risks from its implementation.

Joint investment – an activity that is carried out in the interests and at the expense of the founders and participants of the investment fund by issuing investment certificates and conducting commercial activities with securities.

Joint investment institute – a corporate investment fund or a mutual investment fund.
Joint investment institute - joint or corporate investment fund.
Joint investment institutions - investment funds and mutual funds of investment companies, corporate investment funds and mutual investment funds created in accordance with legislation.

Joint property - property that is owned by two or more persons (co-owners), belongs to them under the right of joint ownership (joint property).

Joint property of the participants - the property contributed by the participants, which they owned by right of ownership, as well as the products produced as a result of joint activities and the fruits and incomes received from such activities are joint partial property of the participants, unless otherwise established by the contract of a simple partnership or the law.

Joint ventures - enterprises that are based on the joint capital of economic entities of Ukraine and foreign entities of economic activity, on joint management and on the joint distribution of results and risks. - an enterprise created for the implementation of technology park projects, one of the founders of which is a technology park or a participant of the technology park, and the others are residents or non-residents, whose total contribution to the statutory fund is an amount in national currency equivalent to at least 50,000 US dollars.

Joint-stock company – obliged to convene a general meeting (annual general meeting) every year. The annual general meeting of the company is held no later than April 30 of the following reporting year.

Jubilee coins – a type of commemorative coins issued on the occasion of the anniversaries of prominent personalities, important events in the domestic and international life of Ukraine.

Judicial power – exercised by professional judges and, in cases defined by law, people's assessors and juries through the administration of justice within the framework of relevant court procedures.

Judicial power – judicial power in Ukraine, in accordance with the constitutional principles of the separation of powers, is exercised by independent and impartial courts formed in accordance with the law.
Judicial proceedings are carried out by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and courts of general jurisdiction.

Judicial system of Ukraine – the judicial system of Ukraine consists of courts of general jurisdiction and a court of constitutional jurisdiction. Courts of general jurisdiction form a single system of courts. The only body of constitutional jurisdiction in Ukraine is the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. The judicial system ensures access to justice for every person in accordance with the procedure established by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine. Creation of extraordinary and special courts is not allowed. The order of organization and activity of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is established by the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine".

Jury – a group of people formed by the contest organizer to determine the best contest projects from among those submitted to the contest, award their authors prizes and other types of incentives, and provide recommendations on the use of award-winning contest projects.

Justification of temporary incapacity for work in case of illness and injury – a detailed and understandable formulation of the diagnosis in accordance with the nosological form of the disease and injury revealed during the examination of the patient, the nature and degree of impairment of the functions of organs and systems, which makes it possible to determine the fact of incapacity for work taking into account the working conditions and the ability to perform it, periods of incapacity for work, prescribe outpatient or inpatient treatment, refer the patient for consultation, examination, for an examination to the Medical Center of Ukraine.

K

Keeper - any legal or natural person who permanently or temporarily owns, uses and is responsible for animals. A keeper is a natural or legal person who is permanently or temporarily responsible for animals based on the authority granted by the owner. Keeper - any legal or natural person who permanently or temporarily owns, uses and is responsible for animals on the basis of the authority granted by the owner.

Keeper – any legal or natural person who permanently or temporarily owns, uses and is responsible for animals based on the authority granted by the owner.

Key managers (key management staff) of the bank – the chairman and members of the supervisory board, the chairman and members of the board, deputy chairman of the board, the chief accountant and his deputies, the head of the internal audit service, as well as other persons regardless of their position (president, honorary president, vice - president, etc.), who have the authority to control and direct the bank's activities.

Kindergarten – for children aged three to six (seven) years old, where their care, development, upbringing and education are provided.

Kiosk – a commercial facility for the organization of retail sales of goods, which has a permanent spatial location, occupies a separate closed building of a non-capital type for one workplace without a sales hall for customers and additional space for placing a stock of goods.

"Know-how" - confidential information of a technical, economic, administrative, financial nature, which is the property of the seller and is not available to any person when using a patent or as a result of simple discovery.

"Know-how" – information obtained through experience and testing, which: is not generally known or easily accessible on the date of conclusion of the technology transfer agreement; is essential, i.e. important and useful for the production of products and/or provision of services; is defined, i.e. described sufficiently comprehensively, so that it is possible to check its compliance with the criteria of non-publicity and materiality.

"Know-how" – information obtained through experience and testing, which: is not generally known or easily accessible on the date of conclusion of the technology transfer agreement; is essential, i.e. important and useful for the production of products and/or provision of services, is defined, i.e. described sufficiently comprehensively, so that it is possible to check its compliance with the criteria of non-publicity and materiality.

"Know-how" – not clearly defined, but in practice it is understood as a set of technical, commercial and other knowledge, presented in the form of technical documentation, skills and production experience, necessary for the organization of one or another type of production, but not patented

L

Label – a product of specified shape, size and material, intended for labeling and attached directly to packaging or products, or inserted into packaging, or applied directly to consumer packaging.
Label – any tag, inscription, label containing drawings or inscriptions, written, printed, applied with a stencil, extruded or pressed and attached to a unit of packaging (container) with food products.

Labeling – information about milk, dairy raw materials and dairy products, printed on the packaging in accordance with the requirements of regulatory acts and regulatory documents.

Labeling of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products – sticking an excise tax stamp on a bottle (packaging) of an alcoholic beverage or a pack (packaging) of a tobacco product in accordance with the procedure determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine regarding the production, storage and sale of excise tax stamps.

Labor payment system – a defined interrelationship between the indicators that characterize the measure (norm) of work and the measure of its payment within and above the labor norm, which guarantee that the employee receives a salary in accordance with the actually achieved results of work (relative to the norm), agreed between the employee and the employer at the price of his labor power.

Land book – a document that is a part of the state land register and contains information about the land plot, including the cadastral plan, information about the state deed on land ownership, the state deed on the right to permanent use of land, the land lease agreement and the owner, user, lessee (sub lessee) of the land plot and is formed using the automated system of the state land cadaster.

Land easement – carried out in a way that is the least burdensome for the owner of the land plot in respect of which it is established. Owners or land users of land plots may request the establishment of the following land servitudes: a) the right of passage and passage by bicycle; b) the right of way on a vehicle on the available path; c) the right to lay and operate power transmission lines, communications, pipelines, and other linear communications; d) the right to lay a water pipeline on one's land plot from someone

else's natural reservoir or through someone else's land plot; |) the right to divert water from one's land plot to a neighboring land plot or through a neighboring land plot; e) the right to take water from a natural reservoir located on a neighboring land plot and the right of passage to a natural reservoir;

Land forest plot - a land plot of the forest fund of Ukraine with defined boundaries, which is granted or withdrawn from the land user or owner of the land plot for forestry or other public needs in accordance with the Land Legislation.

Land improvement – the results of any measures that lead to a change in the quality characteristics of the land plot and its value. Land improvements include material objects located within the boundaries of the land plot, the movement of which is impossible without their depreciation and change of purpose, as well as the results of economic activity or carrying out a certain type of work (change of relief, soil improvement, placement of crops, perennial plantings, engineering infrastructure, etc.).

Land lease objects - land plots owned by citizens, legal entities, communal or state property.

Land management – a set of socio-economic and ecological measures aimed at regulating land relations and the rational organization of the territory of administrative-territorial entities, economic entities, which are carried out under the influence of social-production relations and the development of productive forces.

Land management – a set of socio-economic and ecological measures aimed at the regulation of land relations and the rational organization of the territory of administrative-territorial formations, business entities, which are carried out under the influence of social-production relations and the development of productive forces.

Land ownership – a plot of land that is owned (used).

Land plot - a part of the earth's surface with established boundaries, a specific location, target (economic) purpose and with defined rights in relation to it.

Land plots that are not subject to taxation. Tax is not paid for:agricultural lands of zones of radioactively contaminated territories, defined in accordance with the Law as

having undergone radioactive contamination as a result of the Chernobyl disaster (zones of exclusion, unconditional (mandatory) resettlement, guaranteed voluntary resettlement and enhanced radioecological control), and chemically contaminated agricultural lands, on which restrictions on farming; agricultural lands under temporary conservation or in the stage of agricultural development; land plots of state variety testing stations and variety divisions, which are used for testing varieties of agricultural crops; road management land of public highways - land under the carriageway, roadsides, ground surface, decorative landscaping, reserves, ditches, bridges, artificial structures, tunnels, transport junctions, culverts, retaining walls, noise screens, treatment facilities and located within the right-of-way by other road structures and equipment, as well as land located outside the right-of-way, if there are facilities on them that ensure the functioning of highways, namely: a) parallel bypass roads, ferry crossings, snow protection structures and plantings, anti-avalanche and anti-slide structures, catchment ramps, protective plantings, noise screens, treatment plants; b) parking lots for transport and recreation, warehouses, garages, tanks for storing fuel and lubricants, complexes for weighing large-sized transport, production bases, artificial and other structures owned by the state, owned by state enterprises or owned by business associations, in the charter capital of which 100 percent of the shares (parts, units) belong to the state; land plots of agricultural enterprises of all forms of ownership and farm (peasant) holdings, occupied by young gardens, berry orchards and vineyards before they enter the fruiting season, as well as hybrid plantations, gene pool collections and nurseries of perennial fruit plantations; land plots of cemeteries, crematoriums and columbarium.

Land relations – social relations regarding ownership, use and disposal of land.

Land rent – a payment made by the tenant to the landlord for the use of the land plot.
Land rent – a payment made by the tenant to the landlord for the use of the land plot. If the lessor is the owner of the land, then the lessee, having entered into a land lease agreement with the owner, pays the owner rent for the land, and the owner, in turn, pays land tax to the account of the relevant council on the territory of which the land plot is located. If the lessor of the land is the relevant local council, the tenant, having entered into a land lease agreement with it, independently pays the rent for the land to the account of the relevant council on whose territory the land plot is located. At the same time, the land lease agreement is the basis for paying the rent for the land.
Land rent – income from property, which landowners receive from tenants for the right to temporarily use the land and water bodies located on it. Land rent does not include: -

taxes on land, buildings and structures paid by the owners or tenants of these assets (they are considered as other taxes on production or as current taxes on income and property); - rent for manufactured assets (buildings, structures, machines and equipment); it is considered as payment for services and is taken into account in intermediate consumption or final consumption; - expenses related to the transfer of the right to own land (refer to the gross accumulation of fixed capital); - capital expenditures for land improvement, including land clearing and reclamation works, preparatory works for planting forests and gardens, etc. (referred to the gross accumulation of fixed capital).

Land tax – a mandatory payment that is made by the owners of land plots and land shares (shares), as well as permanent land users
Land tax – a national tax, which is paid in the form of land tax and rent for land plots of state and communal property.

Land tenants – legal entities or natural persons who, on the basis of a lease agreement, have the right to own and use a land plot. Tenants of land plots can be: a) district, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine within the limits of the powers defined by law; b) village, settlement, city, district and regional councils, the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea within the limits of the powers defined by law; c) citizens and legal entities of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons, foreign legal entities, international associations and organizations, as well as foreign states.

Leaflet-insert - a sheet that contains officially approved instructions for the medical use of a medicinal product and accompanies the medicinal product.

Lease - a contract under which the lessee acquires the right to use a non-current asset for a fee during the period agreed with the lessor.
Lease - an agreement under which the lessee acquires the right to use a non-current asset for a fee during the period agreed with the lessor.
Lease - based on a contract, a fixed-term paid use of property, which is transferred to the lessee for the implementation of production, business and other activities.
Lease - based on the contract, a fixed-term paid use of the property necessary for the lessee to carry out business and other activities.

Lease interest rate - the interest rate at which the present value of the sum of the minimum lease payments and the non-guaranteed liquidation value is equal to the fair value of the object of the financial lease at the beginning of the lease term.

Lease of housing with purchase - an economic operation of a legal entity, which provides, in accordance with the contract of lease of housing with purchase, to the second party - a natural person (tenant) property rights to real estate, the construction of which is not completed and/or housing for a fee for a long-term (up to 30 years) period, after the expiration of which or early, provided that the rent payments are paid in full and there are no other encumbrances and restrictions on such housing, the housing becomes the property of the tenant. Renting a home with purchase may provide for the assignment of the right to demand payments under a contract for renting a home with purchase.

Lease of housing with purchase - legal relations between the company-lessor (hereinafter - the lessor) and the natural person-lessee (hereinafter - the tenant), which arise on the basis of the contract of lease of housing with purchase and are regulated by the Civil Code of Ukraine and this Law.

Lease of land – based on a contract, a fixed-term paid possession and use of a plot of land necessary for the lessee to carry out business and other types of activities.

Lease of residential premises - an operation involving the provision of a residential building, apartment or part thereof by the owner for use by the tenant for a specified period of time for targeted use for rent.

Lease payment - a payment transaction of the lessee (financial, property or other) to the address of the lessor, which includes the cost of depreciation of the leased object, payment for borrowed credit resources for the implementation of the leasing agreement, leasing margin and risk premium and other payments in accordance with the leasing agreement and national legislation.

Leaseback (lease) – an economic transaction carried out by an individual or legal entity and involves the sale of fixed assets to a financial organization with the simultaneous return of such fixed assets by such an individual or legal entity for operational or financial leasing.

Leased object - can be only the property in respect of which there are no restrictions on the lease.

Leased object (property) - immovable property (buildings, structures, premises) and other individually determined property, as well as property that was not included in the statutory funds of business companies created in the process of corporatization.

Leasing – a business operation in which the lessor transfers to the lessee the right to use an asset for a fee and for a certain period of time.

Leasing – an economic activity aimed at investing own or borrowed financial funds, which consists in the provision under a leasing contract by one party (the lessor) for the exclusive use of the other party (the lessee) for a specified period of time, property belonging to the lessor or acquired by it (economic delivery) on the lessee's behalf or approval from the relevant supplier (seller) of the property, provided that the lessee pays periodic lease payments. Depending on the specifics of leasing operations, leasing can be of two types - financial or operational. Leasing can take the form of reverse, shared, international, etc.The object of leasing can be immovable and movable property, intended for use as fixed assets, not prohibited by law from free circulation on the market and with respect to which there are no restrictions on its transfer to leasing. Land plots, other natural objects, as well as integral property complexes of state (communal) enterprises and their structural subdivisions cannot be leased objects.

Leasing (financial lease) - a type of investment and business activity related to the acquisition of property and its transfer for use under a contract to the state in the person of its authorized bodies, an individual or a legal entity for a specified period with the aim of obtaining profit (income) or achieving a social effect taking into account the depreciation of the leased object with the participation of the lessor, supplier, lessee and other participants of the leasing project.

Leasing (lease) interest rate – the interest rate at which the present value of the sum of the minimum lease (lease) payments and the non-guaranteed liquidation value is equal to the fair value of the financial leasing (lease) object at the beginning of the lease (lease) term.

Leasing (lease) operation - economic operation (except operations for the chartering (charter) of sea vessels and other means of transport) of a natural or legal person (lessor), which provides for the provision of fixed assets for the use of other natural and legal persons (lessees) for a fee and on fixed term.

Leasing (rental) term - the period of validity of a non-cancellable leasing (rental) contract, as well as the period of extension of this contract, determined at the beginning of the leasing (rental) term.
Leasing (rental) transactions – carried out in the form of operational leasing (lease), financial leasing (lease), reverse leasing (lease), lease of housing with purchase, lease of land plots and lease of buildings, including residential premises.

Leasing company – a legal entity that transfers the right of ownership and use of a non-consumable item (the subject of leasing), determined by individual characteristics and classified according to the law to fixed assets, to an individual or a legal entity (the lessee) in accordance with the leasing agreement.

Leasing contract – a written agreement between the lessor and the lessee aimed at establishing, changing or terminating civil rights and obligations in connection with the subject of the lease.

Leasing project (operation, agreement) - a set of actions (multilateral, consensual, real, retaliatory) of subjects and participants of interstate leasing activities aimed at establishing, changing or terminating civil rights and obligations regarding the subject of leasing.

Leasing with crew (wet leasing) - leasing under the terms of which the aircraft is included in the certificate of the operator - the lessor, which is responsible for ensuring flight safety.

Leasing without a crew (dry leasing) - leasing, under the terms of which the aircraft is included in the certificate of the operator - the lessee, who is responsible for ensuring flight safety.

Legal Clinic – a structural subdivision of a higher educational institution of the III - IV accreditation levels, which trains specialists in the field of "Law", and is created as a base for practical training and educational practice of senior students.

Legal entity – an organization created and registered in accordance with the procedure established by law. A legal entity is granted civil legal capacity and legal capacity, can be a plaintiff and a defendant in court.

Legal entity – one that has ceased to exist from the date of entry into the unified state register of its termination.

Legal entity under private law – created on the basis of founding documents in accordance with Article 87 of the Civil Code. A legal entity under private law may be created and operate on the basis of a model charter in the manner specified by law.

Legal entity under public law – created by an executive act of the President of Ukraine, a state authority, an authority of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or a local self-government authority.

Legal population – population consisting of persons officially registered in a certain territory.

Legal protection of a commercial name - legal protection is granted to a commercial name if it makes it possible to distinguish one person from others and does not mislead consumers about its true activity.

Legal representatives of a child separated from his family – the body of guardianship and guardianship, guardians and custodians appointed in accordance with the Law of Ukraine, adoptive parents, foster parents, foster careers, the administration of a health care institution, educational or other children's institution.

Legal representatives of a person under the age of eighteen - one of the parents, adoptive parents, grandparents, adult brother or sister, guardians or custodians appointed as such before arriving in Ukraine, or another adult person who, before arriving in Ukraine voluntarily or by virtue of the country's custom origin took responsibility for raising the child.

Legal risk – an existing or potential risk to income and capital that arises due to the bank's violation or non-compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, agreements, accepted practices or ethical norms, as well as due to the possibility of their ambiguous interpretation. Banking institutions are exposed to legal risk due to the fact that they have relations with a large number of interested parties, for example, customers, counterparties, intermediaries, etc., supervisory authorities, tax authorities and other authorized authorities. Legal risk can lead to the payment of fines and

administrative penalties, the need for monetary compensation for damages, deterioration of reputation, deterioration of the bank's position in the market, narrowing of opportunities for development and reduction of opportunities for legal enforcement of agreements. Legal risk is the possibility that litigation, adverse judgments or unenforceable contracts could interrupt operations or adversely affect the bank's operations or health.

Legal services – provision of consultations on issues of current legislation, protection of the rights and interests of persons in difficult life circumstances, assistance in the application of state coercion and realization of legal responsibility of persons who resort to illegal actions against this person (drafting of legal documents, legal assistance, protection of the rights and interests of a person, etc.).

Legalization - giving legal force to documents that were issued on the territory of a foreign state. These documents must be notarized at the place of their issuance, translated into Ukrainian and legalized in the consular institution of Ukraine, unless otherwise stipulated by international treaties in which Ukraine participates.

Legalization (laundering) of income – the commission of actions aimed at concealing or disguising the illegal origin of funds or other property or their possession, the rights to such funds or property, their source of origin, location, movement, as well as the acquisition, possession or use of funds or other property, provided the person realizes that they were income, in order to give a legitimate appearance to the possession, use or disposal of income or actions aimed at concealing the sources of origin of such income.

Lender - the lender can be an individual or a legal entity. The person who manages the property can be a lender with the consent of the owner. A legal entity that carries out entrepreneurial activity cannot transfer things for free use to a person who is its founder, participant, manager, member of its management or control body.
Lender - under the loan agreement, one party (lender) transfers to the other party (borrower) money or other things determined by generic characteristics, and the borrower undertakes to return the same amount of money (loan amount) or the same number of things to the lender of the same kind and of the same quality. The loan agreement is concluded from the moment of transfer of money or other things determined by generic features.

Lessee – a business entity or an individual who leases commercial premises (areas), and/or property (equipment, equipment), auxiliary premises (buildings), which constitute the object of the lease.
Lessee – a legal entity and natural person of Ukraine. A natural person who wishes to enter into a contract for the lease of state property, prior to its conclusion, is obliged to register as a subject of entrepreneurial activity - a natural person.
Lessee – a natural or legal person who receives the right to own and use the leased object from the lessor.

Lessor - a business entity that leases commercial premises (areas) and/or property (equipment, equipment), auxiliary premises (buildings) that constitute the object of the lease.
Lessor – a legal entity that transfers the right of ownership and use of the leased object to the lessee.
Lessor - a natural person, a legal entity, a business entity that does not have the status of a legal entity, or the state in the person of its authorized bodies, which conducts leasing activities that are the subject of leasing in accordance with the procedure established by national legislation.
Lessor - a) State Property Fund of Ukraine, its regional branch and representative office.

Lessors of land plots – citizens and legal entities that own land plots, or persons authorized by them. Lessors of communally owned plots of land are village, settlement, and city councils within the limits of their powers defined by law. Lessors of land parcels that are jointly owned by territorial communities are district, regional councils and the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea within the limits of the powers specified by law.

Lessors of state and communal property – are: 1) The State Property Fund of Ukraine, its regional branches - in relation to integral property complexes of enterprises, their structural subdivisions and immovable property that is state property, as well as other property in cases provided for by law; 2) bodies authorized by the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or local councils to manage property, respectively, in relation to property belonging to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or communally owned; 3) state (communal) enterprises, institutions and organizations - in relation to immovable property, the total area of which does not exceed 200 square

meters per enterprise, institution, organization, and other separate, individually determined property.

Lessors of state property – are: The State Property Fund of Ukraine, its regional branches and representative offices - in relation to integral property complexes of enterprises, their structural subdivisions and immovable property, as well as property that was not included in the statutory funds of economic companies created in the process of privatization (corporatization), which is state property, except for property belonging to the property complex of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and branch academies of sciences; bodies authorized by the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local self-government bodies to manage property, - in relation to integral property complexes of enterprises, their structural subdivisions and immovable property, which, respectively, belongs to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or is in communal ownership; enterprises - in respect of separate individually determined property and immovable property, the total area of which does not exceed 200 square meters. m per enterprise, and with the permission of the authorities specified in the second and third paragraphs of this article, also in relation to structural divisions of enterprises (branches, shops, districts) and real estate exceeding 200 square meters.

Lessors of state-owned land plots – district, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine within the limits of the powers defined by law.

Letter of approval - a document of the established form, which contains an agreed decision of the heads of the customs office of registration and the customs office of clearance or persons authorized by them on the possibility of carrying out customs clearance of goods at the customs office of clearance.

Letter of approval - a letter certifying the recognition of a specific project as a joint implementation project in accordance with Articles 6 and 12 of the Kyoto Protocol.

Letter of credit – a conditional monetary obligation provided by the issuing bank under the mandate and with the instructions of the person - the principal of the letter of credit (and on his behalf) or on his own behalf, to make a payment in favor of the recipient of the funds or the beneficiary designated by him or to accept and pay the issued bills of exchange (drafts) by the beneficiary, or to authorize another bank to make such a

payment, or to accept and pay bills of exchange (drafts), or to authorize another bank to carry out negotiations (buy or set off bills of exchange (drafts) against the prescribed documents, taking into account compliance with the terms of the letter of credit .

Letter of credit applicant – a player who submitted an application for opening a letter of credit to the servicing bank.

Letter of expression of interest – an official application of the applicant, which contains a clearly stated interest in his participation in the competitive selection and certain information about the applicant in accordance with the requirements specified in the information notice.

Letter of guarantee – a guarantee duly executed on a paper medium.

Letter of support - a letter that approves the further development of a specific JI project in accordance with Article 6 of the Kyoto Protocol.

Liabilities – debts of the enterprise that arose as a result of past events and whose repayment in the future is expected to lead to a decrease in the resources of the enterprise, embodying economic benefits;
Liabilities - the indebtedness of a public sector entity, which arose as a result of past events and the repayment of which in the future is expected to lead to a decrease in the resources of the public sector entity, embodying economic benefits or the potential for utility.

License – a document of the state model, which certifies the right of the business entity-licensee to carry out the type of economic activity specified in it within a specified period, subject to the fulfillment of license conditions. Relations related to the licensing of certain types of economic activity are regulated by law.
License – the permission of the patent owner (licensor) issued to another person (licensee) to use the invention (utility model) under certain conditions.

License (license to use the object of intellectual property rights). A person who has the exclusive right to allow the use of an object of intellectual property rights (the licensor) can give another person (the licensee) a written authorization that gives him the

right to use this object in a certain limited area (license for the use of the object of the right intellectual property).

License cancellation date – the date of signing the order of the National Bank on license cancellation.

License –is a state-style document that certifies the right of the licensee to carry out the type of economic activity specified in it within a specified period of time in the case of its establishment by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, subject to the fulfillment of license conditions.
License –is an individual license of the National Bank of Ukraine, issued for exceeding the settlement terms established by law.

License issuance date – the date of affixing the registration number on the numbered stamp form of the National Bank or the territorial office of the National Bank, where the license was issued. License issuance date - the date of affixing the registration number on the numbered stamp form of the National Bank on which the license is issued.

License payment - payment for the granting of rights to use the object of intellectual property rights, which is the subject of a license agreement. License payments include flat rate, royalty and combined payment.
License register - a list of business entities - licensees, which is formed and maintained by the licensing authority in accordance with the license received by the licensees as an automated system for collecting, accumulating, protecting and accounting information about these entities in the manner established by legislation on this matter.
License register – a list of business entities - licensees, which is formed and maintained by the licensing authority in accordance with the license obtained by the licensees as an automated system of collecting, accumulating, protecting and accounting information about these entities.

License reissuance - issuance by the state regulatory body of nuclear and radiation safety of a license on a new form to replace the current one, taking into account the conditions on the basis of which the current license was issued, and the changes that became the basis for its reissuance.

Licensed products - products made using the object of intellectual property rights, the property rights to which are granted in accordance with the license agreement or license for the use of the object of intellectual property rights (hereinafter - the license agreement).

Licensee – a legal entity or an individual who has a permit issued in accordance with the established procedure by the state regulatory bodies of nuclear and radiation safety to carry out a certain type of activity.
Licensee – is a person who has the exclusive right to allow the use of an object of intellectual property rights (the licensor) can give another person (the licensee) a written authorization that gives him the right to use this object in a certain limited area (a license to use the object subject of intellectual property rights).
Licensee –a business entity that has received a license to conduct a certain type of business activity that is subject to licensing.
Licensee –for the use of the object of intellectual property rights can be issued as a separate document or be a component part of the license agreement. The license to use the object of intellectual property rights can be exclusive, single, non-exclusive, as well as of another type that does not contradict the law.

Licensing - issuing, reissuing and canceling licenses, issuing duplicate licenses, maintaining license files and license registers, monitoring licensees' compliance with license terms, issuing orders to eliminate violations of license terms, as well as orders to eliminate violations of legislation in the field of licensing.

Licensing authority - an executive power body, determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, or a specially authorized executive body of councils for licensing certain types of economic activity.

Licensing bodies – bodies of executive power, state collegial bodies, local self-government bodies, their officials, authorized by law to issue documents of a permissive nature.

Licensing body - the body of executive power, determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for licensing certain types of economic activity.

Licensing Center – a body of the state licensing system for construction activities that issues licenses in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus.
Licensing Center – the state body for licensing construction activities of the Parties, which issues licenses in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Parties.

Licensing conditions - a comprehensive list of organizational, qualification and other special requirements established taking into account the requirements of the laws, which are mandatory for the implementation of types of economic activity that are subject to licensing.

Licensing of foreign economic operations – defined as a set of administrative actions of the executive authority on economic policy issues for granting permission for the subject of foreign economic activity to export (import) goods.

Licensing system – a special procedure for the manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation, accounting and use of specially defined objects, materials and substances, as well as the opening and operation of individual enterprises, workshops and laboratories for the purpose of protecting the interests of the state and the safety of citizens.

Licensing system in the field of economic activity – a set of relationships regulated by legislation that arise between licensing bodies, administrators and business entities in connection with the issuance of licensing documents.

Licensor - a person who has the exclusive right to allow the use of an object of intellectual property rights (licensor) can give another person (licensee) a written authorization that gives him the right to use this object in a certain limited area (a license to use the object subject of intellectual property rights). The license for the use of the object of intellectual property rights can be issued as a separate document or be a component part of the license agreement. The license to use the object of intellectual property rights can be exclusive, single, non-exclusive, as well as of another type that does not contradict the law. Under the license agreement, one party (the licensor) grants the other party (the licensee) permission to use the object of intellectual property rights

(the license) on the terms determined by mutual agreement of the parties, taking into account the requirements of this Code and other laws.

Ligature weight - the total weight of a precious metal product or its scrap, minus the discount.

Light aircraft – an aircraft that has a maximum take-off weight of no more than 5700 kg. A light-weight wagon is a wagon in which the load on one axle does not exceed 12 tons.

Limit - the permitted volume of fish extraction from the natural environment.

Limit of special use of aquatic biological resources (generally permissible catch) – the amount of extraction from the natural environment (fishing, extraction, collection) of specific types of aquatic biological resources in a specific water body, established for a certain period of time in order to prevent exceeding the forecast of permissible catch.
Limit period of operation of the equipment – the period of operation or the value of the resource established by the operational documents, after the expiration (exhaustion) of which the operation of the equipment is terminated.
Limit risk – the maximum permissible (permissible) value of the risk of occurrence of transport accidents and their harmful consequences for life and health of people, property, environment and related damage. (OST 32.95-97. Safety of the movement of trains and rolling stock of railways. Terms and definitions, clause 3.5.5)
Limit state – a state in which the structure, base (buildings) or structure as a whole ceases to satisfy the specified operational requirements or requirements during the performance of works (erection).
Limit state – the state of the means, according to which its further operation is unacceptable or impractical, or restoration of its working condition is impossible or impractical. The limit state occurs, for example, when the failure flow parameter becomes unacceptable and (or) the object (resource) becomes unrepairable due to a malfunction.
Limit state – the state of the object, when its further operation is unacceptable or impractical, or restoration of its working capacity is impossible or impractical.
Limit value of the volume of consumption – the volume of consumption of electric energy, which is determined for consumers by the supplier of electric energy at a

regulated tariff in accordance with the procedure established by current regulatory legal acts.

Limited partnership – a company in which, together with the participants who carry out business activities on behalf of the company and jointly bear additional (subsidiary) responsibility for the company's obligations with all their property (full members), there is one or more participants (contributors) who bear the risk of losses, related to the company's activities, within the limits of the amounts of contributions made by them and do not participate in the company's activities. The name of a limited partnership must contain the names (names) of all full members, the words "limited partnership" or contain the name (name) of at least one full member with the addition of the words "and company", as well as the words "limited partnership". If the name of the limited partnership includes the name of the contributor, such contributor becomes a full member of the partnership.

Limited partnership – a business partnership in which one or more participants carry out business activities on behalf of the partnership and bear additional joint and several liability for its obligations with all their property, which may be levied by law (full partners), and other participants are present in activities of the company only with their contributions (contributors).

Limited partnership – a company in which, together with one or more participants who carry out business activities on behalf of the company and bear responsibility for the company's obligations with all their property, there is one or more members whose liability is limited to the contribution to the company's property (contributors).

Line of protection – considered to be: in a temporary detention facility (a specially equipped place for detention) - walls, ceiling, floor, windows and doors of cells and premises or fence of the yard for walks; n the office of an official of the State Border Service of Ukraine conducting the inspection (investigation), - walls, ceiling, windows, doors; when escorting in a passenger car - the interior of the car; when convoying in a truck - the sides and floor of the body; when escorting in a railway, passenger car - walls, ceiling, floor, window, compartment door; when escorting by helicopter (plane) - interior, doors (hatches); when convoying on a ship (boat) - interior spaces of the ship, doors (hatches), portholes; when escorting on foot - the conditional line of placement of the escorts closest to the offender (columns of offenders).

Liquidation mass - all types of property assets (property and property rights) of the bankrupt, which belong to him by right of ownership or economic trust on the date of opening of the liquidation procedure and discovered during the liquidation procedure, are included in the composition of the liquidation mass, with the exception of housing stock objects, including dormitories, children's preschools and communal infrastructure facilities belonging to a bankrupt legal entity, which are transferred in accordance with the procedure established by law to the communal property of the relevant territorial communities without additional conditions and are financed in accordance with the established procedure.

Liquidation measures – the destruction of quarantine weeds in outbreaks using radical mechanical, biological and other measures.

Liquidation of a legal entity – A legal entity is liquidated: 1) by a decision of its participants or a body of a legal entity authorized to do so by the founding documents, including in connection with the expiration of the term for which the legal entity was created, the achievement of the purpose for which it was created, as well as in in other cases provided for by the founding documents; 2) by a court decision declaring the state registration of a legal entity to be invalid due to violations committed during its creation that cannot be eliminated, as well as in other cases established by law.

Liquidation procedure – the procedure for the termination of professional activity on the stock market of the Custodian in connection with its liquidation as a legal entity by the decision of the commercial court on declaring the debtor bankrupt in cases provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On restoring the debtor's solvency or declaring him bankrupt".

Liquidation value - the price at which the object of evaluation can be sold on an open competitive market, provided that the term of its realization was shorter than reasonably long for a given type of object on the given market, as well as the value at which the assets (sum of assets), which is the object of assessment, could be realized on the open market in the stipulated period.

Liquidation value – the value expected to be received for an object of assessment that has exhausted its usefulness in accordance with its original functions.

Liquidation value of the asset – the pre-estimated amount that the business entity would receive at the current time from the disposal of the asset after deducting all the pre-estimated costs of its disposal, if the asset is obsolete and in the condition expected after the end of its useful life.

Liquidity - the ability of a credit institution to ensure the timely fulfillment of its monetary obligations, which is determined by the balance between the terms and amounts of repayment of the placed assets and the terms and amounts of the fulfillment of the obligations of the credit institution, as well as the terms and amounts of other sources and directions of the use of funds.

Liquidity – the ability of a credit union to ensure the timely fulfillment of its monetary obligations, which is determined by the balance between the terms and amounts of repayment of placed assets and the terms and amounts of the fulfillment of the credit union's obligations.

Liquidity of debt obligations - the ability of the enterprise to fulfill its obligations.

List of investment objects - a document for a specific construction object, signed by the developer and the manager of the FFB, which confirms the right of the manager to carry out operations with measurable units of the investment objects contained in this document.

Listed securities - securities that have passed the listing procedure on the stock exchange, entered in the stock exchange register as meeting the listing conditions and requirements established by the stock exchange.

Listing – a set of procedures for including securities in the trade organizer's register and monitoring the compliance of securities and the issuer with the conditions and requirements established in the rules of the trade organizer.
Listing - entry of securities into the list of securities that are quoted on the stock exchange or may be the subject of contracts in the trading and information system, if this is provided for by their rules
Listing - entry of securities into the Stock Exchange Register.

Living quarters - cabins and block-cabins, designed for crew accommodation and accommodation for passengers, production and expedition personnel.
Living quarters - premises intended for use by persons who normally live on board the ship, including galleys, food pantries, toilets, washrooms, showers, baths, laundries, lobbies, corridors, etc., with the exception of the wheelhouse.

Living quarters of the crew - premises intended for permanent residence of crew members.

Living room – a part of the apartment, separated from other premises (rooms) by partitions (internal walls), intended for living, recreation, etc. Living rooms do not include kitchens, corridors, bathrooms, pantries and other utility rooms of the apartment.

Load – a part of the insurance tariff intended to cover insurance costs. The load may include profit from insurance operations.

Load gauge – the limit transverse (perpendicular to the axis of the track) contour in which, without projecting outwards, the load (taking into account the packaging and fastening) must be placed in an open mobile warehouse, provided that it is located on a straight mountain section of the track.
Loan – money provided by residents who are financial institutions, or non-residents, except for non-residents who have offshore status, to the borrower for a specified period with the obligation to return them and pay interest for the use of the loan amount.

Loan amount – under the loan agreement, one party (the lender) transfers to the other party (the borrower) money or other things determined by generic characteristics, and the borrower undertakes to return the same amount of money (the loan amount) or the same number of things to the lender of the same kind and of the same quality. The loan agreement is concluded from the moment of transfer of money or other things determined by generic features.

Loan capital – monetary capital that is loaned on the terms of return and payment in the form of interest.

Loans – a direct provision by the creditor to the debtor of a certain amount of funds; in addition, this category includes overdraft loans based on accounts at correspondent

banks, payments under repurchase agreements (Repurchase agreement), payment of principal debt under financial leasing. Depending on the initial repayment period, loans are divided into long-term and short-term.

Loans granted – loans granted by a credit institution, as well as claims on loans (loans) acquired from other persons.

Local land monitoring - land monitoring on separate land plots and in separate parts (elementary structures) of landscape and ecological complexes.

Local loan bonds – local loan bonds include domestic and foreign local loan bonds.

Local promissory note – a promissory note that is payable at the location of the holder of the promissory note.

Location – the actual place of business or the location of the office, from which the daily management of the legal entity's activities (mainly the management) and management and accounting is carried out.
Location (place of residence) of the subject of entrepreneurial activity – the location of a legal entity or the place of residence of a natural person, which is indicated in the certificate of state registration of the subject of entrepreneurial activity.
Location of a legal entity – the address of the body or person who, in accordance with the founding documents of the legal entity or the law, acts on its behalf.
Location, name of the entity of business activity – location and name of the legal entity specified in the certificate of state registration of the entity of business activity. It is allowed to use generally accepted abbreviations in the name, for example, LLC (limited liability company), SE (state-owned enterprise), CJC (closed joint-stock company), etc.

Log book – a numbered, bound and sealed book that contains information about aviation safety inspectors and is permanently stored in the State Aviation Administration in printed form and on magnetic media.

Logo (brand, trademark) - a permanent verbal, pictorial or three-dimensional sign, combined with letters, numbers, words or without them, which is the emblem of a

television and radio organization, studio, agency or individual who represent their television programs or broadcasts.

Loss compensation – a mechanism for compensating licensees for losses arising from the supply of electricity to categories of household consumers, at tariffs differentiated by time periods.

Loss of assets – an irreversible decrease in assets due to: transfer (payment) of funds; alienation, shortage, destruction (damage) or acquisition of illiquid (damaged) property; loss of the debtor in the obligation; reduction of the share of state (communal) property in the statutory fund of the business association.

Lost benefit – income or profit that the subject of foreign economic activity could receive in the event of a foreign economic transaction and which he did not receive as a result of circumstances beyond his control, if the amount of his expected income or profit can be justified.

Lot – the minimum standard volume of the exchange product.
Lot of seeds: a specified quantity of seeds that are physically recognizable and uniform, which does not exceed the maximum lot size defined by the Seed Directive and which constitutes all or part of the lot of the shipped product.

Lottery – a mass game, regardless of its name, the conditions of which involve drawing a prize (winning) fund between its players, the prize (winning) in which is random and the territory of which is not limited to one room (building). Lottery activities are regulated by a special law. Games held free of charge by legal entities and natural persons - entrepreneurs and aimed at advertising their goods (paid service), promoting their sale (provision) are not considered to be a lottery, provided that the organizers of these games spend their profit (income).

Lottery ticket (lottery ticket) - a form of a document of strict accounting, which gives the right to participate in the drawing of the prize fund of the lottery or its separate circulation, and in case of victory is the basis for receiving a prize. The lottery can be conducted both with the use of lottery tickets and through an electronic system, the use of which makes it possible to replace lottery tickets with other documents or in another way certify participation in the game and grant the right to receive a prize.

Lottery ticket distribution point – a specially equipped and designed place for distributing lottery tickets in compliance with the requirements for distribution and the procedure for paying prizes (winnings) to lottery players.

LTV coefficient (loan-to-value ratio) – the ratio between the amount of the mortgage loan provided by the Primary Lender and the estimated (market) value of the subject of the mortgage.

M

Main administrators of budget funds – budget institutions represented by their heads, who, in accordance with Article 22 of the Budget Code of Ukraine, receive powers by establishing budget appointments.

Main and permanent place of residence – one fixed and permanent place of residence of the passenger at the time of the event. The passenger's citizenship is not a determining factor for determining permanent residence.

Main distribution board – a board through which electricity is supplied to the entire house or its separate part. The role of the main switchboard can be performed by the input-distribution device or the low-voltage switchboard of the substation.

Main executor of the works – an enterprise (organization) that performs basic works on repair and modernization of equipment, coordinates the work of co-executive enterprises under each contract.

Main forms of state planning of economic activity – the State Program of Economic and Social Development of Ukraine, the State Budget of Ukraine, as well as other state programs on economic and social development, the order of development, tasks and implementation of which are determined by the law on state programs.

Main function of the legislature – the development of laws that are mandatory for implementation. In addition, it approves the State Budget of Ukraine, supervises the activities of executive authorities.

Main obligation – an obligation of the debtor under loan, credit, purchase, sale, leasing agreements, as well as an obligation that arises from other reasons, the fulfillment of which is secured by a mortgage.

Main obligation – is the Borrower's obligation under the mortgage loan agreement, the performance of which is secured by the mortgage.

Main offense – any offense that resulted in the receipt of income, in respect of which the acts specified in Article 6 of this Convention can be committed, constituting a crime.

Main partner (during the state registration of the project in the Ministry of Economy - the executor, and the conclusion of the guarantee contract - the beneficiary) – a legal entity (resident or non-resident), which is the recipient of the grant, concludes the guarantee contract, the partnership agreement and is responsible for the implementation of the project as a whole.

Main passenger – an official of Ukraine or a foreign state who heads the delegation.

Main place of work – the place of work where the applicant works on the basis of the concluded employment contract with the registration of the work book and entering into it a record of employment.

Main sewage collector – a pipeline that collects wastewater from collective collectors and district pumping stations.

Main tracks – race tracks, as well as station tracks, which are a direct continuation of the tracks of adjacent races and, as a rule, do not have deviations at switchbacks. The main tracks are race tracks, as well as station tracks, which are a direct continuation of the tracks of adjacent races and do not have deviations at switchbacks.

Maintenance – a set of measures to control and maintain a workable or serviceable state, which usually consists of inspection, care and periodic repair.
Maintenance - major repair (or equivalent works), repair, inspection, replacement, modification (improvements) or elimination of a defect of aviation equipment, performed both individually and collectively.

Maintenance and repair – a set of all technical and organizational actions, including technical supervision, aimed at maintaining or returning the object to a state in which it is able to perform the required function (ISO 2860).
Making payments through authorized banks - making payments in non-cash form, unless otherwise expressly established by the Legislation.

Management body - a body designated for the management of motor roads (streets), ensuring their functioning, development and financing.

Management body of the state unitary enterprise – The management body of a state unitary enterprise is the head of the enterprise, who is appointed by the body whose management sphere the enterprise is part of, and is accountable to this body.

Management objects - elements of the structure of the management system and production processes on which the influence of management functions is directed.

Management of a limited liability company – the highest body of a limited liability company is the general meeting of its members.

Management of mortgage assets – civil-law relations in the implementation of legal and factual actions regarding the ordering of payments for mortgage assets on one's own behalf, at the expense and in the interests of the property management founders.

Management of property (financial assets) – the implementation of legal and actual actions regarding the disposal of property (financial assets) on one's own behalf, at the expense and in the interests of the founders of property management.

Management of state-owned objects – exercise by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and its authorized bodies, other subjects defined by this Law, of powers to exercise the rights of the state as the owner of such objects, related to their ownership, use and disposal, within the limits, defined by the legislation of Ukraine, in order to meet state and public needs.

Manager – a legal entity that manages the indivisible and common property of the residential complex on behalf of the owner(s) of the property and ensures its proper operation.

Managers of a legal entity (except for a bank) – the head of an enterprise, institution, members of the executive body and the board (supervisory board) of the legal entity.

Mandatory copy of documents - a copy of various types of replicated documents, which is transferred by its producer on a free or paid basis to legal entities defined by this Law;

Mandatory financial monitoring - a set of measures carried out by subjects of primary financial monitoring, to identify financial transactions subject to mandatory financial

monitoring in accordance with Article 15 of this Law, identify participants in such transactions and study their activities, keep records of these transactions and information about their participants, mandatory reporting on them to the Specially Authorized Body, as well as submission of additional information about financial transactions and their participants that have become the object of financial monitoring by the Specially Authorized Body.

Mandatory requisites – information that must be contained in the form of a tax declaration and in the absence of which the document loses the status defined by this Code with the onset of legal consequences provided for by law. The tax declaration must contain the following mandatory details: type of document (reporting, clarifying, reporting new); the reporting (tax) period for which the tax return is submitted; the reporting (tax) period to be clarified (for the clarifying calculation); full name (surname, first name, patronymic) of the taxpayer according to the registration documents; taxpayer code according to the Unified State Register of Enterprises and Organizations of Ukraine or tax number; the registration number of the taxpayer's registration card or the series and number of the passport (for individuals who, due to their religious beliefs, refuse to accept the registration number of the taxpayer's registration card and have notified the relevant body of the state tax service about this and have a mark in the passport); location (place of residence) of the taxpayer; the name of the state tax service body to which the report is submitted; date of submission of the report (or date of completion - depending on the form); initials, surnames and registration numbers of the tax payer's official identification cards; signatures of the taxpayer - an individual and/or tax payer's officials specified by this Code, certified by the taxpayer's seal (if available). In some cases, when it corresponds to the essence of the tax or fee and is necessary for its administration, the tax declaration form may additionally contain the following mandatory details: a note on reporting under a special regime; code of the type of economic activity (KVED); code of the local self-government body according to KOATUU; individual tax number and the number of the certificate of registration of the value added tax payer according to the data of the register of value added tax payers for the reporting (tax) period.

Mandatory requisites of an electronic document - mandatory data in an electronic document, without which it cannot be the basis for its accounting and will not have legal force.

Mandatory share contribution – a mandatory return contribution made by a person when he joins a credit union. In the event that the introductory and mandatory share fees are paid on different days, the first day of membership is considered the day of payment of the mandatory share fee in full.

Mandatory share contribution – a mandatory return contribution made by a person upon joining the credit union in the amount determined by the general meeting of the members of the credit union. According to the results of the fiscal year, the undistributed income in the form of a fee (interest) can be allocated to the mandatory share contribution in the amount and order determined by the general meeting of the credit union. Termination of membership in the credit union is the basis for returning the mandatory share contribution. Mandatory share contributions form the share capital of the credit union and are the property of the credit union.
Mandatory share contribution - monetary or property return contribution of a member (associate member) of a consumer society to the creation and development of a consumer society, which is carried out by paying money, transferring property, including property rights, land plots to the consumer society.

Man-made safety – the state of protection of the population, territory, objects from the negative consequences of man-made emergencies.

Manor-type residential building – a residential building located on a separate plot of land, which consists of residential and auxiliary (non-residential) premises.

Manufacturer – a business entity that produces payment transaction recorders and is the owner of the design, technological and software documentation or the corresponding license for their production. A legal or natural person is a subject of entrepreneurial activity, responsible for the design, manufacture, packaging and labeling of products, regardless of whether the specified operations are performed by this person himself or on his behalf.

Manufacturer's certificate of quality – a document of the established model, which is issued by the manufacturer in the event of the introduction of products into circulation and which certifies the compliance of fishing products and food products from them with the requirements established by legislation and regulatory documents.

Manufacturer's codes – the serial number of the place of production in accordance with point 2 of the Annex to Directive 2002/4/EC.

Manufacturer's quality certificate – a document issued by the manufacturer on the compliance of the medicinal product series with the requirements established during its registration in Ukraine.

Marginal yield level of bonds – the yield of bonds determined by the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, above which competitive applications submitted by bond placement participants are not satisfied.

Mark – a designation by which the goods and services of one person differ from the goods and services of other persons. Sign - trademark, name, emblem, slogan, signature, symbol, sample, logo, footage, image and/or animation (both registered and unregistered) and any applications for their protection and registration (extension of the certificate per mark) related to the championship, including the logo, prize, mascot and their reproduction together with relevant promotional films, sounds and music (if any) used with the permission of UEFA in connection with the conduct of the championship.

Mark for goods and services – a designation by which goods and services of one person differ from homogeneous goods and services of other persons.
Mark for goods and services - a designation by which the goods and services of one person differ from the homogeneous goods and services of other persons.
Market (monopoly) power - the ability of a business entity (group of business entities) to determine or significantly influence the conditions of goods circulation on the market, to prevent, eliminate, limit competition, in particular to raise the price and maintain it above the price level that would exist under conditions of significant competition;

Market value of securities – the amount of money that can be obtained from the sale of securities on an active market.

Marketability – the ratio of the marketable (sold) part of the product to its production, expressed as a percentage. For certain types of products, marketability is determined on the basis of natural indicators, and in general for agriculture (or its sub-sectors) - on the basis of the cost of products.

Marking – a universally recognized stamp or stamp applied to packaging material to certify its phytosanitary status after removing the bark, heat treatment or disinfection.
Marking - all words, descriptions, signs for goods and services, brand name, images or symbols related to food products and placed on any package, label (sticker), consumer container, counter-label, collar, label, stopper, leaf- inserts, documents, messages, other packaging elements accompanying or belonging to this type of food products.
Marking – application of text, conventional markings and drawings on packaging (container).
Marking – marking of cargo units, transport packages, vehicles and (or) products.
Marking of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products - labeling of bottles, packs, etc. with excise duty stamps in the manner prescribed by the Rules for the manufacture, storage and sale of excise duty stamps and marking of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products.

Markings – markings applied to the background of the object: serial number; information about the manufacturer (company and country) and materials used in manufacturing.

Material and technical base of the licensee – geodetic equipment, computing and reproduction equipment, software necessary for the implementation of the production process.

Material damage (damages) – loss of assets or failure to receive due income by the object of control and/or the state, which occurred as a result of violation of legislation by the object of control through the actions or inaction of its officials (officials).

Material damages - losses suffered by a legal entity and/or an individual in connection with the destruction or damage to its belongings, as well as expenses that a person incurred or must incur to restore his violated right. The amount of material damages is determined in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Material responsibility – personal responsibility for the preservation of nuclear material, assigned to an official by a special order or in accordance with a contract.

Maturity date of the deposit certificate – the date of return of deposit funds and interest to the banks, which is determined according to the conditions of the tender for placement of deposit certificates.

Maturity securities in the portfolio – debt securities for which the bank has the intention and ability to hold them until maturity.

Maximum retail prices - prices set for excise goods (products) taking into account all types of taxes (fees), higher than which excise goods (products) cannot be sold in retail trade. Maximum retail prices for excise goods (products) are set by manufacturers or importers goods (products) by declaring such prices in accordance with the procedure established by this Code.

Medium-term goods – goods whose service life is much shorter than long-term goods (although they can exceed one year), and their cost is much lower. Medium-term goods include the following categories of goods: - clothes, shoes and home textiles; - small electrical household appliances; - glass products, tableware and household items; - small tools and various accessories; - spare parts for vehicles; - image and sound recording media; - games, toys and hobby goods; - travel goods and other personal items; - tools for sports, tourism and outdoor recreation; - books.

Member of a consumer society – a natural or legal person who has paid an entry fee and share in the amounts determined by the general meeting of members of the consumer society, complies with the requirements of the statute and has the right to vote.
Member of the exchange – a legal entity that has a license to carry out professional activities on the stock market - securities trading activities, and received this status in accordance with the procedure established by the Exchange.
Member of the stock exchange – a legal entity that has a license to carry out professional activities on the stock market - securities trading activities, and received this status in accordance with the procedure established by the stock exchange.
Members of a citizen's family – husband (wife), parents, children, including adopted children, grandmother, grandfather, who are registered as citizens who need improvement of living conditions, as part of the citizen's family.
Members of a non-banking financial group – banks and other financial institutions, a non-banking financial holding company, companies providing auxiliary services that have a common controller.

Members of the cooperative – may be citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons, legal entities of Ukraine and foreign countries acting through their representatives, who have paid the entrance fee and share in the amounts determined by the charter of the cooperative, comply with the requirements of the charter and exercise the right to vote. A member of a cooperative can be an individual who has reached the age of 16 and expressed a desire to participate in its activities. The cooperative is obliged to keep records of its members and issue a membership certificate to each of them.

Members of the farm – can be spouses, their parents, children who have reached the age of 14, other family members, relatives who have joined together to run a farm, recognize and comply with the provisions of the Charter of the farm. Members of the farm cannot be persons who work in it under an employment contract (contract).

Membership fee – a non-refundable monetary contribution that is periodically paid by a member of a cooperative association to ensure the current activities of the cooperative association.

Merchant – a business entity that, in accordance with an agreement with an acquirer or a payment organization, accepts payment instruments for the purpose of paying for the cost of goods or services (including services for issuing money in cash).

Merchant shipping – an activity related to the use of ships for the transportation of cargo, passengers, baggage and mail, fishing and other marine industries, exploration and extraction of minerals, carrying out towing, icebreaking and rescue operations, laying cables, as well as for other economic, scientific and cultural goals.

Merchant vessel – means a self-propelled or non-self-propelled floating structure used: 1) for the transportation of goods, passengers, baggage and mail, for fishing or other sea fishing, exploration and extraction of minerals, rescuing people and ships in distress at sea, towing other ships and floating objects, carrying out hydro technical works or lifting property sunk in the sea; 2) for carrying out a special state service (protection of industries, sanitary and quarantine services, protection of the sea from pollution, etc.); 3) for scientific, educational and cultural purposes; 4) for sports; 5) for other purposes.

Merger - the termination of the activity of two or more insurers as legal entities and the transfer of all property, rights and obligations to the successor insurer created as a result of the reorganization.

Merger of banks - the emergence of a new successor bank with the transfer to it in accordance with transfer acts of all rights and obligations of two or more banks at the same time as their termination.

Merger of joint stock companies. A merger of joint-stock companies is recognized as the creation of a new successor joint-stock company with the transfer to it of all rights and obligations of two or more joint-stock companies simultaneously with their termination in accordance with transfer deeds.

Microform document – a photographic document on film or other media, which for production and use requires appropriate magnification using micrographic technology.
military units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, internal troops, other military formations formed in accordance with the laws of Ukraine that pay monetary support, the Security Service of Ukraine, the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine, the State Special Transport Service, the State Special Communications Service and information protection of Ukraine, bodies of internal affairs and tax police, bodies and units of civil protection, as well as paramilitary emergency and rescue services (formations) created in accordance with the law on a permanent basis (hereinafter - military formations); the owner of a foreign enterprise, institution, organization (including an international one), branch or representative office located in Ukraine, which uses the labor of hired workers, unless otherwise stipulated by international treaties of Ukraine, consent to the bendiness of which has been granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.
military units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the State Border Service of Ukraine, internal troops, civil defense forces, other military formations formed in accordance with the laws of Ukraine that pay financial support, the Security Service of Ukraine, the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine, the State Special Service of Transport, the State Service of Special Communications communication and information protection of Ukraine, internal affairs and tax police, as well as paramilitary emergency and rescue services (formations) created in accordance with the law on a permanent basis (hereinafter - military formations);

Mineral impurities – the content of soil, sand and other impurities of mineral origin in a batch of sugar beets.

Minimum excise tax liability – the minimum amount of the tax liability for the payment of excise tax on cigarettes, expressed in a fixed amount for 1,000 cigarettes of the same name sold in the customs territory of Ukraine or imported into the customs territory of Ukraine.

Minimum price – the price of the specified product at which its sale does not cause harm to the national producer. The minimum price is calculated by the Ministry in accordance with part nine of this article.

Mining – an activity related to the extraction of minerals from the subsoil on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology.

Mining enterprise – an integral technically and organizationally separated property complex of means and resources for the extraction of minerals, construction and operation of objects using mining technologies (mines, mines, mines, quarries, cuttings, beneficiation factories, etc.).

Mining legislation – a set of legal norms that regulate mining relations and establish rules for conducting mining operations.

Minor child – a child under the age of fourteen. A minor is a natural person who has not reached the age of fourteen.

Minor household transaction – a transaction if it satisfies the household needs of a person, corresponds to his physical, spiritual or social development and concerns an object that has a low value.

Minority interest – part of the net profit (loss) and net assets of a subsidiary that does not belong to the parent company (directly or through other subsidiaries).

Missing Cargo – cargo that did not arrive at the destination and at the same time was included in the cargo manifest of this flight.

Missions - diplomatic missions accredited by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, consular offices of foreign states, representative offices of international organizations, representative offices of other foreign organizations, which have been

granted customs benefits in accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine and international treaties of Ukraine, the consent of which is binding has been given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Mixed contract – a contract concluded by the parties with elements of different contracts. The provisions of the acts of the Civil Legislation on contracts, the elements of which are contained in the mixed contract, are applied in the relevant parts to the relations of the parties in the mixed contract, unless otherwise established by the contract or does not follow from the essence of the mixed contract.

Mobile payment instrument trading terminal – a type of payment terminal that mainly implements payment functions using the MPI.

Mobile voice telephony traffic – voice telephony traffic during the provision of mobile (mobile) communication services.

Model charter – a typical founding document approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which is used to create and carry out the activities of legal entities of the relevant organizational and legal forms, contains the rules established by law that regulate the legal status, rights, obligations and relations that are related to creation, management and conduct of economic activity of the relevant legal entities.

Monetary and credit obligations – currency in circulation, financial claims to the National Bank of Ukraine, with the exception of obligations of the National Bank of Ukraine to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and international financial organizations.

Monetary and credit policy – a set of measures in the sphere of monetary circulation and credit aimed at regulating economic growth, curbing inflation and ensuring the stability of the monetary unit of Ukraine, ensuring employment of the population and equalizing the balance of payments.

Monetary and credit security – a state of the monetary and credit system that is characterized by the stability of the monetary unit, the availability of credit resources and such a level of inflation that ensures economic growth and an increase in the real income of the population.

Monetary obligation – an obligation of the debtor to pay the creditor a certain amount of money in accordance with the civil law contract and on other grounds provided for by the civil legislation of Ukraine. The debtor's monetary obligations do not include arrears (penalties and fines) determined on the date of submission of the application to the commercial court, as well as obligations that arose as a result of harming the life and health of citizens, obligations to pay royalties , obligations to the founders (participants) of the debtor - a legal entity arising from such participation. The composition and amount of monetary obligations, including the amount owed for goods transferred, work performed and services provided, the amount of loans, taking into account the interest that the debtor is obliged to pay, are determined on the day of filing an application with the commercial court to initiate proceedings in the case of bankruptcy, unless otherwise established by law.

Monetary surrogate – any documents in the form of currency signs, different from the monetary unit of Ukraine, not issued by the National Bank of Ukraine and produced for the purpose of making payments in economic circulation, except for currency values.

Monetary unit of Ukraine – a legal means of payment, it is mandatory to accept it at face value throughout the territory of Ukraine, there is a monetary unit of Ukraine - the hryvnia.

Money transfer - the movement of a certain amount of money with the aim of crediting it to the recipient's account or giving it to him in cash. The initiator and recipient can be the same person.

Monitoring center – a division of the State Fisheries and Fleet Inspectorate, which carries out testing of fishing equipment and registration of vessels in the system of remote monitoring of vessels fishing in the territorial sea, the exclusive (maritime) economic zone of Ukraine and in waters outside the jurisdiction of Ukraine, control over the location of these vessels, their identification, transfer and storage of data received from technical means of control.

Monopolization – achievement by a business entity of a monopoly (dominant) position on the product market, maintenance or strengthening of this position.

Monopoly – is the position of a business entity whose share in the market of a certain product exceeds the amount established by law. The position of business entities on the product market can also be recognized as monopolistic if there are other conditions defined by law.

Monopoly – is considered to be the position of an economic entity whose share in the product market exceeds 35 percent, unless it proves that it is subject to significant competition. The position of a business entity can also be recognized as monopolistic (dominant) if its share in the product market is 35 percent or less, but it is not subject to significant competition, in particular due to the relatively small size of market shares owned by competitors. It is considered that each of two or more economic entities occupies a monopoly (dominant) position on the product market, if there is no competition between them for a certain type of product, or there is little competition between them, and one of the conditions provided for in part one is fulfilled in relation to them, taken together of this article. The position of each of several business entities is also considered monopolistic (dominant), if the following conditions are met in relation to them: the aggregate share of no more than three economic entities, which in one market own the largest market shares, exceeds 50 percent; the aggregate share of no more than five business entities, which in one market own the largest shares in the market, exceeds 70 percent - and at the same time they do not prove that the conditions of part four of this article are not fulfilled in relation to them.

Monopoly (dominant) position of a business entity – the position of a business entity on the market, which allows it to determine the conditions of the turnover of goods on the market by itself or together with other business entities due to the fact that the business entity: does not have a single competitor on the product market or is not subject to significant competition due to limited access opportunities of other economic entities regarding the purchase of raw materials, materials and sales of goods, the presence of barriers to access to the market of other economic entities, the presence of benefits or other circumstances; is one of two or more economic entities operating on the product market, if there is no or little competition between them, and at the same time they (taken together) do not have any competitors on the product market or do not experience significant competition due to limitations access opportunities of other economic entities regarding the purchase of raw materials, materials and sales of goods, the presence of barriers to access to the market of other economic entities, the presence of benefits or other circumstances. In particular, if the economic entity is one of such economic entities, and at the same time, the specified economic entities in a composition of no

more than three own the largest shares in the market, which in aggregate exceed 50 percent; five - 70 percent.

Monopoly position – a business entity occupies a monopoly (dominant) position on the product market if: it has no competitor in this market; is not subject to significant competition due to the limited access opportunities of other economic entities regarding the purchase of raw materials, materials and sales of goods, the presence of barriers to market access of other economic entities, the presence of benefits or other circumstances.

Monopoly position of a business entity – defined as the dominant position of the business entity, which gives it the opportunity to limit competition on the market of certain goods (works, services) independently or together with other entities.

Monument of cultural heritage (hereinafter referred to as a monument) – an object of cultural heritage entered into the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine.

Mortgage agreement – concluded between one or more mortgagors and the mortgagee in writing and is subject to notarization. The mortgage contract must contain the following essential conditions: 1) for the mortgagor and mortgagee - legal entities, information on: for residents - name, location and identification code in the Unified State Register of legal and natural persons - entrepreneurs; for non-residents - the name, location and state where the person is registered; for the mortgagor and mortgagee - individuals, information on: for citizens of Ukraine - surname, first name, patronymic, address of permanent residence and individual identification number in the State Register of natural persons - payers of taxes and other mandatory payments; for foreigners, stateless persons - surname, first name, patronymic (if available), address of permanent residence outside Ukraine; 2) the content and amount of the main obligation, the term and procedure for its execution and/or a reference to the deed in which the main obligation is established; 3) a description of the subject of the mortgage, sufficient for its identification, and/or its registration data. When mortgaging a plot of land, its purpose must be specified; 4) a reference to the issuance of a security deposit or its absence. In the absence of one of the above-mentioned essential conditions in the mortgage contract, it may be declared invalid based on a court decision. The mortgage agreement may contain other provisions, in particular, the determination of the value of the subject of the mortgage, a reference to the document confirming the mortgagor's ownership of the

subject of the mortgage, information on limitations and encumbrances of the mortgagor's rights to the subject of the mortgage, determination of the method of foreclosure on the subject of the mortgage.

Mortgage certificate (including participation mortgage certificate and mortgage certificate with fixed income) - a mortgage security secured by mortgage assets or mortgages in accordance with the law;

Mortgage coverage ratio – the ratio between the principal amount of debt unpaid by the issuer for the corresponding issue of ordinary mortgage bonds and the amount of their mortgage coverage.

Mortgage manager – a bank that services mortgage assets.

Mortgage securities – securities, the issue of which is secured by mortgage coverage (mortgage pool) and which certify the right of the owners to receive from the issuer the funds due to them. Mortgage securities include: a) mortgage bonds; b) mortgage certificates; c) collateral;

Motor transport – a branch of transport that ensures the satisfaction of the needs of the population and social production in the transportation of passengers and goods by motor vehicles.

Motor transport – any movement on roads open to public use, laden or unladen, with or without passengers, of a vehicle used for the carriage of passengers or goods.

Motor vehicle – a wheeled vehicle (bus, truck and car, trailer, semi-trailer) used to transport passengers, cargo or perform special work functions (hereinafter referred to as a vehicle).

Movement across the customs border of Ukraine - import by citizens into the customs territory of Ukraine, export by citizens from this territory or transit through the territory of Ukraine by citizens of objects.

Movement across the customs border of Ukraine - import by citizens into the customs territory of Ukraine, export by citizens from this territory or transit through the territory of Ukraine by citizens of objects.

Movement of goods across the customs border of Ukraine in hand luggage - movement across the customs border of Ukraine of goods belonging to citizens in passenger compartments (saloons) of vehicles used by these citizens or persons authorized by them, without issuing baggage documents.

Movement of goods through the customs territory of Ukraine - movement of goods under customs control: from the checkpoint located on the customs border of Ukraine, - the point of entry into the customs territory of Ukraine, to the customs body located on the customs territory of Ukraine; from the customs authority located on the customs territory of Ukraine to the checkpoint located on the customs border of Ukraine, - the point of export outside the customs territory of Ukraine; from one customs authority located in the customs territory of Ukraine to another customs authority or within the area of activity of one customs authority; during transit transportation in accordance with the procedure of through customs transit - from one checkpoint located on the customs border of Ukraine, - the point of entry into the customs territory of Ukraine - to another checkpoint located on the customs border of Ukraine, - the point of export outside the customs territory of Ukraine.

Multimodal transportation (combined transportation) – transportation of dangerous goods from the place of manufacture to the destination, which is carried out with the participation of several (two or more) types of transport.

Multiplicity factor – a number that must be a multiple of the number of bonds contained in the application. By its value, this number is equal to the minimum number of bonds that can be specified in the application.

Mutual investment fund – an asset owned by investors with the right of joint partial ownership, is managed by an asset management company and is accounted for by the latter separately from the results of its economic activity. The minimum amount of assets of a mutual investment fund cannot be less than the size of the initial statutory fund (capital) of the corporate investment fund. A mutual investment fund is not a legal entity. A mutual investment fund is an asset owned by investors with the right of joint partial ownership, is managed by an asset management company and is accounted for by the latter separately from the results of its economic activity (14, Article 22).

N

Name of a legal entity – a name that must contain:

Name of the business unit – the name specified in the permit for the placement of the business unit (lease agreement, other document on the right of ownership or use of the business unit).

Name of the place of origin of the goods – the name of a geographical place, which is used to designate a product that originates from the specified geographical place and has special properties, exclusively or mainly due to the natural conditions characteristic of the given geographical place or the combination of these natural conditions with the human characteristic of the given geographical place factor

Name of the place of origin of the goods – the name of the geographical place, which is used to designate the goods that originate from the specified geographical place and have special properties, exclusively or mainly due to the natural conditions characteristic of the given geographical place or a combination of these natural conditions with the characteristic of the given geographical place human factor.

Name of the subject of entrepreneurial activity – the name of a legal entity or the surname, initials of an individual, which are indicated in the certificate of state registration of the subject of entrepreneurial activity. It is allowed to use generally accepted abbreviations in the name, for example LLC (limited liability company), MP (small enterprise), ZAT (closed joint-stock company).

National System of Mass Electronic Payments (NSMEP) payment organization – a legal entity that is the owner or has received the right to use the mark for goods and services of the NSMEP (hereinafter - the NSMEP mark) and other signs that identify payment cards belonging to the NSMEP, and which determines the rules works of NSMEP, as well as performs other functions to ensure the activity of NSMEP and is responsible in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine and the agreements concluded by it.

Natural monopoly – a state of the commodity market in which the satisfaction of demand on this market is more effective in the absence of competition due to the technological features of production (in connection with a significant decrease in

production costs per unit of production as production volumes increase), and goods (services) , produced by business entities, cannot be replaced in consumption by others, therefore the demand in this commodity market is less dependent on price changes for such goods than the demand for other goods (services) - it is considered a natural monopoly.

Natural monopoly – a state of the commodity market, in which the satisfaction of demand on this market is more effective in the absence of competition due to the technological features of production (in connection with a significant decrease in production costs per unit of goods as production volumes increase), and goods (services) , produced by the subjects of natural monopolies, cannot be replaced in consumption by other goods (services), in connection with which the demand in this product market depends less on the change in prices for these goods (services) than the demand for other goods (services) (further - goods).

Natural or legal person – can be a member of a business partnership. Restrictions on participation in business associations may be established by law. A business partnership, in addition to general and limited partnerships, can be created by one person who becomes its sole member.

Natural person – a person as a participant in civil relations is considered a natural person. Natural person - citizens of Ukraine, foreign citizens, stateless persons. Natural persons - citizens of Ukraine, foreigners, stateless persons who are not engaged in entrepreneurial activity.

Natural person who has reached eighteen years of age (of legal age) – has full civil legal capacity.

Natural person with full legal capacity – has the right to make a will. The right to a will is exercised personally. It is not allowed to execute a will through a representative.

Natural persons – non-residents - foreigners, stateless persons – citizens of Ukraine who have a permanent place of residence outside Ukraine, including those who are temporarily in the territory of Ukraine.

Net assets – the company's assets minus its liabilities.

Net assets of the investment fund – the amount defined as the difference between the sum of the assets and the size of the liabilities of the investment fund, taking into account their market value.

Net interest margin - the ratio of the bank's net interest income (interest income minus interest expenses) to the average amount of net assets or interest-bearing assets. It indicates the mastery of the bank's management in performing the main function of the bank - financial intermediation

Net present value – the sum of the present values of all projected cash flows, taking into account the discount rate, which is calculated as the difference between the present (present) value of all predicted cash flows and the present value of expected costs.

Net profit (loss) – the profit (loss) from banking activities for the reporting period after deducting income tax, adjusted for unexpected income (expenses).

Net realizable value of an asset – the fair value of the asset less the expected costs of its realization.

Net realizable value of receivables – the sum of current receivables for goods, works, and services, less the reserve for doubtful debts.

Net value of the entire property complex – the total value of the entire property complex, reduced by the amount of liabilities.

Newly discovered object of cultural heritage – an object of cultural heritage entered into the List of objects of cultural heritage in accordance with this Law.

Newspaper – a periodical in the form of one or more sheets of printed material of a fixed format, intended for a wide range of people, which is a source of written information about current events related to internal affairs, international problems, politics, etc.

Next payment – part of the total amount paid by the buyer for the object of unfinished construction for the stipulated period.

Non-automatic licensing – is defined as a set of administrative actions of the executive authority on economic policy issues to grant a subject of foreign economic activity a permit to export (import) goods within a specified period, for which certain quotas (quantitative or other restrictions) are established. Non-automatic export (import) licensing as an administrative procedure for registration and issuance of a license is used in the case of setting quotas (quantitative or other restrictions) on the export (import) of goods.

Non-consumable thing – non-consumable is a thing intended for repeated use, which at the same time retains its original appearance for a long time.

Non-entrepreneurial societies – non-entrepreneurial companies are companies that do not aim to obtain profit for its subsequent distribution among participants.

Non-exclusive license – does not exclude the possibility of the licensor using the object of intellectual property rights in the area limited by this license and issuing licenses to other persons for the use of this object in the specified area.

Non-financial corporations under foreign control – Non-financial corporations under foreign control include resident corporations and quasi-corporations controlled by non-resident institutional units. This subsector includes: - subsidiary corporations of non-resident corporations; - corporations that operate exclusively on the basis of the ownership of foreigners or foreign legal entities, or are fully owned by these entities. This subsector of non-financial corporations includes subsidiaries and foreign privately owned enterprises.

A non-resident – is not a tax payer who receives income from the territory of Ukraine and has diplomatic privileges and immunity, established on the terms of reciprocity by an international treaty, the binding consent of which has been given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, in relation to the income received by him directly from the implementation of such diplomatic or other activity equated to it by such an international agreement. Under an annuity contract, one party (the annuitant) transfers ownership of property to the other party (the annuitant), and the annuitant, in return, undertakes to pay the annuitant periodically in the form of a certain amount of money or in another form.

Non-profit enterprises, institutions and organizations – enterprises, institutions and organizations, the main purpose of which is not to make a profit, but to carry out charitable activities and patronage and other activities provided for by law.

Non-profit institutions and organizations registered in Ukraine – institutions and organizations that are: a) bodies of state power of Ukraine, local self-government bodies and institutions or organizations created by them, which are maintained at the expense of funds from the relevant budgets; b) charitable foundations and charitable organizations established in accordance with the procedure established by law to carry out charitable activities, including public organizations established for the purpose of carrying out environmental, recreational, amateur sports, cultural, educational and scientific activities, as well as creative unions and political parties , public organizations of the disabled and their local centers, created in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Association of Citizens", scientific research institutions and higher educational institutions of III - IV levels of accreditation, entered in the State Register of scientific institutions that are supported by the state, reserves, reserve museums; c) pension funds, credit unions, established in accordance with the procedure established by law; d) legal entities other than those defined in paragraph "b" of this sub-clause, whose activities do not involve obtaining profit in accordance with the norms of the relevant laws; |) unions, associations and other associations of legal entities, created to represent the interests of the founders, which are maintained only at the expense of the contributions of such founders and do not conduct economic activities, except for receiving passive income; e) religious organizations registered in accordance with the procedure prescribed by law; f) housing and construction cooperatives, associations of co-owners of multi-apartment buildings, created in accordance with the procedure specified by law.

Non-resident citizens – foreigners, citizens of Ukraine, stateless persons who have a permanent place of residence outside Ukraine, including those who are temporarily in the territory of Ukraine.

Non-resident legal entities – legal entities located outside of Ukraine, which are created and operate in accordance with the legislation of a foreign state.

Normal price - the price of goods (works, services) determined by the parties to the contract, unless otherwise established by this Code. Unless proven otherwise, it is assumed that such normal price corresponds to the level of market prices.

Notice of placement of bonds - an official notice of the Ministry of Finance, which determines the time and conditions of placement of bonds.

Notification - delivery of signals and information on emergency situations to employees.

Notification of the delivery of a postal item, a postal transfer - a notification by which the postal operator informs the sender or a person authorized by him of the date of delivery of the registered postal item, the payment of funds by postal transfer and the name of the recipient. The notification that the State Enterprise "Energorynok" by order of the Council sends to the Market Member about his non-fulfillment of the terms of this Agreement.

Notifying bank – a bank which, at the request of the issuing bank or another bank, notifies the beneficiary of the letter of credit and any changes to it, or instructs another notifying bank to notify the beneficiary of the letter of credit. Notifying bank - a bank that, on behalf of the issuing bank, notifies (notifies) the letter of credit to the beneficiary without any responsibility for its payment.

NSMEP payment card (hereinafter - payment card) – a special means of payment in the form of a plastic smart card issued in accordance with the procedure established by law, which is the carrier of NSMEP payment applications.

Nuclear accident – an accident associated with damage to fuel cells that exceeds the established limits of safe operation, which is caused by nuclear-physical processes as a result of:

Nuclear activity - activities related to the production, use, storage, disposal and transportation of nuclear material, as well as the design, construction, operation and decommissioning of nuclear installations.

Nuclear damage – loss of life, any injury to human health, or any loss of property, or damage to property, or any other loss or damage resulting from the hazardous properties of nuclear material at a nuclear installation or of nuclear material that comes from or is sent to a nuclear installation, except for damage caused to the installation itself or to the

vehicle by which the transportation was carried out (except in Chapter XIII, where this term is used in the meaning according to part two of this article).
Nuclear damage – means damage caused to a person or property by radioactive properties or a combination of radioactive properties with toxic, explosive and other dangerous properties of nuclear fuel, radioactive products of a nuclear vessel or their waste, as well as costs incurred in order to prevent damage or reduce its size.

Nuclear hazardous works – works that can lead to a nuclear accident.

Nuclear safety - compliance with norms, rules, standards and conditions of use of nuclear materials that ensure radiation safety;

Number of securities released into public circulation – the total number of securities released into circulation by the issuer.

Numerical lottery – a single-draw or multi-draw lottery, the terms and conditions of which provide for the player's independent determination of a combination of numbers, symbols or signs, as well as the distribution of the prize fund among players (determining the size of the prize) in accordance with the number of matches of such numbers, symbols or signs with the results of the draw.

Nursery subjects – physical and legal entities that have been granted the right to grow, sell and use planting material.

O

Object - a building, structure, shop, installation, unit, etc.

Object - a nuclear installation, an object intended for handling radioactive waste and other sources of ionizing radiation.

Object – a place of cultivation, production, storage and processing of plants and plant products.

Object - a specific object of an economic entity for the production of electric and/or thermal energy, on which energy-saving (energy-efficient) measures and energy-efficient projects are directly implemented.

Object - buildings, structures belonging to the National Bank, the adjacent internal territory, which is limited on the perimeter by a fence, means of transport (special wagons, operational vehicles, official cars), special cargo, other property of the National Bank, certain categories of employees of the National Bank, in respect of which, by the decision of the Chairman of the National Bank, a special unit of departmental protection may take measures to ensure their personal safety.

Object - central and local bodies of executive power, local self-government bodies that ensure the creation of functional and territorial subsystems and their management during man-made, natural and military emergencies at the state, regional and local levels, their management bodies.

Object - object of privatization burdened by the obligations of its owner to the state, determined by the contract of sale of this object (hereinafter - obligations).

Object - the territory and premises in which drug-bearing plants are cultivated, used, stored and destroyed, as well as the finished products or waste products obtained from them are used, stored and destroyed.

Object - workshop, unit, installation or any other object of production or non-production purpose, which is located on the territory of Ukraine, the functioning of which causes anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and/or their reduction.

Object (establishment) of retail trade – a local unit (structural subdivision) of a business entity, in which consumer goods are sold directly to the population for personal consumption.

Object and base of taxation – are: volumes and types of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere by stationary sources; volumes and types of pollutants discharged directly into water bodies; volumes and types (classes) of waste placed in specially designated

places or facilities during the reporting quarter, except for volumes and types (classes) of individual waste as secondary raw materials placed on the entities' own territories enterprises that have a license for the collection and processing of certain types of waste as secondary raw materials and conduct statutory activities for the collection and processing of such waste; volumes and types of fuel sold by tax agents; volumes and categories of radioactive waste generated as a result of the activities of business entities and/or temporarily stored by their producers beyond the term established by the special conditions of the license; volumes of electrical energy produced by operating organizations of nuclear installations (nuclear power plants).
Object certification is a documentary certification of the presence of appropriate conditions for production, transportation, storage and work with pesticides.

Object for which a permit document – issued is natural resources, land plot, soil cover of land plots, structure, building, premises, equipment, equipment and mechanisms that are put into operation or are being designed, a separate operation, economic activity of a certain type, work and service, as well as documents used by the business entity in the process of passing the approval (permit) procedure (project documentation for the construction of objects, land management documentation, town planning documentation, mining concession).

Object of a useful model – can be a product (device, substance, etc.) or a process in any field of technology.

Object of activity - processes or phenomena or material objects to which the specialist's activity is directed.

Object of an industrial design – a shape, drawing or coloring or their combination, which determine the appearance of an industrial product.

Object of classification – an element of the set to be classified.

Object of codification – an element of the set (products, documents, activities, etc.) that is subject to codification.

Object of comparison – a similar property selected for the application of the comparative approach.

Object of compulsory insurance – the object of compulsory insurance is property interests that do not contradict the law and are related to compensation by the insured for damage caused to third parties and the surrounding natural environment during cross-border transportation and utilization (removal) of hazardous waste.
Object of compulsory insurance – under these Rules and Regulations is the policyholder's property interests, which do not contradict the law, related to the compensation of direct damage caused by the policyholder to third parties as a result of a fire and/or an accident at a high-risk facility.

Object of control - a controlled institution, another business entity, including its structural and separate subdivisions that are not legal entities, in respect of which the service body has the authority and grounds to conduct an audit in accordance with the law.
Object of control - an enterprise or an institution belonging to the sphere of State Investments management.
Object of control - is a controlled institution, enterprise, organization, including their structural and separate subdivisions, which are not legal entities, in respect of which the KRU has grounds for conducting a control measure in accordance with the legislation.
Object of control - is a controlled institution, namely: enterprises, institutions, organizations belonging to the sphere of management of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, including its structural and separate subdivisions, which are not legal entities, in respect of which the Control and Audit Department has the authority and grounds for carrying out control measure in accordance with the legislation.
Object of control – the customs body in which the control measure is carried out. Objects of control are government bodies of state administration operating as part of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as government bodies), Ukrainian railway, State Special Transport Service, as well as associations, enterprises, institutions and organizations that are part of the Ministry of Transport's management connection in which control and audit units carry out control measures on legal grounds.

Object of costs - products, works, services or type of activity of the enterprise, which require determination of costs related to their production (execution).

Object of cultural heritage - a significant place, building (work), complex (ensemble), their parts, moving objects connected with them, as well as territories or water bodies,

other natural, natural-anthropogenic or man-made objects objects, regardless of the state of preservation, which have brought to our time value from an archaeological, aesthetic, ethnological, historical, architectural, artistic, scientific or artistic point of view and have preserved their authenticity.

Object of economic activity - production, workshops, buildings and structures used by a legal entity or a natural person - an entrepreneur for production, research, commercial or other activities.

Object of financial control – (hereinafter - the object of control) is a complete complex (system) or separate processes (stages) of the financial and economic activity of a business entity, to which the control measures of the entity of financial control are directed.
Object of financial control – a complete complex (system) or separate processes (stages) of the financial and economic activity of a business entity, to which the control measures of the entity of financial control are directed.

Object of fixed assets – a finished device with all its accessories and accessories, or a separate structurally separated object designed to perform certain independent functions, or a separate complex of structurally connected objects of the same or different purpose, which have common devices for their maintenance, equipment, management and a single foundation, as a result of which each item can perform its functions, and the complex - a certain work only as part of the complex, and not independently, as well as another asset that meets the definition of fixed assets, or a part of such an asset controlled by the bank. If one object of fixed assets consists of parts that have different periods of useful use (exploitation), then each of these parts can be recognized in accounting as a separate object of fixed assets.
Object of fixed assets – a finished device with all its accessories and accessories, or a separate structurally separated object designed to perform certain independent functions, or a separate complex of structurally connected objects of the same or different purpose, which have common devices for their service, accessories, control and a single foundation, as a result of which everyone can perform their functions, and the complex - a certain work only as part of the complex, and not independently.
Object of fixed assets – a finished device with all its accessories and accessories or a separate constructively separated item designed to perform certain independent functions.

Object of fixed assets – is: a finished device with all its accessories and accessories; a structurally separate object designed to perform certain independent functions; a separate complex of constructively connected objects of the same or different purpose, having common devices, accessories, control and a single foundation for their maintenance, as a result of which each object can perform its functions, and the complex - a certain work only as part of the complex, and not independently; another asset that meets the definition of property, plant and equipment, or a part of such an asset that is controlled by the enterprise.
Object of fixed assets –: a finished device with all its accessories and accessories; a structurally separate object designed to perform certain independent functions; a separate complex of constructively connected objects of the same or different purpose, having common devices, accessories, control and a single foundation for their maintenance, as a result of which each object can perform its functions, and the complex - a certain work only as part of the complex, and not independently; another asset that meets the definition of property, plant and equipment, or a portion of such an asset controlled by the institution.

Object of improvement of the green economy – the object of improvement, on the territory of which there are green spaces.

Object of information activity – an engineering and technical building (premises) with a defined controlled area where activities related to information subject to technical protection are carried out.
Object of information activity – an engineering and technical structure (premises) where activities related to information subject to protection are carried out.

Object of information relations – information.

Object of inspection – a ministry, another central body of executive power, a local body of executive power, a territorial body of a central body of executive power, a body of executive power of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, a state economic association, a state enterprise, institution, organization.
Object of inspection – enterprises, territories, lands of the water fund and water objects (except for seas and coastal protective strips of seas), etc., on which economic activity is carried out, including buildings and other objects, the activity of which is related to harmful impact on water resources.

Object of inspection – enterprises, workshops, production sites, equipment, installations, territories, etc., which are operated by economic entities, including buildings and other objects, the activities of which are associated with a harmful effect on the surrounding natural environment (in including their placement, design, construction, reconstruction and implementation), objects of the nature reserve fund.

Object of intellectual property - invention, utility model, industrial design, mark for goods and services, topography of an integrated microcircuit, qualified indication of the origin of goods.
Object of intellectual property rights - inventions, utility models, industrial designs; rationalizing proposals; varieties of plants, breeds of animals; computer programs; layout (topography) of integrated circuits.

Object of investment – an apartment or premises of social and domestic purpose (integrated into residential buildings or separately located non-residential premises, garage box, car space, etc.) in a construction object, which after the completion of construction becomes a separate property.

Object of lending - individual residential houses or apartments in multi-apartment residential buildings, which are built or purchased with loans.
Object of lending – individual residential buildings and apartments in multi-apartment residential buildings, which are sold on the secondary market, provided that such individual and multi-apartment residential buildings were built no more than 10 or reconstructed no more than 5 years ago, as well as individual residential buildings or apartments under construction (renovation).

Object of mandatory civil liability insurance – the object of mandatory civil liability insurance is property interests that do not contradict the legislation of Ukraine, related to compensation by the person whose civil liability is insured for damage caused to the life, health, and property of the victims as a result of the operation of the insured transport tool.

Object of modification – an object that is supposed to be modified, or one that is in a state of modification, before its introduction into industrial operation.

Object of monitoring – all land, regardless of the form of ownership.

Object of non-production purpose - object of housing and communal economy, institutions of health care, physical culture, social security, education, culture, art, as well as scientific research and other organizations related to the development of science.

Object of non-resident taxation – is: total monthly (annual) taxable income from its source of origin in Ukraine; income from the source of their origin in Ukraine, which is finally taxed at the time of their accrual (payments, provision). The object of resident taxation is: total monthly (annual) taxable income;

Object of preventing the occurrence of collective labor disputes (conflicts) – disagreements between the parties of social and labor relations on issues of establishing new or changing existing socio-economic working conditions and industrial life, concluding or changing a collective agreement, agreement, implementation of a collective agreement, agreement or individual their provisions, failure to comply with the requirements of labor legislation.

Object of privatization - an object of state property, defined by legislation as subject to privatization.

Object of production purpose - object of the sphere of material production (industry, agriculture, transport and communication, construction, trade, catering, logistics and sales).

Object of property evaluation – real estate that is recorded on the balance sheet of the joint investment institute and is part of its assets and can be acquired (alienated) by the joint investment institute, in respect of which it is necessary to conduct a property evaluation.

Object of reconstruction of an outdated housing stock – a quarter (micro district) of an outdated housing stock.

Object of resource value assessment – a deposit or subsoil area containing minerals, which, according to qualitative and quantitative indicators, may be suitable for industrial development.

Object of state property rights – a set of things and other values, including integral property complexes, which have a value definition, are produced or used in the activities of the enterprise and are reflected in its balance sheet or are taken into account in other legally prescribed forms of accounting of the property of this enterprise, and are in the state property

Object of taxation – the object of taxation can be property, goods, income (profit) or its part, turnover from the sale of goods (works, services), operations for the supply of goods (works, services) and other objects determined by the tax legislation, with the presence of which the tax legislation links the taxpayer's tax liability. In this section, the object of taxation is: income with a source of origin from Ukraine and beyond, which is determined by reducing the amount of income of the reporting period, determined in accordance with Articles 135-137 of this Code, by the cost of goods sold, works performed, services provided and the amount of other expenses of the reporting tax period, determined in accordance with Articles 138-143 of this Code, taking into account the rules established by Article 152 of this Code;

Object of the auction – a state-owned land plot together with the object of privatization located on it.
Object of the auction – is a state-owned land plot together with the object of privatization located on it.
Object of the auction – is an object that is privatized together with the state-owned land on which it is located.
Object of the audit – the business entity on which the state financial audit is conducted by the State Audit Committee.

Object of the concession – a road, on the construction or reconstruction of which a concession contract has been concluded for the temporary paid ownership and operation.

Object of the enterprise – a separately located territory of the Enterprise with separate water supply and drainage systems.

Object of the examination – design, technical and estimate documentation of telecommunications operators that interconnect their networks, telecommunication equipment of the networks of the specified operators (technical means of telecommunications).

Object of the invention – can be a product (device, substance, etc.) or a process in any field of technology.

Object of the invention (utility model) – granted legal protection in accordance with this Law, may be:

Object of the publishing business – publishing products, which are distinguished according to state standards by: the intended purpose of the publications is official, scientific, popular science, scientific-production, scientific-methodical, production-practical, normative on production-practical issues, production-practical for amateurs, educational, educational-methodical, public-political, reference, advertising , literary and artistic publications, publications for the organization of leisure and recreation;

Object of unemployment insurance – an insurance event, upon the occurrence of which the insured person (a member of his family, another person) has the right to receive financial support in the event of unemployment and the provision of social services provided for in Article 7 of this Law.

Object of verification – the state of primary accounting and statistical reporting, primary and statistical data (information contained in primary accounting forms, reporting forms, other statistical forms necessary for conducting statistical observations), compliance of the respondent's regulatory and founding documents with the information of the Unified State Register enterprises and organizations of Ukraine.

Objective causes of collective labor disputes (conflicts) – economic, social, and legal reasons that make disagreements between the parties of social and labor relations inevitable and do not depend on the actions or inaction of these parties.

Objective control – a system of measures aimed at the comprehensive use of all means in the interests of improving the methodology and quality of personnel training, increasing flight safety, reliability of the aircraft and forecasting its technical condition.

Objective control – a technological process of recording information of a certain type in real time and its reproduction with the help of special technical means during the implementation of aviation activities.

Objective evidence - data that confirm the existence or truth of something.
Objective evidence – information, according to which it can be established that it is true, is based on facts and results obtained by observation, measurement, testing or otherwise.
Objective evidence - quantitative or qualitative information, records or statement of fact relating to safety or the presence and implementation of an element of the safety management system, which is based on observation, measurement or examination and can be verified.
Objective evidence may be obtained by observation, measurement, testing, or other means.

Objective reasons - circumstances that do not allow subjects to ensure compliance with the terms established by the Law for submitting information at the request of the State Financial Monitoring, namely: a significant amount of information requested, the need to copy or scan a significant number of documents, obtaining data from archives, submission of information in written form, etc.

Objects in the sphere of improvement of settlements - objects of improvement of settlements include: 1) public areas: a) parks (hydro parks, meadow parks, forest parks, culture and recreation parks, parks - monuments of garden and park art, children's sports, historical, national, memorial and other), recreational areas, gardens, squares and playgrounds; b) monuments of cultural and historical heritage; c) squares, squares, boulevards, avenues; d) streets, roads, alleys, carriageways, passageways, pedestrian and bicycle paths; e) beaches; e) cemeteries; f) other public areas; 2) residential areas; 3) territories of buildings and structures of engineering protection of territories; 4) territories of enterprises, institutions, organizations and the territories assigned to them under the terms of the contract. Improvement objects may also include other territories within the settlement.

Objects of assessment in intangible form - objects of assessment that do not exist in material form, but make it possible to receive a certain economic benefit. Intangible objects include financial interests (parts (units, shares), options, other securities and their derivatives, promissory notes, receivables and payables, etc.), as well as other property rights.

Objects of centralized water, heat supply and drainage – For the purposes of the Law of Ukraine On the Peculiarities of Leasing or Concession of Municipally Owned Centralized Water, Heat Supply, and Sewerage Facilities, the term "centralized water, heat supply, and sewerage facilities" is used in the following sense: integral property complexes, systems integral property complexes that provide (intended) and are sufficient for independent implementation of economic activities in the spheres of water supply, drainage and wastewater treatment, provision of services related to the supply of heat to consumers, as well as property complexes of structural subdivisions of enterprises that are sufficient for independent implementation of economic activity in the specified areas.

Objects of copyright - literary written works of an artistic, scientific, technical nature (books, scripts, brochures, articles, etc., performances, lectures, speeches, computer programs, databases and other works).

Objects of copyright – works in the field of science, literature and art, namely: 1) literary written works of fiction, journalistic, scientific, technical or other nature (books, brochures, articles, etc.); 2) performances, lectures, speeches, sermons and other oral works; 3) computer programs; 4) databases; 5) musical works with and without text; 6) dramatic, musical-dramatic works, pantomimes, choreographic and other works created for stage performance and their productions; 7) audiovisual works; 8) works of fine art; 9) works of architecture, urban planning and garden and park art; 10) photographic works, including works made by methods similar to photography; 11) works of applied art, including works of decorative weaving, ceramics, carving, foundry, art glass, jewelry, etc., if they are not protected by the laws of Ukraine on legal protection of industrial property objects; 12) illustrations, maps, plans, drawings, sketches, plastic works related to geography, geology, topography, engineering, architecture and other fields of activity; 13) stage processing of works specified in clause 1 of this part and processing of folklore suitable for stage performance; 14) derivative works; 15) collections of works, collections of works of folklore, encyclopedias and anthologies, collections of ordinary data, other composite works, provided that they are the result of creative work in the selection, coordination or arrangement of the content without violating the copyright of the works included in them as constituent parts; 16) translated texts for dubbing, dubbing, subtitling in Ukrainian and other languages of foreign audiovisual works; 17) other works. Copyright objects are works, namely: 1) literary and artistic works, including: novels, poems, articles, and other writings; lectures, speeches, sermons, and other spoken works; dramatic, musical and dramatic works, pantomimes,

choreographies, other stage works; musical works (with or without text); audiovisual works; works of painting, architecture, sculpture and graphics; photographic works; works of applied art; illustrations, maps, plans, sketches and plastic works relating to geography, topography, architecture or science; translations, adaptations, arrangements and other processing of literary or artistic works; collections of works, if they are the result of intellectual activity by the selection or arrangement of their constituent parts; 2) computer programs; 3) data compilations (databases), if they are the result of intellectual activity by selection or arrangement of their component parts; 4) other works.

Objects of innovative activity – are: innovative programs and projects; new knowledge and intellectual products; production equipment and processes; production and business infrastructure; organizational and technical solutions of a production, administrative, commercial or other nature that significantly improve the structure and quality of production and (or) the social sphere; raw resources, means of their extraction and processing; commodity products; mechanisms of formation of the consumer market and sales of commodity products.

Objects of inspection – state bodies, military formations, enterprises, institutions and organizations that are subject to inspection by the IIG within the framework of international agreements.

Objects of intellectual property rights (IPR) - are computer programs, data compilations (databases), scientific discoveries, inventions and useful models, industrial goods, layout of integrated microcircuits, innovative proposals, commercial (brand) names and trademarks (signs for goods and services), trade secrets and other objects of intellectual property, which are protected by the internal legislation of the States of the Parties and international law.
Objects of intellectual property rights (IPR) - discoveries, inventions, useful models, industrial samples, innovative proposals, signs for goods and services, results of scientific research, works of art and other results of intellectual work.

Objects of internal audit - are administrative, financial and economic, technological and other processes, the implementation of which is ensured by structural units and employees of the State Treasury within the limits of the specified powers and responsibilities.

Objects of internal audit - methods and methodological techniques of internal control, management system and risk assessment.

Objects of land assessment – the territory of administrative-territorial units or their parts, the territory of assessment districts and zones, land plots or their parts or a set of land plots and rights to them, including land shares (shares), within the territory of Ukraine.

Objects of land management: the territory of Ukraine; territories of administrative-territorial entities or their parts; territories of land ownership and land use or separate land plots.

Objects of land relations - land within the territory of Ukraine, land plots and rights to them, including land shares (shares).

Objects of management - securities and funds intended for investment in securities, namely: securities and funds transferred to management when concluding a management contract, as well as securities and funds acquired by the founder during the term of the contract on management and in connection with its implementation.

Objects of privatization (groups) – Privatization objects are classified by groups depending on the initial (balance sheet) value of fixed assets, indicated in the balance sheet for the quarter preceding the date of the privatization body's decision to privatize the object (hereinafter - value), and qualitative characteristics. Objects are classified as follows: group A - objects whose value in August 1, 1993 prices does not exceed 700 million krb. (except for enterprises of group G); group B - objects whose value in prices as of August 1, 1993 is from 700 to 45,000 million rubles, and the share of the value of the funds per employee does not exceed the nominal value of the privatization property certificate by more than 1.5 times (except for enterprises of group G); group B - objects whose value in prices as of August 1, 1993 is from 700 to 45,000 million rubles, and the share of the value of funds per employee exceeds the nominal value of the privatization property certificate by more than 1.5 times (except for enterprises of group G); group G - monopolistic enterprises, recognized as such in the established order, regardless of value; enterprises of the military-industrial complex subject to conversion according to the relevant program, regardless of the cost; enterprises, the privatization of which is carried out with the involvement of foreign investments under international agreements

of Ukraine, regardless of the cost; enterprises whose value exceeds 45,000 million rubles; group D - preserved objects and objects of unfinished construction; property of liquidated enterprises; group E - shares (units, shares) belonging to the state in the property of enterprises with a mixed form of ownership.
Objects of protection are natural persons, except for officials of state authorities and citizens, in respect of whom measures to protect life, health and property are carried out in accordance with separate laws of Ukraine, as well as property of citizens and legal entities of all forms of ownership.

Objects of related rights – regardless of purpose, content, assessment, method and form of expression, are: a) performance of literary, dramatic, musical, musical-dramatic, choreographic, folklore and other works; b) phonograms, video grams; c) broadcasts (programs) of broadcasting organizations.
Objects of related rights – without any formalities regarding these objects and regardless of their purpose, content, value, etc., as well as the way or form of their expression are: a) execution; b) phonograms; c) video grams; d) programs (transmissions) of broadcasting organizations.

Objects of science and technology - unique industrial, production, research and production, engineering, engineering and transport, mining objects that determine the level of development of science and technology of a certain era, certain scientific directions or industrial sectors.

Objects of scientific and scientific-technical examination – objects of scientific and scientific and technical expertise can be: active objects of technology (including military) and industry, buildings, natural objects, etc., in relation to which there is a need to obtain scientifically based expert conclusions;
Objects of small privatization: integral property complexes of small state-owned enterprises classified by the State Privatization Program to group A; separate individually defined property; objects of unfinished construction and preserved objects.

Objects of social work with families, children and youth - objects of social work with families, children and youth are: families, children, youth; professional and other collectives; social groups for which social work is carried out.

Objects of soil monitoring – are: agricultural land (arable land, perennial plantations, hayfields, pastures, fallow lands, temporary conservation land).

Objects of state ownership – material assets that are recognized as fixed assets (assets) in accordance with the legislation.
Objects of state ownership –material assets that are recognized as fixed assets (assets) in accordance with the legislation.

Objects of state property management - objects of state property management are: property transferred to state-owned enterprises for operational management; property transferred to state commercial enterprises, institutions and organizations; property transferred to a state economic association; corporate rights belonging to the state in the statutory funds of economic organizations; state property that ensures the activities of the President of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the management of which is carried out in the manner determined by separate laws; state property transferred for rent, leasing, concession; state property that is on the balance sheet of economic organizations and was not included in their statutory funds or remained after the liquidation of enterprises and organizations; state property transferred for indefinite free use to the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, branch academies of sciences; ownerless and confiscated property that is transferred to the state property by a court decision.

Objects of taxation and objects related to taxation – are property and actions in connection with which the taxpayer has obligations to pay taxes and fees. Such objects for each type of tax and fee are defined in accordance with the relevant section of this Code. The taxpayer is obliged to register with the relevant bodies of the state tax service according to the main and non-main place of registration, to report all objects of taxation and objects related to taxation to the authorities of the state tax service according to the location of such objects in according to the procedure established by the central body of the state tax service. An application for registration of a taxpayer at a non-main place of registration is submitted to the relevant tax authority within 10 working days after the creation of a separate subdivision, registration of movable or immovable property or opening of subdivision facilities through which activities are carried out or which are subject to taxation.

Objects of the right of common co-ownership - any property, with the exception of excluded from civil turnover.
Objects of the right of common co-ownership - housing acquired by one of the spouses during marriage as a result of the privatization of the state housing stock, and a plot of land acquired as a result of its free transfer to one of the spouses from state or communally owned lands, including privatization.
Objects of the right of common co-ownership - the salary, pension, stipend, other income received by one of the spouses. If one of the spouses concluded a contract in the interests of the family, then the money, other property, including fees, winnings, which were received under this contract, are the object of the right of joint property of the spouses. Things for professional occupations (musical instruments, office equipment, medical equipment, etc.), purchased during marriage for one of the spouses, are subject to the right of joint property of the spouses.

Objects to be privatized – state-owned objects specified in Part 1 of Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Privatization of State Property", located on state-owned land plots, not prohibited by laws prior to privatization (hereinafter - privatization objects). .

Obligation - any placing of an order, conclusion of a contract or performance of other similar operations carried out by the manager or recipient of budget funds without appropriate budget allocations or in violation of the norms established by the Budget Code of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine on the State Budget of Ukraine and the Decision on Local the budget for the corresponding year, in terms of exceeding the powers.

Obligation of the contract – the contract is binding on the parties.

Obligations of the bride and groom in case of refusal to enter into marriage - the person who refused to marry is obliged to compensate the other party for the costs incurred by him in connection with the preparation for the registration of the marriage and the wedding. Such costs are not subject to reimbursement, if the rejection of the marriage was caused by the illegal, immoral behavior of the bride, the groom, concealment by her or him of circumstances that are of significant importance to the person who refused the marriage (severe illness, presence of a child, criminal record, etc.). In case of refusal of the marriage of the person who received the gift in connection with the future marriage, the gift contract may be terminated by the court at the request of the donor. In case of termination of the contract, the person is obliged to return the

thing that was given to him, and if it has not been preserved - to reimburse its value. A natural or legal person (contest founder) has the right to announce a contest (competition). The competition is announced publicly through mass media. The announcement of the competition can be made in another way.

Obligations of the taxpayer – the taxpayer is obliged to: register with the regulatory authorities in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Ukraine; keep records of income and expenses in the prescribed manner, prepare reports related to the calculation and payment of taxes and fees; to submit declarations, reports and other documents related to the calculation and payment of taxes and fees to the controlling authorities in accordance with the procedure established by tax and customs legislation; to pay taxes and fees within the terms and in the amounts established by this Code and laws on customs matters; to submit, upon a duly executed written request of the controlling authorities (in cases specified by law), documents from the accounting of income, expenses and other indicators related to the determination of objects of taxation (tax liabilities), primary documents, accounting registers, financial reporting, other documents related to the calculation and payment of taxes and fees. A specific list of documents to be provided by the taxpayer and the grounds for providing them must be specified in the written request; submit to the controlling authorities information, information on the amounts of funds not paid to the budget in connection with the receipt of tax benefits (amounts of benefits received) and the directions of their use (regarding conditional tax benefits - benefits provided on the condition of using funds released in sub of an enterprise as a result of granting a benefit, in accordance with the procedure determined by the state); to submit information to the controlling authorities in the manner, within the terms and in the amounts established by the tax legislation; to comply with the legal requirements of the controlling authorities regarding the elimination of detected violations of the laws on taxation and customs matters and to sign acts (certificates) on the inspection; not to interfere with the legal activities of an official of the supervisory body during the performance of his official duties and to fulfill the legal requirements of such an official; notify the controlling authorities at the place of registration of such a payer about its liquidation or reorganization within three working days from the day of the relevant decision (except for cases when the obligation to make such a notification is assigned by law to the state registration body); to notify the controlling authorities about the change of location of the legal entity and the change of residence of the natural person - the entrepreneur; ensure the preservation of documents related to the fulfillment of tax obligations within the terms established by

this Code; to allow officials of the controlling body during their inspections to inspect premises, territories (except for citizens' housing) used for receiving income or related to the maintenance of taxable objects, as well as to carry out inspections on the calculation and payment of taxes and fees in the cases established by this Code.

Offer price – the price officially declared by the seller (manufacturer), which causes an irrevocable offer to sell the declared product.

Official duties - functional duties of an employee, which involve the performance of work that can lead to the creation of an invention (useful model), recorded in employment contracts (contracts), job instructions.

Official missions - foreign diplomatic, consular, trade and other official missions enjoying immunity and diplomatic privileges.

Official negligence – i.e. non-performance or improper performance by an official of his official duties due to a dishonest attitude towards them, which caused significant damage to the legally protected rights, freedoms and interests of individual citizens, state or public interests or the interests of individual legal entities.

Officials - persons who permanently or temporarily perform the functions of representatives of the authorities, as well as permanently or temporarily occupy positions related to the performance of organizational-administrative or administrative-economic duties at enterprises, institutions or organizations, regardless of the form of ownership, or perform such duties under a special authority.

Onerous contract - a contract, the costs (which cannot be avoided) of the performance of which exceed the expected economic benefits of this contract.

One-sided contract - a contract is one-sided if one party undertakes the obligation to the other party to perform certain actions or to refrain from them, and the second party is given only the right of demand, without the occurrence of a counter-obligation to the first party.

One-time (individual) license - a one-time permit, which has a nominal character and is issued for the implementation of each separate operation by a specific subject of foreign

economic activity for a period not less than that necessary for the implementation of an export (import) operation.

Only approach to the establishment of taxes and fees – to determine at the legislative level all mandatory elements of the tax.

Only data bank of children who found themselves in difficult life circumstances – the only electronic information and analytical system of accounting for children who found themselves in difficult life circumstances.

Only database on enterprises in respect of which bankruptcy proceedings have been instituted – a software and technical complex that ensures the receipt of information from arbitration courts and arbitration managers about business entities in respect of which bankruptcy proceedings have been instituted, as well as their proper storage, accumulation, use, preparation of reports, protection at all technological links against unauthorized access, interaction with database users.

Only database on enterprises in respect of which bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated – a software and technical complex created on the basis of automated computer systems in commercial courts of Ukraine, the State Department for Bankruptcy and territorial bodies for bankruptcy (hereinafter - territorial bodies) , the state enterprise "Judicial Information Center", which ensures the receipt of information from commercial courts and arbitration boards about the progress of bankruptcy proceedings, their accumulation, systematization, proper storage and protection of received information at all technological links against unauthorized access, as well as interaction with users.

On-site documentary inspection – considered to be an inspection conducted in the premises of the state tax service body.

Open (individual) license – a permission to export (import) goods within a certain period of time (but not less than one month) with a definition of its total volume.

Open information – information that is not secret or confidential.

Open joint-stock company – shares of an open joint-stock company can be distributed through open subscription and purchase and sale on stock exchanges. Shareholders of an

open company may alienate their shares without the consent of other shareholders and the company.

Open market – a market in which transactions for the purchase and sale of securities are carried out between persons who are not primary creditors and borrowers, and when funds resulting from the sale of securities in such a market benefit the holder of securities, and not their issuer. It is used by central banks for buying and selling, as a rule, short-term government securities for the purpose of regulating the money supply. As a result of the purchase, investment in the economy increases, as a result of the sale - it decreases;

Open storage of promissory notes - storage of promissory notes by submitting the accompanying promissory note to the bank, a power of attorney for storage with precise and complete instructions regarding the bank's actions with promissory notes.

Operating permit – a document of a permissive nature, which is issued by the relevant chief state inspector of veterinary medicine to the operator of facilities (facilities) on the basis of verification of compliance by these facilities (facilities) with veterinary and sanitary measures and technical regulations and allows the operator of facilities (facilities) to carry out economic activity in accordance with this Law.

Operating permit - a permit issued by the relevant chief state sanitary doctor and/or the relevant chief state inspector of veterinary medicine to the facility (facility) operator on the basis of verification of compliance by these facilities (facilities) with sanitary measures and technical regulations, and allows the facility operator (object) to carry out economic activity in accordance with this Law.

Operational cash desk – a bank premises (branches, departments) where cash operations are carried out.

Operational leasing (lease) – an economic transaction of an individual or legal entity, which involves the transfer to the lessee of the fixed asset purchased or manufactured by the lessor, on terms other than those provided for by financial leasing (lease).

Operational real estate - land plots, buildings, structures located on the land, owned or leased under the terms of a financial lease, held for the purpose of use for production, or the supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes.
Operational real estate - land plots, buildings, structures that are secured by a public sector entity or leased, which are located on the land, are held for the purpose of use for the purpose in the ordinary activities of the public sector entity and do not bring income in the form of rental payments and/or increase own capital.

Operational reserve - funds of the banking management fund in the authorized bank, which the latter uses for current payments to participants of the banking management fund. The authorized bank determines the procedure for forming and using the operational reserve independently.
Operational reserve - funds of the banking management fund in the authorized bank, which the latter uses for current payments to participants of the banking management fund. The authorized bank determines the procedure for forming and using the operational reserve independently.

Operational reserve of gold – a component of the State Fund of Precious Metals and Precious Stones of Ukraine, defined as a reserve to ensure the urgent needs of the national economy;

Operations – means and includes all work or any part of work done on land or on board a ship in the loading or unloading of any vessel engaged in sea or inland navigation, other than ships of war, in any maritime or inland port, harbor, any dock, jetty, wharf or any other such place where the work is carried on.
Operations – separate parts of the process that are carried out in a certain sequence when performing the functions of a structural unit.

Operations for the active management of the state debt - operations related to the state debt and aimed at reducing the risks associated with the state debt and/or obtaining state budget savings, additional revenues to the state budget.
Operations of active management of public debt – operations aimed at reducing risks and/or obtaining savings from the state budget.

Operator of the regional level – is the operator of the Unified data bank of the Ministry of Youth, Family and Gender Policy of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the service for children of the regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations.

Operator of the Unified data bank – is a specialist of the Children's Affairs Service, who has access to the Unified Data Bank and ensures the entry, change, viewing of data, and printing of document forms stored in the Unified Data Bank.

Option – a civil law contract, according to which one party to the contract receives the right to purchase (sell) the underlying asset, and the other party undertakes an unconditional obligation to sell (purchase) the underlying asset in the future during the term of the options or on a set date (execution date) at the price of the underlying asset determined during the conclusion of such a contract. Under the terms of the option, the buyer pays the seller the option premium.

Option – a contract that gives the buyer of the option the right to buy or sell a certain number of financial instruments (shares, foreign currency) or goods at a predetermined price at any time before the expiration (or at the time of expiration) of the contract. The buyer of an option pays its seller a premium (option price) in exchange for the latter's obligation to sell or buy financial instruments or goods at the request of the buyer. In the financial account, the price of the option is reflected as the purchase of a financial asset by the buyer and as acceptance of the obligation by the seller. When the option contract is implemented, these operations are reflected in the SNR depending on their nature. In the financial account, they can be considered in the categories of deposits or securities. One form of options are warrants.

Option - additional equipment of the road vehicle with components not provided for in the basic complete set with variants of their implementation, which increase its consumer and technical qualities.

Option – is a fixed-term agreement, according to which one party - the buyer of the option - is given the exclusive and unconditional right of choice to carry out a purchase and sale operation. The second party - the seller of the option is obliged to comply with the decision of the buyer of the option and has no right to abandon its obligations. A distinction is made between the call option, which gives the right to buy the underlying asset, and the put option, which gives the right to sell the underlying asset. There is also a distinction between an American option - an agreement that can be executed at any time during the entire term of its validity, and a European option - an agreement that can be executed only at the end of its validity period.

Option – is a standard document that certifies the right to purchase (sell) securities (goods, funds) on specified terms in the future, with a fixed price at the time of concluding such an option or at the time of such acquisition as decided by the parties to the contract.
Option – is an agreement similar to forwards and futures, according to which one party - the buyer of the option - is given the exclusive and unconditional right to choose whether or not to carry out a purchase and sale operation. The second party - the seller of the option - is obliged to comply with the decision of the buyer of the option and has no right to waive his obligations. There is a distinction between an option, which gives the right to buy the underlying asset, and a put option, which gives the right to sell the underlying asset. There is also a distinction between an American option - an agreement that can be executed at any time during the entire term of its validity, and a European option that can be executed only at the end of its validity period.

Option certificate - a standard document certifying the right of its owner to purchase from the issuer of the option certificate (option certificate for purchase) or to sell the underlying asset to the issuer of the option certificate (option certificate for sale) within the term and under the conditions specified in the prospectus of the issue of these option certificates.

Option contract (option) - a contract that gives its buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call option) or sell (put option) a specified amount of the underlying asset at a specified price during a specified period (American option) or on a predetermined date (European option) and establishes the obligation of the seller of the option to fulfill the terms of the contract if the buyer decides to exercise his right.

Option –is a standard document certifying the right to purchase (sell) an underlying asset on specified terms in the future, with a fixed price at the time of conclusion of such a contract or at the time of such acquisition by decision of the parties to the contract.

Order - a document containing a requirement for a depository institution to perform one or more interrelated depository operations.
Order - a document drawn up by the owner of animals or a person authorized by him for identification and registration of animals, making changes to the Register of Animals.

Order of inheritance by law – Heirs according to the law receive the right to inherit alternately.

Ordinary mail - mail that is accepted for forwarding by a postal operator without issuing a settlement document on acceptance and is delivered (handed) to the addressee (recipient) without a receipt.
Ordinary mail - mail that is accepted for forwarding without issuing a settlement document and is delivered/handed over without a receipt.

Organic impurities – the content in a batch of sugar beets of lateral roots and tails with a diameter of less than 1 cm, table, fodder and other roots and tubers.

Organization - a natural person - an entrepreneur, a legal entity or a subdivision of a legal entity. Such an organization can be established in Ukraine or abroad.

Organization - an organization (enterprise) registered in accordance with the established procedure and one of the main areas of activity of which is maintenance of aviation equipment. Has the appropriate Certificate for the right to perform the appropriate types of work The organization can be an independent enterprise, an operator, an airport.
Organization - association of people, social groups, states on the basis of common interests, goals, action programs, etc.
Organization - enterprises, institutions, organizations, authorities or other institutions, their subdivisions or their associations with or without the rights of a legal entity, public organizations or private or enterprises based on another form of ownership, institutions, organizations that perform independent functions and have a founding document (statute) and their management structure.
Organization - performer of the event - an enterprise, institution, institution, organization engaged in the preparation and holding of the relevant event.
Organization (institution, establishment) - an organizational structure created by one or more persons (founders) who do not participate in its management, by combining (separating) their property to achieve the goal determined by the founders, at the expense of this property. Peculiarities of the legal status of certain types of organizations, institutions, and institutions are established by law [2, Art. 83].

Organization of buyers – a voluntary association of citizens who have entered into an agreement on joint activity with the aim of acquiring privatization objects.

Organization of tenants - an organization created by the labor team of a state enterprise, which has the right over other individuals and legal entities to enter into a lease agreement for the property of that state enterprise, the organization where it was created.

Organization of work with official documents - creation of conditions that ensure the movement, search, storage of official documents and their use in the current activities of prosecutor's offices.

Organizational and economic obligations - economic obligations that arise in the process of managing economic activities between a business entity and a subject of organizational and economic powers, by virtue of which the obligated party must perform a certain administrative and economic task for the benefit of the other party (organizational) action or refrain from a certain action, and the managed party has the right to demand from the obligated party the fulfillment of its duty.

Organizational and economic relations - relations formed between economic entities and subjects of organizational and economic powers in the process of managing economic activities.

Organizational and legal forms of banks - banks are created in the form of a public joint-stock company or a cooperative bank.

Organizational and legal forms of legal entities – legal entities can be created in the form of companies, institutions and in other forms established by law.

Organizational forms of judicial self-government - organizational forms of judicial self-government are meetings of judges, councils of judges, conferences of judges, congress of judges of Ukraine. Judicial self-government in Ukraine is carried out through: 1) meetings of judges of the local court, the court of appeal, the higher specialized court, the Supreme Court of Ukraine; 2) councils of judges of the respective courts; 3) conferences of judges of the respective courts; 4) Council of Judges of Ukraine; 5) the congress of judges of Ukraine. The procedure for judicial self-

government is determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine by this Law, other laws, as well as regulations and provisions adopted by bodies of judicial self-government in accordance with this Law.

Organizational procedures - actions that must be performed by the participants of the qualification exam, which ensure the certification of auditors.
Organizational procedures - actions that must be performed by the participants of the qualification exam.
Organizational procedures - actions that must be performed by the participants of the qualification exam, which ensure the certification of auditors who will audit banks.

Original (revalued) cost of fixed assets – the historical (actual) or revalued cost of non-current assets in the amount of cash or fair value (value of similar objects) of other assets, paid (transferred), spent for the acquisition (creation) of non-current assets.

Original cost - the actual amount of money paid for a certain unit of inventory at the time of its purchase, including the cost of delivery, taxes, fees and other mandatory payments, except those that are subsequently returned to the bank.
Original cost - the historical (actual) cost of fixed assets or intangible assets in the amount of cash or fair value of other assets paid (transferred), spent for the acquisition (creation) of fixed assets or intangible assets.
Original cost - the historical (actual) cost of non-current assets in the amount of cash or fair value of other assets paid (transferred), spent for the acquisition (creation) of non-current assets.
Original cost - the historical (actual) cost of non-current assets in the amount of cash or fair value of other assets paid (transferred), spent for the acquisition (creation) of non-current assets.
Original cost - the historical cost of a copy in the amount of cash or fair value of other assets spent for acquisition (creation).
Original official document – a copy of the official document that has all the required details, including the original signature of the prosecutor's office is the first to acquire legal force.

Ornamental horticulture – a sub-branch of the economy, which includes: green construction, maintenance of green plantations, formation of landscapes, floral decoration of

territories, cultivation of planting and seeding material, flower and ornamental crops and maintenance until the age of demolition.

Orphan – a child whose parents have died or died.

Orphanage – boarding-type educational institution that provides development, education, training and social adaptation of orphans and children deprived of parental care, of preschool and school age, as well as those who are in family relationships.

Orphanage-boarding house – a social and medical institution for the permanent residence of children aged 4 to 18 years (hereinafter referred to as pupils) with a youth department for young people aged 18 to 35 years (hereinafter referred to as persons) formed as a structural unit, if necessary to the boarding house, with disabilities of physical and/or mental development and mental disorders that require outside care, household and medical care, educational and rehabilitation services.
other property acquired by the company on grounds not prohibited by law.

OTI coefficient (obligations-to-income ratio) – the ratio of the total amount of all periodic obligations of the borrower to the total net income of the Borrower for the same period.

Output of goods and services – the value of goods and services that are the results of production activities of business units in the reporting period. The release includes: - all goods, regardless of their use (both goods supplied to other units that do not produce them, and goods produced for own final consumption or accumulation, including the increase in the stock of tangible working capital at the manufacturer); - services provided to other institutional units, in particular, non-market services of state administration bodies and non-commercial organizations; - household services for living in one's own home and household and household services provided by hired domestic servants. In the system of national accounts, two types of issuance are distinguished: market and non-market. Market edition includes: 1) goods and services sold at economically significant prices; 2) goods and services that are exchanged by barter for other goods, services or assets; 3) goods and services provided by employers to their workers as remuneration in kind; 4) goods and services produced by one division (facility) and supplied to another division (facility) of the same enterprise for use in production in the same or subsequent periods; 5) finished products and work-in-

progress, which are included in the stock of material working capital of the manufacturer and are intended for market use, i.e. for the purposes indicated above. Non-market release includes: 1) goods and services that are provided free of charge or at prices that do not have economic significance to other institutional units; 2) finished products and work-in-progress, which are intended for non-market use and are included in the inventory of material working capital of the manufacturer; 3) goods and services produced by institutional units for their own final use, i.e. final consumption or gross accumulation of fixed capital.

Overcarried Cargo – cargo that was mistakenly transported to a point other than the point specified in the cargo manifest or air waybill as the destination.

Overdue debt - debt arising on the 30th day after the end of the payment term in accordance with the concluded contracts.

Overdue loan – a loan for which the violation of the established payment regime does not exceed 12 months.

Overdue loan debt - debt owed by the debtor to the state for a loan (including principal, interest, fees for providing state guarantees, loans, etc.) that has not been repaid within the term specified in the loan (sub-loan) agreement.

Overdue obligations – obligations of the credit union that have not been fulfilled by the deadline established by the contract.
Overdue receivables – debts that arise on the 30th day after the expiration of the mandatory payment period in accordance with concluded contracts, or if the date of payment is not determined after issuing the invoice for payment.

Overhaul – a complex of works aimed at restoring the design parameters using the remaining resource. Capital repairs are carried out according to the approved design and estimate documentation.

Overnight deposit certificate – a debt security of the National Bank, which testifies to the placement of funds by the bank through a constantly operating line of tenders for the placement of deposit certificates for the period up to the next working day.

Oversized cargo – cargo that, when placed in a wagon or a combination of two or more wagons, according to its parameters (including packaging and fastening), does not protrude beyond the main dimensions of the load and the length of which does not exceed the values specified in the legislation.

Over-the-counter market - a market with an unlimited number of participants, on which the rules for the execution of contracts for the purchase (sale) of securities and the resolution of disputed issues are regulated by legislation.

Own revenues of budgetary institutions – funds received in the prescribed manner by budgetary institutions as fees for the provision of services, performance of works, grants, gifts and charitable contributions, as well as funds from the prescribed procedure of sale of products or property and other activities.

Own working capital - own and equivalent capital, advanced for the formation of circulating production funds and circulating funds.

Owner of someone else's property – a person who actually keeps it. The right to own someone else's property can belong to two or more people at the same time.

Owner of the legal entity and/or the body authorized by the owner – the members (founders) of the business company, the general meetings of the joint-stock company, the founders of the organization, other persons or bodies whose competence is to make a decision on the appointment (election) of officials.

Owner of the product – a natural or legal person, a subject of entrepreneurial activity of all forms of ownership, which produces or sells the corresponding products.
Ownership – a person's right to a thing (property), which he exercises in accordance with the law at his own will, regardless of the will of other persons.

P

Package – a container with nuclear material or nuclear material waste placed in it.
package integrity;

Package of auction documentation - documentation containing information about the subsoil plot, the permission to use it that is put up for auction (its name and coordinates, location, general information about its geological structure), qualification requirements for buyers, draft permits and agreements on the conditions of using the plot subsoil, a copy of this Procedure and regulations for conducting auctions.

Package of auction documentation - documentation that contains information about the subsoil area, the special permit for the use of which is put up for auction (name and coordinates, location, general information about the geological structure, initial price), draft permits and agreements on the conditions of use of the subsoil. The price of the package is determined by the auction committee in accordance with the estimate, taking into account the costs of its preparation.
Package of auction documentation - documentation that contains information about the subsoil area, the subsoil use permit within which is put up for auction (name and coordinates, location, general information about the geological structure, initial information), draft permits and agreements on the conditions of subsoil use. The price of the package is determined by the auction committee in accordance with the estimate, taking into account the costs of its preparation.
Package of auction documentation - documents containing information about the subsoil area, the subsoil use permit within which is being auctioned (name and coordinates, location, general information about the geological structure, initial price), a draft agreement on the conditions of subsoil use.
Package of auction documentation -documentation containing information about the subsoil plot, the permission to use which is put up for auction (its name and coordinates, location, general information about the geological structure), qualification requirements for buyers, draft permits and agreements on the conditions of use of the subsoil plot, a copy of this Procedure and regulation of auctions.

Package of securities - means a separate security, stock and commodity derivative, as well as a set of identical securities or stock and commodity derivatives.

Packaging – a load consisting of a container, a large container, a container for gases, a container of medium capacity for bulk cargo and their contents, prepared for shipment.
Packaging – a pack, box or any other packaging of tobacco products for their sale (except transport containers), with the exception of transparent wrappers used in retail trade.
Packaging – a technical means or a complex of means with the goods placed in it, which ensures protection of the goods from damage and losses during its circulation, and the environment from pollution.
Packaging (bulky packaging) – any MIBP that has passed all stages of production, except for final packaging.
Packaging –a technical means or a set of means with the goods placed in it, which ensures the protection of the goods from damage and loss during transportation, storage and sale, and the environment from pollution.
Paid community work - publicly available types of unskilled work, as well as skilled work, which are organized for the purpose of providing additional social support and ensuring temporary employment of persons looking for work.

Paid educational leave - in the Convention, the term "paid educational leave" means a leave granted to an employee for the purpose of education for a specified period during working hours with the payment of an appropriate monetary allowance.

Paper report of the Motor and Transport Insurance Bureau of Ukraine - information provided by insurers - members of this organization to the bureau monthly on paper media, against which a check is performed, provided by insurers - members to the database of the bureau.

Parity performance of transportation - service of a round-trip intercity flight, which involves the simultaneous use of two buses by two car carriers from different regions on equal terms.

Part - the largest unit of distribution of the site, which corresponds to one of the main objects.

Part of a business entity – a complete property complex or a structural subdivision or assets of a business entity - a legal entity, the possession or use of which allows

determining the conditions of the economic activity of the business entity - a legal entity as a whole.

Part of the subject of procurement (lot) - a part of goods, works or services defined by the customer, for which, within the framework of a single procurement procedure, participants are allowed to submit competitive bidding offers, or price offers, or offers at negotiations in the case of applying the procurement procedure from one participant. In order to carry out the procurement procedure, there must be at least two offers for each individual part of the procurement item (lot), except in cases where the customer applies the procurement procedure from one participant.

Partial civil legal capacity of an individual who has not reached the age of fourteen – A natural person who has not reached the age of fourteen (a minor) has the right to:

Partial evacuation – a complex of measures carried out to protect certain categories of the population in the event of an emergency situation of man-made or natural nature. Partial evacuation is carried out in advance for certain categories of the population: students, students of boarding schools, pupils of orphanages, pensioners and disabled people who are kept in homes for the elderly, together with teachers and educators, service personnel and members of their families, as well as sick people together with medical institutions and their staff.

Partial fixing – the end of the trading session in cases determined by the KTBM (when full fixing is not possible), for the purpose of determining the fixing price. The last price announced by the stock broker during the trading session is the fixing price in these cases.

Partial general working capacity - the ability to perform unskilled work to a limited extent or under easier conditions.

Partial loss - the state of the insured space vehicle (its component part), in which there are no signs of complete or structural destruction, but its irreversible condition occurs, when the use of the vehicle for its intended purpose in full is impossible, but the spacecraft is able to perform part of its functions , which is determined by the insurance contract.

Participant in an auction or competition – an applicant whose qualification documents are recognized as meeting the qualification requirements. Auction participants - sellers and buyers - business entities (individuals or legal entities) who wish to sell or buy livestock and poultry. The auction participant is a business entity registered in accordance with this Procedure. An auction participant is a legal entity or an individual who is registered to participate in the auction in the manner specified by these Regulations. Auction Participant - a business entity that meets the qualification requirements specified in this Procedure and submitted its application for participation in the auction in accordance with the requirements of this Procedure and which was not refused admission to participate in the auction.

Participant in public auctions – a natural or legal person who has paid a guarantee fee and can be a buyer in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

Participant of the payment system – a legal entity or an individual - the subject of relations that arise when transferring money initiated using a payment instrument of this payment system.

Participant of the procurement procedure (further - the participant) - a legal entity (resident or non-resident) that has the appropriate permits, licenses for the right to provide insurance services, issued by the relevant state authorities, has confirmed its intention to participate in the procurement procedure and submits or has submitted a tender offer.

Participant of the procurement procedure (hereinafter - the participant) – a natural person, including a natural person - an entrepreneur, a legal entity (resident or non-resident), who has confirmed in writing the intention to participate in the procurement procedure and/or has submitted a tender offer, or a price offer, or took part in negotiations in the case of applying the procurement procedure from one participant.

Participant's competitive guarantee - a contribution in the form of cash in the amount of 10 percent of the initial value of the share package determined in accordance with the terms of the relevant competition.

Participant's competitive guarantee – a contribution in the form of funds in the amount of 10 percent of the initial value of the share package, determined under the terms of a special competition with limited participation, paid to the Fund's account.

Participants in the bankruptcy case – parties, secured creditors, arbitration manager (property administrator, remediation manager, liquidator), property owner (body authorized to manage property) of the debtor, state bankruptcy authority, State Property Fund of Ukraine, representative of local self-government body, a representative of the debtor's employees, an authorized person of the founders (participants, shareholders) of the debtor's business entity, as well as in the cases provided for by this Law, other persons participating in the bankruptcy proceedings.

Participants in the debt obligation – business entities - suppliers to creditors of component products, raw materials and other material resources that have tax debt.

Participants in the mortgage lending market – banks, non-bank financial institutions, Borrowers, insurance companies, subjects of appraisal activity, real estate companies and other persons who take a direct part in the mortgage lending process.

Participants in the placement of state securities – custodian-clients of the National Bank of Ukraine.

Participants in the procurement procedure (further - participants) are individuals and legal entities (residents or non-residents) or associations of persons who have declared their intention to participate in the procurement procedure and submit or have submitted a tender offer.

Participants of non-cash settlements – banks and their branches, enterprises, natural persons and other clients of the bank, from whose accounts funds are debited or to whose accounts funds are credited.

Participants of stock trading – traders - representatives of full members of the Section. Participants of exchange trades - traders - representatives of the Members of the Section.

Participants of the bank – founders of the bank, shareholders of the bank, which is a public joint-stock company, and shareholders of the cooperative bank.

Participants of the concentration of economic entities – participants of the concentration are recognized as: economic entities, in relation to which a merger or acquisition is being carried out or is to be carried out; economic entities that acquire or intend to acquire control over an economic entity, and economic entities in respect of which control is acquired or is to be acquired; business entities, assets (property), shares (shares, units) that are acquired, managed (used), rented, leased, concessioner or are to be acquired, and their buyers (recipients), acquirers; business entities that are or intend to become founders (participants) of a newly created business entity. In the event that one of the founders is a body of state power, a body of local self-government, a body of administrative and economic management and control, a business entity whose assets (property), shares (shares, units) are contributed to the charter fund of the newly created sub is also considered a participant in the concentration business entity; natural and legal persons related to the participants of the concentration specified in paragraphs two to five of this article by control relations, which gives grounds to recognize the relevant group of persons in accordance with Article 1 of this Law as a single business entity.

Participants of the stock market – issuers, investors, self-regulatory organizations and professional participants of the stock market. Participants of the stock market are: issuers of securities - legal entities and, in cases provided for by law, natural persons who issue securities on their own behalf and undertake to fulfill the obligations arising from the conditions of their issuance; investors - individuals and legal entities, including institutional investors (investment funds, trust companies, pension funds, insurance companies, etc.), who have free funds and wish to invest them in securities in order to receive income (interest) from the invested funds or for the purpose of increasing the market value of securities; intermediaries - legal entities whose activities are closely related to the provision of professional services related to the mediation of activity on the stock market of issuers and investors; the state, which, through the adoption of legislative acts and the creation of relevant state bodies, determines the conditions of legal regulation of the stock market in order to maintain its effective functioning and protect its participants.

Participants of the transportation – consignor, consignee, carrier.

Particle fish - a generalized name for any fish that is caught with pond nets and seines (except tulki), livers. There are small (bream, bream, bream, perch, flatfish, etc.) and large (bream, carp, catfish, pike perch, carp, white carp, white carp, etc.).

Parties in a bankruptcy case - creditors (representative of the creditors' committee), debtor (bankrupt);

Parties in obligation – The parties to the obligation are the debtor and the creditor. One or several persons may be on the side of the debtor or creditor in the obligation. If each of the parties to the obligation has both rights and obligations, it is considered a debtor in that it is obliged to act in favor of the other party, and at the same time a creditor in that it has the right to demand from it.

Parties to the inheritance contract – The alienator in the inheritance contract can be a spouse, one of the spouses or another person. The acquirer in the inheritance contract can be a natural person or a legal entity.

Partnership – is a partnership whose members, in accordance with the agreement concluded between them, carry out business activities on behalf of the partnership and jointly and severally bear additional (subsidiary) responsibility for its obligations with all the property they own.
Partnership – recognized as complete if all its members are engaged in joint business activities and are jointly and severally liable for the company's obligations with all their property.

Partnership agreement – an agreement concluded between the main partner and partner(s) on the joint implementation of the project.

Passenger – a natural person who is transported by aircraft with the consent of the carrier in accordance with the contract of carriage, except for crew members and additional specialists on board the aircraft, employees of the aircraft operator, an authorized representative of the relevant National Regulatory Authority and persons accompanying the cargo.
Passenger – a natural person who uses a vehicle while being in it, but is not involved in driving it.
Passenger – a person who uses a vehicle and is in it, but is not involved in driving it.
Passenger – a person who uses a vehicle, but is not involved in driving it.

Passenger car – a car designed and equipped to carry passengers with no more than nine seats, including the driver's seat.

Passenger car - a car with no more than nine seats, including the driver's seat, which is designed and equipped to transport passengers and their luggage with the necessary comfort and safety.

Passenger fare – the cost of transporting passengers in domestic traffic in all categories of passenger trains and wagons.

Passenger tariff – a system of prices, which includes the amounts of fees for the transportation of passengers, baggage, cargo baggage approved in the prescribed manner, as well as the rules for their calculation and application.

Passenger transportation - transportation of passengers by cars or buses.
Passenger transportation services by buses can be provided according to the types of transportation modes: regular, regular special, irregular.

Passenger turnover - the total volume of passenger transport work of sea (river) vessels, which is equal to the sum of the products of the number of transported passengers (of each group of passengers) by the distance of their transportation. The unit of measurement for sea transportation is a thousand pas. miles, for river transportation - thousand pas. km

Passenger with limited physical capabilities or a disabled person – a passenger whose mobility during the use of the vehicle is limited due to a physical (sensory or locomotor, permanent or temporary) or mental disability or for any other reason, in particular due to advanced age, whose condition requires appropriate attention and adaptation to his special needs during passenger service.

Passenger with reduced mobility (PRM) or a disabled person – a passenger whose mobility during the use of transport is limited due to any physical (sensory or locomotor, permanent or temporary) or mental disability, or from any - for any other reason, or such as advanced age, and whose condition requires appropriate attention and adaptation to his special needs in service that is available to all passengers.

Passive deposit operations – the attraction of funds of enterprises, institutions, banks and the population in term and demand deposits.

Passive income - income received in the form of interest, dividends, insurance payments and reimbursements, as well as royalties.

Passive part of fixed assets (buildings and structures) – funds with the help of which normal operating conditions are ensured.

Passport for a dog of a hunting breed – a document that certifies the pedigree of a given dog and gives the hunter, if he has other necessary documents provided for in Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine "On Hunting and Hunting", the right to use the dog during hunting.

Passport of a donkey/mule/horse – a document of the established form containing identification and other data about the animal, information about the owner, registration in the Animal Register, veterinary and sanitary measures and is a mandatory accompanying document for any movement of the animal.

Passport of a medical product – a document containing the main technical characteristics of the product.

Passport of a potentially dangerous object – a document of a certain form, which contains structured data about a separate potentially dangerous object.

Passport of a taxi stand – a document that contains information about the means of arrangement of the stand, information support for passengers, the owner of the stand, traffic patterns and rules for providing services.

Passport of the accounting unit – a design document that accompanies the accounting unit and contains data on its main parameters and characteristics, which are necessary for the accounting of nuclear material.

Passport of the technical condition of the building – a technical document of the owner of the building, which contains the main data of the technical condition of the building, obtained in the process of conducting instrumental surveys, conclusions regarding the further operation of the building.

Passport of the urban planning object – a document of the established form, which contains information about the urban planning regulations and reference information about the urban planning object.

Passporting of the object - documentary certification of the presence of appropriate conditions for working with pesticides and agrochemicals;

P**assporting of the technical condition of the building (structure)** – an examination, diagnosis and assessment of the technical condition of the object by a specialized organization and determination of its technical condition category on this basis, followed by the preparation of the Passport of the technical condition of the building (structure).

Passporting of waste - the process of sequential collection, summarization and storage of information about each specific type of waste, its origin, technical, physico-chemical, technological, ecological, sanitary, economic and other indicators, methods of their measurement and control, as well as about technologies of their collection, transportation, storage, processing, disposal, removal, disposal and burial.

Patent – a patent of Ukraine for an industrial design;
Patent (a patent for an invention, a declaratory patent for an invention, a declaratory patent for a utility model, a patent (declaratory patent) for a secret invention, a declaratory patent for a secret utility model) – a security document certifying the priority, authorship and ownership of an invention (utility model).
Patent (declaratory patent) for a secret invention – a type of patent issued for an invention classified as a state secret.
Patent (declaratory patent) for an invention, a declaratory patent for a utility model, a patent (declaratory patent) for a secret invention, a declaratory patent for a secret utility model – a security document certifying the priority, authorship and ownership of an invention (utility model).

Patent documents - descriptions of patents for inventions (utility models) and methodical documents for them.

Patent purity - the property of technologies and/or their components to be freely used in a certain state without the threat of violation of protective documents (patents) valid on its territory for objects of intellectual property rights belonging to third parties,

determined in accordance with the valid protective documents (patents) on these objects and by the regulatory and legal acts of the state (states) where the use of the specified technologies and their components is planned, as well as in accordance with a specific time period determined by the validity period of protective documents (patents) on the components of technologies on the territory of such state (states) .
Patent research is a systematic scientific analysis of the properties of an object of economic activity during its life cycle, which arise from the legal protection of objects of industrial property.

Patent-conjectural research - a systematic scientific analysis of the properties of technologies and their components, which result from their legal protection, the state of technology markets, their components and products, the patent and licensing situation that has developed in relation to them, the nature of product production.

Patented industrial design - an industrial design for which a patent has been issued;

Patent-licensing work – a purposeful activity carried out in military units, military educational institutions, institutions, organizations and enterprises belonging to the sphere of management of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine (hereinafter - military forces) with the aim of identifying patent-eligible technical solutions and technologies, ensuring their legal protection and disposal of intellectual property rights to these objects, as well as the implementation of licensing operations. By its nature, it is an integral part of research and development works.

Pawnshop operation - an operation carried out by an individual or a legal entity to receive funds from a legal entity that is a financial institution, in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, against the pledge of goods or currency values. Pawn shops are a type of secured loan.

Payer – the person from whose account the money transfer is initiated or who initiates the transfer by depositing a cash transfer document together with the corresponding amount of money to a bank or other institution - a member of the payment system.

Payer (drawee) - a legal entity or an individual (debtor, payer) who is obliged to pay according to a bill of exchange (draft).

Payer – a foreign bank, a foreign company that makes a payment by a registered check presented for payment, or a foreign bank, a foreign company, a bank (institution) that makes a payment by traveler's checks.

Payer of a promissory note – the drawer of a promissory note, the drawee (acceptor) of a bill of exchange.

Payers of state duty on the territory of Ukraine – individuals and legal entities for taking actions in their interests and issuing documents of legal significance by authorized bodies.

Payers of taxes and fees (mandatory payments) - enterprises, scientific research institutes and organizations, the list of which is defined in Article 3 of this Law, which develop and manufacture ammunition, their elements and special chemical products, which are subject to the obligation under the legislation of Ukraine obligation to pay taxes and fees (mandatory payments).

Payment - fulfillment of budget, debt, guarantee or tax obligations that arose in the current or previous budget periods.

Payment banknotes (coins) – real banknotes (coins) that, according to the criteria established by the National Bank, can be used for settlements for all types of cash transactions or accepted by banks for exchange and other banking transactions.

Payment by promissory note – an operation in which the payer or another authorized person makes payment of the promissory note either in the order of recourse, or in the order of mediation, or in the order of surety.

Payment card - a special means of payment in the form of a plastic or other type of card issued in accordance with the procedure established by law, which is used to initiate the transfer of money from the payer's account or from the corresponding bank account for the purpose of paying for the cost of goods and services, transferring money from one's own accounts to the accounts of other persons , receiving funds in cash at bank counters, foreign currency exchange points of authorized banks and through bank machines, as well as carrying out other operations stipulated by the relevant contract.

Payment claims - the corresponding bank document, on the basis of which the collection of tax debt is carried out.

Payment documents - a parking ticket or a fiscal check, which prove the payment of the parking fee and the cost of maintenance services for paid parking spaces.

Payment documents denominated in foreign currency - registered checks denominated in foreign currency, traveler's checks denominated in foreign currency.
Payment order - a settlement document containing a written order from the payer to the servicing bank to debit the specified amount of funds from his account and transfer it to the recipient's account.

Payment order – a settlement document that contains an order from the payer to the bank or other institution - a member of the payment system that serves him, to transfer the amount of money specified in it from his account to the recipient's account.

Payment organization - a legal entity that is the owner or has received the right to use trademarks and other signs that identify the belonging of payment cards and other payment instruments to the payment system, and which determines the rules of operation of the payment system, as well as performs other functions to ensure the operation of the payment system and is responsible in accordance with the law and the contract.

Payment request – a settlement document containing a request by the debt collector or, in case of a contractual write-off by the payee, to the servicing payer of the bank to transfer a specified amount of money from the payer's account to the payee's account without the payer's consent.

Payment request – a settlement document that contains a request by the collector or, in the case of a contractual write-off by the payee, to the bank serving the payer, to transfer a specified amount of funds from the payer's account to the payer's account without the consent of the payer.

Payment request-order - a settlement document containing the request of the recipient directly to the payer to pay the amount of money and the order of the payer to the bank

that serves him, to transfer the amount of money determined by the payer from his account to the account of the recipient.

Payment request-order - is a settlement document that consists of two parts:

Payment service - activity related to ensuring the execution of payment operations using a special payment instrument, which is carried out by payment service providers.

Payments for the fulfillment of guarantee obligations - making payments from the state budget for the state's fulfillment of guarantee obligations for loans raised under state guarantees.

Payments on shares – payments of part of the income of the cooperative on the shares of the member and associate member of the cooperative. The amount of payments for shares is established by the decision of the general meeting of members of the cooperative after deducting the mandatory funds for the formation and replenishment of its funds. Payments can be made in the form of money, goods, securities, as well as in the form of an increase in the share and in other forms provided for by the charter of the cooperative. The total amount of payments on shares cannot exceed 20 percent of the income determined before the distribution.

Pedigree accounting - definition and entry into information databases (automated systems of documents on the breeding business) by subjects of the breeding business in animal husbandry of data on the origin, productivity, type and other qualities of animals for the purpose of conducting the breeding business in animal husbandry.

Penalty - a form of punishment in the form of a monetary penalty applied to the party who delayed the fulfillment of the obligation accepted under the insurance contract.
Penalty - a payment in the form of interest calculated on the amount of the tax debt (without taking into account the penalty), which is paid by the taxpayer in connection with late repayment of the tax liability.
Penalty - a penalty calculated as a percentage of the amount of late paid administrative and economic sanction provided by the Law for each calendar day of delay in fulfilling the obligation.
Penalty – a penalty calculated as a percentage of the sum of the untimely fulfilled monetary obligation for each day of delay in performance.

Penalty - a penalty charged from the administrator in favor of the fund participant and is calculated as a percentage of the sum of the untimely fulfilled monetary obligation for each day of delay in the fulfillment of the obligation.
Penalty - the amount of funds in the form of interest, accrued on the amount of monetary obligations, not paid within the terms established by law.
Penalty - the amount of money that the debtor is obliged to pay in case of breach of obligations under a credit (sub-credit) agreement, an agreement on the provision of a budget loan/financial assistance.
Penalty (fine, interest) – a penalty (fine, penalty) is a sum of money or other property that the debtor must hand over to the creditor in case of breach of the obligation by the debtor.
Penalty is charged: after the expiration of the repayment terms of the agreed monetary obligation established by this Code, interest is charged on the amount of the tax debt.

Perishable cargo – cargo that loses its qualities after a limited period of time under the influence of environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, pressure, etc.) and requires compliance with special conditions of transportation and storage (for example, food products, live plants, breeding eggs, medical preparations, fish seedlings).

Permissive (conciliation) procedure – a set of actions carried out by business entities, state administrators and licensing bodies during approval (review), registration, providing conclusions, etc., which precede the receipt of a document of a permissive nature.

Permit - a document for the right to use a subsoil plot for the purpose specified in it, issued to a business entity in the manner specified by law.
Permit – a document issued by a specially authorized body of the executive power in matters of state export control, which grants the right to export or import goods. The permit can be one-time, general or open.

Permit center – a working body of the city council of the city of the regional and/or republican Autonomous Republic of Crimea (its executive body), regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city, district, district in the city of Kyiv state administrations, a ministry or republican committee authorized by the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (hereinafter - the authorized body of the executive power of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea), in which representatives of regional and local

permitting authorities and the state administrator act according to the principle of organizational unity regarding the issuance of permit documents, reissue, issuance of duplicates, cancellation of permit documents.

Permit for international road transportation – a document issued by the authorized bodies of the Contracting Parties to international road carriers for entry, transit through the territory of the Contracting Parties, as well as other types of transportation provided by law.

Permit for selective shooting – an official document that certifies the right of an employee authorized to protect hunting grounds to selectively shoot game animals.

Permit for the fishing of aquatic living resources – an official document of strict reporting, which certifies the user's right to special use of specified aquatic living resources in industrial areas in accordance with approved limits and allocated quotas.

Permit for the special use of fish and other aquatic living resources – an official document that certifies the user's right to special use of fish and other aquatic living resources, except for industrial fishing of fish and other aquatic living resources, within the received quota, limit.

Permitted assets – assets defined by Article 31 of the Law of Ukraine "On Insurance" to represent technical reserves that meet the conditions of safety, profitability, liquidity and diversification.

Permitted materials – the main materials that are allowed to be used for the manufacture, installation and repair of pressure equipment, in accordance with the requirements specified in the regulations on labor protection.

Person – a natural person, including a subject of entrepreneurial activity, a legal entity of any form of ownership, a representation of a non-resident in Ukraine. A person is a natural person or a legal entity. A person is a natural or legal entity. A person is a natural or legal entity. A person is a natural or legal entity. Persons - legal entities and natural persons. A person is a legal entity and/or an individual. A person is a natural or legal entity.

A patent (declaratory patent) for a secret invention is a type of patent issued for an invention that contains information classified as a state secret.
A patent for an invention is a type of patent issued based on the results of a qualification examination of an application for an invention.
A patent is a protective document certifying priority, authorship and ownership of an invention (utility model).

Person who can be adopted – a child can be adopted. In exceptional cases, the court may issue a decision on the adoption of an adult who does not have a mother or father or has been deprived of their care.
A pledge is a pledge of movable property that is transferred to the possession of the pledgee or, on his order, to the possession of a third party.

Person injured in a traffic accident – a person who received physical injuries in a traffic accident that
led to hospitalization or the appointment of outpatient clinical treatment after providing first aid. (Regulations on the classification of transport events on railway transport of Ukraine. Approved by order of the Ministry of Transport of Ukraine No. 800 dated 10.16.2003)

Person who can be a guardian, custodian of a child - can be an adult with legal capacity with her consent. When appointing a guardian or custodian for a child, the body of guardianship and guardianship takes into account the personal qualities of the person, his ability to raise the child, his attitude towards him, as well as the wishes of the child himself. The persons specified in Article 212 of this Code cannot be guardians, custodians of a child.

Person with a criminal record - a person is recognized as having a criminal record from the day the guilty verdict enters into force and until the conviction is extinguished or removed. A criminal record has legal significance in case of committing a new crime, as well as in other cases provided for by the laws of Ukraine. Persons convicted by a court verdict without a sentence or released from punishment or those who have served a sentence for an act, the criminality and punishment of which has been eliminated by law, are recognized as having no criminal record. Persons who have been rehabilitated are recognized as having no criminal record.

Personal account - a set of data about the person of the account holder, the number of registered securities by issue, information about all changes in the number of specified securities, about the facts of their blocking, united by a single registration number in the registry system.
Personal account - an account for the analytical accounting of transactions with the bank's clients, carried out in accordance with the contracts concluded between the bank and the clients.
Personal accounts - accounts that are opened in the State Treasury bodies to the main managers of budget funds and managers of lower-level budget funds held by subordinate institutions, for their further distribution and transfer to registration accounts.

Personal belongings – are essential items intended, first of all, to ensure the livelihood of the owner-citizen, are the property of such a citizen and are intended exclusively for the personal use of such a citizen, are not goods and are not intended for alienation or transfer to other persons, correspond to the purpose and goals staying abroad.
Personal belongings – essential items intended, first of all, to ensure the livelihood of the owner - a citizen, are the property of such a citizen and are intended exclusively for the personal use of such a citizen, are not goods and are not intended for alienation or transfer to other persons, correspond to the purpose and goals staying abroad The list of items that cannot be classified as personal belongings is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, taking into account the norms used to define personal belongings in the countries of the European Community. Personal items - items of basic necessity, intended, first of all, to ensure the livelihood of the owner-citizen, are the property of such a citizen and are intended exclusively for the personal use of such a citizen, are not goods and are not intended for alienation or transfer to other persons, correspond to the purpose and goals staying abroad.

Personal composition of the court for consideration of a specific case – determined by the automated document management system based on the principle of probability distribution of cases during the registration of lawsuits, motions and complaints in the court. When determining the personal composition of the court for consideration of a specific case, the automated document management system takes into account the degree of workload of each judge, specialization, as well as the requirements of the procedural law. The regulation on the automated system of document circulation is approved by the Council of Judges of Ukraine in agreement with the State Judicial

Administration of Ukraine, taking into account the specifics of the specialization of courts.

Personal data – information relating to identifiable or identifiable individuals.
Personal data - information or a set of information about a natural person who is identified or can be specifically identified.
Personal data – means any information related to the identification or possibility of identification of a natural person.

Personal easement – the easement may belong to the owner (owner) of the neighboring land plot, as well as to another specifically defined person (personal easement).

Personal file - a file that contains accounting and other documents of a military serviceman regarding his entire military service from the day of enlistment to the day of release to the reserve, retirement, or to the day of death. The personal file is maintained by the personnel management (department) of the institution or military unit and contains the following documents: the record list indicating all periods of military service (including its preferential calculation), which were confirmed by the orders of the relevant officials and were the basis for calculating years of service on pension; autobiography; extracts from orders for conscription and dismissal from military service; attestations; copies of education documents; documents confirming insurance (work) experience, and other documents determining the military serviceman's right to benefits established by current legislation.

Personal guarantee - consists in obtaining from trustworthy persons a written commitment that they vouch for the proper behavior and appearance of the accused upon summons and undertake, if necessary, to deliver him to the bodies of inquiry, preliminary investigation or to court at the first request.

Personal identification number (PIN) - a number memorized by the access control system and used for identification and confirmation of the right to authorized entry into the restricted access zone.
Personal identification number (PIN) – a set of numbers or a set of letters and numbers, known only to the holder of a special payment instrument and required for his identification during operations using a special payment instrument.

Personal non-property goods – health, life; honor, dignity and business reputation; name (designation); authorship; freedom of literary, artistic, scientific and technical creativity, as well as other benefits protected by civil legislation. Personal non-property rights belong to every natural person by birth or by law. Personal non-property rights of an individual have no economic meaning.

Personal non-property intellectual property rights - personal non-property intellectual property rights are: 1) the right to recognize a person as the creator (author, performer, inventor, etc.) of an object of intellectual property rights; 2) the right to prevent any encroachment on the intellectual property right, capable of harming the honor or reputation of the creator of the object of the intellectual property right;

Personal non-property rights – closely related to an individual. An individual cannot waive personal non-property rights, nor can they be deprived of these rights. A natural person owns personal non-property rights for life.

Personal number – a subscriber number that is assigned to a registered subscriber upon his application in accordance with the procedure established by the NKRZ, is centrally administered and can be used by this subscriber to receive their services in accordance with the telecommunications contract, regardless of the geographical region of Ukraine and the type of these services.

Personal peasant economy – an economic activity that is carried out without creating a legal entity by a natural person individually or by persons who are in family or family relations and live together, with the aim of satisfying personal needs through the production, processing and consumption of agricultural products, the sale of its surpluses and providing services using the property of a personal peasant economy, including in the field of rural green tourism.

Personal private property of a wife or husband - the funds received as compensation for the loss (damage) of a thing that belonged to her or him, as well as as compensation for the moral damage caused to her or him.

Personal private property of a wife or husband - the insurance sums received by her or him under mandatory personal insurance, as well as under voluntary personal insurance, if the insurance premiums were paid at the expense of funds that were the

personal private property of each of them. The court may recognize as the personal private property of the wife or husband the property acquired by her or him during their separate residence in connection with the actual termination of marital relations. If in addition to joint funds and funds that belonged to one of the spouses were invested in the acquisition of property, then the share in this property, in accordance with the amount of the contribution, is his personal private property.

Personal private property of a wife or husband - The personal private property of a wife or husband is: 1) property acquired by her before marriage; 2) property acquired by her or him during the marriage, but on the basis of a gift contract or in the order of inheritance; 3) property acquired by her during the marriage, but with funds that belonged to her, to him personally. The personal private property of the wife and husband are things for individual use, including jewelry, even when they were purchased at the expense of joint funds of the spouses. The personal private property of the wife or husband is the prizes, awards that she or he received for personal merits. The court may recognize the second spouse's right to a share of this award, award, if it is established that he contributed to its receipt by his actions (keeping a household, raising children, etc.).

Personal record - a set of information about the enterprise entered in the register, united by a single individual number. In this case, the court takes into account the family status of the adopter, in particular the absence of his children, and other circumstances of significant importance.

Personal special means of payment - a special means of payment issued in the name of an individual who does not carry out entrepreneurial activities.

Personalized accounting - collection, processing, systematization and storage of information on participants of non-state pension provision provided by the legislation on pension provision and this Law, information on determining their rights to pension payments at the expense of funds accumulated for their benefit, as well as for calculating the amount of these payments.

Personalized payment card - a payment card that contains data in electronic form and, if necessary, additional requisites in graphic form (surname and first name, photo card

printed on the card), which make it possible to identify its holder using electronic means or visually.

Persons from the number of orphans and children deprived of parental care - persons aged 18 to 23 whose parents died or died before the age of 18, and persons who were classified as children deprived of parental care.

Persons participating in the case - parties, third parties, their representatives. Persons participating in the case are parties, third parties, representatives of parties and third parties.

Persons who can be adopters - The adopter of a child can be a legally competent person not younger than twenty-one years of age, except when the adopter is a relative of the child.

Persons who cannot be adopters - Persons who: 1) have limited legal capacity cannot be adopters; 2) recognized as incapable; 3) deprived of parental rights, if these rights have not been renewed; 4) were adoptive parents (guardians, custodians, adoptive parents, foster parents) of another child, but the adoption was canceled or invalidated (custody, guardianship or activity of a foster family or a family-type orphanage was terminated) due to their fault; 5) are registered or undergoing treatment in a psych neurological or neurological dispensary; 6) abuse alcoholic beverages or narcotic drugs; 7) do not have a permanent place of residence and permanent earnings (income); 8) suffer from diseases, the list of which is approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine; 9) are foreigners who are not married, except when the foreigner is a relative of the child; 10) were convicted of crimes against life and health, will, honor and dignity, sexual freedom and sexual integrity of a person, against public safety, public order and morality, in the sphere of circulation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues or precursors, and also for the crimes provided for in Articles 148, 150, 150-1, 164, 166, 167, 169, 181, 187, 324, 442 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, or have outstanding or unexpended convictions for other crimes.

Persons who have reached marriageable age have the right to marry – At the request of a person who has reached the age of sixteen, by a court decision, he may be granted the right to marry, if it is determined that it is in his interests.

Persons who have the right to adopt a child over others – In the presence of several persons who have expressed a desire to adopt the same child, a citizen of Ukraine has the predominant right to adopt the child: 1) in whose family the child is raised; 2) who is the husband of the mother, the wife of the father of the adopted child; 3) who adopts several children who are brothers, sisters; 4) who is a relative of the child. In addition to the persons specified in the first part of this article, spouses have the priority right to adopt a child.

Pet – any animal that a person keeps or intends to keep, in particular in his home for his own pleasure and companionship.

Petition – an appeal by an interested (natural or legal) person for recognition and enforcement of a decision of a foreign court or other competent authority on the territory of Ukraine (foreign petition) or a decision of a court of Ukraine on the territory of a foreign state (petition of an interested person).

Phonegram – a generalized name for documents with different content, selected in connection with a special method of text transmission (transmitted by telephone and recorded by the recipient). The telephone message is used in necessary cases for prompt resolution of official issues with institutions and organizations. The dark time of the day is the part of the day from the end of evening (30 minutes after sunset) to the beginning of morning twilight (30 minutes before sunrise).

Piles – accumulations of ice fragments in the ice cover.

Pipeline – a set of parts and assembly units made of pipes with elements that are their constituents (tee, transitions, taps, pipeline fittings, etc.), which are intended for the transportation of working media from the source to the consumers.

Piracy in the field of copyright and (or) related rights - publication, reproduction, import into the customs territory of Ukraine, export from the customs territory of Ukraine and distribution of counterfeit copies of works (including computer programs and databases), phonograms, videograms and programs broadcasting organizations.

Pit, pit – a part of the hall, where bidding takes place for certain goods in the form - "from the voice".

Place of conclusion of the contract – the contract is concluded at the place of residence of the natural person or at the location of the legal entity that made the offer to conclude the contract, unless otherwise stipulated by the contract.

Place of conduct by a natural person - an entrepreneur of an economic activity subject to licensing is the territory, premises that meet the requirements of the licensing conditions and belong to the natural person - an entrepreneur on the right of ownership and/or use.

Place of inheritance opening is the last place of residence of the testator – If the place of residence of the testator is unknown, the place of opening of the inheritance is the location of the immovable property or its main part, and in the absence of immovable property - the location of the main part of the movable property.

Place of origin of an orphan child and a child deprived of parental care – the place of residence or stay of his biological parents at the time of their death or the occurrence of circumstances that led to the child's deprivation of parental care. If the parents and their place of residence or stay are unknown, the place of origin of the child is determined by the place where the child was found or the location of the medical facility where the child was left.

Place of resettlement – the settlement from which the resettlement (independent resettlement) of a citizen (his family) is carried out.

Place of residence of an individual – a residential building, apartment, other premises suitable for living in it (dormitory, hotel, etc.), in the corresponding settlement, in which the individual resides permanently, mainly or temporarily. A natural person who has reached fourteen years of age freely chooses his place of residence, with the exception of restrictions established by law. The place of residence of an individual between the ages of ten and fourteen is the place of residence of his parents (adoptive parents) or one of them with whom he lives, a guardian, or the location of an educational institution or health care institution, etc., in which he lives, if another place residence is not established by agreement between the child and the parents (adoptive parents, guardian) or the organization that performs the functions of the guardian. In the event of a dispute, the place of residence of an individual between the ages of ten and fourteen is determined by the guardianship authority or the court. The place of residence of an

individual who has not reached the age of ten is the place of residence of his parents (adoptive parents) or one of them with whom he lives, a guardian or the location of an educational institution or health care institution in which he lives. The place of residence of an incapacitated person is the place of residence of his guardian or the location of the relevant organization that performs the functions of a guardian in relation to him. An individual may have several places of residence.

Placement terms – the start and end dates of the sale of depositary receipts for state-owned shares of OJSC on international stock markets through placement agents acting on the basis of an agreement with the Fund.

Plant quarantine – a system of measures aimed at preventing the introduction and/or spread of regulated harmful organisms or ensuring their control (localization). – the legal regime, which provides for a system of state measures aimed at protecting plants, products of their processing, raw materials, individual cargoes, etc. from quarantine facilities. - animal quarantine - a special legal regime that is applied in the infected and buffer zones and, if necessary, in the surveillance zone in order to localize an outbreak of an animal disease and eliminate such a disease in accordance with laws, relevant veterinary and sanitary measures and regulatory legal acts issued accordingly to this Law.

Plant variety – can be considered as a whole from the point of view of its suitability for reproduction in an unchanged form of whole plants of the variety
Plant variety – can be distinguished from any other group of plants by the degree of manifestation of at least one of these signs;
Plant variety – a separate group of plants (clone, line, first-generation hybrid, population) within the lower known botanical taxa, which, regardless of whether or not it fully meets the conditions for the emergence of legal protection:
Plant variety – can be determined by the degree of manifestation of signs, which is the result of the activity of a given genotype or combination of genotypes;

Planting material - plants and their parts, which are considered suitable for reproduction of whole plants.

Player – a natural person who voluntarily participates in the drawing of the prize fund in accordance with the conditions of issuing and conducting the lottery.

Pledge – a debt security that certifies the unconditional right of its owner to receive from the debtor the fulfillment of the main obligation, provided that it is subject to execution in monetary form, and in case of non-fulfillment of the main obligation - the right to foreclose on the subject of the mortgage . A pledge is drawn up if its issuance is provided for in the mortgage agreement. After the state registration of the mortgage, the original pledge is transferred to the mortgagee, unless another procedure for transferring the pledge is established by the mortgage contract. A pledge is not an issue security. The first owner of the mortgage is the person who, at the time of issuance of the mortgage in accordance with the terms of the mortgage agreement, has the status of a mortgagee. Unless otherwise stipulated by the mortgage agreement, the original of the mortgage is transferred to such mortgagee.

Pledge – a pledge of movable property that is transferred to the possession of the pledgee or, on his order, to the possession of a third party. The institutions are: - House of overnight stay - a social protection institution for the overnight stay (overnight accommodation) of homeless citizens who do not have a living space that they could use for living, admission to which does not require a prior medical examination. - The Center for the Reintegration of Homeless Citizens is a social protection institution for homeless citizens, the activity of which is aimed at the gradual return of a person to an independent full-fledged life by providing him with a complex of social services taking into account individual needs. - Center for social adaptation of persons released from places of deprivation of liberty - a social institution for the provision of social services to persons released from places of deprivation of liberty and their temporary stay. - Social hotel - a social protection institution for the stay of homeless citizens, which has separate rooms.

Pledge – a pledge of movable property, in which the property, which is the subject of the pledge, is transferred by the pledger to the possession of the pledgee.

Pledge – a way of securing obligations. By virtue of the pledge, the creditor (pledgee) has the right, in case of non-fulfillment by the debtor (pledger) of the obligation secured by the pledge, to receive satisfaction from the value of the pledged property primarily before other creditors. Bail consists in the deposit of money by suspects, accused persons, defendants, other natural or legal persons or the transfer of other material values to the body of the pre-trial investigation or court for the purpose of ensuring proper behavior, fulfilling the obligation not to leave the registered place of residence or stay or from the place temporary stay without the permission of the investigator or the court, appearance upon summons to the investigation body and the court of the person against whom the preventive measure was applied.

Pledge – can be transferred by its owner to any person by making an endorsement. The next owner of the mortgage acquires all the rights of the mortgagee (new creditor) under the contract that stipulates the main obligation and the mortgage agreement on the basis of which the mortgage was issued, and the rights of the previous owner of the mortgage as a mortgagee (original creditor) are terminated. The previous owner of the pledge, at the request of the new owner, is obliged to transfer to the new owner the documents and information that are important for the exercise of the rights arising from the pledge. After the issue of the pledge, the performance of the main obligation and foreclosure on the subject of the mortgage can be carried out only on the basis of the demand of the owner of the pledge. A pledge cannot be issued if a monetary obligation is secured by a mortgage, the amount of which has not been determined at the time of the conclusion of the mortgage contract and which does not contain criteria that allow determining this amount at a specific moment. Accounting for collateral in banks is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the National Bank of Ukraine, according to the rules applied to accounting for mortgage-backed loans. A pledge is a debt security that certifies the unconditional right of its owner to receive from the debtor the fulfillment of the main obligation, provided that it is subject to execution in monetary form, and in case of non-fulfillment of the main obligation - the right to foreclose on the subject mortgage

Pledge agreement – a notarized pledge agreement for a built (reconstructed) home, drawn up for the period of repayment of the loan and interest for its use.

Pledge purchase – enrollment in the state food reserve of an object of state price regulation - the subject of a pledge in the event that the budget loan and/or the fee for its use have not been repaid within the term stipulated by the contract.

Pledged promissory note endorsement – a form of endorsement that prohibits further transfer of the promissory note issued as collateral.

Plot of land – a part of the earth's surface with established boundaries, a specific location, and defined rights in relation to it.

Point of distribution – the place where the service is transferred from one person to another, equipped with means of accounting and regulation.

Pollutant discharge limit - the maximum amount of pollutant discharge into surface water bodies, which is established in the permit for special water use;

Port water area – a part of a water object (objects) set aside for permanent use by the state administration of the port, limited by natural, artificial or conventional borders and intended in its navigable part to ensure safe approach, maneuvering, parking and departure of ships.

Portfolio investments – business operations that involve the purchase of securities, derivatives and other financial assets for funds on the stock market or stock exchange commodity market.

Portfolio of securities - grouped information on the accounting of investments in securities by their types and purpose for the purpose of drawing up financial statements.

Postal communication enterprise - an enterprise that carries out its economic activity to ensure the functioning of postal communication facilities, structures and networks for the purpose of providing postal communication services.

Postal items in transit – postal items, postal orders, periodicals received from one postal facility for sending them to another postal facility.

Poultry – any bird that is bred and kept in captivity for the production of meat, edible eggs, other products, etc. or for the restoration of the poultry population for the purpose of carrying out breeding work for the production of this category of poultry.

Precious and semi-precious stones – crystals of transparent and pure types of minerals, colorless or brightly colored, which have a certain hardness, chemical resistance, can be polished and faceted, and are durable in products.

Preclinical study of a medicinal product – a complex of chemical, physical, biological, microbiological, pharmacological, toxicological and other scientific studies that are carried out before the start of clinical trials. Preclinical study of the medicinal product includes preclinical studies in laboratory conditions and/or experiments on laboratory animals with the aim of determining the specific activity and safety of the medicinal product.

Preclinical study of medicines – involves chemical, physical, biological, microbiological, pharmacological, toxicological and other scientific studies with the aim of studying their specific activity and safety.

Predominant ownership – the ownership of more than 50% of the shares (corporate rights) in the authorized capital of the carrier by legal entities created and registered under the laws of Ukraine and/or citizens of Ukraine. Predominant ownership is the ownership of more than 50% of the shares (corporate rights) in the authorized capital of the carrier by legal entities created and registered in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, and/or citizens of Ukraine.

Preferential loan – loan granted by the bank to the borrower on more favorable terms than those established by the bank's internal documents, which determine its credit and accounting policy.

Preferential mortgage housing loan - a financial loan granted to a citizen for the construction or purchase of affordable housing by an authorized bank, the refinancing of which is carried out by the State Mortgage Institution or the National Bank of Ukraine.

Preferential permit – a permit for the right of a certain sailor to occupy a certain position on a certain sea vessel for a certain period not exceeding six months, one category higher than the diploma or qualification certificate of a seafarer allows.

Preliminary contract - a preliminary contract is a contract, the parties of which undertake to enter into a contract in the future (main contract) within a certain period of time (at a certain time) on the terms established by the preliminary contract. The law may establish a limit on the term (term) in which the main contract must be concluded on the basis of the previous contract. The essential terms of the main contract, which are not established by the previous contract, are agreed upon in the order established by the parties in the previous contract, if such order is not established by acts of civil legislation. The preliminary contract is concluded in the form established for the main contract, and if the form of the main contract is not established, in writing. The party that unreasonably evades the conclusion of the contract provided for in the previous contract must compensate the other party for damages caused by the delay, unless otherwise established by the previous contract or acts of civil legislation. The obligation established by the preliminary agreement is terminated if the main agreement is not

concluded within the term (in the term) established by the preliminary agreement, or if neither party sends the other party an offer to conclude it. A contract of intent (protocol of intent, etc.), if it does not contain the will of the parties to give it the force of a previous contract, is not considered a previous contract.

Prepaid service card for receiving telecommunication services (prepaid service card) – a means of payment for telecommunication services of fixed or mobile (mobile) communication through a system of advance payments, with the help of which a connection can be established from any terminal equipment.

Preservation of breeding (genetic) resources – an activity (complex of works) aimed at ensuring the preservation of the gene pool of existing, local and endangered breeds.

Presiding judge at the court session – When the case is considered by the court of first instance, the presiding judge at the court session is the judge who conducted the preparatory proceedings. The presiding judge in the court session manages the course of the court session, ensures compliance with the sequence and order of procedural actions, the exercise by the participants of the administrative process of their procedural rights and the performance of their duties, directs the court proceedings to ensure a full, comprehensive and objective clarification of the circumstances of the case , eliminating from the trial everything that is not important for the decision of the case. The chairman of the court session takes the necessary measures to ensure proper order in the court session.

Pre-trial rehabilitation – a system of measures to restore the solvency of a state-debtor enterprise, which are carried out by the body authorized to manage the state property (hereinafter - the authorized body) of the debtor, with the aim of preventing its bankruptcy before the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings.

Price (tariff) in this Code – a form of monetary determination of the value of products (works, services), which are implemented by economic entities. The price is an essential condition of the business contract. The price is specified in the contract in hryvnias. Prices in foreign economic agreements (contracts) may be determined in foreign currency by agreement of the parties. Economic entities can use free prices, state fixed prices and regulated prices - limit price levels or limit deviations from state fixed prices in their economic activity. When carrying out export and import operations in

settlements with foreign counterparties, contract (foreign trade) prices are used, which are formed in accordance with the prices and conditions of the world market and indicative prices.

Price of the tender offer – the price calculated by the applicant for which he agrees to fulfill the order.

Price offer – an offer regarding the subject of procurement or its part (lot), which the participant submits to the customer in accordance with the request for price offers.

Price request – a commercial offer of the manufacturer for the production of electricity, which is provided to the administrator of the settlement system in accordance with the Rules of the Wholesale Electricity Market.

Price risk – the probability of price changes due to currency, interest and market risks.

Price stability – preserving the purchasing power of the national currency by maintaining in the medium term (from 3 to 5 years) low, stable rates of inflation, measured by the consumer price index.

Primary mortgage lender (primary lender) - a lender (bank and non-bank financial institution) providing a loan secured by a mortgage.

Primary mortgage lender (primary lender) - a lender (bank and non-bank financial institution) that provides credit secured by a mortgage and meets the relevant "Primary Lender Requirements" of the Institution.

Primary mortgage lender (primary lender) - a lender (bank and non-bank financial institution) that provides a loan secured by a mortgage and meets the relevant "Primary Lender Requirements" (bank or non-bank financial institution) of the Institution.

Primary subjects of related rights – the performer, phonogram producer, videogram producer, broadcasting organization. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the performer, producer of a phonogram, videogram, program (broadcast) of a broadcasting organization shall be deemed to be the person whose name is indicated, respectively, in the phonogram, videogram, their copies or on the packaging, as well as during transmission by the broadcasting organization.

Principal - a legal entity or an individual who instructs the bank to carry out a transaction with a promissory note on the basis of an agreement concluded with the bank.
Principal - according to the commission contract, one party (commissioner) undertakes, on behalf of the other party (principal), for a fee, to perform one or more transactions on his behalf, but at the principal's expense.

Principles of concession activity - the main principles of activity related to granting and obtaining a concession (further - concession activity) are: the legality of carrying out concession activities; state regulation of concession activity and control over its implementation; carrying out concession activities on the basis of a concession contract; selection of concessionaires is mainly on a competitive basis; taking into account the peculiarities of providing the object as a concession in certain spheres of economic activity; comprehensive use of the concession facility; mutual benefit of the parties in the concession contract; state guarantees of the concessionaire's capital investments; paid use of the concession facility;

Printed mass media (press) – periodical and continuing publications, published under a permanent name, with the frequency of one or more numbers (issues) during the year on the basis of a state registration certificate.

Priority – the superior right of one person over the right of another person to the same immovable property.
Priority - the superior right of the encumbrancer over the right of another person to the same movable property.

Priority innovation project – an innovation project implemented within the framework of priority areas of innovation activity.
Priority is the superior right of one person over the right of another person to the same immovable property.

Priority of the application– the priority in submitting the application.

Private enterprise - an enterprise operating on the basis of the private property of one or more citizens, foreigners, stateless persons and his/her labor or using hired labor is recognized as a private enterprise. An enterprise operating on the basis of the private property of a business entity - a legal entity - is also private.

Private law relations - relations that are based on the principles of legal equality, free expression of will, property independence, the subjects of which are physical and legal entities.

Private placement of securities - private (private) placement of shares of a public joint-stock company - placement of shares through their direct offer to the shareholders of such a company and a pre-determined circle of persons, the number of which does not exceed 100. In the case of a closed (private) placement of securities among pre-emission of a certain circle of persons is carried out in the following stages: 1) adoption of a decision on a closed (private) placement of securities by the issuer's body authorized to make such a decision; 2) in the event that the owner of the shares refuses to use his preemptive right to purchase shares, if this is provided for by the terms of the closed (private) placement of securities, - receiving written confirmation of the refusal from him; 3) submission of an application and all necessary documents for the registration of the issue of securities; 4) registration of the issuance of securities by the State Securities and Stock Market Commission; 5) assigning securities an international identification number; 6) conclusion of an agreement with the depository on servicing the issue of securities or with the registrar - on maintaining the register of owners of registered securities, except for cases when the issuer keeps records of rights to securities in accordance with legislation or the securities are placed in bearer form; 7) production of securities certificates in case of placement of securities in documentary form; 8) closed (private) placement of securities; 9) approval of the results of securities placement by the issuer's body authorized to make such a decision; 10) approval of changes to the charter, related to the increase of the authorized capital of the joint-stock company, taking into account the results of the placement of shares; 11) registration of changes to the charter in state registration bodies; 12) submission of a report on the results of closed (private) placement of securities to the State Securities and Stock Market Commission; 13) registration by the State Securities and Stock Market Commission of a report on the results of a closed (private) placement of securities; 14) obtaining a certificate of registration of the issue of securities.

Privatization body is the State Property Fund of Ukraine, its regional branch and the Property Fund of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Privatization Commission (Competition Commission) – a temporary collegial body formed by the State Property Fund of Ukraine and the Ministry of Industrial Policy of

Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the Ministry of Industrial Policy) on terms of equal representation for the purpose of privatizing shares of Ukrrudprom enterprises.

Privatization methods - the following privatization methods are used in the privatization process: purchase of objects of small privatization by associations of buyers, created by employees of these objects; purchase of state property of the enterprise under an alternative privatization plan; buyout of state property leased with buyout; purchase of state property leased; auction sale; sale by non-commercial tender; sale by commercial tender; sale with deferred payment; sale of shares of open joint-stock companies.

Privatization of state property – the alienation of state-owned property and property belonging to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea for the benefit of individuals and legal entities who may be buyers in accordance with this Law, with the aim of increasing the socio-economic efficiency of production and attracting funds on the structural restructuring of the economy of Ukraine.

Privatization of the state housing stock – the expropriation of apartments (houses), residential premises in dormitories intended for families and single persons, rooms in apartments and single-apartment houses where two or more tenants live, and the economic buildings and premises belonging to them (basements, barns, etc.) of the state housing fund for the benefit of citizens of Ukraine.

Privatization papers – a special type of state securities that certify the owner's right to receive free of charge a share of the property of state enterprises, the state housing fund, and the land fund during the privatization process.

Privatization papers – are a special type of state securities that certify the owner's right to receive free of charge a share of the property of state enterprises, the state housing fund, and the land fund during the privatization process. Privatization papers may only be registered.

Privatization securities - securities certifying the owner's right to receive a share of the property of state-owned enterprises, the state housing fund, and the land fund free of charge during the privatization process.

Probability – a number that characterizes the degree of possibility that a certain event will occur. It is calculated as the ratio of the number of occurrences of the event to all possible options.

Probable amount of money – the largest amount of money that the seller can receive and the buyer can agree to pay.
process (method), as well as a new application of a known product or process.

Processing of goods - operations carried out with goods placed in the customs processing regime until the end of the customs processing regime, by means of registration of commodity products, related processing products, processing residues and carrying out customs procedures regarding processing waste.

Processing of personal data - any action or set of actions carried out in whole or in part in the information (automated) system and/or in personal data files, which are related to the collection, registration, accumulation, storage, adaptation, change, renewal, use and distribution (distribution, implementation, transfer), depersonalization, destruction of information about a natural person.
Processing of personal data of the client - collection, storage, selection, distribution by the licensee of information related to the qualifications and professional experience of the client, or any other information regarding his employment.

Processors – business entities that process mineral and secondary raw materials to obtain an intermediate product that is subject to further processing to obtain refined precious metals in the form of ingots, and recovery of precious stones.

Procurement - purchase of goods, performance of works or services. Purchase means, depending on the context, the purchase of grain for import or the quantity of grain so purchased.

Produced products – the total volume of products produced in accordance with the agreement on the distribution of products and delivered to the measurement point.

Produced products (inventories) – performed works and services are recognized as goods in the property of business entities.

Producers of agricultural products – legal entities of all organizational and legal forms of business and their separate subdivisions, natural persons (natural persons-entrepreneurs, households) who are engaged in agricultural activities provided for in the classification of types of economic activity, have in possession, use or disposal of agricultural land or agricultural livestock and poultry.
Product - any product (goods), work or service that is manufactured, performed or provided to meet public needs.

Product - any product, process or service that is manufactured, carried out or provided to meet public needs.
Product - any substance, drug or other product produced during the production process.
product (device, substance, microorganism strain, plant and animal cell culture, etc.);

Product competitiveness – the ability to develop and satisfy consumer needs in terms of technical, technological, ecological, ergonomic, economic and other parameters.

Product recall – any measure aimed at ensuring the return to the manufacturer of products that have already been provided to consumers (users) on the market of Ukraine.

Product sharing agreement – in accordance with the product sharing agreement, one party - Ukraine - then (the state) entrusts the other party - the investor, for a specified period of time, with the search, exploration and extraction of minerals on a specified subsoil plot (plots) and conduct related to the agreement works, and the investor undertakes to perform the assigned works at his own expense and at his own risk, with the subsequent compensation of costs and receipt of payment (reward) in the form of part of the profitable products. An agreement on the distribution of products can be bilateral or multilateral, that is, its participants can be several investors, provided that they are jointly and severally liable for the obligations stipulated by such an agreement.

Product that is the object of an investigation – a product whose import into Ukraine is the object of an anti-dumping investigation and which is defined as such in the relevant notice of violation and conduct of this investigation.

Product unit - the amount of artificial or non-artificial products determined in the prescribed manner (mass of products in a barrel, box, jar, flask, tank, and other container).

Product with a short-term industrial cycle – a product that, according to the conclusion of the Ministry and the Interdepartmental Commission on International Trade, is considered obsolete due to the emergence of new technological developments. The procedure for defining goods with a short-term industrial cycle is established in Article 26 of this Law.

Production cooperative – a voluntary association of citizens on the basis of membership for the purpose of joint production or other economic activity, based on their personal labor participation and pooling of property shares, participation in the management of the enterprise and distribution of income among the members of the cooperative in accordance with their participation in his activities. Production cooperatives can carry out production, processing, procurement and sales, supply, service and any other business activity not prohibited by law. The production cooperative is a legal entity and operates on the basis of the charter. The name of the production cooperative must contain the words "production cooperative" or "cooperative enterprise". cooperative, which is formed by uniting individuals for joint production or other economic activity on the basis of their mandatory labor participation with the aim of obtaining profit.

Production structural subdivisions – factories, shops, departments, divisions, teams, bureaus, laboratories, etc., whose functions, rights and obligations are determined by the provisions on them, which are approved in the manner determined by the company's charter or other founding documents.

Products - any movable property, including finished products, raw materials and finished products, including property that is a component of other movable or immovable property. The term "product" also includes electricity.

Products - any products (goods) of domestic production or imported into the customs territory of Ukraine, intended for consumption and (or) production of other products, including semi-finished products and raw materials, as well as materials used in the process of their production, storage, transportation , implementation, packaging and labeling.

Products - minerals of national and local importance (mineral raw materials) extracted (produced) during the development of mineral deposits;

Products of animal husbandry – offspring, growth of young animals and growth of animals on fattening
and grazing in live weight.

Professional stock market participants – legal entities that, on the basis of a license issued by the State Securities and Stock Market Commission, conduct professional activities on the stock market, the types of which are defined by the laws of Ukraine. Professional stock market participants are legal entities that, on the basis of a license issued by the State Securities and Stock Market Commission (hereinafter - the Commission), conduct professional activities on the stock market.

Profit center – a responsibility center, the head of which controls the income, expenses and corresponding risks (depending on the areas of activity) belonging to this center. The profit center ensures the implementation (promotion) of banking operations and services on the market.

Prohibited subsidies – export subsidies, the provision of which is conditioned by export performance or the use of mainly domestic goods.

Prohibition – an administrative preventive measure, which is established by an official of the state sanitary subservice for an indefinite period, in relation to: use and sale of products, if this is carried out in the absence of their hygienic regulation and state registration, as well as if they (chemical substances, food products, technological equipment, building materials, biological agents, consumer goods and sources of ionizing radiation) are recognized as harmful to health I am people; emissions of substances under the condition of violation of sanitary standards, if under no circumstances in a specific case it is impossible to eliminate violations of sanitary standards.
Prohibition - refusal to import quarantined material if it does not meet phytosanitary requirements.
Prohibition - the impossibility of performing certain actions, works, operations established by acts of the Legislation, regulatory documents or the Decision of the relevant managers.

Prohibition of running - the impossibility of the wagon to move on public tracks in an empty and loaded state in the presence of obstacles, which are indicated in the ABD of the PV.

Prohibition on the use of the airspace of Ukraine - a mandatory decision of the authorized body to prohibit certain (individual) users from conducting activities related to the use of the airspace of Ukraine in a specified area.
projects, programs, proposals of various levels, in respect of which it is necessary to conduct a scientifically based analysis and give a conclusion on the expediency of their adoption, implementation, further use, etc.

Promissory note (bill) – a security document that certifies the unconditional monetary obligation of the drawer or his order to a third party to pay a specified amount to the owner of the promissory note (the holder of the promissory note) after the due date. Bills of exchange can be simple or negotiable and exist exclusively in documentary form. The specifics of issuing and circulation of promissory notes, carrying out operations with promissory notes, repayment of promissory note obligations and recovery of promissory notes are determined by law. A simple guaranteed promissory note or a simple promissory note issued by a subject of economic activity in payment of import (export) duties, taxes and fees, which are paid during the import (export) of raw materials by a foreign (Ukrainian) customer to the customs territory (from the customs territory) of Ukraine at carrying out transactions with raw materials from Davanytsia in foreign economic relations in accordance with the Law.
A promissory note certifies the unconditional monetary obligation of the drawer to pay the appropriate amount of funds to the budgets or state trust funds in the manner and within the terms specified by the Law, and is a tax liability determined independently by the drawer and agreed upon by the state tax inspectorate at the location from the day of taking the bill into account drawer.
A security that certifies the unconditional monetary obligation of the drawer to pay a specified amount of money to the owner of the bill (the holder of the bill) within a specified period. A security that certifies the unconditional monetary obligation of the promissory note issuer to pay a certain amount of money to the promissory note holder (promissory note holder) upon maturity. There are simple and bill of exchange. A security paper certifying the unconditional monetary obligation of the debtor (promissory note issuer) to pay the specified amount of money to the owner of the promissory note (promissory note holder) within a certain period.

A simple bill of exchange and a bill of exchange are distinguished. A simple promissory note contains a simple and unconditional promise of the drawer to pay the holder of the promissory note a certain amount after the specified term. A bill of exchange (bill of exchange) contains a written order of the holder of the bill (drawee), addressed to the payer (drawee), to pay a third party (the sender) a certain amount of money within a certain period.

Proper Shipping name – a description used to designate individual items or substances included in the cargo of all shipping documents, messages and packages, where required.

Property – a set of things and other values (including intangible assets) that have a value definition, are produced or used in the activities of business entities and are reflected in their balance sheet or are taken into account in other legally prescribed forms of accounting of the property of these entities. Depending on the economic form that property acquires in the course of economic activity, property values belong to fixed assets, working capital, funds, and goods. Property as a special object is considered to be a separate thing, a set of things, as well as property rights and obligations.
Property - assets (non-current and current) that the enterprise uses in production in the process of economic activity, the value of which is reflected in the balance sheet of the enterprise.
Property - machinery, vehicles, aviation and technical property, fuel and lubricants, technical, airfield, tangible, cultural and educational, medical, household, chemical, engineering property, communication property, as well as other material assets, which in accordance with legislation are recognized as fixed assets (assets) and are on the Institution's balance sheet.
Property - material assets that, in accordance with regulatory legal acts, are classified as fixed assets.
Property - non-current assets and stocks, which, in accordance with legal regulations, are classified as tangible assets, have a value definition, are used in the activities of the Fund and the working bodies of the Fund's executive directorate, and are reflected in their balance sheets.

Property administrator - a natural person who, in accordance with the procedure established by this Law, is entrusted with the authority to supervise and control the

management and disposal of the debtor's property for the period of bankruptcy proceedings in accordance with the procedure established by this Law.

Property and economic obligations – recognized as civil legal obligations that arise between participants in economic relations during the implementation of economic activity, by virtue of which the obligated party must perform a certain economic action for the benefit of the other party or refrain from a certain action, and the authorized the party has the right to demand from the obligated party the fulfillment of its obligation.

Property guarantor – a person who mortgages immovable property to ensure the fulfillment of the obligation of another person-debtor.
Property guarantor – is a person who, according to the suretyship contract, undertakes to the creditor (bank) of another person to be responsible for the fulfillment by the latter (debtor under the credit agreement) of his obligation in full or in part at the expense of the pledged property.

Property of a consumer cooperative – consists of the property of consumer associations, unions (associations) and their joint property and is one of the forms of collective property. Ownership, use and disposal of the property of a consumer cooperative is carried out by its bodies in accordance with the founding documents of societies, unions (associations).

Property of the business association – the property transferred to it by the founders and participants as contributions; products produced as a result of the company's economic activity;

Property of the enterprise – consists of productive and non-productive funds, as well as other values, the value of which is reflected in the independent balance sheet of the enterprise.

Property of the production cooperative – the collective property of the cooperative. A production cooperative is the owner of buildings, structures, property contributions of its members, products manufactured by it, income received from its implementation and other activities provided for by the charter of the cooperative, other property acquired on grounds not prohibited by law. According to its charter, the property of a production cooperative is divided into joint and non-dividend funds. The indivisible fund is formed

at the expense of entrance fees and property of the cooperative (except for land). Share contributions of cooperative members are not included in it. The order of formation and the size of the indivisible fund are established by the statute. The size of share contributions to the cooperative is established in equal parts and/or in proportion to the expected participation of the member of the cooperative in its economic activity. The financial resources of a production cooperative are formed at the expense of income from the sale of products (works, services), share and other contributions of cooperative members, loans and other income not prohibited by law.

Property of the station – a constituent part of the property of the railway, which is attached to it by the rights of operational management.
Property of the station – consists of non-current and current assets, as well as other values, the value of which is reflected in the separate balance sheet of self-supporting stations, and non-self-supporting stations - in the balance sheet of the Directorate of Railway Transportation.

Property right of performers – their exclusive right to allow or prohibit other persons: a) public notification of their unrecorded performances (live broadcast); b) recording in phonograms or video grams of their previously unrecorded performances; c) reproduction (direct and (or) indirect) of their performances, recorded without their consent in a phonogram or video gram, or with their consent, but if the reproduction is carried out for a purpose other than the one for which they gave their consent; d) distribution of their performances, fixed in a phonogram or video gram, by means of the first sale or other transfer of the right of ownership, in the event that, at the time of the first recording of the performance, they did not give permission to the producer of the phonogram (producer of the video gram) for its further reproduction; e) commercial rental, property rental of one's performances recorded in a phonogram or video gram, if at the time of recording there was no consent for commercial rental and property rental, even after the distribution of the performances carried out by the producer of the phonogram (video gram) or with his permission; f) distribution of his performances, fixed in phonograms or video grams, through any means of communication in such a way that any person can access them from any place and at any time of his own choice, if at the time of the first fixation of performance, there was no their consent to this type of distribution.

Property right of the Ukrainian people - the land, its subsoil, atmospheric air, water and other natural resources located within the territory of Ukraine, the natural resources of its continental shelf, exclusive (sea) economic zone are objects of the property right of the Ukrainian people.

Property rights - rights of a person's claim for obligations for which he is a creditor. Property rights may be the subject of a sales contract. The General Provisions on Purchase and Sale shall apply to the contract of purchase and sale of property rights, unless otherwise follows from the content or nature of these rights.

Property rights of intellectual property are: 1) the right to use the object of intellectual property rights;

Property rights of intellectual property for a variety of plants, a breed of animals, certified by a patent – are: 1) the right to use plant varieties, animal breeds suitable for distribution in Ukraine; 2) the exclusive right to allow the use of plant varieties, animal breeds; 3) the exclusive right to prevent the improper use of a variety of plants, breeds of animals, including prohibiting such use; 4) other intellectual property rights established by law. Property rights of intellectual property on a variety of plants, a breed of animals belong to the owner of the patent, unless otherwise established by contract or law.

Property rights of intellectual property on the object of related rights are: 1) the right to use the object of related rights; 2) the exclusive right to allow the use of the object of adjacent rights; 3) the right to prevent improper use of the object of related rights, including prohibiting such use; 4) other intellectual property rights established by law.

Property rights of intellectual property on the object of related rights - belong respectively to the performer, the producer of the phonogram, the producer of the videogram or the broadcasting organization, unless otherwise established by the contract or law.

Property rights that can be assessed – include any property-related rights other than ownership, including rights that are constituent parts of ownership (rights of possession, disposal, use), as well as other specific rights (rights to conduct activities, use natural resources, etc.) and claim rights.

Property share – a share of property in the share fund of a former collective agricultural enterprise, which belongs to a member of such an enterprise or another person who has the right to it, expressed in monetary form and as a percentage of the size of the share fund. A property share is certified by a certificate of ownership of a property share of a member of a collective agricultural enterprise (property certificate).

Property share – a valuable part of the property of an individual employee's social security company, which is fixed on a certain date (de-soldering).
Property share – the monetary equivalent of each employee's labor contribution to the collective property (property) during the period of work at the farm (on the date of the share).
Property share - the share of the property of a member of an enterprise in a mutual fund, expressed in monetary form and as a percentage of the size of the mutual fund.

Property status of a business entity – determined by the totality of its property rights and property obligations, which is reflected in the accounting records of its economic activity in accordance with the requirements of the law.

Property that is in joint partial ownership – property that makes up a property share, other property that is transferred by the owners of a property share into joint ownership, as well as products, fruits and income from its use.

Property valuation – the process of determining the value of the Fund's property on the valuation date, which coincides with the inventory date, according to the procedure established by legislative and regulatory acts on property valuation.

Property write-off commission – a permanent commission formed by the executive directorate of the Fund and the working bodies of the executive directorate of the Fund, the composition of which is formed and approved by the order of the director of the executive directorate of the Fund, the heads of the working bodies of the executive directorate of the Fund (hereinafter referred to as the head, within the scope of management authority).

Prospectus for the issue of investment certificates – a public or private offer (offer) with the terms of an agreement on joining a mutual investment fund.

Prospectus for the issue of ordinary mortgage bonds – must contain: 1) name, location and identification code (according to the Unified State Register of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs) of the issuer, manager, person providing depository services, auditor and servicing institution (if available); 2) initial amount of mortgage coverage; 3) requirements met by mortgage assets as part of mortgage coverage, and description of mortgage assets (average amount of interest on mortgage assets, terms and procedure for fulfilling obligations of debtors secured by mortgage, ratio of the amount of the loan (loan) and the value of the subject of the mortgage by mortgage assets) , purpose of mortgage items; 4) description of mortgage bonds (quantity, nominal value, yield, terms and order of repayment);

Prospectus for the issue of securities of a joint investment institution – a document submitted to the Commission by an asset management company during the registration of the issue of investment certificates of a mutual investment fund or the issue of shares of a corporate investment fund.

Prospectus for the issue of structured mortgage bonds – must contain: 1) information specified in clauses 1-5, 8-15 of the first part of this article; 2) conditions for placement by the manager of cash proceeds from mortgage coverage, the payment term of which has not yet arrived to the owners of mortgage bonds; 3) the procedure for convening and holding, as well as the powers of general meetings of mortgage bond owners; 4) a reference to the fact that mortgage coverage is provided by one or more issues of structured mortgage bonds.

Protected object – a house, structure, premises (set of premises) or a section of the area under protection.

Protested promissory note – a promissory note in respect of which the holder of the promissory note has notarized the debtor's refusal to pay or accept this promissory note.

Protocol – drawn up on the declaration of the will, which is signed by a notary and witnesses. The entire content of the will is recorded in the protocol.

Provision of banking services using the latest technologies - the use of modern communication technologies to work with the client on the basis of remote service, which does not involve direct contact with the client during his service.

Provision of conclusions regarding the qualification of actions – provision by the Committee body to business entities of conclusions based on the information provided by them in the form of advisory explanations regarding compliance of the actions of business entities with the provisions of Articles 6 and 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On Protection of Economic Competition".

Provision of passenger and cargo transportation services by rail transport – the activity of business entities that participate in the provision of services by performing separate operations, works, and processes related to the transportation of passengers and/or cargo.

Provision of services under the production cooperation – the implementation of design and repair works, maintenance and implementation of technological operations.

Provision of the carrier - a plastic one-time number seal of the carrier.

PSPF Code – International Code for the Protection of Ships and Port Facilities.

Public broadcasting – a system of off-budget, non-profit nationwide, regional or local broadcasting, created by founders - legal entities and/or individuals.

Public custody agreement - under the custody agreement, one party (the custodian) undertakes to keep the thing transferred to it by the other party (the depositor) and to return it to the depositor in safety. The custody agreement, in which the custodian is a person carrying out custody on the basis of entrepreneurial activity (professional custodian), may establish the custodian's obligation to keep the thing that will be transferred to the custodian in the future.

Public discussion – the term "public discussion" is used in the sense of a procedure aimed at taking into account the opinion of the public, its representatives (representative) (hereinafter - the public), during decision-making; the term "genetically modified organism" is defined in the Law of Ukraine "On the State System of Biosafety in the Creation, Testing, Transportation and Use of Genetically Modified Organisms".

Public discussion (public hearing or open meeting) – a procedure for identifying public opinion in order to take it into account when making decisions by executive

authorities on issues that have or may have a negative impact on the state of the environment (deliberate release of genetically modified organisms; placement, design, construction or reconstruction of facilities; development of draft regulations, etc.).

Public encumbrance - public is an encumbrance of movable property that arises in accordance with the law or a court decision.

Public enterprise – created by decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The decision on the establishment of a state-owned enterprise determines the scope and nature of the main activity of the enterprise, as well as the body whose management sphere includes the enterprise being created. Reorganization and liquidation of a state-owned enterprise are carried out in accordance with the requirements of this Code by the decision of the body responsible for the creation of this enterprise. The property of the state-owned enterprise is attached to it with the right of operational management.

Public order – a set of social relations that ensure normal conditions for human life, the activities of enterprises, institutions and organizations during the preparation and holding of football matches by establishing, observing and implementing legal and ethical norms.

Public organization – an association of citizens to satisfy and protect their legitimate social, economic, creative, age-related, national-cultural, sports and other common interests.

Public organizations of consumers (association of consumers) – in order to protect their legal rights and interests, consumers have the right to join public organizations of consumers (association of consumers). Consumer associations are public organizations that conduct their activities in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Association of Citizens".

Public premises – premises for food, recreation and sports activities.

Public property – works and objects of related rights, the term of copyright and (or) related rights for which has expired.

Public safety – a state of protection of the vital interests of society, concentrated in its material and spiritual values, from sources of danger of a natural or artificial nature

during the preparation and holding of football matches, which ensures the prevention of threats of harm caused by such sources of danger.

Public scientific organizations – an association of scientists for purposeful development of relevant areas of science, protection of professional interests, mutual coordination of research work, exchange of experience.

Public services – services (municipal) that are provided to the territorial community, to citizens in order to meet their needs by local self-government bodies.

Publication (disclosure to the public) of a work – an action carried out with the consent of the author or other subject of copyright and (or) related rights, which makes the work available to the public for the first time through publication, public performance, public display, public demonstration, public notification, etc.

Publication of a work (release of a work into the world) - a work is considered published (released into the world) if it is communicated to an indefinite circle of persons in any way, including published, publicly performed, publicly shown, broadcast on radio or television, displayed in publicly available electronic information systems. The work cannot be published if it violates a person's right to the privacy of his personal and family life, harms public order, health and morals of the population. No one has the right to publish a work without the consent of the author, except for the cases established by this Code and another law. In the event of the author's death, his heirs have the right to publish the work, if this does not contradict the author's will.

Publication of a work, phonogram, videogram – release into circulation, with the consent of the author or other subject of copyright and (or) related rights, copies of the work, phonogram, videogram produced by polytrophic, electronic or other means in a quantity that can satisfy, taking into account the nature of the work, phonograms or videograms, the reasonable needs of the public, through their sale, leasing, household or commercial rental, providing access to them through electronic information systems in such a way that any person can receive it from any place and at any which time at your own choice or transferring ownership of them or owning them in other ways. The publication of a work, phonogram, videogram is also considered to be the deposit of the manuscript of the work, phonogram, videogram in a repository (depository) with open access and the possibility of obtaining a copy (copy) of the work, phonogram, videogram.

Publicity and openness of the judicial process – no one can be limited in the right to receive oral or written information in court about the results of the consideration of his court case. Anyone who is not a party to the case has the right to free access to the court decision in the manner established by law. Consideration of cases in courts takes place openly, except for cases established by the procedural law. Participants in the court process and other persons present at the open court session may use portable audio equipment. Photography and filming, video recording, as well as broadcasting of the court session in the courtroom are allowed by court decision. Consideration of the case in a closed court session is allowed by reasoned decision of the court in cases stipulated by the procedural law. When considering cases, the course of the judicial process is fixed by technical means in the order established by the procedural law.

Publishing house – a specialized enterprise, the main activity of which is the preparation and release of publishing products into the world.

Publishing products – a set of publications intended for release or issued by the publisher (publishers).

Purchase price – the value of a land plot (part thereof), a residential building, other buildings, structures, and perennial plantings located on it, taking into account the losses caused to the owner as a result of the purchase of the land plot, including the losses that will be caused to the owner in connection in connection with the early termination of his obligations to third parties, in particular lost profit.

Purchased goods - goods that are purchased by a public catering business entity for further resale to consumers without modification (portioning, slicing, additional processing).

Purchaser – under a lifetime maintenance (care) contract, one party (the transferor) transfers to the other party (the transferee) ownership of a residential building, apartment or part thereof, other immovable property or movable property that has a significant value, in return for which the transferor undertakes to provide for the transferor maintenance and (or) care for life.

Putting a machine into circulation – means the production or import of a machine into the customs territory of Ukraine, followed by its independent or indirect sale by the manufacturer, authorized representative or supplier on the territory of Ukraine.

Q

Qualification document – a certificate of the established model, which determines the professional level of the researcher.

Qualification documentation – documentation that is developed, approved, made public for free access and provided free of charge by the customer during the preliminary qualification of participants to individuals/legal entities.

Qualification examination (substantial examination) – an examination that establishes the compliance of the invention with the conditions of patentability (novelty, inventive step, industrial applicability).

Qualification proposal – a proposal submitted by a participant of preliminary qualification to the customer in accordance with the requirements of the qualification documentation.

Qualified indication of the origin of goods – a term that covers (combines) the following terms: - the name of the place of origin of the product; - geographical indication of the origin of the product.

Qualified insurance policy – issued by an insurer that is not a related party of the insured, an insurance policy that cannot be subject to any collection under the law, the insurance benefits (proceeds) under which (the policy) are used to pay the insured's employees under the programs with a defined payment and are not returned to the policyholder, unless such payments (income) exceed the obligations to employees under the terms of the policy or are returned to the policyholder to repay the payments already made by him to employees.

Qualitative risk assessment – an assessment whose results regarding the probability of occurrence of events or the scale of their consequences related to the subject of risk assessment are defined by such qualitative terms as "high", "medium", "low", "insignificant".

Quality – a set of product or service characteristics related to its ability to meet established and anticipated needs.

Quality assurance – a component of quality management focused on creating confidence that quality requirements will be met.
Quality assurance - a set of measures that are planned and systematically implemented with the aim of achieving confidence that the types of activities carried out comply with norms, rules and standards for safety;
Quality assurance - all planned systematic actions required to create sufficient confidence that the product or service will meet the established quality requirements.

Quality control - verification of the compliance of the quality indicators of veterinary drugs, substances, feed additives or finished feeds with the requirements established in the relevant regulatory documentation.

Quality improvement – an integral part of quality management, focused on increasing the ability to meet quality requirements (ISO 9000:2000, IDT).
Quality improvement – an integral part of the quality management system aimed at improving the fulfillment of quality requirements.

Quality indicators of services – compliance of hot water temperature and air temperature in the room with established regulatory documents.

Quality management – a coordinated activity that consists in directing and controlling the organization regarding quality. Quality management is a coordinated activity that consists in directing and controlling the organization regarding quality. Quality management is a set of measures that are planned and implemented in order to ensure that the actions carried out meet the requirements of regulatory documents. Quality management - coordinated measures to guide and control the organization of quality at all levels within a blood transfusion institution that works with donor blood.

Quality management system – a set of management bodies and objects interacting with the help of material, technical and informational means during product quality management. - a management system that directs and controls the organization's quality activities. - a set of interrelated or interacting elements that directs and controls the activities of the organization in relation to quality. - a management system that directs and controls the organization's quality activities. - a set of management bodies and objects that interact with the help of material, technical and informational means during product quality management. - a set of organizational structures, responsibilities, procedures and resources necessary for quality assurance

Quality of a telecommunications service – a set of indicators that characterize the consumer properties of a telecommunications service and determine its ability to satisfy the stated, established and ordered needs of the service consumer.

Quality of baby food – the degree of perfection of the properties and characteristics of baby food, which are able to satisfy the physiological needs of the child's body in food products based on their chemical composition and energy value. The quality of a housing and communal service is a set of standardized characteristics of a housing and communal service, which determines its ability to satisfy the established or anticipated needs of the consumer in accordance with the legislation.

Quality of gas supply services – a set of standardized characteristics of gas supply services, which determines their ability to meet the established or anticipated needs of the consumer in accordance with the legislation.

Quality of grain and products of its processing – a set of consumer properties of grain and products of its processing that meet the requirements of state standards, technical conditions, phytosanitary and veterinary-sanitary norms and other normative documents.

Quality of heat supply – a set of thermodynamic, hydraulic indicators and quantitative parameters of the heat carrier to meet the needs of the consumer in accordance with the terms of the concluded contract.

Quality of higher education – a set of qualities of a person with higher education, which reflects his professional competence, value orientation, social orientation and determines the ability to satisfy both personal spiritual and material needs, as well as the needs of society.

Quality of service provision – compliance of the quality indicators of technical maintenance services with the requirements of regulatory documents.

Quality of the food product – the degree of perfection of the properties and characteristic features of the food product, which are able to satisfy the needs (requirements) and wishes of those who consume or use this food product.

Quality of thermal energy waters – a complex of physical and chemical indicators of these waters and their related properties: temperature, aggregate (phase) state, chemical and gas composition, aggressiveness and other specific properties.

Quality passport - a document containing identification data and actual values of oil and/or oil product quality indicators obtained as a result of laboratory tests, and their compliance with the requirements of regulatory documents.

Quantitative indicator of housing and communal services - a unit of measurement for calculating the amount of service received by the consumer, determined in accordance with the requirements of regulations, norms, standards, procedures and rules in accordance with legislation.

Quantitative indicator of services - a unit of measurement for calculating the quantitative indicators of the service received by the consumer, defined in accordance with the legislation.

Quantitative tender – a tender at which the National Bank sets a price (interest rate) in advance at which banks can receive refinancing loans or place funds in the National Bank. The amount of funds offered for refinancing or placement may or may not be disclosed.

Quarantine - administrative and sanitary measures used to prevent the spread of particularly dangerous infectious diseases. - maintenance of regulated objects in designated places for their monitoring or further inspection, phytosanitary examination and/or processing. – the status of medicinal products isolated physically or in another effective way, before receiving a decision on resuming their circulation or withdrawing them from circulation with further utilization or destruction.
Quarantine - measures to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases, which involve temporary isolated keeping of animals and conducting the necessary laboratory and diagnostic studies of animals that have arrived at the shelter.

Quarantine certificate - a document issued by the authorities of the State Plant Quarantine Service of Ukraine and certifying the phytosanitary status of regulated objects exported and/or imported into the quarantine zone, transported through the territory of Ukraine.

Quarantine object – a pest, pathogen of plant or weed disease, which is absent or has a limited distribution on the territory of Ukraine, but which can cause significant damage to plants or plant products.

Quarantine organism – a type of harmful organism that, in case of introduction or limited distribution in the territory of Ukraine, can cause significant damage to plants and plant products.

Quarantine permit (for import or transit) – an official document that allows import or transit of objects of regulation in accordance with specified phytosanitary measures.

Quarantine regime - a special legal regime that provides for a system of phytosanitary measures that are carried out in the quarantine zone for the purpose of localization and elimination of quarantine organisms.

Quarantine site – specially equipped premises or parts of premises, which are intended for temporary keeping of domestic animals in case of their capture or temporary isolation.

Quarantine station (post) - a place (section of the area) that is under the control of state bodies of veterinary medicine, where groups of animals are kept in isolation, without direct or indirect contact with other animals, specially arranged for conducting an examination during a specified period of time and if necessary - examination or treatment.

Quarantine veterinary and police post - a temporary specially equipped place on the border of the quarantine zone, established by the decision of the state emergency anti-epizootic commission for the purpose of localization and prevention of the spread of notifiable diseases.

Quarantine zone - the territory on which a quarantine regime has been introduced in connection with the detection of a quarantine organism. A zone within which animal quarantine is applied and which includes an infected zone, a buffer zone, and may also include a surveillance zone.

Quasi-corporations – unitary enterprises, i.e., those created by one founder (owner), and in all other respects they do not differ from corporations. Every quasi-corporation should have a complete set of accounts that would enable the full flow of income and capital between it and the owner to be determined. **Quasi-corporations** – state, communal enterprises, consumer cooperative enterprises, private enterprises created on the basis of private property of one citizen, as well as foreign enterprises.

R

Railway transport enterprises – business entities that conduct activities in the field of railway transport.

Railway vehicle – any container, battery car, tank, tank container, freight car.

Raised funds - funds of legal entities and individuals in national and foreign currency (including bankable metals).

Raised funds of the pawn shop – funds received on a reverse basis from individuals - participants of the pawn shop, legal entities, and funds received from credit institutions under credit agreements.

Raw materials – labor items and natural components that are subject to further processing.

Readiness of the crew to fight for the survivability of the ship – the knowledge and ability of the crew to perform organized, decisive and qualified actions aimed at eliminating emergency circumstances or reducing their dangerous impact on the ship and people.

Ready-made medicinal products (medicinal preparations, medicines) – dosed medicinal products in the form and condition in which they are used;
Real estate, other than land, is divided into: a) buildings, namely: premises adapted for the permanent or temporary stay of people in them, as well as property objects functionally connected with such premises. Buildings are divided into houses (including hotels, motels, campsites and other similar objects of tourist infrastructure), apartments, rooms in multi-family (communal) apartments, individual garages or places in garage parking lots or in garage cooperatives, country houses and other objects dacha (garden) infrastructure other than land; b) structures, namely: real estate objects other than buildings. The value of real estate in the form of land also includes the cost of any capital improvements to it, including its layout, irrigation, drainage, and road(s).

Real-time trading (o№-li№e) - trading in the mode according to which the confirmation of the conclusion of the stock exchange agreement and the informing of

the bidders about the essential conditions of the concluded agreement take place simultaneously without a delay in time.

Reasonableness of the court decision - a decision made by the court on the basis of fully and comprehensively clarified circumstances in the administrative case, confirmed by the evidence that was examined in the court session, is justified.

Receipt – an electronic document generated by the software of the UES "Register of Borrowers", provided to a banking institution and indicates the acceptance or refusal to accept incoming information to the database.
Receipt – an electronic document that confirms the fact of receiving an electronic document from a professional stock market participant and verification by the Commission of the presence of relevant mandatory details and compliance with the requirements of clause 5 of section III of this Regulation.
Receipt – part of the ticket confirming acceptance of baggage for transportation.

Receipt of electronic documents - an electronic document is considered received by the addressee from the moment the author receives a notification in electronic form from the addressee about the receipt of this electronic document by the author, unless otherwise provided by legislation or prior agreement between the subjects of electronic document circulation.

Receivables not intended for resale – receivables that arise as a result of providing funds, selling other assets, works, services directly to the debtor and are not financial assets intended for resale.

Recipient – a legal entity or individual who accepts bakery products delivered by road transport.
Recipient – a natural (legal) person who directly on the basis of the contract receives medicinal products and medical goods. The recipient is the enterprise or citizen to whom the shipment is addressed.
Recipient – the addressee or a person authorized by him to receive postal items, funds by postal transfer.
Recipient –a business entity that received the right to import unregistered medical devices into the customs territory of Ukraine in accordance with current legislation.

Recipient client – a client of the National Bank of Ukraine who receives government securities or confirms another transaction with government securities by the client-supplier, which is provided for by the legislation of Ukraine. A client of the depository (depositor of the custodian - a client of the depository, including a correspondent depository), who receives securities.

Recipient of a mandatory copy of documents – a legal entity of Ukraine that receives a mandatory copy of documents on a free or paid basis and ensures its storage and use;

Recipient of an administrative service – (hereinafter - the recipient) is a natural or legal person (resident or non-resident) who applies or has applied for an administrative service directly or through his legal representative to an administrative body.
Recipient of an administrative service – (hereinafter referred to as the recipient) is a natural or legal person (resident or non-resident) who applied for an administrative service directly or through his legal representative to the licensing authority.
Recipient of an administrative service – (hereinafter the recipient) is a subject of economic activity (resident/non-resident) that applies or has applied for an administrative service directly or through its legal representative to an administrative body.
Recipient of an administrative service – (hereinafter the recipient) is a legal entity that directly applies or has applied for an administrative service to an administrative body.
Recipient of an administrative service – a natural or legal person (resident or non-resident) who applies or has applied for an administrative service directly or through his legal representative to an administrative body.

Recipient of budget funds – a business entity, public or other organization that does not have the status of a budget institution, authorized by the manager of budget funds to implement the measures provided for in the budget program, and receives budget funds for their implementation.

Recipient of the Fund's funds – the applicant, upon whose application the Fund for the Social Protection of the Disabled has made a positive decision regarding the implementation of financing measures for the social, labor, physical culture, sports and professional rehabilitation of the disabled.

Recipient of the message (data in the aviation telecommunications system) - the recipient of the message (data in the aviation telecommunications system) - the official and (or) the device for which the message is intended.

Recipient of the transfer – the final recipient who receives the funds in a Member State other than the one in which the first order for the transfer was issued, by crediting his account or by a notification that gives him the opportunity to receive the funds.

Recipients of budget funds – are enterprises, institutions, public and other organizations that do not have the status of a budget institution, which receive funds from the budget directly through managers, as financial support, or are authorized by state authorities to implement state targeted programs and provide services.

Recipients of budget funds – (hereinafter - the recipients) are enterprises and self-supporting, public and other organizations that do not have the status of a budget institution, which receive funds from the budget directly through managers as financial support or are authorized by local authorities to implement programs of social, cultural and economic development and provision of services.

Recipients of budget funds – are enterprises and self-financing organizations, public and other organizations that do not have the status of a budget institution, which receive funds from the budget directly through managers as financial support or are authorized by state authorities to implement national programs and provide services.

Recipients of budget funds – are enterprises and self-supporting, public and other organizations that do not have the status of a budget institution, which receive funds from the budget directly through managers as financial support or are authorized by local authorities to implement programs of social, cultural and economic development and provide services.

Recipients of budget funds – are enterprises, institutions, public and other organizations that do not have the status of a budget institution, which receive funds from the budget directly through managers, as financial support, or are authorized by state authorities to implement state targeted programs and provide services.

Recipients of budget funds – are executors of tasks, activities and projects defined by regional and sectoral innovation programs (enterprises, institutions and organizations of various forms of ownership that implement relevant innovation programs).

Recipients of budget funds – executors of tasks, activities and projects defined by regional and sectoral innovation programs (enterprises, institutions and organizations of various forms of ownership that implement relevant innovation programs).

Recipients of funds from local budgets (hereinafter - the recipient) - enterprises, institutions and organizations that do not have the status of a budgetary institution, receive funds from the budget directly through managers as financial support or are authorized by local authorities to implement programs of socio-economic and cultural development and provide services.

Recipients of income from property and transfers – this subsector, covering households whose main source of income is income from property and transfers, is divided into the following groups: - recipients of property income; - pension recipients; - recipients of income from other transfers.

Recognition of an enterprise (organization, laboratory) – a procedure provided for by the Rules of the Register regarding confirmation of the suitability of an enterprise (organization, laboratory) to perform work (services, tests) for hydro technical structures. Recognition of a decision of a foreign court - extension of the legal force of a decision of a foreign court to the territory of Ukraine in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Recognizing a person as dead – A person is considered dead from the moment when his brain death is established. Brain death means complete and irreversible loss of all its functions. The moment of brain death can be established if all other possible causes of loss of consciousness and reactions of the body under the given circumstances are excluded.

Record book of identified animals – a document of the established form, in which information about the animal is entered. For a breeding animal of the main herd - regarding its origin, movement, slaughter, disposal, maturity, etc., for a commercial animal - regarding its movement in the manner established by this Regulation.

Records – a set of data held at each facility or location outside the facility that shows the presence of each type of material, its location within the facility (or locations), and any changes to it. Accounting documentation for each material balance zone contains: a)

all changes in inventory quantities, which allows you to determine the registered inventory quantity at any time (in the material balance area); b) all measurement results used to determine the actually available amount of nuclear material; c) all clarifications and corrections made regarding changes in inventory quantities, registered quantities of material.

Records - documentation at each installation or off-site location that contains a set of data on the availability of each type of material, its location within the installation or off-site locations, and any changes to it. Accounting documentation is compiled for each material balance zone and contains: - all changes in inventory quantities, which allows you to determine the registered inventory quantity in the material balance area at any time; - all measurement results used to determine the actually available amount of nuclear material; - all clarifications and corrections that were made regarding changes in inventory quantities, registered quantities of material.

Red Book of Ukraine – an official state document that contains a list of rare and endangered species of animal and plant life within the territory of Ukraine, its continental shelf and exclusive (marine) economic zone, as well as general information about the current state of these species of animal and plant life and measures for their preservation and reproduction.
Red Book of Ukraine – the basis for the development and implementation of programs (action plans) aimed at the protection and reproduction of rare and endangered species of animal and plant life listed in it.

Red corridor – a part of the customs control zone on the territory (inside the premises) of the airport, intended for carrying out in accordance with the procedure for customs control and customs clearance of goods moved by citizens across the customs border of Ukraine, subject to mandatory written declaration, as well as taxation or movement which are prohibited or restricted through the customs border of Ukraine.

Red Cross Society of Ukraine – the only Ukrainian organization that has the right to use the symbols of the Red Cross with a recognition function for the purposes and types of its activities, which correspond to the principles defined by the international conferences of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent. The Red Cross Society of Ukraine is an all-Ukrainian voluntary public humanitarian organization. The society helps the state in providing medical and humanitarian aid during armed conflicts and in

peacetime, participates in the provision of international aid in case of disasters and emergency situations, provides medical and social assistance to the least socially protected sections of the population. The Red Cross Society of Ukraine - the National Society of the Red Cross - a constituent part of the International Red Cross Movement, an all-Ukrainian voluntary public humanitarian organization.

Red lines – the boundaries of existing and planned streets, roads, and squares that are defined in the urban planning documentation for the points of the geodetic network, which separate the areas of construction and areas of other purpose.

Redeemed creditors' claims - satisfied creditors' claims, claims for which termination agreement has been reached, including replacement of an obligation or termination of an obligation in another way, as well as other claims that are considered to be extinguished in accordance with this Law.

Redemption – acquisition by the issuer of securities issued by it for their further resale, distribution among its employees or cancellation.

Redemption amount – the amount paid by the insurer in case of premature termination of the life insurance contract and is calculated mathematically on the day of termination of the life insurance contract depending on the period during which the life insurance contract was in force, according to the methodology that undergoes examination by the Authorized Body, carried out by an actuary and is an integral part of life insurance rules. The authorized body can establish requirements for the method of calculating the redemption amount.

Redemption of a promissory note - payment of a promissory note by the drawer (payer).

Redemption of bonds – a set of actions of the issuer regarding the termination of bond circulation, payment of the nominal value of the bond or provision of goods (services) within the terms stipulated by the terms of placement of bonds, and cancellation of bonds in accordance with the terms of issue.

Redemption of shares – acquisition by a joint-stock company for a fee of shares placed by it.

Referral to the law of a third country – referral of the conflict of laws rule of a foreign country, determined in accordance with the legislation, to the law of a third country.

Refinancing rate – the interest rate at which the National Bank grants refinancing loans to banks for a specified period.

Refugee child – a child who is not a citizen of Ukraine and, due to well-founded fears of becoming a victim of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, citizenship (citizenship), belonging to a certain social group or political beliefs, is outside the country of his/her citizenship and cannot use protection of this country or does not wish to use this protection due to such fears, or, having no citizenship (nationality) and being outside the country of his previous permanent residence, cannot or does not want to return to it due to such fears.

Regional budget – a plan for the formation and use of financial resources necessary to ensure the common interests of territorial communities, the implementation of local programs, the implementation of budget equalization;

Regional courts and courts equivalent to them – consider criminal cases of certain categories of serious crimes, including cases subject to consideration by judges by an extended panel of judicial assessors and certain categories of civil cases. At the same time, they act as courts of appeal and cassation in cases considered by district (city) or inter-district (district) courts. They consider court cases collegially.

Regional documentation insurance fund – a document bank of the documentation insurance fund, which is created respectively by the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local state administrations and local self-government bodies and is a component of the documentation insurance fund of Ukraine.

Register – an automated system of collection, accumulation and processing of legislative acts, which was created with the aim of ensuring uniform principles of identification, state accounting and systematization of regulatory and legal acts in Ukraine, creating a fund of these acts and maintaining them in a control state.

Registered agent, cargo forwarder - a legal entity registered by the relevant authorized body of the executive power, which conducts commercial activities with the operator and provides security control in relation to cargo, courier and postal shipments.

Registered mark - a mark for which a certificate has been issued;

Registered person – an owner of registered securities or a nominal holder in whose name a personal account has been opened in the registry system.

Registered topography of an integrated microcircuit – registered IMC topography - IMC topography, information about which is entered in the Register and for which a certificate is issued;

Registration expert – a natural person who has the appropriate level of qualification and knowledge of the legislation of Ukraine, the rules and regulations of the European Union, WHO recommendations in the field of circulation of medicinal products, provisions of the International Conference on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for the Registration of Medicinal Products for Human Use. At the same time, the expert must not perform functions, including outside the Center, that lead to a conflict of interests.

Registration of self-employed persons - is carried out by entering into the State Register of natural persons - taxpayers records of state registration or termination of entrepreneurial activity, independent professional activity, re-registration, registration, removal from registration, making changes to the self-employed person, as well as taking other actions that provided for by the Procedure for accounting of taxpayers and fees. In order to register a natural person who intends to conduct independent professional activity, such a person must submit an application and documents in person (send by registered letter with a description of the attachment) or through an authorized person to the state tax service body at the place of permanent residence. The state tax service body refuses to consider the documents submitted for registration of a person engaged in independent professional activity in the event of: the presence of restrictions on the conduct of independent professional activity established by legislation; when documents are submitted at the wrong place of registration; when the documents do not meet the established requirements, are not submitted in full, or when the information specified in different documents is mutually inconsistent; when an individual is already registered as a self-employed person;

Registration of self-employed persons - registration of natural persons - entrepreneurs in the state tax service bodies is carried out at the place of their state registration on the

basis of information from the registration card provided by the state registrar in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On State Registration of Legal Entities and Natural Persons - Entrepreneurs". Private notaries and other natural persons whose independent professional activity is subject to state registration of such activity in the relevant authorized body and the receipt of a registration certificate or other document (permit, certificate, etc.) confirming the individual's right to independent professional activity in accordance with the law , within 10 calendar days after such registration are obliged to register with the state tax service at the place of their permanent residence.

Registration of taxpayers - legal entities and their separate subdivisions is carried out after their state registration or inclusion of information about them in the relevant state registers under the conditions determined by the legislative acts of Ukraine, except for the cases specified by this Code, when the registration authorities are the state tax authorities services or when the state registration of the taxpayer in the relevant status is not provided for by law.

All natural persons - tax payers and fees are registered with the state tax service bodies by including information about them in the State Register of natural persons - tax payers in the manner determined by this Code. Natural persons - entrepreneurs and persons who intend to carry out independent professional activities are subject to registration as self-employed persons in the state tax service bodies in accordance with this Code. Taxpayers are registered in the state tax service by tax numbers.

The procedure for determining the tax number is established by the central body of the state tax service. The record of persons who, due to their religious beliefs, refuse to accept the registration number of the taxpayer's registration card and have notified the relevant body of the state tax service about it, is kept by last name, first name, patronymic, series and number of the valid passport. In the passports of the mentioned persons, the authorities of the state tax service make a note that they have the right to make any payments according to the series and number of the passport.

The procedure for marking is determined by the central body of the state tax service. The body of the state tax service notes the tax number or series and the passport number (for individuals who, due to their religious beliefs, refuse to accept the registration number of the taxpayer's registration card and notify the relevant body of the state tax service about it and have a mark in the passport) in all certificates, certificates, patents, in other documents or notices issued to the taxpayer or sent to him. Each taxpayer shall enter the tax number or series and the passport number (for individuals who, due to their religious beliefs, refuse to accept the registration number of the taxpayer's registration

card and have notified the relevant body of the state tax service about this and have a mark in the passport) in all tax returns (calculations, reports), payment documents for taxes and fees, in financial documents, as well as in other cases provided for by law
. The specifics of accounting of taxpayers for individual taxes, as well as individual categories of taxpayers, are established by the relevant sections of this Code.
Documents submitted by taxpayers for registration in the state tax service bodies are checked in accordance with the procedure established by the central state tax service body, and in case of errors or inaccurate information are returned for correction. Taxpayers who have not submitted within 5 calendar days following the date of receipt of returned documents, corrected documents for registration with the state tax authorities, or who have resubmitted such documents with errors, are liable in accordance with the law.
The central body of the state tax service is defined as: procedure for accounting of taxpayers and fees; the list of documents submitted for registration of taxpayers, as well as the procedure for submitting such documents; application forms, certificates and documents on registration and accounting of taxpayers. The bodies of the state tax service ensure the reliability of data on taxpayers in the Unified data bank on taxpayers - legal entities and the State register of natural persons - taxpayers, the register of value added tax payers, the register of non-profit organizations and other registers formed and maintained by the state tax authorities services in accordance with this Code, their protection against unauthorized access, updating, archiving and recovery of data. The information collected, used and formed by the state tax service authorities in connection with the accounting of taxpayers is entered into information databases and used taking into account the restrictions provided for tax information with limited access.

Registration of the issuance of local loan bonds - is carried out by the State Securities and Stock Market Commission in accordance with the procedure established by it. Features of repayment and exercise of rights under local loan bonds are determined by the terms of their placement.

Registry closing date – the date from which the registry keeper is prohibited from making changes to the registry system related to the transfer of ownership rights to securities, and in the case of transfer of the registry system from one registry keeper to another - conducting any operations in the registry system of registered owners securities, except for operations defined by legislation, related to the termination of professional activities on the stock market - depository activities, namely depository

activities of the custodian of securities, and provision of information contained in the registry system.

Regular cadastral plan – a graphic representation of land plots located within cadastral zones and quarters, administrative-territorial formations (village, settlement, city, district), indicating the numbers of cadastral zones and quarters, their boundaries, divisions and cadastral numbers of land plots, borders of land and servitudes, territorial zones.

Regular means of personal protection - special clothing, special shoes or other PPE for collective (impersonal) use, such as gloves or dielectric galoshes for electrical installations, a waterproof jacket or raincoat at external posts, which are assigned to certain workplaces or are issued to employees only during the performance of the works for which they are provided, and are transferred from one shift to another.

Regular transportation - transportation according to defined and agreed routes and schedules.

Regulated tariff - the tariff for services, which in accordance with the law is established (approved or agreed) by executive authorities or local self-government bodies.

Regulatory capital – a set of primary and additional capital, the components of which are determined by this Law and regulatory legal acts of the National Bank of Ukraine.

Reinsurance - insurance by one insurer (cedant, reinsurer) under the conditions of the risk of performance of part of its obligations to the insured by another resident or non-resident insurer (reinsurer) who has the status of an insurer or reinsurer, according to the legislation of the country in which it is registered, under the conditions specified in the contract.

Reinsurance brokers – legal entities that, for a fee, carry out intermediary activities in reinsurance on their own behalf on the basis of a brokerage agreement with an insurer who needs reinsurance as a reinsurer.

Reinsurers' rights claims – the insurer's asset category, which is calculated in accordance with the procedure established by these Rules as the amount of reinsurers' share in technical reserves.

Reinvestment – economic operations involving the implementation of capital or financial investments at the expense of profit obtained from investment operations.
Reinvestment - the use of part of the profit received from economic and financial activities to expand production (replenishment of own capital) by investing in fixed assets and increasing own working capital.

Related person: a) a legal entity that exercises control over a relevant legal entity, or is controlled by a relevant legal entity, or is under joint control with such a legal entity; b) a natural person or members of his family who exercise control over the relevant legal entity. Family members of a physical person are considered to be his or her husband or wife, direct relatives (children or parents) of the physical person, his or her spouse, as well as the husband or wife of any direct relative of the physical person; c) an official of the relevant legal entity, authorized to perform legal actions on its behalf, aimed at establishing, changing or terminating legal relations, as well as family members of such a person.

Related person: a) a legal entity that exercises control over a relevant legal entity, or is controlled by a relevant legal entity, or is under joint control with such a legal entity; b) a natural person or members of his family who exercise control over the relevant legal entity. Family members of a physical person are considered to be his or her husband or wife, direct relatives (children or parents) of the physical person, his or her spouse, as well as the husband or wife of any direct relative of the physical person; c) an official of the relevant legal entity, authorized to perform legal actions on its behalf, aimed at establishing, changing or terminating legal relations, as well as family members of such a person.

Release or sale of low-quality products – release to the commodity market or other sale to consumers of low-quality products, that is, those that do not meet the established standards, norms, rules and technical conditions, or incomplete products and goods.

Reliability of accounting and reporting – the completeness and correctness of information on the economic processes and results of the legal entity's activity in the

primary accounting documents, compliance of these documents with all details (by the date and place of the transaction, physical and price indicators, signatures of persons, etc.).

Reliable sources – official means of disclosing information (including websites) of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the National Bank of Ukraine, executive authorities of Ukraine, international and intergovernmental organizations involved in the fight against the legalization (laundering) of criminal proceeds or the financing of terrorism.
Reliable sources – official means of disclosing information (including websites) of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the National Bank of Ukraine, executive authorities of Ukraine, international and intergovernmental organizations involved in the fight against the legalization (laundering) of criminal proceeds or the financing of terrorism.

Remaining period of useful use of the object of intellectual property rights – the period starting from the date of assessment until the end of the period of useful use of the object of intellectual property rights.

Remaining term of validity of a security – the term that remains from the date of calculation of the reserve for the security to the maturity date in accordance with the terms of issuance of such a security (including the interest maturity date).

Remote order – the order of the bank to perform a certain operation, which is transmitted by the client via the agreed access channel, without the client visiting the bank.

Remote service – a complex of information services on the client's account and execution of operations on the account on the basis of remote instructions of the client.

Removal from the courtroom – participants in the administrative process and other persons present at the courtroom, for violation of order during the courtroom or failure to comply with the orders of the presiding officer, shall receive a warning, and in case of repeated acts of such actions, removal from the courtroom.

Remuneration – any periodic (monthly, quarterly) or one-time (annual, etc.) material (cash or in-kind) payment to employees according to the indicators and conditions of

evaluation of their production, business, trade or commercial activity, determined at the enterprise, firm, organization.

Remuneration - wages and other payments received by workers and employees outside the country of which they are residents.

Remuneration of employees – remuneration in monetary and in-kind form (valued in monetary terms), which the owner or a body authorized by him pays to the employee for the work performed in the reporting period. The salary of employees includes the salary of all employees of resident enterprises. It is taken into account on the basis of accrued amounts. If the payment is calculated in a foreign currency, it is included in the calculation in the national currency in the amount determined by converting the foreign currency at the rate of the National Bank of Ukraine.

Rent – a fixed payment that the tenant pays to the landlord regardless of the consequences of his economic activity. The amount of the rent can be changed by agreement of the parties, as well as in other cases provided by law.

Rent for land plots of state and communal property – a mandatory payment that the tenant makes to the lessor for the use of the land plot (further on in chapter XIII - rent).

Rent income (land rent) - income that can be obtained from land as a production factor depending on the quality and location of the land plot.

Rent payers - are business entities that operate main pipeline facilities and provide (organize) services for transportation (movement) of cargo through pipelines of Ukraine. The payer of the rent payment for the transit of natural gas through the territory of Ukraine is the business entity authorized by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which provides (organizes) services for its transit through the territory of Ukraine.

Rentier - under an annuity contract, one party (rentier) transfers ownership of property to the other party (rentee), and the rentee, in return, undertakes to periodically pay rent to the renter in the form of a certain amount of money or in another form.

Repayment of debt - measures aimed at reducing and/or installments of payables and receivables through the use of write-off mechanisms, mutual settlements, restructuring, partial payment under the conditions specified by this Law.
Repayment of mortgage bonds - payment of the nominal value of the mortgage bond and the income from them within the terms stipulated by the terms of placement of the bonds.

Replacement cost – the current value of costs for the creation (acquisition) of a new object, similar to the object of evaluation, which can be an equivalent replacement, determined on the date of evaluation.

Representation – a legal relationship in which one party (the representative) is obliged or has the right to perform an act on behalf of the other party that it represents. A representative is not a person who, although acting in the interests of others, but on his own behalf, as well as a person authorized to conduct negotiations regarding possible transactions in the future. Representation arises on the basis of a contract, a law, an act of a body of a legal entity and on other grounds established by acts of civil legislation.

Representation by power of attorney - representation based on a contract can be performed by power of attorney. Representation by power of attorney may be based on an act of a body of a legal entity. A power of attorney is a written document issued by one person to another person for representation before third parties. A power of attorney to perform a deed by a representative can be given by the person represented (the principal) directly to a third person.

Representative body – the body responsible for ensuring the representation of Ukraine at the European Court of Human Rights and coordinating the implementation of its decisions.

Representative object – a residential building, built according to the most common project in the region, under normal, geological conditions typical for the region, using traditional building materials, equipment, and equipment of domestic production, in compliance with state building standards, sanitary and hygienic requirements and guaranteed typological standards for housing provision of citizens. Representative objects are determined by the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations.

Representative offices - a representative office is a separate subdivision of a legal entity, located outside its location, which represents and protects the interests of the legal entity.

Reproduction – production of one or more copies of a work, video gram, phonogram in any material form, as well as their recording for temporary or permanent storage in an electronic (including digital), optical or other computer-readable form.

Repurchase date – the date of settlement between the bank and the National Bank for the second part of the repo transaction in accordance with the repurchase price determined by the contract at the beginning of the transaction and the unlocking of the seller's securities account.

Research of identification numbers – carrying out an expert survey using physical control methods in order to establish the identification numbers of units and aggregates, if it is impossible to establish them during a visual inspection.

Researcher – a doctor who has sufficient professional training and experience in the treatment of patients, knows the rules of proper clinical practice and relevant legal acts. The researcher is responsible for conducting a clinical trial of the medicinal product at the research site. If a clinical trial is conducted by a group of individuals at a specific research location, one of the investigators is identified by the responsible leader of the research team and may be referred to as the principal investigator.

Reserve capital – the capital of the enterprise, created in accordance with the current legislation and founding documents at the expense of net profit.

Reserve object – the amount of liabilities (composition of liabilities), and for separate active-passive accounts - the passive balance according to the consolidated balance sheet of the bank.

Residence of an individual – a residential building, apartment, or other premises designed and suitable for permanent residence in them.

Residence permit – any certificate issued by the competent authorities of one of the Contracting Parties, which entitles a person to permanently reside in its territory. This

definition does not include temporary permission to stay in the territory of the state of this Contracting Party in connection with the consideration of an application for asylum, refugee status or obtaining a permanent residence permit.

Resident citizens – citizens of Ukraine, foreigners, as well as stateless persons who have a permanent place of residence in Ukraine, including those who are temporarily abroad.

Resident legal entities – legal entities located on the territory of Ukraine, which carry out their activities on the basis of the laws of Ukraine.

Residential building – a capital-type building, built in compliance with the requirements established by law and other regulatory legal acts, and intended for permanent residence.
Residential building – a capital-type building, built in compliance with the requirements established by law and other regulatory legal acts, and intended for permanent residence. Residential buildings are divided into manor-type residential buildings and apartment-type residential buildings of different storeys.
Residential building – an independent structure that has a roof, external or dividing walls that reach from the foundation to the roof, has a postal number and the main part of which (more than half of the total area) is used for residential premises.
Residential buildings - buildings intended for human habitation and having one or more apartments and necessary auxiliary premises.

Residential complex – a single complex of immovable property formed by a plot of land within the established limits, a residential apartment building or part of it, together with structures and engineering networks, which form a complete property complex.

Residential or non-residential stock, which is equivalent to obsolete or to which this Law applies – a residential or non-residential stock that is not obsolete, but is located within the territory of a complex development, reconstruction of a block (micro-district) and complicates the implementation of the project of such a development.

Residential premises - cabins for service personnel (crew) and visitors (residents), salons, offices, sanitary and hygienic premises, indoor swimming pools, sports halls,

cabin companies, dining rooms, smoking rooms, rooms for games and entertainment, offices, buffets (which do not have equipment for cooking hot food).

Residential premises - dormitory premises intended for living (rooms, residential blocks).

Residential premises - residential premises that meet the "Requirements for mortgage loans".

Residential premises at the place of resettlement – a manor-type house with a plot of land and outbuildings built according to the approved project, or an apartment in a multi-story building provided to resettles.

Residential premises in the dormitory - premises of the dormitory, intended for the residence of citizens (rooms, residential blocks, sections).

Residents – are legal entities and subjects of economic activity of Ukraine that do not have the status of a legal entity (branches, representative offices, etc.), which were created and carry out their activities in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine and are located on its territory; diplomatic missions, consular institutions and other official representations of Ukraine abroad that have diplomatic privileges and immunity, as well as branches and representative offices of Ukrainian enterprises and organizations abroad that do not carry out economic activities; natural persons - residents. Residents are legal entities and entities of economic activity of Ukraine that do not have the status of a legal entity (branches, representative offices, etc.), which were created and carry out their activities in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine and are located on its territory. Residents - citizens who have a permanent place of residence on the territory of Ukraine, including those who are temporarily abroad; legal entities, subjects of business activity that do not have the status of a legal entity (branches, representative offices, etc.), which were created and carry out their activities in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, located on its territory; diplomatic missions, consular institutions, trade and other official missions of Ukraine abroad that have diplomatic privileges and immunity, as well as branches and representative offices of resident enterprises abroad that do not carry out entrepreneurial activities. For the purposes of this Convention, the term "resident of a Contracting State" means a person who, under the laws of that State, is taxable in that State on the basis of his permanent residence, permanent abode, place of

management, place of registration or any other similar criterion. But this term does not include any person who is taxable in that State only in respect of income from sources in that State or in respect of capital situated therein. "Resident" - any natural and legal person, enterprise or organization that does not have the status of a legal entity, which according to the legislation of the state that is a party to the Agreement is subject to taxation in it based on the place of residence, permanent residence, place of management, registration and creation or any - any other similar characteristics. However, this concept does not include persons who are subject to taxation in the State party to the Agreement only in relation to income received from operations not related to the production and (or) sale of goods.

Residents – are legal entities, subjects of entrepreneurial activity that do not have the status of a legal entity (branches, representative offices, etc.), located on the territory of Ukraine, which carry out their activities in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine. "Residents": natural persons (citizens of Ukraine, foreign citizens, stateless persons) who have a permanent place of residence on the territory of Ukraine, including those who are temporarily abroad; legal entities, subjects of entrepreneurial activity that do not have the status of a legal entity (branches, representative offices, etc.), located on the territory of Ukraine, which carry out their activities on the basis of the laws of Ukraine; diplomatic, consular, trade and other official representations of Ukraine abroad, which have immunity and diplomatic privileges, as well as branches and representative offices of enterprises and organizations of Ukraine abroad that do not carry out entrepreneurial activities.

Residents - citizens who have a permanent place of residence on the territory of Ukraine, including those who are temporarily abroad; legal entities, subjects of business activity that do not have the status of a legal entity (branches, representative offices, etc.), which were created and carry out their activities in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, located on its territory; diplomatic missions, consular institutions, trade and other official missions of Ukraine abroad, which have diplomatic privileges and immunity, as well as branches and representative offices of resident enterprises abroad that do not carry out entrepreneurial activities.

Residents are:
a) legal entities and their separate entities, which are formed and conduct their activities in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, located both on its territory and outside its borders;

b) diplomatic missions, consular institutions and other official representations of Ukraine abroad, which have diplomatic privileges and immunity;
c) natural person - resident - natural person who has a place of residence in Ukraine. If a natural person also has a place of residence in a foreign country, he is considered a resident, if such a person has a place of permanent residence in Ukraine; if a person has a place of permanent residence also in a foreign country, he is considered a resident if he has closer personal or economic ties (center of vital interests) in Ukraine. If the state in which the natural person has the center of vital interests cannot be determined, or if the natural person does not have a place of permanent residence in any of the states, he is considered a resident if he stays in Ukraine for at least 183 days (including the day of arrival and from 'ride) during the period or periods of the tax year.
A sufficient (but not exclusive) condition for determining the location of the center of life interests of an individual is the place of permanent residence of his family members or his registration as a subject of entrepreneurial activity. If it is impossible to determine the resident status of an individual using the previous provisions of this subsection, the individual is considered a resident if he is a citizen of Ukraine.

Resident's current account – an account in foreign currency and/or in hryvnias, opened by an authorized bank to a legal entity or individual in accordance with the requirements of the Instructions.

Responsibilities – a normatively fixed range of actions entrusted to management bodies or employees and unconditional for performance.

Responsibility of executive bodies – a certain state (regime) of organizational relations between executive bodies, according to which a certain body (official) has the right to apply measures of disciplinary (official) responsibility to other bodies (officials).

Responsible body – the central body of executive power determined in accordance with this Procedure, which is entrusted with the coordination of measures carried out by interested bodies and organizations regarding the protection of the rights and interests of Ukraine during the settlement of a dispute, consideration of a case involving a foreign subject and Ukraine by a foreign jurisdictional body, as well as by legal entities and individuals involved in the implementation of such protection.

Responsible person – an employee who, in accordance with his official duties, performs the registration of primary transport documentation in accordance with the requirements of the instructions (dispatcher, accountant, storekeeper), or another employee who is entrusted with this work by an order of the enterprise, or by a written order of the manager.

Responsible storage – a set of organizational and technical measures of the Contractor that guarantee the storage of the property of the owner of the vehicle in full compliance with the requirements of operational or regulatory documentation during the period established in the written contract with the Customer. Responsible storage is an economic operation carried out by a taxpayer and involves the transfer, in accordance with storage contracts, of tangible assets for safekeeping to another natural or legal person without the right to use them in the economic turnover of such a person, with the subsequent return of such tangible assets to the taxpayer without changing their qualitative or quantitative characteristics.

Rest time – the time during which the crew member is released from his duties by the operator.

Restaurant enterprise – an establishment (set of establishments) that is an independent statutory business entity, has the rights of a legal entity and carries out its activities for the purpose of obtaining profit.

Restoration of products – giving products that were in use new properties with the aim of re-providing them on the market of Ukraine.

Restriction – the prohibition of carrying out certain types of works on construction, reconstruction, expansion of objects, which are carried out in violation of the requirements of legislation in the field of civil protection and man-made safety, within certain limits, which will not lead to the termination of construction, reconstruction, expansion of objects as a whole.
Restriction – a prohibition established by an official of the state sanitary subservice for a certain period or indefinitely to exceed the specified parameters (quantitative, qualitative, and others).

Restructuring of the enterprise - implementation of organizational, economic, financial, economic, legal, technical measures aimed at the reorganization of the enterprise, in particular through its division with the transfer of debt obligations to a legal entity that is not subject to reorganization, if it is provided for in the reorganization plan, for a change of form ownership, management, organizational and legal form, which will contribute to the financial improvement of the enterprise, increase in the volume of production of competitive products, increase in production efficiency and satisfaction of creditors' demands;

Retail area of the store – the area for trade and customer service, including the leased area (except for the areas of individual premises that are fully leased), i.e. the sum of the areas on which goods are sold and the areas for placing services for additional customer service (order department, a cafeteria, a demonstration hall, a storage room, a packing room, registration of sales on credit and other services for additional customer service). At the same time, the trading area includes the areas occupied by the counters, racks and other equipment installed in the trading hall.

Retail price – the price at which goods are sold to end consumers.

Retaliatory contract – the contract is retaliatory, unless otherwise established by the contract, the law or does not follow from the essence of the contract.

Revalued value of assets – the value at which assets are reflected in the transfer balance sheet of the enterprise drawn up on the valuation date, including assets that were subject to revaluation on the basis of an independent valuation in accordance with the procedure and in the cases provided for in this Methodology.

Revenues – the total amount of the taxpayer's income from all types of activities received (accrued) during the reporting period in monetary, material or non-material forms both on the territory of Ukraine, its continental shelf in the exclusive (maritime) economic zone, and outside their borders.

Revocable guarantee – a guarantee, the terms of which can be changed at any time and it can be withdrawn by the guarantor bank at the request of the principal without prior notice to the beneficiary.

Right of communal property - the right of a territorial community to own, expediently, economically, effectively use and dispose at its discretion and in its interests of property belonging to it, both directly and through local self-government bodies;

Right of economic ownership – the property right of an entrepreneurial entity that owns, uses and disposes of property assigned to it by the owner (a body authorized by it), with the limitation of the authority to dispose of certain types of property with the consent of the owner in cases provided for by the Commercial Code and other laws.

Right of intellectual property to a variety of plants, a breed of animals is: 1) personal non-property intellectual property rights to plant varieties, animal breeds, certified by state registration; 2) property rights of intellectual property on a variety of plants, a breed of animals, certified by a patent; 3) the property right of intellectual property on the distribution of plant varieties, animal breeds, certified by state registration.

Right of joint co-ownership - the joint property of two or more persons without determining the shares of each of them in the right of ownership is joint co-ownership. Individuals, legal entities, as well as the state, territorial communities, unless otherwise established by law, can be the subjects of the right of common co-ownership. The property acquired by spouses during marriage is their common joint property, unless otherwise established by contract or law. Property acquired as a result of joint work and with joint funds of family members is their joint property, unless otherwise established by an agreement concluded in writing.

Right of joint ownership - property owned by two or more persons (co-owners), belongs to them on the right of joint ownership (joint property).

Right of joint partial ownership - the property of two or more persons with the determination of the shares of each of them in the right of ownership is joint partial ownership.

Right of land easement – the right of the owner or land user of a land plot to limited paid or free use of someone else's land plot (plots). Land easements can be permanent or temporary. The establishment of a land easement does not lead to the deprivation of the

owner of the land plot, in respect of which the land easement is established, of the rights of ownership, use and disposal of it.

Right of ownership of a land plot – extends within its boundaries to the surface (soil) layer, as well as to water bodies, forests and perennial plantations located on it, unless otherwise established by the Law and does not violate the rights of other persons. The right of ownership of a land plot extends to the space above and below the surface of the plot at the height and depth necessary for the construction of residential, industrial and other buildings and structures.

Right of pledge - by virtue of the pledge, the creditor (pledgee) has the right, in the event of non-fulfillment by the debtor (pledger) of the obligation secured by the pledge, to receive satisfaction at the expense of the pledged property primarily before other creditors of this debtor, unless otherwise established by law (right of pledge).

Right of private property - the subjects of the right of private property are individuals and legal entities.

Right of recourse - the right of a return claim. The legal holder of the promissory note has the right, in case of impossibility to receive payment for the promissory note within the term, to bring everyone who signed the promissory note to responsibility and to demand payment of the promissory note amount from each of them.

Right of recourse to the guilty person - a person who compensated for the damage caused by another person has the right of recourse (recourse) to the guilty person in the amount of the compensation paid, unless another amount is established by law.

Right to a mandatory share in the inheritance - minors, minors, adult disabled children of the testator, disabled widow (widower) and disabled parents inherit, regardless of the content of the will, half of the share that would belong to each of them in case of inheritance by law (provided lingual part). The size of the mandatory share in the inheritance may be reduced by the court, taking into account the relationship between these heirs and the testator, as well as other circumstances that are of significant importance. The mandatory share in the inheritance includes the value of things of ordinary household furnishings and use, the value of the testamentary refusal established in favor of the person entitled to the mandatory share, as well as the value of other things

and property rights that passed to her as an heir. Any limitations and encumbrances established in the will for an heir who is entitled to a mandatory share in the inheritance are valid only for that part of the inheritance that exceeds his mandatory share.

Right to refuse to accept the inheritance in favor of another person - the heir under the will has the right to refuse to accept the inheritance in favor of another heir under the will. The legal heir has the right to refuse to accept the inheritance in favor of any of the legal heirs, regardless of the order of succession.

Risk characterization – the final stage of risk assessment, which summarizes the data of the previous stages and the uncertainties associated with them in order to substantiate the conclusions and recommendations necessary for risk management.

Risk communication – exchange of information about the risk of occurrence and spread of a regulated harmful organism.
Risk communication – mutual exchange of GMO risk information between risk assessors, risk managers, interested trading partners and other interested parties.
Risk communication – the mutual exchange of risk information between risk assessors, risk managers, interested trading partners and other interested parties.

Risk management – a set of measures aimed at identifying and assessing risks, their minimization, as well as monitoring the level of these risks in order to reduce the costs of the state budget for the fulfillment of guarantee obligations
Risk management is a component of public debt management in terms of determining the desired ratio between expected costs and risks and achieving this ratio.

River passport – a unified summary of basic data on the water regime, physical and geographical features, use of natural resources and the ecological situation in its basin, as well as working out recommendations for increasing the sustainability of the ecological system.

Road vehicle – a vehicle intended for operation mainly on public roads of all categories and designed in accordance with their regulations.

Rolling stock gauge – the boundary transverse (perpendicular to the axis of the track) contour in which, without protruding outwards, both loaded and empty rolling stock installed on a straight horizontal track should be placed.

Room – intended for living and separated from other premises (rooms) by partitions is considered a living room.
Rooms in multi-family (communal) apartments – isolated apartments in an apartment in which two or more tenants live.

Rotorcraft – a heavier-than-air aircraft that moves through the air with the help of a power plant, the lifting force of which in flight is created mainly due to aerodynamic reactions on one or more surfaces (carrying propellers) rotating around an axis that is in an approximately vertical position.

Route passport - a document containing a route diagram, a traffic schedule, a table of fares, drivers' work and rest schedules, etc.
Rural area - territories located outside cities and are mainly zones of agricultural production and rural development.

Rural district – a district in which the share of people employed in agriculture exceeds the share of people employed in industry.

Rural population - the urban population includes people who live in urban settlements (cities, towns), the rural population - who live in rural areas (townships, villages).

S

Safety declaration – a document that defines a set of measures taken by the subject of economic activity with the aim of preventing accidents, as well as ensuring readiness for localization, elimination of accidents and their consequences.
safety of workers performing transport, warehouse and cargo work;

Safety requirements for human health and life – criteria, indicators, maximum permissible limits, sanitary-epidemiological standards, rules, norms, regulations, etc. (medical requirements for safety for human health and life) developed on the basis of medical science, development, the justification, control and supervision of which refers exclusively to medical professional competence.

Sale - transfer of property by one person into ownership or use and (or) possession and (or) at the disposal of another person, in particular, transfer in accordance with agreements of purchase and sale, lease of property, other civil law agreements, as well as in case of replacement of one obligations to others or changes in the terms of fulfillment of obligations.

Sale at auction - a method of privatization, according to which the owner of the object becomes the buyer who offered the maximum price during the auction.

Sale by non-commercial tender – a method of privatization, according to which the owner of the object becomes the buyer who offered the best conditions for further operation of the object or, other things being equal, the highest price.

Sale by tender with deferred payment - a method of privatization, according to which the owner of the object becomes the buyer who, on a competitive basis, has acquired the right to pay for the purchased object with a deferred payment for 3 years, on the condition that 30 percent of its value is paid in advance.

Sale of a bank - sale of all shares of a transitional bank or a controlling package of shares (units) of an insolvent bank.

Sale of assets - transfer of assets on the basis of an asset purchase and sale agreement.

Sale of foreign currency – the operation of selling foreign currency for hryvnias.

Sale of shares of open joint-stock companies – a method of privatization, according to which the owners of shares of state-owned enterprises transformed into open joint-stock companies on a competitive basis become the buyers who offered the highest price for the largest number of shares after the sale of shares on preferential terms.

Sale price of a package of property shares – the amount of funds determined in the process of conducting public auctions, which is distributed among the co-owners of a package of property shares in proportion to the share of each of them in the total nominal value of the package of property shares.

Sales commission – a body created by the state privatization body for the selection of tender participants (on the basis of their compliance with the qualification requirements) and consideration of tender offers in order to determine the winner.

Sales documentation package - a package of documents approved by the state privatization body, which is provided to the participants of the auction, competition and contains detailed information on the terms, rules and instructions of the sale process and detailed characteristics of a complete property complex or such a structural subdivision, which is separated into a complete property complex in the prescribed manner.

Sampling – a defined procedure by which a portion of a substance, material or product is taken for the purpose of testing or calibrating a representative sample of the population.

Sampling control – control when a decision on product quality is made based on the results of checking one or more samples from a batch of products.

Sanatorium-type children's institution – an institution where children stay 24 hours a day and where, along with health services, a complex of medical services is provided aimed at improving their health and preventing diseases. Taking into account the natural and climatic conditions, the available medical and health facilities, personnel support, such institutions can be specialized.

Sanitary and epidemic well-being of the population – the state of health of the population and the living environment of a person, in which the incidence rates are at the established level for a given territory, the living conditions are favorable for the population, and the parameters of the living environment factors are within the limits defined by sanitary standards.

Sanitary passport - permission of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of Ukraine for the right to carry out work with sources of ionizing radiation in medical and preventive institutions by natural persons - subjects of entrepreneurial activity that carry out radiological procedures, which certifies the fulfillment of the requirements of sanitary legislation regarding the provision of anti-radiation protection for personnel and patients.

Sanitation – a set of measures aimed at the preparation and implementation of the process of implementing energy-saving measures at housing and communal enterprises to overcome their financial crisis and restore or achieve the profitability of enterprises and competitiveness in the long term.
Sanitation – a system of measures carried out during bankruptcy proceedings with the aim of preventing the debtor from being recognized as bankrupt and its liquidation, aimed at improving the financial and economic situation of the debtor, as well as satisfying the demands of creditors in full or in part through lending, enterprise restructuring, debts and capital and (or) a change in the organizational, legal and production structure of the debtor;
Sanitation – improving the financial condition of the enterprise through a system of financial-economic, organizational, technical-economic and social measures to prevent its bankruptcy and increase competitiveness.

Sanitation manager – a natural person who, in accordance with the decision of the arbitration court, organizes the execution of the debtor's rehabilitation;

Savings (deposit) certificate – a written certificate of deposit of funds, which certifies the depositor's right to receive the deposit and interest on it after the end of the established term. By their economic essence, savings (deposit) certificates are a form of attracting deposits. A savings (deposit) certificate is a written certificate of the bank about the deposit of funds, which certifies the right of the owner of the certificate or his

legal successor to receive, after the expiration of the established term, the amount of the deposit (deposit) and interest, established by the certificate, from the bank that issued it.
Savings (deposit) certificate – are placed for a certain period (with interest provided by the terms of their placement). Savings (deposit) certificates can be registered or bearer. Registered savings (deposit) certificates are placed in non-documentary form, and bearer - in documentary form.
Savings (deposit) certificate – confirms the amount of the deposit made to the bank and the right of the depositor (certificate owner) to receive the amount of the deposit and the interest set by the certificate at the expiration of the specified period from the bank that issued it. In the case of early presentation of a savings (deposit) certificate for payment, the bank pays the amount of the deposit and the interest paid on demand deposits, unless the conditions of the certificate specify a different amount of interest.
Savings (deposit) certificate – is a security that confirms the amount of the deposit made to the bank and the right of the depositor (owner of the certificate) to receive the amount of the deposit and the interest set by the certificate from the bank that issued it after the expiration of the specified period.
Savings (deposit) certificate – the type of security, the name and location of the bank that issued the certificate, the series and number of the certificate, the date of issue, the amount of the deposit, the interest rate, the period for receiving the deposit, the signature of the head of the bank or another authorized person, certified bank seal.

Savings book - the conclusion of a bank deposit agreement with an individual and the deposit of funds into his account for the deposit are confirmed by a savings book. The name and location of the bank (its branch), the number of the deposit account, as well as all sums of money credited to and debited from the account, as well as the balance of money in the account at the time of presentation of the savings book to the bank, are indicated in the savings book. Information about the deposit specified in the savings book is the basis for settlement of the deposit between the bank and the depositor. Issuance of a bank deposit, payment of interest on it and execution of orders of the depositor to transfer funds from the deposit account to other persons are carried out by the bank in case of presentation of a savings book. If the savings book is lost or rendered unusable, the bank issues a new savings book to the depositor at his request.

Savings certificate - a written certificate of the bank about the deposit of funds, which certifies the depositor's right to receive the deposit and interest on it after the end of the

established term. Savings certificates are issued for a fixed term (at a specified contractual interest for a specified period) or on demand, registered and bearer.

Science park partners – business entities that have entered into a partnership agreement with the science park and participate in the implementation of science park projects.
Science park partners are business entities that have entered into a partnership agreement with the science park.

Scientific activity – an intellectual creative activity aimed at obtaining and using new knowledge. Its main forms are fundamental and applied scientific research.

Scientific and scientific and technical activity – one of the main types of educational activity of VVNIZ and the official duty of the management staff, scientific and scientific-pedagogical employees of VVNIZ, the main means of achieving the necessary level of quality training of military specialists with higher education, scientific-pedagogical and other employees, which is implemented due to: - integration of higher education and science; - the use in the educational process of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and the involvement of those who study to participate in scientific research and research and development works, which are carried out at the expense of the state budget and under contracts with customers; - organization of scientific and scientific-technical activities in connection with the educational process within the scope of scientific circles of the military-scientific society, design bureaus, etc.; - conducting Olympiads (competitions) among students; - involvement of leading scientists and researchers in the educational process.

Seal of secrecy – a requisite of the material carrier of classified information, certifying the degree of secrecy of this information. The seal of secrecy is the requisites applied to the information carrier or specified in the accompanying documentation, which indicate the degree of secrecy of the information contained in the carrier.

Seal of the President of Ukraine – has the shape of a circle. In the center - an image of the small State Coat of Arms of Ukraine, above which is the inscription “President of Ukraine” in a circle. Under the image of the small State Coat of Arms of Ukraine - a stylized image of the insignia of the President of Ukraine “Order of Prince Jaroslav the Wise”.

Season ticket – a document that confirms a person's right to attend several events of an enterprise, organization, or cultural institution with an indication of the validity period.

Secrecy regime category – a category that characterizes the importance and volume of information constituting a state secret, which is concentrated in state authorities, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations.

Secret information – information, access to which is restricted in accordance with the second part of Article 6 of this Law, the disclosure of which may cause harm to a person, society and the state. Information that contains state, professional, bank secrets, investigative secrets and other secrets prescribed by law is recognized as secret.

Secret information (state secret) - a type of secret information that includes information in the field of defense, economy, science and technology, foreign relations, state security and law enforcement, the disclosure of which may harm the national security of Ukraine and which are recognized in the manner established by this Law, a state secret and are subject to state protection.

Secret of the will – the notary public, other official, official who certifies the will, witnesses, as well as the natural person who signs the will instead of the testator, do not have the right to disclose information about the fact of making the will, its content, cancellation or change of the will before the opening of the inheritance.

Secret will - a secret will be a will that is certified by a notary without familiarization with its contents.

Sector of non-financial corporations – divided into three sub-sectors depending on the type of institutional unit that exercises control over corporations, quasi-corporations or market-based NPOs. In practice, it is recommended to conditionally consider that an institutional unit (or an organized group of units) controls a particular corporation only when it controls (for example, through a subsidiary) more than 50 percent of the voting shares of this corporation (provided that that there is no other information about this corporation). The sector of non-financial corporations includes the following subsectors: - state non-financial corporations; - private non-financial corporations; - non-financial corporations under foreign control. - the sector "Non-financial corporations" includes non-financial economic units engaged in the market production of goods and non-

financial services, of all forms of ownership and organizational and legal forms of management (joint-stock companies, limited liability companies, collective agricultural enterprises, cooperatives, rental, joint and private enterprises, etc.). The resources of these units are formed mainly due to the funds received from the sale of goods and services, but they can cover part of the costs due to subsidies from the state and local budgets.

Securities – a security is a document of a prescribed form with the relevant details, which certifies a monetary or other property right and defines the relationship between the economic entity that issued (issued) it and the owner and provides for the fulfillment of obligations in accordance with the conditions of its issuance, as well as the possibility transfer of rights arising from this document to other persons. A security is a document of a prescribed form with relevant details, which certifies a monetary or other property right and defines the relationship between the person who issued (issued) it and the owner and provides for the fulfillment of obligations in accordance with the conditions of its issuance, as well as the possibility of transferring rights, arising from this document, to other persons. Securities - documents of a prescribed form with relevant details, certifying monetary or other property rights, defining the relationship between the person who placed (issued) them and the owner, and provide for the fulfillment of obligations in accordance with the conditions of their placement, as well as the possibility of transferring rights, arising from these documents, to other persons. According to the order of their placement (issuance), securities are divided into emission and non-emission securities. Securities - monetary documents that certify the right of ownership or loan relations, determine the relationship between the person who issued these documents and their owner and which, in accordance with this Procedure, can be purchased at the expense of reserve funds. Securities - monetary documents that certify the right of ownership or loan relations, determine the relationship between the person who issued these documents and their owner and which, in accordance with the Procedure and this Instruction, can be purchased at the expense of reserve funds. Securities - monetary documents certifying the right of ownership or loan relations, determine the relationship between the person who issued them (the issuer) and their owner and provide, as a rule, the payment of income in the form of dividends or interest, as well as the possibility of transferring monetary and other rights arising from these documents to other persons. Securities - documents of a prescribed form with relevant details, certifying monetary or other property rights, defining the relationship between the person who placed (issued) them and the owner, and provide for the fulfillment of

obligations in accordance with the conditions of their placement, as well as the possibility of transferring rights, arising from these documents, to other persons.

Securities account manager - the status acquired from the custodian by a person authorized by the depositor to manage his securities account, or in the depository - a legal entity authorized by the issuer to manage his securities account, or a management entity objects of state property, which in accordance with the legislation performs the functions of managing securities that are objects of state property, the scope of powers of the account manager is established by a relevant deed or in accordance with acts of civil legislation.

Securities for investment – securities purchased for the purpose of holding them until maturity or for the purpose of investment for a period of more than 1 year.

Securities for sale – securities that circulate on the active market and are purchased for a short term (no more than 1 year) with the intention of their further sale.

Securities group – The following groups of securities may be in civil circulation in Ukraine: 1) equity securities certifying participation in the authorized capital give their owners the right to participate in the management of the issuer and receive part of the profit, in particular in the form of dividends, and part of the property in the event of the issuer's liquidation; 2) debt securities that certify the loan relationship and provide for the issuer's obligation to pay funds within a specified period, transfer goods or provide services in accordance with the obligation; 3) derivative securities, the placement and circulation mechanism of which is associated with the right to purchase or sell securities, other financial and (or) commodity resources within the term established by the contract; 4) commercial securities, which give their holder the right to dispose of the property specified in these documents. Other groups of securities may also be defined by law.

Securities in the portfolio for sale – securities that do not belong to the trading portfolio of securities and the portfolio to maturity.

Securities in the trading portfolio – securities purchased by the bank for resale and mainly for the purpose of profiting from short-term fluctuations in their price or dealer margin. Trading securities may include any securities for which the bank, at the time of initial recognition, decided to record them at fair value with recognition of revaluation due to gains/losses.

Securities issue prospectus – a document that contains information on the placement of securities and other information provided by this and other laws that determine the specifics of the placement of certain types of securities.

Securities of the joint investment institute – CII securities - corporate investment fund shares and mutual investment fund investment certificates. CII securities of the same issue must have the same form of existence. CII securities can only be registered.
Securities other than shares to the category of securities from which shares – excluded include bonds, treasury bonds, savings, investment and mortgage certificates, promissory notes, privatization papers and derivative securities.

Securities risk - the risk associated with investing in a security, which manifests itself in the form of a loss of economic benefit from holding a security and is evidenced by the presence of at least one of the following events (objective evidence of impairment), which have an impact on the expected future cash flows for the security: financial difficulties of the issuer; high probability of bankruptcy; reorganization of the issuer; disappearance of an active market for securities due to financial difficulties of the issuer;

Securities that give the right to participate in the capital – shares of various types, participation certificates that replace shares, all types of capital investments in trust companies and investment funds.

Security - obligations with an undetermined amount or time of repayment as of the balance sheet date.

Security declaration – an agreement concluded between a ship and a port facility or other vessel with which it interacts, which defines the security measures that both parties must implement.

Security encumbrance – an encumbrance that is established to ensure the fulfillment of the obligation of the debtor or a third party to the encumbrancer.

Security of economic and contractual activity – an observance of the norms of the current legislation at the stages of preparation, conclusion, monitoring and implementation of contracts, as well as during the resolution of disputes that arise.

Security of the tender offer - provision by the participant to the customer of guarantees of the performance of their obligations in connection with the submission of the tender offer, including the following types of security: guarantee, guarantee, deposit, deposit, deposit.

Security of the tender offer (tender security) - a guarantee provided by the supplier (contractor) to the customer of the auction to ensure any obligations arising in connection with the submission of tender offers, which can be submitted in the form of a bank guarantee, a letter of guarantee or a check with an inscription on its acceptance for payment by a bank acceptable to the customer, payable by order of the bidding customer.

Seed insurance fund – an intact, periodically renewed supply of seeds in farms in case of crop failure or natural disaster.

Seed production and nursery system – a complex of interrelated organizational, scientific and agro technical measures aimed at ensuring the production, sale and use of seeds and planting material of agricultural, forest, flower and decorative, as well as medicinal plants.

Selective inspection – an inspection of the object of control, which is limited by the period of time during which the inspection is carried out or the number of documents subject to inspection.

Self-government - arbitrary, contrary to the procedure established by law, the commission of any actions, the legality of which is contested by another person or a state or public enterprise, institution or organization.

Self-regulatory organization – a non-profit association of financial institutions created to protect the interests of its members and other participants in financial services markets and to which the relevant state bodies that regulate financial services markets delegate the authority to develop and implement rules of conduct in financial services markets and/ or certification of financial services market specialists. Laws of Ukraine on the regulation of financial services markets may provide for additional powers that may be delegated to self-regulatory organizations.

Self-regulatory organization of insurers (hereinafter - self-regulatory organization) - Association to which, by the decision of the State Financial Services Authority, certain powers have been delegated and information about which is entered in the register of self-regulatory organizations of financial institutions.

Self-regulatory organization of the wholesale market of agricultural products - an association of wholesale markets of agricultural products, which acquired the status of a self-regulatory organization in accordance with the procedure specified by the Law of Ukraine "On Wholesale Markets of Agricultural Products".
Self-regulatory organizations of appraisers are legal entities that operate on the basis of self-government and whose activities are not aimed at obtaining profit.

Self-regulatory organizations of evaluators - self-regulatory organizations of evaluators are all-Ukrainian public organizations that unite individuals who are recognized as evaluators in the manner established by this Law, have received their status in accordance with the requirements of this Law and exercise powers of public regulation of evaluative activities. The formation and procedure of activity of self-regulatory organizations of appraisers are regulated by legislation on the association of citizens, taking into account the features established by this Law.

Self-righteousness – arbitrary, contrary to the procedure established by law, the commission of any actions, the legality of which is disputed by an individual citizen or an enterprise, institution or organization, if such actions caused significant damage to the interests of the citizen, state or public interests, or the interests of the owner.

Self-taxation – a form of involvement on a voluntary basis by the decision of the citizens' meeting at the place of residence of the funds of the population of the relevant territory to finance one-time targeted measures of a social and household nature.

Seller – a business entity that, in accordance with the contract, sells goods to the consumer or offers them for sale.
Seller is a legal entity or a natural person (enterprise, organization, institution, citizen-entrepreneur) who sells machines wholesale or retail.

Seller's application – a written notification by the seller to the ORSP administration about the desire to sell the lot (lots) of agricultural products belonging to him at the

auction, in which the initial value of the lot (lots) of agricultural products put up for auction, its characteristics and other information that he considers necessary is indicated specify the seller.

Senior citizen – men at the age of 60 and women at the age of 55 and older, as well as persons who have no more than one and a half years left before reaching the general retirement age.

Separate categories of employees - groups of employees who belong to one relevant profession with the corresponding level of education and the corresponding specialization and who perform the corresponding qualification level of work.

Separate categories of employees - groups of employees who belong to one relevant profession with the appropriate level of education and the appropriate specialization and who perform the appropriate qualification level of work (groups of professions according to the National Classifier of Ukraine "Profession Classifier").

Separate complaint – a complaint filed by the participants in the process to the cassation instance against a court decision, a judge's decision that has not entered into legal force;

Separate customs declaration (hereinafter referred to as a customs declaration) – a written statement submitted to the customs authority for customs clearance of spent goods.

Separate inventory object (is a unit of accounting for fixed assets) – a finished device with all its accessories and devices, or a structurally separate object designed to perform certain independent functions.

Separate proceeding – a type of non-suitable civil proceeding, in which civil cases are considered to confirm the presence or absence of legal facts that are important for the protection of the rights and interests of a person or the creation of conditions for the exercise of personal non-property or property rights by him or confirmation of the presence or absence of undisputed rights.

Separate processing operations in the customs territory of Ukraine – separate technological processing operations provided for by the processing technology defined

by the relevant normative document, performed by processors in fulfillment of the contract concluded with the regime applicant.

Separate register of issues of mortgage securities – an information bank of data on issues of mortgage securities, which ensures the storage of information about these securities and their issuer.

Separate room with limited access – a room to which regulated access is established and in which there are no permanent workplaces.

Separate section of the Register – a computer information system used for the preparation and accumulation of texts of normative legal acts with the appropriate seal of secrecy. This section is maintained in accordance with the requirements of the law.

Separate subdivision of a legal entity – a branch, another subdivision of a legal entity that is located outside its location and produces products, performs work or operations, provides services in a single closed technological process with a legal entity, or a representative office that represents and protects the interests of a legal entity. A branch, another separate structural subdivision of a legal entity, located outside the location of the legal entity and performing all or part of the functions of providing financial services on its behalf. Additional requirements for a separate subdivision of certain types of financial institutions, information about which is subject to entry in the Register, may be established by relevant legal acts on the regulation of the activities of certain types of financial institutions.

Serious harmful effect of a medical product – any adverse, life-threatening side effects/reactions of the subject during clinical trials of the medical product (regardless of the method) that lead to hospitalization or an increase in the duration of hospitalization, disability, death of the subject, congenital anomalies/developmental defects.

Service - the activity of the performer to provide (transfer) to the consumer a certain tangible or intangible good defined by the contract, which is carried out according to the individual order of the consumer to meet his personal needs.

Service book - a document of the established model for recording the passing of mandatory technical control of vehicles of self-employed motor carriers.

Service center – a business entity that, under the contract with the supplier, provides services related to commissioning, maintenance, warranty, post-warranty repair of payment transaction recorders.

Service cooperative - a cooperative that is formed by uniting individuals and/or legal entities to provide services mainly to members of the cooperative, as well as to other persons for the purpose of carrying out their economic activities. Service cooperatives provide services to other persons in volumes not exceeding 20 percent of the total turnover of the cooperative.

Service life (Term of useful use) – the expected period during which the object will be used by the enterprise or with its use the expected volume of products (works, services) will be manufactured (performed) by the enterprise.

Service life of the product – the period of time from its commissioning to the moment when it loses its functional suitability.

Service living quarters – are designated for occupancy by citizens who, due to the nature of their employment relationship, must live at or near their place of work. Residential premises are included in the number of official premises by the decision of the executive committee of the district, city, district in the city Council of People's Deputies. As a rule, separate apartments are allocated for official residential premises.

Service passport of Ukraine – a document that gives the right to leave Ukraine, enter Ukraine and certifies the identity of a citizen of Ukraine during his stay outside of Ukraine.

Service passport of Ukraine – provided it is properly issued, is valid for departure from Ukraine to all countries of the world. Service passport of Ukraine for the period of departure on a business trip abroad is issued: civil servants of the first, second and third categories, except for civil servants who, in accordance with the Regulation on diplomatic passports of Ukraine, are issued diplomatic passports of Ukraine for the period of departure on business trips abroad; to the Deputy Chairman of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, other judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine; Deputy Chairman and members of the Supreme Court of Ukraine; to the first deputy and deputies of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine;

Service passport of Ukraine – the property of Ukraine.

Service space - a space that is accessible during the operation of the ship and that is neither part of the living quarters nor part of the cargo tanks, except for the forepeak and aft peak, provided that no equipment is installed there.

Servicing bank - a bank in which an account is opened for a participant of non-cash settlements and/or which performs any of the operations or services provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On Banks and Banking Activities" for him on contractual terms. Institutions and organizations whose expenses are paid from a single treasury account are also serviced by the state treasury.
Servicing bank - any other bank that serves enterprises - participants of the settlement.
Servicing bank - banks - direct participants of the electronic payments system of the National Bank of Ukraine, which provide settlement services to clients-suppliers/recipients and/or their depositors for performing monetary settlements for operations with government securities.

Set of additional data (verification data) – data necessary to recognize the validity (authenticity) of EDS, that is, EDS data fields coded according to the established rules, designed to establish the validity of EDS, including in the long term.

Set of articles – a highly structured text containing article titles, article texts, and illustrations.

Set of food products – formed by a specially authorized central executive body in the field of health care using the standards of the human body's physiological need for food products based on their chemical composition and energy value, taking into account the recommendations of the World Health Organization.

Set of non-food products – formed by a specially authorized central executive body in the field of economy using standards for providing hygiene products, medicinal products, products for protecting the human body from environmental influences, as well as household products.

Set of services – the set of services includes housing and communal services, transport, household services, communication services, cultural institutions, education, health care and others.

Set-off of mutual debt – non-cash settlements, in which mutual claims and obligations of debtors and creditors are repaid in equal amounts. Set-off of mutual debt, which is carried out by the bank, is carried out regardless of the presence of priority claims against the participants of this set-off.

Settlement agent-bank – a member of the payment system, which, on the basis of a duly executed right (payment system license, concluded contract, etc.), can provide services to banks - participants of this system in connection with the transfer of funds for their financial obligations, the results of which calculations are included payment system to the settlement agent's clearing position.

Settlement agreement - an agreement between the debtor and the creditor (group of creditors) on the postponement and (or) installments of payments or the termination of the obligation by agreement of the parties (hereinafter - debt forgiveness).

Settlement date – the date of the actual settlement, as a result of which the bank receives or pays funds.

Settlement participant - the subject of relations that arise during settlement of financial obligations as a result of operations using MPI.
Settlement participant – the subject of relations that arise during settlement of financial obligations as a result of transactions using payment cards.
Settlement participants – fuel and energy complex enterprises, subjects of economic activity, managers of state and local budget funds, state trust funds, the State Committee of Ukraine for State Material Reserves, successors of liquidated funds that were provided for by legislation, manager of the target industry fund for the creation of nuclear of the fuel cycle of the Ministry of Fuel and Energy of Ukraine, who have receivables or payables and take measures to repay them under the conditions specified by this Law.

Severe mental condition – a condition accompanied by clouding of consciousness, impaired thinking, will, emotions, intellect, or memory, which prevent a person from perceiving the surrounding reality, his condition, or behavior.

Severe mental disorder – a disorder of mental activity (obscuring consciousness, impaired perception, thinking, will, emotions, intellect or memory), which deprives a person of the ability to adequately perceive the surrounding reality, his mental state and behavior.

Shadow economy – an unregistered economic activity of a business entity, which is characterized by the minimization of costs for the production of goods, the performance of works and the provision of services, evasion of the payment of taxes, fees (mandatory payments), statistical questionnaires and the submission of statistical reports, the consequence of which is violation of legally established norms (minimum wage level, working hours, working conditions and safety, etc.).

Sham transaction – a sham transaction is a transaction committed by the parties to hide another transaction that they actually committed. If it is established that the deed was committed by the parties to conceal another deed that they actually committed, the relations of the parties shall be governed by the rules regarding the deed that the parties actually committed.

Share - property return contribution of a cooperative member (associate member) to the creation and development of the cooperative, which is carried out by transferring property, including money, property rights, and land to the cooperative.
Share - the contribution of each participant of the enterprise (cooperative), which indicates his membership and the right to participate in the management of the enterprise. The amount of the share depends on the income (dividends) received by the shareholder, and part of the property or funds that he should receive in the event of liquidation of the enterprise (cooperative). Share capital of the enterprise is formed from share contributions.
Share - the property contribution of a member of the cooperative to the creation and development of the cooperative, which is carried out by transferring property to the cooperative, including money, property rights, as well as land;

Share (collective) capital - is created at the expense of the statutory (public) capital (no more than 75%) of consumer societies, consumer unions, their enterprises, associations and is transferred to consumer societies for consolidation by shareholders.
Share capital – the totality of funds of individuals and legal entities voluntarily placed in the company for the implementation of its economic and financial activities.
Share fund - a fund that is formed from the share contributions of members of the cooperative during the creation of the cooperative and is one of the sources of the formation of the property of the cooperative.
Share fund - the property of the cooperative formed from shares (including additional shares) of members and associated members of the cooperative. A mutual fund is a fund formed from the share contributions of members of a consumer society and is one of the sources of formation of the property of a consumer society. The size of the mutual fund is not a constant amount, it is not specified in the Articles of Association of the consumer society and changes according to the payment or return of share contributions to the members (associated members) of the consumer society.

Share in the right of joint partial ownership – the share of each co-owner corresponding to the value of his property share.
Share of management votes in the company exceeding 50% thanks to agreements with other investors;

Share of reinsurers in insurance reserves – the sum of the shares of reinsurers in the insurance reserves of the insurer, calculated in accordance with the requirements of the law, excluding the sum of the shares of resident reinsurers in insurance reserves, whose license(s) for the relevant types of insurance have been canceled on the date of calculation, and the sum of the shares of reinsurers - non-residents in insurance reserves who, at the time of concluding the relevant reinsurance contract, did not meet the requirements established by the legislation on the regulation of financial services markets.

Share placement agent – a financial institution (a group of financial institutions) which, in accordance with the agreement with the Fund, undertakes the placement of depository receipts.

Share -the share of the FBU participant's participation in a share-type pension FBU, a children's FBU or another FBU, except for a pension FBU with a fixed remuneration.

Shares of mortgage assets – obligations under separate mortgage loan agreements that are included in the consolidated mortgage debt.

Ship patent – the registration of a ship in the State Ship Register of Ukraine is certified by a certificate of the right to sail under the State flag of Ukraine.

Ship-owner – a legal entity or an individual operating a vessel on its own behalf and concluding an employment contract with a seafarer.

Ship-owner – a legal entity or an individual who operates a ship on his own behalf, regardless of whether he is the owner of the ship or uses it on other legal grounds.

Shipping document – a document containing data on a batch of agricultural products.

Ship's captain – a person who exercises independent command of the ship regardless of the specific title of the position (captain-understudy, commander, dredge master, skipper). a person who is entrusted with the management of the ship, including navigation, taking all measures necessary to ensure the safety of navigation, preventing environmental pollution, maintaining order on the ship, preventing any damage to the ship, people and cargo on board, and which has the appropriate certificate.

Shopping center – a group of shopping facilities, concentrated in one place and managed as a whole, which, by their types, sizes and location, functionally meet the needs of the shopping area served by them.

Short-term goods – goods for one-time use. Short-term goods primarily include food and beverages, pharmaceutical products, cleaning products - soap, washing powder, as well as other household goods - filters, paper tablecloths, napkins, kitchen towels, etc. In addition, in the Classification of individual consumption by purpose, short-term consumption goods include fuel oil, coal, etc., which can be stored indefinitely and in the physical sense are long-term storage goods, but for consumption purposes can be used only once.

Shuttle transportation – a service in which, with the help of repeated round trips, pre-formed groups of passengers are transported from one specific place of departure to another specific destination. Each group of passengers who departed together must then

return to the place of departure together. Disembarkation and boarding of passengers during such a trip is not allowed. The first return trip and the last trip to the destination are carried out without passengers.

Sign of innovation – the requirement that a product, process, method of marketing or organization be new or significantly improved for the enterprise. Innovations include products, processes and methods that the enterprise created first, and/or products, processes borrowed from other enterprises or organizations. Also, a sign of innovation is that a product, process, method of marketing or organization must be implemented. A new or improved product is introduced when it is marketed. New production processes, marketing or organizational methods are implemented when they are actually used in the company's activities.

Signatory - the term means a person who owns a mechanism for creating a signature and acts on his own behalf or on behalf of a natural or legal person or organization that he represents.

Significant volumes – volumes of economic transactions between a taxpayer and a counterparty that exceed 10 percent of the gross income (gross expenses) of such a taxpayer for the month in which the transactions were carried out.

Signs – indicators by which varieties are distinguished during the examination of the application without taking into account their economic importance.

Signs of a counterfeit banknote (coin) - elements of design or protection that distinguish a counterfeit banknote (coin) from a real one.

Similar product – an identical product, that is, similar in all characteristics to the product that is the object of the investigation, or, in the absence of this product, another product that is not similar in all characteristics, but has indicative features that are very similar to characteristic features of the product that is the object of the investigation.

Similar vehicle – a vehicle whose essential characteristics (type, construction of the traction wheel drive, type and working volume of the engine, type of gearbox and other components of the power transmission, overall dimensions, period of production,

completeness, etc.) are similar to the corresponding characteristics of the evaluated vehicle tool

Simple bill of exchange and a bill of exchange are distinguished. A **simple promissory note** contains a simple and unconditional promise of the drawer to pay the holder of the promissory note a certain amount after the specified term. A bill of exchange (bill of exchange) contains a written order of the holder of the bill of exchange (drawee), addressed to the payer (drawee), to pay a certain amount of money to a third party (the sender) within a certain period.

Simple indication of the origin of the goods – any verbal or pictorial (graphic) designation that directly or indirectly indicates the geographical place of origin of the goods;

Simple indication of the origin of the goods – any verbal or pictorial (graphic) indication that directly or indirectly indicates the geographical place of origin of the goods. It can also be the name of a geographical place, which is used to designate a product or as a component of such a designation.

Simple promissory note – a promissory note that contains the obligation of the drawer to pay a specified amount of money to the owner of the promissory note (the promissory note holder) within the specified period.
Simple promissory note – a simple and unconditional obligation of the drawer to pay the holder of the promissory note within the specified period at the specified place the specified amount.
Simple promissory note endorsed by a bank – a security that certifies the unconditional monetary obligation of the promissory note issuer or his order to the bank to pay a specified amount to the promissory note holder after the due date. The promissory note certifies the unconditional monetary obligation of the drawer to pay the appropriate amount of funds to the State Budget of Ukraine and is a tax liability determined by the drawer himself and agreed upon from the day of taking the bill into account by the controlling authority at the drawer's location, and in the event that the legislation provides for a deferral of payment customs payments, - from the day of customs clearance of goods in the appropriate mode.

Single contribution to the mandatory state social insurance – a consolidated insurance contribution, the collection of which is made to the system of mandatory state social insurance in a mandatory manner and on a regular basis in order to ensure the protection of the rights of insured persons and members in cases provided for by law their families to receive insurance payments (services) under the current types of mandatory state social insurance.

Single electronic data bank on orphans and children deprived of parental care and families of potential adopters, guardians, custodians, adoptive parents, foster parents – a single electronic system of registration of children left without parental care, orphans and children deprived of parental care and families of potential adopters, guardians, custodians, adoptive parents, foster parents.

Single information system "Borrower Register" – a single hardware and software complex that ensures the receipt of incoming information from banking institutions, its accumulation, storage, proper use, protection at all technological links against unauthorized access, the formation of source information, interaction with users.

Single license – issued to only one licensee and excludes the possibility of the licensor issuing licenses to other persons for the use of the object of intellectual property rights in the field limited by this license, but does not exclude the possibility of the licensor's use of this object in the specified field.

Single property complex – an enterprise that, as a single property complex, includes all types of property intended for its activities, including land plots, buildings, structures, equipment, inventory, raw materials, products, claims, debts, as well as the right to a trademark or other designation and other rights, unless otherwise established by contract or law.

Single register – consists of the following sections: - Register of political parties; - Register of social organizations; - Register of charities; - Register of creative associations; - Register of trade and industry chambers; -Register of permanently active arbitration courts; -Register of charters.

Single register of prohibitions against alienation of real estate – an electronic database that contains information on real estate encumbrances, namely: -imposed

prohibitions and seizures of immovable property; -removal of records of bans, arrests; - issued extracts from the Register of Prohibitions.

Single register of public formations – an electronic database containing information on legalization (registration): - political parties: political parties, regional, city and district organizations of political parties and other structural formations of political parties; - public organizations: all-Ukrainian, international, local public organizations, their unions, local branches of all-Ukrainian, international public organizations; - branches, departments, representative offices and other structural units of public (non-governmental) organizations of foreign countries on the territory of Ukraine; -primary, local, regional, regional, republican, all-Ukrainian trade unions, their associations, trade union organizations; - local, regional, republican of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, international organizations of employers, local, regional, republican, all-Ukrainian associations of employers' organizations; - all-Ukrainian, local associations of credit unions; -charitable organizations: all-Ukrainian, international, local charitable organizations, branches, branches, representative offices of all-Ukrainian, international charitable organizations; - creative unions: all-Ukrainian creative unions, their local branches, regional (local) creative unions; -chambers of commerce and industry: Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Ukraine, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional chambers of commerce and industry; - permanent arbitration courts; - statutes: statutes of the Social Insurance Fund against industrial accidents and occupational diseases, statutes of other mandatory state social insurance funds, statutes of territorial communities.

Single state register of international organizations of which Ukraine is a member – a system of collecting, accumulating and processing information about membership in international organizations, including financial obligations of Ukraine to these organizations.

Single treasury account – an account opened by the State Treasury of Ukraine at the National Bank of Ukraine for accounting of funds and making calculations in the Electronic Payment System of the National Bank of Ukraine.

Single-rate tariff - the cost of a unit of the implemented service, which is determined by one rate and is not divided into conditionally variable and conditionally permanent parts.

Skill – an action that, thanks to numerous repetitions, is performed automatically and without conscious control during a certain activity.

Slaughter poultry - poultry intended for slaughter.

Slaughterhouse (meat processing plant, poultry processing plant) – an industrial enterprise that performs poultry slaughtering and processing, storage, production and sale of poultry products.

Slaughter-sanitary point of the farm (farm) - a suitably equipped building intended for on-farm slaughter of animals, primary processing and temporary storage of meat and other slaughter products with their subsequent use for the needs of the farm after veterinary and sanitary examination. It is allowed to carry out the forced slaughter of animals at the slaughter-sanitary point, observing the relevant veterinary-sanitary requirements.

Small agricultural enterprises – legal entities, their separate subdivisions that carry out agricultural activities, regardless of subordination, forms of ownership and management, which according to current legislation are small enterprises (with the exception of those that use more than 100 hectares of agricultural land).

Small and medium-sized entrepreneur – a business entity whose income (revenue) from the sale of products (goods, works, services) for the last fiscal year or the value of its assets does not exceed the amount equivalent to 500 thousand euros, determined at the exchange rate of the National Bank of Ukraine that was in effect on the last day of the financial year, if there are competitors with a significantly larger market share in the markets in which this entrepreneur operates.

Small enterprises – enterprises in which the average number of employees for the reporting (financial) year does not exceed fifty people, and the amount of gross income from the sale of products (works, services) for this period does not exceed seventy million hryvnias.

Small farm – a production object of agricultural purpose for growing, storing and processing certain types of agricultural products, as well as for keeping a limited number of farm animals and poultry.

Smoldering – burning without the emission of light, which is usually recognized by the appearance of smoke.

Social and household services - provision of food products, soft and hard equipment, hot meals, transport services, means of small mechanization, implementation of social and household patronage, calling a doctor, purchase and delivery of medicines, etc.

Social and labor relations - relations that arise in the course of labor activity, are determined by the nature of ownership of the means of production, are regulated by legislation and exist in the form of labor relations.

Social card - an identification card based on a payment card, with the help of which the personalized provision and accounting of social benefits to the holder of this tool is carried out, the transfer of funds from his account or from the corresponding bank account to the seller's account is initiated for the purpose of paying the fare.

Social dialogue - the process of defining and converging positions, reaching common agreements and making agreed decisions by the parties of the social dialogue, which represent the interests of employees, employers and bodies of executive power and local self-government bodies, on issues of formation and implementation of state social and economic policy, regulation of labor, social , economic relations.

Social housing - living space provided according to the norms of state social standards in accordance with legislation at the expense of the state and/or communal housing fund. Social justice - the establishment of taxes and fees in accordance with the ability of taxpayers to pay.

Social partnership – a system of collective relations between employees, employers, executive authorities, who act as parties to a social partnership in the course of realizing their socio-economic rights and interests.

Social services - a set of legal, economic, psychological, educational, medical, rehabilitation and other measures aimed at certain social groups or individuals who are in difficult life circumstances and need external assistance (hereinafter referred to as persons in need of social services), with the aim improvement or reproduction of their life activities, social adaptation and return to a full life.

Socio-economic services - satisfaction of material interests and needs of persons who are in difficult life circumstances, implemented in the form of providing in-kind or monetary assistance, as well as assistance in the form of one-time compensations.

Soil – a natural-historical organo-mineral body that formed on the surface of the earth's crust and is the center of the greatest concentration of nutrients, the basis of life and development of mankind due to its most valuable property - fertility.

Soil quality – a set of all available positive and negative characteristics and properties that determine its fertility.

Solvency (liquidity) – one of the main qualitative indicators of the enterprise's activity, which determines the enterprise's ability to make payments, settle debts in the required amount and within the specified period with its available funds or those that are continuously replenished due to its activities.

Solvency of a credit institution - the sufficiency of own capital to ensure the fulfillment of the obligations of the credit institution.

Solvency ratio – the ratio of the total amount of the licensee's own capital to the total amount of the licensee's assets and property under his management and accounted for on a separate balance sheet, weighted by the degree of risk.

Some unique natural formations – which have special environmental, scientific, aesthetic and cognitive significance, are declared natural monuments, with the aim of preserving them in their natural state.

Source of drinking water supply – a water object, the water of which is used for drinking water supply after appropriate treatment or without it.

Source of heat supply – a production facility designed for the production of thermal energy.

Source of the formation of pollutants – the object in which the formation of pollutants occurs.

Source of thermal energy – a production object designed for the production of thermal energy.

Sources of enterprise property formation are: monetary and material contributions of the founders; income received from the sale of products, services, other types of economic activity; income from securities; loans from banks and other creditors; capital investments and subsidies from budgets; property acquired from other business entities, organizations and citizens in accordance with the procedure established by law; other sources not prohibited by the legislation of Ukraine.

Sources of formation of property of business entities are: monetary and material contributions of the founders; income from the sale of products (works, services); income from securities; capital investments and subsidies from budgets; proceeds from the sale (rental) of property objects (complexes) belonging to them, acquisition of property of other subjects; loans from banks and other creditors; free and charitable contributions, donations of organizations and citizens; other sources not prohibited by law.
sources of formation, order of disposal and use of property of the cooperative association; procedure for formation and use of funds; the procedure for the distribution of income and repayment of losses of the cooperative association; property liability of the cooperative association and its members; accounting and reporting procedure in the cooperative association; the procedure for liquidation and reorganization of a cooperative association and resolution of related property issues. The charter of a cooperative association may contain other provisions on its activities.

Sources of funds for the Accumulation Fund are: insurance premiums of insured persons directed to the Accumulation Fund; investment income generated as a result of placement and investment of funds of the Accumulation Fund in the manner established by law; sums from financial sanctions applied in accordance with this Law and other laws to legal entities and individuals for violation of the procedure established by law for accrual, calculation and payment of insurance contributions directed to the Accumulation Fund and the use of the funds of the Accumulation Fund, as well as the amount of administrative fines imposed in accordance with the law on officials and citizens for these violations.

Special commercial fish farming – a subject of economic activity, the main goal of which is to increase the fish productivity of a fishing water body through the artificial reproduction of living resources, as well as through the preservation and rational use of valuable species of aquatic living resources.

Special communication enterprise - an enterprise that carries out its economic activities to ensure the functioning of special communication facilities, facilities and networks for the purpose of providing special communication services and forwarding services of international express mail EMS.

Special funds – incomes of budgetary institutions and organizations, which they receive from the provision of paid services, performance of works, sales of products or other activities carried out on the basis of relevant legal acts, and are used for their intended purpose in accordance with the estimate of income and expenses.

Special information about the issuer - information about any actions that may affect the financial and economic condition of the issuer and lead to a significant change in the value of its securities.

Special information includes information about: making a decision on the placement of securities for an amount exceeding 25 percent of the authorized capital; making a decision to buy back own shares; facts of listing/delisting of securities on the stock exchange; obtaining a loan or credit for an amount exceeding 25 percent of the issuer's assets; change in the composition of the issuer's officials; change of owners of shares that own 10 percent or more of voting shares; the issuer's decision on the establishment or termination of its branches, representative offices; the decision of the higher body of the issuer to reduce the authorized capital; initiation of a bankruptcy case of the issuer, issuance of a resolution on its rehabilitation; the decision of the higher body of the issuer or the court on the termination or bankruptcy of the issuer.

Special license – a duly executed right to import into Ukraine within a specified period certain goods (goods), which are the object of a special investigation and/or special measures.

Special mode of activity – a set of organizational and technical measures and rules aimed at ensuring the mode of access and stay at a specific object.

Special payment instrument – a payment card, a mobile payment instrument, another payment instrument that performs the function of a means of identification, with the help of which the holder of this instrument performs payment operations from the payer's or bank account, as well as other operations established by the contract.

Special quotas – the maximum volume of import into Ukraine of certain goods (goods), which is the object of a special investigation and/or special measures, which is allowed to be imported into Ukraine during the established period and which is determined in physical and/or value units.

Special sanctions – individual licensing regime or temporary suspension of foreign economic activity - are applied by the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine to subjects of foreign economic activity at the request of state tax and audit services, customs, law enforcement agencies, Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine, specially authorized executive authority in the field regulation of financial services markets and the National Bank of Ukraine or by court decision.

Special situation – a situation that arises as a result of a sudden failure of aircraft equipment or an aircraft encountering conditions that require the crew to take actions that differ from normal aircraft piloting.
Special situation – a situation that arises in flight as a result of the action of a dangerous factor.
Special situation – a situation that arises in flight due to the influence of dangerous factors or their combinations, which lead to a decrease in flight safety.
Special situation – a situation that occurs during flight due to the influence of dangerous factors or their combination, which lead to a decrease in BP. Special situations include: complication of flight conditions, complex, emergency and catastrophic situation: complication of flight conditions is characterized by a slight decrease in the level of flight safety and requires actions of crew members that do not go beyond their capabilities. Difficulties in flight conditions may include, for example, minor reductions in safety or functional capacity, minor increases in crew workload, such as changes to the normal flight plan or some inconvenience to passengers; a difficult situation is characterized by a decrease in the functional capabilities of the aircraft or the ability of the crew to cope with adverse operating conditions to such a level that it can lead, for example, to a significant decrease in the level of safety or functional capacity, a significant increase in the load on the crew, or to conditions that

reduce the efficiency of the crew, or discomfort passengers, including damage to the aircraft; an emergency situation is characterized by a decrease in the functional capabilities of the aircraft or the ability of the crew to cope with adverse operating conditions to a level that causes: a) a significant decrease in the level of safety or functional capacity; b) physical suffering or such a significant overload that it may make it impossible for the crew to perform their tasks accurately and completely; c) serious critical damage to a relatively small number of passengers; a catastrophic situation is characterized by conditions that make long-term safe flight and landing impossible.
Special situation – a situation that occurs in flight due to the influence of dangerous factors or their coincidence, which lead to a decrease in flight safety.

Special statute of limitations – established for certain types of claims by law: shortened or longer compared to the general statute of limitations.

Special tariff - a tariff published by the carrier, which has certain restrictions in terms of its application.

Special trade patent – a state certificate that certifies the right of a business entity to a special taxation procedure in accordance with the law. The procedure for patenting certain types of entrepreneurial activity is established by law. - this is a state certificate that certifies the right of SPD to a special taxation procedure. Since part of the value of the special trade patent purchased by the SPD is transferred to the account of the fund, until the legislative settlement of the differences that take place in this case, such SPDs can receive material support under the mandatory state social insurance.

Special transportation bus route – a bus route on which regular special passenger transportation is carried out.

Special value – the sum of the market value and the premium to it, which is formed in the presence of atypical motivation or special interest of a potential buyer in concluding a deal.

Special vehicle – a vehicle designed and equipped to perform special work functions.

Specialized cargo vehicle – a cargo vehicle equipped with self-loading-self-unloading means or other special equipment and intended for the transportation of cargo of certain categories;
Specialized legal entity – a legal entity created to ensure the functioning of the wholesale market.

Specialized passenger car – a passenger car that has special equipment (meter, remote control, reservation, etc.).

Specialized property complex – a set of state property that is not subject to privatization and is intended to ensure the provision of services in the seaport. The specified complex includes approach channels, moorings, mooring structures and piers of all categories regardless of purpose, enclosing and protective hydro technical structures, passenger stations, navigation equipment, port signaling systems, power water supply and drainage, port fleet, roads, railway tracks, technological roads and other engineering means.

Sphere of economic relations – the sphere of economic relations consists of economic-production, organizational-economic and intra-economic relations.

Spouse's will - spouses have the right to make a joint will regarding the property that belongs to them under the right of joint co-ownership. In case of drawing up a joint will, the share in the right of common co-ownership after the death of one of the spouses passes to the second spouse, who survived him. In the event of the latter's death, the persons designated by the spouses in the will have the right to inherit.

Staff list – a list of positions in an institution (organization) with an indication of their number and the amount of salaries.

Stakeholders – legal entities and natural persons who are affected or may be affected by the implementation of programming measures for electronic multi-functional energy metering devices.

Stamp duty – is usually a state duty in the country of export.

Standard – a document approved by the central executive body for technical regulation and consumer policy, which establishes for general and systematic use rules, instructions or characteristics of products, processes or services related to them, compliance with which is mandatory. The standard does not contain food safety requirements established by sanitary measures and may include or be entirely devoted to requirements for marking, packaging, labeling and labeling of a product or process, as well as requirements for the terminology used in relation to a process, product or service.

Standard – a document developed on the basis of consensus and approved by an authorized body that establishes general and reusable rules, instructions or characteristics that relate to activities or their results, including products, processes or services, compliance with which is optional. A standard may contain requirements for terminology, markings, packaging, marking or labeling that apply to a particular product, process or service.

Standard – a document developed on the basis of consensus and approved by an authorized body that establishes general and reusable rules, instructions or characteristics that relate to an activity or its results, including products, processes or services, compliance with which is not mandatory. The standard does not contain product safety requirements established by veterinary and sanitary measures, and may include or be entirely devoted to requirements for marking, packaging, marking and labeling of a product or process, as well as requirements for terminology used in relation to a process, product or service.

Standard – a normative document approved by an authorized body, which contains rules, guidelines or characteristics intended for general and multiple use in relation to goods or related processes and production methods, compliance with which is not mandatory. It may include or exclusively contain requirements for terminology, markings, packaging, marking and labeling insofar as they apply to the product, process or method of production.

Standard – a regulatory document created on the basis of consensus and approved by authorized bodies, which establishes requirements, norms, rules, guidelines, instructions or characteristics of various types of activity or its results for general and repeated application and is aimed at achieving the optimal degree of orderliness in a certain area and is available to a wide range of people users.

Standard – any requirement for physical characteristics, configuration, material part, technical characteristics, personnel or rules, the uniform application of which is recognized as necessary to ensure the safety or regularity of international air navigation

and which the Parties will comply with in accordance with the Convention; in the case of impossibility of compliance with the standard, a notification is sent to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in accordance with Article 38 of the Convention

Standard error – the root mean square deviation of the sample estimates of the indicator from the value of the indicator for the general population.

Standardization – an activity that consists in establishing provisions for general and repeated application in relation to existing or possible tasks with the aim of achieving the optimal degree of regulation in a certain area, the result of which is an increase in the degree of conformity of products, processes and services to their functional purpose, elimination of barriers to trade and promotion of scientific and technical cooperation.

Standardization body – a body engaged in standardization, recognized at the national, regional or international level, whose main functions are the development, approval or approval of standards.

Standardized contracts - contracts concluded on the stock exchange.

Start date of the service provision – the start date of the term of providing the service to the consumer from the moment the licensee receives all the necessary data from the consumer (the fact of receipt and the completeness of the content of which is established by the relevant document registered as incoming correspondence) and, if necessary, payment for the service in accordance with the established norms.

Starting price - the price at which the sale of the lot at the auction begins.
Starting price – the price of the land plot or the right to it, from which the sale of the lot at the auction begins.

State enterprise – a legal entity, has relevant accounts in state bank institutions, a seal with its name. The body whose management is a state-owned enterprise approves the company's charter, appoints its manager, gives permission for the state-owned enterprise to carry out economic activities, determines the types of products (works, services), the production and sale of which is covered by the said permission. The name of the state-owned enterprise must contain the words "state-owned enterprise".

State management system – a complex concept, the content of which includes the following constituent elements: a) subjects of management, i.e. bodies of executive power; b) objects of management, i.e. spheres and branches of social life under the organizing influence of the state; c) management activity (process), i.e. a certain kind of social relations through which numerous direct and feedback links between subjects and objects of management are realized.

State-guaranteed debt – the total amount of debt obligations of economic entities - residents of Ukraine for the return of received and outstanding credits (loans) as of the reporting date, the fulfillment of which is ensured by state guarantees.

Stateless person – a person whom no state, according to its legislation, considers to be its citizen.

Stateless persons living in Ukraine – This category of persons resides in Ukraine on the basis of Ukrainian documents - a residence permit in Ukraine for stateless persons with a registration certificate. Stateless persons who temporarily entered Ukraine from the countries of their permanent residence must register their documents issued by the states of their permanent residence for the validity period of the Ukrainian entry visa with the internal affairs bodies. Persons of this category, who have entered Ukraine to study, register their documents with the internal affairs bodies for the term of the study agreement.

State-level operator – operator of the Unified Data Bank of the State Department for Adoption and Protection of Children's Rights.

Statement about the maritime protest – must contain a description of the circumstances of the event and measures taken by the captain to ensure the integrity of the property entrusted to him.

State-owned enterprises - are created in sectors of the national economy in which: the law allows only state-owned enterprises to carry out economic activities; the state is the main consumer (over fifty percent) of products (works, services); according to the economic conditions, free competition between producers and consumers is not possible; the predominant (more than fifty percent) is the production of socially necessary products (works, services), which, as a rule, cannot be profitable due to its

conditions and the nature of the needs satisfied by it; privatization of property complexes of state-owned enterprises is prohibited by law.

Static analysis – the analysis of data for a certain period of time (quarter, year).

Statute (regulations) of trade union associations – The statute (regulations) of the trade union association must contain: 1) the date and place of conclusion of the agreement on the creation of an association; 2) status and full name of the association, its abbreviated name (if available), location of its elected bodies (legal address); 3) territorial, branch or professional sphere of activity of the association; 4) purpose of creation and main tasks of the association; 5) conditions and procedure for accepting new members to the association and leaving it; 6) rights and obligations of association members; 7) organizational structure of the association; 8) the powers of the elected bodies of the association, the order of their formation and terms of activity; 9) conditions, terms, the procedure for convening congresses (conferences) of the association, the procedure for their decision-making and the list of issues assigned to their competence; 10) sources of receipt (formation) of association funds and directions of their use; 11) the procedure and terms of reporting of the elected bodies of the association to the trade unions that created this association; 12) procedure for making changes to the statute (regulations) of the association; 13) conditions and procedure for termination of association activity; 14) the procedure for monitoring the activities of the association; 15) procedure for resolving property issues. The charter (regulations) of a trade union association may also provide for other issues related to the specifics of its creation and functioning, if this does not contradict this Law.

Statute of limitations – a term within which a person can apply to the court with a demand for the protection of his civil right or interest.

Statute of the cooperative - The statute of the cooperative is a legal document that regulates its activities. The charter of the cooperative must contain the following information: the name of the cooperative, its type and location; the purpose of creating a cooperative and a comprehensive list of its activities; composition of its founders; the conditions and procedure for joining the cooperative and exit or exclusion from it; rights and obligations of members and associated members of the cooperative; the procedure for making changes to the charter of the cooperative; the procedure for determining the amount and payment of contributions and shares by members of the cooperative and

responsibility for breach of obligations regarding their payment; forms of participation of members of the cooperative in its activities;

Statute of the limited liability company – The founding document of a limited liability company is the charter. The charter of a limited liability company, in addition to the information provided by Article 88 of this Code, must contain information about: the size of the authorized capital, with the determination of the share of each participant; the composition and competence of management bodies and the procedure for their decision-making; the size and procedure of formation of the reserve fund; procedure for transfer (transition) of shares in the statutory fund.

Statutory capital – the value of shares, units of the bank paid by cash contributions of bank participants in the amount determined by the charter. The total amount of contributions of the founders and participants to the property of the business entity (enterprise, organization, institution) recorded in the founding documents, necessary for its establishment and ensuring its functioning. Authorized capital is a source of the company's own funds, intended for the formation of a significant share of non-current and current assets.

Stencil – an indicator of information for passengers about the route. The stencil is an indicator of information on the carriage about its route.

Stock exchange – an organizationally organized, constantly operating market on which securities are traded. The stock exchange is a joint-stock company that concentrates the demand and supply of securities, contributes to the formation of their stock exchange rate and carries out its activities in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, the charter and rules of the stock exchange.

Stock exchange - to ensure the organization of the functioning of the securities market, a stock exchange is formed - a joint-stock company that concentrates the supply and demand of securities, contributes to the formation of their stock exchange rate and carries out its activities in accordance with this Code, other laws, as well as the charter and rules of the stock exchange.
The stock exchange is created by the founders - securities traders in the manner established by law. The activity of the stock exchange is directed exclusively to the organization of contracts for the purchase and sale of securities and their derivatives.

The stock exchange cannot carry out transactions with securities on its own behalf and on behalf of clients, as well as perform the functions of a depository. The stock exchange acquires the status of a legal entity from the date of its state registration in accordance with the law. Stock exchanges are specialized institutions that create conditions for permanent centralized trading of securities by combining demand and supply for them, providing a place and a system and means for both primary placement and secondary circulation of securities, which must work according to a single rules and according to the unified technology of electronic circulation of securities conducted by the National Stock Exchange. A stock exchange is an organizationally organized, constantly operating market on which securities are traded. The stock exchange is a joint-stock company that concentrates the demand and supply of securities, contributes to the formation of their exchange rate and carries out its activities in accordance with this Law, other acts of the legislation of Ukraine, the charter and rules of the stock exchange. The stock exchange acquires the rights of a legal entity from the date of its registration by the State Securities and Stock Market Commission.
A stock exchange is an organization that is created without the purpose of making a profit and deals exclusively with the organization of contracts for the purchase and sale of securities and their derivatives. It cannot carry out transactions with securities in its own name and on behalf of clients, as well as perform the functions of a depository.

Stock market (securities market) – a set of stock market participants and legal relations between them regarding placement, circulation and accounting of securities and derivatives.

Stock option – a contract that gives the holder the right (but not the obligation) to subscribe to the company's shares at a fixed price or a price that can be determined for a specific period.

Storage contract - public if the storage of things is carried out by the subject of entrepreneurial activity in warehouses (in cells, premises) for public use.
Storage of promissory notes is closed - storage of promissory notes by providing the holder of the promissory note with a deposit box in the bank's storage (safe) without any instructions regarding the actions of the bank with promissory notes.

Storage room – a specially equipped room for short-term storage of hand luggage and passengers' luggage.

Strategic risk – an existing or potential risk to income and capital that arises from incorrect management decisions, improper implementation of decisions, and inadequate response to changes in the business environment. This risk arises from the incompatibility of: strategic goals of the bank; business strategies designed to achieve these goals; resources used to achieve these goals; the quality of their implementation.

Stray thing – a thing that has no owner or whose owner is unknown. These items include: items that have been abandoned by the owner, finds, stray animals, and treasure.

Structural elements of an apartment building - parts of the building that ensure its integrity and the necessary technical conditions of operation (foundation, load-bearing walls, inter-floor ceilings, staircases, roof structures, roof, entrance group, etc.).

Structural unit – branch, separate structural unit, center, workshop, district, department, service, etc. - factories, shops, branches, districts, brigades, bureaus, laboratories, administrations, departments, services, etc., which implement their functions, rights and obligations on the basis of provisions about them, which are approved in the manner determined by the company's charter or other constituent documents. - a structural unit (department, department, Main Department), which is not part of another structural unit of the prosecutor's office.

Structural units – production and economic subjects of an enterprise (association), which have the status defined in the charter (regulations) of the enterprise (association), are integral property complexes, produce products (perform work, provide services) in a single (closed) technological process, located at the legal address of the enterprise (association) or in another place, as well as separate subdivisions of enterprises or associations (branches, representative offices, branches, etc.) with the right to open current and settlement accounts. - production and economic subjects of the enterprise, which have the status defined in the charter (regulations) of the enterprise, are integral property complexes, produce products (perform work, provide services) in a single (closed) technological process, are located at the legal address of the enterprise (about "union") or in another place, as well as separate divisions of the enterprise or associations (branches, representative offices, branches, etc.) with the right to open current and settlement accounts.

Sub appointment of the heir – The testator has the right to appoint another heir in the event that the heir specified in the will dies before the opening of the inheritance, does not accept it or refuses to accept it or is removed from the right to inherit, as well as in the absence of the conditions specified in the will (Article 1242 of this Code). Any person defined in Article 1222 of this Code can be a designated heir.

Subcontractor - the contractor has the right, unless otherwise stipulated by the contract, to involve other persons (subcontractors) in the performance of the work, while remaining responsible to the customer for the result of their work. In this case, the contractor acts as the general contractor before the customer, and as the customer before the subcontractor. The general contractor is responsible to the subcontractor for non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment by the customer of his duties under the contract, and to the customer for the subcontractor's violation of his duty. The customer and the subcontractor do not have the right to present to each other claims related to the violation of contracts concluded by each of them with the general contractor, unless otherwise established by the contract or law.

Sub-credit agreement – means a credit agreement, in form and content satisfactory to the Bank, which must be concluded between the Institution implementing the Project, NERC, the Ministry of Fuel and Energy of the Borrower and the Ministry of Finance of the Borrower in accordance with clause "a" of Section 3.01, to such credit agreement time changes may be made from time to time.

Subdivision - production structural division of the enterprise (RNU, NPS, LVDS, production service bases, other productions).

Subject of a property management contract - the subject of a property management contract can be an enterprise as a single property complex, immovable property, securities, property rights and other property. Money cannot be the subject of a property management contract, except in cases where the right to manage money is expressly established by law. Property transferred to management must be separated from other property of the administrator and from the manager's property. Property transferred to management must be accounted for by the manager on a separate balance sheet, and separate accounting is kept for it. Settlements related to property management are made on a separate bank account.

Subject of authoritative powers – a state authority, a local self-government body, their official or official, another subject when they exercise authoritative management functions on the basis of legislation, including the performance of delegated powers. - a state power body, a local self-government body, another entity that exercises power management functions in accordance with legislation, including the performance of delegated powers. - in the sense defined by the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine. - a body of state power, a body of local self-government, their official or official, other subject during their exercise of power management functions on the basis of legislation, including the performance of delegated powers.

Subject of delivery - the subject of delivery is products defined by generic features, products with the name specified in standards, technical conditions, documentation for samples (standards), price lists or product guides. The subject of delivery can also be products, products defined by individual features.

Subject of foreign economic activity - subject of entrepreneurial activity, which conducts foreign economic activity in accordance with legislation. - natural persons - citizens of Ukraine, foreign citizens and stateless persons who have civil legal capacity and legal capacity in accordance with the laws of Ukraine and permanently reside in the territory of Ukraine; - legal entities registered as such in Ukraine and having a permanent location on the territory of Ukraine (enterprises, organizations and associations of all types, including joint-stock and other types of economic companies, associations, unions, concerns, consortia, trading houses, brokerage and consulting firms, cooperatives, credit and financial institutions, international associations, organizations and others), including legal entities whose property and/or capital is fully owned by foreign economic entities; - association of individuals, legal entities, individuals and legal entities, which are not legal entities according to the laws of Ukraine, but which have a permanent location on the territory of Ukraine and which are not prohibited by the current legislation of Ukraine to carry out economic activities; - structural units of foreign economic entities that are not legal entities according to the laws of Ukraine (branches, branches, etc.), but have a permanent location on the territory of Ukraine; - joint ventures with the participation of subjects of economic activity of Ukraine and foreign subjects of economic activity registered as such in Ukraine and having a permanent location on the territory of Ukraine; - other subjects of economic activity provided for by the legislation of Ukraine (with the exception of separate subdivisions of subjects of economic activity of Ukraine).

Subject of the contract of sale - may be the right of claim, if the claim is not of a personal nature. provisions on the assignment of the right of claim apply to the contract of sale of the right of claim, unless otherwise established by the contract or law. The General Provisions on Purchase and Sale shall apply to the purchase and sale agreement on stock exchanges, tenders, auctions (public bidding), the purchase and sale agreement of currency values and securities, unless otherwise established by the law on these types of purchase and sale agreements or does not follow from their essentially The specifics of the contract of sale of certain types of property may be established by law.

Subject of the contract of sale - the subject of the contract of sale can be goods that the seller has at the time of concluding the contract or will be created (purchased, acquired) by the seller in the future.

Subject of the employment contract - the subject of the employment contract can be a thing that is defined by individual characteristics and that retains its original appearance after repeated use (a non-consumable thing). The law may establish types of property that cannot be the subject of a lease agreement. The subject of the employment contract may be property rights. The specifics of renting certain types of property are established by this Code and another law.

Subject of the factoring contract - the subject of the factoring contract can be the right to a monetary claim, the payment term of which has come (current claim), as well as the right to claim that will arise in the future (future claim). The future claim is considered transferred to the factor from the day the right of claim to the debtor arises. If the transfer of the right to a monetary claim is conditioned by a certain event, it is considered transferred from the moment of the occurrence of this event. In these cases, additional registration of the assignment of the right to a monetary claim is not required.

Subject of the housing lease agreement - the subject of the housing lease agreement can be housing, in particular an apartment or its part, a residential building or its part. The premises must be suitable for permanent residence. A tenant in an apartment building has the right to use the property serving the building.

Subject of the insurance contract - the subject of the insurance contract can be property interests that do not contradict the law and are related to:
1) life, health, work capacity and pension provision (personal insurance);

2) ownership, use and disposal of property (property insurance);
3) compensation for damage caused by the insured (liability insurance).

Subject of the leasing contract - the subject of the leasing contract can be a non-consumable item, defined by individual characteristics, assigned to fixed assets in accordance with the law. Land plots and other natural objects, as well as other things established by law, cannot be the subject of a leasing contract. The subject of a leasing contract can be a non-consumable item, defined by individual characteristics and assigned to fixed assets in accordance with the law. Land plots and other natural objects, single property complexes of enterprises and their separate structural subdivisions (branches, workshops, districts) cannot be the subject of leasing. Property that is in state or communal ownership and in respect of which there is no prohibition on transfer to use and/or ownership may be leased in accordance with the procedure established by this Law.

Subject of the mortgage – a residential premise, which was transferred by the mortgagor to ensure the fulfillment of his own obligation or the obligation of another person to the Mortgagee.

Subject of the penalty - the subject of the penalty can be a sum of money, movable and immovable property. If the subject of the penalty is a sum of money, its amount is established by a contract or an act of civil legislation. The amount of the penalty established by law can be increased in the contract. Parties may agree to reduce the amount of the fine established by the act of civil legislation, except for cases provided by law. The amount of the penalty may be reduced by a court decision if it significantly exceeds the amount of damages, and in the presence of other circumstances that are of significant importance.

Subject of the pledge - may be property which, in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, may be alienated by the pledger and which may be charged. The subject of the pledge can be the property that will become the property of the pledger after concluding the pledge agreement, including products, fruits and other profits (future harvest, livestock offspring, etc.), if this is stipulated by the contract. The subject of the pledge cannot be: cultural values that are objects of state or communal property law and are entered or subject to entry in the State Register of National Cultural Heritage; monuments of cultural heritage included in the List of monuments of cultural heritage

that are not subject to privatization. The subject of pledge cannot be claims that are of a personal nature, as well as other claims, the pledge of which is prohibited by law. Objects of state ownership, the privatization of which is prohibited by legislative acts, as well as property complexes of state-owned enterprises and their structural subdivisions that are in the process of corporatization cannot be the subject of a pledge. The subject of pledge of state-owned enterprises, the privatization of which is prohibited by legislative acts, and their structural subdivisions, which are in the process of corporatization, may be their goods in circulation or in processing. The subject of the pledge can be any property (in particular, things, securities, property rights) that can be alienated by the mortgagor and that can be levied.

The subject of the pledge can be the property that the pledger will acquire after the pledge is created (future harvest, livestock offspring, etc.). The rights of the pledge holder (the right of pledge) to the thing that is the subject of the pledge extend to its belongings, unless otherwise stipulated by the contract. The right of pledge extends to the fruits, products and income received from the use of the pledged property, in the cases established by the contract. The subject of the pledge cannot be: cultural values that are objects of state or communal property law and are entered or subject to entry in the State Register of National Cultural Heritage; monuments of cultural heritage included in the List of monuments of cultural heritage that are not subject to privatization. The subject of pledge cannot be claims that are of a personal nature, as well as other claims, the pledge of which is prohibited by law. The subject of the pledge remains with the pledger, unless otherwise stipulated by the contract or law. Pledge of certain types of property may be prohibited or limited by law.

Subject of the pledge - the subject of the pledge can be property and property rights.

Subject of the rental agreement - the subject of the rental agreement is a movable thing that is used to meet non-productive household needs. The subject of the rental agreement can be used for production purposes, if this is established by the agreement.

Subject of the vehicle rental contract - the subject of the vehicle rental contract can be air, sea, river vessels, as well as ground self-propelled vehicles, etc. The vehicle rental agreement may stipulate that it is leased with a crew that serves it. The parties can agree on the lessor providing the lessee with a set of services to ensure the normal use of the vehicle.

Subjects of copyright – individuals and legal entities that have acquired rights to works in accordance with a contract or law. Subjects of copyright are the authors of the works specified in the first part of Article 8 of this Law, their heirs and persons to whom the authors or their heirs have transferred their copyright property rights. Subjects of economic activity - enterprises, institutions, organizations (their branches, representative offices, branches), regardless of the form of ownership, foreign legal entities (their branches, representative offices, branches), natural persons - subjects of entrepreneurial activity carrying out economic activity on Ukrainian territory.

Subjects of evaluation activities – are: business entities - natural persons registered in accordance with the procedure established by law - business entities, as well as legal entities, regardless of their organizational and legal form and form of ownership, which carry out economic activity, in which there is at least one appraiser, and which received a certificate of the subject of evaluation activity in accordance with this Law; bodies of state power and local self-government bodies that have been authorized to carry out appraisal activities in the process of performing the functions of management and disposal of state property and (or) communally owned property, and in which appraisers work.

Subjects of examination – goods, the international transfers of which are subject to state export control, as well as entities that intend to carry out international transfers of such goods.
Subjects of examination –are cultural values declared for export, temporary export and returned to Ukraine after temporary export, as well as seized by customs or law enforcement agencies, confiscated by court decision and turned into state income in accordance with the law.

Subjects of intellectual property rights – are: the creator(s) of the object of intellectual property rights (author, performer, inventor, etc.) and other persons who own personal non-property and (or) property rights of intellectual property in accordance with this Code, another law or contract

Subjects of property rights – the Ukrainian people and other participants in civil relations, defined by Article 2 of the Civil Code of Ukraine. All subjects of property rights are equal before the law.

Subjects of scientific and scientific and technical activity – are: scientists, scientific workers, scientific and pedagogical workers, as well as scientific institutions, scientific organizations, higher educational institutions of III-IV levels of accreditation, public organizations in scientific and scientific and technical activity.

Subjects of small business – natural persons registered in accordance with the procedure established by law as subjects of entrepreneurial activity; - legal entities - subjects of entrepreneurial activity of any organizational and legal form and form of ownership, in which the average number of employees for the reporting period (calendar year) does not exceed 50 people and the volume of annual gross income does not exceed 70 million hryvnias. - the average registered number of employees is determined taking into account all employees, including those working under contracts and part-time, as well as employees of representative offices, branches, departments and other separate units. - legal entities - subjects of entrepreneurial activity of any organizational and legal form of management and ownership, in which the average number of employees for the reporting period (calendar year) does not exceed 50 people and the volume of annual gross income does not exceed 500,000 euros; - natural persons registered in accordance with the procedure established by law as subjects of entrepreneurial activity (regulated by Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On State Support of Small Business".

Subjects of the grain market – are: subjects of grain production; subjects of grain storage; Agrarian fund and other subjects of state pledge purchases of grain and state agrarian intervention; accredited exchanges; The Fund of Agricultural Insurance Subsidies of Ukraine and other subjects of state regulation of the agricultural insurance market; other business entities operating on the grain market.

Sublease - an agreement on the transfer by the lessee of the leased object to a third party.

Subleasing – a type of sublease of the leased object, in accordance with which the lessee under the lease agreement transfers to third parties (lessees under the sublease agreement) for use for a fee for an agreed period in accordance with the terms of the sublease agreement the leased object previously received from the lessor under the lease agreement. In the case of subleasing the leased item, the right of claim against the seller (supplier) is transferred to the lessee under the sublease agreement. In the case of subleasing the leased object, the consent of the lessor under the lease agreement, which

is provided in writing, is a mandatory condition of the sublease agreement. The provisions of the leasing agreement shall apply to the subleasing agreement, unless otherwise provided for in the leasing agreement.

Sublicense - with the consent of the licensor, given in writing, the licensee may issue a written authorization to use the object of intellectual property rights to another person (sublicense).

Sublicense agreement - in the cases provided for in the license agreement, a sublicense agreement may be concluded under which the licensee grants another person (sublicense) a sublicense for the use of the object of intellectual property rights. In this case, the responsibility to the licensor for the actions of the sublicense shall be borne by the licensee, unless otherwise stipulated by the license agreement.

Sub-licensee - in the cases stipulated by the license agreement, a sub-license agreement may be concluded under which the licensee grants another person (sub-licensee) a sub-license for the use of the object of intellectual property rights. In this case, the responsibility to the licensor for the actions of the sublicense shall be borne by the licensee, unless otherwise stipulated by the license agreement.

Subscription fee – a fixed payment that a telecommunications operator can set for a subscriber for access to its telecommunications network on a permanent basis, regardless of the fact of receiving services.

Subsidiary – an enterprise that is under the control of the parent (holding) enterprise.

Subsidiary company (enterprise) – a company controlled by another company. Control assumes that the parent company (bank) directly or through subsidiaries owns more than 50% of the votes of the investment object. Control exists if the parent company (bank) directly or through subsidiaries owns less than 50% of the votes of the investment object, but has:

Subsidy – financial or other support by state bodies for the production, processing, sale, transportation, export, consumption of similar goods, as a result of which the subject of economic and legal relations of the country of export receives benefits (profits). Specifics of subsidy definition are established in Article 6 of this Law. - financial or

other support by state bodies for the production, processing, sale, transportation, export, consumption of the relevant product, as a result of which the business entity receives benefits (profits), i.e. when state bodies: carry out a direct transfer of money (in the form of a donation, subsidy, loan, participation in share capital, etc.), a potential direct transfer of money or obligations (guarantees); refuse to pay taxes on income, which, as a rule, are subject to payment, or do not collect them (in case of establishing tax benefits, deferment of tax payment, etc.); provide business entities with property (including goods) or services, other than those intended for the creation of general infrastructure, or purchase goods or services; make payments or instruct a private institution to perform one or more of the functions specified in this paragraph.

Subsidy – the funds of the State Budget of Ukraine within the limits of the allocations provided for these purposes and the funds of the Fund of the compulsory state social insurance of Ukraine in case of unemployment (hereinafter - the Fund), collected as financial sanctions from enterprises, institutions and organizations for refusing to accept youth work within the established quota in accordance with the sixth part of Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On promoting the social status and development of youth in Ukraine", which are provided to the employer to cover the costs of the wages of young people who have received a higher or vocational education, and are provided by the first worker place on the referral of the state employment service.

Subsoil – a part of the earth's crust, which is located below the surface of the land and the bottom of water bodies and extends to depths available for geological study and development.

Sum insured – the amount of money within which the insurer, in accordance with the terms of the insurance, is obliged to make a payment in the event of an insured event, as well as the amount paid under personal insurance. In the case of concluding a marine insurance contract, the insured is obliged to declare the amount for which he insures the relevant interest (sum insured). - this is the amount of money within which the insurer, in accordance with the terms of the insurance, is obliged to make a payment in the event of an insured event. - this is the amount of money within which the insurer, in accordance with the terms of the insurance, is obliged to make a payment to a third party or third parties (in the event that there are several victims) after the occurrence of an insured event. - the amount within which the insurer, in accordance with the terms of the

compulsory insurance contract, is obliged to make an insurance payment to the insured or to third parties on his behalf in the event of an insured event.

Sum insured – the amount of money within which the Insurer, in accordance with the terms of the insurance, is obliged to make a payment in the event of an insured event.

Superficies – real rights to someone else's property are: 1) right of possession; 2) right of use (servitude);

Supervisory authority – a court that examines, in the order of supervision, cases of protests against verdicts, decrees and court resolutions that have entered into legal force;
Supervisory authority – a court that examines, in the order of supervision, cases of protests against judgments, decrees and court resolutions that have entered into legal force.

Supervisory board – is elected by the general meeting from among the members of the cooperative, consisting of three to five people. A member of the supervisory board cannot be a member of the board or audit commission. The procedure for electing the supervisory board and its chairman, as well as the procedure for the supervisory board's activities, are established by the cooperative's charter.
Supervisory board (council, supervisory board) – a representative body of the bank that controls the activities of the bank's board and protects the interests of shareholders and other interested parties of the bank.

Supervisory board of a joint-stock company – a body that protects the rights of the company's shareholders, and within the limits of competence defined by the charter and this Law, controls and regulates the activities of the executive body.

Supervisory board of a production cooperative - if the number of members of a production cooperative is more than fifty people, a supervisory board can be formed in the cooperative to monitor the activities of the executive director of the cooperative enterprise.

Supplier – legal entity that performs functions related to the design, production, supply, construction or provision of other services in the field of nuclear energy use.

Supplier of thermal energy – a subject of economic activity that carries out production and supply of thermal energy directly to consumers in a defined territory at tariffs regulated in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Supply of goods - any transfer of the right to dispose of goods as the owner, including sale, exchange or donation of such goods, as well as supply of goods by court decision. For the purposes of applying the term "supply of goods", electrical and thermal energy, gas, steam, water, air, cooled or conditioned, are considered goods. The supply of goods is also considered to be:

a) actual transfer of tangible assets to another person on the basis of a financial leasing agreement (return of tangible assets in accordance with a financial leasing agreement) or other agreement, according to which payment is deferred, but ownership of tangible assets is transferred no later than the date of the last payment;

b) transfer of ownership of tangible assets by decision of a state authority or local self-government body or in accordance with legislation;

c) any of the specified actions of the taxpayer in relation to tangible assets, if the taxpayer had the right to attribute tax amounts to a tax credit in the event of the acquisition of the specified property or its part (free transfer of property to another person); transfer of property within the balance sheet of the taxpayer, which is used in the economic activity of the taxpayer for its further use for a purpose unrelated to the economic activity of such taxpayer; transfer within the balance sheet of the taxpayer of the property, which was planned for use in taxable operations, for its use in operations that are exempt from taxation or not subject to taxation);

d) transfer (contribution) of goods (including non-current assets) as a contribution to a joint activity without the formation of a legal entity, as well as their return; e) conditional supply of goods and non-current assets, during the acquisition of which tax amounts were included in the tax credit and in the last reporting (tax) period were accounted for in the balances of the payer who submitted an application for cancellation of registration as a value added tax payer or for transfer to another taxation system, which provides for the payment of tax in a different order than that defined by this section;

e) liquidation by the taxpayer at his own will of non-current assets held by such a taxpayer;

f) transfer of goods in accordance with the contract under which commission (remuneration) is paid for sale or purchase. The supply of goods does not constitute the cases when the main production means or non-production means are liquidated in

connection with their destruction or destruction as a result of force majeure circumstances, as well as in other cases when such liquidation is carried out without the consent of the taxpayer, including in the case of theft non-current assets, or when the taxpayer provides the relevant document to the state tax service authority on the destruction, dismantling or transformation of non-current assets in another way, as a result of which the non-current asset cannot be used for its original purpose.

Supply of natural gas – an economic activity on the natural gas market that is subject to licensing and consists in the provision of services and is related to the sale of natural gas directly to consumers on the basis of contracts concluded with them.

Supply of products - any operations carried out in accordance with sales, purchase, supply and other civil law contracts that provide for the transfer of ownership of such goods for compensation regardless of the terms of its provision, as well as operations for the free supply of goods (results of work) and transactions for the transfer of property by the lessor (lessor) to the balance sheet of the lessee (lessee) in accordance with financial lease (leasing) contracts or delivery of property in accordance with any other contracts, the terms of which provide for deferred payment and transfer of ownership of such property no later than the date of the last payment.

Supply of services - any operation that is not the supply of goods, or any other operation on the transfer of the right to objects of intellectual property rights and other intangible assets or the provision of other property rights in relation to such objects of intellectual property rights, as well as the provision of services, that are consumed in the process of committing a certain action or carrying out a certain activity.

Supreme Council of Justice – a collegial, independent body responsible for the formation of a highly professional body of judges capable of competently, conscientiously and impartially administering justice on a professional basis, as well as for making decisions regarding violations by judges and prosecutors of requirements regarding incompatibility and, within the limits of their competence, about their disciplinary responsibility.

Supreme Court of Ukraine – the highest judicial body in the system of courts of general jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of Ukraine: 1) reviews cases on the grounds of unequal application by courts (courts) of the cassation instance of the same rule of

substantive law in similar legal relationships in the manner provided by the procedural law; 2) review cases in the event that an international judicial institution, the jurisdiction of which is recognized by Ukraine, establishes a violation of international obligations by Ukraine when the case is resolved by the court; 3) provides a conclusion on the presence or absence of signs of treason or other crime in the acts of which the President of Ukraine is accused; at the request of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, submits a written submission on the impossibility of the President of the country to fulfill his powers due to his state of health; 4) applies to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine regarding the constitutionality of laws, other legal acts, as well as regarding the official interpretation of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

Suretyship - a suretyship can ensure the fulfillment of an obligation in part or in full.

Suspension of the license - temporary deprivation of the subject of entrepreneurial activity of the right to carry out the activity specified in the license in case of non-payment of the next payment for the license.

Suspension of trading – a procedure that leads to a ban for a certain period of time from announcing applications, entering into exchange agreements and executing exchange contracts regarding securities and other financial instruments.

Swing – a piece of equipment driven by a visitor, who is below the hinge, in relation to which the swing is carried out.

System for preventing the occurrence of collective labor disputes (conflicts) – a set of measures carried out by the subjects of prevention of the occurrence of collective labor disputes (conflicts) at the national, sectoral, territorial and industrial levels and aimed at the timely settlement of disagreements between the parties of social and labor relations, preventing them developing into collective labor disputes (conflicts) or mitigating their possible consequences.

System of electronic document circulation – a set of software and technical means and organizational and technical measures to ensure the exchange of electronic documents between professional participants of the stock market and the Commission.

Systematic violation - a violation by a Person of the legislation on financial services after at least two measures of influence have been applied to him during the year.

Systematic violation of official discipline - commission of a disciplinary offense by an official of the customs service within a year from the date of application of a disciplinary sanction to him, except for a remark, for a previous disciplinary offense.

Systematization of legislation – a means of reforming, streamlining legislation, reducing it to a certain internally consistent system. With the help of systematization, shortcomings, repetitions, outdated norms, etc. are eliminated. This is the process of bringing legislative acts to unity through internal and external processing of their content.

Systematization of legislation – a means of reforming, streamlining legislation, reducing it to a certain internally consistent system. With the help of systematization, shortcomings, repetitions, outdated norms, etc. are eliminated. This is the process of bringing legislative acts to unity through internal and external processing of their content.

Systemic agrarian risk – the risk of mass non-fulfillment of the terms of exchange contracts, arising as a result of force majeure circumstances, which cannot be ensured by both exchange guarantees and state price regulation measures defined by this Law.

T

THE Association of co-owners of an apartment building – a legal entity created by the owners to facilitate the use of their own property and the management, maintenance and use of indivisible and common property.

table IV contains precursors included in lists No. 1 and No. 2, the circulation of which in Ukraine is restricted and in respect of which control measures are established in accordance with the legislation.

takes care of information and analytical support for judges in order to improve the quality of judicial proceedings; 8) ensures compliance with the requirements for improving the qualifications of judges of the appellate court; 9) exercises other powers defined by law. The head of the appeals court issues orders and orders on matters falling within his administrative powers. In the absence of the head of the court of appeal, his administrative powers are exercised by one of the deputy heads of the court as determined by the head of the court, in the absence of such a determination, by the deputy head of the court who has more experience as a judge, and in the absence of the deputy head of the court, by the judge of this court, who has more experience as a judge.

Talman receipt – a primary accounting document that displays information about the number of goods unloaded from the ship and accepted by the port (recipient).

Tank container (cistern container) – a specialized container with a hermetic capacity for liquids, gases, powdery or loose goods that do not stick together, the construction of which consists of two main parts: a frame equipped with upper and lower corner fittings, and a tank or tanks, which are fixed in the frame, as well as fittings.

Tanker – a cargo ship built and adapted for bulk transportation of flammable liquid cargoes.

Targeted goods – goods (products) imported into the customs territory of Ukraine for use in a separate industry, for industrial processing or for the production of certain products and the list of which is given in Appendix 1 to this Procedure.

Tariff – the value of the fee for a one-time journey of one passenger or the transportation of one piece of luggage by city electric transport within the established distance (zone) or period.

Tariff for taxi services – the cost of transporting the customer for one kilometer and one hour of waiting for a taxi at the request of the customer.

Tariff –the amount set by the carrier for the transportation of a passenger, a unit of mass or a volume of luggage (cargo) on the corresponding airline according to the corresponding class of service.

Tariffs for communal services - tariffs for thermal energy (except for tariffs for the production of thermal energy at thermal power plants, thermal power plants, nuclear power plants and cogeneration plants and plants using non-traditional or renewable energy sources), transportation of thermal energy through trunk and local (distribution) thermal networks, supply heat energy, as well as tariffs for centralized water supply and drainage services.

Tax for forest land – paid as a component of the payment for the special use of forest resources, which is determined by the tax legislation. The tax rates for one hectare of non-forest land, which are granted in accordance with the established procedure and are used for the needs of forestry, are established: for agricultural land - in accordance with Article 272 of the Tax Code; for plots occupied by industrial, cultural and household, residential buildings and commercial buildings and structures - in accordance with Articles 276 and 280 of the Tax Code.

Tax payers – legal entities and individuals who perform the first registration of vehicles in Ukraine, which are subject to taxation in accordance with Article 232 of the Tax Code.

Taxation of land plots – granted on forestry land (regardless of location)

Taxi – a passenger car equipped with an orange identification light that is installed on the roof of the car, a working taximeter, a signal light with green and red light located in the upper right corner of the windshield, and which has a composition of squares arranged in a checkerboard pattern on the doors. of the car on the left and right sides, intended for the provision of services for the transportation of passengers and their luggage individually.

Taximeter – a device designed to inform passengers about the cost of a trip and to register the operating parameters of a taxi car, defined by legislation.

Taxpayers – are enterprises of industry, communications, transport, agricultural and construction complexes, which, according to the laws of Ukraine, are obliged to pay taxes and fees (mandatory payments) to budgets and state trust funds.

Taxpayers – natural persons (residents and non-residents of Ukraine), legal entities (residents and non-residents of Ukraine) and their separate subdivisions that own, receive (transfer) objects of taxation or conduct activities (operations) that are the object of taxation in accordance with by the Tax Code or tax laws, and on which the obligation to pay taxes and fees is imposed according to this Code.

Technical condition of the building (structure) – a set of qualitative and quantitative indicators characterizing the operational suitability of the building and its parts in comparison with their maximum permissible values.

Technical documentation – a general description of products of foreign origin (equipment and materials); design and working drawings; general requirements; copies of documents on the origin of materials used for its manufacture; certificates of conformity, test protocols in accredited laboratories of the countries of origin of the products; calculations made by the manufacturer; operating instructions.
Technical documentation - design and technological documentation, as well as standards and other regulatory and technical documentation for objects of supervision, which contains data for checking compliance with the relevant requirements of the classification society that supervises the vessel.

Technical equipment of an apartment building - engineering communications and technical devices that are necessary to ensure sanitary and hygienic conditions and safe operation of apartments (general building networks of heat, water, gas, electricity supply, boiler and elevator units, fire safety equipment, ventilation ducts and ducts for smoke removal, elevator equipment, central power distribution boards, elevator nodes, as well as elements of landscaping).

Technical examination – a study by experts on the technical condition, which requires special knowledge in the field of technology, engineering, production or science.

Technical protection of information – a type of information protection aimed at ensuring, with the help of engineering and technical measures and/or software and technical means, the impossibility of leakage, destruction and blocking of information, violation of the integrity and regime of access to information.

Technical state – the state of a network or structure, which is characterized at a certain moment in time, under certain environmental conditions, by the values of the parameters established by the technical documentation for the object (ISO 2389-94).

Technical supervision – control by the customer (developer) of compliance with project decisions and requirements of state standards, building codes and regulations, as well as control over the quality of the performed works and their scope during the construction or alteration (including by demolition) of the urban planning object.

Technical support – a set of organizational and technical measures aimed at ensuring the functioning of a software product, including its installation, configuration, updating and recovery.

Technologically improved product – an existing product for which the quality characteristics are improved, the economic efficiency of production is increased through the use of more efficient components or materials, a partial change (one or more) of technical subsystems.

Technologically new product – a product whose technological characteristics or potential use are fundamentally new or significantly different from similar products that were manufactured earlier. Such innovations are based on fundamentally new technologies or on a combination of existing technologies in a new use, or on the use of research and development results.

Technology – the result of intellectual activity, a set of systematized scientific knowledge, technical, organizational and other decisions about the list, term, order and sequence of operations, the process of production and/or sale and storage of products, provision of services.

Telecommunications card – a means that gives the consumer the opportunity to access a predetermined list and/or volume of telecommunications services of the relevant

operator, provider and can be used as a means of payment for telecommunications services.

Telecommunications network – a complex of technical means of telecommunications and facilities designed for routing, switching, transmission and/or reception of signs, signals, written text, images and sounds or messages of any kind by radio, wire, optical or other electromagnetic systems between terminal equipment.

Telecommunications service (service) – a product of the activity of a telecommunications operator and/or telecommunications provider, aimed at meeting the needs of consumers in the field of telecommunications.

Telegram – a documented message that has a number and is transmitted by any electronic communication channels.

Telephone call - actions taken by a consumer with the aim of establishing a connection of his terminal equipment with the terminal equipment of another consumer, regardless of the technology used in the telecommunications network, and exchanging voice information in real time, as well as the set of operations generated by these actions in the telecommunications network.

Telephone communication – a type of electronic communication for the transmission of voice messages in real time using the number resource of the telephone network.

Telephone network – a telecommunications network intended primarily for the provision of telephone communication services.

Television – production and distribution of audiovisual programs and programs;

Television information network – a combination of a two-way system of electronic devices and cable networks with feedback and ensuring the passage of signals, in which not only television or radio programs are distributed interactively, but also information, numerical data, computer information, according to the orders of subscribers or themselves by subscribers, telephony services, facsimile, modem communication, e-mail and other information data.

Temporarily absent – persons who permanently live in this settlement, but at the time of the census are outside its borders, if the period of their absence does not exceed 12 months.

Temporary administrative price regulation – a set of administrative measures aimed at preventing or stopping speculative or concerted price fixing by sellers and/or buyers of objects of state price regulation on the organized agricultural market, which cannot be corrected according to standard procedures of state interventions.

Temporary ban – a ban established by an official of the state sanitary subservice for a certain period with a specified term: the enterprise's activities, the performance of technological operations or the use of transport, if they do not meet the requirements of sanitary standards, the application of the restriction is impossible or it will not eliminate these violations, but the implementation of certain measures by the violator will allow compliance with sanitary standards; construction of objects, if it is carried out according to projects that have not been submitted to the state sanitary and hygienic examination; construction of objects, if it is carried out with significant deviations from the approved project, which does not allow applying restrictions for individual construction operations; production of substances, if there are no data on their hygienic regulation and state registration.

Temporary commercial, household, socio-cultural or other purpose building for entrepreneurial activity – a one-story structure made of lightweight constructions taking into account the basic requirements for structures defined by the technical regulation of construction products, buildings and structures, and is installed temporarily without laying a foundation. A temporary structure for carrying out business activities may have a closed room for temporary stay of people (pavilion with an area of no more than 30 square meters along the outer contour) or not have such a room.

Temporary residents – persons who permanently live in another settlement, but at the time of the census are in this settlement (if they are not at their permanent place of residence for no more than 12 months).

Temporary residents – the lessee and persons who live permanently with him, with their mutual consent and with the prior notification of the lessor, may allow temporary residence in the apartment of another person (persons) without charging a fee for the use

of housing (temporary residents). Temporary residents do not have an independent right to use housing. Temporary residents must vacate the dwelling after the expiration of the period of residence agreed with them or no later than seven days from the day the tenant or landlord presents to them a demand to vacate the dwelling.

Temporary storage facility – a specially designated and equipped storage room, tank, indoor or outdoor area, which is intended for storing goods and vehicles and is located within a fenced area.

Tendency – in a broad sense - irreversible changes in a certain direction, which are determined through the implementation of specific conditions according to the laws of functioning.

Tender – a method of selling a package of JSC shares with the participation of an adviser, according to which a participant based on the results of tender offers is recognized as the winner.

Tender – an open competition, the order of organization and conduct of which is determined by this Law.

Tender commission – a collegial body created by the concessionaire to conduct a concession tender.

Tender Committee – officials (officials) of the customer (general customer), appointed to be responsible for the organization and conduct of procurement procedures in accordance with this Law.

Tender documentation - a package of documents outlining the conditions and rules of the competition, which is sent out by order of applicants.

Tender documentation – a set of documents containing information about the concession object, conditions and procedure for conducting the concession tender.

Tender guarantee - a monetary contribution made by the applicant to the Fund's account, which is provided by the applicant for participation in open tenders as a means

of ensuring that he complies with the rules and procedures defined by these Regulations and the rules of tenders, the amount of which is determined in the information notice.

Tender offer - a proposal regarding the terms of concluding a concession contract, which is prepared and submitted to the tender by the applicant in accordance with the requirements of the tender documentation.

Tender offer – an unconditional and irrevocable offer of a bidder regarding the purchase price of a block of shares under the terms of the final draft of the purchase and sale agreement.

Tender offer - the offer submitted by the Applicant in accordance with the terms of the competition.

Tender offer - the participant's unconditional and irrevocable offer regarding the purchase price of a block of shares on the terms of the final draft of the purchase and sale agreement, drawn up in accordance with Appendix 1 of this Regulation.

Tender offer – unconditional and unalterable offer of the tender participant regarding the purchase price of an integral property complex or such a structural subdivision, which is separated into an integral property complex in the prescribed manner, on the terms of the final draft of the purchase and sale agreement and, if necessary, a business plan or technical and economic justification of the post-privatization development of a complete property complex or such a structural subdivision, which is separated into a complete property complex in the prescribed manner, including an employment plan for employees of a complete property complex or such a structural subdivision, which is separated into a complete property complex in the prescribed manner, an investor's proposal indicating the maximum investment size, deadlines and the order of their entry, as well as information about business entities connected by control relations with the buyer of the assets of a complete property complex or such a structural subdivision, which is separated into a complete property complex in accordance with the established procedure.

Tender participant – an insurer that has confirmed its intention to participate in the tender and has submitted a tender offer.

Tenders – the process of submitting applications and quotations, concluding agreements in the manner specified by these Rules.

Tenders (competitive tenders) – competitive selection of participants for the purpose of determining the winner of tenders (competitive tenders) in accordance with the procedures established by this Law (except for the procurement procedure from one participant).

Term – a certain point in time, the occurrence of which is associated with an action or event that has legal significance.

Term of the contract – the time during which the parties can exercise their rights and fulfill their obligations in accordance with the contract. The contract enters into force from the moment of its conclusion. The parties can establish that the terms of the contract apply to relations between them that arose before its conclusion. Expiry of the contract does not release the parties from responsibility for its violation, which occurred during the contract.

Terminal (airport station) – a complex of airport buildings and equipment, designed to serve passengers and accompanying persons, baggage and cargo, and control services.

Termination of a legal entity - a legal entity is terminated as a result of the transfer of all its property, rights and obligations to other legal entities - successors (merger, merger, division, transformation) or as a result of liquidation.
termination of the contract due to non-fulfillment of its terms; late payment of interest or principal amount; a significant or prolonged decrease in the fair value of shares and other securities with unfixed income compared to their cost price.

Terminological dictionary for students - a dictionary of terms and definitions from a certain field of knowledge.

Terms for acceptance of inheritance – A period of six months is established for the acceptance of the inheritance, which starts from the time of opening the inheritance. If a person's right to inheritance depends on the non-acceptance of the inheritance or the refusal to accept it by other heirs, the deadline for his acceptance of the inheritance is set

at three months from the moment the other heirs reject the inheritance or refuse to accept it. If the remaining term is less than three months, it is extended to three months.

Terms of delivery – terms defined in accordance with the requirements of the International Rules for the interpretation of the terms "Incoterms" of the current version. If the goods are sold or purchased on the Agrarian Exchange, the basis of delivery of such goods for the purposes of determining its price is considered to be free warehouse.

Terms of the competition – a comprehensive list of requirements for a business entity, upon fulfillment of which it is recognized as a participant in the competition. The conditions include the Band, region of use, radio technology, minimum lot value, special conditions for using the specified band, requirements for the list and preparation of documents provided by the business entity for participation in the competition, validity period of licenses, other features of a specific competition.

Territorial community – residents united by permanent residence within the boundaries of a village, settlement, city, which are independent administrative-territorial units, or a voluntary association of residents of several villages that have a single administrative center; A territorial community is a community of residents, residents of settlements (villages, towns, cities), united by the common interests of their own livelihood, independent, within the limits of the laws, solving issues of local importance both directly and through local self-government bodies.

Territorial sea – coastal sea waters with a width of 12 nautical miles, counted from the line of the highest tide both on the mainland and on the islands belonging to Ukraine, or from direct starting lines connecting the corresponding points. The geographic coordinates of these points are approved in accordance with the procedure determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. In some cases, the other width of the territorial sea of Ukraine can be established by international treaties of Ukraine, and in the absence of treaties - in accordance with generally recognized principles and norms of international law.

Territorial unit – an administrative-territorial unit of Ukraine (for example: cities, urban-type settlements, districts, village councils, etc.) or a local territory created within the administrative-territorial unit (for example: census departments, training stations

created for the All-Ukrainian population census; electoral precincts; territories served by post offices, etc.).

Territory – a set of land plots used for the placement of public facilities: parks, squares, boulevards, streets, alleys, carriageways, driveways, paths, squares, squares, embankments, residential areas, beaches, cemeteries, recreational, health, educational, sports, historical and cultural objects, industrial objects, communal warehouses and other objects within the settlement.

Territory of insurance coverage – the territory defined in the insurance contract, within which construction risks are insured, insured events are determined and their insurance compensation is carried out.

Territory of priority development – the territory within the boundaries of the city, district, in which unfavorable socio-economic conditions have developed and in which a special regime of investment activity is being introduced with the aim of creating new jobs;

Territory of the licensed activity – the territory of the administrative-territorial unit where the local (local) electricity networks owned by the licensee are located, which the licensee agrees with the central executive body that manages the electric power sector, is indicated by the licensee in the description in the form given in annex to the Terms and Rules, and is approved by the NERC in accordance with the established procedure. If the electrical networks of other licensees are located on the territory of the administrative-territorial unit, then the territory of the licensed activity of each of these licensees is determined in accordance with the territory of the location of electricity facilities owned by the licensee.

Terrorism – a socially dangerous activity that consists in the deliberate, purposeful use of violence by taking hostages, arson, murder, torture, intimidation of the population and authorities or committing other attacks on the life or health of innocent people or threatening to commit criminal acts in order to achieve criminal goals.

Terrorist act – i.e. the use of weapons, the commission of an explosion, arson, or other actions that created a danger to human life or health or caused significant property damage or the occurrence of other serious consequences, if such actions were committed

with the aim of violating public safety, intimidating the population, provocation of a military conflict, international complication, or with the aim of influencing decision-making or taking or not taking actions by state authorities or local self-government bodies, officials of these bodies, citizen associations, legal entities, or drawing public attention to certain political, religious or other views of the perpetrator (terrorist), as well as the threat of committing the specified actions with the same goal.

Testator's right to appoint heirs - the testator can appoint one or more natural persons as his heirs, regardless of whether he has a family relationship with these persons, as well as other participants in civil relations. The testator can deprive any person from among the legal heirs of the right to inheritance without specifying the reasons. In this case, this person cannot receive the right to inheritance. The testator cannot deprive the right to inheritance of persons who have the right to a mandatory share in the inheritance. The validity of the will with regard to persons who have the right to a mandatory share in the inheritance is established at the time of the opening of the inheritance. In the event of the death of a person who was deprived of the right to inherit before the death of the testator, the deprivation of his right to inherit becomes invalid. Children (grandchildren) of this person have the right to inheritance on general grounds.

Testator's right to determine the extent of the inheritance to be inherited under the will - the testator has the right to include in the will the rights and obligations that belong to him at the time of making the will, as well as those rights and obligations that may belong to him in the future. The testator has the right to make a will regarding all or part of the inheritance. If the testator distributed only his rights among the heirs in the will, the part of his duties that is proportional to the rights received by them passes to the heirs whom he appointed. The validity of the will regarding the composition of the inheritance is established at the time of the opening of the inheritance.

Testator's right to revoke and amend the will - the testator has the right to revoke the will at any time.

Testator's right to testamentary refusal - the testator has the right to make a testamentary refusal in the will.

Testing laboratory – a laboratory that carries out technical operations consisting in determining one or more characteristics of a given product according to the established procedure.

The agenda of the annual general meeting must include issues provided for by clauses 11, 12 and 22 of the second part of Article 33 of this Law. At least once every three years, the agenda of the general meeting must include issues provided for by clauses 17 and 18 of the second part of article 33 of this Law. All other general meetings, except for annual meetings, are considered extraordinary.

The body, whose scope of management includes the communal unitary enterprise, is the representative of the owner - the corresponding territorial community and performs its functions within the limits defined by this Code and other legislative acts. The property of a communal unitary enterprise is in communal ownership and is attached to such an enterprise by the right of economic ownership (communal commercial enterprise) or by the right of operational management (municipal non-commercial enterprise). The statutory fund of a communal unitary enterprise is formed by the body under whose management it is included, before its registration as a business entity. The minimum size of the statutory fund of a communal unitary enterprise is established by the relevant local council. The name of a communal unitary enterprise must contain the words "communal enterprise" and an indication of the local self-government body under whose management this enterprise belongs. A communal unitary enterprise is not responsible for the obligations of the owner and the local self-government body under whose management it is a part. The communal unitary enterprise is headed by the head of the enterprise, who is appointed by the body in whose sphere of management the enterprise is included, and is accountable to this body. Damages caused to a communal unitary enterprise as a result of the implementation of decisions by state authorities or local self-government bodies are subject to compensation by the specified bodies voluntarily or by court decision. Features of the economic activity of communal unitary enterprises are determined in accordance with the requirements established by this Code regarding the activities of state commercial or public enterprises, as well as other requirements provided for by law.

The branch is headed by the director, who is appointed in accordance with the procedure established by the charter of the higher educational institution.

The buyer is a legal entity that, according to the law, has the right to purchase promissory notes.

The Center for the Reintegration of Homeless Citizens is a social protection institution for homeless citizens, the activity of which is aimed at the gradual return of a person to

an independent full-fledged life by providing him with a complex of social services taking into account individual needs.
The child development center (hereinafter referred to as the center) is a preschool educational institution that provides physical, mental and psychological development, correction of physical and mental development, rehabilitation of children aged from two months to six (seven) years old, as attended by other preschool educational institutions or brought up home.
The company's charter capital determines the minimum size of the company's property, which guarantees the interests of its creditors.
The date of the first use of the topography of an integrated microcircuit - the date when the use of the IMC topography became known in the field of microelectronics;
The debtor of the monetary obligation does not pay interest during the creditor's delay.

The domiciliary – the payer of the promissory note who authorizes the domiciliate to make payment under the promissory note at the place of domicile - the location of the domiciliary. The location of the payer and the domicile are different. The right to domicile a promissory note, that is, to determine a special place of payment (a place of settlement different from the location of the person named as the payer of the promissory note), belongs exclusively to the drawer in both simple and negotiable promissory notes.
The economic territory of Ukraine is a geographical area controlled by the government and where people, goods and capital move freely. Economic territory includes: airspace, territorial waters, continental shelf over which a country has the exclusive right of ownership, territorial enclaves in other countries (clearly defined plots of land located in other countries and used by the government that owns them, or if the government leases them for diplomatic, military, scientific or other purposes). Thus, the economic territory of a country does not include territorial enclaves used by foreign governments or international organizations that are physically located within the geographical boundaries of that country.

The European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) - ensures the transparency of the system of training specialists with higher education and promotes the accumulation and transfer (re-enrollment) of credits.
The fictitious deed is declared invalid by the court.

The founder of the competition – has the right to invite personal participants to participate in it (closed competition).

The fourth line of legal heirs – In the fourth place, persons who have lived with the testator in the same family for at least five years prior to the opening of the inheritance have the right to inheritance by law.

The general public administration sector (GPA) unites legal entities whose main activity – the performance of legislative, executive or judicial functions in relation to other institutional units within a certain territory. They have the authority to collect taxes and other mandatory payments, and to spend them in accordance with government policy.

The group of internal risks is divided into the following types of risks: - legislative risks; - operational and technological risks; - software and technical risks; - personnel risks; - financial and economic risks.

The head of the farm is its founder or another person specified in the Charter – The head of the farm represents the farm before state authorities, enterprises, institutions, organizations and individual citizens or their associations in accordance with the law. The head of the farm enters into agreements on behalf of the farm and performs other legally significant actions in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine. The head of the farm may entrust the performance of his duties in writing to one of the members of the farm or to a person working under a contract.

The head of the local court: 1) represents the court as a body of state power in dealings with other bodies of state power, local self-government bodies, natural and legal entities; 2) determines the administrative powers of the deputy chairman of the local court; 3) monitors the efficiency of the court apparatus, submits to the head of the territorial administration of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine a submission on the appointment to the position of the head of the court apparatus, the deputy head of the court apparatus and their dismissal from their positions, as well as the application of incentives or imposition to the head of the court apparatus, his deputy disciplinary action in accordance with the legislation; 4) issues a corresponding order on the basis of the act on the appointment (election) of a judge or dismissal of a judge; 5) informs the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine about the availability of vacant

positions in the court within ten days from the date of their creation; 6) ensures the implementation of decisions of meetings of local court judges; 7) controls the maintenance of judicial statistics in the court, takes care of information and analytical support for judges in order to improve the quality of judicial proceedings; 8) ensures the fulfillment of requirements for improving the qualifications of local court judges; 9) exercises other powers defined by law. The head of the local court issues orders and orders on issues that belong to his administrative powers. In the absence of the head of the court, his duties are performed in accordance with the division of duties established by him regarding the organization of the court's activities.
The heir has the right to renounce the share in the inheritance of the heir who renounced the inheritance in his favor. If the testator has sub-designated an heir, the person in whose name the will is drawn up can renounce the inheritance only in favor of the person who is the sub-designated heir. Refusal to accept inheritance may be declared invalid by the court on the grounds established by Articles 225, 229-231 and 233 of the Civil Code.
The intellectual property right to a commercial name is effective from the moment of the first use of this name and is protected without the mandatory submission of an application for it or its registration and regardless of whether or not the commercial name is part of a trademark. Information about the commercial name can be entered into the registers, the procedure for which is established by law. Persons may have the same commercial names, as long as this does not mislead consumers about the goods they produce and/or sell and the services they provide.

The limit value of the quotation price – the maximum and minimum value within which the price of the lot may change during the trading session.
The local state administration, within the limits of its powers, exercises executive power on the territory of the corresponding administrative-territorial unit, and also exercises the powers delegated to it by the corresponding council.
the lower one - the payer's instruction to the servicing bank to debit the amount of funds determined by him from his account and transfer it to the recipient's account.

The management body is the subject of management of state-owned objects.
The mortgage agreement and the agreement that determines the main obligation can be drawn up in the form of one document. This document in terms of form and content must meet the requirements established in this article and the requirements established by law for a contract that defines the main obligation. If the mortgage provides for the

return of a loan, a loan for the purchase of immovable property, which is transferred to a mortgage, the contract of sale of this immovable property and the mortgage agreement can be concluded at the same time. A mortgage agreement is a real estate pledge agreement, the essential terms of which are determined by the Law of Ukraine "On Mortgages" and the Standards, which ensure the fulfillment of the Borrower's obligations under the mortgage loan agreement.

The notary puts his signature on the envelope, seals it with a seal and, in the presence of the testator, places it in another envelope and seals it.

The object of accident insurance is the life of the insured, his health and working capacity.

the owner of a foreign enterprise, institution, organization (including an international one), branch or representative office located in Ukraine, which uses the labor of hired workers, unless otherwise provided by international treaties of Ukraine, consent to the bindingness of which has been granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. An employer is the owner of an enterprise, institution or organization, regardless of the form of ownership, type of activity or industry affiliation, or a body or individual authorized by him, who, in accordance with the law, use hired labor. Employer - the owner of an enterprise, institution, organization or a body authorized by him, regardless of the forms of ownership, type of activity and management; a natural person who uses the labor of hired workers (including foreigners who are legally employed in Ukraine); the owner of a foreign enterprise, institution, organization (including an international one), branch and representative office located in Ukraine, which uses the labor of hired workers, unless otherwise provided by international treaties of Ukraine, consent to the binding of which has been granted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. An employer is the owner of an enterprise, institution or organization, regardless of the form of ownership, type of activity or industry affiliation, or a body or individual authorized by him, who, in accordance with the law, use hired labor. The employer is the owner of the enterprise or a body authorized by him. This subsector includes the owners of enterprises, institutions, organizations, regardless of the form of ownership, type of activity, or a body or individual authorized by them, who, in accordance with the law, uses hired labor (9, Article 1). Employment contracts are concluded between employers and employees in written (according to legislation) or verbal form on working conditions and their payment, as well as other rights and obligations of the parties are determined. Employers - enterprises, institutions, organizations, including enterprises, organizations of public organizations of the disabled, natural persons who use hired labor. The employer is the owner of an enterprise, institution, organization (except for the budget) or a body

authorized by him, and an individual entrepreneur who uses hired labor. An employer is the owner of an enterprise, institution, organization, regardless of the form of ownership, type of activity, or industry affiliation, or an authorized body (representative) or an individual who, in accordance with the law, uses hired labor. Employers are persons who work at their own enterprise with the involvement of employees on a permanent basis. "Employer (employer)" - an enterprise, institution, organization, regardless of the forms of ownership and departmental dependence, which provide work in the Party of employment. The term "employer" means, unless otherwise specified, a public authority at any level, an Indigenous or non-Indigenous person, company or association.
The person who made the secret will submit it in a sealed envelope to the notary public. The envelope must be signed by the testator.
the possibility of mechanized loading (unloading);

The price of the tender offer is the amount of insurance tariffs (insurance payments) proposed by the participant, for which he agrees to carry out insurance.
The priority of the application (priority) is the priority in submitting the application.
The priority of the application (priority) is the priority in submitting the application.
the procedure for adopting and amending the charter; the purpose of creation and tasks, as well as a comprehensive list of types of activities of the cooperative association; the procedure for creating and authorizing management bodies and audit and control bodies of the cooperative association; conditions and procedure for entry and exit from the cooperative association; rights and obligations of cooperative association members; the procedure for determining the size and payment of entrance, membership and other fees; the procedure for decision-making by the management bodies of the cooperative association;
the procedure for distributing its income and covering losses; accounting and reporting procedure in the cooperative; the procedure for reorganization and liquidation of the cooperative and the resolution of related property issues; procedure for convening general meetings; conditions and procedure for returning the share. The charter may contain other provisions related to the specifics of the cooperative's activity, which do not contradict the legislation.
the procedure for extending and terminating the contract; the procedure for resolving disputes between the parties.
the procedure for formation, composition and competence of the management and control bodies of the cooperative, as well as the procedure for their decision-making, including on issues on which the decision is taken unanimously or by a qualified

majority of votes of the members of the cooperative participating in the general meeting; the procedure for forming, using and disposing of the property of the cooperative;
The property contributed by participants, which they owned on grounds other than ownership, is used in the interests of all participants and is their joint property.
The reserve object is the amount of liabilities (composition of liabilities), and for separate active-passive accounts - the passive balance according to the consolidated balance sheet of the bank.
The right of parental custody – the right to determine the place of residence of a minor, granted to a natural or legal person in accordance with the law by a decision of a judicial or administrative body.
the right to a casting vote in the board of directors or a similar governing body of the company.
the right to appoint or dismiss the majority of members of the board of directors or a similar governing body of the company;
the right to determine the financial and operational policy of the enterprise in accordance with the founding documents;
The seller is a legal entity conducting an auction with which its organizer has concluded an agreement on the performance of certain functions for the sale of permits.
The seller is a person who sells, under a sales contract, a completed or unfinished individual residential building with outbuildings that belongs to him as a private property.
The seller is an agricultural enterprise that sells milk raw materials to a milk receiving point or a milk processing enterprise.
The specific name of the product – the name of the geographical place used in the name of the product, where the product of this type was originally produced, which later became commonly used in Ukraine as a designation (name) of a certain type of product regardless of its specific place of origin;
The staff list is used to design the organization's structure, staffing, and staffing in accordance with its charter (regulations) and contains a list of structural subdivisions, job titles, specialties, and professions with an indication of qualifications.
The stock market (securities market) is a set of stock market participants and legal relations between them regarding placement, circulation and accounting of securities and derivatives.
The subject of the mortgage is a residential premise, which was transferred by the mortgagor to ensure the fulfillment of his own obligation or the obligation of another person to the Mortgagee.

The subject of the right of joint ownership has the right to bequeath his share in the right of joint ownership before its determination and allocation in kind.
The subsoil is the part of the earth's crust that is located below the surface of the land and the bottom of reservoirs and extends to the depths available for geological study and development.
The taxpayer – is an individual: a resident who receives both income originating from the territory of Ukraine and foreign income; a non-resident who receives income from Ukraine.
The term "passive" should be understood as income received in the form of interest, dividends, insurance payments and compensations, as well as royalties.
The terms of placement of bonds placed by a joint-stock company may provide for the possibility of their conversion into shares of the joint-stock company (convertible bonds).
The testator has the right to make a new will at any time. A will that was made later cancels the previous will in whole or in the part in which it contradicts it. Each new will cancels the previous one and does not restore the will that the testator made before it. If the new will draw up by the testator was declared invalid, the validity of the previous will is not restored, except for the cases established by Articles 225 and 231 of the Civil Code. The testator has the right to make changes to the will at any time. Cancellation of the will, making changes to it are carried out by the testator personally. Cancellation of a will, making changes to it are carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the Civil Code for certification of a will and are subject to state registration in the Inheritance Register in the procedure approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
The unified web portal of executive authorities is the central part of the electronic information system "Electronic Government", which is intended for the integration of websites, other electronic information systems of executive authorities and the provision of services to citizens and legal entities via the Internet. The software and technical platform of the web portal and the websites of executive authorities integrated into it, including Derzhkomteleradio, is territorially located in the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
The Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or the City Council shall make a decision on the placement of local loan bonds in accordance with the requirements established by budget legislation.
The write-off operation leads to a decrease in the same number of securities on active and passive analytical accounts of the depository account.

Theater – a cultural institution (enterprise, institution or organization) or collective whose activity is aimed at the creation, public performance and public display of works of theatrical art.

Theatrical business - a complex of activities aimed at the creation, public performance and public display of works of theatrical art, their distribution and preservation, ensuring conditions for the development of theatrical creativity, professional education, science, theatrical journalism, publishing activities on the history, theory and practice of theatrical art, relevant museum and archival activities.

Theatrical production – a work of theatrical art, created on the basis of a dramatic, musical-dramatic or literary work, which has a single idea and a specific name.

Theory of portfolios – a theory widely used in risk management, which is based on the prediction that several homogeneous objects (portfolios) will have all the characteristics of a single object. Portfolio management is considered as the management of one object, not several.

Thermal energy – commodity products produced at facilities in the field of heat supply for heating, drinking water heating, other economic and technological needs of consumers, intended for purchase and sale.

Third country – a country that is not the country of origin of a foreigner or stateless person.

Third line of heirs by law – the third line of inheritance rights by law are the uncle and aunt of the testator.

Third parties – are legal and natural persons (lawyers, auditors, members of public organizations, and others) who are engaged by business entities or state supervision (control) bodies in the course of state supervision (control) measures.

Third party – a person involved in the case due to the fact that the decision may significantly affect his rights and interests protected by this Law. On the recognition of a third party by the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine, an order is adopted, which is notified to the persons participating in the case. A third party is any person, with the

exception of the subject of personal data, the owner or manager of the personal data base, and the authorized state body for the protection of personal data, to whom the owner or manager of the personal data base transfers personal data in accordance with the law. A third party is a debtor under a credit agreement, in whose interests a pledge agreement is concluded, when the property guarantor acts as the pledger.

Third safe country – a country in which a person was before arriving in Ukraine, except in cases of transit through the territory of such a country, and could apply for recognition as a refugee or a person in need of additional protection, because such a country: adheres to international human rights standards in the field of asylum established by international legal acts of a universal and regional nature, including norms on the prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; observes the international principles regarding the protection of refugees provided for by the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967, and regarding persons in need of additional protection; has national legislation in the field of asylum and refugees and its relevant state authorities determine refugee status and grant asylum; will provide the person with effective protection against deportation and the opportunity to apply for and use asylum; agrees to accept the person and provide him with access to the procedure for determining refugee status or providing additional protection.

Ticket – a document confirming a person's right to a one-time visit to the event.
Ticket – a document issued by the carrier (its agent), including an electronic one, which contains the terms of the contract of carriage, notices, flight and passenger coupons.
Ticket – a document of the established form, which confirms the fact of concluding a contract of carriage.
Ticket – a document of the established model, which gives the right to enter the sports facilities during the championship.
Ticket – a document that certifies the right of a fisherman to harvest living aquatic resources.
Ticket – a ticket issued to airline employees, their family members, and other officials in accordance with the approved rules of the airline, which correspond to the recommendations of the International Air Transport Association.
Ticket (order memo) – the primary document of the back office that records the achievement of an agreement with the counterparty and the essential terms of the agreement.

Ticket –a document entitled "Passenger Ticket and Baggage Receipt", including an electronic ticket issued by the carrier (its agent), which contains the conditions of the contract of carriage and notices, together with flight and passenger coupons.

Ticket book – a collection of tickets (season tickets) or their forms printed and sewn (booklet) by a printing method.

Time deposit - a bank deposit agreement is concluded on the terms of issuing the deposit on first demand (demand deposit) or on the terms of returning the deposit after the expiration of the period established by the contract (time deposit). The contract may provide for the payment of a sum of money under other conditions for its return.

Time limits of the market - the time of market stability, that is, the period during which the structure of the market, the ratio of demand and supply on it do not change significantly.

Time of arrival – the time when the ship anchored in a certain port, or moored to the birth of this port, or entered the dock.

Time of opening of inheritance – the day of death of a person or the day from which he is declared dead (part three of Article 46 of this Code).

Time of providing the register – the date and specific time of acceptance of the register by the National Depository.

Time of the actual arrival (departure) of the train – the registered calendar time of the complete stop (start of movement) of the train.

Time of the arrival of the aircraft at the parking lot – the moment when the brake pads are installed under the wheels of the arriving aircraft at the place of its parking.

Time of transmission of primary documents – date and specific time of acceptance by the National Depository of primary documents from the authorized representative of the registry keeper.

Time value of an option – the value of the right to delay payment of the exercise price until the expiration of the option.

Title of the structure – the main technical and economic indicators of the structure (object) and contains the following information: the name of the structure (object) and its location, the name of the developer, the area of management to which it belongs, the industry, the nature of construction (new construction, expansion , reconstruction, technical re-equipment of the enterprise, object, structure), the volume of capital investments, the cost of fixed assets and the task of putting capacities into operation for the entire period of construction with the distribution of capital investments by years, taking into account the normative duration of construction.

Title, title page – the first page or first pages of the publication, on which information about it is located.
to the first deputy chairman, deputy chairman and judges of the High Arbitration Court of Ukraine; to the first deputy and deputy heads, heads of structural divisions of the National Bank of Ukraine, the Crimean Republican Department of the National Bank of Ukraine; Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea; employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine and its representative offices in Ukraine, diplomatic missions and consular institutions of Ukraine abroad, permanent representative offices of Ukraine at intergovernmental organizations who are not in the diplomatic service; employees of trade and economic missions as part of diplomatic missions of Ukraine abroad who are not in the diplomatic service; to servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the Border Forces of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine and other military formations formed in accordance with the laws of Ukraine, as well as employees of the internal affairs bodies of Ukraine, the prosecutor's office of Ukraine, the tax police and the State Customs Service of Ukraine, who have special ranks whether they hold relevant positions; citizens of Ukraine, who provide services to state, parliamentary delegations of Ukraine, delegations of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine at international conferences and negotiations.

Token, credit – means of calculation when accepting bets and receiving winnings during the game on slot machines.

Ton – a metric ton, i.e. 1000 kg.

Topic polycarbonate used in the production of disks for laser reading systems and matrices.

Torture - any act by which severe pain or suffering, physical or moral, is intentionally caused to any person, in order to obtain information or recognition from him or a third person, to punish him for actions that he or a third person has committed or in the commission of which he suspected, and to intimidate or coerce him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is caused by or at the instigation of public officials or other persons acting in an official capacity , either with their knowledge or with their tacit consent. This term does not include pain or suffering caused solely by, inseparable from, or incidental to, lawful sanctions.

Torture - intentional infliction of severe physical pain or physical or moral suffering by means of beatings, torture or other violent actions with the aim of inducing the victim or another person to commit actions against their will, including obtaining information, testimony or confession from him or another person, to punish him for his actions, which he has committed or is suspected of committing, or intimidating him or other persons.

Tour events – spectacular events (festivals, concerts, performances, lecture-concerts, entertainment programs, performances of mobile circus groups, mobile mechanized attractions such as "Luna Park", etc.) of institutions, enterprises, cultural organizations, creative groups, including temporary, individual performers outside their fixed stage venues. Tour events, with the exception of charity tour events, are held for the purpose of generating income.

Tourers – institutions, enterprises and cultural organizations, creative teams, individual performers who carry out touring events on the territory of Ukraine.

Tourism – a temporary departure of a person from the place of residence for recreational, educational, professional or other purposes without performing paid activities in the place where the person is leaving.
Tourism is the activity of persons who travel and stay in places outside their usual environment for a period of 24 hours to one year, for any purpose, but without carrying out an activity that is paid for from sources located at the place of visit.

Tourist – a visitor whose stay is at least one night in the visited place. It is used to describe tourism in terms of the place or country (the destination) that hosts the visitor.

Tourist operators – legal entities created in accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine, for which the exclusive activity is the organization and provision of the creation of a tourist product, the implementation and provision of tourist services, as well as intermediary activities for the provision of characteristic and related services, and which have received a tour operator license in accordance with the established procedure activity.

Tourist product - a set of tourist services necessary to meet the needs of a tourist during his trip;

Toxic substances that cause long-term or chronic diseases – substances or wastes that, when entering the body through the respiratory system, digestion or through the skin, can cause long-term or chronic diseases, including cancer.

Toxicity – the ability of certain factors of a chemical and biological nature to have a negative effect on various organisms.

Track – a projection of the flight path of an aircraft onto the Earth's surface, the direction of which at any point of the flight is expressed in degrees from the north direction (actual, magnetic or conventional).

Track – an engineering structure designed for the movement of rolling stock along it.

Trade – any operations carried out under sales contracts, mines, deliveries and other civil law contracts, which provide for the transfer of property rights to goods.

Trade and exchange activity – aimed at organizing and regulating trade by providing services to economic entities in the implementation of trade operations by a specially formed economic organization - a commodity exchange.

Trade and industrial associations – associations of economic entities that do not interfere in the economic activities of their members and are not considered as monopolistic entities according to the antimonopoly legislation.

Trade and service complex – a set of functionally and organizationally interconnected objects of trade and services, concentrated in a single architectural complex.

Trade carried out by traveling salesmen – a type of retail trade outside of stores selling goods by traveling agents of trading firms who offer customers goods based on samples.

Trade from rented corners, counters – a type of trade carried out from leased spaces located in other trade enterprises (stores, wholesale warehouses) and restaurants.

Trade from warehouses – a type of retail trade outside stores, which carries out trade in building materials, coal, cars, household appliances, etc. from a warehouse; has a settlement node with the buyer and, as a rule, does not have a trading floor.

Trade in currency values – operations related to the transfer of ownership of the national currency of Ukraine, foreign currency, payment documents and other securities denominated in the national currency of Ukraine, in foreign currency or bank metals, bank metals.

Trade in domestic animals – all regular economic transactions with them in significant quantities, which are carried out for profit and are associated with a change of the owner of domestic animals.

Trade in foreign currency – currency transactions related to the transfer of ownership of currency values, with the exception of transactions carried out between residents, provided that such currency values are the national currency of Ukraine, securities and checks denominated in the national currency of Ukraine.

Trade in installments – an economic transaction that involves the sale of goods by a resident or a non-resident to individuals or legal entities on the terms of installments of the final settlement, for a specified period and at interest.
Trade in installments involves the transfer of goods to the disposal of the buyer at the time of making the first payment (down payment) with the transfer of ownership of such goods after the final settlement. The rules of trade in installments for natural persons are established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Trade item – any individual type of product or service for which there is a need to receive certain predefined information that can be used at any time during its circulation in any supply system.

Trade module – a building intended for the organization of retail trade in food and/or non-food products, the organization of the work of restaurant establishments (restaurants, cafes, bars, cafeterias, etc.), which houses premises for storing products and containers, cold rooms, administrative and household premises etc. Trading places in the trading module are created in separate departments by using light structures, which allows you to change the layout of the trading hall area in a short period of time.

Trade name of stones – a name that is arbitrarily created by subjects of entrepreneurial activity - subsoil users.

Trade network (retail trade network) – a set of retail trade objects (establishments) located in a defined territory (city, village, etc.).

Trade outside stores (including a mobile network) – a set of non-stationary, mobile points of sale of goods, which are adapted for long-term retail trade of goods to the public for delivery or delivery (trays, layouts, stands, tents, car shops, vans, etc.), through vending machines, and also retail trade carried out by traveling salesmen, through cash registers of non-trading enterprises, from warehouses, by mail, by means of the Internet, telephone, television, etc.

Trade patent – a state certificate that certifies the right of a business entity to engage in certain types of business activity within a set period of time.

Trade pavilion – a separate building or premises, closed from all sides, intended for trade throughout the year, which necessarily has a large trading hall for buyers. In trade pavilions, trading places must be arranged on a stationary basis.

Trade rows – covered or open counters (tables) or objects of a small retail trade network (stalls, tents, stalls, pavilions, etc.), located on paved or asphalted areas of market territories or on autonomous territories set aside in the prescribed manner.

Trade union organizations - organizational links of the trade union, defined by the trade union charter, acting within the limits of the powers granted by the charter and this Law.

Trade via the Internet, telephone, television – a type of trade outside stores, when the offer and order are made using the Internet, telephone, television.

Trademark – can be any designation or any combination of designations that are suitable for distinguishing goods (services) produced (provided) by one person from goods (services) produced (provided) by other persons. Such designations can be, in particular, words, letters, numbers, pictorial elements, color combinations.

Trademark, the right to which belongs to several persons – a mark that distinguishes the goods and services of the participants of the association of enterprises (association trademark, joint trademark) from homogeneous goods and services of other business entities, or is used jointly by several subjects in other cases provided for by law.
trademarks (marks for products and services); commercial (brand) name; geographical indication; a trade secret; computer programs; other objects provided by law.

Trader – bidder - representative of a member of the Section at the auction; authorized to enter into agreements on behalf of a member of the Section on behalf and at the expense of the latter, as well as for the benefit of his clients; does not have the right to enter into agreements on his own behalf and at his own expense.

Trading (exchange) session – a period of time that starts from the moment of the opening of exchange trading and ends at the moment of their closing.

Trading and purchasing points of the market – its structural subdivisions, which carry out the purchase of fresh and processed agricultural products from the population, farms, directly on the markets within the region and outside it, and also carry out trade at prices, taking into account supply and demand.

Trading day – a working day determined by the stock exchange, during which stock trading is carried out.

Trading in securities – execution of civil law agreements with securities, which provide for the payment of securities against their delivery to a new owner on the basis of commission or commission agreements at the expense of one's clients (brokerage activity) or on one's own behalf and at one's own expense for the purpose of resale to third parties (dealer activity), except for cases provided by law.

Trading lot – the minimum number of securities, other financial instruments, which is allowed to be displayed in a quote (bid).

Trading place – a separate, specially equipped place outside the store for the retail sale of goods in compliance with the current rules of trade service for the public and the procedure for settlement with buyers.
Trading place – an area set aside for the placement of inventory necessary for trade (scales, trays, etc.) and the sale of products from counters (tables), vehicles, trailers, carts (including manual ones), in containers, kiosks, tents, etc. The size of the trading place is determined in the rules of trading on the markets, which are approved in accordance with the legislation.

Trading platforms – paved or asphalted plots of land, arranged in the territories of markets or autonomously, which are registered in accordance with the established procedure and are intended for individual trade. Trading platforms are used for the sale of products and goods from cars, carts, trailers and the organization of seasonal fairs and bazaars.

Trading portfolio (trading book) – a part of the bank's general portfolio, which consists of objects for which the bank has clear intentions to sell in the near future and receive speculative income from price (exchange) fluctuations. As a rule, the trading portfolio includes securities, currency and bank metals. The trading portfolio also includes that part of the bank's position, which was formed as a result of client transactions. From the point of view of bank management, the management should always have operational information about the current value of objects included in the trading portfolio. Therefore, the trading portfolio is subject to constant revaluation to the market value and is therefore under the influence of the risk of changes in market conditions (see Banking portfolio).

Trading section – a part of the agricultural exchange, where commodity derivatives (except forwards) or objects of state price regulation intended for their export are the object of exchange trading.

Trading series – a period of time set aside for stock trading.

Trading system "First Fund Trading System" – an electronic trading and information system (network), which provides for an electronic document flow system and is a set of FFTS software and technical tools, intended for concluding exchange agreements (exchange contracts) and exchanging information between participants of exchange trades in compliance with local FFTS regulations.

Trading system (electronic trading system) – a set of organizational, technological and technical means used by the stock exchange to ensure the conclusion of exchange agreements and the execution of exchange contracts for securities and other financial instruments.

Trading terminal – a type of payment terminal that mainly implements payment functions using a payment card.

Traffic – a set of information signals transmitted using the technical means of operators, telecommunications providers for a specified time interval, including consumer information data and/or service information.

Traffic schedule – information about the time and sequence of the flight.

Traffic transit – establishment, support by the telecommunication network operator of a physical and/or logical connection, passing traffic between two other telecommunication networks.
Trafficking in human beings is the execution of an illegal agreement, the object of which is a person, as well as the recruitment, transfer, hiding, transfer or receipt of a person, committed for the purpose of exploitation, including sexual, with the use of deception, fraud, blackmail, the vulnerable state of a person or with the use or threat of use of violence, with the use of an official position or material or other dependence on another person, which are recognized as a crime according to the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Trafficking in persons – means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or obtaining of persons for the purpose of exploitation by the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or position of vulnerability, or by bribery, in the form of payments or benefits, to obtain the consent of a person who controls another person. Exploitation includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or organ harvesting.
train traffic safety.

Tram – a road vehicle for the transportation of passengers, which is connected to an electric wire or driven by a diesel engine and moves on tracks.

Transaction – information in electronic form about a separate operation using a payment card, which is formed based on the results of its execution.

Transaction date – the date of conclusion of the agreement, when the seller agrees to sell and the buyer agrees to purchase foreign currency. On this date, it is reflected in accounting, and the accrual of revaluation results and other income (expenses) also begins.

Transactions in foreign currency – transactions that reflect receipts and settlements in foreign currency.

Transactions on the purchase and sale of foreign currency – currency exchange transactions, except for the acceptance of foreign currency banknotes and registered checks.
Transactions with securities - activities carried out by the company in order to fulfill its obligations to the client or counterparty regarding the acquisition or disposal of securities.

Transfer – payments (or transfer of property, works or services), in exchange for which the payer does not directly receive goods, works or services;

Transfer act – the balance sheet of the joining credit union (which has the effect of an acceptance-transfer act) on the day of termination of its activity, according to which all its property, property rights and obligations are transferred to the successor credit union.

If the credit union has separate subdivisions, then a consolidated balance sheet is drawn up, which reflects the liabilities for which settlements are made through the separate subdivisions. This act is signed by the heads of the boards and chief accountants of credit unions - participants of the merger (or by the head of the liquidation commission of the credit union joining).

Transfer baggage – baggage that is transferred from one flight to another.

Transfer cargo – cargo delivered to the airport of transfer (transfer) by one flight, and then it is transported by another flight (with a change of flight) of the same or another carrier.

Transfer deed – the balance sheet of an insurer reorganized by merger, merger or transformation, on the day of termination of its activity, according to which all its property, rights and obligations are transferred to the successor insurer.

Transfer deposits. Transferable deposits include deposits that can: - on demand subject to exchange for cash at face value without payment of a fine or any restrictions; - freely transfer by means of checks; - to be used in another way to make a payment.

Transfer note – a document that certifies the fact of the transfer of goods (cargo) by one railway to another and is drawn up according to the form given in Appendix 36 of the Service Instructions to the UMVS (as amended) (Railway Cooperation Organization, Warsaw, 01.07.90).

Transfer of assets/liabilities - transfer of assets/liabilities from the balance sheet of one bank to the balance sheet of another bank on the basis of an agreement on the transfer of assets/liabilities.

Transfer of foreign currency funds outside Ukraine - transfer of monetary (foreign currency) funds to the benefit (on account) of a foreign entity of economic activity or to a banking and credit institution that is not a subject of economic activity of Ukraine.

Transfer of funds outside of Ukraine - transfer of funds to a banking and credit institution that is not a subject of economic activity in Ukraine, regardless of the person to whose benefit these funds are transferred.

Transfer of property - transfer of property from the balance sheet of an enterprise to the balance sheet of another enterprise, provision of property for rent, transfer of property to communal ownership, transfer of objects of unfinished construction.

Transfer passenger - a passenger delivered to the airport (point) of transfer (transfer) by one flight, and then transported by another flight (with a change of flight) of the same or another carrier.
Transfer passenger - a passenger who, according to the contract of international air transportation, is sent to the transfer point (transfer) on one flight, and then transported on another flight of the same or another carrier.
Transfer passengers – passengers transferring from one flight to another.

Transfer prices – prices for goods (services) that operate between structural divisions of an enterprise (corporation).

Transformation – a change in the organizational and legal form of the insurer, in which all property, rights and obligations of the reorganized insurer are transferred to the insurer created as a result of the reorganization by a deed of transfer.
Transformation – publication of a harmonized national regulatory act on the basis of a relevant international document through its significant revision.

Transformation of a joint-stock company – recognized as a change in its organizational and legal form with termination and transfer of all its rights and obligations to the successor business company in accordance with the deed of transfer. A joint-stock company can only transform into another economic company or a production cooperative.

Transformation of a legal entity – a change in its organizational and legal form.

Transit – a customs regime, according to which goods and vehicles are moved under customs control between two customs authorities or within the area of activity of one customs authority without any use of such goods and vehicles in the customs territory of Ukraine.
Transit – a stop on the route during which the transported cargo remains on the aircraft.
Transit – transportation of goods from one foreign country to another through the territory of Ukraine between two points or within the limits of one checkpoint across the

state border of Ukraine, with the exception of cases when the right of ownership or the right to possess and use the goods in the case of such transportation on the territory of Ukraine is transferred in accordance with the established procedure from one person to another.

Transit account – a generalized account of a custodian, which is opened with the custodian separately for each securities trader (participant of the trade organizer) in accordance with the internal documents of the custodian and the depository for accounting of securities reserved by the owners of these securities, served by this custodian, for sale on the organizers of trade and securities purchased at trade organizers by securities traders (participants of the trade organizer) for the benefit of the axis that have securities accounts opened with this custodian, before their transfer to these accounts. At the same time, when the custodian concludes depository contracts with several depositories, transit accounts are opened separately for each depository.

Transit accounts – accounts used to record payments for the time before they are transferred according to their purpose in accordance with regulatory acts or contracts.

Transit international transportation – transportation of passengers without disembarking or boarding through the territory of a certain country, which is carried out along a route with initial and final points in other countries.

Transit of goods – movement of goods produced outside of Ukraine through the territory of Ukraine without any use of these goods in the specified territory.

Transit passenger – a passenger transported through intermediate airports (points) on the same flight as he arrived at these intermediate airports (points).
Transit passenger – a passenger who makes a trip with transfers and has travel documents for departure from transfer points issued at the point of initial departure.
Transit passenger – a passenger who, according to the contract of international air transportation, is further transported by the same flight by which he arrived at the intermediate airport.
Transit passengers – passengers who depart from the airport on the same flight they arrived on.

Transit services (works) – business activities of transit participants directly related to the transit of goods, carried out within the scope of contracts (contracts) of transportation, transport forwarding, delegation, agency agreements, etc.

Transit traffic – means the transit of people, baggage, goods and means of transport through the territory of one or more states of transit, when the passage through such territory with or without transshipment, storage, division of cargo lots or change of mode of transport is only part of the complete journey that begins or ends within the territory of a landlocked state.

Transnational financial and industrial group – an FFG, which, in addition to Ukrainian business entities, includes foreign participants, and a FFG whose Ukrainian members have separate divisions or make capital investments on the territory of foreign countries.

Transplantation – a special method of treatment, which consists in transplanting an organ or other anatomical material taken from a person or an animal into the recipient;

Transport – a branch of public production, which is designed to meet the needs of the population and public production in transportation (transportation). Transport is divided into public transport (railway, sea, river, road and air, as well as urban electric transport, including the subway), industrial railway transport; departmental transport, pipeline transport.

Transport and forwarding activity – entrepreneurial activity of providing transport and forwarding services for the organization and provision of transportation of export, import, transit or other goods.
Transport documents - documents used for the registration of baggage (freight baggage) and consist of a receipt, a waybill and a receipt.

Transport documents - railway waybill and other documents accompanying the cargo.
Transport documents - railway waybill and other railway documents accompanying the cargo.
Transport documents - waybill and other railway documents accompanying the cargo.

Transport event – very serious accidents (disasters), serious accidents (accidents), serious incidents, incidents, violations of shipping safety requirements, very serious accidents (disasters) with small vessels, serious accidents (accidents) with small vessels, serious incidents with small vessels , which occurred during the movement of the ship and led to the death and injury of people, death, flooding or damage to the ship, damage to mooring, road, hydraulic and other structures, traffic disorganization, environmental pollution.

Transport events – railway events and incidents that occurred during the movement of rolling stock and led to: death or injury of people, damage to technical equipment, cargo, objects of railway transport, traffic disorganization.
Transport events do not include events that are not directly related to shipping, namely:

Transport events of a military nature – related to the consequences of the use of weapons of mass destruction or conventional means of destruction, during which secondary damage factors with signs of transport events occur.

Transport events of a natural nature – dangerous geological, meteorological, hydrological marine and freshwater phenomena (earthquakes, mudflows, floods, landslides, subsidence of the earth's surface, snowdrifts, ice caps, volcanic eruptions, landslides, droughts, storms and hurricanes, forest and peat fires, extreme frost, extreme heat, etc.).

Transport events of a socio-political nature – related to illegal actions of a terrorist and anti-constitutional nature: the implementation or real threat of a terrorist act (armed attack, capture or detention of rolling stock, important objects, communication systems, telecommunications, means of traffic organization) , abduction (attempted abduction) or destruction of structures, devices, rolling stock, hostage taking, installation of explosive devices, detection of obsolete ammunition, placing foreign objects on the track, blocking train traffic, etc.

Transport events of man-made nature – collisions and collisions of rolling stock, destruction of vehicles and communications, disruption of the production or transport process, fires, explosions, pollution of the environment.

Transport forwarding service – work directly related to the organization and provision of transportation of export, import, transit or other cargo under a transport forwarding contract.

Transport hazard – a generalized indicator that characterizes the adverse impact of hazardous cargo on the environment, service personnel and the population during a short-term exposure in an emergency situation.

Transport package – an enlarged cargo space, formed from several separate places in a container (boxes, bags, barrels, etc.) or without a container (boards, sleepers, pipes, a container board, etc.), fastened together with the help of universal or special, single or reusable the use of packaging means, on pallets or without them, which in the process of transportation and storage ensures:
Transport package (Over pack) – a means (shell), such as a box, box or bag, intended for placing and stacking one or more packages in order to form a separate unit of cargo, used by one shipper for convenience in cargo operations and transportation.

Transport service – production operations of receiving, moving, delivering, temporary storage and transshipment of oil, gas and their processing products.

Transport services – transportation of passengers and their luggage by city electric transport, as well as provision of other services related to such transportation.

Transport telecommunications network – a network that provides transmission of signs, signals, written text, images and sounds or messages of any kind between telecommunication access networks connected to it.

Transport unit – a composition consisting of a motor vehicle and a trailer coupled to it, or only a motor vehicle to which no trailer is attached.

Transport waybill (airway waybill) – a document drawn up by the consignor or on his behalf, including its electronic counterpart (if applicable), which certifies the conclusion of a transportation contract and the acceptance of cargo for transportation under the conditions specified in such a contract.

Transportation – a production process that includes accumulation, loading, unloading, transportation, as well as storage of goods in transport warehouses.
Transportation – a special movement of cargo from its place of origin to its destination.
Transportation - activities related to the preparation, loading, dispatch, transportation, including transit storage, unloading and acceptance at the final destination of cargoes of radioactive materials and packages.
Transportation - protection of transportation of drug-bearing plants, as well as finished products obtained from them or waste of such plants from the land plot to the current and in the opposite direction within and outside the boundaries of the administrative-territorial unit.
Transportation – transportation of goods by motor vehicle on the highway, even if part of the route of the vehicle with a trailer or semi-trailer passes by rail or water.

Transportation from the port - transportation of equipment and personnel from the sea port of unloading or the airport of unloading to the locations of national support elements or to another rear area.

Transportation of currency values - movement of currency values in the established order by means of transport, which is carried out by collectors between banking institutions, the National Bank and territorial administrations of the National Bank (hereinafter - territorial administration), structural subdivisions and units.

Transportation of dangerous goods - activity related to the movement of dangerous goods from the place of their manufacture or storage to the place of destination with the preparation of goods, containers, vehicles and crew, acceptance of goods, carrying out cargo operations and short-term storage of goods at all stages of movement.

Transportation of organized groups of children - simultaneous transportation of ten or more children with a leader responsible for accompanying them during the trip (for a group of thirty or more children, an additional medical worker is appointed).

Transportation of waste - transportation of waste from the places of its generation or storage to the places or objects of processing, disposal or removal;

Transportation under an interline agreement - transportation along the routes of two or more consecutive carriers in accordance with the agreements between the carriers.

Transportation under the terms of the TIR Convention - transportation of goods from the customs office of departure to the customs office of destination in compliance with the procedure established by the TIR Convention.

Transporter - any person who transports waste.

Transposition – the process of adoption, amendment or repeal of legal norms in order to achieve identical legal consequences with the corresponding acts of the European Union legislation.
Transposition can mean copying the text of a legislative document verbatim into national law or referring to an internationally used provision in national law. Transposition is preferred because of its relative simplicity, because it gives effect to international obligations and the international origin of the provisions is obvious.

Travel agents – legal entities created in accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine, as well as natural persons - subjects of entrepreneurial activity that carry out intermediary activities for the sale of tourist products of tour operators and tourist services of other entities of tourist activity, as well as intermediary activities for the implementation of characteristic and related services and which received a license for travel agency activity in accordance with the established procedure.

Travelers' checks – travelers' checks of international payment systems expressed in freely convertible foreign currency.

Treasury bond of Ukraine – a state security that is placed exclusively on a voluntary basis among natural persons, certifies the fact of indebtedness of the State Budget of Ukraine to the owner of the treasury bond of Ukraine, gives the owner the right to receive monetary income and is repaid in accordance with the conditions of the placement of treasury bonds of Ukraine. The volume of the issue of treasury bonds of Ukraine in combination with the issue of government bonds of internal state loans of Ukraine cannot exceed the maximum amount of the internal state debt and the amount of expenses related to the service of the state debt, determined by the law on the State Budget of Ukraine for the relevant year.
The issue of treasury bonds of Ukraine is part of the budget process and is not subject to regulation by the State Securities and Stock Market Commission. Redemption and payment of income from treasury obligations of Ukraine is guaranteed by the revenues

of the State Budget of Ukraine. Treasury obligations of Ukraine can be: long-term - more than five years; medium-term - from one to five years; short-term - up to one year. The issuer of treasury bonds of Ukraine is the state represented by the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine on behalf of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Treasury obligations of Ukraine can be registered or bearer.
Treasury obligations of Ukraine are placed in documentary or non-documentary form. In case of placement of treasury obligations of Ukraine in documentary form, a certificate is issued. The type of security, the name and location of the issuer, the payment amount, the date of payment of cash income, the maturity date, the place where the repayment must be made, the date and place of issuance of the treasury bond of Ukraine, the series and number of the certificate of treasury obligation of Ukraine, signature of the head of the issuer or other authorized person, certified by the seal of the issuer. The name of the owner is also indicated in the certificate of the registered treasury bond of Ukraine. Features of repayment and exercise of rights under treasury obligations of Ukraine are determined by the terms of their placement. The calendar stamp of the station is a stamp with the name (code) of the railway station and the date, the imprint of which is affixed by the employees of the railway station on the transport documents, which confirms the performance by the railway of the operations of acceptance of the goods (cargo) for transportation, its arrival at the station of destination, unloading and issuing.

Treasury obligations – debt securities issued by the state in the person of its authorized bodies, placed exclusively on a voluntary basis among individuals and legal entities and testifying to the contribution of their owners to the budget and giving the right to receive financial income or other property rights, respectively to the terms of their release.

Trendepo – an agricultural enterprise (structural division of the enterprise) from breeding horses, which identifies and records the performance of breeding horses of heavy, prize and sports breeds through their appropriate training and tests.

Trolleybus – a road vehicle for transporting passengers, which is connected to an electric wire and does not move on tracks.

Truck – a vehicle designed and equipped for the transportation of goods.

Turnover from intermediary activity – the sum of services without the cost of goods.

Turnover from other types of activities – turnover from the provision of services, other non-trading activities.

Turnover of the enterprise – the result of the business activity of the enterprise to the extent that the produced goods and services were sold to consumers, i.e. it is the value of all goods and services for which invoices were drawn up during the reporting period (year), which is expressed regardless of the receipt of payments or delivery terms, in the final amount on the accounts.

TV and radio broadcast (broadcast) – a meaningfully completed part of a program (TV and radio program), which has an appropriate name, volume of broadcast, copyright, can be used independently of other parts of the program and is considered as a complete information product.

TV channel – a set of TV programs that are broadcast in a certain sequence, in a fixed frequency band, under one logo.

Two-rate tariff – a tariff for the production, transportation, supply of thermal energy and services for centralized heating and hot water supply, which consists of an annual subscription fee (the cost of servicing a unit of heat load of a heat-consuming object), which compensates for the conditional-permanent part of the tariff, and the cost units of realized thermal energy, services for centralized heating and hot water supply, which compensates for the conditionally variable part of the tariff.

Two-way quotation – simultaneous issuance of a quotation for purchase and sale by one bidder.
Two-way quotation – simultaneous issuance of quotations for purchase and sale by one bidder for one security (financial instrument).

Two-window terminal – a trading terminal of the First Stock Trading System, which allows you to simultaneously work in two working windows of this trading terminal.

Type of retail and restaurant facility (establishment) – a set of characteristics of retail and restaurant facilities (assortment, consumer contingent, forms of organization and service, etc.).

Type of security – an additional qualification that determines the specifics regarding the scope of rights granted by such securities (ordinary or privileged).
Type of service – a component of a subgroup of homogeneous services, characterized by general constructive, technological solutions or other features.

Types of administrative and economic sanctions – State authorities and local self-government bodies, in accordance with their powers and in accordance with the procedure established by law, may apply the following administrative and economic sanctions to business entities: withdrawal of profit (income); administrative and economic fine; collection of fees (mandatory payments); application of anti-dumping measures; termination of export-import operations; application of an individual licensing regime; suspension of the validity of the license (patent) for the business entity to carry out certain types of economic activity; cancellation of a license (patent) for the business entity to carry out certain types of economic activity; restriction or suspension of the activity of the business entity; cancellation of state registration and liquidation of the business entity; other administrative and economic sanctions established by this Code and other laws.

Types of bank deposits – a bank deposit agreement is concluded on the terms of issuing a deposit on first demand (demand deposit) or on the terms of returning the deposit after the expiration of the period established by the contract (term deposit). The contract may provide for the payment of a sum of money under other conditions for its return.

Types of burdens – Encumbrances are divided into public and private. A public encumbrance on movable property that arises in accordance with the law or a court decision. Private encumbrances can be security and other contractual ones. A security encumbrance is an encumbrance that is established to ensure the fulfillment of the obligation of the debtor or a third party to the encumbrancer. Other contractual encumbrances are private encumbrances that are not classified as security encumbrances and arise as a result of the transfer of movable property, the ownership of which belongs to the encumbrancer, in the possession of the debtor, or for other reasons that limit the right of the encumbrancer or the debtor to dispose of movable property.

Types of business partnerships – business partnerships include: joint-stock companies, limited liability companies, additional liability companies, general partnerships, limited

partnerships. Business partnerships can be created in the form of a general partnership, a limited partnership, a limited or additional liability company, a joint-stock company.

Types of common property – Property can be owned by persons with the right of joint partial ownership or with the right of joint co-ownership. Types of securities. The following types of securities are used in the business sector in cases provided for by law: shares, bonds of internal and external state loans, bonds of local loans, corporate bonds, treasury bonds, savings certificates, promissory notes, certificates of real estate transaction funds (FON certificates). Mortgage certificates (fixed-income certificates, participation certificates), other types of securities provided for by this Code and other laws. Securities can be registered or bearer. Registered securities are transferred by way of a full endorsement (a transfer note that certifies the transfer of rights to a security to another person), unless otherwise provided by law or unless it is specifically stated in them that they are not transferable. Bearer securities circulate freely. The procedure for nominal identification of securities in non-documentary form is established by law.

Types of contracts regarding the disposition of property rights of intellectual property – Intellectual property rights are disposed of on the basis of the following agreements:
1) a license to use the object of intellectual property rights;
2) license agreement;
3) an agreement on the creation to order and use of an object of intellectual property rights;
4) agreement on the transfer of exclusive intellectual property rights;
5) another agreement regarding the disposition of property rights of intellectual property.

Types of deeds – Deeds can be unilateral and bilateral or multilateral (contracts).

Types of elections of deputies – elections of deputies can be ordinary or extraordinary. Regular elections of deputies are held in connection with the end of the constitutional term of office of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and do not require a separate decision on their appointment. Extraordinary elections of deputies are appointed by the President of Ukraine on the grounds and in the manner established by the Constitution of Ukraine.

Types of ensuring the fulfillment of the obligation – The fulfillment of the obligation can be ensured by a penalty, surety, guarantee, pledge, retention, deposit. The contract or the law may establish other types of ensuring the fulfillment of the obligation.

Types of enterprise associations – Depending on the order of establishment, associations of enterprises can be formed as economic associations or as state or communal economic associations.

Types of inheritance – Inheritance is carried out by will or by law.

Types of internal control – financial, administrative, technological control.

Types of joint stock companies – joint-stock companies are divided by type into public joint-stock companies and private joint-stock companies. The number of shareholders of a private joint-stock company cannot exceed 100 shareholders. A public joint-stock company can carry out public and private placement of shares. A private joint-stock company can only carry out a private placement of shares. If the general meeting of a private joint-stock company adopts a decision on the public placement of shares, appropriate changes are made to the company's charter, including a change in the type of company - from private to public. Changing the type of company from private to public or from public to private is not its transformation.

Types of legal entities – a legal entity can be created by combining persons and (or) property. Legal entities, depending on the order of their creation, are divided into legal entities under private law and legal entities under public law.
A legal entity under private law is created on the basis of founding documents in accordance with Article 87 of this Code. A legal entity under private law may be created and operate on the basis of a model charter in the manner specified by law. A legal entity under public law is created by an executive act of the President of Ukraine, a state authority, an authority of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or a local self-government authority. legal entities under private law and legal entities under public law.

Types of objects of civil rights – The objects of civil rights are things, including money and securities, other property, property rights, results of work, services, results of

intellectual and creative activity, information, as well as other tangible and intangible goods.

Types of property rights to other people's property – Property rights to other people's property are:
1) right of possession;
2) right of use (servitude);
3) the right to use a plot of land for agricultural purposes (emphyteusis);
4) the right to develop a land plot (surface area). Other property rights to other people's property may be established by law.

Types of special (free) economic zones – special (free) economic zones of various functional types may be created on the territory of Ukraine: free customs zones and ports, export, transit zones, customs warehouses, technological parks, technopolises, integrated production zones, tourist and recreational zones, insurance zones, banking zones, etc.

Typical sample of a product of folk arts and crafts – a product that, by the decision of the State Artistic Expert Council, is classified as a product of folk arts and crafts and recommended for production.

U

Unconditional securities account management transaction – debiting, crediting or transfer of securities in the depositor's and/or client's securities account without his order during securities transactions by the issuer, as well as in connection with a change in legal capacity (restriction of legal capacity or recognition of a person as incapacitated), as a result of the transfer of securities into inheritance and in other cases provided for by law.

Under the license agreement, one party (the licensor) grants the other party (the licensee) permission to use the object of intellectual property rights (the license) on the terms determined by mutual agreement of the parties, taking into account the requirements of this Code and other laws.

Under the license agreement, one party (the licensor) grants the other party (the licensee) permission to use the object of intellectual property rights (the license) on the terms determined by mutual agreement of the parties, taking into account the requirements of this Code and other laws.

Under the **property management contract** – one party (the administrator) transfers the property to the other party (the manager) for a certain period of time, and the other party undertakes to manage this property on its own behalf in the interests of the administrator or the person indicated by him (the beneficiary) for a fee. The manager can be a subject of entrepreneurial activity. The manager cannot be a state authority, an authority of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea or a local self-government authority, unless otherwise established by law. The beneficiary cannot be a manager.

Undisputed claims of creditors – claims of creditors, recognized by the debtor, other claims of creditors, confirmed by executive documents or settlement documents, according to which, in accordance with the legislation, funds are debited from the debtor's accounts;

Unfair business practice – any business activity or inaction that is contrary to the rules, trade and other honest customs and affects or may affect the economic behavior of the consumer in relation to products.

Unforeseen circumstances - an emergency situation of man-made, natural, socio-political nature or other event that negatively affects the bank's activities.

Unification of enterprises and/or types of their economic activity – combination of individual enterprises and/or types of their activity into one enterprise with the purpose of obtaining income, reducing costs or obtaining economic benefits in another way. A combination may occur by joining one enterprise (its component) to another, acquiring all net assets (some net assets), assuming liabilities or acquiring capital of another enterprise with the aim of obtaining control by one enterprise over the net assets and activities of another enterprise. If the combination of enterprises and/or types of their economic activities is controlled by the same party(ies) before and after the combination and this control is not temporary, then it is not a combination of enterprises and/or types of their economic activities.

Unification of information resources of databases – provision of State Finance Monitoring with automated access to information resources of databases of state bodies or provision and regular updating of relevant information resources in the data warehouse of the Unified Information System.

Unified accounting documentation system – a documentation system used to solve the accounting tasks of budgetary and self-financing institutions and organizations.

Unified automated information system of the State Customs Service – a multifunctional integrated automated system that functions in accordance with the provisions approved by the State Customs Service.

Unified automated information system of the State Customs Service – a multi-functional integrated automated system that provides information support and support for customs affairs in Ukraine and is a set of several interconnected information systems, in particular, the automated information system "Center", the automated system of customs clearance, information and telecommunications the "E-mail" system and other systems, software and information complexes.

Unified customs receipt – a single payment document for the acceptance by the customs body of currency and valuables that have not passed through the customs border of Ukraine (goods), as well as the acceptance from citizens of customs duties,

customs and other fees and taxes, monetary deposits for goods, vehicles, moved by them across the customs border of Ukraine, which are subject to taxation in accordance with the legislation.

Unified customs tariff of Ukraine – a systematized set of duty rates that are levied on goods and other items imported into the customs territory of Ukraine or exported outside this territory.

Unified database of electronic addresses, fax (telefax) numbers of subjects of power – an automated system of accumulating and storing information about electronic addresses, fax (telefax) numbers of subjects of power, which is used by courts in accordance with Article 38 of the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine for sending the text of the subpoena to the subject of authority.

Unified energy system of Ukraine – a set of power plants, electric and thermal networks, and other electric power facilities, which are united by a common regime of production, transmission and distribution of electric and thermal energy under centralized management of this regime;

Unified energy system of Ukraine – a set of power plants, electric and thermal networks, and other electric power facilities, which are united by a common mode of production, transmission and distribution of electric and thermal energy under centralized management of this mode.

Unified gas transportation system of Ukraine – a production complex consisting of main gas pipelines and gas distribution networks, underground gas storage facilities and other organizationally and technologically related facilities and structures designed for transportation, distribution and storage of natural gas.

Unified information system – a set of normative-legal, organizational-administrative measures, software-technical and telecommunication means that ensure the collection, processing, accumulation, analysis and storage of information in the field of prevention and countermeasures against legalization (laundering) of proceeds obtained through crime and financing terrorism, by combining relevant information resources of databases of central executive bodies, other state bodies.

Unified information system – a set of normative-legal, organizational-administrative measures, software-technical and telecommunication means that ensure the collection, processing, accumulation, analysis and storage of information in the field of prevention and countermeasures against legalization (laundering) of proceeds obtained through crime and financing terrorism, by combining relevant information resources of databases of central executive bodies, other state bodies (hereinafter - state bodies).

Unified register of state-owned objects – an automated system of collecting, accounting, accumulating, processing, protecting and providing information on real estate, including leased, concession or pledge, of state enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well as on corporate rights of the state and state property that is not included in the statutory fund of economic structures.

The register is formed by the State Property Fund of Ukraine on the database of the State Register of Rights to Real Property and their Restrictions with the participation of the central executive authorities on land resources, statistics, State tax administration of Ukraine, the State Securities and Stock Market Commission, the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine, other authorized management bodies on the unified methodological basis of information systems in the order established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

When the manager of a state-owned object changes, property is transferred from one manager to another on the basis of an act of acceptance and transfer. The data of the Register are state property. The users of the Register are state authorities, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens. Funding of costs for the formation and maintenance of the Register is carried out at the expense of the state budget, including at the expense of the funds received from the privatization of state property.

Unified register of tax invoices – a register of information on tax invoices and adjustment calculations, which is maintained by the central body of the state tax service in electronic form in accordance with the electronic documents provided by the taxpayers of the value added tax.

Unified state automated register of persons entitled to benefits – an automated data bank created to ensure a unified state record of natural persons entitled to benefits on a social basis in accordance with the laws of Ukraine.

Unified state automated register of persons entitled to benefits – an automated data bank created to ensure a unified state record of natural persons entitled to benefits on a social basis in accordance with the laws of Ukraine.

Unified state register of court decisions – an automated system for collecting, storing, protecting, accounting, searching and providing electronic copies of court decisions.

Unified State Register of Enterprises and Organizations of Ukraine (USREU) – an automated system for collecting, accumulating and processing data on legal entities of all forms of ownership and organizational and legal forms of business, separate subdivisions of legal entities located on the territory of Ukraine, as well as separate subdivisions of legal entities of Ukraine that are outside its borders.

Unified State Register of Enterprises and Organizations of Ukraine (UEDRPOU) – an automated system for collecting, accumulating and processing data on all legal entities, their branches, branches, representative offices and other separate structural subdivisions and is the basis for conducting state statistical observations (regulated by Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine " About state statistics". The procedure for state registration of legal entities - subjects of entrepreneurial activity is regulated by the Regulation on state registration of subjects of entrepreneurial activity, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 05.25.98 No. 740 (with changes and additions). The administrator is the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine.

Unified state register of executive proceedings – a computer database created using an automated system and according to which information on executive actions is collected, stored, protected, recorded, searched, summarized and provided.

Unified state register of joint investment institutes – an information database about joint investment institutes, which ensures the storage of information about CII.

Unified state register of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs – an automated system of collecting, accumulating, protecting, accounting and providing information about legal entities and individual entrepreneurs.

Unified state register of normative legal acts – an automated system of collection, accumulation and processing of acts of legislation, which consists of reference, insurance, working, information funds and a separate section.

Unified state register of places of storage – a list of places of storage, which is maintained by the bodies of the State Tax Service of Ukraine and contains information on the location of places of storage and information about applicants, as defined by this Law.

Unified state register of places of storage – a list of places used for storing alcohol and premises used for storing alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, which contains information about the location of places of storage and information about applicants.

Unified state system of civil protection of the population and territories – a set of management bodies, forces and means of central and local executive authorities, local self-government bodies, which are entrusted with the implementation of state policy in the field of civil protection.

Unified state system of prevention and response to emergency situations of man-made and natural nature – central and local bodies of executive power, executive bodies of councils, state enterprises, institutions and organizations with the appropriate forces and means, which supervise the provision of man-made and natural safety, organize the work on the prevention of emergency situations of man-made and natural origin and response in the event of their occurrence with the aim of protecting the population and the environment, reducing material losses.

Unified state system of prevention and response to emergency situations of man-made and natural nature – central and local bodies of executive power, executive bodies of councils, state enterprises, institutions and organizations with appropriate forces and means, which supervise the provision of man-made and natural safety, organize work on the prevention of emergency situations of man-made and natural origin and response in the event of their occurrence with the aim of protecting the population and the environment, reducing material losses.

Unified state system of prevention and response to emergency situations of man-made and natural nature – central and local bodies of executive power, state

enterprises, institutions and organizations with appropriate forces and means, which supervise the provision of man-made and natural safety, organize work on the prevention of emergency situations man-made and natural origin and response in the event of their occurrence with the aim of protecting the population and the environment, reducing material losses.

Unified state system of prevention and response to emergency situations of man-made and natural nature – central and local bodies of executive power, executive bodies of councils, state enterprises, institutions and organizations with the appropriate forces and means that supervise the provision of man-made and natural safety, organize work to prevent emergency situations of man-made and natural origin and to respond in the event of their occurrence with the aim of protecting the population and the environment, reducing material losses.

Unified State Transplantation Information System Ukraine – operates a unified state transplant information system, which includes information about recipients, as well as about persons who have declared their consent or non-consent to become donors in the event of death. This information is confidential, constitutes a medical secret and may be disclosed only in cases provided for by this Law. The operation of the unified state transplant information system is provided by the transplantation coordination center. The regulation on the unified state information system of transplantation is approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine.

Unified system of banking documentation – a system of documentation used to carry out settlement and monetary transactions through banks.

Unified system of legal acts in the field of the state land cadaster – norms and rules that establish a complex of qualitative and quantitative indicators, parameters that regulate the implementation of land cadastral works, the development and implementation of documentation in the field of the state land cadaster, taking into account social, technical, environmental, economic and other conditions.

Unified system of organizational and administrative documentation – a system of documentation used to solve organizational and administrative management tasks.

Unified system of planning documentation – a system of documentation used to solve the tasks of forecasting and planning the development of the economy.

Unified web portal of executive authorities – the central part of the electronic information system "Electronic Government", which is intended for the integration of websites, other electronic information systems of executive authorities and the provision of services to citizens and legal entities via the Internet.

Unilateral deed – an action by one party, which may be represented by one or more persons.

Union of citizens' associations - associations of citizens have the right to voluntarily establish or join unions (unions, associations, etc.), to form blocs and coalitions, to conclude agreements on cooperation and mutual assistance among themselves. Citizens' associations are the founders of unions of citizens' associations.

Unit of measurement of the tax base – a specific value, physical or other characteristic of the tax base or its part, in respect of which the tax rate is applied. The unit of measurement of the tax base is the only one for the calculation and accounting of the tax. One unit of measurement of the tax base must correspond to one tax base.

Unit of pension contributions – an indicator of the personalized accounting system, which is used to control changes in the amounts of pension funds accumulated for the benefit of pension fund participants and which are recorded in their individual pension accounts.

Unit of taxable land area: within the settlement - 1 (one) square meter (sq. meter); outside the settlement - 1 (one) hectare (ha).

Unitary enterprise – created by one founder, who allocates the necessary property, forms in accordance with the law a statutory fund, not divided into shares, approves the charter, distributes income, directly or through a manager appointed by him, manages the enterprise and forms its labor team on the basis of labor hiring, resolves the issue of reorganization and liquidation of the enterprise. Unitary enterprises are state enterprises, communal enterprises, enterprises based on the property of an association of citizens, a religious organization, or on the private property of the founder.

United Credit Union – a non-profit organization founded by credit unions on a cooperative basis with the aim of promoting the financial stability of credit unions and pooling temporarily free funds of their members for their mutual lending.

United Credit Union – is created on the basis of the membership of the association of credit unions established in accordance with Article 24 of this Law. The minimum number of members of a combined credit union must be at least ten credit unions. A credit union may be a member of only one consolidated credit union. The term "United Credit Union" may be used only in the names of organizations created pursuant to this article.
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (see text) (Article 124)

Unjustified risk – The risk is not recognized as justified if it knowingly created a threat to the lives of other people or the threat of an environmental disaster or other extraordinary events.

Unlisted securities – securities admitted to trading on the stock exchange, but do not meet the requirements of the stock exchange for listed securities.

Updated option - an option on new shares, which is concluded if the shares are used to ensure compliance with the price of the exercise of the previous option on shares.
upper - demands of the recipient directly to the payer for the payment of a specified amount of funds;

Urban bus route – a bus route that does not go beyond the territory of the settlement.

Urgent intervention – urgent response and emergency actions aimed at protecting family members and ensuring their safety in the family.

Use of a variety – any action regarding a variety specified in this Law in the list of actions that require the permission of the patent owner.

Usual interest rate for a credit (loan) – the amount of income of a financial institution in the form of an interest rate for a credit (loan), which is set depending on the type of credit (loan) within the limits of the minimum and maximum interest rates and the

amount of fees for such services for this type of credit (loans) to all borrowers on standard terms defined by the internal rules of the financial institution.

Usual interest rate for a deposit – an interest rate that is set depending on the terms and size of the deposit according to the Taxpayer's Decision, which must be made public and establish the same rules for concluding a deposit agreement with any categories of persons, taking into account the restrictions established by the Law.

Utility prices - the law may provide for the establishment of utility prices for products and services produced by utility enterprises.

V

Valid legal act - a legal act is valid if its invalidity is not expressly established by law or if it is not recognized as invalid by a court.

Valuable gift – an item of personal use or an item of household purpose, purchased at the expense of the state budget, which has an intangible value for the person who receives it.

Valuables – precious metals and precious stones, precious stones of organic formation and semi-precious stones in products and scrap, waste and scrap of precious metals and precious stones in any form and condition. Valuables - cash of national and foreign currency, questionable (including fake) banknotes, sample banknotes, anniversary, commemorative and investment coins, bank metals, precious metals and precious stones, securities and other valuables that have value. Valuables - currency values, except for registered checks, and strict accounting forms. Valuables - currency values, except for registered checks, and strict accounting forms. Valuables - products and materials containing precious metals and precious stones. Valuables - banknotes, coins, bank metals, securities, currency and other valuables, products, materials, etc., which have a special value for the state.

Valuation date – the date specified by the payer in the settlement document or in the cash transfer document, starting from which the money transferred by the payer to the recipient becomes the property of the recipient.

Value – the socially recognized equivalent of the value of the object of evaluation, expressed in monetary terms. During the appraisal, a certain type of value of the appraised object is determined as the probable amount of money that can be received for the appraised object (for which the appraised object can be exchanged) on the appraisal date. The equivalent of the value of the object of assessment, expressed in the probable amount of money.

Value in use – the present value of future cash flows expected to arise from the use of the asset and its liquidation.

Value of offset obligations – agreed with a foreign supplier of offset products in accordance with this procedure, the value of the obligations of such a supplier, specified in the offset contract and formed by applying offset coefficients to the value of products, works and services specified in the contract for the supply of offset products, and taking into account the cost of other obligations of the specified supplier.

Variable interest rate - interest rate, the level of which is subject to periodic reassessment depending on the change of one or another base rate (See Base risk; Fixed interest rate; Shock values).

Varietal control – an activity related to the determination of varietal purity, establishing the suitability of seeds and planting material of agricultural, forest, flower and ornamental, as well as medicinal plants to the appropriate variety of plants by the method of approbation of crops and plantations, soil control and laboratory varietal control.

Varietal qualities – a set of indicators characterizing the seed belonging to the corresponding variety.

Variety suitable for acquiring the right to it as an object of intellectual property – a variety is considered suitable for acquiring the right to it as an object of intellectual property, if it is new, different according to the manifestation of signs generated by a certain genotype or a certain combination of genotypes, homogeneous and stable.

Vehicle – a device intended for the transportation of people and (or) cargo, as well as special equipment or mechanisms installed on it.

Vehicles for public use (route vehicles) – buses, minibuses, trolleybuses, trams and taxis, which move along established routes and have designated places on the road for passengers to board (disembark).

Vehicles intended for official use – vehicles that move across the customs border of Ukraine and belong to representative offices.

Vehicles intended for personal use – vehicles that move across the customs border of Ukraine and belong to personnel and family members.

Vending machines – a type of retail network for items of daily demand and impulse purchase necessary in various situations (tobacco products, cold and hot drinks, candies, other light food products, newspapers, cosmetics, books, music albums, movies, T-shirts, etc.). They are installed on streets, squares, train stations, and in public recreation areas for the sale of artificial goods.

Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine – the only body of legislative authority in Ukraine

Vertically integrated economic organization – a business entity formed in accordance with legislation for the purpose of carrying out economic activities on the natural gas market, which performs at least one of the functions of transportation, distribution or storage of natural gas and at least one of the functions of its supply or extraction.

Very low birth weight – a newborn's body weight is less than 1500 grams (including 1499 grams).

Veterinary pharmacy – an institution of veterinary medicine - a pharmacy, a pharmacy point, a pharmacy kiosk that distributes veterinary drugs and provides advice on their use.

Victims of the Chernobyl disaster - Victims of the Chernobyl disaster include:
1) evacuees from the exclusion zone (including persons who at the time of evacuation were in a state of intrauterine development, after reaching the age of majority), as well as resettled from zones of unconditional (compulsory) and guaranteed voluntary resettlement;
2) persons who permanently lived in the zones of unconditional (compulsory) and guaranteed voluntary resettlement on the day of the accident or lived in the territory of the zone of unconditional (compulsory) resettlement for at least two years as of January 1, 1993, and in the territory of zones of guaranteed voluntary resettlement - for at least three years and resettled or independently resettled from these territories;
3) persons who permanently live or permanently work or permanently study in the zones of unconditional (mandatory) and guaranteed voluntary resettlement, provided that as of January 1, 1993, they lived or worked or permanently studied in the zone of unconditional (mandatory) mandatory) resettlement for at least two years, and in the zone of guaranteed voluntary resettlement - for at least three years;

4) persons who permanently live or permanently work or permanently study in the zone of enhanced radio ecological control, provided that as of January 1, 1993, they lived or worked or permanently studied in this zone for at least four years;
5) persons who worked from the moment of the accident until July 1, 1986 for at least 14 calendar days or at least three months during 1986-1987 outside the exclusion zone at jobs with particularly harmful working conditions (in terms of the radiation factor) associated with liquidation of the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, which were carried out according to government tasks. The list of types of work and places where said work was performed is established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Video document – an audiovisual document on a tape or disk medium that contains information recorded using a video recording.

Violation of copyright and related rights - illegal reproduction, distribution of works of science, literature and art, computer programs and databases, as well as illegal reproduction, distribution of performances, phonograms, videograms and broadcast programs, their illegal duplication and distribution on audio- and video cassettes, diskettes, other media, or other intentional infringement of copyright and related rights. Violation of copyright and (or) related rights, which gives grounds for legal protection, is:
a) the commission by any person of actions that violate the personal non-property rights of subjects of copyright and (or) related rights, defined in Articles 14 and 38 of the Law of Ukraine "On Copyright and Related Rights", and their property rights, defined in Articles 15.
b) piracy in the field of copyright and (or) related rights - publication, reproduction, import into the customs territory of Ukraine, export from the customs territory of Ukraine and distribution of counterfeit copies of works (including computer programs and databases), phonograms, videograms and programs of broadcasting organizations;
c) plagiarism - publicizing (publication), in whole or in part, someone else's work under the name of a person who is not the author of this work;
d) importing copies of works (including computer programs and databases), phonograms, videograms, broadcasting programs into the customs territory of Ukraine without the permission of persons who have copyright and (or) related rights;
e) committing actions that create a threat of infringement of copyright and (or) related rights;

f) any actions to deliberately circumvent technical means of protection of copyright and (or) related rights, in particular production, distribution, import for the purpose of distribution and use of means for such circumvention;
violation of the control and management of the fission chain reaction in the active zone;

Visa – a label (mark) in a passport document issued by the authorized state bodies of Ukraine and is a permit for a person to enter its territory for the period specified in it or to transit through its territory during the corresponding period.
A mark in a passport document certifying the right of a foreigner or stateless person to enter Ukraine and transit through its territory. A label (mark) in a passport document, which is issued by an authorized body and is a permit for the entry of a foreigner and a stateless person into Ukraine for the period specified in it or transit passage through its territory during the corresponding period.

Visa-free inspection – a scheduled or unscheduled inspection of a subject of supervision by employees of the State Commission for Regulation of Financial Services Markets of Ukraine, not related to the exit of employees of Financial Services Markets of Ukraine at the location of the subject of supervision.

Visibility - an objective ability to see the road situation from the driver's seat.

Voice bidding – a way of conducting bidding, when participants take turns bidding a price for a lot by voice.

Voice telephony traffic – a flow of information (subscriber payload - speech, audio; auxiliary, control information necessary for service signaling, routing, performance monitoring, etc.) transmitted by a telecommunications network, lines or communication channels, regardless of the technology used. According to the types of telecommunication services provided by telecommunications operators, the type of voice telephony traffic is determined. Voice telephony traffic can be incoming and outgoing.

Voting share – a share, the owner of which is granted the right to vote at a general meeting of shareholders to resolve issues stipulated by law and the charter of a joint-stock company.

W

Warehouse – an organization that stores goods and provides storage-related services on the basis of business activity. A warehouse is a warehouse for public use if it follows from the law, other legal acts or the permit (license) issued to the business entity that it is obliged to accept goods for storage from any goods owner. Storage in a warehouse is carried out under a warehouse storage contract. The relevant provisions of the Civil Code of Ukraine apply to the regulation of relations arising from the storage of goods under a warehouse storage contract (see text).
A warehouse is an organization that stores goods and provides services related to storage on the basis of business activity. A warehouse is an organization that stores goods and provides services related to storage on the basis of business activity.

Warm period of the year – a period of the year characterized by an average daily outdoor temperature above plus 10 degrees Celsius. The average daily temperature of the outside air is taken from the data of the meteorological service.

Warrant for residential premises - On the basis of the decision to provide residential premises in a building of the state or public housing fund, the executive committee of the district, city, district in the city, village, village Council of People's Deputies issues a warrant to a citizen, which is the only basis for moving into the provided residential premises. A warrant can be issued only for vacant residential premises. The form of the warrant is established by the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR.

Warranty document – a document that contains a written commitment (confirmation) of the authorized state body of Ukraine or a foreign country regarding the use of goods for the stated purposes and is issued in the form of an international import certificate, a delivery confirmation certificate or another document containing such a commitment (confirmation), as well as a document containing a written commitment of the end user, issued in the form of a certificate of the end user.

Warranty period – a period established by the manufacturer of the machine, during which, in case of compliance with the relevant conditions of use and storage, the

machine, including its components and components, must meet the requirements of the law and during which the manufacturer, seller, contractor fulfills warranty obligations.

Warranty period – the period during which the manufacturer (seller, executor or any third party) undertakes to repair or replace the corresponding product free of charge in connection with its introduction into circulation.

Warranty period of operation – a period during which, subject to the Consumer's compliance with the requirements of the operational documentation for the road vehicle, its intended use is guaranteed and during which the Manufacturer (Seller) fulfills warranty obligations. The purpose of the road vehicle is determined in the operational documentation attached to it.

Warranty period of operation – the period during which the use of the product, including components and components, is guaranteed, as intended, provided that the consumer observes the rules of use, and during which the manufacturer (seller, contractor) fulfills the warranty obligations.

Warranty period of operation – the period of time established by the manufacturer or the point of technical maintenance of fire extinguishers and indicated in the passport and on the marking of the fire extinguisher, during which its operable condition is guaranteed, provided that the consumer complies with the requirements of the operating instructions.

Warranty period of operation – the service period during which the manufacturer (supplier, seller, service center) fulfills the warranty obligations regarding maintenance and repair of the recorder.

Warranty period of storage – the period during which the consumer properties of the product must not deteriorate, subject to compliance with the requirements of regulatory documents. The warranty period of storage is calculated from the date of manufacture of the product and ends on the date specified by the manufacturer.

Warranty period of storage – the period during which the consumer properties of the product must not deteriorate, subject to compliance with the requirements of regulatory

documents. The warranty period of storage is calculated from the date of manufacture of the product and ends on the date specified by the manufacturer.

Warranty repair – repair of a recorder properly put into operation, which is undergoing maintenance at a service center and has failed during the warranty period of operation through no fault of the user. Warranty repair - a complex of operations to restore the road vehicle or its component parts, which are caused by defects, to the serviceability and performance of the road vehicle during the warranty period of operation of the road vehicle. In this case, only those materials and spare parts recommended by the Manufacturer are used.

Waste products - products:

Water quality – a characteristic of the composition and properties of water, which determines its suitability for a specific purpose of use.

Water quality – a characteristic of the composition and properties of water, which determines its suitability for specific purposes of use.

Water quality – a characteristic of the composition and properties of water that determine its suitability for specific purposes of use.

Waybill - a document issued for a vehicle, which gives the right to leave the depot and is intended to record the operation of a moving unit on the line.

Weapons – small arms and artillery weapons, missile and rocket-space systems (complexes), guided (unguided) missiles and their components, complexes (installations) for launching them and their component units, means of controlling weapons (fire), remote control systems missiles, equipment for transporting and maintaining missiles, torpedo tubes and bomb launchers for depth charges.

Week – a time period from 00:00 hours on Monday to 24:00 hours on Sunday.

Wheeled vehicle – a vehicle intended for movement on trackless roads, which is used for the transportation of people and (or) cargo, as well as transportation and propulsion

during movement or on the place of equipment or mechanisms installed on it for the performance of special work functions, admitted to participation in traffic.

Wholesale (retail-wholesale) buyers – retail trade enterprises, processing enterprises, entrepreneurs from retail markets, public catering establishments, thrifty retail buyers, wholesale operators from other regions carrying out economic activities related to the purchase of agricultural products.

Wholesale (retail-wholesale) sellers – are legal entities and individuals who are producers of agricultural products, marketing cooperatives of agricultural producers, professional market operators.

Wholesale food market (WFP) – a subject of business activity, which was formed in accordance with the law and whose purpose is to create the necessary conditions for the sale and purchase of available types of agricultural products and their processing products, as well as the conclusion of relevant trade agreements.

Wholesale market lawyer – a legal entity determined on a competitive basis, which provides legal services for activities on this market.

Wholesale market of agricultural products – a legal entity, the subject of which is the provision of services that ensure the implementation of wholesale trade in agricultural products, and which, in accordance with the procedure established by this Law, has been granted the status of a wholesale market of agricultural products.

Wholesale market price – the price at which OPE sells electricity.
Wholesale market price - the price at which the licensee sells electric energy to energy suppliers and which is formed in accordance with the Rules of the wholesale electric energy market.

Wholesale price – the actual price used in calculations for goods supplied (sold) by economic entities for the purpose of their use in business activities, taking into account value added tax and transport costs.

Wholesale price of a food product – the economically justified cost of a unit of food product, calculated on the basis of the full planned cost of production, taking into

account the rate of profitability determined by the authorized body for price regulation, without value added tax or other taxes, fees charged to the business entity - the buyer of the product.

Wholesale price of the National Bank – the price at which the operational and territorial departments of the National Bank sell coins to distributors in batches.

Wholesale trade – the activity of purchasing and appropriate transformation of goods for their subsequent sale to retail enterprises, other subjects of entrepreneurial activity;

Wholesale trade – the field of business activity for the acquisition and appropriate transformation of goods for their subsequent sale to retail enterprises and other business entities. It includes both direct commercial relations in terms of purchase-sale and supply contracts between manufacturing enterprises and consumers, and communication between them through trade intermediaries.

Wild animals – animals whose natural habitat is wild nature, including those that are in captivity or semi-free conditions.

Wild plants – plants that grow naturally in a certain area;

Will – a personal disposition of a natural person in the event of his death.

Will with a condition - the testator can make the right to inheritance of the person named in the will conditional on the presence of a certain condition, both related and unrelated to his behavior (the presence of other heirs, residence in a certain place, birth of a child, getting an education, etc.). The condition specified in the will must exist at the time of the opening of the inheritance. A condition defined in a will is void if it is contrary to the Law or the moral principles of society. The person designated in the will does not have the right to demand that the condition be declared invalid on the grounds that he did not know about it, or if the occurrence of the condition did not depend on him.

Wine quality – the degree of compliance of wine with organoleptic perception and physico-chemical parameters that characterize a specific type (brand) of wine. It is evaluated in points according to the system adopted in winemaking.

Winner of the auction – the buyer who offered the highest price during the permit bidding process. The winner of the auction is the buyer who, during the bidding process, offered the highest price for the permit.

Winner of the competition – are SODs and/or brokerage offices that offered to perform services for independent valuation of pledged property or sale of pledged property at an auction in a shorter time and under the conditions of a better price offer than other applicants.

Winner of the competition – is determined according to the procedure established by the founder of the competition. The results of the competition are announced in the same order in which it was announced. The results of the competition can be contested by the interested party in court.

Winner of the competition – the person who achieved the best result.

Winner of the customs auction – the participant of the customs auction who during the bidding offered the highest price for the goods.

Wireless access point – a nodal element (device) of a telecommunications network that provides user access to its resources via a radio interface. The use of the equipment inside the premises assumes that the service area of the equipment is limited to the front walls of the building.

Withdrawal of products from circulation – the actual termination of circulation (sale) of products, carried out in accordance with the established procedure, by the decision of the owner of the products or specially authorized bodies of the executive power within their powers.

Work of applied art – a work of art, including a work of artistic craft, created manually or industrially for use in everyday life or transferred to objects of such use.
Work of architecture – a work in the field of the art of construction of buildings and landscape formations (drawings, sketches, models, constructed buildings and structures, parks, plans of settlements, etc.).

Work of fine art – sculpture, painting, drawing, engraving, lithography, work of artistic (including scenic) design, etc.

Working balance of budget funds – a part of the balance of the general fund of the corresponding budget, which is formed to cover temporary cash gaps. The working balance of budget funds is established in the amount of no more than 2 percent of planned expenditures of the general fund of the budget and is approved in the Law on the State Budget of Ukraine (decisions on the local budget). At the end of the budget period, the working balance of budget funds must be kept in the established amount.

Working capital - monetary resources invested in working capital and working capital. These include own working capital, short-term bank loans and borrowed funds from other creditors.

Works are the objects of copyright without any formality regarding them and regardless of their completeness, purpose, value, etc., as well as the way or form of their expression. Copyright does not extend to ideas, processes, methods, or mathematical concepts as such. Computer programs are protected as literary works. Compilations of data (databases) or other material are protected as such. This protection does not extend to the data or material as such and does not affect the copyright in the data or material constituting the compilation.

Not subject to copyright:

1) acts of state authorities and local self-government bodies (laws, decrees, resolutions, decisions, etc.), as well as their official translations;

2) state symbols of Ukraine, currency signs, emblems, etc., approved by state authorities;

3) announcements about the news of the day or other facts that have the nature of ordinary press information;

4) other works established by law.

Works that require special storage conditions – original audiovisual works (source materials and video recordings) and copies (on film and video media).

Write-off – an accounting operation that reflects the withdrawal (withdrawal) of a certain number of depository assets, for which the depository institution carried out depository accounting, and a decrease in the number of securities in the depositor's or client's securities account by the same amount.

Written request – a letter from the appropriate special unit for combating organized crime with a request to provide information and documents about transactions, accounts, deposits of individuals and legal entities with an indication of the legal grounds for this request, signed by the manager or a person who replaces him in the prescribed manner, on company letterhead and duly registered.

Y

Yacht – a deck, sailing, sailing-motor or motor vessel used for individual or collective recreation and sports.

Yard drainage network – a network located within one-yard area, which connects outlets from individual buildings.

Yard gas pipeline (for private houses) – the section of the gas pipeline from the point of connection to the distribution gas pipeline to the shut-off device at the entrance to the house.

Yard sewage network – pipelines designed to connect households to the intra-quarter or street sewage network.

Yatka – a type of semi-stationary retail trade facility that occupies a separate premises of light construction, as a rule, without a sales hall and has simple equipment.

Y.S. Kanaryk, L.O. Pankova

Dictionary of economic law

Signed for publication November 01, 2023
Format 84x60 1/16. Conventional printed sheets 35.0
Circulation of 100 copies. #230577

NULES of Ukraine Publishing house
St. Heroiv Oborony, 15, Kyiv, 03041
Phone: 527-81-55