

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
УКРАЇНЬСЬКА АСОЦІАЦІЯ ФАХІВЦІВ ТРУДОВОГО ПРАВА
ЧЕРНІГІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ПРАВО УКРАЇНИ

НАУКОВИЙ ЗБІРНИК

№ 1 (2) 2013

Чернігів 2013

УДК 349.3(477)(066)

БКБ 67.405я43

С69

Друкується за рішенням вченої ради Чернігівського державного технологічного університету (протокол № 6 від 1 липня 2013 р.).

Соціальне право України : науковий збірник / Черніг. держ. технол. ун-т, Укр. асоц. фахівців труд. права. – Чернігів : Черніг. держ. технол. ун-т, 2013. – № 1 (2). – 389 с.

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УДК 349.3(477)(066)

БКБ 67.405я43

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Заснований у 2012 році. Свідцтво про державну реєстрацію друкованого засобу масової інформації серія КВ № 19311-9111Р від 05.07.2012 р.

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УДК 34: 330.163:334.73(477)

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LEGISLATIVE AND NORMATIVE-LEGAL ENSURING OF SATISFACTION ASSISTANCE OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND OTHER NEEDS OF COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS MEMBERS IN UKRAINE

The article investigates the legislative and normative-legal ensuring of satisfaction assistance of economic, social and other needs of cooperative organizations members that provides achieving the goal, the main objectives of cooperation, establishing the proper functioning of the cooperative system as a whole. It deals with the role of the legislative and normative-legal ensuring in increasing its capacity in the economic, social, humanitarian and cultural state activities and intersectoral areas.

Key words: *cooperation, cooperative system, cooperative goal, main objectives of cooperation, economic, social and other needs of cooperative organizations members, legislative and normative-legal ensuring.*

Raising of problem. With the proclamation of sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, recognition of inexhaustible possibilities of cooperation and its potential for overcoming many urgent problems of our time, adaptation of the individual to a market relations in transitional period of economic development the legislative and normative-legal ensuring functioning of the cooperative organizations system created for satisfaction assistance of economic, social and other needs of their members presents a great interest for national science and state-building practice.

Analysis of the latest researches and publications. Theoretical studies of the Ukrainian and foreign scientists-economists, lawyers, specialists in the field of state administration, practitioners, politicians about the state assistance policy of cooperation development (or cooperative politics, or state cooperative policy) [13; 25], general conditions of cooperative organizations development, as forming of single public regulatory

policy in the field of their entrepreneurial activity [11], and complex mechanism of governmental control of development of agricultural productive and attendant cooperation [1; 23], and also about the mutual relations of the state and cooperation and its evolution [10] induce to the further working of conceptual ideas and views in relation to the effective use of such social-economic instrument as a cooperative system, and also creation of its completed legal construction. Coming from it the aim of the article is realization of the system analysis of the legislative and normative-legal ensuring of satisfaction assistance of economic, social and other needs of cooperative organizations members, functioning of cooperation (cooperative system) on the whole, capable of the complete providing of the social-oriented sustainable increase in the spheres of economic, social, humanitarian and cultural state activities and intersectoral areas.

Exposition of basic material. Forming of ideas about essential maintenance and functional setting of co-operation are closely connected with its concept understanding. It goes mainly about profound realization and grounding of mediated by a concept «cooperation» category that acquired wide application in the second half of 19th – at the beginning of 20th century and confirmed reality of existence of «mutual activity between people for achievement jointly useful result», «any organized collective group activity», and also «association of people for the urgent problem solving that present collective interest». [See: 2, p. 9; 3; 12, p. 11, 12; 17, p. 7-14]. As it turned out in the end, on fully acceptable not only for the institutional but also for normative-legal fixing of this category at theoretically cognitive level. In a current legislation, in particular, in the article 1 of the Law of Ukraine «On cooperation» from July, 10, 2003, term marked by a concept «cooperation», the system of the co-operative organizations created with the aim of satisfaction of economic, social and other needs of the members is embraced [6; 2004. – №5. – Article 35]. In the same way the remarkable role is allocated for the identification of cooperation and the totality of organizational and legal forms – cooperatives (cooperative organizations), which confirm the objective necessity in creation and development of ramified cooperative system and also of its finished legal construction, while accepting the block of

laws as a system of separate normative acts which would codify cooperative legal system upon its institutions.

Hanging upon historical experience of development of cooperative movement, S.H. Babenko, one of the first among other patriotic investigators of cooperation suggests understanding of the cooperative system as an organization of economical, social and mental, political activities of members (shareholders) for well-rounded pleasure of their economical, social, economical and political interests, and examining it as a specific mini-society (quasi society), in which absolutely all the types of human's activities are focused, which generally have its place in the society [2, p. 45].

We must state that the definitions of such concepts as «cooperation» and «cooperative» are nearly situated in the Law of Ukraine «On cooperation» from July, 10, 2003. Thereat the concept of cooperative is giving with accountancy of traditional approach as for its realization as an «incorporating of individuals who accomplish their activity according to legal norms and its own principles and values» [26, p. 17]. Accordint to the article 2 of the named Law the cooperative is a legal entity, which is performed by physical and/or juridical individuals, which is voluntary incorporated on the background of the membership for transaction of common economical and other activities for their satisfaction by economical, social and other needs on the basis of self-government.

Of course, we could conduce a polemic concerning the existence of academic «a priori», the generalization of understanding the essential features of cooperation [22, p. 27], cooperative system [2, p. 45] in version of investigated concepts, however, the legislative orders remain evident, which testify the causation of association of human's efforts in cooperative organization. According to the article 1, 2 and 6 of the Law, in which the concepts «cooperation», «cooperative» are contained, the satisfaction of economical, social and other needs of cooperative organizations members, improvement of their economical state are confessed by it.

It ought to be noted that successive and concerted spread of order's application of the article 3 of the Law is about that fact that the gole of cooperation is a satisfaction of economical, social and other needs of cooperative organizations members on the ground of provided association of its individual and collective interests,

the deviation between these risks, the expenditure and the income, the development of their self-organization, self-government and self-control provided by this clause. The first thing which comes to our mind is that the spread of the named order's application proceeds by the means of preferences contained in the Declaration about cooperative identity to general and fundamental principles, which was enacted by the XXXI congress and the General assembly of International cooperative alliance (ICA) in September 1995 in Manchester (Great Britain) and which foresees, in particular, the discernment of cooperative as particularly «independent associations of individuals, who are voluntary united for ensuring their economical, social and cultural needs and tendencies through the democratically controlling venture which belongs to the common property of its members» [9, p. 461].

The pursuing the goal is totally connected with the solution of its principal planning tasks. According to the article 3 of the Law of Ukraine «On cooperation» from July, 10, 2003 the cooperation should hold to security:

- the increase of life level of cooperatives' members, the protection of their property interests and social rights;
- the creation of the system of economical and social self-help for the public and the subjects of husbandry;
- enlisting goods, jobs, services, additional operating resources, increasing of operating and social activity of population;
- creation and development of the infrastructure which is necessary for the introduction of the economic and another activity of the cooperative society with the purpose of increasing the financial well-being of its members and contenting themselves with goods and services;
- assistance for the constant development and formation the principles of the democratic development of society.

Deepening of maintenance characteristic of general and legal, somehow transparent term «needs» like the term «interest», which both can be found in the formulating the goal and the main tasks of cooperation, needs to take into consideration the practical necessity and the meaning of the official interpretation of separate regulations, first of all civil and procedural and economic and procedural legislation which have been made by the Constitutional

Court of Ukraine. According to the etymological content of the word «interest» which includes: a) attention to somebody, something, interest, occupation; b) importance, meaning; c) the thing which can cause a strong interest for somebody, which is the sense of somebody's thoughts and anxiety; d) needs, striving for something; e) something which can be useful for somebody, which corresponds somebody's needs and wishes; f) benefits, profit and subjectively realized social need like a motive, stimulus, agent; attitude to the object as if to something precious and attracting, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine indicates in its Decision from December, 1, 2004 №18/2004 in the case on the interest which is secured by law that the term «interest» is used in the juridical acts in the wide or narrow meanings as the self-reliant object of legal relationship, fulfillment of which is satisfied or blocked by the normative devices [19].

The example of using the notion «interest» in the wide meaning, from the point of view of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, is the Constitution of Ukraine, articles 18, 32, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 44, 79, 89, 104, 121, 127, 140 of which lay the stress on the national interests, the interests of national security, economic well-being, territorial integrity, social order, the health of population, political, economic, cultural interests, interests of society, interests of countrymen, common interests of territorial community of villages, towns, cities etc [19].

According to the article 36 of the Constitution of Ukraine the citizens of Ukraine are given the right to unite freely into political parties and public organizations for securing their rights and liberties and satisfying their political, economic, social interests. As for us, this regulation indicates the fact that the presence of the rights for citizens to unite freely into political parties and public organizations is in indissoluble connection with securing their rights and liberties and satisfying their political, economic and social interests. It should be noted that presence of the rights for the citizens to unite freely into public organizations in this case virtually can be combined with the satisfying of economic, social needs of the members of cooperative organizations and improving of their economic state.

At the same time the Constitutional Court of Ukraine interprets the concept «interest» in the narrow meaning, that is «the interest,

which is in the logical-notional connection with the subjective rights, but comes out of the latter despite of the interest in the wide meaning». This definition of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is based on the analysis of using the notion «the interest, which is secured by law» in the laws of Ukraine in the connection with the subjective rights. According to the contest of chapter 1 of the article 8 of Constitution of Ukraine, which provides the recognition and action of the principle of the rule of law, Constitutional Court of Ukraine pays attention to that fact that a law protected interest is under the protection not only of the law but under the objective law in general that prevails in society, particularly, justice, as the interest in the narrow sense is conditioned on the general contest of such a law and is its component [19].

Touching upon the meaning of the concept of need, it should be kept in mind, that in legislative requirement about satisfying economic, social and other needs of cooperative organizations members, improvement of their economic situation it, in some way, coincides with the existing understanding of the of the concept «a law protected interest», that is used in the chapter 1 of article 4 of Code of Civil Procedure and other laws of Ukraine in logically-semantic relation with the contest of the term «rights» (interest in the narrow sense of the word) and means a legal phenomenon that: a) is beyond the content of a sense of subjective law; b) is a self-determinate object of justice protection and other means of legal protection; c) aims to satisfy the conscious individual and collective needs; d) can't contradict to Constitution and laws of Ukraine, public interests, generally accepted principles of law; e) means striving (not juristic possibility) to the usage within legal regulation of the concrete tangible benefit or intangible asset; f) is considered as a simple legitimate permission, that is not forbidden by the law. Besides, the low protected interest, according to a simple judicial organ of constitutional jurisdiction, regulates the sphere of relations, recessing into which is for a subjective law, according to the legislator, impossible and inadvisable [19].

According to these considerations a meaningful characteristic of economic, social and other needs of cooperative organizations members are filled with generally theoretical principles [8, p. 19-21; 24], practically represented in the conclusion of the

Constitutional Court of Ukraine, in which law protected interest is considered as a striving to the usage of the concrete tangible benefit or intangible asset, as conditioned on a general contest of the objective law and a simple legitimate authorization is not directly mediated in the subjective law and is a self-determinative object of a judicial protection and other means of a legal protection to satisfying individual and collective needs which don't contradict to the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, public interests, justice, integrity, rationality and other generally legal principles [19]. It appears that in case of satisfying economic, social and other needs and interests, that occur in connection with the membership and activity in cooperative organizations, should be based on the appropriate expansion of induced list of generally legal principles, first of all, at the expanse of a claimed in article 15 of Constitution of Ukraine principle, according to which, public life is based on the principles of political, economic and ideological diversity. Because of its own essence it provides, particularly, a possibility of a recognition of the most appropriate for subordinated to economic, social and other needs of cooperative organizations members in everyday activity of cooperative organizations «abstract ideas», guidelines, demands.

When a first consumer cooperative organization «Society of Equitable Pioneers» (Rochdell, 1844) in Great Britain was established, they served to construction of a certain mutually agreed system, along with such cooperative values as mutual help, personal responsibility, democracy, equality, justice and solidarity and also such ethical rules as honesty, openness, social responsibility and taking care about the others, and nowadays such cooperative principles as voluntary and open membership, democratic membership control, economic participation of members, self-determination and independence, education, training of the cadre, informing, cooperation between cooperative organizations, concern for society are applied.

With establishing the first in Great Britain (and in the world) consumer's cooperation «Society of Equitable Pioneers» (Rochdale, 1844) they served to create the certain conventional system which comprises not only such cooperative values as mutual aid, personal responsibility, democracy, equality, justice and solidarity

and the following moral norms such as honesty, frankness, social responsibility and care concerning others but also nowadays such cooperative principles as freewill and open membership, democratic membership's control, economic participation of the members, self-determination and independence, education, staff training, information distribution, collaboration between cooperative organizations, care for society [18].

The first of proclaimed principles on Declaration, admitted by XXXI congress and the General Assembly of ICA in September 1995 about cooperative identity included in the Statute of ICA which had been confirmed by the General Assembly of ICA in August 1997, is freewill and open membership (in another words - free and open character of membership) - it allows to take cooperative groups as volunteer organizations opened for all the persons who can consume the services given by cooperation and accept the liability connected with the membership without any discrimination concerning social, political, racial or religious points of view.

The second principle - democratic membership's control (democratic control on the part of the members of the cooperation, democratic management) - considers cooperative organizations to be democratic organizations ruled by their members who take an active part in determining their politics and making decisions. Men and women working as elected representatives are pertained to the members. The members of primary cooperative society have equal voting rights (one member - one vote) and cooperative groups on the other levels are organized in the democratic way as well.

The third principle - economic participations of the members (is based on participation of the members of cooperation in economic activity) - involves the fact that the members equally contribute to the capital of their cooperation and rule in a democratic way. As a general thing, at least, the part of this capital is the collective ownership of cooperation. The members receive, as a rule, restricted money compensations concerning their contributions to the cooperative capital. The members of cooperative organizations lead the income to the following cooperative goals: development of their cooperation due to creation of reserves the part of which will be indivisible;

distribution of the income between the members depending on the business participating interest in the activities of cooperation; support another activity approved by the members.

The fourth principle – autonomy and independence (self-determination and independence) – establishes certain regulations about cooperative groups as autonomic organizations of mutual aid, ruled by their members. If they make agreements with some other organizations, including governments which increase their capital at the expense of some external sources, they perform it according to such conditions which guarantee the democratic control and preserve the autonomy of cooperative communities.

The fifth principle – education, advance training and information (education, staff training and information; education, staff training, advance training, information; training, education, information distribution etc.) – enables the cooperative organizations to give some education and advance training to their members, elected representatives, head officers and other workers so that they could contribute sufficiently into the development of their cooperative groups. They inform people in general – especially youths and public figures – about the specific features and advantages of cooperation.

The sixth principle – collaboration between cooperative organizations – leads to the fact that cooperative communities meet the demands of their members to the maximum effect and firms up the cooperative movement, collaborating with some other cooperative groups in local, national, regional and international structures.

The seventh principle – care for society – is used to push the efforts of cooperative organizations to making a stable development of their countries within the politics confirmed by their members [21, p. 131-133].

Added to the Declaration of cooperative identity of the ICA (International Co-operative Alliance) the variants of formulation of 7 universal cooperative principles (laconic and full-fledged) have no distinct completion that on top of everything else disposes either to their concise treatment without differentiation by importance measure or any hierarchy between them depending on the arrangement like: a) membership; b) democratism; c) limited

interest on capital; d) appropriation of profit; e) education; f) integration; g) concern for community [5], or to spread comments of the content of the first three like those that determine relations between the members of cooperation and the rest as the main principles of its inner and outer activity, – e. g. educational and reference editions [See: 9, p. 39-42; 12, p. 29,30; 16, p. 33-36].

So, enough recognized enough and fundamental issues of the identity of consumer co-operatives and credit societies are the main principles of consumer cooperatives' activity fixed in article 2 of the Law of Ukraine «On consumer cooperation» passed from April, 10, 1992, like: voluntary membership, democratism, social validity, mutual aid and collaboration, free economical functioning on the bases of market relations [6; 1992. – №30. – Art. 414], and the main principles of credit society's activity fixed in article 2 of the Law of Ukraine «On credit societies» passed on the 20th of December 2001, concerning which they comprise voluntariness of entering and latitude of withdrawal from credit society; equality of the members of credit society; self-rule; publicity [6; 2002. – № 15. – Art. 101].

The main principles of cooperation, fixed in the article 4 of the Law of Ukraine «On cooperation» passed on the 10th of July 2003, appear in the form of the issues of identity of different types of cooperative organizations. They are:

- voluntariness of entering and unhindered withdrawal from cooperative organization;
- social validity, mutual aid and collaboration;
- equal voting right during decision-making (one member of cooperative – one vote);
- free choice of fields and types of activity;
- democratic control of activities of cooperative organizations and their public individuals made on behalf of the members of cooperative organizations;
- direct involvement of the members of cooperative organization in its activity etc [6; 2004. – № 5. – Art. 35].

Conclusions and suggestions. The instrument-production of the notional understanding of cooperation as a generalized category, certifying the aim, main tasks of cooperation and the reflection of legal regulation of issues and principles of cooperative system functioning in existing system is in general submitted to

the theoretical perceptions concerning the creating of appropriate conditions for full accomplishment of economical, social and other needs of the members of cooperative organizations, improving their economical condition and practical recommendations concerning social direction of state policy concerning assistance to the development of cooperation (cooperation system). Among the most important types of state policy as a multiple-vector system that reconstitutes dynamical at-oneness and cooperation of strategic spheres of society development, state policy concerning assistance to the development of cooperation (cooperation system) appears as integral constituent of rights and freedoms approval and ensuring, legal interests of a person and citizen, providing the social orientation of economy and steady socioeconomic development.

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