

- restrictions for foreigners. According to the Constitution of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons who are in Ukraine on legal grounds have the same rights and freedoms and also hold the same duties as citizens of Ukraine – the exceptions established by the Constitution, laws or international treaties Ukraine. This guarantee also applies to the right to labor activity of foreigners and stateless persons. Foreigners and those who do not have citizenship are hired in Ukraine, guided by the permission to use the work of foreigners and stateless persons, unless international agreements provide otherwise. Foreigners and stateless persons can't hold some office, such as President of Ukraine, judges, can't be accepted on positions in the composition of sea and air crews, etc. They can't be hold in a government post, can't serve in the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

- restrictions set as punishment Deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities may be imposed as primary punishment for a term of two to five years or as additional punishment for a term of one to three years, in cases provided by the law “About purification of power” – for 5 years. Persons responsible for the theft, bribery and other mercenary crimes can not be taken for materially responsible work if the conviction is not canceled and not repaid.

SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF POPULATION'S WELFARE AT LOCAL LEVEL

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The current state of development of Ukrainian society is characterized by the emerging new theoretical and practical problems, which are widely discussed, becoming the subject of scientific discussions. One of the main tasks of the state social and economic development is to improve the welfare of the community and create conditions for the harmonious development of its members. Welfare is a person's perception of the quality and completeness of life, emotional state, the potential for development and ability to withstand life's challenges. So, at present, it is important for communities to provide a search for ways to qualitative improvement of human living conditions.

Among those who contributed to the research on community welfare are G. Jacobs, E. Libanova, O. Gladun, L. Lisogor, who concentrated on various aspects of community welfare. Despite numerous scientific publications, there is a need to study the identification of some aspects of the welfare measuring. This is of special relevance now when we can notice a reducing pace of development, economic and political instability, with a high inflation going on.

A traditional approach followed by the scientists aimed at measuring the community welfare focuses on resources owned by individuals and are usually evaluated in terms of both subjective and objective assessment. Subjective

evaluation of analysis of the community welfare is an indicator measured by surveys [4]. This indicator is becoming increasingly significant in developed countries in shaping public policy, since statistical indicators are not always feasible. Subjective evaluation is determined by the following possible issues:

Possibility of home expenses: food, clothing, utilities and telecommunications, housing, transport, education, health care.

The changes you would like to feel first. The way the reform might affect the quality of providing services in the field of education, health care, improvement, etc. Particular change for the better you expect to have in your community.

Satisfaction with the economic and political situation, the state of the environment, social conditions, government, business, national security.

Satisfaction with one's standard of living, health, achievements in life, personal relationships, safety, belonging to the community, personal financial situation.

The objective assessment is conducted according to a certain list of standard indicators, whereby the community actual state of different levels can be diagnosed, namely [2, 3]:

Determination of the community welfare through public welfare, which is measured by the current state and dynamics of GNP;

Determination of the level of the community welfare through the composition and size of the needs in a variety of vital goods (food, clothes, housing, transport, communal and household services, education, medical services, cultural and educational activities), as well as the possibility for the community satisfaction, based on proposals on the market of goods and services and the population's real incomes;

Determination of the quality of welfare development of the communities (degree of compliance of conditions and living standards with certain standards) with the help of assessment methodology that measures the result of providing the benefits for human capital.

The main indexes of the population's welfare include the following: World prosperity index, Human development index, Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare, Human Economic Welfare Index, Sustainable Measure of Economic Welfare, Weighted Index of Social Indicators, Happy Planet Index, Genuine Progress Indicator, Net National Welfare, Economic Aspects of Welfare index, etc.

In order to achieve a decent standard of living, it is necessary to overcome the existing risks of the personnel outflow and youth uncertainty about the future rural medicine, education, and energy efficiency – have the same goal which consists in the development of human potential in Ukraine and the emergence of a new generation of Ukrainians. This was reported by Vice Prime Minister (Minister of Regional Development, Construction and Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine) Gennady Zubko at the Annual Meeting of the European Business Association [1].

Thus, ensuring the growth of community well-being is the most important task of the state so far. On the basis of the conducted research it can be concluded that assessment of the community welfare of the local level should be carried out both from objective and subjective points of view. The subjective assessment of community welfare analysis reflects people's positions concerning their lives, while the objective assessment reflects the welfare of communities with the help of complex statistical data. The indicated monitoring allows us to see vulnerable points of communities, make conclusions and take appropriate decisions.

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THE SPECIFIC RECOGNITION OF INVALID TRANSACTIONS COMMITTED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF FRAUD OR MISTAKE

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The specific recognition of invalid transactions committed under the influence of fraud or mistake

In our modern and fast world , the world with many problems and risks, people need to have a special instrument which can help to minimise these disputes or problems and make their lives easier.

The transaction is that instrument which helps us to navigate the law, protects our intellectual property, limits liability and just simply it ensures that we obtain our rights.

The transaction (in some articles: juristic act, tready) is Action intended to, and capable of having, a legal effect, such as the creation, termination, or modification of a legal right. In Ukraine the term “Transaction” was firstly used in 1920’s-1930’s and found it’s reflection in a new Civil code.

A valid transaction causes parties an obligation to fulfill the obligations agreed in the transaction and, if the obligations are neglected, liability for damages caused by the negligence. The parties have obligations of performance on the basis of an invalid agreement and obligation to indemnify for the damages caused by the negligence.