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WOMEN IN ARCHITECTURE

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Inequality between women and men in the architectural environment seems to be beyond doubt. How many names of female architects can you remember offhand? Probably only the name of Zaha Hadid. If you turn to the Internet in search of famous architects, then the results can be found lists of male architects. To see women, the request must contain the phrase "women architects". But an architect is the same profession, so why is it divided into two categories: architects and women architects?

The Architectural Review magazine published the results of the fifth annual survey "Women in Architecture" [<https://www.architectural-review.com/essays/results-of-the-2016-women-in-architecture-survey-revealed/10003314.article>], which aim not only to study the market, but also to draw attention to gender issues in the profession. The survey involved about a thousand women architects from the UK, USA, Continental Europe, although there were respondents from Asia, the Middle East and Australia. About 80% of the respondents were aged 20–40 years, falling under the concept of "young architects".

Consider the results of the survey in the categories of work, discrimination and family.

Work: The survey results showed that a fifth of the respondents would not recommend women to choose the profession of an architect. The highest percentage in this question was shown by British architects (25%), and the least (11%) negative reviews were among the American and Canadian responses. Only 15% of women believe that the construction industry fully perceives the authority of

women. 40% of women think that they would get more money if they were men. Moreover, the situation is exacerbated at the highest level of management, where men, for example, in the British market receive 31% more bonuses.

Discrimination: Nearly three-quarters of respondents confirmed that they had been discriminated against in the workplace. At the same time, a third of the male architects surveyed stated that they had never witnessed an unfair attitude towards the opposite sex.

Family: Judging by the results of the answers, the birth rate among architects is significantly below the norm. 75% of respondents answered that they have no children, and 83% believe that having a child will have a negative impact on an architectural career. In the UK, only 17% of women aged 31–35 have at least one child, while among men of the same age, this figure is twice as high.

But this problem could be solved in Vienna. Female architect Gabi Heindle has her own architectural studio and her own work schedule. She works only four days a week in her studio. As an architect, she feels the need to read, write articles and teach at another time. She does not only work on her own, but also releases her employees from the studio these days. And wages remain high. Such way, her employees work on their own projects and family on their free three days off.

A study was also conducted among active female architects in Prague - and at the time when they had children, 75% of these women were already working [http://gender-route.org/articles/sity/milota_sidorova_cho_obwego-_mezhd_u_feminizmom_i_arhitekturoj1/]. Women returning to work from parental leave are much more motivated. They were very well organized and very disciplined, they are taught by the experience of motherhood. These women can do everything in fifteen free minutes. We must use this as an advantage.

If we talk about urban planning, in Vienna, 25 years ago, was conducted a large-scale study on how people use public transport. The study found that women are the main users of public space, as they take their children to kindergarten, walk with children, take independent walks, while most of the men mostly worked - went to work and home - the mobility scheme here was quite plain.

Now the situation in many societies is such that women take care of the family much more than men. Of course, this must be changed and divided equally. But while this process is underway, we must realize what the current state of things is now and plan the cities according to the needs of various groups.

In general, the sphere of architecture is structured in such a way that women at the beginning of their professional activities are less noticeable - they are not invited. And if you fall out initially, then it's harder to integrate. There are studies that say that after university women architects are superior to men at the creative level. And then it is a matter of practice, which depends on who has more opportunities.

Architecture requires sensitivity, which allows female architects to be successfully realized. Men are physically stronger, and women - morally. Women are easier to endure the word teachers and chiefs "redo", because women have enough patience and diligence, and probably accuracy. And this process is not

associated with the incorrect opinion that women have a better developed imagination and no tendency to technically exact sciences. After all, at the moment we can cite as an example a large number of female architects who are world famous and have made a significant contribution to the development of world architecture.

Therefore, to be a woman in architecture is a privilege and a difficulty at the same time. Women should be stronger than men. However, for women it is not merely a problem, but a challenge.

EVOLO SKYSCRAPERS COMPETITIONS

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The SKYHIVE 2019 Skyscraper Challenge is the second annual architecture competition which searches out the latest and greatest designs for an iconic high rise structure. Participants of the SKYHIVE Challenge are tasked with creating a concept for a state-of-the-art tower that breaks the norm. Established in 2006, the annual Skyscraper Competition is one of the world's most prestigious awards for high-rise architecture. It recognizes outstanding ideas that redefine skyscraper design through the implementation of novel technologies, materials, programs, aesthetics, and spatial organizations along with studies on globalization, flexibility, adaptability, and the digital revolution.

Participants are encouraged to incorporate new technologies and materials in their designs, as well as unique aesthetics and spatial organizations. Special consideration is also given to designs that implement innovations in sustainable systems, as well as those that look to solve economic, social, and cultural problems through the establishment of new architectural methods.

The annual SKYHIVE Challenge is a platform to examine the relationship between skyscrapers and the natural world, the community, and the city as a whole. It is important that designs show consideration for the impact on the surrounding environment, as well as how the increase in inhabitants will affect the current infrastructure, pollution levels, economic division, and urban sprawl.

Here are some examples of new generation Skyscrapers. The Nested Skyscraper adapts to climatic, urban, and programmatic conditions with the use of advanced materials and robotic construction. The construction method consist of a series of robots that stretch a network of carbon sleeves that are sprayed with fiber-laced concrete to create a primary structure of “nests” is a hybrid of compressive and tensile elements.

A space and tectonic responsive hospital is easy to assemble and reflects the society. It shows the BMI from the morphology of itself. The whole building is divided into a frame a core tube structure, a large assembled body, which is an