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ІНСТИТУТ САМОРЕГУЛЮВАННЯ У СИСТЕМІ ПУБЛІЧНОГО УПРАВЛІННЯ М'ЯСОПЕРЕРОБНОЮ ПРОМИСЛОВІСТЮ

У статті здійснено опрацювання концептуальних засад розвитку інституту саморегулювання в сфері переробних підприємств м'ясної галузі. Розглядаються механізми ефективного секторального саморегулювання що передбачає наявність професійного кодексу; наявність механізмів забезпечення таких кодексів; наявність ефективної системи вирішення суперечок. Вивчається сутність саморегулювання та його зміст заснований на нормах законодавства регулювання відносин в окремих сферах економічної діяльності, яке здійснюється на принципах самоорганізації, тобто без безпосереднього втручання держави. Надається характеристика засобів саморегулювання господарської діяльності. Детально розглядаються різноманітні види саморегулювання. Робиться висновок про відсутність єдиного нормативного документа щодо розвитку саморегулюваних організацій; про необхідність належного інституціонального забезпечення для розвитку та нормального функціонування інституту саморегулювання у сфері переробки сільськогосподарської продукції, у т.ч. м'ясної; про невизначеність щодо єдиного бачення формування та функціонування саморегульованих організацій в м'ясному секторі економіки.

Ключові слова: саморегулювання, секторальне саморегулювання, саморегулювання господарської діяльності, інститут саморегулювання, сфера переробних підприємств м'ясної галузі, професійний кодекс, економічна діяльність, самоорганізація.

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INSTITUTE OF SELF-REGULATION IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM OF THE MEAT PROCESSING INDUSTRY

The article elaborates the conceptual principles on the development of the self-regulation institute in the field of processing enterprises of the meat industry. The mechanisms of effective sectoral self-regulation, which involves the existence of a professional code; availability of mechanisms for ensuring such codes; availability of an effective dispute resolution system are considered in the article. The nature of self-regulation and its content are examined which are based on the norms of legislation regulating relations in certain spheres of economic activity, which are carried out on the principles of self-organization, that is, without direct intervention of the State. The description of self-regulation tools in economic activity is studied. Various types of self-regulation are considered in detail. It is concluded that there is no single regulatory document regarding the development of self-regulatory organizations; on the need for proper institutional support for the

development and normal functioning of the self-regulation institute in the field of processing agricultural products, including meat; there is the uncertainty regarding the unified vision of the formation and functioning of self-regulated organizations in the meat sector of the economy.

Key words: self-regulation, sectoral self-regulation, self-regulation of economic activity, institute of self-regulation, scope of processing enterprises of the meat industry, professional code, economic activity, self-organization.

The formulation of the problem. Ukraine has great potential for the production and supply of both domestic and foreign markets with meat and meat products. More than 150 large and medium-sized enterprises, as well as more than 1,200 small-capacity enterprises, operate in the meat industry. The maximum level of consumption of meat products in Ukraine was reached in 1990, equal to 68 kg. In 2022, meat consumption per capita was about 52 kg, which is less than the physiological norm of 80 kg. Half of the 2 million tons of total meat consumption fund in Ukraine is poultry, pork makes up 37 percent of the consumption fund, beef is 13 percent [28].

According to representatives of industry organizations, meat processors face three key problems:

- lack of working capital due to worsening of the situation with the return of receivables (mainly when working with national trade networks) and lack of access to usual credit instruments;
- difficulties with procurement of raw materials. Thus, against the background of the limited domestic supply of pork, competition in the purchase of slaughter animals has significantly increased, and high logistics costs require a reduction in its radius;
- the revision of the exchange rate caused an increase in the price of imported "consumers" (packaging, spices, etc.) not only for operators of deep meat processing, but also for slaughterhouses that need modernization/re-equipment or replacement of elements of individual production lines [2].

In addition, a key factor of uncertainty for representatives of the meat processing industry is the reaction of the final consumer to the change in retail prices for meat and meat products, which will gradually integrate cost increases in all links of the added value chain. Processors are afraid of a reorientation to cheaper products and a further decrease in consumer activity both in the segment of chilled meat and in the segment of sausages and other meat products due to the weakening of the population's solvency. Currently, estimates of the current course of implementation and, accordingly, the actual utilization of slaughter facilities vary significantly depending on the region, the size of the enterprise and its sales markets. So, if powerful market players and smaller operators in population centers work relatively stably, then a number of small operators in the less densely populated areas of the Center and the South note the weakening of sales and switch to the "on order" mode of operation. In addition, the taste qualities deteriorate and the value of meat products as a food product decreases.

The combination of these and other factors has a negative impact on the performance indicators of most enterprises. Unfortunately, a decrease in profitability and an increase in the number of unprofitable enterprises in the meat processing industry are now increasingly observed.

The mentioned problems, as well as the direction of decentralization and deregulation of the entire public management mechanism, activate the issue of self-regulation of the meat processing industry. It is a branch of economic activity in which involvement of the self-regulation system is allowed. However, at the legislative level, there are still no defining principles on functioning of self-regulation in the field of food industry in Ukraine, as in any other field of economic activity. Separatw legislative norms relate only to the ideas of creating self-regulatory organizations of Ukraine in certain fields. In particular, the Strategy for the Development of the Fisheries Industry of Ukraine envisages the increasing of the level of cooperation of state authorities with self-regulatory organizations and involving them in the process of forming state policy in the industry by delegating them a part of the powers to manage the industry [22].

The concept of reforming the institution of self-regulation in Ukraine notes that the creation of a systematic and integral legal framework that will ensure the effective functioning of self-regulatory organizations is one of the priority reforms in the field of entrepreneurship development in Ukraine [21]. However, today there are no uniform approaches to self-regulation, there is no systematic and comprehensive procedure for the formation and activity of self-regulatory

organizations, and the goals and objectives of self-regulation have not been defined.

The results of the analysis of special legislation indicate self-regulation in only a few areas. The food industry is not one of them. At the same time, in certain types of activities, including meat processors, there are organizations that, based on the set of functions performed by them and their inherent characteristics, can be fully classified as self-regulating, but the legislation does not provide the possibility of self-regulation in the relevant areas. These are, in particular, the Association of Production and Processing Enterprises of the Meat Industry "Meat of Ukraine", the "Meat Industry" Association, the National Association of Producers of Meat and Meat Products of Ukraine Ukrmyaso, the Poultry Breeders' Union of Ukraine, the "Swine Farmers" Association of Ukraine", etc.

As we see, self-regulation is possible not only in those areas for which the law stipulates the obligation/possibility of forming self-regulatory organizations, but also in other areas of economic and professional activity, including meat processing, which, on the one hand, is due to the demand for such a form of regulation among economic entities themselves, and on the other hand, due to the ability of self-regulatory organizations to more effectively ensure the implementation of the regulatory function in the relevant field.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The issue of self-regulation and the activities of self-regulated organizations is on the periphery of the attention of domestic public administration researchers. The main achievements in this area belong to representatives of the legal sphere. In particular, the research of Olena Goncharenko [7] is devoted to the general theoretical and legal principles of self-regulation of economic activity. Nataliya Filatova researched in detail the concepts and features of self-regulatory organizations as subjects of civil law [25]. Volodymyr Kochyn emphasizes the civil-law relations of participation of business entities in self-regulatory organizations [13]. A significant achievement of Yulia Yelnikova's work was establishing the principles of self-regulatory organizations [9]. Oksana Medvedchuk focuses on the problems of regulatory development of the self-regulation institute in Ukraine [16]. Olena Levchyshina draws attention to the legal nature of organizations of self-regulating professions [14].

Within the framework of the economic approach, Oleksandr Govorun considers self-regulation as a mechanism for ensuring market relations [5]. Continuing the mentioned problems, Maryna Zeidel sees self-regulation as a mechanism for reducing state intervention in business development [11]. Yuri Rovynskyi considers the institution of self-regulation as an element of the system of state regulation of entrepreneurship [24]. The scientific literature also presents studies devoted to the problems of self-regulation in the agrarian sector of the economy (see, for example, the works of Oleksandr Shpykulyak and Kateryna Ksenofontova [26], Mykola Hrytsaenko [8], Yulia Leshchuk [15], Iryna Yefremova and Iryna Lomakina [10], Iona Bilokinnaya [4]).

However, self-regulation in the field of processing agricultural products, in particular meat processing, has not been covered in the literature, which is due to the lack of comprehensive works on this issue. The article by Alina Berger [2] is hardly the only work in this direction.

The aim and tasks of the paper. The purpose of the article is to study the conceptual foundations of the development of the institute of self-regulation in the field of processing enterprises of the meat industry.

The main body of the paper and the obtained results. The processes of reforming the public management of economic relations and economic activity in Ukraine actualized the problems of its self-regulation. Despite the lost experience of self-regulation of economic activity in Soviet times, under contemporary conditions there is an active search for the most immanent models of self-regulation for Ukraine. The transition to the national model should evolve from state regulation through deregulation to actual self-regulation in most types of economic activity. Self-regulation of economic activity is an effective form of social regulation of economic relations, as it is carried out without strict state intervention directly by subjects of the development and implementation of rules, who are interested in the achievement of the goal set for themselves and actively act, applying the means inherent in self-regulation.

According to Olena Honcharenko, effective self-regulation involves:

- the presence of a professional code (business standards) developed by market participants

independently;

- availability of mechanisms for ensuring compliance (enforcement) of such codes and monitoring of participants, sanctions for violation of rules;
- the presence of an effective dispute resolution system [6, p. 69].

Oleksandra Kologoyda rightly points out that: "...the essence of self-regulation is the possibility for subjects of a certain type of professional activity, uniting on a voluntary basis, to independently carry out its regulation (through local rule-making) and control over its implementation. The content of self-regulation is the regulation of relations in certain spheres of economic activity based on the norms of legislation, which is carried out on the principles of self-organization, that is, without direct intervention of the state" [12, p. 111].

Self-regulation in entrepreneurship is understood as the regulation of certain markets and spheres of entrepreneurial activity by its participants themselves, without the intervention of the state. It means the establishment of certain rules for participants of a certain market segment, including sanctions for violation of these rules, mechanisms for resolving conflicts between market participants, etc., which is established by market participants [24, p. 123]. For this purpose, they create special organizational structures - self-regulatory organizations, which are given certain powers, with the help of which self-regulation is carried out in one or another area of entrepreneurship.

There are several means of self-regulation of economic activity. These include: business contract, codes of corporate ethics, customs of business turnover, standard rules for carrying out certain types of activities, self-regulatory organizations, etc. So, depending on the type of means of self-regulation of economic activity, they are divided into:

- contractual – subjects use means based on a contract (agreement):
 - a) business contracts (main contract, arbitration agreements as agreements separate from the business contract; agreements on choice of law, which determine the legal order applicable to a specific contract);
 - b) customs of business turnover (trade) - on the basis of the agreement on the choice of law or the principles of international private law;
 - c) standard rules, ethical codes for the implementation of certain types of economic activity;
 - d) other agreed actions of subjects based on the contract;
- corporate - means are applied on the basis of corporate acts (rules of ethical behavior of representatives of corporations, codes of corporate ethics);
- institutional (organizational regulation) - self-regulatory organizations are created, which can develop certain rules of conduct in certain types of economic activity, in addition to control their implementation, provide assistance to subjects of self-regulation and their protection [17].

In self-regulation of economic activity, alternative dispute resolution methods are also used to protect the interests of self-regulation subjects, which, in fact, are means of self-regulation: mediation, conciliation, negotiations, expertise, and others.

In self-regulation, the subject at his discretion determines (coordinates) his own behavior, chooses the "model" that is most favorable for him. On the part of the state, in order to find out the "usefulness" of such a model, accordingly, the means inherent in state regulation are used: regulatory consolidation, determination of the institutional component of a self-regulatory organization, etc. This is how the state "legitimizes" self-regulation in its various manifestations and types. At the same time, the state creates an appropriate system of guarantees of self-regulation of economic activity, defining their regulatory and organizational and legal components, combining self-regulation with co-regulation of certain possible spheres of economic activity, if necessary.

Spontaneous and organized self-regulation are also distinguished. With spontaneous self-regulation, there are no certain restrictions from the state. Organized self-regulation is characterized by the establishment of the "rules of the game", that is, certain normative principles (imperative norms from which deviations are not allowed) by the state for the subjects of self-regulation. An important feature of spontaneous self-regulation today is that it arises in response to the objective need to fill a certain gap in centralized regulation [14, p. 78].

Julia Black distinguishes four types of self-regulation based on the experience of Great

Britain:

1. Mandated self-regulation, when a group of individuals, professionals, entrepreneurs, at the request of authorities, adopts and implements rules of conduct within the limits established by the state. An example of this type of self-regulation is the legal regulation of the financial services market in Great Britain.

2. Sanctioned self-regulation, which means the situation when the association of specialists adopts the rules governing their activities, but these rules are subject to approval by the authorities. For example, the Consumer Codes Approval Scheme was developed in Great Britain.

3. Coerced self-regulation. In this case, the association of market participants has the right to adopt the rules themselves, but under the threat that the government, in case of non-adoption of such rules, will introduce state regulation. As an example, we can cite the situation that was developed in Great Britain after the Ministry of Internal Affairs published a report on the work of the Press Council. In June 1990, the following option was proposed: the publishing association adopts a Code of Conduct and is given eighteen months to prove its effectiveness. Otherwise, direct state regulation are to be introduced.

4. Voluntary self-regulation. In this case, there is no direct or indirect state intervention in the activities of self-regulatory organizations. Voluntary self-regulation can include associations of persons of the same profession, created voluntarily on their own initiative [27, p. 27].

In the context of our research, we interpret self-regulation in a narrow (institutional) sense, that is, as the development of self-regulatory organizations that develop rules of conduct in certain types of economic activity, monitor their implementation, provide assistance to self-regulation subjects and provide their protection. In particular, as specified in the legislation of Ukraine on the financial industry, a self-regulatory organization is a non-profit association of providers of financial or accompanying services, created in accordance with this Law or special laws for the purpose of self-regulation of the activities of its participants, representation and protection of their rights and interests, as well as the interests of others participants of the financial services market to whom such status was granted by the Regulator and to whom the Regulator may delegate its separate powers in accordance with the law [23].

At this stage in Ukraine, there is no single regulatory document on the development of self-regulatory organizations. Some issues of self-regulation are specified in separate laws that regulate a certain industry or type of activity. In particular, with regard to agriculture and land management, the possibility of introducing self-regulatory organizations is provided only in three special laws. These laws ("On wholesale markets of agricultural products", "On agricultural advisory activities", "On land management") regulate the activity of wholesale markets of agricultural products, agricultural advisory activities and the field of land management.

In our opinion, self-regulation in the field of processing enterprises of the meat industry has quite a lot of potential. The object of self-regulation in this case is the activity of business entities and cooperation in the field of production and promotion of meat products to the consumer, as well as the use of industry-specific resources (for example, food additives).

The specificity of the self-regulation institute is the direct participation of stakeholders in all stages of the regulatory function. Organizationally, the self-regulation institute is integrated into the institutional mechanism for the development of meat industry enterprises and cooperatives through:

1. Economic interests of economic structures-participants – subjects who are the conductors of entrepreneurial activity and cooperation;

2. Authorized membership-based organizations that ensure the legitimacy of setting norms and ensuring their implementation by participants;

3. Legal norms and traditions of economic behavior developed with the direct participation of stakeholders;

4. An organizational and economic mechanism for ensuring that stakeholders comply with self-regulatory norms, which provides for: the availability of tools for ensuring joint liability (including through the creation of joint guarantee funds), the procedure for carrying out control and the presence of sanctions for failure to comply with accepted norms by participants. A separate element of the mechanism is the procedure for out-of-court settlement of economic disputes

between participants of a self-regulatory organization (or between participants and third parties).

5. Activities of governmental authorities regarding the implementation of the self-regulation institute. It should be noted here that the spectrum of self-regulation can extend from completely voluntary formations, where business entities take on additional requirements and restrictions on their products in order to increase their own competitiveness, to delegated self-regulation, when the State delegates part of its functions to such organizations under certain conditions. However, even in the case of voluntary self-regulation, such structures operate exclusively in the legal field created by the State with a clear definition of the legal status of self-regulatory organizations and the limits of their activity in specific industry markets.

The role of the self-regulation institute is seen in increasing the efficiency of the functioning of domestic enterprises in the meat industry at the expense of:

- strengthening of the negotiating capabilities of meat producers in relations with state and local self-government bodies, representatives of other branches of the state economy, foreign enterprises and organizations;

- the ability to internalize external effects. Since this activity is based on voluntary agreements and self-restraint of the participants of such organizations, these processes are accompanied by lower social costs than market and state mechanisms;

- accumulation of elements of "social capital" (business reputation, bargaining power, consumer trust, entrepreneurial initiative, etc.), which contributes to the reduction of transaction costs in the industry. It should be noted that self-regulatory organizations form social capital, acting practically as its empirical identifier.

The development of the institution of self-regulation as a system, a consolidated projection of the function of legislative norms, authorized leading organizations, as well as the interests of stakeholders of the real sector of the economy is one of the important active incentives to ensure the necessary effects of meat entrepreneurship.

From the point of view of institutional efficiency, the activity of self-regulatory structures has an impact on all levels of the national economic system:

- at the level of participating economic structures - reduces the level of transaction costs, and also to some extent affects the final results of their management;

- at the level of the meat industry as a whole - contributes to increasing the added value of products by increasing the trust of domestic consumers and foreign counterparties in domestic products;

- at the national level - reduces the "social cost" of regulation. On the one hand, self-regulation involves lower losses for the application of regulatory norms for economic structures compared to state regulation, which is reflected in lower cost and prices for consumers, and on the other hand, it reduces direct state costs for the implementation of regulatory functions.

The first step on the way to the development of the institution of self-regulation in the meat sector was the draft law of Ukraine "On the basics of self-regulation in the agrarian sector of the economy of Ukraine" [19]. According to this document, self-regulation is a form of regulation in the agrarian sector of the economy, which is carried out by granting the status of a self-regulatory organization to an association of subjects of economic or professional activity as holders of managerial powers regarding the initiative and independent regulation of agricultural products and food markets, spheres of professional activity. The term "self-regulatory organization" is interpreted as a legal entity that is a voluntary association of subjects of economic or professional activity, recognized by the state as a central body of executive power, which ensures the formation and implementation of state agrarian policy.

Another important step was the approval of the Concept of the State target-oriented program for the development of the agrarian sector of the economy for the period until 2022. According to this concept, one of the main ways to solve the problems of the agricultural sector is to stimulate the creation and functioning of associations of agricultural producers, in particular through the delegation of powers to self-regulatory organizations in the agro-industrial complex [20].

However, today there is no adequate institutional support for the development and normal functioning of the self-regulation institute in the field of processing of agricultural products,

including meat.

In accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Civic Associations" and Article 120 of the Economic Code of Ukraine, industry associations and civic organizations operate on the territory of Ukraine. They, performing their functions, to some extent fulfill the role of self-regulatory organizations, but currently without official status. There are about 30 associations and civic organizations in the field of meat production and meat processing, namely:

- 1) vertical associations, the members of which are directly engaged in the production of one or another type of meat products (for example, the Association "Piggeries of Ukraine", etc.);
- 2) horizontal associations, the activity of which does not focus on a separate type of agricultural products, including meat (for example, the National Association of Producers of Meat and Meat Products of Ukraine Ukrmyaso, etc.);
- 3) professional associations in the processing industries (for example, the Association of Production and Processing Enterprises of the Meat Industry "Meat of Ukraine");
- 4) professional associations in the field of services and resource provision of the meat industry (for example, the Public Union "Ukrainian Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Veterinary Medicines and Feed Additives", etc.);
- 5) public associations whose activities are aimed at the development of the meat industry (for example, the Poultry Breeders' Union of Ukraine);
- 6) associations of professional activities of individuals in the meat sector (for example, the "Meat Sector" Association).

One of the organizations approaching self-regulatory status is the Association of Production and Processing Enterprises of the Meat Industry "Meat of Ukraine". Its main task is to ensure the safety of livestock products supplied to the Ukrainian market. The Association's activities are aimed at providing additional guarantees of food safety in veterinary and sanitary terms, both produced on the territory of Ukraine and imported from abroad, which is achieved through cooperation between associations of European exporters and Ukrainian importers. The association has developed and uses a harmonized mechanism of interaction between importers and exporters of livestock products supplied to the Ukrainian market together with the appropriate ministries. The association assists in the training of specialists in the assessment of processing enterprises that plan to export their products to Ukraine. The goal of creating the Association is not the achievement by the Association and its Members of any agreement on the distribution of the market of Ukraine, or the coordination of economic activities of the Participants on this market in any way that would violate the current antimonopoly legislation, the rules and regulations issued on its basis.

An analysis of the activities of the Association of Production and Processing Enterprises of the Meat Industry "Meat of Ukraine" [1] since its creation in 2012 shows that it has focused on the following tasks and directions:

- facilitation of the work of operators of the meat market and related industries to create and comply with the rules of activity in this area established by the legislation of Ukraine;
- implementation of interaction between operators of the meat market and related industries with public authorities on problems arising in the field of economic relations in the meat industry;
- participation in the development and implementation of state and target-oriented programs on the development of animal husbandry and the meat processing complex based on advanced scientific achievements;
- participation in the development of regulatory acts development on regulating the procedure of standardization and certification in this field together with the public authorities of Ukraine;
- participation in the work on making amendments and observing the order of public procurement of food to protect the consolidated positions of the Association's Participants;
- promoting the implementation of new highly effective domestic and foreign developments and achievements in the field of production of products of animal origin. Formation of public opinion in favor of consumption of domestic products;
- formation and implementation of research on the creation of new types of science-

intensive products, raw materials and materials that are important for the meat industry as a whole, its individual enterprises and related industries;

- strengthening of ties between all business entities of the meat market and related industries: agriculture and processing enterprises, manufacturers and suppliers of technological equipment, devices, tools;

- carrying out scientific and technical cooperation with foreign organizations, assisting the Association's Participants in establishing and developing cooperation with them on the study and use of best practices;

- consultative participation in the development of political and legal influences and mechanisms of State control of imports into Ukraine from other countries and exports of products of animal origin to the customs territory of Ukraine through forecasting the possible consequences of export-import operations on the purchase and sale of animals, meat and meat products, which consists in the development of preventive measures in order to weaken the impact of negative consequences and expand the possibilities of using positive processes;

- an independent examination of the import and sale of meat products with signs characteristic of the actions of unscrupulous competitors with subsequent appeal to the State services that conduct control and enforce law and order in this area;

- participation in the control of export-import operations for the purchase and sale of animals, meat and meat products together with the sanitary-epidemiological services;

- advisory assistance to State authorities in making decisions on accelerating the development of the domestic meat industry;

- representation and protection of the rights and interests of meat market operators and related industries established and stipulated by the legislation of Ukraine in the State authorities of Ukraine;

- development of recommendations on the creation of mechanisms of interaction between the State authorities of Ukraine and operators of the meat market and related industries, aimed at ensuring their economic interests;

- provision of technical and organizational assistance in matters of certification and registration of Ukrainian products, as well as products of foreign manufacturers;

- implementation of cooperation with governmental and other organizations in the field of customs and tax legislation, standardization of products and creation of economic programs;

- joint implementation and development of large investment programs by the Association's Participants on a share basis;

- participation in the organization and conducting of examinations of draft regulatory acts on issues related to the operation of the meat market and related industries;

- organization and holding of seminars, "round tables", forums on specific issues of regulation of the meat market and related industries that correspond to common interests;

- organization and holding of international and national conferences, seminars, symposiums, including on improving the legal State regulation of the meat market;

- participation in the development and implementation of programs to ensure economic, information security, protection of commercial secrets, intellectual and industrial property of meat market enterprises and related industries;

- exchange of information, work experience, personnel resources among the Association Members;

- advising Association Members on a wide range of scientific and technical issues related to the work of the meat market and related industries;

- organization of educational and advertising activities to promote better quality of domestic food products, to strengthen the reputation of domestic producers.

The analysis of legal acts defining the parameters of the functioning of self-regulatory organizations in the agricultural sector indicates the presence of common features that generally correspond to the characteristics of the self-regulatory institute and can be transferred to self-regulatory organizations in the field of meat processing:

- granting the status of a self-regulatory organization by a State authority of appropriate

competence;

- establishment of requirements for organizations applying for the status of a self-regulated organization;
- non-profit status and lack of entrepreneurial activity;
- belonging of the vast majority of members of self-regulated organizations to a certain type of economic (units/individuals and/only legal entities) or professional activity (units/individuals);
- establishment of qualification requirements for members of the self-regulated organization;
- uncertainty regarding the establishment of the all-Ukrainian status / single self-regulatory organization in the field of activity / profession;
- establishment of absolute / relative restrictions on the minimum number of members of a self-regulated organization, as well as requirements for the qualitative composition of members;
- establishment of rules of activity, control by the self-regulatory organization over compliance with the regulatory framework by the members of the self-regulatory organization and provision of a compensation mechanism for damages caused by non-legal activities of the members of the self-regulatory organization (one organization, on a professional basis);
- internal certification of members of a self-regulated organization (for professional associations);
- participation in professional training of members of a self-regulated organization;
- assessment of the quality of work of a member of a self-regulated organization at the request of a consumer (one organization, on a professional basis);
- protection of members of a self-regulated organization in matters of judicial and pre-trial dispute resolution (professional organizations);
- participation in the development of regulatory acts on the regulation of the relevant sphere.

It should be noted that existing self-regulatory organizations in the field of meat processing mainly have a civic organization (association) as an organizational and legal form. However, according to the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On Civic Associations" it is determined that the effect of this Law "does not extend to public relations in the sphere of formation, registration, activity and termination of the activity of self-regulatory organizations and organizations that carry out professional self-government, the specifics of the regulation of which may be determined by other laws" (Article 2, Paragraph 2.5). This requires legislative regulation of the activities of self-regulatory organizations.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. The problem of the development of the institution of self-regulation in the national economy and in the meat sector currently requires a legislative solution and definition of the institutional conditions of functioning. Significant experience in the regulation of industries by associations during the time of the planned economy, the active position of public associations today, the definition of a conceptual model for the development of the institution of self-regulation in economy, taking into account the subject of self-regulation - profession, type of activity are the limited traditions of self-regulation in the classical European sense of the term in the Ukrainian economy.

Along with this, it is possible to draw a conclusion about the uncertainty regarding the unified vision of the formation and functioning of self-regulatory organizations in the meat sector of the economy. The ways of regulatory and legal solution to this problem are the following:

1) development and adoption of a basic law on self-regulatory organizations, which would determine the general legal framework for the activities of self-regulatory organizations in all sectors of the national economy and would create a legal basis for the adoption of special legislative acts on the issues of self-regulation in certain industries and professions, taking into account their specific features. At the same time, it should be noted that the formation of a unified legislative act in the field of self-regulation of the national economy is quite complicated due to the significant differentiation of the conditions for the development of industries and professions;

2) adoption of a separate legislative act on meat and meat processing with the definition of

self-regulatory organizations in this area (an attempt to adopt a similar act [18] was unsuccessful). However, the passage of such a draft law in the absence of a basic law on self-regulatory organizations may be difficult;

3) the functioning of existing associations in the field of meat and meat processing on the basis of current legislation, in particular the Law of Ukraine "On Civic Associations" and the Economic Code of Ukraine and the formation of a special legal framework regarding the assignment of the status of self-regulatory organizations and specific conditions activities for each type of economic activity or profession after a detailed analysis of a certain market.

In our opinion, the last option may be the most effective in the near future. When formulating the primary measures of public policy, it is expedient:

- to hold a public discussion in order to determine the model for development of self-regulatory organizations in the meat and meat processing sector;
- to analyze the main markets of meat products and services in terms of their specific features that will determine the configuration and feasibility of introducing self-regulation;
- to introduce a pilot project on self-regulation in the meat industry.

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