as the recourse, the Guarantor shall be entitled to claim from the debtor a damage payment. Additionally, the recourse claim value may be determined by the Guarantee Agreement. Issues on value of the Guarantor's recourse claim against the Principal including remuneration of the Guarantor shall be settled in the agreement between the Guarantor and the Principal in order to avoid unreasonable enrichment of the Guarantor for the account of the Principal.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Zhyrun~A.V.,\\ Ph.D.~student,\\ Department~of~economic~regulation,\\ SHEI~«Kyiv~National~Economic~University~named~after~Vadym~Hetman»\\ \end{tabular}$ 

## WAYS OF DETERMINATION OF LEGAL NATURE OF CONDITIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AGREEMENT IN THE PERIOD OF SOVIET UNION

In the process of development and establishing of the institute of economic agreement approaches to its conditions, which comprise its content differed at every stage of its historical evolvement. Due to the fact that the concept of economic agreement was researched intensively in the period of the Soviet Union, we believe that the results of such researches influenced the notion of economic agreement and its conditions in the Ukrainian legal system and, therefore, they should be analyzed in more detail.

The scientists distinguish three periods of development of the institute of economic agreement in the Soviet Union. The first one is related to the initial attempts of separation of the economic and civil agreements. During the second period the concept of economic agreement was criticized and as a result only civ-

il agreement was used in the sphere of both: private and economic relations. The third period is related to reappearance of the concept of economic agreements and this stage is also rich for the scientific researches of the issues of the place of economic agreements in the economic system of the Soviet Union.

As for the concept and classification of the conditions of economic agreements in the period of the Soviet Union, please note that the scientists of this period distinguished three groups of the respective conditions: essential, ordinary and casual conditions. The number of the conditions of economic agreement was bigger than the conditions of the civil agreements, which was determined by the sophisticated economic nature of economic agreements that required proper legal regulation.