

the legislator to establish such procedural regulation of civil procedural activity for this important task to be actually performed in every civil case that goes to the court. This condition and quality of performing of this main task will determine the effectiveness of all civil proceedings.

But at the same time, the implementation of the main objectives of civil procedure depends on how the courts have effective tools to ensure that task, that it is the quality of procedural rules including civil procedural policies of the state as a whole.

This purpose of civil proceedings requires from legislator to change the civil procedural law, by giving the court following powers: to go beyond the claim; to determine the proper way of protection of rights in the disputed material relationship; to take measures for submission to the court of necessary evidences needed to address specific categories of disputes; to determine addressed in the judgment of the court all original questions, which is likely to arise in the implementation of the court's judgment on a particular dispute.

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LEGAL SUPPORT OF DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN THE SPHERE OF HEALTH IN THE CONTEXT OF REFORMATION

The article is devoted to legal issues of development of economic relations in the sphere of health protection in the context of reformation. The analysis of General and special regulations governing considered relations in healthcare, and the specifics of these relations, which are due to the fact that they occur in the social sphere of the economy, where the commercialization restricted by law; shall not be aimed only at profit related to meeting the needs of citizens to improve the state of health or its recovery, and sometimes salvation in their life that are the most valuable intangible valuables. It argues the need for further resolution of these economic relations, in particular, on the definition of their con-

tent, legal status of entities (communal non-commercial enterprises), the funds of the state influence on the activity of these subjects.

The article proves that in order to ensure development of economic relations in the sphere of health protection appropriate to the special legislation: 1) to identify the medical services as their contents and the main activity of communal non-profit enterprises, provide a more clear the definition of «medical care» and exhaustive list of types of free medical care to be provided by such enterprises to the population, and the list of paid medical services to the citizens for their account; 2) to secure the legal status of communal non-profit enterprises,

which has certain characteristics, with a view to distinguishing such enterprises with health institutions; 3) establish the grounds and procedure for the applica-

tion of incentive funds of the regulatory impact of the state on the activities of communal non-profit enterprises to ensure their further effective development.

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STATE MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION IN THE SOVIET PERIOD

Economic achievements demonstrated by USSR could not take place without proper state management of capital construction. Its emergence and development is held during the Soviet era. On the other hand, the last quarter of the last century was reflected by the accumulation of negative trends in the development of the national economy. The construction industry was no exception. Problems of not completed construction, violation of terms of its construction and low quality more acute rose before society. To a large extent these problems were due to the cumbersome, overly bureaucratic public administration system of capital construction. Transition economy of Ukraine, after independence, to market principles and the full state deregulation of capital construction has led to a significant deterioration of the building enterprises; reduce the volume of construction in our country. Thus, the experience of the construction industry management by public authorities, which have the economic competence, is important for understanding the directions of state influence in the modern period to ensure sustainable development of this industry.

A characteristic feature of regulation of capital construction during the Soviet era was a common accountability of capital building to the government, which mainly acted as a customer and the executor of such works.

The first period in which took place the occurrence of capital construction as an independent phenomenon, held from 1918 to 1941. The state took control of construction work on construction contracts. Were created the union managing authorities of capital construction. Also were established legal foundations for public sector management. Creation of Narkomstroy of USSR in 1939 completed the process. The second period from 1941 to 1949 – the period of capital construction for the war and the restoration of damaged facilities. Were created: Main Department of Construction of mechanical engineering under the control of Council of People's Commissars of USSR, Committee on Architecture under the control of Council of People's Commissars of USSR. This process culminated in the creation of on the basis of Narkomstroya three commissariats that in the same year, were transformed