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BUSINESS MANAGEMENT IN MILITARY CONDITIONS AS A SUPPORT ELEMENT FOR THE COUNTRY'S SMART-ECONOMY

During martial law, the National Bank in accordance with the NBU Resolution № 577 of 23.12.2003 (as amended) has the right to decide on restrictions, suspension

of non-cash payments in banks that are registered (or have separate units) in areas where martial law is imposed (i.e. throughout Ukraine).

At the same time, the NBU may decide to make non-cash payments only through certain authorized banks. If the electronic payment system is damaged, stolen or disabled during hostilities, non-cash payments will be made on the basis of paper payment orders. Terms of delivery of civilian goods, of course, changed. First of all, due to the probable military takeover of the railway, river, sea and air transport systems of Ukraine, the priority of transportation of military goods and / or the ban on transportation of civilian goods.

These actions affect the general economic situation, and especially the fulfillment of business obligations, including foreign economic agreements (contracts). All Ukrainian and foreign business on the territory of Ukraine after the imposition of martial law faced a radical change in the entire smart economy and smart business in general. Some businesses have undergone forced re-profiling to produce products necessary for the country's defense capabilities, forced alienation of business property under an unclear procedure. During martial law, businesses must constantly monitor the orders of commandant's offices and other military structures that will affect the management of business in general.

However, the biggest threat to business management is the possibility of removing the head of the company during martial law by order of the military commander with the appointment of an acting head without any agreement with the business owners. The head of the enterprise appointed in this way will be subordinated not to the business owner, but to the commandant who appointed him. Some employees of enterprises are already mobilized for military service, some - for conscription, and what resources the business will be able to replace their mobilized employees - it is not clear.

Also, the mode of operation of many enterprises is influenced by the introduction of curfew and access system in the establishment of limited movement of individuals. However, businesses are obliged to keep their jobs for mobilized

workers. However, the state pays for the mobilized. It is extremely difficult to fully protect yourself from the risks of martial law. It is possible to minimize the risks of martial law, but it is almost impossible to avoid them completely.

It is necessary to create internal regulations on the order of operation of the company during martial law, which provide for the following possible measures:

1. Conduct a market valuation (if possible) of property that is under threat of forced alienation during martial law.

2. Carry out a separate inventory of property, which, in case of martial law, will be seized (training and combat equipment, explosives, radioactive substances and materials, potent chemicals and toxic substances).

3. Conclude appropriate agreements or otherwise provide storage facilities for goods prohibited for sale during martial law: weapons, potent chemicals and toxic substances, as well as alcoholic beverages and substances produced on the basis of alcohol.

4. Prohibit employees from using company property that may be confiscated in violation of martial law, including electronic communications equipment, television, video and audio equipment, computers and technical communications for personal purposes, and contrary to the orders of the military commander to prevent their removal.

5. Determine which buildings of the company can be used for military service (for all necessary technical parameters).

Therefore, in connection with the imposition of martial law in Ukraine, businesses must understand what restrictions and prohibitions apply during the imposition of such a state, so as not to have problems and misunderstandings. The imposition of martial law provides for the granting of special powers to the military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies necessary to deter the threat or repulse of armed aggression, as well as temporary restriction of constitutional human and civil rights and rights and legitimate interests of legal

entities. The Ukrainian authorities and the President of Ukraine are making every effort to encourage and improve the motives of businessmen.

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БЛОКЧЕЙН, ЯК СУЧАСНА SMART-ТЕХНОЛОГІЯ

Нові технології допомагають компаніям знизити витрати, підвищити продуктивність і ефективність роботи, а також оптимізувати технічне
