



ENTREPRENEURSHIP, ECONOMY AND LAW

Entrepreneurship, Economy and Law is the all-Ukrainian scientific-practical economic and legal journal, which has been published since January 1, 1996 monthly.

According to the Resolution of the Presidium of HAC of Ukraine dated November 10, 1999 No. 3-05 / 11, the journal was included in the list of publications authorized to publish the key findings of dissertations in Law and Economics. The journal was re-included in the mentioned list following the Resolution of HAC of Ukraine dated December 16, 2009 No 1-05/6 in the section "Legal Sciences". Re-registration of the journal as a professional publication in the "Legal Sciences" section was conducted in 2015 based on the Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine No. 1328 dated 21.12.2015, Appendix No.8.

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✓ **The journal is published only in English. The editorial office accepts high-quality articles written in English or Ukrainian. Ukrainian articles are subject to English translation by a professional translator.**

✓ **High-quality English articles are published GRATUITOUSLY.**

✓ Articles shall not have grammatical or other mistakes and shall meet the journal's focus and requirements of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine for the specialized publications.

✓ The submitted articles shall be original and have not been published in other printed publications. The article is accepted for consideration if it complies with the requirements for the author's original articles (materials) available on the journal's website in the section "Requirements for publications".

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To consider the issue of article publication in No 10 of the journal “Entrepreneurship, Economy and Law”, it is necessary before October 15, 2021:



1. to fill out the form [at the link](#) or QR-code;
2. to send the following to info@pgp-journal.kiev.ua:
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The author will receive a printed copy of the journal which includes the published article; The distribution is scheduled **on December 25, 2021**.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ARTICLE EXECUTION

1. The length of the article is 10–20 pages. Font: Times New Roman; size 14, line spacing – 1,5.
2. It is important to specify UDC before the title of the article.
3. You should provide information about the author(s) written in Ukrainian and English, specifying the following facts for every co-author:
 - surname and name in full;
 - a scientific degree, academic rank (if any), post, place of employment and its full address (a street, house number, city, region, country, zip/postal code);
 - e-mail;
 - ORCID (<http://orcid.org/>), Scopus-Author ID (if any Scopus publications).
4. An article’s title, abstract and key words should be submitted in English and Ukrainian. Each abstract is at least 1800 characters without spacings. According to the requirements of scientometric databases, the abstract shall consist of *the purpose of the research, methodology, scientific novelty, conclusions*. The total number of key words is no less than three and no more than seven.
5. Requirements for the main part of the article:
 - **Introduction** is an obligatory part involving scientific novelty and relevance of scientific decisions. The purpose of the research should be clear along with scientific-research tasks. An author should convey the research methodology and the logic of the material’s presentation;

- The main text should have **separate sections with individual titles** and elucidate the essence of each section. Avoid too long titles;
- An article shall have **Conclusions** demonstrating substantiated research findings and prospects for further studies.

6. References in the text are submitted in round brackets: an author's surname – comma – publication year – comma – pages which contain information the author refer to (Bibikov, 2010, pp. 25–34). References to several pages are presented simultaneously by a semicolon (Bibikov, 2010; Pietrov, 2007; Ivanov, 2015), the indication of pages is optional.

7. The list of used sources is mentioned at the end of the article in English and in accordance with the international standard bibliographic description APA (American Psychological Association). The titles of Ukrainian and Russian sources are transliterated, and their translation are rendered in square brackets.

Bibliography should consist of some latest sources (for the last 3 years) and a minimum of one scientific article published in the journal indexed in Scopus (for instance, scientific articles published in such Ukrainian law journals as Journal of the "[National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine](#)", "[Lex Portus](#)" etc.).

There should be at least one reference in the text to each source from a Bibliography list. The used sources are submitted in alphabetical order and are not numbered. If a source has DOI, it is necessary to mention it.

8. The submission date of the article is written at the end of the article (The article was submitted on 15.04.2021).

SAMPLE OF ARTICLE EXECUTION

UDC 347.454

Tetiana Kolomoets,

*Doctor of Law, Professor, Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine, Honored Lawyer of Ukraine, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Zaporizhzhya National University, 74, Soborniy avenue, Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine, postal code 69063, t_deputy@ukr.net
ORCID: orcid.org/0000-0003-1101-8073*

“PROPORTIONALITY TEST” IN THE LEGAL REGULATION OF RESTRICTION AFTER THE TERMINATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE CAREER: SEARCH FOR AN OPTIMAL MODEL

Abstract. Purpose. The substantiation of the expediency to set restriction after the termination of the public service career, which is based on “the proportionality test”, distinguishing the unified standards for the consolidation of its elements. **Research methods.** The paper is executed by applying the general research and special methods of scientific cognition. **Results.** The article analyses the basic doctrinal approaches for the understanding of “proportionality test”, its “narrow” and “broad” versions, justifies its “basic” role for the shaping of a model of legal regulation of the restriction as an instrument for corruption prevention in the legal area. **Conclusions.** In the context of active use of a unique resource of the restriction after the termination of public service career as an instrument for corruption prevention in the private sector, “the proportionality test” in its broad sense, as the mix of several obligatory complex elements, should be the basis for shaping model of its legal regulation which is perfect in content and effective in use. (*Length: 1800 characters without spaces*).

Key words: private sector corruption, “filter”, expediency, need, balance between public and private interests, legislation, standards, elements.

1. Introduction

In the context of searching for effective instruments for corruption prevention in the private sector, the interested community should focus on the unique kind of “anti-corruption” restriction – the restriction after the termination of public service career.

2. “Proportionality test”: fundamental professional doctrinal approaches to the comprehension

The first is associated exclusively with a balance between (sometimes, it is used the words combinations “fair balance”, “smart balance” (Great encyclopedia, 2017) public and private

interests, thus its identification with “commensuration”, “dimensionality”, “proportionality” (Yevtoshuk, 2015).

3. Restrictions for an individual after the termination of public service career as an area of “proportionality test” objectification

Legal and regulatory framework of the relevant kind of “special” restriction is well-established by the international anti-corruption standard.

4. Conclusions

In the context of active use of a unique resource of the restriction after the termination of public service career as an instrument for corruption prevention in the private sector, “the proportionality test” in its broad sense, as the mix of several obligatory complex elements, should act as the basis for shaping model of its legal regulation which is perfect in content and effective in use.

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Тетяна Коломоєць, доктор юридичних наук, професор, член-кореспондент Національної академії правових наук України, Заслужений юрист України, декан юридичного факультету, Запорізький національний університет, проспект Соборний, 74, Запоріжжя, Україна, індекс 69063, t_deputy@ukr.net

ORCID: orcid.org/0000-0003-1101-8073

«ТЕСТ НА ПРОПОРЦІЙНІСТЬ» У ПРАВОВОМУ РЕГУЛЮВАННІ ОБМЕЖЕННЯ ПІСЛЯ ПРИПИНЕННЯ ПУБЛІЧНОЇ СЛУЖБИ: ПОШУК ОПТИМАЛЬНОЇ МОДЕЛІ

Анотація. Мета. Обґрунтування доцільності формування обмеження після припинення публічної служби, підґрунтям якої є «тест на пропорційність», із виокремленням єдиних стандартів закріплення його елементів. **Методи дослідження.** Робота виконана на підставі загальнонаукових та спеціальних методів наукового пізнання. **Результати.** Проаналізовано основні доктринальні підходи щодо розуміння «тесту на пропорційність», його «вузького» та «широкого» варіантів, доведено його «базову» роль для формування моделі правового регулювання відповідного обмеження як інструменту запобігання корупції у правовій сфері. **Висновки.** В умовах активного використання унікального ресурсу обмеження після припинення публічної служби як інструменту запобігання корупції в приватній сфері підґрунтям для формування досконалою за змістом та ефективною у застосуванні моделі його правового регулювання має слугувати «тест на пропорційність» у його широкому розумінні як поєднання декількох обов’язкових комплексних елементів.

Ключові слова: корупція у приватній сфері, «фільтр», доречність, необхідність, баланс публічних та приватних інтересів, законодавство, стандарти, елементи.

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CONTACT INFORMATION

Editorial office of the journal “Entrepreneurship, Economy and Law”:

01032, Kyiv, 7-Б Nazarivska St., office 4

Phone: +38 095 20 11 637

Hours: Mon-Fri 08:00-17:00

info@pgp-journal.kiev.ua

www.pgp-journal.kiev.ua