

відбувається процес формування європейського простору вищої освіти, а також активізація європейської системи вищої освіти у світовому масштабі, вдосконалення національних систем освіти у відповідності з міжнародними зобов'язаннями держав. Формується глобальна міжнародно-правова основа для багатосторонніх і двосторонніх відносин, що дозволяє підвищити якість міжнародно-правового регулювання освітніх відносин.

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РЕШЕНИЯ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ КОНФЕРЕНЦИЙ И ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ В БОЛОНСКОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ

В статье автор проанализировал решения международных конференций и организаций, их значение в развитии и распространении Болонского процесса. Во время конференций определены основные приоритеты развития сотрудничества в рамках Болонского процесса, а также внедрение в рамках Болонского процесса структурных реформ высшего образования. Задачей конференций было рассмотреть достигнутый прогресс и определение приоритетов и новых задач на ближайшие годы для ускорения реализации проекта Европейского пространства высшего образования. Выражена надежда, что общие цели будут реализованы во всех странах-членах для обеспечения доверия к системам образования стран-партнеров.

Ключевые слова: Европейское пространство высшего образования, компетенции, трехступенчатое образование, студентоцентризм, инклюзивность, мобильность, обеспечение качества, трудоустройство.

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SOLUTIONS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND ORGANIZATIONS THE BOLOGNA PROCESS

The author has analyzed the decisions of international conferences and organizations, their importance in the development and dissemination of the Bologna process. During the conference, identified the main priorities for the development of cooperation in the framework of the Bologna Process, as well as the introduction of the Bologna process of structural reforms of higher education. Objective of the conference was to review progress and identify priorities and new objectives for the coming years to accelerate implementation of the project of the European Higher Education Area. It is hoped that the general objectives will be implemented in all Member States to ensure confidence in the education systems of the partner countries.

Keywords: European Higher Education Area, competence, three-stage education, studentotsentrizm, inclusion, mobility, quality assurance, employment.

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PHASE SPACE OF THE SYSTEMS OF INTERNATIONAL INTERACTIONS

Theoretical issues of formation and phase transformations of the systems of international interactions are analyzed. They are viewed by the author as the series of international relations and beams of international processes, fostered by the "original" processes of inter-social exchanges, relevant to the subjects.

Sector and branch complexes of international interactions develop in accordance with in-social and inter-social synchronization. Moreover, the whole system of international relations dully fulfills phase transitions, which are relevant to the open dissipative systems. The logical series of main phase transitions of the systems of international interactions, set forth in the article, shall be applied to the analysis of specific international problem situations.

It is proved that the systems of international interactions act also as interneuron, which transmits outside incentives to locomotive and sensory neurons of each of the "individual communities", whose sum of interactions form the human society organism on the Earth.

Key words: international interaction, incentives, resistance, social organism, phase space, phase transitions, attractor.

Statement of the problem. Space of international interactions has always had a complex organization. Processes, interactions, international actions of various levels of importance, intensity and urgency are taking place

simultaneously, consecutively, gradually, in a certain order and due to certain system. All of them participate in the composition of spatially segmented rows, sector and industry-based complexes, which, as a whole, constitute a

real system of international interactions [1]. The researchers of international problems are required to formalize the processes of international interactions, determine the indicators of parameters for their implementation. One of the steps towards solving this important and significant methodological issue in the sphere of the science of genesis of the socially divided humanity lies in distinguishing phases of development of the systems of international interactions.

The combination of quite reasonable temporal limits of basic exchange processes as well as social basis of genesis for each historical segment determine the period of implementation of each of the system.

The author believes that incentives of international interactions, which stimulate subjects to participate in each of cumulative ensembles of international interactions, are formed according to the inner social environment of social organisms of countries, which are engaged in international spaces due to the established parameters of order in it [2, p. 14-30]. Usually there are always significant reasons for inter-social synchronization.

The systematic approach, the sequence and the order of any systems of international relations are justified on the basis of interactionism of D.H. Mead, ethnogenesis of L.N. Gumelev, "theory of everything" of S. Hawking, synergetics of I. Prizhogyn and H. Haken. They are taken starting from the phase of interactional "growth", followed by 'acmatic' phase of interactional stabilization, to the phase of interactional "burnout", offset, inertia, "obscurantism" and till the memorial phase of genesis of systems of international interactions.

For the purpose of the analysis of concrete international problematic situations it is considered methodologically reasonable to create a logical row of basic phasic transitions of systems of international interactions.

Problems, described in the article, are somehow relevant to the theory of international relations as well as to the science of analysis of international relations and foreign policy. In different times it drew attention of U. Rostou, M. Kaplan, D. Modelsky, I. Vallerstain, G. Kan, T. Schelling, K. Doych, A. Rappoport, Huntington, M. Hrustalev and others.

Some national researchers also contributed to the development of the above-mentioned issue, namely: G. Perepelytsa, M. Matsiyakh, S. Kanoneko, M. Shepelev, M. Yali and others.

Quite often international connections between subjects of selected international spaces are characterized by its general certainty and are complemented by relationships of other casual and complementary rows.

"Interaction is a term, used in social psychology and culturology, which means interaction, mutual impact of people and influence of groups on each other as a continuous dialog" [3].

System of international interactions is a series of mutually motivated actions, aimed at other subjects from their international environment, engaged in selected international space of social organisms [4, p. 1].

Separate international processes which emerge, taking place in special spatial-temporal dimensions, every time affect, to a certain extent, isolated rows of subjects of certain "individual community" and though existing in parallel they certainly influence each other. N. Luman believes that interaction is the simplest social system, which "consists of a sequence (constellation) of communications between directly present participants and has to be "localized" in "space" of three dimensions: social, temporal and objective" [5, c. 236].

Fluctuations of international space, provoked by activity of socially meaningful subjects, which represent their

'individual societies', create separate systems of international interactions in a certain temporal period. Owing to the accumulation of interactions of this system with the others, objectively meaningful *phenomena* and exchange processes in multidimensional phasic space of genesis of humanity may be described in a form of certainly connected *integral curves*.

The special order of maintaining dynamics of any selected system of international interactions lies in the fact that all its fluctuation is always carried out in multidimensional and complex phasic space. And being independent from simple periodical movements of other international interactions, they are determined in general as a confirmed *stochastic regime*, established in the given international system. It is linked to the concept of 'strange attractor'. "*Strange attractor* is a certain point in multidimensional phasic space, to which the integral curves may approach as close as possible, but can never enter into it. In the meantime, integral curves always remain inside of the certain finite multidimensional phasic exchange. Presence of strange attractor is a criteria for a *stochastic regime* in a selected dynamic system" [6, c. 103].

Impact of similar effects and therefore the approach to a certain system of integral curves may be big enough but not sufficient to "push" the international system from its position near to strange attractor, and therefore destabilize it out of its stochastic regime. Accordingly, the system of international relations, which serves the selected set of "individual societies", is characterized by the *problems of position of the subjects*.

In the temporal period, determined by the existing integral curves of basic living processes of "individual societies", each of cumulative ensembles of international interaction has its own *phasic-organized development*. Specific organization of international interactions' processes consequently goes from one phase to another. Phase, according to S. Hawking and L. Mlodinov, is a position in a cycle of wave processes, which occur in a fixed period of time" [7, p. 178].

One should consider that in terms of any selected set of historically realistic international relations, which are represented as a non-stable system, certain fluctuations occur, which, by means of expending and growing, destroy the structures of local optimums and, accordingly, seriously transform separate sub-systems of international relations.

Though, such processes do not destroy the system of international relations itself, they only lead it to a qualitatively different state. International relations, as an open system, lead to the occurrence of new order of relationships between parts and elements. Ensembles of international relations and/or relative complexes, as well as, the system of international relations might take certain *phasic transitions*. These transitions appear, when the processes of international interactions are coherent, i.e. correlated with its fluctuations. It has to be taken into consideration that similar evolution of systems of international relations, as a rule, is multidimensional, but not always strictly *phasic* [8].

The stages of evolution of any system of international interactions may still be determined to the certain extent and taking as a basis phasic transitions of this system after attenuation of processes of polyfurcation and transition of its parameter of order into a new state.

Therefore, the model of common phasic transitions is always a finite cycle. Hereinafter, the author of the article not only adopts the system of phase transitions of ethnical systems and determinations of phases of the great scientist L.N. Gumelev, but also tries to interpret this system for the noticeably less stable social systems, to the extent that he

can, – the system of international interactions. Accordingly, on the basis of the theory of ethnogenesis suggested by L.N. Gumelev, it is wise to start with the first phase of existence of any system – the phase of dominant resistance. The cumulative existence of a set of "individual societies", which make up the selected international system, is established under the influence of streams of other zones of international community's activity.

These changes of fundamental space of state of the system of international interactions influence not only the contiguous "individual societies", but also the well-known evolution of their vital space within the frames of this system. Thus, the area of international interactions, even after significant outside impact, provides the high measure of congeniality. The system of international interactions continues to develop in full correspondence with an earlier formed parameter of order.

This becomes possible in the event when the positioning of the participants of international system is sufficiently stable and corresponds to their status within the frames of this system, and, moreover, when a zone of simple attractor is sufficiently wide and well-ordered.

Evolution is a natural process and when it is in the phase of dominant resistance its influence on international relations does not go beyond the scope of their norms and does not destroy the constitutional sphere of this system and just firmly reconstructs its state to the simple attractor.

Stimulus to international interactions, which will come from them to the international environment, shall be perceived as a "starting moment" by the subjects of other social organisms and as a direct or indirect reaction toward them, adapted within the field of real international interactions. Primarily appear the rows of international interactions and then via the direction "stimulus-reaction-approval-stimulus" the ensembles of international interactions appear, involving numerous subjects of adjoined social organisms.

The bottom phase – phase of interactional "increase" – will be characterized by sufficiently high and intense inner-social synchronization of impulsive causes of international interactions of subjects and will be accomplished by the establishment of summation of poly-subjected complexes of international interactions, the realization of which will contribute to the further demonstration of inter-social synchronization of their impulsive causes.

The next phase is a phase of complication [9]. One may distinguish the historical situation when a zone of a simple attractor tightens and loses due solidarization base of the new world order. Despite numerous efforts of the leading countries, inter-social relations within the system provide the required level of affinity. This complicates the overall return of inner-system international interactions to the constitutional area around the attractor.

Furthermore, the cycles of inter-social exchange processes and the international relations, accordingly, have somehow become asymmetrical. This leads to the complications around the formation of the order parameters and the movement of transformational focuses beyond the chronological period of existence of the attractor's zones.

"Asymmetrical relations – relations between the subjects pertaining different sizes, – acknowledges G.M. Perepelytsya, – when one party, following basic parameters, considerably surpasses the other or has a superiority in some other indicators. These relations are characterized by such inherent features as imbalance, inequality" [10, p. 15].

It becomes more complicated when we face the complexity of the relationship between the subjects within societies and the divergence in the space of international

interactions. This "acmatic" phase of interactional stabilization will lead the adjoined subjects in international spaces to the establishment of an order of international interactions and sector-branch exchanges, confirmed by probably already excessive levels of inter-social synchronization of impulsive causes of international interactions. It results in the emergence of the systems of international interactions.

On the one hand, there are aspirations to change the status positioning of some countries in the international system and, on the other hand, other countries face significant reduction in the political and economic potency and, therefore, manifest actual inability to keep a sufficiently high status positioning in the international system. Such period is described by the ensembles of non-equivalent international exchanges, primarily connected with the resource exchanges between "individual societies" and with the migratory movements of ethnic groups.

At the same time several other social organisms face the synchronization of similar impulsive causes but in the state of forced testing. As a result, we receive the phase of interactional "overheating" in international relations from a direction of a dedicated group of adjoined "individual companies" in international space [11].

All these processes significantly complicate the previously relatively sustainable international order within the selected space of international systems. And due to the deepening of these processes the said international space moves to the next phase of the model cycle – **the phase of critical shift**.

The abrupt change of the members of the international system, the desynchronization of cycles of international exchanges, the loss by certain countries of their absolute leadership that was earlier strongly reaffirmed and the physical field of international interactions, which deviates from balance, – define the phase.

Naturally, these processes shall affect the state of inter-social synchronization of urging motives of international interactions, as the subjects shall more actively perceive the incentives coming from other segments of international space, and gradually redirect themselves into other, though yet non-traditional sectors of subject-sector exchange. The system of international interactions of social organisms, contacting within the international space, enters into **the phase of interactional shift**. The duration and the significance of this phase shall depend not only on the power of incentives coming from other social organisms, but also on the total reactions of societies' positive perception and on the earlier established order of formalization of international interactions, which essentially reflect a rather definitely fixed status of these "individual communities" vis-à-vis each other.

International relations that are formed in the zone of a simple attractor change both their model construction and the earlier established rules and volumes of international exchanges. International relations within this system are no more able to provide the needed level of affinity, and thus follow a different pattern – that of a strange attractor.

Balance in the physical field of a selected international space is supported by the efforts of the leading countries, which lack explicit grounds within their own inner social development. Divergence of the flows of international exchanges becomes a rule, not exclusion in the real life of an international system. A number of problems related to international status and positioning emerges, and they are different from the above-mentioned. The construction of order parameter set in this system of international relations changes its outlines.

The crisis in the relations between countries contacting in a selected segment of international space rapidly moves their international interactions into a new phase – **the phase of split in the system field**. Therefore, if the bifurcations in a selected international field destroy its state of balance, at one leading to a loss of the international system's sustainability, its basic construction changes. First of all, the leadership is taken over by the other countries attempting to set a new world order. International competition rises dramatically. Formats of previous positioning of the countries vis-à-vis each other change, as well as the basic flows of international exchanges.

If the total reaction of the social perception of the incentives is not positive enough and / or if the incentives coming from the other segments of international space are significantly more preferable, then the relations of previously closely interacting social organisms in a historically defined international space enter **the phase of interactional fracture**.

Inner social synchronization of urging motives fails systematically, and these failures are reaffirmed in the processes of inter-social synchronization. The system of international interactions shows a substantial drop in activity, the formalization of this sphere of international interactions no longer meets the requirements of social urgency, and is either optimized in terms of status positioning of "individual communities", or ceases to be formally relevant.

Due to the fracture of the field of international interactions, new participants and new formats of solidarization of international exchange processes appear.

Strange attractor is regarded disintegrated. The division of the field of international interactions of a selected international system follows the principles of amitosis, mitosis or meiosis.

In the first case – *amitosis* – the leading countries fail to carry the burden of leadership and fall apart into a number of new countries. The countries of sustainable status growth try either to succeed the previous leader, or – on the contrary – to substitute them. As a rule, the selected field of international interactions experiences turbulence [12, p. 14]. The orientation and the volume of international exchange process change dramatically.

In the second scenario – *mitosis* – the leading countries fall apart and leave some sort of a single successor, though certain level status successiveness may transfer into some other actors in the selected international space, which may cease to exist in case of the space expansion. The field of international interactions goes through a period of significant transformations. Orientation of international exchange processes is changed successively, but its volume changes substantially.

In the third case – *meiosis* – the change of leadership takes place regardless of the previous positioning of the countries in the new international system. New leaders – countries that have won leadership through successive and evolutionary process of changing the orientation of international exchange processes towards the freedom of choice, stimulate the establishment of a new international order, which is forcedly perceived by other countries participating in the new international system as the classical "recognition of necessity" [13].

The final processes of the international interactions field fracture phase will eventually lead to new phasic transformations in **the phase of post-critical shift** [14, p. 1]. For a certain rather long period of time the system of international interactions of these contacting "individual communities" in international space shall be maintained, but the significance of these international relations both for

the subjects and the social organisms in general shall be quite low. The given system of international interactions has already reached **the phase of interactional inertia**. The inter-social synchronization of urging motives of entering relevant international interactions has little influence on the aspirations of certain subjects, because there is no inner social solidarization that would define the relevance of these relations.

The new order of detachment, new status opportunities of "individual communities", new principles of combining in the formation of order parameter, new zones of balance – these are the primary defining factors of this phasic space of the field of international interactions, which is only seeking a new attractor.

Finally, to secure the results of these processes is the basic task of the next phase of transformation in the field of selected international space – **the phase of simplification**.

Entering **the phase of interactional obscuration** in international relations of social organisms contacting in international space is marked not only by dramatic drop – compared to previous phases – in the number of international interactions, but also by the real change of type of urging motives that led to participation in these interactions. Almost complete lack of inner social solidarization and synchronization of urging motives; knowingly low level of incentives for carrying out inter-social exchanges and proportionate substantial loss of influence of inter-social synchronization of urging motives that prevents both mutual convergence of the subjects' aspirations to enter international interactions and sustaining previously mutually important status dependencies of social organisms in a selected international space.

The model sequence of phasic space transformations is concluded by the final phase – **the phase of proto-resistant transformations**. This is a new phase of affirmation of a simple attractor in a selected field of international interactions, where the simple attractor defines the basic process of inter-social exchange.

The parameters of this space may be defined only on the background of the evident complexes of international inter-social interactions, which create basic constructs of the field of international interactions that is already sufficiently resistant to the outside impact.

Even though these are only preliminary stages of resistant transformations, the leading countries are forced to pay special attention to maintaining the achieved status level and to securing their special position. Same attention should be paid to securing the basic parameters of orientation and volume of inter-social resource-product and genetic-migration exchange.

Thus, the final phase in the process of phasic transitions of a system of international interactions – **the memorial phase** – implies that within the selected international space real incentives to conduct international interactions of previously close "individual communities" cease to exist, but there are still memories and memorials dedicated to intensive inter-social exchanges in the past.

Certain previously sustainable interacting social organisms might have disappeared and, accordingly, the international space reconfigured, keeping a certain level of successiveness of inter-social exchanges. The borders of the previously selected international space itself might have been changed, because its limits were narrowed or widened with the changes in anthropogenic, resource or product components that form the affirmation of life of the contacting societies.

This phase states that a newly selected field of international interactions emerged on the basis of a new

simple attractor, defined by basic process of inter-social exchanges.

This phase sees the securing of substantially solidarized new parameter of order that creates basic constructs of the field of international interactions, which is already sufficiently resistant to the outside impact.

This way or another, but the peoples of the world have changed, and even the memory of the past still exists, though it is merely a *relic* [15]. Naturally the final phase of transformations of the field of international interactions of a selected international system is another phase of dominant resistance. Therefore, the cycle of phasic transformations of every specific field of international interactions may be considered complete and...newly begun...in a different space dimension, perhaps and...on a different stage or epoch of Humanity's affirmation of life.

Conclusions. Despite its finiteness and concreteness, no system of international interactions that has ever existed or exists in the history of international relations of Humanity disappears without a trace or becomes a mere relict. In the Humanity's life supporting organism the systems of international interactions act not only as muscle tissue and blood arteries, but also as interneuron, which transmits outside incentives to locomotive and sensory neurons of each of the "individual communities" whose sum of interactions form the human society organism on the Earth.

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ФАЗОВИЙ ПРОСТІР СИСТЕМ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ІНТЕРАКЦІЙ

Аналізуються теоретичні питання формування та фазового перетворення систем міжнародних інтеракцій, що розуміються автором як ряди окремих міжнародних взаємодій і пучки міжнародних процесів, простимульовані до реалізації в належній мірі значущими для суб'єктів "первісними" процесами міжсоціумних обмінів.

Ключові слова: міжнародна інтеракція, спонукальні мотиви, резистентність, соціальний організм, фазовий простір, фазові переходи, аттрактор.

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ФАЗОВОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО СИСТЕМ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ИНТЕРАКЦИЙ

Анализируются теоретические вопросы формирования и фазового преобразования систем международных интеракций, понимаемых автором как ряды отдельных международных взаимодействий и пучки международных процессов, простимулированные к реализации в должной мере значимыми для субъектов "первоначальными" процессами межсоциумных обменов.

Ключевые слова: международная интеракция, побудительные мотивы, резистентность, социальный организм, фазовое пространство, фазовые переходы, аттрактор.

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ПОНЯТТЯ ТА ПРАВОВА ПРИРОДА НЕТТІНГУ

У статті розглядаються підходи до визначення поняття неттінгу в науковій доктрині, законодавстві зарубіжних країн та судовій практиці. Розкривається правова природа механізму неттінгу та його особливості в порівнянні з іншими правовими інструментами. Аналізуються проблемні питання, які впливають із законодавчого закріплення поняття неттінгу в нормативно-правових актах різних країн. Предметом окремого обговорення є практика правового регулювання неттінгу, розроблена в рамках міжнародних організацій (УНІДРУА) та професійних асоціацій (Міжнародна асоціація свопів та деривативів). Окреслюються основні ознаки та елементи механізму неттінгу, передбачені в нормативно-правових актах Європейського Союзу. У статті особлива увага приділяється питанням правового регулювання та визначення поняття неттінгу в українському законодавстві. Крім цього, аналізуються недоліки вітчизняних підходів до правового регулювання механізму неттінгу, а також пропонується більш чітке визначення неттінгу в національному законодавстві.

Ключові слова: неттінг, фінансові трансакції, ліквідаційний неттінг, новаційний неттінг, розрахунковий неттінг, зарахування зустрічних вимог.

Глобалізаційні процеси та стрімкий розвиток приватноправових відносин зумовлює появу нових правових засобів та інструментів, спрямованих на управління

ризиками та захист інтересів учасників фінансових правовідносин. Оскільки приватні та інституційні інвестори, фінансові установи, торгіві і промислові підприємства

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