Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine State University of Trade and Economics Department of International Management

FINAL QUALIFYING WORK

on the topic: "ORGANIZATION OF IMPORT OF COSMETICS FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES" (based on the materials of LLC "Epicenter K")

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Kyiv 2023

АНОТАЦІЯ

Лузя О.О. «Організація імпорту косметичних засобів з європейських країн» (на матеріалах ТОВ «Епіцентр К», м. Київ)». *Рукопис*.

Випускна кваліфікаційна робота за спеціальністю «Менеджмент» спеціалізацією «Менеджмент зовнішньоекономічної діяльності». Київський національний торговельно-економічний університет, Київ, 2023.

Випускну кваліфікаційну роботу присвячено практичним аспектам організації імпорту косметичних засобів, що передбачає: дослідження функціонування виробничо-господарської діяльності та фінансового стану ТОВ «Епіцентр К», як суб'єкта ЗЕД, аналіз імпортної діяльності, основних тенденції розвитку світового ринку косметичних засобів, дослідження ринку косметичних засобів в Україні, реалізацію управлінського рішення щодо імпорту ТОВ «Епіцентр К» косметичних засобів з європейських країн.

Ключові слова: суб'єкт ЗЕД, імпорт, організаційне забезпечення, транспортування, косметичні засоби, Німеччина.

SUMMARY

Luzia Oleksandra "Organization of import of cosmetics from european countries" (based on the materials of LLC "Epicenter K"). *Manuscript*.

Graduate qualification work in the specialty "Management", specialization "Management of foreign economic activity". Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics, Kyiv, 2023.

The graduation qualification work is devoted to the practical aspects of organizing the import of cosmetics, which includes: research of the functioning of production and economic activities and the financial condition of Epicenter K LLC as a foreign economic entity, analysis of import activities, the main trends in the development of the world market for cosmetics, research of the cosmetics market in Ukraine, implementation of a management decision on the import of cosmetics from

European countries by Epicenter K LLC.

Keywords: foreign economic activity entity, import, organizational support, transportation, cosmetics, Germany.

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INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the research problem. At present, the processes of integration and globalization of business relations are taking place with renewed vigor, the development of international cooperation is accompanied by the marketization of modern life and affect all spheres of human activity and cause the emergence of new and evolution of existing scientific and professional fields. An example of this is the rapid development of the beauty industry, which has become extremely widespread in the world at the beginning of the new millennium. Cosmetic products constitute a special group of pre-selected goods, without which it is now difficult to imagine one's life. In the Ukrainian consumer market, cosmetics rank fourth in terms of sales. They are everyday items and are in steady demand. Natural cosmetics are particularly popular today. Natural cosmetics contain 70% to 90% of natural ingredients. Buyers are increasingly paying attention to the composition of the product, they care about what they put on their face. They want to find something individual, something suitable for their skin type. Currently, there are many natural cosmetics brands on the cosmetics market that offer their products to consumers, meaning that the market is highly competitive. Under such conditions, enterprises, especially small shops, are actively looking for ways to maintain their competitive position, turning to modern strategies for promoting goods, taking into account the specifics of the target audience.

The relevance of the problem under study, as well as the need to resolve certain contradictions, led to the choice of the topic of this paper: **"Organization of import of cosmetics from european countries"** (based on the materials of LLC ''Epicenter K'').

The purpose of the study is to analyze the import activity of LLC "Epicenter K" for the sale of cosmetics and to forecast the development and evaluate the effectiveness of the import of cosmetics from European countries by LLC "Epicenter K".

Objectives of the study:

- to assess the production and economic activity, financial condition and total income of LLC "Epicenter K";

- to analyze the import activity of LLC "Epicenter K";

to identify the main trends in the development of the global cosmetics market;
to study the market of cosmetics in Ukraine;

- to analyze the organizational support for the implementation of imports of "Epicenter K" LLC from European countries;

- to forecast the assessment of the effectiveness of the import of cosmetics from European countries by Epicenter K LLC.

The object of the study is the organization of imports from European countries to Epicenter K LLC.

The subject of the study is the practical aspects of importing cosmetics from European countries.

Research methods. The theoretical and methodological basis of the study is the dialectical method of scientific knowledge of economic phenomena and processes. In solving the tasks defined in the thesis, the following methods of detailed study of the object of research were used: analytical method in analyzing the financial condition of the enterprise and the environment in which the enterprise operates; monographic method in studying the latest scientific research on the topic of work; statistical and economic-mathematical method in calculating the performance indicators of the risk management system at the enterprise.

Elements of scientific novelty. The paper proposes steps to improve import operations at the enterprise in connection with military operations on the territory of Ukraine.

Practical significance. The results of the study and the proposals presented in the paper can be applied at Ukrainian enterprises with certain modifications taking into account the specifics of their activities.

Information support. Resources used: Website https://epicentrk.ua/, distance learning and internship platform https://lms.epicentrk.ua/, word processor Microsoft Word.

The total volume of the final qualification work is 68 pages, the main text is set out on 57 pages. The work contains 15 tables, 15 figures, 2 appendices. The list of references includes 24 titles.

CHAPTER 1. RESEARCH OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE SUBJECT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF LLC "EPICENTER K"

1.1. Assessment of production and economic activity, financial condition and total income of LLC "Epicenter K"

The history of Epicenter K began with a small 25-square-meter ceramic tile store on Petra Zaporozhets Street in Kyiv. The company is owned by a married couple, Halyna and Oleksandr Gerega. According to the Unified State Register of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs, in addition to Oleksandr Gerega (51.3%, the amount of contribution to the authorized capital is UAH 81,366,776.10), Halyna Gerega (47.97%, the amount of contribution to the authorized capital is UAH 76,085,073.09), Tetiana Surzhyk (0.73%, the amount of contribution to the authorized capital is UAH 1,157,850.81) are also members of LLC "Epicenter K" [11].

Table 1.1

Name	Characteristics			
Full title SCIENTI	LLC "Epicenter K" RUCTUOSA BELLE			
Short title	LLC "Epicenter K"			
Title in English	LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY EPICENTR K (LLC EPICENTR K)			
Legal entity status	Not in the process of termination			
EDRPOU code	32490244			
Date of registration	27.08.2003			
The size of the authorized capital	158 609 700,00 грн.			
Organizational and legal form	LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY			
Form of ownership	Non-state property			
Type of activity (main)	47.78 Retail trade in other unused goods in specialized stores			
Types of activities (additional)	10.71 Production of bread and bakery products; production of flour confectionery, cakes and short-lived pastries			

Information card of LLC "Epicenter K'

10.11 Meat production

10.12 Production of poultry meat

Source: compiled by the author based on company data

The French chain Castorama became the prototype of Epicenter. In 2003, the first Ukrainian construction hypermarket Epicenter was opened at 11 Bratislavska Street in Kyiv. The first Epicenter outside the capital was a store in Lviv, then in Poltava. Currently, the company's retail facilities operate in 35 Ukrainian cities and towns. Most of them are in Kyiv (7), as well as Lviv, Odesa and Kharkiv (3 each). As of February 24, 2022, the chain has 80 Epicenter shopping centers and Nova Liniya hypermarkets in Ukraine [16]. The total retail area is more than 1.5 million square meters.

Over 19 years, the Epicenter K chain has evolved from construction hypermarkets to construction and household stores and has grown into the largest shopping center chain in Ukraine. Epicenter has created its own unique format that has no analogues in the world. Departments in the company's shopping centers are presented in a shop-in-shop format. The European Business Association calls Epicenter K the shopping center of the future and notes its popularity in the retail market. Western European experts note the creativity and high technology, convenience and special atmosphere in the company. Continuous development, reformatting, new stores, and expansion of the range of goods and services have led to the company's undisputed leadership in the retail market.

According to the financial statements for 2020 and its comparison with the results of 2019 (Annex A), the total income of Epicenter K fell from UAH 3,602,109 thousand to UAH 3,171,204 thousand. However, the company demonstrates the development and increase in revenue from sales of products by about UAH 7,000,000 thousand (from UAH 43,979,194 to UAH 50,382,425 thousand), although the increase in the cost of goods amounted to only about UAH 5,000,000 thousand (from UAH 35,593,670 thousand). According to this data, we can conclude that although the company is developing and selling more goods, it is losing profit and

therefore needs to be optimized. The largest new expenses in 2020 compared to 2019 were other expenses (2270). These expenses include losses from the sale of financial investments; losses from non-operating exchange rate differences; losses from the impairment of financial investments and non-current assets; expenses of enterprises (except for those whose main activity is securities trading) from changes in the carrying amount of financial instruments measured at fair value; other expenses arising in the course of business (except for financial expenses) but not related to the operating activities of the enterprise. Since, according to the company, Epicenter K does not own shares in other companies and does not trade in securities, the reasons for such a sharp increase in expenses may be the markdown of goods and changes in the exchange rate.

In the course of Ukraine's full-scale war with the Russian occupiers, three Epicenter shopping centers were destroyed - in Chernihiv, Mariupol and Bucha with a total area of 59,157 square meters. Two more shopping centers - in Kyiv and Kharkiv - were damaged. Nevertheless, the company continues to operate where it is safe for employees, and carries out trading activities and provides Ukrainians with the necessary goods. More than 20 million users visit epicentrk.ua every month. As of the end of March 2021, the number of sellers on the platform exceeded 1500. The marketplace offers more than 200,000 products in 1,300 Epicenter categories, including the Beauty and Health sections. According to the largest marketplace Prom.ua, e-commerce accounts for 7% of all retail sales in Ukraine. Cosmetics and other products account for significant categories of online sales [4].

Thus, Epicenter K, even in the difficult conditions of the coronavirus pandemic and during the war in Ukraine, finds effective ways to sell goods and interact with consumers.

For a better understanding of the company's performance, it is extremely important to analyze the activities of Epicenter K LLC based on its financial statements and analyze the production and economic activities and financial condition of the company for 3 years.

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Dynamics of income, expenses and financial results LLC "Epicenter K"

	Year, UAH thousand				deviation, nousand	Relative deviation,%		
Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2018- 2019	2019- 2020	2018- 2019	2019- 2020	
ITEY THE	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Net income from sales of products (goods, works, services)	4140022 0	4397919 4	5038242 5	2578974	6403231	6	15 15	
Cost of sales (goods, works, services)	- 3040058 0	- 3081475 1	- 3559367 0	-414171	-4778919	NN TO	16	
Total profit	1099964 0	1316444 3	1478875 5	2164803	1624312	20	12	
Other operating income	260235	530835	737243	270600	206408	104	39	
Administrative expenses	-540040	-751814	-872759	-211 774	-120945	39	16	
Selling expenses	-6623200	-7985945	-8648047	-1362745	-662102	21	8	
Other operating expenses	-396373	-254271	-920408	142102	-666137	-36	262	
Financial result from operating activities: profit	3700262	4703248	5084784	1002 986	381536	27		
Other expenses	-210000	-363438	-1438592	-153438	-1075154	73	296	
Financial result before tax: profit	3630712	4 423 784	4116186	793072	-307598	22	EY -7	
Income tax expense (income)	-670000	-821675	-944982	-151675	-123307	23	15	
Net financial result: profit	2960712	3602109	3171204	641397	-430905	22	-12	

for 2018-2020, UAH thousand

Source: compiled by the author based on company data

In 2018, LLC "Epicenter K" received net income of UAH 41,400,220. At the

end of the reporting period (2020), net income amounted to UAH 50,382,425, which is 21.7% more than at the beginning of the analyzed period. This indicates the company's ability to operate in difficult economic conditions, use its existing competitive advantages and meet the needs of its target market segment.

The decrease in cost of sales for the entire period of 2018-2020 was mainly due to a reduction in administrative and selling expenses. Selling expenses include any costs incurred by the sales department. These expenses typically include: sales and administrative staff salaries and taxes; commissions; travel and entertainment; rent, utilities; advertising; depreciation.

As of the end of 2020, the total profit of LLC "Epicenter K" increased to UAH 14,788,755 compared to UAH 10,999,640 in 2018, which indicates efficient operational processes that allow the company to create added value in the daily activities of the workforce. This results in additional funds that can be used for management, marketing, and financial expenses.

All management decisions made during the analyzed period, as well as external and internal processes, result in net profit. From 2018 to 2020, it was present, although much smaller (from 2019 to 2020). In 2019, the online store Epicentr.ua was created on the 27.ua technical platform with an assortment of about 1.5 million products; the company increased its own capacity by opening a fulfillment center on Polyarnyi Street in Kyiv (14 thousand square meters) and a powerful fulfillment center "Viscosa" with a total area of 30 thousand square meters, which process online customer orders with high accuracy and speed; due to the opening of new stores, the company's advertising costs increased and the COVID-19 pandemic affected every country.

To better understand the company's ability to timely fulfill its obligations to suppliers, creditors, employees and other parties, it is important to study in more detail the liquidity, solvency and financial stability ratios in Table 1.3.

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TEY HITET	Calculation	At th	e end of the	Absolute deviation		
Indicator	formula	2018	2019	2020	2018- 2019	2019-2020
Current liquidity ratio (coverage)	Current assets / Current liabilities	1.09	1.05	1.01	-0.04	-0.04
Quick ratio	(Cash + Current financial investments + Accounts receivable and payable) / Current liabilities	0.29	0.34	0.3	0.05	-0.04
Absolute liquidity ratio	(Cash + Current financial investments) / Current liabilities	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.01	-0.02
Financial stability ratio	Equity / Borrowings (short-term and long-term)	0.71	0.66	0.67	-0.05	0.01
Financial independence (autonomy) ratio	Equity / Balance sheet summary	0.41	0.4	0.4	-0.01	E O
Ratio of the company's dependence on long-term liabilities	Long-term liabilities / Equity	F1CIL <i>IS</i> 0.07	SED FR 0.15	0.25	0.08	0.1
Debt to equity ratio	Borrowings (short and long term) / Equity	1.42	1.51	1.49	0.09	-0.02

Analysis of liquidity, stability and solvency of "Epicenter K" LLC for 2018-2020

Source: compiled by the author based on company data

The total liquidity ratio increased during the reporting period and in 2020 amounted to 0.782, UAH 0.78 of current assets per UAH of current liabilities.

The value of the quick liquidity ratio for the reporting period decreased from 0.34 to 0.30, but it does not meet the regulatory value, which means that the company cannot immediately pay off short-term liabilities even if it collects receivables.

The absolute liquidity ratio decreased at the end of the reporting period, but it still remains very low compared to the regulatory level.

Thus, the analysis of the liquidity of the enterprise "Epicenter-K" LLC indicates the insufficiency of the working capital of the enterprise for timely and full implementation of the necessary settlements with counterparties. But despite this, the company operates stably, increases production volumes and, accordingly, increases its payment capabilities, as evidenced by the growth of liquidity ratios at the end of the reporting year.

A number of other indicators are also used to analyze financial stability. Let's calculate the above indicators in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4

	As of 31.12.			Deviations
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2020 до 2019 p.
Financial autonomy ratio	0,864	0,821	0,811	-0,01
Financial dependence ratio (own working capital)	0,771	0,723	0,692	-0,031
Equity maneuverability ratio	0,581	0,562	0,544	-0,018

Calculation of financial sustainability indicators of LLC "Epicenter K" during 2018-2020

Source: compiled by the author based on company data

The financial autonomy (independence) ratio fell from 0.812 to 0.811 in the reporting period, so we can conclude that it is below the normative value.

The financial dependence ratio is the inverse of the autonomy ratio, it shows how much of the total value of the company's property falls on one hryvnia of own funds. During the reporting period, the value of this ratio decreased from 0.662 to 0.692, which indicates an increase in the share of the company's own funds in the total amount of sources of financing assets. The equity maneuverability ratio increased in 2020.

The analyzed indicators of financial stability indicate a decrease in the company's financial dependence on external creditors, although it still remains significant. Thus, we can conclude that Epicenter-K LLC began to form financial resources more efficiently during the analyzed period.

The analysis of the profitability of LLC "Epicenter-K" is presented in Table 1.5.

Indicator	ATEY AHO-E	ATE	Year, %	An absolute rejection, %		
	Calculation formula	2018	2019	2020	2018 -2019	2019 -2020
Return on sales	Gross profit / Net sales revenue	26,6%	29,9%	29,4%	3,3%	-0,5%
Return on assets	Net income / Total assets (annual average)	10,1%	9,7%	7,1%	-0,4	-2,6%
Return on equity	Net profit / Equity (annual average)	30,1%	29,8%	21,6%	-0,3%	-8,2%
Return on current assets	Net profit / Total cost of current assets (annual average)	16,2%	17,1%	14,2%	0,9%	-2,9%
Profitability of operating expenses	Gross profit / Operating expenses	146,6%	141,5%	141,6%	-5,1%	0,1%

Analysis of the profitability of Epicenter K LLC during 2018-2020

Source: compiled by the author based on company data

Return on assets of Epicenter K LLC decreased in 2020 compared to 2018. The return on sales increased, but in 2019 it was higher than in 2020: the reason for the decline in the return on sales may be the increase in the cost of production (sold products). In this situation, the company needs to focus its efforts on improving cost management. In particular, it is necessary to identify the most important components of the cost of production and determine possible ways to reduce them. For example, finding new (more profitable) suppliers of products, reducing energy costs by implementing energy-efficient technologies, etc.

Let's consider the summary indicators of the company's activity, in particular, gross profit (loss), balance sheet currency and overall profitability of Epicenter K LLC. To do this, we present the data in the form of Fig. 1.6.

TEY HET HE	TTEY H	10-EKTEY H		ATET	Devia	ations	nbt
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2019/2	018	2020/20	019
SE LITEY A TOP		MAN ?	HID	+/-	%	+/- P	%
Gross profit (loss), UAH million	10999640	13164443	14788755	2164803	19,7	1624312	12,4
Balancesheetcurrency,UAHmillion	28564151	30126522	36891621	1562371	5,5	6765099	22,4
Overall profitability of the enterprise, %	38,5	43,7	40,1	5,2	13,5	-3,6	-8,3

Summary indicators of the company's performance

Source: compiled by the author based on company data

Assessing these indicators, we see that the company's gross profit in 2020 increased by UAH 1624312 million. Compared to 2019, with an overall profitability of 40.1%, and a profitability of 38.5% compared to 2018, we see an increase of 1.6%.

When considering the active part of the balance sheet, we can conclude that for the period 2019-2021, the share of non-current assets in the balance sheet structure averaged 2.56% of the balance sheet assets.

The growth rate for 2020-2021 was 144.74% and 382.24%, respectively.

In general, we can note a positive increase in the value of fixed assets at the enterprise due to the expansion of the structural units of Epicenter K LLC, namely its network, an increase in office and warehouse space and, accordingly, the purchase of furniture, office equipment, etc. This is a very typical trend for a developing company.

Next, it is necessary to analyze the dynamics of revenue of LLC "Epicenter K" (Table 1.6).

	TTEY	Year		Deviations				
Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2018/2019		2019/2020		
	2018	2019	2020	+/-	%	+/-	%	
Net income from sales of products (goods, works, services)	41400220	43979194	50382425	2578974	6	6403231	14	
Other operating income	260 235	530 835	737243	270,600	103	206408	38	
Other financial income	180000	3851	211555	- 176,149	-97,8	207704	539	
Other income	52000	354733	554085	302733	582	199352	56	
Total income	41892455	44868613	51885308	2976158	78	7016695	15	

Revenue dynamics of LLC "Epicenter K", UAH thousand

Source: compiled by the author based on company data

From Table 1.6, we can conclude that net revenue from sales of products (goods, works, services) in 2020 increased by 8% compared to 2019. Operating income of Epicenter K LLC in 2019 increased by 7% compared to 2018, and in 2020 increased by another 15%. Such revenue dynamics is mainly due to an increase in net sales revenue (Table 1.6).

According to Table 1.7, we can conclude that expenses increased significantly, by 5% in 2019 and by 18% in 2020. The increase in costs is reflected in all categories of expenses, but other operating expenses have grown especially sharply, almost tripling in 2020. This may indicate suboptimal costs, as expenses are growing faster than income.

	TTEY	Year		Deviations			
Indicator	BENDINTE		HIBEF	2018/2019		2019/2020	
	2018	2019	2020	+/-	%	+/-	%
Cost of sales of products (goods, works and services) products (goods, works, services)	30 400 580	30 814 751	35 593 670	414171	6H0 +1 1	- 4778919	2415 2415
Administrative expenses	540 040	751 814	872 759	211774	+39	120945	+16
Selling expenses	6 623 200	7 985 945	8 648 047	1362745	+20	662102	+8
Other operating expenses	396373	254 271	920 408	-142102	-36	666137	+261
Financial expenses	91 550	250 094	295 646	158544	+173	45552	+18
Other expenses	210 000	363 438	1 438 592	153438	+73	1075154	+295
Total expenses	38261743	40420313	47769122	2158570	+5	7348809	+18

Dynamics of the cost price of LLC "Epicenter K", UAH thousand

Source: compiled by the author based on company data

Thus, after analyzing the production and economic activities, financial condition and total income of Epicenter K LLC, we can conclude that it is necessary to increase the capacity and technical level of the main equipment, improve the quality of goods produced and sold in bulk, and reduce the cost of resources for production.

1.2. Analysis of import activities of LLC "Epicenter K"

LLC "Epicenter-K" always makes every effort to ensure that its customers receive only high-quality products with a consistently high level of service. The company is constantly investing in expanding its product range, increasing its own inventory, quality control, raising the level of knowledge of our specialists and improving customer service.

Dynamics of income from foreign economic activity of LLC "Epicenter K"

EPCVI ITEY OBE	TEY	BE Ye	ear	"OPTOD	TE
	2018	2019	2020		
Indicator	in fact	A Lin fact	growth rate, %	in fact	growth rate, %
Net income (revenue) from sales of products (goods, works, services), UAH thousand	41400220,0	43979194,0	6,2	50382425,0	14,6
Net income from sales of imported products		TEY AT		EY H	OPT
- amount, UAH thousand	103500,6	153927,2	48,7	211606,2	37,5
- share, % of revenue	0,25	0,35	40,0	0,42	20,0

during 2018-2020

Source: compiled by the author based on company data

The purpose of this study is to analyze the import operations of importing goods for sale in the domestic market of Ukraine, so it is worth identifying which countries and regions are the company's main importers in 2018-2021. This analysis is presented in the table below 1.9.

Table 1.9

Geographical structure of imports of products to LLC "Epicenter-K" for

2018-2021, UAH	
----------------	--

1 1 1 1 1 2	2017		18
Country	Import volume	Country	Import volume
China	450 000 000 - 500 000 000	Poland	650 000 000 - 700 000 000
Spain	100 000 000 - 150 000 000	China	550 000 000 - 600 000 000
Germany	55 000 000 - 60 000 000	European Union	150 000 000 - 200 000 000
Poland	35 000 000 - 40 000 000	Germany	100 000 000 - 150 000 000
Hong Kong	15 000 000 - 20 000 000	Spain	65 000 000 - 70 000 000
Turkey	10 000 000 - 15 000 000	Italy	55 000 000 - 60 000 000

Italy	9 000 000 - 9 500 000	Hong Kong	40 000 000 - 45 000 000	
8 500 000 - 9 000 000		Czech Republic	40 000 000 - 45 000 000	
South Korea	5 500 000 - 6 000 000	Taiwan	10 000 000 - 15 000 000	
201	19 FEY H	2020		
Country	Import volume	Country	Import volume	
China	1 000 000 000 - 1 500 000 000	China	850 000 000 - 900 000 000	
Poland	900 000 000 - 950 000 000	Poland	500 000 000 - 550 000 000	
Hong Kong	300 000 000 - 350 000 000	Germany	250 000 000 - 300 000 000	
Italy	150 000 000 - 200 000 000	Spain	85 000 000 - 90 000 000	
Spain	150 000 000 - 200 000 000	Russian Federation	35 000 000 - 40 000 000	
Netherlands	100 000 000 - 150 000 000	Taiwan	25 000 000 - 30 000 000	
Czech Republic	90 000 000 - 95 000 000	Czech Republic	15 000 000 - 20 000 000	
Germany	65 000 000 - 70 000 000	Turkey	15 000 000 - 20 000 000	
Russian Federation	55 000 000 - 60 000 000	Italy	10 000 000 - 15 000 000	

Source: compiled by the author based [5]

Table 1.9 shows that the largest importers for Epicenter K LLC are European countries and China. Interestingly, Poland is almost always in the lead among European countries. The reason for this is that Poland is a neighboring country to Ukraine and buying goods from Polish suppliers is not so expensive, as transportation costs are low. Epicenter K LLC imported products from the Russian Federation, in 2023 this situation changed significantly, but for the period 2018-2021 the share did not exceed 3% of total imports.

It is worth presenting the external factors that affect the activities of Epicenter-K LLC in the form of Fig. 1.1.

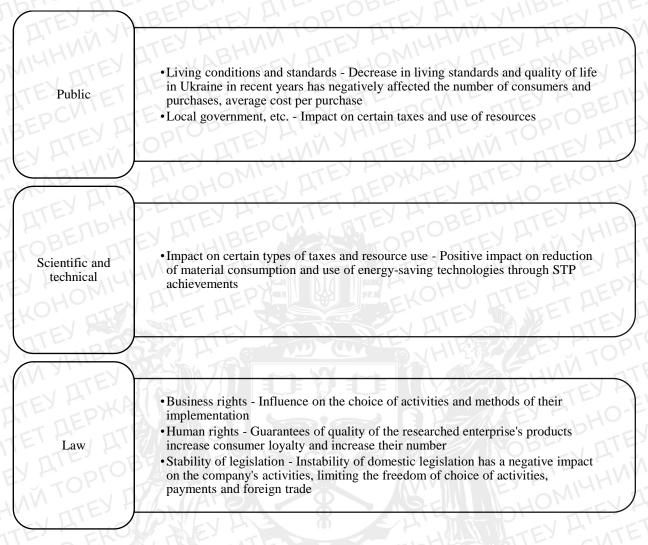


Fig. 1.1. Elements of the external environment of LLC Epicenter-K, 2020.

Source: Developed by the author

Using the method of compiling a profile of the macro-environment and the immediate environment, we will assess the significance of individual environmental factors for Epicenter-K LLC. The matrix of the external environment profile includes individual environmental factors, each of which is expertly assessed by employees (experts are employees of the marketing department who conduct market research, market competition, analyze demand for products, pricing policies of competitors, etc.; the department includes such employees who work by dividing the country's territory into regions: western, eastern and southern, northern and foreign markets) of LLC "Epicenter-K".

Further, by multiplying the expert assessments, we obtain a general integral assessment that shows the degree of importance of a particular factor for the organization (Table 1.10).

Table 10

№ з/п.	Environmental factors	Importance for the industry	Impact on the company	Focus of influence	Degree of importance
D	Economic	VH 3	2 0	VLL F	-6 TE
2	Political	2	2	EY WINNER	MTE-4 JUL
3	Market	307	3 2 2	OH +1nTEY	+9
4	Technology		2	TTE+10	+6
5	Competitive	3	3	+1)/·	+9
6	International	2	2	+1	+4
<u>7</u>	Social			+1 BH	+11

Environmental profile matrix for LLC Epicenter-K, 2021

Source: Developed by the author

According to the environmental profile, the biggest threat to Epicenter-K LLC is market and international factors. At the same time, technological, economic and competitive environmental factors provide the company with great opportunities (Table 1.9).

Table 1.9

Analysis of the efficiency of Epicenter-K LLC's import activities in 2018-

2020

ZEF	TEV AL DEOBE TITES	Year					
-V	ITE TOP TTEY THM	2018	201	2019		2020	
N	Indicator	In fact	Infact	Growth rate,%	In fact	Growth rate, %	
17.9	Net income from sales of imported products	331201,0	373823,0	112,9	463518,0	124,0	
2.	Cost of goods sold	241560,0	249300,0	103,2	258250,0	103,6	
3.	Gross profit	89641,0	124523,0	138,9	205268,0	164,8	
5.	Net profit	73505,6	102108,9	138,9	168319,8	164,8	
6.	Efficiency of import activities	TTEY H	HIBE	TT	EY HIT	OPT	
6.1.	Revenue profitability,%	22,2	27,3	123,1	36,3	132,9	
6.2.	Cost-effectiveness, %	30,4	41,0	134,6	65,2	159,1	

Source: Developed by the author

This graph shows that export revenues have gone up, what share of the revenue from the sale of products is occupied by funds received from foreign economic activity in 2020, we have a large decline in revenue due to the epidemic and since the supply of goods has been reduced, it is clear that losses will be incurred (Fig. 1.2).

Thus, we have found that Epicenter-K LLC is a powerful network of shopping centers and holds a leading position in the Ukrainian market, and is engaged not only in importing goods but also in exporting abroad as it has its own production facilities. Therefore, we see a steady growth in asset dynamics, and Epicenter is financially sound and has a high level of financial stability.

CHAPTER 2. ORGANIZATION OF IMPORT OF COSMETICS FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

2.1. Identification of the main trends in the development of the world market of cosmetics from European countries

Cosmetics make up a special group of non-food products, without which it is difficult to imagine a full life of a modern person. Perfumes and cosmetics currently rank fourth in the Ukrainian consumer market in terms of sales. They are everyday items and are in steady demand. Without professional knowledge of the consumer properties, assortment, peculiarities of determining the quality, safety, storage, and label recognition of perfumery and cosmetics products, it is impossible to ensure their promotion and sales, to predict the formation of demand; to conduct market research in search of high-quality, competitive products, and to distribute them through logistics channels.

The market of perfumery and cosmetic products has been growing dynamically in recent years and already occupies a significant share of the Ukrainian commodity market.

Scientists identify the following main trends and directions of development of perfumery and cosmetic products: an increase in the share of synthetic raw materials in production; new ingredients, packaging and packaging of goods, solving environmental problems; information technology and communications - mobility of society and the Internet; globalization of specificity and growing competition in trade and production.

The Ukrainian perfume and cosmetics market is the third largest among the Eastern European markets, after Poland and Russia. At the same time, the Ukrainian market is also unsaturated. Over the past few years, the perfumery and cosmetics market has demonstrated steady growth: an average of about 20% in quantitative terms and at least 25% annually in monetary terms. The share of domestic products in the Ukrainian perfumery market is quite low. The state of the economy has significantly

affected this industry. Foreign perfumery holds leading positions in terms of both quantity and quality.

Domestic producers, due to outdated technologies, are not yet able to compete with world-famous brands. In addition, this business is unprofitable due to rising excise taxes on alcohol, which accounts for 80% of production. Taking into account the costs of denaturing and delivering alcohol, purchasing a perfume composition, bottle, etc., the retail price of domestically produced perfumes is UAH 100-150 per 100 ml.

The production of "low" mass market products becomes unprofitable, and the low purchasing power of Ukrainian consumers prevents producers from reaching a higher level. The decline in domestic production of perfumes, which has been observed since 2008, continues to this day. Manufacturers see a way out of the situation either in the production of high-cost products (e.g., perfumes) or in the use of excise-free raw materials, as the global market is developing technologies for alcohol-free production of cosmetics.

In the total exports of cosmetics, almost half of the supplies were re-exports of products by AvonCosmeticsUkraine and L'Oréal Ukraine.

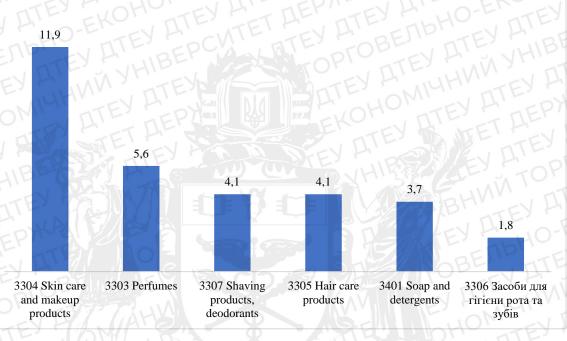
Deliveries were made to Georgia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, etc. Among the largest Ukrainian manufacturers and exporters of perfumery products are Aromat LLC, Galterra LLC, First Perfumery Company LLC, and Effect PrJSC. In 2019, the main importing countries of Ukrainian cosmetics were Estonia (30% of total exports), Latvia (25.6%), Belarus (23%), and Georgia (21.4% of Ukrainian exports). In small volumes, products were supplied to Germany, which is a major breakthrough for domestic cosmetics, as it opens up export opportunities for our products through German representatives to other EU countries.

The largest importers of cosmetics to Ukraine are Poland, Germany, France and China. Import activity by directselling companies has increased.

The largest exporters of cosmetics to the EU are the USA, Switzerland, Korea, Japan, China, and Turkey.

The largest categories of cosmetics in terms of sales in European countries as of 2021

- skin care products 21 billion euros
- detergents and hygiene products 19 billion euros
- hair care products 14 billion euros
- perfumes 11 billion euros
- decorative cosmetics 10 billion euros.





Source: compiled by the author on the basis of date [6]

Gradual recovery of the market after the decline in sales due to the COVID-19 pandemic, driven by the two largest categories:

- skin care products
- detergents and hygiene products;
- Global manufacturers dominate the EU market:
- L'Oreal
- Beiersdorf
- Unilever
- Procter & Gamble.

In addition, the Trade Map website [4] provides in-depth information in the form of tables, graphs, and maps, including exports, international demand, alternative and competitive markets, and a directory of importing and exporting companies.

Trade Map covers 220 countries and territories and 5,300 Harmonized System products. Monthly, quarterly and annual trade flows are provided from the most aggregated level to the tariff line level. It is advisable to analyze this platform and identify the largest importers (Fig.2.2).

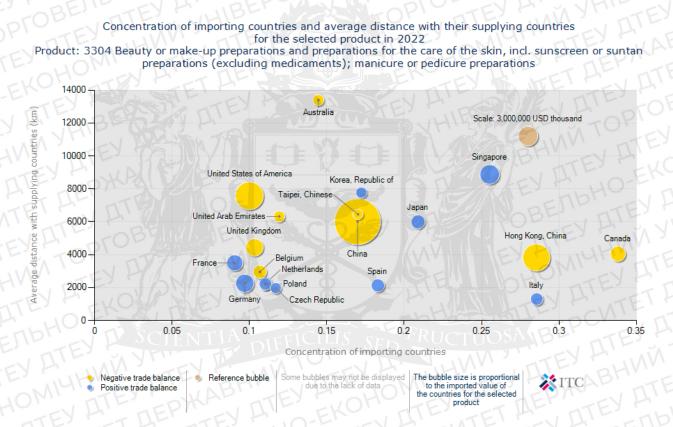


Fig. 2.2Trade Map data on imports of cosmetics

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of date [5]

As can be seen from Fig. 2.2, one of the largest importers of cosmetics is the United States, followed by China, Germany, Canada, Australia, etc. Of course, not all products of global manufacturers are represented on the Ukrainian market, but many names are well known to domestic consumers.

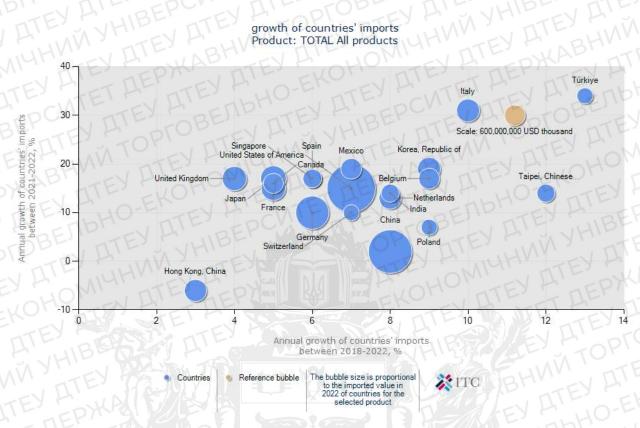


Fig. 2.3. Growth dynamics of national supply and international demand for products exported by Ukraine in 2018-2022

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of date [5]

Thus, the production of cosmetics is developing very dynamically. This industry is actively using the latest developments to meet the increased demands of consumers. The formulation of cosmetics is rapidly updated, as the component content ensures the consumer and functional properties of the product. Production is mainly based on the use of artificial compounds. It should be noted that such rapid development is difficult to control at the legislative level. Today, the Ukrainian cosmetics industry not only fails to meet the requirements of European directives on the quality and safety of cosmetic products and causes consumer distrust, but also lacks modern regulatory and technical support, which provokes a lack of proper control and stagnation of development. In view of this, the fight against counterfeiting remains relevant. The level of development of the Ukrainian market and the lack of transparency of trade rules in the perfume and cosmetics industry contribute to the chaotic spread of any brand.

2.2 Research of the Ukrainian cosmetics market

The Ukrainian cosmetics market is a dynamic industry with rapid growth. This is due to the emergence of many products from Western Europe and America in recent years. The well-established cooperation between these countries in terms of logistics has given impetus to the entry of professional and premium cosmetics for different ages and needs into the Ukrainian market. Although Ukraine is not the most developed country, the perfumery and cosmetics market is far ahead of the global and European markets in terms of annual growth. According to the analysis, it was found that foreign manufacturers dominate in all segments of this market. As Ukrainian cosmetic brands use outdated production technologies, they cannot compete with imported goods.

Perfumes and cosmetics currently rank fourth in the Ukrainian consumer market in terms of sales and are in steady demand among everyday goods.

Bathing and hair and body care products together account for almost 2/3 of the market. The "Other" category includes the following products: shaving products, hand and foot care, oral care, facial care, intimate hygiene products, decorative cosmetics, and tanning products (Fig. 2.4)

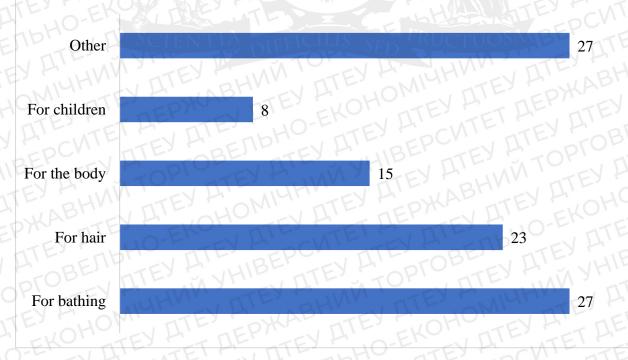


Fig. 2.4. Segmentation of the cosmetics market in volume terms in 2022 Source: compiled by the author on the basis of date [6]

In addition, there has been an increase in the number of more expensive cosmetics recently, as consumer demands for product quality are growing and B2B consumption, which requires professional expensive cosmetics, is developing. Therefore, in the cosmetics market, 40% of the market is occupied by inexpensive cosmetics (mass market), 45% by cosmetics of the middle price category (natural, midmarket, organic), and 15% by expensive professional cosmetics (professional, elite, niche) (Fig. 2.5).

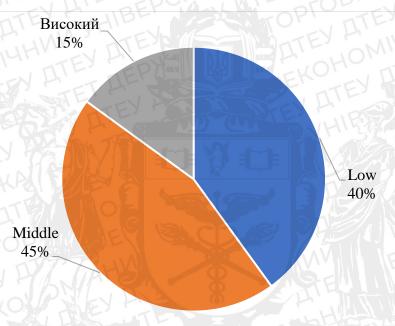


Fig. 2.5. Market structure by price segment

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of date [6]

To study the cosmetics market, it is also interesting to analyze the market structure by brands represented. Today, Epicenter K LLC offers products of all wellknown brands. As we can see, the first steps are taken by Yves Rocher, LaRochePosay, Vichi, Irene Bukur, EcoLife, Weleda and Lash and others (Fig. 2.6).



Fig. 2.6 The product range is presented by LLC "Epicenter K"

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of date [6]

It is advisable to analyze the trends of the product line of Epicenter K LLC as of 2022(fig. 2.7-2.10).

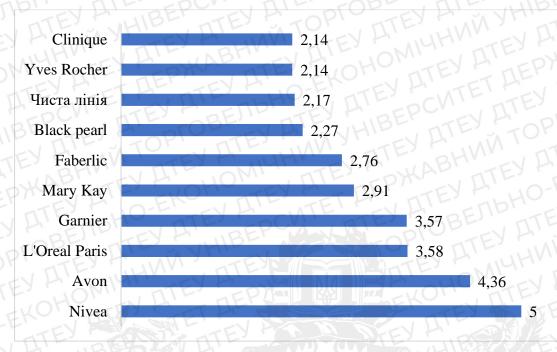


Fig. 2.7. A line of facial skin care products

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of date [6]

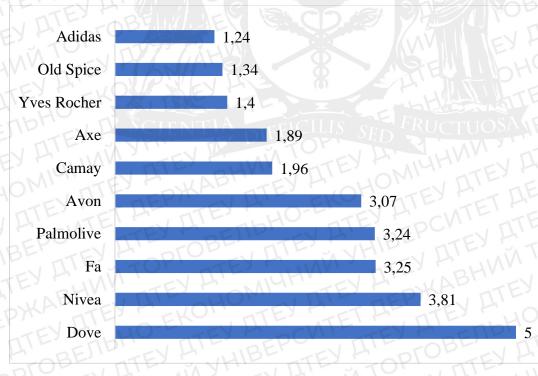


Fig. 2.8. Shower gel

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of date [6]

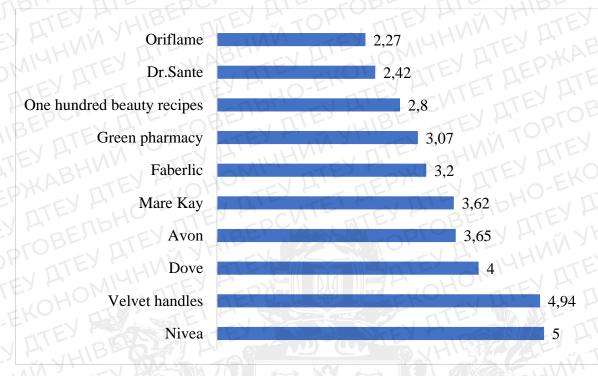


Fig. 2.9. A line of hand and nail care products

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of date [6]

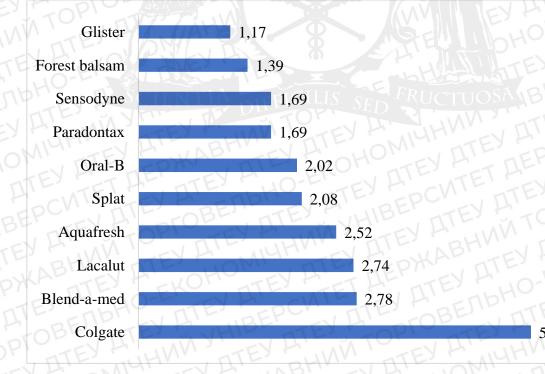
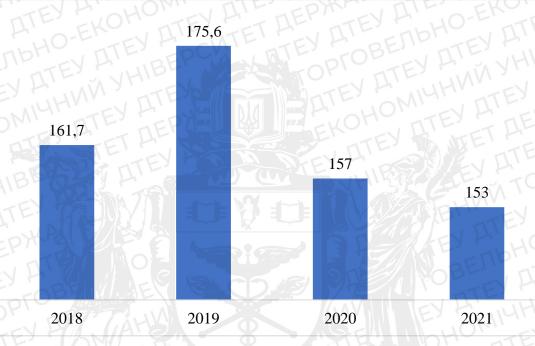
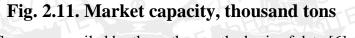


Fig. 2.10. Toothpastes

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of date [6]

It is worth noting that due to the decline in economic activity due to the lockdown in the spring of 2020 and the full-scale invasion of Russia, and a decrease in consumption, in particular in the segment of decorative cosmetics, due to staying at home more often and partial transition to remote work, we are seeing a decrease in the capacity of the cosmetics market (Fig. 2.11).



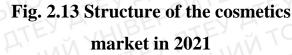


Source: compiled by the author on the basis of date [6]

It is important to note that imported products account for a larger share of the Ukrainian cosmetics market (63%) than Ukrainian products (37%).



Fig. 2.12. Structure of the cosmetics market in 2020



List of importing countries for the selected product in 2022

Product : 3304 Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin, incl. sunscreen or suntan preparations (excluding medicaments): manicure or pedicure preparations

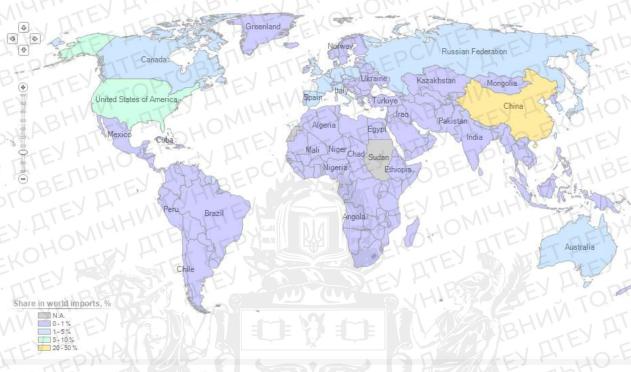


Fig 2.14. TOP-5 by geography of cosmetics imports in the world Source: compiled by the author on the basis of date [5]

It is advisable to analyze the Top 5 brands of imported cosmetics to Ukraine in 2021 by type, in physical terms (Table 2.1).

Table. 2.1

For hair	For children	For the body	Intimate hygiene	
L'Oreal Paris	Colgate	Avon	Lactacyd	
Garnier	Lacalut	Nivea	Nivea	
Head&Shoulders	La Roche Posay	Yves Rocher	Durex	
Pantene Pro-V	Невська Косметика	Garnier	Petite Maison	
Estel	Splat	Dove	Venus	
For bathing	Decorative cosmetics	For the face	For tanning	
Nivea	Avon	Garnier	Oriflame	
Avon	Glambee	L'Oreal Paris	Collistar	
Dove	LCF	Nivea	Yves Rocher	
Palmolive	Eveline Cosmetics	Via Beauty	Uriage	

Brands of imported cosmetics to Ukraine in 2021 by type, in physical terms

Duru	Maybelline	Lirene	Nivea
For the oral cavity	For hands	For shaving	For legs
Colgate	Nivea	Nivea	Oriflame
Listerine	Avon	Gillette	Garnier
Blend-A-Med	Faberlic	Arko	Pedibaehr
Splat	Dove	Eveline Cosmetics	Enprani
Aquafresh	Вітекс	L'Oreal Paris	Esthe

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of date [6]

In addition, hair care products and bathing products account for the largest share of cosmetics imports (Fig. 2.15).

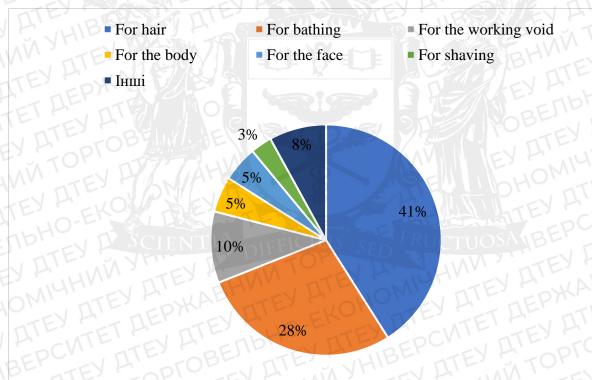


Fig. 2.15. Structure of imports in physical terms, %

Thus, it is advisable to highlight the main trends in the cosmetics market in Ukraine:

1. Growth of the online sales segment. Ukrainian consumers continue to buy cosmetics and hygiene products in specialized stores, supermarkets, etc., but recently it has become popular to buy these products online. Some services (e.g., MakeUp) provide free courier delivery to the address, and the prices of goods are usually slightly

lower than in offline stores. In the context of quarantine restrictions, minimizing contacts with sellers and other customers in real stores has a positive impact on the online sales segment. 35% of consumers globally and 42% in Ukraine buy cosmetics and personal care products online.

However, this sales channel has certain disadvantages, which are especially felt in the segment of decorative cosmetics, as the texture, color, and aroma cannot be evaluated when ordering online.

2. Development of the beauty services market. Recently, such types of beauty services as makeup, manicure, eyebrow styling, hair removal, massage, and many others have been actively developing, not only in specialized institutions - mainly beauty salons - but also at the expense of individual entrepreneurs: many representatives of professions related to the beauty industry complete courses in these areas to provide themselves with additional income. At the same time, such services have become more common among consumers than they used to be. In addition, the beauty industry is developing not only among women, as evidenced by the growing number of barbershops in the country. In general, this trend provokes an increase in demand for cosmetics.

3. Growth in the market share of Korean cosmetics. Globally, Korean cosmetics have an image of high quality, made from natural ingredients. In general, this is due to the trend for naturalness and proximity to naturalness. Therefore, many retail chains have increased the range of Korean cosmetics, some of them highlight these products on separate shelves to draw additional attention to them. Also, separate Korean cosmetics stores (Isei beauty market) and global Asian retail chains that distribute cosmetics, household items, etc. (Miniso, Usupso, etc.) have appeared in Ukraine.

4. Ecotrend in the field of beauty. Health fashion is also present in the cosmetics market. Such manufacturers of "healthy" dietary supplements as Herbalife, Duolife and others, in addition to food additives, also produce healthy cosmetics, the demand for which is growing.

5. Expanding the target market audience. In the era of digital technologies and the popularity of social networks such as Instagram and TikTok among young people,

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where one of the most popular types of content is video tutorials on makeup, test drives of various cosmetic products, this factor affects the demand for cosmetics among teenagers and even children. Thus, the average consumer is getting younger over time. In addition, the target audience continues to expand due to the transition of the "wellgroomed" category into a necessity, both for women and men, regardless of age, as well as the expansion of the range of cosmetic products, so that a person who does not seem to belong to the target audience also becomes part of it.

6. Changes in the composition of cosmetics. The development of the chemical industry leads to an increase in consumer demand for the composition of purchased products, as the consumer does not want cosmetics to harm his/her body in any way. For example, such global brands as L'Oreal, Chanel and Revlon are gradually abandoning the use of talc in their products.

7. Reducing the consumption of decorative cosmetics due to quarantine (relevant from spring 2020). In the absence of the need/opportunity to leave the home, as well as the need to wear a mask that covers a significant part of the face, many consumers, mostly women, have reduced the use of makeup, which cannot but affect sales. In addition, cosmetics distributors note that due to the quarantine, they did not observe a decrease in sales of cosmetics in general, as the decrease in sales of decorative cosmetics was offset by an increase in sales of skin care products (creams, masks, lotions, etc.).

8. Savings. Due to the desire of consumers to minimize costs, including for cosmetics, economical (large packaging) is in demand. In addition, when buying care products, about half of consumers are actively looking for promotions and discounts on desired items.

9. Despite the decline in the birth rate in Ukraine in recent years, this did not affect the sales of baby care products, as the concept of "body care" is gaining momentum and affects different ages, including infants and preschool children. Parents share recommendations, advertisements offer various products, including eco-friendly ones, and the emphasis on this has increased. Accordingly, the market for baby care

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cosmetics is developing in line with demand, with an increasing variety of products, types of products, packaging forms, choice of fragrances, etc.

10. The predominance of imports in the cosmetics market remains.

11. Seasonality persists: sales growth in the period before the holidays, in the cold season - an increase in demand for nourishing, protective, moisturizing creams, in the warm season - for suntan products, deodorants.

CHAPTER 3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT DECISION TO IMPORT COSMETICS FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

3.1. Organizational support for the import of LLC "Epicenter K" from European countries

Business efficiency can be measured by the return on equity, which makes it possible to compare the profitability of an organization's investment in production and/or various financial transactions. Domestic and international analysts believe that the domestic market has entered a stage where the lack of a developed strategy to improve the competitiveness of the enterprise hinders its effective development.

To ensure effective organizational support for the implementation of imports of Epicenter K LLC in the existing conditions of management of foreign economic activity (FEA) of the enterprise, a management structure has been formed, which is determined primarily by the goals and objectives that it is designed to solve during import operations.

The proposed approach to managing the competitiveness of Epicenter-K LLC is based on the main categories of Western management, such as mission, values, vision and strategy of the company.

The company's mission is a clearly formulated, internal document that explains the purpose of the organization and its main tasks. The mission is what the company brings to the world. For LLC Epicenter-K, the following option is proposed: "The mission of Epicenter-K LLC is to provide high-quality products in the required quantity and assortment for the effective and intensive development of customers."

The organizational structure of Epicenter K LLC can be seen in Fig. 3.1.

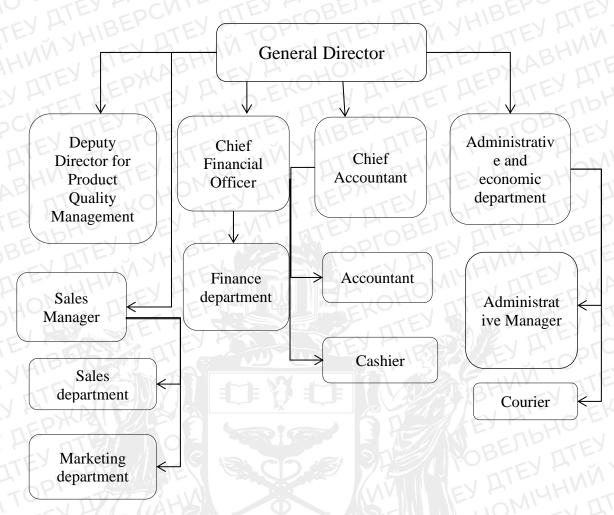


Fig. 3.1. Organizational structure of LLC "Epicenter K"

Source: [16]

LLC "Epicenter K" reports directly to the Director appointed by the General Director. Epicenter K is a legal entity, a payer of pension funds, social insurance funds related to accrued and paid salaries of employees, and a payer of certain taxes to the relevant tax authorities. The analysis of demand and its determinants is the basis of market research, where the purpose of the analysis is to quantify the market potential (capacity) and the actual level of primary demand.

The commodity demand of LLC "Epicentr-K" is a part of the market demand that corresponds to the market share of the company (brand) in the basic commodity market in the process of market monitoring, demand analysis and forecasting of the company's products. To estimate the size of the market, it is necessary to estimate the sales of each product sold by the company, determine the trend in demand for certain products, and use various methods to forecast the supply and demand of other companies. The most common methods of collecting original information are observation, experimentation and research. In Epicenter-K LLC, the marketing department is constantly monitored by the marketing department, which reports to the commercial director.

The scope of LLC "Epicenter-K" activities almost completely corresponds to the structure of demand. As an element of the economy, inventories play an important role and are inextricably linked to many aspects of the business activities of commercial enterprises. The lack of essential goods negatively affects the fulfillment of the turnover plan, which is one of the main indicators of every business. The size of the inventory is the most important benchmark in business operations.

If inventories decrease and fall below the standard, it is a signal that commercial enterprises are increasing imports of related goods. An increase in inventories that exceeds the normal level indicates that the reasons for this situation should be carefully studied and measures should be taken to place further orders for goods. Analysis of the enterprise's provision with commodity resources, contract performance, unity of goods, general assessment of resource efficiency and an important part of its elements during the preliminary planning period - inventory is a necessary initial stage of the plan of the enterprise's need for commodity resources.

In addition, Epicenter-K LLC has clearly recorded the fulfillment of the goods supply contract in terms of quantity and completeness of terms. In addition, compliance with the terms of delivery and uniformity of delivery is very important for trading companies, as it guarantees the uninterrupted sale of goods and does not require additional inventory in the form of an insurance stock so that sales are not interrupted without interruption. Delivery and uneven delivery.

Given the above, the effectiveness of the organizational structure is determined by the following rules:

1. Any function implemented by the company is assigned to a specific service. Otherwise, some functions will remain unused, which will eventually lead to a rush. It is worth using a simple rule: for a task to be performed, someone specific must be responsible for it. Avoid assigning one task to several services. This leads to duplication of work, which ultimately leads to unproductive costs and inevitable management errors.

3. It is important to maintain the hierarchy of services with moderate subordination, which will have a positive impact on positive relations between employees [12].

At the same time, as practice has shown, it is necessary to continuously monitor the structure, periodically make a kind of "snapshot" of the organization's structure and employee loyalty. During the practical exercises, the pros and cons of the management system in the organization were identified (Fig. 3.2).

Pros and cons of a management system in an organization

Pros.

- speed of decision-making and communication processes, which appeals to employees;

- close business relations between the employer and the staff, which makes it easier to solve problems;

- the ability of employees to participate in the decisionmaking process;

- recognition of employees' achievements and prompt remuneration.

Cons

- Lack of a training system that corresponds to the levels of the organizational structure. This leads to an increase in staff turnover, which negatively affects the organization's performance;

- Lack of career or financial prospects. This leads the staff to misunderstand further development within the organization, career as an expansion and complication of functional responsibilities, and salary increases.

Fig. 3.2. Pros and cons of the management system in LLC "Epicenter K"

Source: developed by the author on the basis of [11]

Thus, the activities of Epicenter-K LLC are not only efficient and profitable, but also have high growth rates. The plan for organizing the supply of the hypermarket of "Epicenter-K" LLC is satisfactory, which is a well-thought-out and rational strategy for effective work. The comprehensive services provided to the customers of "Epicenter-K" LLC can be considered satisfactory. The organic continuation of the hypermarket's trade and technological process is the provision of various services to customers. These services are divided into three types: related to the purchase of goods; related to assisting customers in using the purchased goods; related to creating an environment favorable for visiting the store.

3.2. Forecast assessment of the effectiveness of imports of cosmetics from European countries by LLC "Epicenter K"

For LLC "Epicenter K", it is advisable to choose the direct method of importing. This allows for additional financial benefits, as it reduces the cost of commission fees to the intermediary. It also reduces the risk and dependence of business results on the possible unfairness or lack of competence of the intermediary organization. The direct method allows you to constantly be in the market, take into account its changes and respond to them in a timely manner. Epicenter K LLC carries out import activities through its foreign economic relations department.

The method of establishing contact with a German partner is to send a request for offer.

Justification of the basic terms of delivery.

Since the previous import transaction was carried out on the CPT delivery terms, under which the seller bore the costs of delivery to the main transport, loading, export formalities and payment for the main vehicle. For an alternative transaction, it would be appropriate to apply CIP (Cost of insurance paid to) delivery terms. Thus, the above delivery terms are the most favorable for LLC.Epicenter-K

Rationale for choosing a vehicle for foreign trade operations.

When choosing a vehicle for the delivery of goods, attention should be paid primarily to the specifics and practice of transportation of patient monitors. Given this, it would be advisable to choose road transport for this import operation. It is affordable and the fastest among other modes of transportation, and it is also the most suitable for the specifications of this product and the potential partner country. And this is a key factor for making quick orders. An analysis of the modes of transportation is described in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

Assessment of transport modes according to the criteria of large shippers of Ukraine

Mode of transportation	Speed	Reliability	Carrying capacity	Availability	Cost
Car	4 TE	4	3 EY	5	3 JIBE
Railway	5	2	4 000	4 EY H	in1YHILD

Source: compiled by the author

As can be seen from Table 3.2, no other modes of transportation were considered for this transaction, as they do not meet all the conditions of the transaction mechanism.

As for the choice of the company that will provide transportation services, it is worth choosing Kuehne+Nagel, with which Epicenter-K LLC actively cooperates, and therefore, its reliability is confirmed.

Justification for choosing an insurer.

An insurance company must be selected for the chosen delivery condition. Let's take 3 insurance companies for comparison: PZU, TAC, Brokbusiness. Table 3.3 shows a comparison of the selected insurers.

Table 3.2

1	Criteria	PZU	TAC	Brokbusiness
3E	Reliability	TOP 5 TIP	VHID 3 DIE	TO 4
2	Level of payments	Y ATE 4 HHM	EV AT 5 ABH	TEY ATSENHON
3	Financial sustainability	KOH 4 EY H	ET ALS ATEY	HO-ES ATEY
4	Type of service provision	HI4BEPUTE	VALOFOBE	Y ATE 3 HIBE
5	Frequency of complaints	TEY ATSEY ABH	A B B HOM	HHH EY ALL

Valuation of Ukrainian insurance companies

Source: compiled by the author

Based on the evaluation of the criteria, it is proposed to choose the insurance company PZU (Powszechny Zaklad Ubezpieczen) based on the total score (22). This is a Polish insurance company with a representative office in Ukraine.

Justification of currency and financial terms of the contract.

The currency terms of a foreign trade contract include:

- price currency;

- currency of payment;

- the rate of conversion of the price currency into the payment currency if they do not match;

- protective currency clauses against the risk of currency losses in the event of changes in the exchange rate.

The financial terms of a foreign trade contract include:

- Type of payment (immediate payment, credit, combined payment, credit with an immediate payment option);

- Form of payment (bank transfer, letter of credit, collection, open account);

- Means of payment (bill of exchange, check).

The price currency is usually the freely convertible currency of countries with developed economies, so it is advisable for Epicenter-K LLC to choose the US dollar (USD) for the import transaction, which will be beneficial for both parties.

We choose collection as the form of payment for the future transaction. In Ukraine, it is recommended by law to use collection for import contracts. For Epicenter-K LLC, the collection form of payment is beneficial because it guarantees timely payment for goods, flexibility in terms of payment, international legal reliability and widespread use in world practice.

Economic efficiency is calculated by comparing the economic result (effect) achieved with the cost of resources used to obtain this effect. At the enterprise level, the economic efficiency of foreign trade operations is understood as the degree of increase in income from these operations. The criterion of economic efficiency is profit as the main measure of efficiency.

Table 3.3

UKTZED code	3304990000
Product name	Cosmetic or make-up preparations and skin care preparations, other than medicinal preparations, including sunscreen or tanning preparations; manicure and pedicure preparations: - other: - other: Basic unit of measurement: kg (code 166) Additional unit of measurement: no
Country of origin	Germany
Quantity.	20000
Price per unit, EXW	0,22 USD
Terms of delivery	CIP CIP
NBU exchange rate	1 USD/37.65 UAH
Import duty rate	0% - EU 2,6 % - Israel
Excise tax rate	UAH 59.82 per 1 position 100%
VAT	20%

Terms of the contract for import of goods to Ukraine from Germany

Source: compiled by the author

The table below shows the costs according to the Incoterms 2020 rules, which we use to calculate the contract price for the import of cosmetics (table 3.4).

Table 3.4

Initial conditions for calculating the contract price "Import of goods to Ukraine from Germany"

Sea transportation	To the border	3200 USA
costs	(including	TOPIC ITEY MANY TIEY
	loading and	IN TITEY AMUHATEY AND
	unloading costs)	TEV ANOHOMEN ALEPAN
	In Ukraine	11250 UAN
TEY HOCHIN	LTEY HOBENI	TTEY ATHBEPCTEY ATE TOPT

Consignment insurance (% of the contract 12% value at the EXW price)

Source: compiled by the author

The advantage of Incoterms 2020 is that the importer and exporter can settle all delivery issues by already well-founded rules that do not allow for changes to the foreign trade contract, but can significantly reduce and modify it. They only fix the distribution of obligations and financial costs between the parties to the sale transaction, such as payment of taxes and duties, insurance, and the transfer of risks in case of consumption and possible damage to the goods.

Table 3.5

Initial conditions for calculating the efficiency of the operation "Import of goods to Ukraine from Germany"

N⁰	Indicator.	Fact/plan
J LIE	Sales price in Ukraine, UAH/pl	65
2	Cost of delivery to the border, dollar USD	3200
3	Delivery cost in Ukraine, UAH.	11250
4 Y ATE	Additional overhead costs of the importer(conditional on the contract price under CIP), %.	21 ABER ATE
5 MIEY	Expenses of Epicenter-K LLC related to the sale of imported products (conditional on the contract price	8 DEPATE
	under CIR), %.	INTO TO T
Calculatio	n of the import price of the contract	MIN TOPEY A
Calculatio	ET TOPIO TEV P JAM TEV P	8128
Calculatio	n of the import price of the contract	8128 306019,2
Calculatio	n of the import price of the contract Invoice value	TD' TEY H
Calculatio	n of the import price of the contract Invoice value Customs value, UAH	TD' TEY H
Calculatio	n of the import price of the contract Invoice value Customs value, UAH Customs payments:	306019,2
Calculatio	n of the import price of the contract Invoice value Customs value, UAH Customs payments: Duty	306019,2 0

TITEY	Import price of the contract	1185058,608
Calculatin	ng the effectiveness of an import contract	TTEY HABRIN
MIL	Revenue from sales of imported products, UAH	1300000,00
TEX	Net profit from imports, UAH	114941,39
BEINT	Efficiency of the import operation	1,10
EYH	Revenue margin, %.	8,84
PARA	Return on cost, %.	9,70

Source: compiled by the author

Thus, this import operation is effective since the value is greater than 1 and the import of cosmetics (3304990000) will be profitable for the company. Epicenter-K LLC has great potential and opportunities to expand its product range and attract new customers.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The field of activity of Epicenter-K LLC almost completely corresponds to the structure of demand and inventories play an important role related to various aspects of business activities of commercial enterprises. The availability of essential goods has a decisive impact on the achievement of the turnover plan, which is one of the key indicators in every business.

During the study period, the value of corporate property increased by 32.47% in 2018-2019 and by 9.1% in 2019-2020. This growth is due to an increase in non-current assets by 25.74% in 2019 and 9.45% in 2020, as well as an increase in current assets by 65.97% in 2019 and 7.82% in 2020.

The growth rate of current assets exceeds the growth rate of non-current assets, which indicates an increase in the percentage of current assets in the total structure of the company's property. This may indicate an improvement in the liquidity of assets and acceleration of their turnover. When analyzing the structure of current assets, it was found that the increase in 2019 was mainly due to an increase in accounts receivable by 114.91%, as well as an increase in inventories by 68.05% in 2020. Compared to 2019, the increase in current assets in 2020 was lower, and accounts receivable decreased by 26.33%.

It was found that the asset turnover rate decreased by 0.13 in 2018 and by 0.09 in 2020, which indicates that within 2 years of using assets for 1 hryvnia, the company began to reduce revenue by 0.22 hryvnia. The inventory and fixed assets turnover ratio also decreased over the two years, indicating a decrease in production profitability. The return on assets has halved over 2 years, but the company remains profitable, and the profitability of the retail industry is normal. It is established that the activities of Epicenter-K LLC are not only efficient and profitable, but also have high growth rates. The plan for organizing the supply of the hypermarket LLC "Epicenter-K" is satisfactory, which is a well-thought-out and rational strategy for effective work. The

comprehensive services provided to the customers of LLC "Epicenter-K" can be considered satisfactory.

The largest importers of cosmetics to Ukraine are Poland, Germany, France and China. Import activity by directselling companies has increased. The largest exporters of cosmetics to the EU are the USA, Switzerland, Korea, Japan, China, and Turkey. The largest categories of cosmetics in terms of sales in European countries as of 2021 are: skin care products - €21 billion; detergents and hygiene products - €19 billion; hair care products - €14 billion; perfumes - €11 billion; decorative cosmetics - €10 billion.

It is advisable to highlight the main trends in the cosmetics market in Ukraine: growth of the online sales segment, development of the beauty services market, growth of the Korean cosmetics market share; eco-trend in the beauty sector, expansion of the target market audience, changes in the composition of cosmetics, reduction in the consumption of decorative cosmetics due to quarantine (relevant since spring 2020), savings, continued prevalence of imports in the cosmetics market, and seasonality.

It is established that the effectiveness of the organizational structure is determined by the following rules: Any function performed by the company is assigned to a specific service. Otherwise, some functions will remain unused, which will eventually lead to a rush. You should use a simple rule: for a task to be performed, someone specific must be responsible for it. Avoid assigning one task to several services. This leads to duplication of work, which ultimately leads to unproductive costs and inevitable management errors. It is important to maintain a hierarchy of services with moderate subordination, which will have a positive effect on positive relationships between employees.

This import operation is effective because the value is greater than 1 and the import of cosmetics will be profitable for the company. Epicenter-K LLC has great potential and opportunities to expand its product range and attract new customers.

The Ukrainian cosmetics market is considered the second largest in the world after China in terms of sales of counterfeit products; experts believe that this figure reaches 60% of the domestic market for these products. Since cosmetic products are a specific category of goods, the issue of their sale only in specialized stores, paying special attention to sanitary and hygienic safety, arises. Such stores will be able to enter into appropriate advertising agreements with suppliers, use branded storage equipment, and provide quality customer service and advice. Specialized stores are easier to control. It is important that the authorized executive authorities take all necessary measures to ensure that only those cosmetic products that meet the established requirements are circulated. However, Ukraine currently lacks a comprehensive system of technical regulation for the cosmetics industry.

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APPENDICES

Appendices A

ТОВ «ЕПІЦЕНТР-К»

Фінансова звітність за рік, що закінчився 31 грудня 2020 року

Баланс (Звіт про фінансовий стан) На 31 грудня 2020 року Форма №1

ATEXHO-E AKTUB AKTUB TEXTELY	Код	На початок року, тис.грн.	На кінець року, тис.грн.
І.Необоротні активи	EYF	MIGHT	EYAN
Нематеріальні активи	1000	12 543	32 720
первісна вартість	1001	44 846	73 004
накопичена амортизація	1002	32 303	40 284
Незавершені капітальні інвестиції	1005	1 869 460	3 692 156
Основні засоби	1010	12 304 648	15 231 712
первісна вартість	1011	17 210 534	21 335 058
знос	1012	4 905 886	6 103 346
Інвестиційна нерухомість	1015	0 EF	
Довгострокові біологічні активи	1020	000000	HON
Довгострокові фінансові інвестиції: які обліковуються за методом участі в капіталі інших підприємств	1030	TEY O	ABOAT
інші фінансові інвестиції	1035	1 755 267	3 129 633
Довгострокова дебіторська заборгованість	1040	E NNOTOF	OTE
Відстрочені податкові активи	1045	68 629	23 116
Інші необоротні активи	1090	0-E	0
Усього за розділом 1	1095	16 010 547	22 109 337
II. Оборотні активи	TEY F	MUHNIN	VATE
Запаси ОНОМЕУ АТЕУ ЕРЖАВ АТЕУ Е	1100	13 885 925	15 389 033
Поточні біологічні активи	1110	BEPO	D O
Дебіторська заборгованість за продукцію, товари, роботи, послуги	1125	1 467 824	2 182 479
Дебіторська заборгованість за розрахунками:	TT	EPATEVI	EF

за виданими авансами	1130	0 OTE	0
з бюджетом	1135	O V	ABRI IT
у тому числі з податку на прибуток	1136		E O
Інша поточна дебіторська заборгованість	1155	4 381 455	3 859 491
Поточні фінансові інвестиції	1160	0 TE	0
Гроші та їх еквіваленти	1165	921 054	642 802
Витрати майбутніх періодів	1170	7 322	5 399
Інші оборотні активи	1190	217 473	336 837
Усього за розділом ІІ	1195	20 881 053	22 416 054
III. Необоротні активи, утримувані для продажу, та групи вибуття	1200	21 ET	TEY P
Баланс	1300	36 891 621	44 525 391
Пасив	Код	На початок року, тис.грн.	На кінець року, тис.грн.
I. Власний капітал	SA	YOBE	Y ATE,
Зареєстрований (пайовий) капітал	1400	158 610	158 6
Капітал у дооцінках	1405	0	TEY H
Додатковий капітал	1410	TEV O	WTEN
Резервний капітал СТЕМТІА ПЕЛСІЦІЯ СТА	FR 1415	UOSA BEO	TTEY
Нерозподілений прибуток (непокритий збиток)	1420	14 542 267	17 688 08
Неоплачений капітал	1425	TEY EP'0	ADI
Вилучений капітал	1430	TET HE O	TET
Усього за розділом І	1495	14 700 877	17 846 69
II. Довгострокові зобов'язання і забезпечення	TEY H	HNN	EYHI
Відстрочені податкові зобов'язання	1500	DIE 0	OHON
Довгострокові кредити банків	1510	2 008 688	4 142 9
Інші довгострокові зобов'язання	1515	256 738	312 17
Довгострокові забезпечення	1520		TTE
Цільове фінансування	1525	DM IO	ENEPY
Усього за розділом П	1595	2 265 426	4 455 08
III. Поточні зобов'язання і забезпечення	Y HILL	BEPUTEY	H TOF
Короткострокові кредити банків	1600	TEY H BIO	NN INT
Поточна кредиторська заборгованість за:	TEY F	LoxKAD	TEY H

Баланс	1900	36 891 621	44 525 391
IV.Зобов'язання, пов'язані з необоротними активами, утримуваними для продажу, та групами вибуття	1700	E DE D	TEY DO
Усього за розділом III	1695	19 925 318	22 223 615
Інші поточні зобов'язання	1690	3 667 811	4 144 753
Доходи майбутніх періодів	1665	TEO	BEPO
Поточні забезпечення	1660	509 245	539 038
розрахунками з оплати праці	1630	160 208	137 988
розрахунками зі страхування	1625	24 716	17 379
у тому числі з податку на прибуток	1621	215 457	8 244 727
розрахунками з бюджетом	1620	273 257	326 833
товари, роботи, послуги	1615	14 514 081	16 290 054
довгостроковими зобов'язаннями	1610	776 000	767 497

ТОВ «ЕПІЦЕНТР-К» Фінансова звітність за рік, що закінчився 31 грудня 2019 року Баланс (Звіт про фінансовий стан)

Форма №1

Актив	Код	На початок року, тис.грн.	На кінець року, тис.грн
Heofopothi aktubu LENTIA DIFFICILIS SFD FR	UCTU	OSABEP	TEY
Іематеріальні активи	1000	4 870	12 543
первісна вартість	1001	32 540	44 846
накопичена амортизація	1002	27 670	32 303
Іезавершені капітальні інвестиції	1005	1 500 430	1 869 460
сновні засоби	1010	8 568 122	12 304 648
тервісна вартість	1011	11 500 250	17 210 534
3HOC BEY ATEX YHIP TEX TOPI	1012	2 932 128	4 905 886
Інвестиційна нерухомість	1015	EV O	TEP0
Довгострокові біологічні активи	1020	OE	TEO
Довгострокові фінансові інвестиції: кі обліковуються за методом участі в капіталі інших підприємств	1030	D DEY	70
Інші фінансові інвестиції	1035	1 750 200	1 755 267

Довгострокова дебіторська заборгованість	1040	OTE	Y PIA
Відстрочені податкові активи	1045	OUP	68 629
Інші необоротні активи	1090	DE 0 T	EX C
Усього за розділом 1	1095	11 823 622	16 010 547
II. Оборотні активи	BHN	TTE	JOL Y
Запаси	1100	13 250 000	13 885 925
Поточні біологічні активи	1110	0	HBC
Дебіторська заборгованість за продукцію, товари, роботи, послуги	1125	770 000	1 467 824
Дебіторська заборгованість за розрахунками:	OHO	TEYET	TEP"
за виданими авансами	1130		TEYO
з бюджетом	1135		TOPO
у тому числі з податку на прибуток	1136	BH	EVAC
Інша поточна дебіторська заборгованість	1155	3 320 100	4 381 455
Поточні фінансові інвестиції	1160	PULITE	
Гроші та їх еквіваленти	1165	690 000	921 054
Витрати майбутніх періодів	1170	2 800	7 322
Інші оборотні активи	1190	270 000	217 473
Усього за розділом II IENTIA DIFFICILIS SED	1195	18 302 900	20 881 053
III. Необоротні активи, утримувані для продажу, та групи вибуття	1200	ЕУБОЖ	21
Баланс	1300	30 126 522	36 8

ЕРЖАВТЕУ Пасив ОНОТТЕУ В	Код	На початок року, тис.грн.	На кінець року, тис.грн.
I. Власний капітал	EVATES	OBENUT	EYHIBEP
Зареєстрований (пайовий) капітал	1400	158 610	158 61
Капітал у дооцінках	1405	0HOM	ITE, DEPK
Додатковий капітал	1410	TEY A 0	TETHYP
Резервний капітал	1415	I BEF 0	EYHTOP
Нерозподілений прибуток (непокритий збиток)	1420	12 300 000	14 542 26
Неоплачений капітал	1425	TEY TEPKA	

Вилучений капітал	1430	LINN Y TITE	MAIN
Усього за розділом І	1495	12458 610	14 700 87
П. Довгострокові зобов'язання і забезпечення	TEY FIT	ATET AET A	
Відстрочені податкові зобов'язання	1500		BEIEV
Довгострокові кредити банків	1510	910 000	2 008 688
Інші довгострокові зобов'язання	1515	BHTEY 0	256 738
Довгострокові забезпечення	1520	EVH 0-E	ITEY H
Цільове фінансування	1525	BEILD	HIBEP
Усього за розділом П	1595	910 000	2 265 420
Ш. Поточні зобов'язання і забезпечення	AL	HOMIGINA	EP KA
Короткострокові кредити банків	1600	TEY OET	HE AT
Поточна кредиторська заборгованість за:	SFEYE	BEDALEY	ATE PTO
довгостроковими зобов'язаннями	1610	776 000	776 000
товари, роботи, послуги	1615	13 454 053	14 514 08
розрахунками з бюджетом	1620	180 545	273 25
у тому числі з податку на прибуток	1621	130 000	215 45
розрахунками зі страхування	1625	62528	24 710
розрахунками з оплати праці	1630	140 000	160 208
Поточні забезпечення	1660	250 620	509 24:
Доходи майбутніх періодів	1665	ICTUOSA 03E	TEY A
Інші поточні зобов'язання	1690	1891166	3 667 81
Усього за розділом Ш	1695	16 754 912	19 925 318
IV.Зобов'язання, пов'язані з необоротними активами, утримуваними для продажу, та групами вибуття	1700	CHTET AE	TEVE
Баланс	1900	30 126 522	36 891 62

BEJIDHO-EKOHOMIYHIN (DATE) Звіт про фінансові результати (Звіт про сукупний дохід) за 2020 рік 58 EPCMTET

TEY ATEY ATEY ALLEY A І.ФІНАНСОВІ РЕЗУЛЬТАТИ BHN, UTE, ONIC

Форма 2 І.ФІНАНСОВІ РЕЗ	2 ВУЛЬТАТИ	HUN YTTEY ATE	офрма 2 І.ФІНАНСОВІ РЕЗУЛЬТАТИ				
Стаття Код		За звітний період, тис.грн.	За аналогічни період попереднього року, тис.грн				
Чистий дохід від реалізації продукції (товарів, робіт, послуг)	2000	50 382 425	43 979 19				
Чисті зароблені страхові премії	2010	0	NTEYA				
Собівартість реалізованої продукції (товарів, робіт, послуг)	2050	35 593 670	30 814 75				
Чисті понесені збитки за страховими виплатами	2070	MIGHT D	EYHIAF				
Валовий	FKO	TELET	DEPATE				
прибуток	2090	14 788 755	13 164 44				
збиток	2095	0	TOPIO				
Інші операційні доходи	2120	737 243	530 83				
Адміністративні витрати	2130	872 759	751 8				
Витрати на збут	2150	8 648 047	7 985 94				
Інші операційні витрати	2180	920 408	254 27				
Фінансовий результат від операційної діяльності		MUL	TITE				
прибуток	2190	5 084 784	4 703 24				
збиток	2195	0	CNIL				
Дохід від участі в капіталі	2200		ATENIN				
Інші фінансові доходи	2220	211 555	3 85				
Інші доходи	2240	554 085	354 73				
Фінансові витрати	2250	295 646	250 09				
Втрати від участі в капіталі	2255	TEX TOO	24 5				
Інші витрати	2270	1 438 592	363 43				
Фінансовий результат до оподаткування	THEPM	EY ALLO-EK	TEY A				
прибуток	2290	4 116 186	4 423 78				
збиток	2295	TTEY HINYO	YMIEY				
Витрати (дохід) з податку на прибуток	2300	-944 982	-821 67				
Прибуток (збиток) від припиненої діяльності після оподаткування	2305	EV ATEVATE	TEY AT				
Чистий фінансовий результат	TEYA	HIBEPUTEY	TOPI				
прибуток	2350	3 171 204	3 602 10				
збиток	2355	nEPM 0	TE, EKC				

П. СУКУПНИ	пдолід	HVITEYF	BHUN
Дооцінка (уцінка) необоротних активів	2400	V ALL O	KAD ITEO
Дооцінка (уцінка) фінансових інструментів	2405	ET DEO	TTEY HUHO
Накопичені курсові різниці	2410	DTE0	TOBEILD 0
Частка іншого сукупного доходу асоційованих та спільних підприємств	2415	TES TCO	TEY ATEMIG
Інший сукупний дохід	2445	DIE	EKOMUTO
Інший сукупний дохід до оподаткування	2450	ESTIPH 0	VATE DO
Податок на прибуток, пов'язаний з іншими сукупним доходом	2455	DELEY LO	N YHIBE N
Інший сукупний дохід після оподаткування	2460	0	DIEYNKAO
Сукупний дохід (сума рядків 2350, 2355, 2460)	2465	3 171 204	3 602 109

П. СУКУПНИЙ ДОХІД

Ш. ЕЛЕМЕНТИ ОПЕРАЦІЙНИХ ВИТРАТ

Матеріальні затрати	2500	1 254 935	887 499
Витрати на оплату праці	2505	5 208 532	4 711 766
Відрахування на соціальні заходи	2510	1 056 667	952 162
Амортизація	2515	1 667 998	1 096 995
Інші операційні витрати	2520	3 465 135	2 581 842
Разом	2550	12 653 267	10 230 264

IV. РОЗРАХУНОК ПОКАЗНИКІВ ПРИБУТКОВОСТІ АКЦІЙ

Середньорічна кількість простих акцій	2600		EFY ALLINO
Скоригована середньорічна кількість простих акцій	2605	MIGHTEY O	OXABH 0
Чистий прибуток (збиток) на одну просту акцію	2610	TEY HET DO	TEYPO
Скоригований чистий прибуток (збиток) на одну просту акцію	2615	EPCVILE ATO	OPTOBE 0
Дивіденди на одну просту акцію	2650	EY BHW 0	TTEY MO

Звіт про фінансові результати (Звіт про сукупний дохід) за 2019 рік

Форма 2

І.ФІНАНСОВІ РЕЗУЛЬТАТИ

0	Стаття	Код	За звітний період,	За аналогічний
~	ILLE DEPCHINGTE OBEINT		тис.грн.	період
	VHIDE TITEY TOPIOTEY H		TEY HILL	попереднього
N	IN TEY HUMAN OF ALLENIUS		IL SUABH	року, тис.грн.

Чистий дохід від реалізації продукції (товарів, робіт, послуг)	2000	43 979 194	41 40
Чисті зароблені страхові премії	2010	B DEPTO	Y ATT
Собівартість реалізованої продукції (товарів, робіт, послуг)	2050	30 814 751	30 400
Чисті понесені збитки за страховими виплатами	2070	DP0P0	NTEY
Валовий	TEYPAN	MMITEY	MOM
прибуток	2090	13 164 443	10 999
збиток	2095	END EO P	DEP
Інші операційні доходи	2120	530 835	260
Адміністративні витрати	2130	751 814	540
Витрати на збут	2150	7 985 945	6 623
Інші операційні витрати	2180	254 271	39
Фінансовий результат від операційної діяльності	OXHILE		ropro
прибуток	2190	4 703 248	3 700
збиток	2195	0	JO-EK
Дохід від участі в капіталі	2200	BEDD	TTEY
Інші фінансові доходи	2220	3 851	180
Інші доходи	2240	354 733	52
Фінансові витрати	2250	250 094	-91
Втрати від участі в капіталі	2255	24 516	WIL
Інші витрати SCIENTIA DIFFICILIS SI	2270	363 438	210
Фінансовий результат до оподаткування	MUHI	TEY ATE	
прибуток	2290	4 423 784	3630
збиток	2295	TEYO	BEIL
Витрати (дохід) з податку на прибуток	2300	-821 675	-670
Прибуток (збиток) від припиненої діяльності після оподаткування	2305		HOMI
Чистий фінансовий результат	EV ATE	TIDHO-L	TEY
прибуток	2350	3 602 109	2 960
збиток	2355	LILH O	TTEY

AO TEY A PERCITE TEY A E	/ПНИЙ ДОХІД		
Дооцінка (уцінка) необоротних активів	2400	10-	BHW0, T
Дооцінка (уцінка) фінансових інструментів	2405	DEOP/M	0
HE DEPTEN ATE DO-EROEV	ATECNTE	EY AT	БЛЬНО

Накопичені курсові різниці	2410	WO TTE	0
Частка іншого сукупного доходу асоційованих та спільних підприємств	2415	0	BO
Інший сукупний дохід	2445	NTEO TEN P	0 nbt
Інший сукупний дохід до оподаткування	2450	TEVO	OPOFEY
Податок на прибуток, пов'язаний з іншими сукупним доходом	2455	0/	0
Інший сукупний дохід після оподаткування	2460	EV TO LOFE	0
Сукупний дохід (сума рядків 2350, 2355, 2460)	2465	3 602 109	2 960 71

Матеріальні затрати	2500	887 499	750 000
Витрати на оплату праці	2505	4 711 766	3 950 230 805 124 602 365 1 806 236
Відрахування на соціальні заходи	2510 2515 2520	952 162	
Амортизація		1 096 995	
Інші операційні витрати		2 581 842	
Разом	2550	10 230 264	7 913 955

IV. РОЗРАХУНОК ПОКАЗНИКІВ ПРИБУТКОВОСТІ АКЦІЙ

Середньорічна кількість простих акцій	2600	0, Д	TET
Скоригована середньорічна кількість простих акцій	2605	0 EPC	VIII
Чистий прибуток (збиток) на одну просту акцію	2610	0	TE,
Скоригований чистий прибуток (збиток) на одну просту акцію	2615	TEY FO FXA	BHM
Дивіденди на одну просту акцію	2650	TE OVA	EFI

орговельно-еконол **APPENDICES B**

ATEY ATEY ATEY HIEY HI Довідка по товару УКТЗЕД

				APPENDIC
		Довідка по т	овару УКТЗЕД	
Довідка по товару	YKTJEA DEPAK			
Kog tonapy : 3304 99 0	TEY ALL			
+ Matt	a an elameter to represente and an base to be seen	etrio metholike sharabatar in termina suratio	and a state of the	an remany tarakeogar
Баш Отларча цаневая банару аг (ж Деалгійта цаневал танору: езе				
PHOPT -EXCRONT	LIMMESUT HOHO	DMI LITE	NEP KAPY	TTE EKOI
				arevela mpu saase-sii rostapia na muruy repuror
затрерджений наказон	т Минфлик від 20.09.2012 року № 1011.			
Пільгова ставка Поена ставка Дія	6.5% 6.5% × 01.01.2027	TENNIS		
- Закон України Ш	Nº 2697-1X ela 10.10.2022			
Про Митина тариб Кочентарі:	TRYFETP			THET H
Косметнчні праладжти перихорбу чишт «нищи	eren anterore dura mansaray ta ripertabata dua	Markedia, an manadal share unchoreases up	menerine and other concentration of the	тати або препарати для загаду, захоби для и
Преференція по ни			OVHIE	A CONTRACTOR
Торарн, вказані у к	ончинтара, що вакоряться в Україну згідно з	міжурядовою угадою України з держав	ани £АВТ оподаткорукться авсным нитен	
Cranck Ale EP	0 % 3 01.01.2023			
Пастаза) • Міждержавна уго Угода про вільну то • Міждержавна уго	хогіалю ніж Україною та державани ЕАВТ-			
Wagis and firscene	чесподарства між Україною та Ісландіюю			
Мадацинана Управа	tzhałupien			
Craska Dis	0 %6 3 01.01.2023			
Підстава: - Міждержавня угодя угода про вільну торгі	від 24.06.2010			
 Міждержавня угода 	під 24.06.2010 подарства між Україноні та Королівством і	DIFFICILIS		
Конентарії Мокрелікавна Улодаї з Корн	оластария Норвела			
Craska Die U	0 % >01,01.2023	3HVIN AT		
 Ніждержавна угода. 	апо ніж Україною та державани ЕАВТ	Y ATE EK		
Колантарії Мокрериатия Угода з Кног		ETTEY P		
CTABICA, TTE	UN TOP IT	EYHINM		
Діє Пільтава: . Міждеракавна угода	\$ 01.01.2023			
 Угода про айъку торга Накдержавна угода 	алы нів усранню та державани ЕАВТ	o Kondensepaujero		
Нотинтарії Миховомавна Угода в Шве	Audpeakoe Hondesperauteo TE			
3. Зменшения ставок Предерения по ниту:	*410*;	HIDLATEY	TOPIOLI	FEY HINN YH
Вказані у конентарії ті Україною та ЄС,		I a stand of paradiates A unbaued	значения ввазния мит зыраны, розраков	инни по роках, передбачения этидоч про а
	0 %	EPHADI		
Пастава: • Міждержавнів угода	ula 27.06.2014	-V ATEY AF	HO-L'ATEY	H DCVIE NT
 Лист Держмитслужб 	к Україною, 3 одніві сторони, та Европейні м № 15-03/1245 від 26.12.2022 заданих та анаданих (експортник) пис	сучин соколен, саралыйсысын дийтайа		ann-unangaru, 3 second Coopoler
Korrentapit				

шения ставок явізного нита (Канада)

Преференція по миту: "420", Відповідно до положень Угаз 19504/7/99-99-19-04-17), нта (дня, пист ДОСУ на 24,07,2017 на to yrean npo sinowy ropriane

T38K8	EDM - DYN ITE IOH	
ie /	3 01.01.2023 po 31.12.2023	
Лист Держнится	нід 13.07.2016 Блю між Українско та Канадою и № 13-03/1245 від 26.12.2022 ваізних та вняізних (експортній) нит	
инастації до Павеншенная ста	Rationor mera(Tapaina) Y ATE HHM TT	
Преференція по н Відпонід-е до пол	"422". • Угоди про вільну торгіало ніж Кабінетон Міністрія Унраіни та Урадон Даржави Праіль на в	(Jack)
тарна	2,6%	
lie l	a 01.01.2023 go 31.12.2023	
ACTABLE ST	at 21.01 2010	

Міждержовна угода від 21.01.2019 Угода про вільну торгівно ніж Кабінетом Міністрів Індаїни Ликті Дарининсклужби № 15-03/1245 від 26.12.2022 Про графіра Танохенія завілног та завілник (мостостьки) н и та Ургдон Держари Ізраїнь

Komminadi:

(Cr Dia

> 60 5.

CT _D Dia

Зменшения ставок ввізного нита(Британія)

Предеренція по ниту: "424", Відтовідно до потожень Угоди про паліт нентарі традоч, походеенняя з Сполучено of Epstand i Timeluno (pr

у юнинтарі товари, походженнят з Із

т Британі і Північно Ірпанді

Стапка

a 01.01.2023 go 31.12.2023

Де

Постаов: • Міждержавна угода від 08.10.2020

Угода про полтични ствароптичитво, вичну торпалист страт Лист Держинитслужби № 15-03/1245 від 26.12.2022 Пос праблик знагодник велики та вивілики составляни нит.

0 %

Kortentani:

7. Водаток на додану вартість

Податок на додану мартість - наприний податия, який нараж

Об'єктом оподатжування (див. статно 195 Податкового кодексу України) є операції плат

ваерания тодарів на нитку територію удрани в читию режимах інпорт або рекиторт, в тену спеціяльної натис кони дих іх подальціста вільного об'я на некиторії україни; визванноя товарів у питкому режимі воспорту або рекислорту, в топу чирлі постачання товар питкой ослад або спеціальна нитна зона; ного окладу або ної торгівлі, нит

Пры навоне и товаців на митну територію Укра сплаті, за внижном податку на дода or map

Ставка	20%	
де	3 01.01.2011	

Kogew: BP NV 2755-VI mig 02.12.2010

8. Единий збір в пункті пропуску

Единий збір стравлисться з транспортико наму кантаку і транспортисть пасобу) анадиких загальної пася, основіля наван Не стравлійсться у рібі: перетикання дер wet sacodia ala 04.11.99 NF 1212-XIV ибу) контролкі вантяжу І т вантажень та (або) габарит держевного кордону звіяці

рлабляти: транонту вентаку, що не тод сения та вивозение цього вантаку; в'оду истортон та пиняни електропередачі.

3 01.01.2008

CT355 Закон України ВР № 1212-XIV від 64.11.1999 ак протуску (пунктах контролир) через державний кордон Украіни Заков Украина ви из 1212-хги вид 04.11 Про сдиний збір, ноий стравляться у пинс Постанова КМУ № 1569 від 24.10.2002 Про затверджения Порядку стравляний сди

ня кордон DЖ tpono) uspes gepasa-

9. Binswa toprings (impopt)

Преференція по литу: "405" - країне СНД; Преференція по литу: "401" - Республіка Порхіят: Преференція по литу: "401" - Республіка Порхіят: Преференція по литу: 1402" - Республіка Накадонія. В ранках діочих ніжарожавних угод про облику торгізіло (з храї-товару. Таке забізнікть зайконосться лай дотриканні чите (напесіст жикава Корніко угодою. па при інторті вказаного у кренентарі остредньої закуп(алі), ща встановлен торговельно-економичний торговельно-економичний anie CHID Pacros in pla co

Азербайджан • Міждержани

Дe

ня утодя від 28.07.1995 Инся ДМСУ (до 2012) № 11/2-14-10197-ЕП нід 04.02.2003

65

. Пист ДМСУ (до 2012) № 11.1/1.2-16.1/10114-ЕП нід 07.09.2012

нс за упови: • Латоводження походжбуня товарів • Дотринання правил "Белгосородньої закуталі" • Дотринання правил "пояного відвантаконня"

ржанна угода від 18.10.2011

- Казатстан Ніндер
- Zie sa vrosu:
- Договір про зану вільно горгівті Анст ДИСУ (до 2012) № 16/2-16.1/2283-ЕП від 19.10.2012 Шодо набрання ничності Договару про зону вільної горгівлі для Республіки Віре
- рисији Макдерживна угоди від 18.10.2011 Догаја рису ину блика портакі Лист дису (до 2012) М. 16.20 Шодо набрання ини Бірненія
- Договір про тону влінно торгалі Лист ДИСУ (до 2012) № 11.1/1.2-16.1/10114-ЕП від 07.09.2012. Це ва унови: «Постверджение попуджение покара» "Опотинание доавии "Билосоградный закуптал" «Догранания правил "пранот возвиталение" Дж на учени:
- Білорусь Міждержавна угода від 10.10.2011 Дотвёр пра зону Кльно торгіалі
- Ceptundovar noo novogwewne BUR.1

did an version:

Діє за уновні

Діє за унови:

- Чорногорія Нікадаржизана угода від 18.11.2011 Угода про вільну таргівно міх урадом України та Урадом Чорногорі Лист ДИСУ (до 2012) № 16/1-16.1/2472-ЕП від 08.11.2012

Потверджения походжения товорів шляхом подання сеотификату (Т-1.
 Дотринання походжения Товорів шляхом подання сеотификату (Т-1.
 Дотринання правил' Техподередньої місутівлі'
 Дотринання правил' правило відвантаження'

- Діє за уновін; Патанедивния походжання поварія шляхом подання беотификату СТ-1 Дотринання правил "Безпосерединь" закуплалі" Дотринання правил "правила відавна закупвалі"
- Таджикистан Ніждержавне угода від 06.07.2001 Угода нів Кабінетон Микстрія України та Урядом Республіки Таджинистан про наукове-те on chieppothicautho
- ди за ухови: « Патаедривноя походжение товарив шляком подачно сертифиату С7-1 « Дотримания правил "Беллосоредчної закуплалі" « Дотримания правил "причого відеантаження" Киргизстан Missgepsusses yrogs sig 20.05.1995 Yraga Hix Ygrager Yxgane ta Ypeger Megratskill Pechyfrida nyn slowy tuprinte Rwer ДМСУ (до 2012) № 11/2-14-10197-ER nig 04.07.2003
- Казахстан - Mingegmanne yroga nig 17.09.1994 Угода ніж урядон україни та урядон Роспубліон Казакстан про вільну торгівло Лист ДИСУ (до 2012) № 11/2-14-10197-ЕП від 04.67.2003 Лист ДИСУ (до 2012) № 14/1-2869-ЕП від 26.11.1996
- Діє за уморн: ще за учови: - Пидтаерджения походжения товарю шляхон подания сертификату С7-1 - Дотримания правил "Безпосередний зикуплалі" - Дотримання правил "преного відаантажения"
- ркменистан Міждержавна угода від 05.11.1994 Wrong wire ypeans ingales to ypages Typesentrasy too biners topfiend . Beet GMCY (no 2012) 10: 11/2-14-10197 EB big 04.07.2003
- Typ
- Die sa yridau ан на утовис - Патеводивники покадикиники товали алекон лодання скатификату СТ-3 - Дотомнания правил "Бапосоведичей закуплёлі" - Дотомнания правил "причото відентакення"
- бежиттан Міждержання угода нід 29.12.1994 Угода нік урадот україни та прадот Риспубліки Узбекустан про вільну зоріївлю Лист ДИСУ (до 2012) № 11/2-14-10197-ЕП від 04.07.2003 Лист ДИСУ (до 2012) № 13/13-2101-ЕП від 25.04.2001
- Ше за учовы: Лудаерджения посодиания товаре шляхом подните сертяфонату С7-1 Закупалі товару резирантое одинеї з держав учасниць Угоди про стоворения анни вільної поргалі Узбежистан
- Mongoea Miscapephanes vroas eig 29.08.1993 Vroas eis 3piscot vroas is 3pagor Pechyforiae Norgois ego sinsey topriene Recr (MCV (go 2012) Nº 11/2-14-10197-ED eig 04.07.2003
- ие за тупови: Питеводжения походжения товасив аляхом подання сертификату СТ-1/2008) вбо сертификати EUR.1(0954) вбо декладаци поо походжения (2012 вбо 2016) Дотримания правол "Баплосаредност хакулов" Дотримания правол "прямото вдаентажения"
- DE SA YMORH:
- Мыжерналика угода вад 09:01.1993
 Угода нак уредни на уредни Республіся Грузік про вільну торгівли.
 Лист ДИСУ (до 2012) № 11/2-14-10197-ЕП від 04:07.2003
- Грузія Міждержавна угода від 09.01.1995
- ан са тубин Патаеодивним походинения товоров шляхком подочна беогнфикату С7-1 Дотримания правил "Безпісередичог анутвол" Дотримання правил "похиого відентаження"
- Діє за умовні

the sa spore :

Полянодження походження товафія Догримання правил "Берторерньої закупіалі" Догримання правил "премого відажтахоння"

Молдова

Міндернавна угода від 18.10.2011

Договір про 10ну вільно торгіалі Лінст ДМСУ (до 2012) № 11.1/1,2-16.1/10114-ЕП від 07.09.2012

life an errore

- ан за этом: Патаерджения продежения тоеврів Дотринания правил "Белпосередньої закупіал" Дотринания правил "прямого видаитажения"

Македонія

Мокрержанна угода від 18.01.2081

400

Угада про вільну торгівлю чіж Республікою Накадонія та Україн • Лист Держинится жаби № 15/15-03/7/014 від 21.04.2021 Про Угаду про вільну торгівлю ніж україною та Республікою Ма

THE TA WHORKS

- Потверднение походжения товарів
 Дотринание правит "Безпосередньо' закупиви"
 Дотринание правит "премего транспортувания"

10. Ліцензія Мінекономіки(імпорт)

Код досупенту (1991) — піцензія на інпорт товарія (Impurt Iconos). Видається Мінеконсніки Украіни або Чого уповноваженими органами та подається митниці разом з МД на товари, що підлягають піцензуванню при імпорті.

a 01.01.2023 Ao 31.12.2023

The state

Пастана: - Постанова КМУ № 1466 від 27.12.2022

та Інпорт них підлегає уканчно, та карт на 2023 рік FIDO TREADER

Кончитарі;

претарати або васобо для наконат та претарати для дотляду за штород, коби п салъком пралалата, акоемающи сонunatoreal memorane afer me what a fur saracty: sacoffer as TOSSON B

анслоуу варук анключно в аврооплыний улаковці. ценая на експорт (інпорт) траврів та обладнання, зазна тау, що нетать контрольвани реновании (озеноруйноми ренориии то фторовані парникову гази), видеотися на вико ил контрольованих реновин, товара те обладнання, що надається Мидраколов в установленному закимивним Минст тихи без запучения суб оста завиваться репоненти дельности в порядку ніжвідонного облину інфортицием. За відоу натие обергивним здерісносться без підномі. ралинии Арндиничскиот протокопу, на подлава поподнания на интерт сведку. Ди содо одержания поподнания Миндонголог дийскиосться Ми андах 79 сПладнания, зазначения у цьому додатку, контрольсавания ра

11. Наркотичні засоби, психотропні речовини, прекурсор

Одні з документів: "5065" — Докал на траво викання (алектична), чи на право траналу наротлини засоба, похотрочих речовинабо прекурсора наротлини засоба похотрочих речовинабо трекурсора наротлини засоба похотрочих речовина 5065" — Докал на траво викання (алектична), чи на право траналу наротлиния засоба, похотрочих речовинабо прекурсора наротлиния засоба похотрочих речовина 5065" — Зава декладита вбо иловнованної ина соби, в виглоді внестени ходу до илика декладації, по аботрекурсора наротлиния засоба похотрочних расоба (похотроних речовина) 5069" — Зава декладита вбо иловнованної ина соби, в виглоді внестени ходу до илика декладації, по аботрекурсора наротлиния засоба (похотрочних расоба) (ВС) "Крин"); 5069" — Зава декладита вбо иловнованної и на похотрочни речовина бо прекурсора наротлиних засоба (похотронних речовина), на похотрочних раковичних засоба (похотроних раковичних засоба). По час перинциния вкладних у конситарті традів чере иликої кордин у прани и транали на правот раковина (веропости за наявичасті дозоти). По час перинцини вкладиних у конситарти террія наротличних засоба (похотроних речовина с дозото раковичаних) ни правот транали на правот транових у правотичних засоба, похотронних речовина на правот транали на правотичних засоба, похотронних римани и правотичних засоба, похотроних речовина на правотичних засоба, похотроних речовина засоба (похотроних речовина засоба), похотроних речовина засоба (похотронних засоба, похотроних речовина засоба), похотроних речовина засоба (похотроних речовина засоба), похотроних римани и правотични ракоби на правотичних засоба, похотроних римани и правотичних засоба (похотроних речовина), во похотроних речовина во правотичних засоба, похотроника на правотичних засоба (похотроних речовина засоба), похотроних на равотичних засоба (похотроних речовина) на правотичних засоба (похотроних речовина) со раковити правотичних засоба, похотроних римани и пракотроних речовинах засоба, похотроних на равотичних засоба (похотроних речовина) со раковитичних засоба (похотро

3 01.06.2012

die

понотротных ренавин і прекурсорів

Пастанова КНУ № 770 від 06.05.2000 По затекранни переліку наризтичних засоба, по - Ласт Деринитскумби № 20/40 від 11.09.2020 Пере розгицияна КНУ № 146 від 03.02.1997

право вивоения на територко України, вивеовник з території України або транзиту нерез територко України наркі Про затвердження Поекциу видані дезволів на право ввезянн-заком України ВР № 60/95-ВР від 15.02.1995 Про нариатичні засоби, покартропні ренавини і преймасори

Konterragi:

налиопных засеби, покотропы речовных та прекурсеры Товари, на перемицения яких черёз литну територію України вотановлено заборону (ст.196 МЮХст.2, 13 Закона Кераїни "Про нариотичні засеби, поккотропні речовник, прекурс

12. Застосування техрегламентів(меданроби)

- Застосущания техрегуложитте переданероси).
 Код документу: "9907" дикументи про валованных преданероси).
 Код документу: "9907" дикументи про валования: техничнок реглагента в техричение вироби.
 Застосущания техрегуложитте про валования: техритор техничнок реглагента в техричение вироби.
 Застосущания техрегуложитте про валования: техритор техничнок реглагента в техричение вироби.
 Застосущания техрегуложитте про валования: вастобон
 вастосущания техрегуложитте про валования застобон
 вастосущания техрегуложите про валования застобон
 вастосущания техрегуложите периник вероба, актанионся вастобон
 вастосущания техретули про техриторите техничение периник висоба техреторие потоканования КМУ:
 вастосущания техретули про техриторите техриторие потокание застобон
 вастосущания техретуличение периник вероба, актанионся в техреторие потокание застобон
 вастосущания в техреторие периник вероба, техреторие потокание техриторие укративание периника высоба потокание в техреторие потокание про техреторие потокание про техреторие потокание потокание периника высоба потокание периника высоба потокание периника высоба потокание периника в поток техреторие укративание потокание периникание про техреторие потокание потокание периникание потокание про техреторие потокание при техретори потокание при техреторие потокание при техреторие потокание при техреторие потокание потокание потокание потокание потокание потокание при техретори потокание пото

на митну тириторко України такію

3 01.07.2015

дie

- Doctanona KHY Nº 753 aig 02.10.2013

Гаю затаерджения Техняного регламенту щодо недичних вироб - Лист ДФСУ № 23741/7/99-99-24-03-01-17 від 02.07.2015

Про обов'яжнове застосувания техничих регламенть Лист Держинистрикби № 8493-1.2/5.2/17-15 від 22.06.2015 Пилол геоелісу теоричий, яка пірягас одини билоаірності винога н техночних рогланенто;

<u>Europensoli</u> Immensate бюдеградуюн (аключающе то, що инстить (лапуронову кислолу)) для и йоли тизник (ири товария, на яко и -В дектараци про кратовидноть загакачаеться свртификат відповідності. munderines are ferries

13. Заходи техрегламенту

8. Закодит тахропланиями
Код документи: "5121" - Документация, эка тек супроводжувата продукцию, при наденой 1 на римку ефитойцика до автог цода некарнова продукци та в облу-окончение распланитание (Закон Украни "Про державной римсковий натаза) констроль избарнова продукц!").
Втано ст., 27. Закону Украни "Про державной римсковий натаза) констроль некарнова продукц!").
Втано ст., 27. Закону Украни "Про державной римсковий натаза) констроль некарнова продукц!").
Втано ст., 27. Закону Украни "Про державной римсковий натаза) констроль некарнова продукц!".
Втано ст., 27. Закону Украни "Про державной римсковий натаза) констроль некарнова продукц!".
Втано ст., 27. Закону Украни "Про державной римсковий натаза) констроль некарнова продукц!".
Втано ст., 27. Закону Украни "Про державной римсковий натаза) констроль некарнова продукц!".
Втано ст., 27. Закону Украни "Про державной римсковий натаза] констроль некарнова продукц!".
Втано ст., 27. Закону Украни "Про державной римсковий натаза] констроль некарнова продукц!".
Втано ст., 27. Закону Украни "Про державной римсковий натаза] констроль некарнова продукц!".
Втано ст., 27. Закону Украни "Про державной римсковий натаза] констроль некарнова!
Втано ст., 27. Закону Украни "Про державной римсковий натаза] констроль некарнова!
Втано ст., 27. Закону Крани.
Втано ст., 27. Закону "Про державной продукци".
Втано ст., 19. ст., 20. ст., will antico-octube again repairwill, saveniesol y person importy, petrilophy and ficas- evolu-

> 01.01.2023 go 31.12.2023

Ais 🕥

Постала. - Закон України ВР № 2735-VI від 02.12.2010

иснової продукції

Закон украни ви и 2733 чт ва ослатора Про державний ринизеий нагляд і контро Лист Держлікспунби від 30.11.2022 Секторальний план держаного ринковог ni sarragy na 2023 plu

Колентарі; Липинний илитроль продилий у витеркая астансарения статекі 37 ду Тро ді

14. Заборона ввезения

Беезёныя в Україну вказаного у колентарі товару заборонено відповідний законодавчий актом

3 12.04.2022

The

Постава: - Постанова КНУ № 426 від 09.04.2022 - Про застосування заборони начини. in a Pockovici Pegepinuli

Konentati: Pafoonwith seed аборнити веедение на митну територио україни в лититит рекомп імпорту такеле а Російської Ферерації. -Товарь, проякцения яник територіко Російської Ферерації долочено трайниток, та товави ваедни з Російської Федерації, у триу числі товали полодження интичі рекити инторту, кились о врезину зайновно до 29 мотого 2020 в волючно у ваповарності з т.2, ч. 3 Статлі 44 Митного коденсу України від 13/03/2012 № 4495-1/1, при нитному офромания, подания подажина то NUMBER OF THE REAL sany a coord'anyones

15. Товари ризику по країні походження

До вказаноте у кончитарі товари Дерикиполтибою України веддено посилений контроль за правильністю зизначе. Товар, походження якого одножанно не визначено, вазмається таком, країна походження якого не відога. Н HE STREET групи ризику у свой ноого на еврона. На підставі цього листа nista-tocri.

A 18.02.7012 Діє

Полтана; , Пист Дису (до 2012) № 16/1-16.3/337-ЕЛ від 18.02.2012

KOCHENTROI: COCHENHART ROM

TODAS SA BARDANNAN TOBADIA NA VADRAN VIOL TOD BIANNY TODITION, AND A TOTADANA правчи походження

16. Деталізація опису товару

на необхідно для Під час декларування вказаного такару до електроного іне incensor and trong is dominated indicacili (pare: im

> 11.11.2012

De \

Пистана. • Наказ Мінфіну № 998 від 17.09.2012 Про затвердження Класнфінатора додати pol luthopiqué, webhilowai pare lani-trifilica di tenanda, uto nuocituce an enertho

HIN MY

Колентала; поснитична прегарали або засоби дле наковку та преларати для допледу за -Пот анербу (наприклад, вщики, поважи, відра тощо) -Ростисть (об ек)

17. Унови, що визначають країну походження товару

HOUR THE Відзений у колентарі товар піститася у Переліку угор видобничих та технологічних операцій, три вихона стосується товаріа, які є об'єктон зовнішньовконогічних угор в рапкая країн - рийських СНД. походить з тісі «рания, в ний во-и нали

3 14,09,2011

Пастава: • Міждержавна утода від 20.11.2009 Угода тре Правила включениях кране походчения традра у Спедружност Незалежник Держав - Ликст ДМСУ (до 2012) № 16/1-16.1/1260-EП еід 13.09.2011 Про зводения в до целам Поли-как Поли-Какования по 2001

KORNE-CIRCLE

ня з назврійнів будь вкліх подицій. Прогов вартість вичериктивуванної натврівнів теї саної позиції, що й тотов 18. Нормативи відбору проб і зразнів

У разі, міща відповідним норнативно-превовим актом устаковлено потребу провідстви кабораторну переоб кертизи) здійсносться у нежах, устаковлених наркативани відбору проб та зразків. оів для проведення лабора их достіджень (внал exchep

AR 3 13.01.2017

Пастозаі • Наказ Мінфіну № 1058 від 02.12.2016

телез генерну из 1058 від 02.12.2016
 Про затовраження Передку воаснові стритурних парходілів та територіальних органів ДФСУ із Спеціальванною лабораторією з питаны віспертихи та доспіджань ДФС під час прове доспіджени.

Die

Колентарії. -Єфіоні опії та реалноцог, суліші запаціння реновінь, -Парфуни (духи) і туалетна екра.

19. Моніторныг імпортних операції

управлінням митної вартості Держинитслуби України на постійній основі проводить віднесені до товорів групи ризних цадо заниження митної вартості. NA KODADE PRO

3 12.09.2008

(Тана) Лист ДИСУ (до 2012) № 16/1-1484-ЕП від 12.09.2008

