

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine.
Kharkov National University named after V.N. Karazin.
Department of State Law Disciplines.

"APPROVED" by

Dean of the Faculty of Law

VITALII SEROHIN

"*Серошин*" 2024



The work program of the academic discipline.

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

level of higher education second (master`s degree level).
branch of knowledge 29 International relations.
specialty 293 International Law.
educational and professional program Law.
the type of discipline is selective.
Faculty of Law.

2024/2025

The program is recommended for approval by the Academic Council of the Faculty of Law
August 28, 2024, Protocol No. 1

PROGRAM DEVELOPERS: Zakarynytska Viktoriia Alexandrovna, Ph.D. N.,
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The program was approved at a meeting of the Department of State Law Disciplines of the Faculty of Law
August 26, 2024, Protocol No. 12

Head of Department
State Law Disciplines



Natalia GRISHINA

The program has been approved with the guarantor of the educational (professional scientific) program (head of the project group) 293 Master of International Law

Guarantor of the educational program of the second (master`s) level of higher education "International Law"
Doctor of legal Science,
Professor



Oleksandr HAVRYLENKO

The program was approved by the Scientific and Methodological Commission of the Faculty of Law
Protocol No. 1 August 28, 2024

Head of the Scientific and
Methodological Commission



Anna Zubenko

INTRODUCTION

The program of the academic discipline «Topical issues of administrative law» is compiled in accordance with the educational and professional program for the preparation of the master's specialty 293 International Law

1. Description of the discipline

1.1. Purpose of teaching discipline

The training special course is aimed at in-depth study of the essence and content of the transformation processes taking place in the field of public administration and covering the reform of the structures of executive power, local self-government, civil service, territorial structure on the basis of the implementation of a new managerial ideology and the relationship of the state with civil society. New views on the role, content and system of administrative law in a democratic, legal state, the main directions of development and reform of administrative legislation are considered.

1.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline

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The main tasks of studying the discipline are the formation of such general competencies:

- knowledge and understanding of the subject area, profession; basic concepts, basic categories, legal concepts (ZK-1);
- ability to continuous and active training, self-education, continuous advanced training (ZK-2);
- ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis (ZK-3);
- the ability to communicate in the first (native) language, the ability to correctly, logically, clearly build their oral and written speech (ZK-4);
- ability to interpersonal communication; ability to work in a team, motivate people and achieve a common goal; understanding and respect for diversity and multiculturalism (ZK-5);
- the ability to identify, formulate and solve problems, analyze socially significant processes and make informed decisions (KK-7);
- knowledge of the necessary skills of professional communication in the second (foreign) language (ZK-10).

The main tasks of studying the discipline is the formation of such subject (professional) competencies:

- the ability to carry out professional activities in full compliance with the law (PC-4);
- the ability to implement the norms of substantive and procedural law in professional activity, to correctly apply normative legal acts (PC-5);
- the ability to legally correctly qualify facts and circumstances (PC-6);
- the ability to prevent, disclose and investigate offenses, in particular to identify and contribute to the prevention of corrupt behavior (PC-9);
- the ability to identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that contribute to the commission of offenses (PC-10);

- possession of legal terminology and legal technology, the ability to correctly reproduce the results of professional activities in legal and other documentation (PK-11).

1.3. Number of loans - 4

1.4. Total number of hours – 120

1.5. Characteristics of the academic discipline	
Full-time education	Distance (distance) learning
Year of preparation	
1st	1st
Semester	
1st	1st
Lectures	
32 h.	8 - h.
Practical, seminar classes	
16- h.	4- h.
Independent work	
72 - h.	138- h.
Individual task	
1	

1.6. Planned Learning Outcomes

Cognitive competencies of a bachelor economist include:

- knowledge and understanding of the most important facts, concepts, principles and theories of information law;
- the ability to apply this knowledge to solve practical problems;
- competence in interpreting and summarizing the normative composition of information law;
- the ability to correctly implement the application of the norms of information law;
- competence in the written and oral presentation of scientific and practical material and argumentation.

Practical skills include:

- skills of independent work with normative legal acts;
- skills in solving legal situations in the field of information law;
- the ability to analyze and distinguish between relations regulated by information law and relations regulated by other branches of law;
- the ability to use the appropriate terminology of information law.

General skills and abilities:

- awareness of the social significance of the future profession, possession of a sufficient level of professional legal awareness (ZK-1);
- the ability to conscientiously perform their professional duties, compliance with the principles of ethics of the lawyer, the desire for self-development, improving their skills and skill (ZK-2);

- knowledge of the culture of thinking, the ability to generalize, analyze, perceive information, setting a goal and choosing ways to achieve it (KK-3);
- the ability to logically, reasonably and clearly build oral and written speech (ZK-4);
- possession of a culture of behavior, willingness to cooperate with colleagues, work in a team (ZK-5);
- ability to use the basic provisions and methods of social, humanitarian and economic sciences in solving social and professional problems, analysis of socially significant problems and processes (KK-7);
- knowledge of the necessary skills of professional communication in a foreign language (ZK-10).

2. Thematic plan of the academic discipline

Topic 1. ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF INTERPRETATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Approaches of scientists to the interpretation of administrative law. Professional interpretation of legal norms occupies a leading place in the work of lawyers in the field of administrative law. Accordingly, the identification and coverage by scientists of the modern legal nature of the professional legal interpretation of the rules of law, the disclosure of methods of interpretation and recommendations for the algorithm of their application

Professional interpretation of legal norms occupies a leading place in the work of lawyers in the field of administrative law. The ratio of content and substance in the implementation of the interpretation of administrative law. Professional and legal interpretation of administrative law.

Topic 2. General principles of administrative law reform

Updating the social purpose of administrative law in the countries of the European Union. Enrichment of the content of the subject of administrative law.

Development of the method of administrative law. Sources of administrative law. Forms and trends of administrative legislation systematization.

Topic 3. ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Concept, principles and classification of civil service in the EU. Administrative and legal status of a civil servant. Features of disciplinary liability of civil servants of public service. Features of service in local government. Carrying out a comparative analysis of the place and role of legal culture in the legal thought of scholars of North American and

European theory of administrative law (public administration) Legal culture (anti-culture) in the field of public service.

Topic 4. State control in the sphere of executive power

State control: new views on its essence and purpose. Types of state control and its legal regulation. Control and supervision in public administration: comparative characteristics. "Presumption of knowledge of the law" in the light of ensuring the objectivity of control.

Topic 5. Updating the institute of responsibility in the field of administrative and legal regulation

The legal nature of responsibility in the field of administrative and legal regulation. Clarification of the concept and classification of grounds for administrative responsibility. Legal entities as subjects of administrative responsibility. Administrative penalties and improvement of legal regulation. Penalty as the most common type of penalties and its application. Economic sanctions: a question of their legal nature.

Topic 6. ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL REGULATION IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE

Concepts and types of culture. Common culture as uniting – the factor of existence of the state. Problems of public administration on the formation of high culture among citizens. In most European societies, by the beginning of the 20th century, two forms of culture had developed: high culture, the so-called fine art, classical music and literature, and folk culture, which included fairy tales, folklore, songs and myths.

Topic 7. DIPLOMATIC LAW

Concept, sources and system of law of external relations. Bodies of external relations. Concepts and features of consular law. Diplomatic law of international organizations. Establishment of diplomatic relations of permanent diplomatic missions in many countries of the world.

3. Structure of the academic discipline

Names of themes	Number of hours			
	Daily form		Correspondence form	
	total	including	total	including

		л	п	ла	ін	с		Л	п	ла	ін	С
				б	д	р				б	д	р
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Section 1												
Topic 1. ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF INTERPRETATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	13	3	1			10	24	2	2			20
Topic 2. General principles of administrative law reform	14	4	2			8	22	2	0			20
Topic 3. ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC SERVICE	13	3	1			9	22	2	0			20
Total by Section	40	10	4			26	68	6	2			60
Section 2												
Topic 4. State control in the sphere of executive power	12	4	2			6	10	0	0			10
Topic 5. Updating the institute of responsibility in the field of administrative and legal regulation	15	3	2			10	10	0	0			10

Topic 6. ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL REGULATION IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE	26	7	4			1 5	28	0	0		2 8
Topic 7. DIPLOMATIC LAW	27	8	4			1 5	34	2	2		3 0
Total by Section	80	2 2	1 2			4 8	82	2	2		7 8
Total hours per semester	120	3 2	1 6			7 2	150	8	4		

4. Topics of seminar (practical, laboratory) classes

№ з/п	Назва теми	Кількість Годин
1	Topic 1. ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF INTERPRETATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	3/2
2	Topic 2. General principles of administrative law reform	2/0
3	Topic 3. ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC SERVICE	3/2
4	Topic 4. State control in the sphere of executive power	2/0
5	Topic 5. Updating the institute of responsibility in the field of administrative and legal regulation	2/0
6	Topic 6. ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL REGULATION IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE	2/0
7	Topic 7. DIPLOMATIC LAW	2/0
	Together	16

4. Tasks for an independent robot

№ з/п	Types, content of independent work	Quantity Hours
1	Actual problems of administrative law.	15/30

2	Main features of modern EU administrative law	14/20
3	International administrative law.	15/30
4	Actual problems of public service in EU countries	13/30
5	Analyze the concepts and features of public service in European countries.	15/28
	Together	72/138

Independent work of students is the main means of assimilation of educational material in their free time from classroom classes. Independent work includes: processing of educational material, performing individual tasks, research work. The educational time allocated for the independent work of a full-time student is regulated by the curriculum and the working curriculum. The content of independent work on the educational discipline is determined by the program of the educational discipline, methodological materials, tasks and instructions of the scientific and pedagogical worker.

Independent work of students is provided by the system of educational and methodological support provided by the curriculum of the discipline: textbooks, educational and methodological manuals, lecture notes, collections of tasks, sets of individual semester assignments, workshops, methodological recommendations for organizing independent work and performing individual tasks, electronic and other educational and methodological materials, distance courses. Methodological materials for independent work of students should provide for the possibility of self-control by the student. For independent work, appropriate scientific and professional monographic and periodic literature is recommended.

Independent work on the study of educational material in a particular discipline can take place in the Central Scientific Library of the University, study rooms, computer classes, laboratories, at home, as well as in a distance form using the distance learning support system and materials of distance courses.

To ensure proper conditions for independent work, this work is organized, if necessary, according to a schedule previously compiled at the department, which guarantees the possibility of individual access of the student to the necessary didactic and technical means of general use. The schedule is published at the beginning of the academic semester. When organizing independent work using complex equipment, installations, information systems (computer databases, computer-aided design systems, automated training systems, distance learning support systems, etc.), it is possible to obtain the necessary advice or assistance from the specialists of the department.

Control of the assimilation of the educational material of the discipline assigned to independent work is mandatory.

6. Individual task

Individual educational and research tasks develop the possibilities of independent work and contribute to a more in-depth study of theoretical material, the formation of skills to use knowledge to solve relevant practical problems.

The individual task is to prepare an essay on a certain or chosen student with the help of a teacher, topic and other types of work that are approved by the

department. Terms of issuance, execution and protection of individual tasks are determined by the curriculum discipline.

Individual tasks are performed by the person who is studying, independently with obtaining the necessary consultations from the scientific and pedagogical worker.

Individual tasks develop the possibility of independent work and are used for the purpose of in-depth mastering of the material of the subject.

Points are credited for their performance.

The individual task of the discipline "Information Law" is to prepare an essay on a certain, or chosen by the student with the help of a teacher, topic

When preparing individual educational and research work, students should adhere to the following rules:

- - the nature of the work should briefly reflect the main idea, the idea underlying the study;
- -chematically, the structure of the work should have the following form: thesis-justification-proof-argument-result-perspective.

Individual educational and research work consists of the title page, content and list of used literature.

According to the structure, the abstract consists of a short introduction, two or three sections of the main part, conclusions and a list of used literature. The plan of writing an abstract should have internal unity and logic, take into account the relevance of the problem, its scientific development and practical significance.

The introduction substantiates the relevance of the studied problem, its practical significance; the purpose and objectives of the study are formulated, the volume and structure of the abstract are indicated. The volume of the introduction should not exceed one page of computer text.

The main part of up to 10 pages of computer text, set out in two or three sections, should contain a statement of the main theoretical provisions that determine the essence and content of the subject of the topic under study, taking into account the goals and objectives of the abstract; consideration of various points of view of leading specialists in the studied issues based on the analysis of literary and other information sources; identifying priority issues to be addressed first; practical materials, modern development trends and peculiarities inherent in the industry are analyzed. Based on the results obtained, proposals, recommendations, measures to achieve goals according to the topic of the abstract are considered. In this case, the student must show independence and initiative.

Conclusions are the final stage of the student's essay. They should contain a summary of the results of research and applied analysis of the object of research with the indication of positive and negative aspects, as well as unrealized opportunities; list of measures aimed at solving the problem, improving the effectiveness of the research object; obtained qualitative and quantitative indicators; possible options for implementing the measures proposed in the abstract.

The list of used literature compiled in accordance with existing requirements should be attached to the abstract.

The presentation of the material in the abstract should be scientific in nature, clear, without spelling and syntactic errors, logically consistent. Direct rewriting of materials from literature is unacceptable. The text should be written on one side of the sheet, legibly, without errors. If necessary, make page footnotes.

- Scope of work: 12-15 printed pages of the main text.
- Font: 14.
- Interval: 1.5.
- Fields: upper - 2 cm; lower - 2 cm; left - 3 cm; right - 1 cm.
- Page numbering in the upper right corner of the page.

Topics of essays on discipline

1. The legal nature of responsibility in the field of administrative and legal regulation.
2. Clarification of the concept and classification of grounds for administrative responsibility.
3. Legal entities as subjects of administrative responsibility.
4. Administrative penalties and improvement of legal regulation.
5. The system of training and advanced training of civil service personnel: development problems.
6. Types and types of public service: classification problems.
7. Problems of legal regulation of behavior of civil servants.
8. The main directions of realization of the rights of citizens in the sphere of executive power.
9. Administrative services by executive authorities and their legal regulation.
10. Sources of administrative law. Forms and trends of administrative legislation systematization in the EU countries.

Abstract evaluation criteria

15-20 points: the student must consistently, reasonably and theoretically correctly present the material; demonstrate the ability to carry out a comparative analysis of various theories, concepts, to carry out a critical review of the definitions by different authors given in different sources; demonstrate the ability to draw logical conclusions and generalizations; the ability to express and argue their own attitude to alternative views on a particular issue; Uses actual and statistical data demonstrate knowledge of legislative and regulatory acts of Ukraine, textbooks, manuals.

10-15 points: the student correctly performed most of the work, but when writing inaccuracies were made, or there was no minimum required number of conclusions, insufficient logical and reasonable explanations, minor mistakes were made in the formulation of terms and categories. The materials lack the necessary evidence and arguments. Or the student only partially covers the topic. The conclusions are wrong. The abstract contains unnecessary material that does not correspond to the content of the topic and indicates the student's inability to understand its content.

Up to 5 points: the student does not cover the discussion topic at all or covers it incorrectly. The text of the abstract is completely identical to the text of the

textbook or abstract or completely identical to the abstract of another student on the same topic. In the case of a student receiving an assessment of the lowest 5 points, the latter must eliminate the identified shortcomings and re-submit an abstract to the department within the period established by the teacher.

7. Methods of control

Control methods are diagnostic methods that allow feedback in the learning process in order to obtain data on the success of training, the effectiveness of the educational process.

Control measures determine the compliance of the level of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by students with the requirements of regulatory documents for higher education.

Self-control is intended for self-assessment by applicants for higher education of the quality of assimilation of the educational material of the academic discipline (section, topic). To this end, tutorials for each topic (section), as well as methodological developments for seminars, provide questions for self-control.

Cathedral control is carried out in order to assess the level of training of students in the academic discipline at different stages of its study and is carried out in the form of incoming, current, milestone and semester control.

In the educational process, the following types of control of learning outcomes are used: incoming, current during the semester, control work provided for by the curriculum, acceptance of individual assignments, coursework, final semester, deferred control.

Entrance control is carried out before studying a new course in order to determine the level of training of students in the disciplines that provide this course. Incoming inspection is carried out in the first lesson on tasks corresponding to previous training programs. The results of the control are analyzed at cathedral (inter-departmental) meetings and meetings of methodological commissions together with scientific and pedagogical workers conducting classes in supporting discipline. Based on the results of incoming control, measures are being developed to provide individual assistance to students, adjust the educational process.

Current control is carried out in all types of classroom classes during the semester. Current control can be carried out in the form of an oral survey or written control in practical, seminar classes, lectures, in the form of a colloquium, students' speeches when discussing issues in seminar classes, in the form of computer testing, etc. Specific forms of current control and criteria for assessing the level of knowledge are determined by the curriculum of the discipline. The results of the evaluation of students' work should be communicated to students in a timely manner. The form of monitoring is rector control work. The results of the evaluation of the rector's control works can be counted as the results of the control work provided for by the curriculum.

The final semester control in the discipline is a mandatory form of evaluation of the student's learning outcomes. It is carried out within the terms established by the schedule of the educational process, and in the amount of educational

material determined by the curriculum of the academic discipline. Semester control is carried out in the form of a test or semester exam for a specific academic discipline. The student is allowed to semester control, provided that he performs all types of work provided by the curriculum for a semester in this discipline.

Semester test is a form of final control, which consists in assessing the assimilation of lecture material by students, as well as certain works performed by them at seminar sessions. Semester credit does not provide for the mandatory presence of students, provided that they perform all types of work provided for by the curriculum for the semester.

Semester exam is a form of final control on a separate academic discipline for a semester, aimed at checking the assimilation of theoretical and practical material. Exams are taken on examination tickets approved by the department. The teacher must necessarily acquaint students with the content of examination questions, a sample of the examination ticket at the beginning of the study of the discipline.

The maximum amount of points that a student can score when taking an exam (test) in an academic discipline is 40.

The assessment of the final control is set according to the national scale as the sum of the points scored by the applicant for higher education during the semester when performing the control measures provided for by the curriculum of the academic discipline (practice) and the points scored during the semester exam (test).

The maximum amount of points that a student can score when studying an academic discipline (passing practice) is 100.

8. Points earning scheme

Monitoring, independent work, individual task				Offset	Amount
P.1	P.2	individual task	independent work		
T1, T4, T5, T8	T12, T14				
20	10	12	18	40	100

T1, T2 ... – topics of sections.

Criteria for evaluating various forms of current control of students' work:

1. Participation in the seminar (estimated from 0 to 5 points):

5 points - a complete detailed answer, understanding and analysis of various points of view of scientists on the problems of philosophy and sociology of law, the application of the methodology of scientific research, understanding of the problematic issues of theoretical jurisprudence, possession of the skills of doctrinal legal thinking, the use of scientific texts and illustrative legal examples;

4 points - a complete detailed answer, understanding and analysis of various points of view of scientists on the problems of the theory of state and law, the application of the methodology of scientific research, the use of examples from legislation and legal practice;

3 points - a detailed answer, understanding and analysis of various points of view of scientists on the problems of the theory of state and law, the application of the methodology of scientific research;

2 points - the answer, which generally reveals the main problems of the topic of the lesson, shows knowledge of the main points of view on the problems of the theory of state and law, familiarity with the methodology of scientific research;

1 point - the answer, which generally reveals the main problems of the topic of the lesson;

0 points - no answer or its inconsistency with the subject of the lesson.

2. Performance of an individual task (estimated from 1 to 12 points) - involves the assessment of both the formal side of the work (that is, compliance with all formal requirements for work) and the substantive side of the work (in particular, the completeness and depth of the study) - this written aspect of the student's work on individual work is estimated from 1 to 7 points.

6-7 points - full disclosure of the topic, the presence of original thoughts and judgments, available independent conclusions, the use of a wide range (more than 5 names) of modern scientific literature; the work is executed with the appropriate scientific reference apparatus;

4-5 points - full disclosure of the topic, available independent conclusions, use of more than 5 titles of scientific literature (at least 3 modern), textbooks and manuals; the work is executed with the appropriate scientific reference apparatus;

3 points - the topic as a whole is disclosed, conclusions are available, from 3 to 5 titles of scientific and educational literature are used; the work is executed with the appropriate scientific reference apparatus;

2 points - the topic is disclosed superficially, there are conclusions, but the content of the work shows the author's understanding of the problem, from 3 to 5 titles of scientific and educational literature were used;

1 point - the topic is disclosed in separate aspects, educational and scientific literature is used.

Another 0 to 5 points are given to protect the work in the classroom, which implies the successful publication of the results of the study, as well as the ability to find answers to questions from students and the teacher about the subject of the individual task:

5 points - the student is fluent in the problem issues of the individual task, logically (using the presentation) sets out its main provisions, is guided in the scientific discourse on problems, positions of domestic and foreign scientists, owns the methodology of scientific research, is able to participate in the discussion on doctrinal issues, confidently and reasonably and fully answers all questions of the teacher and students;

4 points - the student owns the problem issues of the individual task, logically sets out its main provisions, is guided in the scientific discourse on problems, positions of domestic and foreign scientists, owns the methodology of scientific research, is able to participate in the discussion on doctrinal issues, confidently and reasonably and fully answers all questions of the teacher and students;

3 points - the student owns the problem issues of the individual task, logically sets out its main provisions, is guided in the scientific discourse on problems, owns the methodology of scientific research, is able to participate in the discussion on doctrinal issues, confidently and reasonably answers most of the questions of the teacher and students;

2 points - the student owns the problem issues of the individual task, logically sets out its main provisions, answers most of the questions of the teacher and students;

1 point - the student during the report shows knowledge of the main provisions of the problem, on which an individual task is prepared, answers at least one question of the teacher and students.

0 points - the student does not have the problem of individual work.

4. Offset (estimated from 0 to 40 points) - creative written answers to 4 open-type questions, the correct answer to each of them is estimated at 10 points.

Evaluation criteria:

9-10 points - a complete, logical, reasoned answer to the question; material is disclosed logically and comprehensively, shown in development, with knowledge of the positions of scientists and debatable and problematic issues, scientific texts.

7-8 points - a complete, logical, reasoned answer to the question; material is disclosed logically, with knowledge of the positions of scientists and debatable and problematic issues.

5-6 points - most aspects of the question are disclosed, there is argumentation and understanding.

9. Recommended Literature

Basic Literature

1. IV CONVENTION on the Laws and Customs of War on Land and its Annex:

Regulations on the laws and customs of war on land of 18.10.1907 URL: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_222

2. Convention for the Protection of Civilians in Time of War URL: http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_154

3. Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners of War URL: http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_153

2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_153

4. Convention on the Betterment of the Wounded and Sick in Regular Armies

URL: http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_151

5. Convention for the Betterment of the Wounded, Sick and Injured in shipwrecks, from the armed forces at sea URL: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_152

6. Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, regarding the protection of victims of international armed conflicts URL: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_152

http://zako№3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_199

7. Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, regarding the protection of victims of armed conflicts of a non-international nature URL:

http://zako№4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_200

8. International Convention against Recruitment, Use, financing and training of mercenaries dated 04.12.1989 URL:

http://zako№2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_103

9. Convention on the Prohibition of Development, Production, Accumulation,

use of chemical weapons and their destruction as of 13.01.1993 URL:

http://zako№2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_182

10. Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice

dated 26.06.1945. URL: http://zako№4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_010

11. Regulation on the International Law Commission of 21.11.1947 URL:

http://zako№5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_a01

12. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23.05.1969

URL: http://zako№5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_118

13. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and international organizations or between

14. Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice

dated 26.06.1945. URL: http://zako№4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_010

15. Statute of the Council of Europe of 05.05.1949 URL:

http://zako№2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_001

16. Final Act of CSCE dated 01.08.1975 URL:

http://zako№2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_055

17. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International

organizations or between international organizations URL:

http://zako№3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_a04

18. The Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with international organizations of universal character from March 14, 1975. /The right of external relations. Collection of documents. K., 2003. PP. 436-461.