International Science Group
ISG-KONF.COM

# ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE AND LAW

ISBN 979-8-88831-920-8
DOI 10.46299/979-8-88831-920-8

**Mangora T.V., Lukiianova M.D., Durach O., Demianchuk Y.V., Tomliak T., Chernyschuk N.V., Pohuliaiev O.I., Dzeveliuk A., Kaidashov V., Pravdiuk A., Pravdiuk M., Skichko I.**

# ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE AND LAW

**Monograph**

**2022**

**UDC 340**

**Author's:**

Mangora T.V., Lukiianova M.D., Durach O., Demianchuk Y.V., Tomliak T., Chernyschuk N.V., Pohuliaiev O.I., Dzeveliuk A., Kaidashov V., Pravdiuk A., Pravdiuk M., Skichko I.

**Editor:**

**Tamila Mangora,** candidate of Law Sciences Associate Professor of Law, Vinnytsia National Agrarian University, Vinnytsia, Ukraine.

Mangora T.V., Lukiianova M.D., Durach O., Demianchuk Y.V., Tomliak T., Chernyschuk N.V., Pohuliaiev O.I., Dzeveliuk A., Kaidashov V., Pravdiuk A., Pravdiuk M., Skichko I. Actual problems of modern development of the state and law. Monograph. – Primedia eLaunch, Boston, USA, 2022. – 392 p.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

ISBN – 979-8-88831-920-8
DOI – 10.46299/979-8-88831-920-8



**UDC 340**

**ISBN –979-8-88831-920-8**

## ANNOTATION

The collective monograph is devoted to the study of trends in the development of modern Ukrainian legal society. The research uses an interdisciplinary approach, which allows analyzing and characterizing various aspects, aspects and approaches to the development of socio-legal processes in Ukraine and obtaining socially significant scientific results.

Leading scientists Tamila Mangora and Maryna Lukiyanova emphasize that the Ukrainian legislation, which is aimed at settling the issue of resolving labor disputes in court, needs improvement. However, in order to solve urgent problems in the specified area, studies devoted to the consideration of foreign experience in resolving labor disputes in court are of particular relevance. This is explained primarily by the fact that in many countries of Europe and the world, specialized labor courts have been operating for a long time, which play a leading role in the resolution of individual and collective labor disputes, while at the same time ensuring maximum consideration of the interests of participants in labor relations.

In their research work, Olga Durach and Yuriy Damianchuk pay attention to the organization of the work of courts during martial law, emphasize the implementation of the definition of the basic principles of the organization of the judicial power of Ukraine. They reveal the peculiarities and problematic issues of the administration of justice during martial law, consider the administrative and legal principles of corruption prevention, offer ways to solve such issues and ensure the right to a fair trial during the administration of justice during martial law.

Taisa Tomlyak examines the legal positions of the European Court of Human Rights. Explores the broad understanding in the practice of the Court of "society's interests" in the application of measures of deprivation of the right to property and at the same time ensuring a proportional relationship between the goal set and the means used. The author analyzed the current civil legislation and judicial practice of the Civil Court of Cassation, the Commercial Court of Cassation of the Supreme Court and the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court regarding certain categories of credit disputes

and land cases, including the resolution of jurisdictional problems in the consideration of land disputes.

In her chapter, Natalya Chernyshchuk states the fact that the growth of the role of a lawyer in modern society is objectively due to the complication of social infrastructure (democratization of social relations, liberalization of economic life, growth of private initiative), the development of the legal status of the individual, the expansion of individual rights and freedoms. The role of various forms of social and legal regulation is growing, which leads to the emergence of specific social mediators in relations between people and their groups, as well as the state.

In his chapter, Oleksandr Pogulyayev considered the legal approaches of the political forces of the Right Bank ethnic minorities in solving the issue of international relations during the years of struggle for Ukrainian statehood, the influence of foreign policy factors on the formation of national demands of political parties and public organizations.

Andrii Dzevelyuk, based on the study of the life path of M.Yu. Chizhov, considers his formation as a lawyer and a political scientist in an interconnected context. Analyzes his conclusions that a lawyer should study not only the forms in which law is made available to us, not only the forms in which it becomes mandatory, but also the awareness of law as one of the social phenomena, as a product of various social factors that act under the influence of certain laws.

The section prepared by Vitaly Kaidashov is dedicated to solving the problem of the legal basis of the safety of the quality of agricultural products. The author emphasizes that despite the high degree of importance of the problem under investigation, the current legislation of Ukraine on the safety and quality of agricultural products is imperfect, contains many gaps in the legal regulation of the specified issues.

Authors Andriy and Maryna Pravdyuk in the context of various aspects consider and give their practical characteristics to the constitutional obligations of citizens to pay taxes in Ukraine and the European Union.

In the research of Iryna Skichko, the legal prerequisites for the formation of modern vectors of French foreign policy are clearly observed. At the same time, the

approach of temporal differentiation and subject analysis was used, which was carried out in accordance with the periods of the reign of French presidents and in relation to the key geopolitical directions of foreign policy - European, Atlantic, Middle Eastern, African.

The content of the collective monograph corresponds to the research direction of the Department of Law of the Vinnytsia National Agrarian University "Legal protection of human rights and freedoms in the conditions of European integration". The monograph uses legal, social and legislative research methods.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

10.46299/979-8-88831-920-8.2

## 2. Organization of the work of courts during the state of martial. Ensuring access to justice

Abstract

The basic principles of the organization of the judicial power of Ukraine have been determined. The peculiarities and problematic issues of the administration of justice during the period of martial law are revealed. Ways of solving such issues and ensuring the right to a fair trial during the administration of justice during martial law are proposed.

The relevance of the chosen topic is determined by its novelty, a new challenge for the State, society, law enforcement and judicial bodies in connection with the introduction of martial law in Ukraine. The rule of law is actually formed in society when law becomes the center of society's life, when relations between citizens and the state are relations of law, not force, and the inviolability of the citizen's legal position is guaranteed by justice, in which the legal relationship between the state and the individual is institutionalized.

The court must ensure the protection of socio-economic, political rights, personal rights and freedoms of citizens in any period. Judicial protection is the highest guarantee of ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens, since the court occupies a certain place in the government system.

Changes in the political, economic, and social spheres of society are inextricably linked with the construction of the rule of law, legal reform, and establishing the exclusivity of the judiciary. Therefore, I believe that highlighting the specified problems will contribute to their solution and ensure the proper functioning of the courts, access to justice, timely, effective and, given the circumstances, safe protection of the violated rights of citizens.

## 2.1 Principles of organization of the judicial power of Ukraine

In accordance with Part 1 of Art. 6 of the Constitution of Ukraine, state power is exercised on the basis of its division into legislative, executive and judicial. This constitutional provision enshrines the conceptual principle of the distribution of powers, according to which each of the branches of the single and indivisible state power performs only its own function, has its own sphere of implementation, its own competence. This division of state power is due to two main points, namely the necessity: first, to ensure the most effective functioning of state power in the interests of society; secondly, to create obstacles for abuse of power, its usurpation. The division of power into the specified branches also balances the activities of various structures of state power.

The judiciary occupies a special place in the system of state power. It is determined by the specificity of its legal nature, functions, tasks and means of its achievement [24 p. 25].

The judiciary is entrusted with the implementation of the function of justice. As stated in Art. 124 of the Constitution of Ukraine, justice in Ukraine is carried out exclusively by courts. Delegation of functions, as well as appropriation of these functions by other bodies or officials is not allowed.

Judicial power in Ukraine, in accordance with the constitutional principles of separation of powers, is exercised by independent and impartial courts established by law [23].

Based on the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary", it can be established that by its legal nature it is an independent, independent sphere of public power and constitutes a set of powers to administer justice, interpret legal norms, with the corresponding control powers of special bodies - courts.

The court occupies a special position in the state mechanism due to the specifics of the functions it performs, the conditions and procedure of its activity. Courts are not part of any other system of state bodies, they are not subordinate to anyone.

A peculiarity of the judiciary is also the fact that court decisions are adopted by courts in the name of Ukraine and are binding on the entire territory of Ukraine. The judicial power in the system of state power is, so to speak, decisive, because it has the last word in the resolution of a dispute (social conflict), in the application of the law.

Judicial power in Ukraine is exercised through justice in the form of civil, economic, administrative, criminal, and constitutional justice. Judicial proceedings are carried out by the Constitutional Court and courts of general jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of courts extends to all legal relations arising in the state.

The tasks of criminal justice are to protect the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities participating in it, as well as to quickly and fully disclose crimes, expose the guilty and ensure the correct application of the law so that everyone who commits a crime is brought to justice and no the innocent was not punished.

The tasks of the civil judiciary are to protect the rights and legitimate interests of individuals, legal entities, and the state through comprehensive consideration and resolution of civil cases in accordance with current legislation.

Enterprises, organizations, other legal entities (including foreign) citizens who carry out business activities have the right to apply to the commercial court for the protection of their violated or disputed rights and interests protected by law in accordance with the established sub-department of economic affairs. Consideration and decision in court sessions of civil, criminal and other cases are based on constitutional principles (principles).

The main task of administrative proceedings is to promote the rights and legitimate interests of individuals, as well as to protect the violated rights and legitimate interests of individuals in the field of public-law administrative relations [25].

Instead, the exercise of judicial power is much broader in content than the administration of justice. Judicial power is also exercised in court actions that are not related to the consideration of cases. These are organizational and information-analytic actions (summarization of court practice, analysis of court statistics, resolution of complaints of plaintiffs, defendants, accused, lawyers, sending individual decisions to state bodies, institutions, organizations).

The organization of the judiciary and the administration of justice in Ukraine, which functions on the principles of the rule of law in accordance with European standards and ensures everyone's right to a fair trial, are determined by the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judicial System and the Status of Judges" (Vidomosti Verkhovna Rada (VVR), 2016, No. 31 , Article 545). Therefore, revealing the content of this topic, I will repeatedly refer to the legal norms set forth in the specified law.

As already mentioned, the courts of Ukraine create a single system, the creation of extraordinary and special courts is not allowed. Delegation of court functions, as well as appropriation of these functions by other bodies or officials, are not allowed. Persons who have appropriated the functions of the court bear the responsibility established by law. The people participate in the administration of justice through juries [23].

These norms are clear, comprehensive and not subject to extended interpretation.

Determining the principles of the organization of the judiciary in Ukraine, one cannot fail to note that while administering justice, the courts are independent from any illegal influence. Courts administer justice on the basis of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine and on the principles of the rule of law. The independence of the judiciary must be guaranteed by a special procedure for court financing, material and household support for judges, and their social protection. The internal level of independence of the judiciary determines, on the one hand, the actual activity of the court in the administration of justice, and on the other hand, the status guarantees of judges. Therefore, the entire organization of court activity should be aimed at ensuring the specified principle, maintaining a balance between other principles of the judiciary, such as the right to a fair trial, the right to a respectful trial, equality before the law and the court, publicity and openness of the judicial process, etc.) .

The judicial system consists of:

1) local courts;

2) appellate courts;

3) Supreme Court.

Higher specialized courts operate in the judicial system to consider certain categories of cases in accordance with this Law. The highest court in this system is the Supreme Court [23].

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the unity of the principles of the organization and activity of the courts, since, in particular, the unity of the judicial system of Ukraine is ensured by the unity of the principles of the organization and activity of the courts.

The court is formed, reorganized and liquidated by law. The draft law on the formation, reorganization or liquidation of the court is submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by the President of Ukraine after consultations with the Supreme Council of Justice. The location, territorial jurisdiction and status of the court are determined taking into account the principles of territoriality, specialization and instance. The reasons for the creation, reorganization or liquidation of a court are a change in the judicial system defined by this Law, the need to ensure access to justice, optimization of state budget expenditures, or a change in the administrative-territorial system. The formation of a court can take place through the creation of a new court or reorganization (merger, division) of courts. The number of judges in the court (except the Supreme Court) is determined by the Supreme Council of Justice, taking into account the advisory opinion of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, the judicial workload and within the limits of the expenses specified in the State Budget of Ukraine for the maintenance of courts and the remuneration of judges. The Supreme Court consists of judges, the number of which is determined by the Supreme Council of Justice, taking into account the advisory opinion of the Plenum of the Supreme Court. The maximum number of judges of the Supreme Court cannot exceed two hundred judges. The court is a legal entity, unless otherwise determined by law. The procedure for taking appropriate measures related to the formation, reorganization or liquidation of a court is determined by the law on the formation, reorganization or liquidation of such a court [Art. 1. 19].

The local court is a court of first instance and administers justice in the manner established by the procedural law

The law defines the following types of local courts: local general courts are district courts that are formed in one or more districts or districts in cities, or in a city, or in a district (districts) and a city (cities); local commercial courts are district commercial courts; local administrative courts are district administrative courts, as well as other courts defined by procedural law.

The local court consists of local court judges, from among whom the head of the court and, in cases defined by law, the deputy or deputies of the head of the court are appointed.

Courts of appeal act as courts of appellate instance, and in cases defined by the procedural law - as courts of first instance, considering civil, criminal, economic, administrative cases, as well as cases of administrative offenses. Courts of appeal for consideration of civil and criminal cases, as well as cases of administrative offenses, are courts of appeal, which are formed in appellate districts. Appellate courts for consideration of economic cases, appellate courts for consideration of administrative cases are, respectively, appellate economic courts and appellate administrative courts, which are formed in the respective appellate districts. As part of the appellate court, court chambers may be formed to consider certain categories of cases. The judicial chamber is headed by the secretary of the judicial chamber, who is elected from among the judges of this court for a term of three years.

In the judicial system, higher specialized courts operate as courts of first instance and appellate instance for consideration of certain categories of cases.

The highest specialized courts are: 1) the Supreme Court on Intellectual Property (currently does not administer justice); 2) Higher anti-corruption court. Higher specialized courts consider cases assigned to their jurisdiction by procedural law. As part of the higher specialized court, trial chambers may be formed to consider certain categories of cases in the first instance, and an appeals chamber may also be formed to consider cases in the appellate instance. Apethe trial chamber of the higher specialized court acts as part of it on the basis of institutional, organizational, personnel and financial autonomy. The number of judges in the appellate chamber of the higher specialized court is determined within the total number of judges of the higher

specialized court by the Higher Council of Justice, taking into account the advisory opinion of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the judicial system of Ukraine, which ensures stability and unity of judicial practice in the order and manner determined by the procedural law.

If we consider in more detail the actual composition of the court, as a body of justice, the following can be determined.

Administrative positions in the court are the positions of the chairman of the court and the deputy (deputies) of the chairman of the court.

The chairman of the local court, his deputy, as well as the chairman of the appeal court, his deputies, the chairman of the higher specialized court, his deputies are elected to their positions by the meeting of judges of the corresponding court from among the judges of this court.

In a court with more than ten judges, one deputy chairman of the court may be elected, and in a court with more than thirty judges, no more than two deputy chairman of the court may be elected.

The deputy head of the local court exercises administrative powers determined by the head of the court [Art. 1 25].

The stay of a judge in an administrative position in a court does not exempt him from exercising the powers of a judge of the corresponding court provided for by this Law [Art. 1. 20].

A judge of a local court, a judge of an appellate court, a judge of a higher specialized court administers justice in the manner established by the procedural law, as well as other powers defined by the law [Art. 1, 23, 28, 33]. A judge of the Supreme Court: 1) administers justice in the order established by the procedural law; 2) participates in consideration of issues brought to the meeting of the Plenum of the Supreme Court; 3) analyzes judicial practice, participates in its generalization; 4) participates in consideration of issues submitted to meetings of judges of the relevant court of cassation, and exercises other powers defined by law [Art. 1. 38].

Investigating judges (judges) are elected from among the judges of the local general court, who exercise powers of judicial control over the observance of the rights, freedoms and interests of persons in criminal proceedings in the manner determined by the procedural law. The number of investigating judges is determined separately for each court by the meeting of judges of that court and is unlimited. However, I believe that during the determination of investigating judges, the possibility of forming a panel to consider criminal cases in cases defined by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine must be taken into account, and this should be determined by law. Yes, taking into account the provisions of Part 1 of Art. 76 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine to the extent that a judge who participated in criminal proceedings during a pre-trial investigation does not have the right to participate in the same proceedings in a court of first instance, in the event that all judges of the court (or the majority of them) are elected as investigating judges , it will be impossible for such a court to conduct a collegial review of criminal proceedings, which will lead to the need to transfer the case to another court and possible overburdening of another court, creating certain difficulties for the participants in the case related to appearing in court. The need to resolve this issue is especially urgent during the state of war in the country, when the transfer of proceedings can be complicated by the conduct of active hostilities, and sometimes even impossible.

Organizational maintenance of the court's work is carried out by its office, which is headed by the head of the office. The head of the court apparatus is personally responsible for the proper organizational support of the court, judges and the judicial process, the functioning of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System, and informs the meetings of judges about his activities. Meetings of judges can express no confidence in the head of the court's staff, which results in his dismissal from office. The head of the court apparatus appoints and dismisses employees of the court apparatus, applies incentives to them and imposes disciplinary sanctions. The selection of employees of the court apparatus is carried out on a competitive basis, except in cases of transfer of civil servants in accordance with the legislation on civil service.

The legal status of employees of the court apparatus is determined by the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service" taking into account the specifics defined by this Law.

The structure and staffing of local court apparatuses are approved by the relevant territorial administration of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, apparatuses of appeal courts, higher specialized courts - by the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine in agreement with the court president, within the limits of expenses for the maintenance of the respective court. The temporary structure and temporary staffing of the apparatus of the newly formed court is approved by the acting head of the apparatus of this court in agreement with the Head of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine.

Apparatuses of courts can be createddepartments, departments, sectors, performing their functions on the basis of provisions approved by the head of the relevant court.

In the apparatus of the higher specialized court, an independent structural unit is formed for the organizational support of the work of the appeals chamber of this court, whose activities are under the control and whose head is subordinate to the head of the appeals chamber of the higher specialized court. This subdivision on matters of ensuring the activities of the appeals chamber does not report to the head of the staff of the higher specialized court.

The court apparatus ensures the conduct of personal cases of judges in the order determined by the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine in agreement with the Council of Judges of Ukraine.

An office is established in the court apparatus, which ensures the acceptance and registration of documents submitted to the relevant court every day during the working hours of the court. The office also performs other tasks defined by the regulation approved by the head of the staff of the relevant court.

The court staff also includes secretaries of the court session, scientific consultants and court administrators. Scientific consultants must have a scientific degree.

The apparatus of the Supreme Court has certain peculiarities. Yes, the staff of the Supreme Court is headed by the chief of staff. The deputies of the head of the staff of the Supreme Court are the first deputy and deputies. Deputy heads of the staff of the

Supreme Court head the structural divisions of the staff of the Supreme Court, which provide organizational support for the activities of the courts of cassation (secretariats). Secretariats, departments, departments, divisions, and sectors may be created in the Supreme Court's staff, which perform their functions on the basis of regulations approved by the head of the Supreme Court's staff.

Each judge has an assistant(s), whose status and conditions of activity are determined by this Law and the Regulations on Assistant Judges, approved by the Council of Judges of Ukraine. Judges' assistants in matters of preparation of cases for consideration are accountable only to the respective judge.

Every court has a court bailiff service. Court bailiffs ensure compliance by persons present in court with established rules, their execution of the orders of the presiding judge at the court session.

Maintenance of public order in the court, cessation of acts of disrespect for the court, as well as protection of court premises, bodies and institutions of the justice system, performance of functions related to state provision of personal safety of judges and members of their families, court employees, ensuring the safety of participants in the court process are carried out by the Court Service protection This service is not part of the court apparatus, but is a state body in the justice system to ensure protection and maintenance of public order in courts. The Judicial Security Service is accountable to the Supreme Council of Justice and under the control of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine.

## 2.2 Peculiarities and problematic issues of the administration of justice during martial law

Formally, the introduction of martial law does not affect the judicial process. In particular, in accordance with Art. 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law", justice in the territory where martial law has been imposed is carried out only by courts. Courts established in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine operate on this territory. Abbreviation or acceleration of any forms of judicial

proceedings is prohibited. In case of impossibility to administer justice by the courts operating in the territory where martial law has been imposed, the laws of Ukraine may change the territorial jurisdiction of court cases considered in these courts, or the location of the courts may be changed in accordance with the procedure established by law. The creation of extraordinary and special courts is not allowed [26].

At the same time, in practice, it is extremely difficult to ensure uninterrupted operation of the courts during the war.

To settle this issue, the Council of Judges of Ukraine (hereinafter referred to as the Council of Judges of Ukraine) made a number of important decisions.

Decision No. 9 dated February 24, 2022. It was decided: to draw the attention of all courts of Ukraine to the fact that even in conditions of war or a state of emergency, the work of the courts cannot be suspended, that is, the constitutional right of a person to judicial protection cannot be limited; to recommend meetings of judges, heads of courts, judges of courts of Ukraine in the event of a threat to the life, health and safety of court visitors, court staff, judges to promptly make a decision on the temporary suspension of judicial proceedings by a certain court until the circumstances that led to the termination of cases are eliminated; in order to ensure the stable functioning of the judiciary in Ukraine, to appeal to the subjects of the legislative initiative with a proposal to urgently introduce a draft law and adopt a law to provide that in the event that the Supreme Council of Justice is incompetent due to the lack of a sufficient number of its members, determined by Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine, its powers determined by this and other laws, with the exception of the powers provided for by the Constitution of Ukraine, are temporarily exercised by the Council of Judges of Ukraine and others.

Decision No. 10 dated March 14, 2022. Specific recommendations for the organization of the work of courts and judges in martial law conditions were determined. In particular, the concept of "remote work of the court" was mentioned and it was decided to recommend the management of the courts to find out the real reasons why judges leave their places of residence; in the event that the court did not pass a decision on the temporary suspension of court work (temporary suspension of

the administration of justice) or a decision on remote work, - to grant such judges paid or unpaid leave at their request with a simultaneous recommendation to arrive at the place of work as soon as possible; when making a decision on granting vacations, take into account the actual circumstances (presence/absence of hostilities in a specific settlement), the real possibility/necessity of the judge's return/arrival to the workplace, the possibility of remote work; remote work of a judge is possible only on the condition that he stays within the borders of Ukraine.

Decision No. 11 of 03/25/2022 recommended that the Courts of Ukraine, the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, and other institutions of the justice system temporarily postpone until the end of the martial law in Ukraine the provision of answers to all requests for public information received since the introduction of martial law in Ukraine – February 24, 2022. In the case of receiving requests to provide any public information about the activities of courts and institutions of the justice system, a copy of the request should be immediately sent to the Security Service of Ukraine for a thorough check of the persons collecting such information and the purpose pursued by them.

Decision No. 26 dated August 5, 2022, it was decided to provide the courts with recommendations, in order to increase the level of use of electronic justice tools during the administration of justice in conditions of difficult financial provision of the courts to recommend to the courts, in particular,

- in cases where the lawyer, notary public, private executor, arbitration administrator, judicial expert, state body, local self-government body, economic entity of the state or communal sectors of the economy, participating in the case, does not have an official email address in the Unified Judicial Information - the telecommunications system – to require the registration of such an official email address for further sending of procedural documents by the court in electronic form;

- summonses and notices, exchange of procedural documents with participants in court proceedings should be carried out primarily by e-mail and/or using the mobile phones indicated by the participants in court proceedings (including using messengers

that allow you to receive information about the delivery of the relevant notice, procedural document, and get information about their reading);

- summonses and notifications, exchange of procedural documents with participants in court proceedings using traditional postal communication means should be carried out only in case of impossibility of communication by e-mail and/or using the mobile phones used by participants in court proceedings (including using messengers that allow you to receive information about the delivery of a relevant message, procedural document, and to receive information about their reading);

- in the event that the court does not have the opportunity to print out the documents received by the court in electronic form due to their considerable volume, appeal to the participants in the court proceedings with the proposal to additionally submit the relevant documents to the court in paper form;

- consider the possibility of posting on official websites information about mobile phones, through which participants in court proceedings will be able to communicate with the court (or the judge's office) using messengers that allow to receive information about the delivery of the relevant message, procedural document, and to receive information about their reading;

- to consider the possibility of creating and placing on the official websites of the court alternative postal addresses (registered on secure domain names) through which the participants of court proceedings will be able to communicate with the court (or the judge's office) in case of impossibility of using the official e-mail address of the court.

Call on all participants in court proceedings:

- to treat with understanding the existing problems of financing the judicial branch of government in the conditions of martial law;

- at a reasonable time interval, take an interest in the proceedings in their cases, exercise due process rights in good faith and consistently perform procedural duties;

- register an email address in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System;

- register in the "Electronic Cabinet" subsystem of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System;

- use the "Electronic Cabinet" functionality to review submitted documents in electronic form;

- when submitting procedural documents to the court, indicate the email address in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System or another email address through which the court can communicate;

- when submitting procedural documents to the court, indicate the mobile phone number and the most convenient messenger, through which the court can make calls and messages, or exchange electronic documents;

- if there is information on the official websites of the courts about mobile phones, alternative postal addresses through which the participants in court proceedings will be able to communicate with the court (or the judge's office) - use them for communication with the court;

- when submitting a significant amount of documents to the court in electronic form (more than 30 sheets) - additionally submit them to the court in paper form.

Decision No. 31 dated 06.10.2022 approved the draft of amendments to the provisions on ASDS. In particular, it is determined that the meeting of judges of the relevant court has the right to determine the specifics of the implementation of the automated distribution of court cases under certain circumstances: in the event of a power outage of the court's power grid, failure of equipment or computer programs, or the occurrence of other circumstances that make it impossible for the ongoing automated system to function more than five working days, in accordance with the requirements of subsection 2.3.55 of clause 2.3 of this Regulation; which, according to the legislation, are subject to registration and/or review on non-working days; which were subject to transfer to the presiding judge (rapporteur judge) previously determined in the court case in the absence of such a judge, if this would lead to the impossibility of considering these cases and materials within a reasonable time (subclause 2.3.47 of clause 2.3 of this Regulation); in cases of a return to the court of a higher instance of a court case in which court decisions were annulled with the transfer of the court case to a court of a lower instance for a new trial (except for cases in which there are circumstances that exclude the repeated participation of judges in the trial of the case,

including the review of the case by newly discovered circumstances, etc.); in case of repeated submission to the court of claims, appeals and cassation complaints, on the grounds provided by the procedural law; in other cases provided for by law, due to which a judge cannot administer justice or participate in the consideration of court cases (including in the case of the election of a preventive measure against the judge with duties imposed on him that make it impossible for him to administer justice or participate in the consideration of court cases cases, and/or in case the Supreme Council of Justice adopts a decision on the temporary suspension of a judge from the administration of justice), etc.

If we examine the norms of the Laws "On the Judiciary", "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law", the recommendations of the Council of Judges of Ukraine in their entirety, it can be understood that the main problems of the administration of justice under martial law, and in general, the organization of the work of the courts in the specified period are :

1. the need to provide judges, court staff, and court visitors with properly equipped premises for holding court sessions, carrying out the consideration of cases, performing current work of the court, storing proceedings materials. At the same time, the specified premises must meet safety requirements, including being equipped with appropriate shelters. In fact, implement what has been indicated into your lifeit is difficult, both financially and materially (finding premises to ensure the possibility of relocation, accommodation of judges, court employees and court apparatus);

2. the need to make changes to the current procedural legislation (Civil Procedural Code, Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine, Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses), Instructions on record keeping in local and appellate courts of Ukraine, Instructions on the procedure for transfer to the archive of local and appellate courts court, storage in it, selection and transfer to state archival institutions and archival departments of city councils of court cases and administrative documentation of the court, etc.), including regarding the order of summons and notifications of the parties to the case in the specified period, providing

the opportunity to freely submit applications, petitions , requests, receive executive letters, procedural decisions, responses to requests;

3. the need to make appropriate changes to the court's automated document management system related to the above.

The specified issues are not procedurally regulated, which results in collision situations, application of different practices and approaches, and may violate the principles of the unity of the organization and activity of the courts.

At the same time, one should not forget that a person wants the justice system to constantly and reliably protect him from illegal encroachments, abuse of power, and guarantee him the effective restoration of violated legal rights and freedoms. At the same time, it is important that the court enjoys the trust of the people, and for the judge, as the bearer of judicial power, proper conditions have been created for the administration of fair justice based on law and morality [36].

## 2.3 Ways of ensuring the right to a fair trial during the administration of justice during martial law

Article 6 of the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (hereinafter referred to as the Convention) guarantees the right to a fair and public trial within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial court established by law, when determining a person's civil rights and obligations or when considering any criminal case charges against a person.

The key principles of Article 6 are the rule of law and the proper administration of justice. These principles are also fundamental elements of the right to a fair trial.

The right to a trial covers an extremely wide field of various categories - it concerns both institutional and organizational aspects, as well as the specifics of individual court procedures. The practice of the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter referred to as the Court), which it sets out in its decisions, is a unique mechanism that allows understanding, interpretation and application of the Convention.

Considering the fact that the right to a fair trial occupies a central place in the system of global values of a democratic society, the European Court in its practice offers a rather broad interpretation of it.

Thus, in the case of Delcourt v. Belgium The Court noted that "in a democratic society, in the light of the understanding of the Convention, the right to a fair trial occupies such a significant place that a restrictive interpretation of Article 6 would not correspond to the purpose and purpose of this provision".

In Bellet v. France The Court noted that "Article 6 § 1 of the Convention contains guarantees of a fair trial, one of the aspects of which is access to court. The level of access provided by national legislation must be sufficient to ensure the individual's right to a court, taking into account the principle of the rule of law in a democratic society. In order for access to be effective, a person must have a clear practical opportunity to challenge actions that constitute an interference with his rights."

As evidenced by the position of the Court in many cases, the main component of the right to a court is the right of access, in the sense that a person must be provided with the opportunity to go to court to resolve a certain issue, and that the state should not create legal or practical obstacles to this rights.

In its practice, the European Court has repeatedly emphasized that the right of access to court, enshrined in 6 § 1 of the Convention, is not absolute: it may be subject to permissible restrictions, as it requires state regulation by its very nature. Participating states enjoy a certain freedom of discretion in this matter. However, the Court must make a final decision on compliance with the requirements of the Convention; he must ensure that the right of access to the court is not restricted in such a way or to such an extent that the very essence of the right will be nullified. In addition, such a restriction will not comply with Art. 6 § 1, if it does not pursue a legitimate goal and there is no reasonable proportionality between the means used and the goal (see Prince Hans-Adam II of Liechtenstein v. Germany).

The practice of the European Court regarding Ukraine regarding the guarantees established by Article 6 § 1 was reflected in the cases concerning the right of access to court and a fair trial.

Thus, in the case of Tregubenko v. Ukraine, the applicant complained that the final and binding court decision rendered onin his favor, was canceled on supervision, and that the trial in his case was unfair. In addition, the applicant complained that he was denied access to a court to determine his civil rights.

Based on the above, in order to ensure unity in the organization of the work of the courts, to ensure the right to a fair trial during the administration of justice in the period of martial law, I propose the following ways of solving the issues decided in section [24].

First, I believe that the problem of providing courts with appropriate facilities during martial law will be fully resolved by the introduction of remote court work. Indeed, the above (regarding the court itself) is not provided for by any normative act of our State, but it is not prohibited by it either. There are opinions regarding the inadmissibility of the administration of justice in this form, while the main thesis is that justice should be administered in the court premises, the possibility of violating the secrecy of the consultation room. According to Part 4 of Art. 211 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, the court session is held in a specially equipped room - the courtroom [32]. Separate procedural actions, if necessary, can be performed outside the court premises. Part 4 of Art. contains similar norms. 194 of the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine [33], Part 3 of Art. 318 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [34]. The provisions of the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses do not contain such requirements [35].

Thus, it can be said that currently the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the Code of Administrative Procedure provide for a general rule regarding the place of court hearings - the courtroom. Regarding the equipment of such a hall, based on the analysis of legal norms, it can be noted that the main such equipment is the equipment by means of video conferencing, recording the court session, the location of the persons for whom preventive measures in the form of detention have been chosen (Instructions on the organization of escorting and detention in the courts of the accused (defendants), convicted at the request of the courts from 05/26/2015) [37].

Now let's move on to the definition of the concept of "Location of the court" and the consequences of considering proceedings (execution of judicial proceedings) outside the legal location of the court.

If the above provisions of Art. 19 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" in the current version, it can be determined that the legislator defines the concept of "Location, territorial jurisdiction and status of the court". That is, these concepts are considered separately.

In order to answer the main question of the topic, namely regarding the organization of court activities in wartime and ways of resolving disputed issues, we need to find out the meaning of the first term, namely the definition of the concept of "court location". It should be noted here that there is no official interpretation of this term. Given that the court is a legal entity, we have double standards for the interpretation of this concept. On the one hand, the location of the court can be defined as the place of registration of the court, as a legal entity, on the other hand, it can be defined as the location of the court composition, as the actual location of such a body.

In accordance with the practice of the European Court of Human Rights, a court will not be considered as having been formed on the basis of the law, if it acted outside the limits of its substantive, functional, subject or territorial jurisdiction. Violations of the specified principles may lead to recognition of court decisions as illegal. On the other hand, the consequences of a free interpretation of the concept of "location of the court" at the legislative level are not defined, there are no requirements regarding the holding of a court session at the location of a specific court, the norms of the current legislation do not contain any.

Thus, if active hostilities are taking place at the location of the court, it is possible to administer justice remotely (I mean the holding of court hearings, with the participation of the parties) in the premises of any court (courtroom), which can ensure the safety of judges, secretaries of court meetings and participants in the case (active persons of the court proceedings). At the same time, it is not prohibited for the participants of the proceedings to take part in the court sessions in the mode of video

conference, and the presence of the secretary of the court session is not foreseen in the court session hall. The main thing is to record court proceedings.

All other employees of the court and the court apparatus can perform their duties directly at their location (even at their place of residence) if it is technically possible. This possibility will be provided by the availability of equipment (computer, printer), Internet connection, appropriate software equipment (D3 system). The above is not only possible, but also real and is successfully applied in practice in some courts, about which a corresponding announcement is posted on the court's website, resource - Judicial Power (official site).

In defense of distance justice, I would like to add that justice should be accessible in a legal state. In other words, all citizens should have equal opportunities to use judicial protection of their rights and legally protected interests. In addition, the completeness of the judiciary assumes that all citizens without exception are recognized as equal before the law and the court, placed in the same conditions. This axiom is confirmed by socio-historical practice and enshrined in international legal documents on human rights. Yes, according to Art. 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, every person has the right to effective restoration of rights by competent national courts in case of violation of his fundamental rights granted to him by the constitution or law. It is the implementation of justice in this form that will ensure the restoration of the violated rights of citizens, a quick, effective and impartial solution to the tasks set before the court.

The Supreme Court and the Council of Judges recommended that in the event of the impossibility of the administration of justice by the court, the issue of changing the territorial jurisdiction of court cases should be resolved. Thus, the exercise of such powers by the Chairman of the Supreme Court became possible thanks to the legislative changes to the seventh part of Article 147 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judicial System and the Status of Judges" adopted at the beginning of March. This article in its current version stipulates that in the event of the impossibility of justice by the court for objective reasons during a state of war or emergency, in connection with a natural disaster, military operations, measures to combat terrorism or other

extraordinary circumstances, to change the territorial jurisdiction of court cases considered in such a court, by a decision of the High Council of Justice, which is adopted at the request of the Chairman of the Supreme Court, by transferring it to the court that is closest territorially to the court that cannot administer justice, or to another specified court . In the event that the High Council of Justice is unable to exercise such authority, it is exercised by order of the Chairman of the Supreme Court. The corresponding decision is also the basis for the transfer of all cases pending before the court whose territorial jurisdiction is changing. and detention in courts of the accused (defendants), convicted at the request of the courts. But the algorithm of such actions is not provided for in the court's Document circulation system (D3). For this, additional configuration of the functions of this program is required.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that it is precisely the impossibility of the court to administer justice, but if the court can administer justice remotely, it makes no sense to change the territorial jurisdiction of court cases. At the same time, an additional burden will not be placed on the courts of other courts to which the cases of such a court will be transferred, this will allow the judges to complete the consideration of the proceedings that they started, spending not only time, but also material resources of the state on it (starting a case (paper, ink for printing), recording of the court session (discs), summons of the parties (postage stamps, envelopes). Thanks to remote work of the court, timely consideration of the proceedings is ensured.

In addition, the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) provided answers to the request of the Supreme Court regarding the possibility of introducing remote hearings in the judicial system of Ukraine. In conclusion, CEPEJ experts considered whether the proposals of the Supreme Court regarding the possibility of judges and the secretary participating in the court session remotely are compatible with the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, as well as with the CEPEJ Guidelines on the use of video conferencing during court proceedings, and commented on them positively. The experts recognized that if certain conditions are met, the changes to the Ukrainian legislation proposed by the Supreme Court will be compatible with the standards and principles in the field of

human rights, since in general these articles provide acceptable answers to the challenges faced by the judicial system of Ukraine under the current decision-making circumstances.

However, the main thing in the spread of remote justice is the observance of the rights of participants in court proceedings and the proper provision of citizens' access to justice. It is impossible not to agree with this.

By the way, at the international level, a number of European countries are successfully using the experience of conducting remote justice.

Thus, an online meeting of judges from Ukraine, Germany, and Poland was organized by the Administrative Court of Cassation as part of the Supreme Court together with the German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation (IRZ) on July 25, 2022.

"The head of the Supreme Administrative Court noted that the war in Ukraine added a lot of problems to the organization of the work of administrative courts, among which the lack of security is one of the main ones. Implementation of continuous and proper justice in force majeure conditions requires certain legislative changes and additions, primarily of a procedural nature. In particular, regulation of the remote form of work. The fact is that judges continue to consider cases and make court decisions, and the VRP has already received complaints about the remote form of work of judges with a request to bring them to disciplinary responsibility.

The head of the Supreme Administrative Court invited judges from Germany, who fromchats of administrative justice in Ukraine actively contributed to its development and formation, so that they could share the experience gained in connection with the challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in the organization of the consideration of court cases in a remote mode.

Wolfram Hertig, senior project manager of the German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation (IRZ) in Ukraine, expressed his admiration for the fact that the courts of Ukraine, despite the difficult situation, continue to reform on the principles of the rule of law, and maintain the judiciary at the proper level. He also drew attention to the fact that the administrative judiciary, which is a particularly

important jurisdiction for building the rule of law, is functioning at the appropriate level, as far as possible in the current conditions of martial law.

The Chairman of the Constitutional Court and the Higher Administrative Court of Rhineland-Palatinate Dr. Lars Broecker said in his welcoming speech that Ukraine is fighting not only for itself, but for the whole of Europe, for a free and democratic life, for the rule of law. "I was deeply impressed that in such conditions you follow the legal support of all processes, which meets the requirements of the rule of law. After all, the observance of human rights is not suspended during the war," said Mr. Broker.

He devoted his report to the review of judicial decisions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as to the judicial evaluation of the discretionary powers of administrations granted by the German administrative courts.

Accordingly, Lars Broker believes that in an extreme situation in Ukraine due to the state of war, in order to protect both the parties to the court case and the judges, special tools should also be created. For example, a judge can be in a safe place if he alone makes a court decision and it is possible to sign it with an electronic signature. In the case of consultations and meetings with colleagues, judges can be at home and connect to a video conference through secure communication systems. In the case of an oral hearing, according to the speaker, only one of the judges (perhaps the presiding judge) should be in the court to ensure publicity, openness and publicity of the judicial process, the speaker believes.

Presiding Judge of the Higher Administrative Court of Rhineland-Palatinate. Dr. Sabine Wabnitz mentioned that during her visits to Kramatorsk in 2019, she was deeply impressed by how skillfully the courts of Ukraine used technical equipment to consider the case remotely, when the party to the appeal participated in the court session online.

This format is also used in Germany. It is enshrined in procedural legislation long before the pandemic. The purpose was to save time and money for the participants in the case to go to court, as well as to speed up the trial process. The use of technology for video conferencing is one of the elements of the digitalization of justice, to which the courts of Germany strive.

According to the speaker, one of the main requirements is a properly equipped courtroom and access to appropriate equipment. Sound and video recording is mandatory. The court may allow witnesses, experts – participants in the oral proceedings of the case to participate in procedural actions while being in another place. These are, as a rule, premises of authorities, another court, a lawyer's office. However, the use of mobile equipment on the road is not considered as an opportunity for consideration of a court case. This is due to the fact that the protection of personal data is a special requirement.

Sabine Wabnitz said that in connection with the pandemic, judges were provided with the possibility of accessing the official computer from their home workplace. Meetings of judges are held in video conference mode. The main thing is that all judges agree to work like this.

Answering the questions of Ukrainian colleagues, Sabine Wabnitz confirmed that in Germany, judges have the opportunity to put an electronic signature on a court decision while staying at home. This only requires appropriate technical conditions."

Therefore, if we take into account the above, it is considered possible to determine the place of residence of the judge and his administration of justice during the period of martial law in the country, even any other safe place than the courtroom. The above is relevant and also deserves attention, but, of course, it requires appropriate changes in the legislation.

As for ensuring the confidentiality of the conference room, I would like to note that the remote administration of justice does not affect this. This applies only to the person of the judge who is considering the case and it is he who is entrusted with the specified duty. Although, in general, I consider the concept of "meeting room" somewhat debatable, but this is not the subject of this work.

Determining the ways of solving other problematic issues for the organization of the work of the court and ensuring the right to a fair trial during the administration of justice during the period of martial law, one cannot fail to say about the need to make changes to the current legislation, the provisions of the Instructions, and I believe it is possible to determine the following.

I propose to establish a comprehensive list of cases in connection with the occurrence of which remote work of the court is possible.

Regarding the determination of the range of cases that can be considered during the discourt dance work. Establish a category of cases that can be considered during the remote work of the court (for example, cases that are considered by an investigating judge, cases that are considered in written proceedings (both civil, administrative, and criminal, here we mean the consideration of which is legally possible without participation of the parties and in cases defined by the codes, the parties have submitted applications for consideration of the case in their absence), cases on administrative offenses (the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses does not provide for the recording of the court process and the participation of the secretary in the court session at all). The possibility of consideration of other cases , including those related to court attendance, are left to the discretion of the court chairman.

The instruction on record keeping in local and appellate courts of Ukraine shall be supplemented with a new section, which will determine the procedure for sending to court, accepting and registering proceedings, as well as other statements and petitions. At the same time, to encourage citizens to register in the "electronic Court" subsystem on the website of the judicial authorities, in Internet resources, explaining the advantages of such actions and providing an opportunity for other legal entities to register in such a system, including internal affairs bodies, the prosecutor's office.

In such a section, it is advisable to note the following:

1. To allow keeping records for a special period of time in electronic form

send materials of civil, administrative, criminal proceedings (including petitions of investigators, prosecutors, criminal cases that are considered in a simplified procedure), other applications and petitions in electronic form through the "Electronic Court" subsystem. Provide the opportunity for the parties to the case to send relevant procedural statements (except for the statements indicated above) not only in the Electronic Court system, but also to the official e-mail address, while not requiring certification of the corresponding statement with a digital signature, in which case a scanned statement with a personal signature of the person is sufficient;

2. materials, cases, after they are received by the court and the corresponding automatic distribution, to be transferred to the judge for consideration in electronic form, do not print out the case;

3. to provide a technical possibility for the clerk of the court to sign the record of division of the case with a digital signature;

4. a copy of the decision is sent to the plaintiff/applicant/complainant or representative of the plaintiff/applicant/complainant after the decision to leave the claim/statement/complaint/petition without action is sent to the e-mail address indicated by them in the application, and in case of registration of such persons in the system " "Electronic Court", in addition, do not send this decision, consider the person notified of the receipt of such a decision from the day the decision is sent to his e-mail address or within (for example) two days from the day of sending such a decision to the "Electronic Court" system. The secretary of the court session makes appropriate notes about the dates of receipt of such documents in the court document circulation system (D3);

5. in the event that the judge issues a decision to return/refusal to open proceedings in the case, such a decision (without the materials attached to it) is sent to the applicant after its decision to the e-mail address indicated by him in the application, and in the case of registration of such persons in the "Electronic Court" system ", do not send this decision additionally;

6. provide the secretary of the court session with the opportunity to sign the journal of the court session or the protocol with a digital signature;

7. to print the court decision in written form only at the request of the relevant parties to the case (it is possible to send such a request to the official email address of the court and in the Electronic Court subsystem), after it has entered into force, until then send a copy of the court decision to the e-mail address of the parties, if they are not registered in the Electronic Court subsystem. If the parties (participants in the case) are registered in the electronic court, the court decision should not be sent electronically, as the system informs them of the date of the court decision and they can see its text on their own. In this case, for example, 7 days after the decision was

made can be considered as the date they received the decision (this time is enough to log in to the system and review the court decision). I mean not only the final decisions on the case, but also all other procedural decisions of the court in the form of decrees, resolutions, etc.;

8. executive letters. Today, they are printed in writing, signed by the judge and the secretary. The possibility of using an electronic signature in these documents is not provided. Printing of such letters, signing (taking into account the possibility of finding the secretary of the office, the secretary of the court session and the judge in other localities), sending to the parties, requires extra time, unjustified use of resources on paper, printing, mailing of the specified documents (at the same time, from one person to another, then to the applicant), I consider it expedient to resolve the issue of the possibility of signing the executive letter with the digital signature of the judge and the secretary in the DZ system, sending it to the appropriateicon service or delivery to a party in electronic form (signed with a digital signature) and cases), at the request of the party to be issued in writing (as it was before);

9. submit the case to the court office after its consideration by the court in electronic form;

10. transfer the case to the archive in electronic form and establish that after the end of the circumstances that led to the introduction of remote court work, this case must be printed and bound (by the archivist or court secretary, depending on where it is stored), for example, within six months;

11. it is possible to implement the Electronic court archive;

12. referral of a case outside the court, including to an appeal or cassation instance, to another local court, to expert institutions for examination, to investigative bodies, etc., as well as the return of a case to a local or appellate court is carried out on the basis of the relevant procedural document, in electronic form, if possible in the D3 system. That is, a copy of the case is sent in electronic form. To provide a technical possibility to the judge in whose proceedings the case is pending, to certify its correspondence to the original with a digital signature;

13. provide an opportunity and develop the procedure for using the "Electronic Court Seal";

14. to develop a functionality in the D3 system that will allow the decision of the judge (or the head of the court's office) to be imposed in electronic form on applications submitted in the electronic court or by e-mail;

15. to allow a court judge access to the main case (in electronic form in the D3 system), which is considered by another judge in the case of his consideration of the issue of securing a claim, evidence in civil cases;

16. provide the opportunity to use telephone records as proof of notification of the parties to the case about the date, time, and place of the case hearing. Determine that the sent telephone message is registered in the corresponding log by number and date;

17. to note that the parties can get acquainted with the materials of the case in electronic form, such a case is sent for inspection to the e-mail address indicated by them in the relevant application;

18. responses to requests should be sent in electronic form, certified by the digital signature of the person providing the response;

These proposed changes are related to the need to amend the relevant procedural codes, to supplement them with new sections, as well as to the need to amend the Law of Ukraine "On Executive Proceedings".

It is advisable to make the following changes to the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine and the Code of Administrative Procedure:

1. challenge of the parties. It should be noted that during remote work of the court, the subject of the appeal to the court is obliged to familiarize himself with the date, time and place of consideration of his case. In this case, it should be noted that the case must be scheduled for consideration no earlier than (for example) 10 days from the date of publication of the relevant list of cases. This may slightly delay the process of consideration of the case, but it will allow to ensure the opportunity for the participant of the case to properly prepare for its consideration;

2. regarding the defendant (in civil, administrative cases). Provide a procedural opportunity to familiarize the participants in the case, including the defendant, with the

date, time and place of the case hearing at their phone number specified by the plaintiff or to the specified e-mail address;

3. consider the telephone message sent by the secretary of the court session as proper evidence of the notification of the person about the date, time and place of the case hearing.

Make the following changes to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses:

1. to oblige (this is already provided for in the relevant Instructions) the body that draws up the protocol on an administrative offense to indicate in the protocol the date and time of the hearing of the case in court (for example, not less than 14 days after drawing up the protocol), to oblige to indicate the mobile the telephone number of the offender, the victim and consider him/her duly notified of the date, time and place of the hearing of the case in case the offender and the victim sign the protocol on familiarization with the indicated, or from the time the secretary of the court session compiles the corresponding telephone log;

2. it is necessary in Article 256 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses to additionally specify the requirements for the protocol on administrative offenses: the protocol must indicate that the offender and the victim are informed about the date, time and place of the case consideration, no earlier than 14 days after the date of drawing up protocol on an administrative offense; mobile phone numbers of the victim and the offender, the authenticity of which they must confirm with their signature;

3. to add a new article specifying the right of the court in case of violation of the provisions of Article 256 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses to send this protocol on an administrative offense for revision.

Such changes should also be made for use in peacetime;

4. to expand the scope of articles of the Code of Ukraine on administrative offenses, which can be considered on the spot by the corresponding official oby myself

It is advisable to make the following changes to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine:

1. the duty of notification of the date, time and place of consideration of motions during their consideration by the investigating judge shall be imposed on the subject of appeal to the court (prosecutor, investigator, inquirer);

2. to allow, during the period of remote work of the court, to hold court sessions by both the court composition and the investigating judge, in video conference mode with the suspect, the accused, the defendant and other participants in the case at the discretion of the court, without the presence of relevant motions. If a person is in custody, he takes part in the court session via video conference directly in the institution, at his place of stay.

## CONCLUSIONS

The idea of the completeness of judicial power as a principle is enshrined in the current legislation. According to Art. 10 KAS justice in administrative cases is carried out on the basis of equality before the law and the court of all citizens, regardless of their origin, social and property status, race and nationality, gender, education, language, attitude to religion, type and nature of occupation, place of residence and other circumstances The completeness of the judicial power is enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine, which proclaimed the right of citizens to judicial protection as a basic right of a citizen that meets international legal standards. In Art. 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights stipulates that every citizen has the right to a fair and public hearing when considering any criminal charge against him or when determining his rights and obligations in any civil process by a competent, independent and impartial court established on the basis of law.

The main duty of the state is the affirmation of human rights and freedoms. Therefore, local courts should be territorially closer to people so that every citizen knows his court and is not forced to choose the one in which he has to protect his rights in a complex court system. This requirement is met by the existing network of courts according to the administrative-territorial division of the state.

Based on the constitutional principle of specialization at the local level of courts, specialized economic and administrative courts were established. The former ensure

the protection of the rights and interests of participants in economic relations, the latter - the protection of the rights of individuals and legal entities from violations by state bodies, local self-governments when the latter perform authoritative management functions. All other civil and criminal cases are considered by district and city courts, with the exception of certain categories of cases, the consideration of which is assigned to the competence of higher level courts.

As for the vertical construction of the judicial system, it corresponds to the procedure of consideration of cases in the first instance, in the appeal and cassation procedures. Checking the legality and reasonableness of court decisions of the court of first instance is an extremely important means of protecting the rights and legitimate interests of participants in all types of judicial proceedings.

I believe that, in general, the judiciary and the organization of its activities should correspond to such a feature as legitimacy. This sign indicates the degree of public trust in the judiciary, its consent to it, readiness to implement its decisions. Legitimacy is very closely related to legality, and legality is a necessary condition of legitimacy. But legitimacy implies not only the compliance of the judiciary with the requirements of the law, but also the informal, procedurally undefined attitude of society towards the judiciary and its decisions. The formation of its legitimacy is facilitated not only by the legality and fairness of the actions and decisions of the court, but also by the ability of judges, in particular the presiding judge in the trial, to properly build relations with the participants in the trial and other persons present in the courtroom, etc.

Citizens, state bodies and officials, legal entities, the state in the form of legislative and executive power must trust the judiciary and recognize it as legitimate. The state must clearly outline the subject area of judicial power, recognize the exclusivity of its powers in this area. Different subjects of legal relations must take into account her competence, independence and agree to her use of all the necessary powers to resolve the conflict, obey the orders of the judiciary regarding the voluntary and conscious performance of her acts.

Judicial power is a specific branch of the unified state power, which has its own exclusive competence to consider legally significant cases that have legal

consequences, and is exercised exclusively by constitutional bodies (courts) within the limits of the law and special (judicial) procedures.

The given definition is not exhaustive. The essence of the phenomenon of judicial power can be fully understood only by studying the forms of its implementation, functions, principles of organization and activity.

In this work, problematic issues of the organization of court activities during martial law were investigated and possible ways of solving them were proposed. The need to establish the number of investigating judges of the court by law, and regarding the organization of the court's work - the possibility of remote work of the court and its legislative support were emphasized. This will ensure proper access to justice for the citizens of our State, even in such a difficult time, and will fully comply with the provisions of Art. 6 of the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

Therefore, based on the normative acts that have been adopted today, the mode of operation of each specific court is determined separately. The work of the court depends on the situation in the region where the court is located.

## REFERENCES

1. Sivchuk I. P. Zarubizhnyi dosvid vyrishennia konfliktnykh sytuatsii. URL: http://journals.khnu.km.ua/vestnik/pdf/ekon (data zvernennia: 22.10.2022).

2. Orhanizatsiia ta funktsionuvannia sluzhb iz vrehuliuvannia kolektyvnykh trudovykh sporiv. Zarubizhnyi ohliad. URL: http://nspp-cernivci.at.ua (data zvernennia: 22.10.2022).

3. Zarubizhnyi dosvid zalahodzhennia trudovykh konfliktiv za dopomohoiu prymyrnykh i arbitrazhnykh protsedur. URL: http://pidruchniki.com(data zvernennia: 22.10.2022).

4. Hirnyk A. M. Zarubizhnyi dosvid zalahodzhennia trudovykh konfliktiv za dopomohoiu prymyrnykh i arbitrazhnykh protsedur. URL: http://westudents.com.ua/glavy/78440-612-zarubjniy-dosvd-zalagodjennya-trudovih-konflktv-za-dopomogoyu-primirnih-arbtrajnih-protsedur.html(data zvernennia: 22.10.2022).

5. Chanysheva H. I. Pravo na straik: mizhnarodni standarty ta zakonodavstvo. Pravo Ukrainy. 2012. № 12. S. 23.

6. Trudovi spory ta poriadok yikh rozghliadu: navch. posib. avt.: P. A. Bushchenko, A. M. Sliusar, N. M. Shvets; za zah. red. V. V. Zhernakova. Kh.: Nats. un-t «Iuryd. akad. Ukrainy im. Yaroslava Mudroho», 2013. 110 s.

7. Yaresko A. Polipshennia rozghliadu indyvidualnykh trudovykh sporiv. Pravo Ukrainy. 2010. № 10. C. 67-69.

8. Kyselev Y. Ya. Sravnytelnoe y mezhdunarodnoe trudoveie pravo: Uchebnyk dlia vuzov. M.: Delo, 1999. 256s.

9. Dzhuzeppe Kasale. Vrehuliuvannia trudovykh konfliktiv u krainakh Tsentralnoi ta Skhidnoi Yevropy / Mizhnarodne Biuro Pratsi, Biuro MBP dlia krain Tsentralnoi ta Skhidnoi Yevropy. Budapesht, 1998. 34s.

10. Vyrishennia kolektyvnykh trudovykh sporiv (konfliktiv). Zbirnyk normatyvno-pravovykh aktiv. K.: Osnova, 2013. 648 s.

11. Venedyktov V. S. Teoretycheskye problemy yurydycheskoi otvetstvennosty v trudovom prave. Kharkov, 1996. 324 s.

12. Abramova O. Zakonodatelstvo hosudarstv SNH o kollektyvnykh trudovykh sporakh. Trudovoe pravo. 2009. № 3. S. 75-78.

13. Stadnyk M. P. Rozvytok zakonodavstva z pytan rozviazannia kolektyvnykh trudovykh sporiv. Udoskonalennia trudovoho zakonodavstva v umovakh rynku / Vidp. red. N. M. Khutorian. K.: In Yure, 1999. S. 123

14. Syrovatskaia L. A. Trudovoe pravo M.: Vyssh. shk., 1995. 240s.

15. Kyselev V. N., Smolkov V. H. Sotsyalnoe partnerstvo v Rossyy. M., 1998. 24 s.

16. Baru M. Chy potrebuiut sudovoho zakhystu trudovi spory do vynyknennia trudovykh vidnosyn. Pravo Ukrainy. 2009. № 5. S. 63-64, 73.

17. Chanysheva H. I. Cpetsializovana trudova yustytsiia u krainakh Yevropy: dosvid dlia Ukrainy URL: http://www.vru.gov.ua/content/article/visnik02_10.pdf (data zvernennia: 22.10.2022).

18. Yatskevych I. Yurydychni harantii prava na pratsiu za zakonodavstvom Nimechchyny. Naukovyi visnyk Uzhhorodskoho natsionalnoho universytetu. Seriia «Pravo». 2015. Vyp. 35. Ch. II. T. 2. S. 42–45.

19. Fesenko L. Yevropeiskyi dosvid funktsionuvannia spetsializovanykh sudovykh orhaniv. Aktualni problemy derzhavy i prava : zbirnyk naukovykh prats. Odeska nats. yuryd. akad. Odesa : Yuryd. lit., 2010. Vyp. 55. S. 11–21.

20. Bolotina N. Trudove pravo Ukrainy : pidruchnyk. 5-te vyd., pererob. i dop. Kyiv : Znannia, 2008. 860 s.

21. Samoilenko P. Porivnialna kharakterystyka mekhanizmu rozghliadu trudovykh sporiv za ukrainskym zakonodavstvom, frantsuzkym ta yevropeiskym sudom z prav liudyny. Zbirnyk naukovykh prats Kharkivskoho natsionalnoho pedahohichnoho universytetu imeni H.S. Skovorody. Seriia «Pravo». 2011. Vyp. 17. S. 105–115.

22. Zasenko K. Zarubizhnyi dosvid vyrishennia kolektyvnykh trudovykh sporiv. Vyrishennia kolektyvnykh trudovykh sporiv (konfliktiv) ta zabezpechennia zdiisnennia sotsialnoho dialohu v Ukraini : materialy Naukovo-praktychnoi konferentsii, 5 kvitnia 2017 r. URL: http://www.kbuapa.kharkov.ua/e-book/conf/2017-2/doc/3/01.pdf. (data zvernennia: 22.10.2022).

23. Law «Pro sudoustrii i status suddiv» dated 02.06.2016 https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1402-19#Text (date of application 12.10.2022)

24. Sudovi ta pravookhoronni orhany: navchalnyi posibnyk / M. V. Kovaliv, S. S. Yesimov, Yu. S. Nazar, M. T. Havryltsiv, H. Yu. Luk'ianova, A. I. Hodiak, M. M. Blikhar. – Lviv: Lvivskyi derzhavnyi universytet vnutrishnikh sprav, 2016. – 388 p.

25. Kovaliv M. V. Administratyvne sudochynstvo: navch. posib. / M. V. Kovaliv, M. T. Havryltsiv, I. B. Stakhura. – LvDUVS., Lviv, 2014. – 596 p.

26. Law of Ukraine «Pro pravovyi rezhym voiennoho stanu» dated 12.05.2015 https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/389-19#Text (date of application 12.10.2022 )

27. Official website Rady Suddiv Ukrainy. Rishennia.

http://rsu.gov.ua/ua/documents/6 (date of application 12.10.2022)

28. Official website Verkhovnoho Sudu

https://supreme.court.gov.ua/supreme/pres-centr/news/ (date of application 12.10.2022)

29. Official website Konstytutsiinoho Sudu Ukrainy

https://ccu.gov.ua/storinka/rishennya-konstytuciynogo-sudu-ukrayiny (date of application 12.10.2022)

30. Konstytutsiia Ukrainy dated 28.06.1996

https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text (date of application 12.10.2022)

31. Konventsiia pro zakhyst prav liudyny i osnovopolozhnykh svobod (z protokolamy) (Ievropeiska konventsiia z prav liudyny) dated 04.11.1950 https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_004#Text (date of application 12.10.2022)

32. Tsyvilnyi protsesualnyi kodeks Ukrainy dated 18.03.2004 https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1618-15#Text (date of application 12.10.2022)

33. Kodeks administratyvnoho sudochynstva Ukrainy dated 06.07.2005 https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2747-15#Text (date of application 12.10.2022)

34. Kryminalnyi protsesualnyi kodeks Ukrainy dated 13.04.2012 https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17?find=1&text=%D1%81%D1%83%D0%B4%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B8%D1%85+%D0%B7%D0%B0%D1%81%D1%96%D0%B4%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%8C#w1_1 (date of application 12.10.2002)

35. Kodeks Ukrainy «Pro administratyvni pravoporushennia» dated 07.12.1984 https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/80731-10#Text (date of application 12.10.2022)

36. Chernyshova N. V. Ch-49 Sudova vlada v Ukraini. Navch. posib. - K.: Tsentr uchbovoi literatury, 201. - 104 p.

37. Instruktsiia z orhanizatsii konvoiuvannia ta trymannia v sudakh obvynuvachenykh (pidsudnykh), zasudzhenykh za vymohoiu sudiv dated 26.05.2015 https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0698-15#Text (date of application 12.10.2022)

38. Instruktsiia pro poriadok peredannia do arkhivu mistsevoho ta apeliatsiinoho sudu, zberihannia v nomu, vidboru ta peredannia do derzhavnykh arkhivnykh ustanov ta arkhivnykh viddiliv miskykh rad sudovykh sprav ta upravlinskoi dokumentatsii sudu (Order No. 168 dated 15.12.2011) https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v0168750-11#Text (date of application 12.10.2022)

39. Instruktsiia z dilovodstva v mistsevykh ta apeliatsiinykh sudakh Ukrainy (Order No. dated 20.08.2019)

https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/v0814750-19#Text (date of application 12.10.2022)

40. Law of Ukraine «Pro vykonavche provadzhennia» dated 02.06.2016 https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1404-19#Text (date of application 12.10.2022)

41. Pravo na spravedlyvyi sud. Praktyka Yevropeiskoho Sudu z prav liudyny shchodo Ukrainy Nachalnyk viddilu implementatsii Konventsii pro zakhyst prav i osnovnykh svobod liudyny ta zakonotvorchoi roboty Natsionalnoho biuro u spravakh dotrymannia Konventsii pro zakhyst prav i osnovnykh svobod liudyny Irena Koval https://minjust.gov.ua/m/str_7474

42. Publikatsii/V Ukraini Sudovo-iurydychna hazeta dated 04.10.2022 https://sud.ua/uk/news/publication/250936-sudi-i-sekretari-sudebnogo-zasedaniya-mogut-prinimat-uchastie-v-sudebnykh-zasedaniyakh-distantsionno-rekomendatsiya-cepej

43. Verkhovnyi Sud. Pravosuddia v dystantsiinomu rezhymi zabezpechuie pravo uchasnykiv sudovykh zasidan na zakhyst vid zahroz. dated 29.07.2022 https://supreme.court.gov.ua/supreme/pres-centr/news/1301262/

44. Demianchuk Yu. V. Analityko-metodolohichni zasady zapobihannia ta protydii koruptsii u systemi derzhavnoi sluzhby Ukrainy: Monohrafiia. Kyiv: Vydavnytstvo Tekta, 2018. 502 s.

45. Demianchuk Yu. V., Subbot A. I., Ihonin R. V. Naukovo-praktychnyi komentar do Hlavy 13-A Kodeksu Ukrainy pro administratyvni pravoporushennia (Administratyvni pravoporushennia, poviazani z koruptsiieiu). Kyiv: TsUL, 2020. 1246 s.

46. Demianchuk Yu. V., Subbot A. I.Aktualni problemy stanu doslidzhennia administratyvno-pravovykh zasad zapobihannia i protydii koruptsii v systemi derzhavnoi sluzhby Ukrainy. Mizhnarodnyi naukovyi zhurnal „Internauka”. Seriia: „Iurydychni nauky”. Kyiv, 2022. № 1 (47). S. 37–43. DOI: https://doi.org/10.25313/2520-2308-2022-1-7911.

47. Kryminalnyi protsesualnyi kodeks Ukrainy: Zakon Ukrainy vid 13.04.2012 r. № 4651-VI. Data onovlennia: 20.09.2022. URL: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17 (data zvernennia: 10.10.2022).

48. Administratyvne pravo Ukrainy. Povnyi kurs: pidruchnyk / za red. V. Halunky, O. Pravotorova. Vydannia tretie. Kyiv: Akademiia administratyvno-pravovykh nauk, 2020. 466 s.

49. Zakon Ukrainy „Pro prokuraturu” vid 14 zhovtnia 2014 roku № 1697-VII. Data onovlennia: 23.09.2021. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1697-18#Tekst (data zvernennia: 10.10.2022).

50. Demianchuk Yu. V. Administratyvno-pravovi zasady zapobihannia ta protydii koruptsii v systemi derzhavnoi sluzhby Ukrainy: avtoref. dysertatsii ... doktora yuryd. nauk: 12.00.07. Irpin, 2020. 38 s.

51. Kalietnik H., Honcharuk I., Okhota Yu. Rozvytok bezvidkhodnoho vyrobnytstva dlia formuvannia enerhetychnoi avtonomii ukrainskykh silskohospodarskykh pidpryiemstv. Zhurnal ekolohichnoho menedzhmentu ta turyzmu. (Tom XI, lito), 3 (43): 513-522. DOI: 10.14505/jemt.v11.3(43).02.

52. Chornyi V. D. Administratyvno-pravove rehuliuvannia funktsionuvannia systemy orhaniv mistsevoho samovriaduvannia v Ukraini : dys. ... kandydata yurydychnykh nauk: 12.00.07. Zaporizhzhia, 2021. 228 s.

53. Medianyk V. A. Orhanizatsiino-pravovi osnovy derzhavnoi sotsialnoi polityky v Ukraini : monohrafiia. Zaporizhzhia: Vydavnytstvo „Helvetyka", 2021. 406 s.

54. Administratyvne pravo: navch. posibnyk dlia navchannia vypusknykiv vyshchykh navchalnykh zakladiv / [Iu. P. Bytiak, V. M. Harashchuk, V. V. Zui ta in.]. Perehlianuty. 6-e, dop. ta pererobka Na pidstavi zakonodavstva na 1 kvitnia 2021 r. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2021. 196 s.

55. Demianchuk Yu., Savchenko L., Subbot A. Vplyv koruptsii na ekonomichnyi rozvytok Ukrainy v umovakh reformuvannia: retrospektyvnyi analiz. Baltiiskyi zhurnal ekonomichnykh doslidzhen. Ryha: Vydavnytstvo „Baltija Publishing". 2018. Vyp. 4, № 3 cherv. S. 276–282. DOI: https://doi.org/10.30525/2256-0742/2018-4-3-276-282.

56. Tsyvilnyi kodeks Ukrainy: Zakon Ukrainy vid 16.01.2003 roku № 435-IV. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15 (data zvernennia 23 kvitnia 2021 roku).

57. Zemelnyi kodeks Ukrainy: Zakon Ukrainy vid 25.10.2001 roku № 2768-III. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2768-14. (data zvernennia 23 kvitnia 2021 roku).

58. Pro orendu zemli: Zakon Ukrainy vid 06.10.1998 roku № 161-XIV. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/161-14. (data zvernennia 23 kvitnia 2021 roku).

59. Postanova Kasatsiinoho hospodarskoho sudu Verkhovnoho sudu vid 15 sichnia 2019 roku u spravi №908/27/18. URL: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/79397904 (data zvernennia 23 kvitnia 2021 roku).

60. Postanova Kasatsiinoho hospodarskoho sudu u spravi №922/595/18 vid 29 sichnia 2019 roku. URL: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/79545340 (data zvernennia 23 kvitnia 2021 roku).

61. Podatkovyi kodeks Ukrainy: Zakon Ukrainy vid 02.12.2010 roku № 2755-VI. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2755-17 (data zvernennia 23 kvitnia 2021 roku).

62. Pro otsinku zemel: Zakon Ukrainy vid 11.12.2003 roku № 1378-IV. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1378-15#Text. (data zvernennia 23 kvitnia 2021 roku).

63. Postanova Kasatsiinoho hospodarskoho sudu vid 14 liutoho 2019 roku u spravi № 922/1019/18. URL: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/79867422 (data zvernennia 23 kvitnia 2021 roku).

64. Hospodarskyi protsesualnyi kodeks Ukrainy: Zakon Ukrainy vid 06.11.1991 roku № 1798-XII. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/ 1798-12#n3898 (data zvernennia 25 kvitnia 2021 roku).

65. Rishennia YeSPL vid 29 kvitnia 1988 roku u spravi «Belilos proty Shveitsarii». URL: https://www.echr.com.ua/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/ spravedlyviy-sud-ECHR_UKR.pdf (data zvernennia 25 kvitnia 2021 roku).

66. Pro sudoustrii i status suddiv: Zakon Ukrainy vid 02.06.2016 roku № 1402-VIII. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1402-19#Text (data zvernennia 25 kvitnia 2021 roku).

67. Kodeks administratyvnoho sudochynstva Ukrainy: Zakon Ukrainy vid 06.07.2005 roku № 2747-IV. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/ 2747-15#Text (data zvernennia 25 kvitnia 2021 roku).

68. Postanova Velykoi palaty Verkhovnoho sudu vid 19 chervnia 2018 roku u spravi № 922/2383/16. URL: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/75241935 (data zvernennia 25 kvitnia 2021 roku).

69. Pro fermerske hospodarstvo: Zakon Ukrainy vid 19.06.2003 roku № 973-IV. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/973-15#Text (data zvernennia 25 kvitnia 2021 roku).

70. Postanova Velykoi Palaty Verkhovnoho Sudu vid 20 chervnia 2018 roku sprava № 317/2520/15-ts. URL: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review /75068858 (data zvernennia 25 kvitnia 2021 roku).

71. Zemelnyi kodeks Ukrainy: Zakon vid 18.12.1990 roku № 561-XII URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/561-12#Text (data zvernennia 25 kvitnia 2021 roku).

72. Rishennia Konstytutsiinoho Sudu Ukrainy u spravi za konstytutsiinym podanniam 51 narodnoho deputata Ukrainy shchodo vidpovidnosti Konstytutsii Ukrainy (konstytutsiinosti) polozhen statti 92, punktu 6 rozdilu X "Perekhidni polozhennia" Zemelnoho kodeksu Ukrainy (sprava pro postiine korystuvannia zemelnymy diliankamy) vid 22 veresnia 2005 roku sprava №1-17/2005. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/v005p710-05#Text (data zvernennia 25 kvitnia 2021 roku).

73. Rishennia YeSPL vid 28 zhovtnia 1999 roku u spravi «Brumaresku proty Rumunii». URL: http://eurocourt.in.ua/Article.asp?AIdx=307 (data zvernennia 25 kvitnia 2021 roku).

74. Rishennia YeSPL vid 11 kvitnia 2013 roku u spravi «Vierentsov proty Ukrainy». URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/974_945#Text (data zvernennia 25 kvitnia 2021 roku).

75. Postanova Velykoi palaty Verkhovnoho sudu u vid 20 lystopada 2019 roku u spravi №368/54/17. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/ 974_945#Text (data zvernennia 25 kvitnia 2021 roku).

76. Pro ipoteku: Zakon Ukrainy vid 05.06.2003 roku № 898-IV. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/898-15#Text. (data zvernennia 04 travnia 2021 roku).

77. Postanova Velykoi Palaty Verkhovnoho Sudu vid 28 bereznia 2018 roku u spravi № 444/9519/12. URL: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review /74838904 (data zvernennia 04 travnia 2021 roku).

78. Postanova Velykoi Palaty Verkhovnoho Sudu vid 31 zhovtnia 2018 roku u spravi№ 202/4494/16-ts. URL: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/77720972 (data zvernennia 04 travnia 2021 roku).

79. Pro zakhyst prav spozhyvachiv: Zakon Ukrainy vid 12 travnia 1991 roku № 1023-XII. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1023-12#Text (data zvernennia 04 travnia 2021 roku).

80. Rezoliutsiia Heneralnoi Asamblei OON «Kerivni pryntsypy dlia zakhystu interesiv spozhyvachiv», pryiniata 09 kvitnia 1985 roku №39/248 na 106-mu plenarnomu zasidanni Heneralnoi Asamblei OON. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_903#Text (data zvernennia 04 travnia 2021 roku).

81. Rishennia Konstytutsiinoho Sudu Ukrainy u spravi za konstytutsiinym zvernenniam hromadianyna Kozlova Dmytra Oleksandrovycha shchodo ofitsiinoho tlumachennia polozhen druhoho rechennia preambuly Zakonu Ukrainy vid 22 lystopada 1996 roku № 543/96-V «Pro vidpovidalnist za nesvoiechasne vykonannia hroshovykh zobov`iazan» vid 11 lypnia 2013 roku sprava №1-12/2013. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/v007p710-13#Text (data zvernennia 04 travnia 2021 roku).

82. Konstytutsiia Ukrainy: Zakon Ukrainy vid 28.06.1996 roku № 254k/96-VR. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1 %80#Text (data zvernennia 04 travnia 2021 roku).

83. Rishennia YeSPL vid 28 zhovtnia 1999 roku u spravi «Brumaresku proty Rumunii». URL: http://eurocourt.in.ua/Article.asp?AIdx=307 (data zvernennia 04 travnia 2021 roku).

84. Rishennia YeSPL vid 11 lystopada 1996 roku u spravi «Kantoni proty Frantsii». URL: http://eurocourt.in.ua/Article.asp?AIdx=112 (data zvernennia 04 travnia 2021 roku).

85. Postanova Velykoi Palaty Verkhovnoho Sudu vid 03 lypnia 2019 roku u spravi № 342/180/17. URL: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/82998244 (data zvernennia 04 travnia 2021 roku).

86. Postanova Velykoi Palaty Verkhovnoho Sudu vid 8 lystopada 2019 roku u spravi № 127/15672/16-ts. URL: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/ Review/85743708 (data zvernennia 04 travnia 2021 roku).

87. Postanova Verkhovnoho Sudu u skladi Ob`iednanoi palaty Kasatsiinoho tsyvilnoho sudu vid 10 zhovtnia 2019 roku u spravi № 320/8618/15-ts. URL: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/85110992 (data zvernennia 04 travnia 2021 roku).

88. Postanova Velykoi Palaty Verkhovnoho Sudu vid 18 veresnia 2018 roku u spravi № 921/107/15-h/16. URL: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/ Review/77720890 (data zvernennia 04 travnia 2021 roku).

89. Postanova Kasatsiinoho hospodarskoho sudu Verkhovnoho sudu vid 29 sichnia 2019 roku u spravi №916/436/18. URL: https://reyestr.court.gov.ua /Review/79545360 (data zvernennia 06 travnia 2021 roku).

90. Konventsiia pro zakhyst prav liudyny i osnovopolozhnykh svobod vid 04 lystopada 1950 roku. Uriadovyi kurier. 2010. № 215.

91. Tumanov V.A. Yevropeiskyi Sud z prav liudyny: narys orhanizatsii ta diialnosti. Norma. 2001. s.90-91.

92. Protokol do Konventsii pro zakhyst prav liudyny i osnovopolozhnykh svobod: Rada Yevropy; Protokol vid 20.03.1952 roku.URL: https://zakon.rada.gov. ua/l aws/show/ 994_535 (data zvernennia 01 zhovtnia 2022 roku).

93. Rishennia YeSPL u spravi «Zelenchuk i Tsiutsiura proty Ukrainy» vid 22 travnia 2018 roku. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/974_c79 (data zvernennia 01 zhovtnia 2022 roku).

94. Rishennia YeSPL u spravi «Kechko proty Ukrainy» vid 8 lystopada 2005 r. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/974_025 (data zvernennia 01 zhovtnia 2022 roku).

95. Rishennia YeSPL u spravi «Balan proty Moldovy» vid 29 sichnia 2008 r.URL:http://www.nsj.gov.ua/files/152965311715174939 88%D0%97%D0%B1%D1%96%D1%80D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA%20%D1%80%D1%96%D1%88%D0%B5%D0%BD%D1%8C%20%D0%84%D0%A1%D0%9F%D0%9B_30.01.2018%20%D0%BD%D0%B0%20%D1%81%D0%B0%D0%B9%D1%82.pdf (data zvernennia 01 zhovtnia 2022 roku).

96. Rishennia YeSPL u spravi «Volovik proty Ukrainy» vid 6 hrudnia 2007 roku. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/974_336 (data zvernennia 01 zhovtnia 2022 roku).

97. Rishennia YeSPL u spravi "Intersplav" proty Ukrainy" vid 09 sichnia 2007 roku. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/974_194 (data zvernennia 01 zhovtnia 2022 roku).

98. Sydorova L.V. Zakhyst prava vlasnosti v praktytsi Yevropeiskoho Sudu z prav liudyny Vydavnychyi Dim «Ratio Detsidendi». 2019. s. 43-52.

99. Rishennia YeSPL u spravi «Svit rozvah, TOV ta inshi proty Ukrainy» vid 27 chervnia 2019 roku. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/974_e05 (data zvernennia 01 zhovtnia 2022 roku).

100. Rishennia YeSPL u spravi «"Immobiliare Saffi" proty Italii» vid 28 lypnia 1999 roku. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/980_075 (data zvernennia 01 zhovtnia 2022 roku).

101. Rishennia YeSPL u spravi «Rysovskyi proty Ukrainy» vid 20 zhovtnia 2011 roku. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/974_854 (data zvernennia 01 zhovtnia 2022 roku).

102. Rishennia YeSPL u spravi «Marks proty Belhii» vid 13 chervnia 17979 roku. URL: http://europeancourt.ru/uploads/ECHR_Marckx_v_ Belgium_13_06_ 1979.pdf (data zvernennia 01 zhovtnia 2022 roku).

103. Rishennia YeSPL u spravi «Sviashchenni monastyri proty Hretsii» vid 09.11.1994 roku. URL: http://europeancourt. ru/uploads/ECHR_The_Holy_ Monasteries_v_ Greece_09_12_1994.pdf. (data zvernennia 01 zhovtnia 2022 roku).

104. Abolina, T. G., Napadista, V. G., Rihlic'ka, O. D. (2012). Prikladna etika [Applied ethics]. Kiïv [in Ukrainian].

105. Gusarєv, S.D. (2000). Juridichna deontologija [Legal deontology]. Kiïv, NAVSU [in Ukrainian].

106. Pidruchniki ta posibniki z juridichnoï deontologiï [Textbooks and manuals on legal deontology].the-law.at.ua Retrieved from http://th law.at.ua/load/juridichna_literatura/juridichna_ deontologija/16 [in Ukrainian].

107. Juridicheskaja deontologija, stat'i po juridicheskoj deontologii [Legal deontology, articles on legal deontology]. yurist-online.com Retrieved from http://yuris online.com/uslugi/yuristam/ literatura/deont/ [in Ukrainian].

108. Juridichnij zhurnal [Legal Journal]. justinian.com.ua Retrieved from http://justinian.com.ua/ [in Ukrainian].

109. Gorshen'ova, V.M., Komarova, V.V. (1993). Juridichna deontologija [Legal deontology]. Harkiv [in Ukrainian].

110. Kurtiak V. Etnichnyi faktor u diialnosti politychnykh partii v Ukraini. 1917–1921 rr. Kyiv: MAUP, 2006. 480 s.

111. Hrytsenko A. P. Politychni syly u borotbi za vladu v Ukraini (kinets 1917 – pochatok 1919 r.). Istorychni zoshyty NAN Ukrainy. Kyiv, 1993. 228 s.

112. Ukrainska revoliutsiia 1917 – pochatok 1918 rr.: Problemy, poshuky, uzahalnennia. Zaporizhzhia, 1998. 116 s.

113. Zhukovskyi O. I. Natsionalni menshyny Pravoberezhnoi Ukrainy u 20-ti roky XX stolittia: suspilno-politychnyi ta kulturnyi rozvytok: avtoref. dys. na zdobuttia nauk. stupenia kand. ist. nauk: spets. 07.00.01 «Istoriia Ukrainy»; Chernivtsi, 2006. 19 s.

114. Doroshenko D. I. Istoriia Ukrainy, 1917–1923. V 2-kh t.: Dokumentalno-naukove vydannia. T.1. Kyiv. Tempora, 2002. 220 s.

115. Volyn. – 1917. – № 67. – 8 bereznia.

116. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Zhytomyrskoi oblasti. F. R-405, op. 1, spr. 2, 259 ark.

117. Orlianskyi V. S. Yevrei v Ukraini v 20–30-ti roky XX stolittia: sotsialno-politychnyi aspekt. Zaporizhzhia: ZDTU, 2000. 252 s.

118. Hura V. K. Sionistskye partii na Ukraine: Istoki, evoliutsyia, deiatelnost (1897–1934): avtoref. dis. na soiskaniie uchen. stepeni dokt. ist. nauk: spets. 07.00.01 «Istoryia SSSR». Kiev, 1991. 28 s.

119. Voronyn A. Ob inostrannykh poselentsakh v Yugo-Zapadnom kraie / A. Voronin. – [B. m.], [b. h.] – 32 s.

120. Venherska V. O. Yevreiski politychni partii ta yevrei v politychnykh partiiakh: sotsialno-klasovi, hromadianski ta natsionalni dylemy (kinets XIX st. – liutyi 1917 r.). Dnipropetrovsk. «Tkuma», 2013. S. 25–34.

121. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv hromadskykh obiednan Ukrainy (m. Kyiv), F. 41, op. 1, spr. 60, 152 ark.

122. Naiman O. Ya. Yevreiski orhanizatsii Ukrainy naperedodni revoliutsii 1917 roku. Yevreiska istoriia i kultura v Ukraini. K., 1996. S. 44–45.

123. Kalakura O. Ya. Polska etnichna hrupa v protsesi stanovlennia hromadianskoho suspilstva v Ukraini. Kyiv. IPiEND, 2000. Vyp. 14. S. 175–185.

124. Kostiushko Y. Y. Polskoe natsyonalnoe menshynstvo v SSSR (1920-e hody). M. Yn-t slavianovedenyia RAN, 2001. 220 s.

125. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Kyivskoi oblasti, F. 1787, op. 3, spr. 29, 209 ark.

126. Yeremenko T. I. Polska natsionalna menshyna v Ukraini v 20–30-ti rr. XX st. K.: In-t istorii Ukrainy NANU, 1994. 229 s.

127. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Kyivskoi oblasti, F. 1787, op. 3, spr. 32, 72 ark.

128. Lisevych I. T. Rodom z Ukrainy... Polska natsionalna menshyna i kulturne zhyttia na Naddniprianskii Ukraini u druhii polovyni XIX – na pochatku XX st. NAN Ukrainy In-t istorii Ukrainy. K., 1995. 102 s.

129. Buravskyi O. A. Poliaky Volyni u druhii polovyni XIX – na pochatku XX st. Zhytomyr, 2004. 240 s.

130. Polishchuk Yu. M. Natsionalni menshyny Pravoberezhzhia Ukrainy u konteksti etnichnoi polityky Rosiiskoi imperii (kinets XVIII – pochatok XX st.). Kyiv. IPiEND im. I. F. Kurasa NAN Ukrainy, 2012. 432 s.

131. Ostasheva N. V. Kryza menonitskoi spilnoty Ukrainy ta zakordonna menonitska dopomoha (1914 – poch. 30-kh rr. XX st.): avtoref. dys. na zdobuttia nauk. stupenia kand. ist. nauk: spets. «Istoriia Ukrainy». Dnipropetrovsk, 1996. 30 s.

132. Rennykov A. Zoloto Reina. O niemtsakh v Rossii. Ph., 1915. 396 s.

133. Nelypovych S. H. Rol voiennoho rukovodstva Rossii v «nemetskom voprosie» v gody Pervoi mirovoi voiny (1914–1917). Rossiyskiie nemtsy: Problemy istorii, yazyka i sovremennogo polozheniia. M.: Gotika, 1996. S. 262–283.

134. Hofman Yi. Chekhy na Volyni. Osnovni vidomosti. Praha, 1998. 94 s.

135. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi istorychnyi arkhiv Ukrainy u m. Kyievi, F. 274, op. 1, spr. 3260, 195 ark.

136. Lutskyi Yu. V. Chekhy na Ukraini (1917–1933). Vitchyzna. 1994. № 3–4. S. 123–125.

137. Grazhdanskaia voina na Ukrainie (1918–1920). Sbornik dokumentov i materialov: V 3 t.,4 kn. T.1, kn. 2. K., 1967. 130 s.

138. Voinalovych O. O. Istorychna ta humanistychna obumovlenist rozvytku osvity natsionalnykh menshyn v Ukraini v 1917–1930 rr. XX st. Istoriia Ukrainy. Malovidomi imena, podii, fakty. Vypusk 20. Kyiv, 2002. S. 73–78.

139. Natsionalni menshyny Ukrainy u XX stolitti: polityko–pravovyi aspekt. K.: Instytut politychnykh i etnonatsionalnykh doslidzhen NAN Ukrainy, 2000. 357 s.

140. Nam I. V. Natsionalno-personalna (kulturna) avtonomiia v istorii ta suchasnosti. Etnichni menshyny Skhidnoi ta Tsentralnoi Yevropy: komparatyvnyi analiz stanovyshcha ta perspektyv rozvytku. K., 1994. S. 139–151.

141. Natsionalni menshyny Ukrainy: Inf. Dovidnyk. K.: Holov. spetsializ. red. lit. movamy nats. menshyn Ukrainy, 1995. 190 s.

142. Lohinov O. V., Semenko L. I. Vinnytsia u 1917 rotsi: Revoliutsiia u provintsiinomu misti. Vyd. 2-he, vyprav. Vinnytsia: DP «Derzhavna kartohrafichna fabryka», 2011. 130 s.

143. Rudnytska N. V. Politychni partii ta hromadski rukhy natsionalnykh menshyn na Volyni u 1917–1921 rr. Shliakhamy tvorennia ukrainskoi derzhavnosti. Za materialamy rehionalnoi naukovo-praktychnoi konferentsii «Borotba ukrainskoho narodu za derzhavnu nezalezhnist v 1917–1921 rr.». 2006. S. 72–76.

144. Holovyn N. N. Rossiyskaia kontrrevoliutsyia v 1917–1918 hh.: v 2-kh T. M.: Airys-Press, 2011. T. 2. 708 s.

145. Venherska V. O. Yevreiski politychni partii ta yevrei v politychnykh partiiakh: sotsialno-klasovi, hromadianski ta natsionalni dylemy (kinets XIX st. – liutyi 1917 r.). Svitovi viiny XX stolittia ta istorychna pamiat: zbirnyk naukovykh prats za materialamy mizhnarodnoi naukovo-praktychnoi konferentsii. Dnipropetrovsk: Instytut «Tkuma», 2013 p. S. 25–34.

146. Naiman O. Ya. Yevreiski partii ta obiednannia Ukrainy (1917–1925). NAN Ukrainy, In-t polit. i etnonats. doslidzh., Mizhnar. Solomoniv un-t, Akad. istorii ta kultury yevreiv Ukrainy im. Shymona Dubnova. K., 1998. 190 s.

147. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Zhytomyrskoi oblasti, F. R-405, op. 1, spr. 7, 486 ark.

148. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Zhytomyrskoi oblasti, F. R-405, op. 1, spr. 5, 302 ark.

149. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv hromadskykh obiednan Ukrainy (m. Kyiv), F. 41, op. 1, spr. 266, 28 ark.

150. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv hromadskykh obiednan Ukrainy (m. Kyiv), F. 41, op. 1, spr. 264, 67 ark.

151. Kabuzan V. M., Naulko V. I. Yevrei na Ukraini, v SRSR i sviti: chyselnist, rozmishchennia. Ukrainskyi istorychnyi zhurnal. № 6. 1991. S.60–63.

152. Ukrainska Tsentralna Rada. Dokumenty i materialy u dvokh tomakh. T. 1. K., 1996. – 320 s.

153. Goldelman S. I. Zhydivska natsionalna avtonomiia v Ukraini 1917–1920. Miunkhen – Paryzh – Yerusalym, 1967. 240 s.

154. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Zhytomyrskoi oblasti, F. R-405, op. 1, spr. 2, 259 ark.

155. Husiev V. I. Bund, komfarband, yevsektsii KP(b)U: mistse v politychnomu zhytti Ukrainy (1917–1921 rr.). K.: Asotsiatsiia «Ukraina», 1996. 149 s.

156. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv hromadskykh obiednan Ukrainy (m. Kyiv), F. 41, op. 1, spr. 261, 200 ark.

157. Vinnytskyi lystok. 1918. № 9.

158. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Vinnytskoi oblasti, F. R-4364, op. 1, spr. 2, 163 ark.

159. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Vinnytskoi oblasti, F. R-4364, op. 1, spr. 4, 95 ark.

160. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy (m. Kyiv), F. 166, op. 2, spr. 20, 206 ark.

161. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Vinnytskoi oblasti, F. D-262, op. 1, spr. 22, 86 ark.

162. Borotba. 1918. № 5.

163. Ostasheva N. V. Kryza menonitskoi spilnoty Ukrainy ta zakordonna menonitska dopomoha (1914 – poch. 30-kh rr. XX st.): avtoref. dys. na zdobuttia nauk. stupenia kand. ist. nauk: spets. «Istoriia Ukrainy». Dnipropetrovsk, 1996. 30 s.

164. Podolskiye vedomosti. 1917. № 11. 10 aprelia.

165. Rudnytska N. V. Politychni partii ta hromadski rukhy natsionalnykh menshyn na Volyni u 1917–1921 rr. Shliakhamy tvorennia ukrainskoi derzhavnosti. Za materialamy rehionalnoi naukovo-praktychnoi konferentsii «Borotba ukrainskoho narodu za derzhavnu nezalezhnist v 1917–1921 rr.» (Do 85 richchia Druhoho Zymovoho pokhodu). 2006. S. 72–76.

166. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv hromadskykh obiednan Ukrainy (m. Kyiv), F. 41, op. 1, spr. 60, 152 ark.

167. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv hromadskykh obiednan Ukrainy (m. Kyiv), F. 41, op. 1, spr. 261, 200 ark.

168. Naiman O. Ya. Yevreiski partii ta obiednannia Ukrainy (1917–1925). NAN Ukrainy, In-t polit. i etnonats. doslidzh., Mizhnar. Solomoniv un-t, Akad. istorii ta kultury yevreiv Ukrainy im. Shymona Dubnova. K., 1998. 190 s.

169. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv hromadskykh obiednan Ukrainy (m. Kyiv), F. 41, op. 1, spr. 264, 61 ark.

170. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Kyivskoi oblasti, F. R-2796, op. 1, spr. 101, 106 ark.

171. Hrynevych V. A., Hrynevych L. V. Natsionalne viiskove pytannia v diialnosti Soiuzu yevreiv-voiniv Kyivskoi viiskovoi okruhy (lypen 1917 – sichen 1918 rr.). NAN Ukrainy. In-t istorii Ukrainy. K., 2001. 150 s.

172. Kievskaia mysl. 1918. 24 yanvaria.

173. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy (m. Kyiv), F. 1854, op. 1, spr. 1, 32 ark.

174. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv hromadskykh obiednan Ukrainy (m. Kyiv), F. 41, op. 1, spr. 259, 14 ark.

175. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy (m. Kyiv), F. 2060, op. 1, spr. 1, 33 ark.

176. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy (m. Kyiv), F. 2060, op. 1, spr. 18, 14 ark.

177. Buravskyi O. A. Poliaky Volyni u druhii polovyni XIX – na pochatku XX st. Zhytomyr, 2004. 240 s.

178. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Zhytomyrskoi oblasti, R-405, op. 1, spr. 8, 350 ark.

179. Stempowski S. Z Pamętnika // Zeszyty historyczne. 1937. Z. 24. T. 230. 130 S.

180. Podolskye vedomosty. 1917. № 8. 14 yiulia.

181. Derevianko I. P. Ukrainsko-polski vidnosyny 1918–1921 rr.: politychnyi aspekt: avtoref. dys. na zdobuttia nauk. stupenia kand. ist. nauk: spets. 07.00.01 «Istoriia Ukrainy». K., 2004 . 36 s.

182. Kalakura O. Ya. Polskyi chynnyk u diialnosti Tsentralnoi Rady. Naukovi zapysky. K.: IPiEND, 1999. Vyp. 8. S. 103–109.

183. Starukh O. Polski politychni partii i orhanizatsii ta samovyznachennia Ukrainy za doby Tsentralnoi Rady. Mizhnarodnyi naukovyi konhres «Ukrainska istorychna nauka na porozi XXI stolittia». Chernivtsi. 16–18 travnia 2000 r. Dopovidi i povidomlennia. Chernivtsi, 2001. T.2. S.237–242.

184. Kalakura O. Ya. Ukrainska poloniia v 1917–1939 rr.: avtoref. dys… na zdobuttia nauk. stupenia kand. ist. nauk : spets. 07.00.01 «Istoriia Ukrainy». K., 1995. 37 s.

185. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Kyivskoi oblasti, F. 1787, op. 3, spr. 26, 56 ark.

186. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Kyivskoi oblasti, F. 1787, op. 3, spr. 17, 247 ark.

187. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Kyivskoi oblasti, F. 1787, op. 3, spr. 6, 49 ark.

188. Hai-Nyzhnyk P., Potapenko M. Stavlennia polskoho revoliutsiinoho rukhu v Naddniprianskii Ukraini do pytannia samostiinosti UNR (1917–1918 rr.). Shliakhy stanovlennia nezalezhnosti Polshchi i Ukrainy: mynule, suchasne, maibutnie. Materialy V Mizhnarodnoi naukovoi konferentsii, 15–16 lystopada 2008 r. Zhytomyr, 2009. S. 50–68.

189. Ukrainska Tsentralna Rada. Dokumenty i materialy u dvokh tomakh. T. 1. K., 1996. 320 s.

190. Mędrzecki W. Inteligencja polska na Wołyniu w okresie międzywojennym. Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Neriton; Instytut Historii PAN, 2005. 117 S.

191. Manusevych A. Ya. Polskye sotsyal-demokraty y druhye revoliutsyonnye hruppy v Rossyy v borbe za pobedu y ukreplenye Sovetskoi vlasty (oktiabr 1917 – yanvar 1918 hh.). Yz ystoryy polskoho rabocheho dvyzhenyia. M., 1962. S. 141–145.

192. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Kyivskoi oblasti, F. 1787, op. 5, spr. 32, 51 ark.

193. Mędrzecki W. Województwo Wołyńskie 1921–1939: Elementy przemian cywilizacyjnych, społecznych i politycznych. Wrocław; Warszawa; Kraków; Gdańsk; Łódź: Zakład Narodowy imienia Ossolińskich, Wyd-wo Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 1988. S. 174–175.

194. Podillia. 1918. № 9. 30 kvitnia.

195. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Kyivskoi oblasti, F. 1787, op. 6, spr. 16, 41 ark.

196. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Kyivskoi oblasti, F. 1787, op. 5, spr. 20, 112 ark.

197. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Kyivskoi oblasti, F. 1787, op. 8, spr. 19, 24 ark.

198. Nielipovich S. H. Rol voiennogo rukovodstva Rossii v «niemietskom voprosie» v gody Pervoy mirovoy voyny (1914–1917). Rossiyskiye nemtsy: Probliemy istorii, yazyka i sovriemennogo polozheniia. M.: Gotika, 1996. S. 262–283.

199. Eikhelberh E. A. Nemetskiy vopros v Gosudarstviennoy dumie. Nemetskiy rossiyskiy etnos: viekhi istorii. M., 1994. S. 43–47.

200. Nam Y. V. Kulturno-avtonomystskoe dvyzhenye rossyiskykh nemtsev v uslovyiakh revoliutsyi 1917 hoda. Rossyiskye nemtsy v kontekste otechestvennoi ystoryy: obshchye problemy y rehyonalnye osobennosty. M.: Hotyka, 1999. S. 249–270.

201. Brandes D. Zashchita i soprotivlieniie rossiyskikh niemtsev. Nakazannyi narod: Repressii protiv rossiyskikh niemtsev. M.: Zvenia, 1999. S. 26–34.

202. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Kyivskoi oblasti, F. R-2796, op. 1, spr. 18, 84 ark.

203. Vasylchuk V. M. Nimtsi Ukrainy: suspilnyi ta natsionalnyi aspekt XX – pochatok XXI st.: avtoref. dys. na zdobuttia nauk. stupenia dokt. ist. nauk: spets. 07.00.01 «Istoriia Ukrainy». Donetsk, 2006. 27 s.

204. Brandes D. Zashchita i soprotivlieniie rossiyskikh niemtsev. Nakazannyi narod: Repressii protiv rossiyskikh niemtsev. M.: Zvenia, 1999. S. 26–34.

205. Niemtsy Ukrainy. Pilotnyi sbornik. M., 2002. 330 s.

206. Reshetov D. H. Niemetskiie kolonisty zapadnykh guberniy Rossii, deportirovannyie v Povolzhie v gody Pervoi mirovoi voiny. Migratsionnyie protsessy sredi rossiyskikh niemtsev: istoricheskiy aspekt. M.: Gotika, 1998. S. 184–195.

207. Yevtukh V. B., Chyrko B. V. Nimtsi v Ukraini (1920–1990-i roky). K.: Intel, 1994. 118 s.

208. Hofman Yi. Chekhy na Volyni. Osnovni vidomosti. Praha, 1998. 94 s.

209. Vedernykov M. V. Organizovannoie politicheskoie dvizheniie chekhov v Rossii nakanunie i v gody Piervoi mirovoi voiny: dis. kand. ist. nauk: 07.00.03. Moskva, 2016. 273 s.

210. Lutskyi Yu. V. Vplyv na struktury ta interesy cheskoho etnosu v Ukraini revoliutsiinykh podii 1917–1921 rokiv. Naukovi pratsi Kamianets-Podilskoho natsionalnoho peduniversytetu: Istorychni nauky. Kamianets-Podilskyi, 1999., T.3 (5). S. 275–277.

211. Hrytsenko A. P. Politychni syly u borotbi za vladu v Ukraini (kinets 1917 – pochatok 1919 r.). Istorychni zoshyty NAN Ukrainy, In-t istorii Ukrainy. K.: In-t istorii Ukrainy AN Ukrainy, 1993. 228 s.

212. Yakubova L. D. Etnichni menshyny v suspilno-politychnomu ta kulturnomu zhytti USRR (20-i – persha polovyna 30-kh rr. XX st.). K.: Instytut istorii Ukrainy NAN Ukrainy, 2006. 507 s.

213. Khorenkov A. Volynski chekhy. Kartyna z zhyttia pereselentsiv u 1862–1947 rokakh. Zhytychi. 2002. №5. S. 7–15.

214. Zhurba M. A. Etnonatsionalni ta mizhnarodni aspekty diialnosti hromadskykh obiednan ukrainskoho sela (20–30 rr. XX st.). 2-e vyd., dopov. K.: V-vo «Nauk. svit», 2002. 499 s.

215. Zhurba M. A. Radianski hromadski orhanizatsii natsionalnykh menshyn URSR v umovakh nepu. Kyivska starovyna. K., 2000. № 5. S. 137–143.

216. Husiev V. I. Bund, komfarband, yevsektsii KP(b)U: mistse v politychnomu zhytti Ukrainy (1917–1921 rr.). K.: Asotsiatsiia «Ukraina», 1996. 149 s.

217. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Vinnytskoi oblasti, F. P-1, op. 1, spr.1720, 38 ark.

218. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Vinnytskoi oblasti, F. P-1, op. 1, spr.1721, 116 ark.

219. Hrynevych V. A., Hrynevych L. V. Yevrei Ukrainy v roky revoliutsii ta hromadianskoi viiny. Narysy z istorii ta kultury yevreiv Ukrainy. K.: Dukh i Litera, 2005. S. 135–138.

220. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Kyivskoi oblasti, F. R-4241, op. 1, spr. 1, 73 ark.

221. Naiman O. Ya. Diialnist yevreiskykh partii ta obiednan u rozbudovi natsionalnoho zhyttia v Ukraini (1917–1925 rr.): Dys. … kand. polit. nauk. K., 2000. 225 s.

222. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Kyivskoi oblasti, F. R-4241, op. 1, spr. 2, 3 ark.

223. ChK-HPU-NKVD v Ukraini: osoby, fakty, dokumenty. K.: Abrys, 1997. 540 s.

224. Rudnytska N. V. Sionistski orhanizatsii Zhytomyrshchyny v 20-ti rr. XX st. Istorychni midrashi Pivnichnoho Prychornomoria. Materialy VI Mizhnarodnoi naukovo-praktychnoi konferentsii. Mykolaiv, 2016. Vypusk VI. S. 274–281.

225. Horshkov V. P., Husiev V. I. KP(b)U, Yevsektsiia ta yevreiska samooborona v Ukraini: turbota pro klasovu chystotu chy pro zhyttia liudei? (1920–1921 rr.). Yevreiska istoriia ta kultura v Ukraini. Materialy konferentsii, 2–5 veresnia 1996 r. K.: Asots. yudaiky Ukrainy, 1997. S. 38–39.

226. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv hromadskykh obiednan Ukrainy (m. Kyiv), F. 1, op. 20, spr. 777, 509 ark.

227. Bilshovyk. 1920. 31 bereznia.

228. Kalakura O. Ya. Poliaky v etnopolitychnykh protsesakh na zemliakh Ukrainy u XX stolitti. K.: Znannia Ukrainy, 2007. 520 s.

229. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Vinnytskoi oblasti, F. P-1, op. 1, spr. 1675, 24 ark.

230. Vakhovskyi V., Kohan L. U roky revoliutsii ta hromadianskoi viiny. Istoriia mista. Novohrad-Volynskyi: NOVOhrad, 2010. S. 277–316.

231. Rudnytska N. V. Politychni partii ta hromadski rukhy natsionalnykh menshyn na Volyni u 1917–1921 rr. Shliakhamy tvorennia ukrainskoi derzhavnosti. Za materialamy rehionalnoi naukovo-praktychnoi konferentsii «Borotba ukrainskoho narodu za derzhavnu nezalezhnist v 1917–1921 rr.» (Do 85 richchia Druhoho Zymovoho pokhodu). 2006. S. 72–76.

232. Herman A. A. Repressyy kak nieotiemliemyi eliemient politiki bolshevistskogo riezhyma po otnosheniiu k rossiyskim niemtsam. Nakazannyi narod: Repressii protiv rossiyskikh niemtsev. M.: Zvenia, 1999. S. 17–25.

233. Boriak O. Poselennia nimtsiv na Zhytomyrshchyni; Nimtsi na Pivdni Ukrainy; Koloniia Aneta na Volyni. Ukraina: etnokulturna mozaika. K., 2006. S. 185–189.

234. Kovba Zh. M. Pamiatky cheskoi kultury na Volyni ta volynskykh chekhiv u Chekhii. Mynule i suchasne Volyni: Oleksandr Tsynkalovskyi i Volyn: Materialy IKh nauk. ist.-kraiezn. mizhnar. konf. 20–23 sich. 1998. Lutsk, 1998. 128 s.

235. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv hromadskykh obiednan Ukrainy (m. Kyiv), F. 1, op. 20, spr. 100, 15 ark.

236. Aleksieiev N.N. Predmet i metod nauky pro derzhavu / N.N. Aleksieiev // Teoriia derzhavy i prava: pidruchnyk / V.N. Khropaniuk. - M., 1998. - S. 5-6.

237. Damyrly, M. A. Derzhudarstvovedenye: poniattia, predmet i systema / M. A. Damyrly // Aktualni problemy teorii prava i derzhavy: mizhvuz. sb. nauky tr. / pid munitsypalnoiu red. A. N. Sokolova. – Kalininhrad: Viddilennia SPbIVESEP, 2001. – Vyp.1.– S. 22-30.

238. Damyrlyi M. A. Pravo ta istoriia: hnoseolohichni problemy (Dosvid kompleksnoho doslidzhennia problem predmeta ta struktury istoryko-pravovoho znannia) / M. A. Damyrlyi. - SPb : Yzd-vo SPb. un-tu, 2002. - 456 s.

239. Damyrly M. A. Retsenziia na V.Ie. Knyha Chyrkina «Hurmanementalizm» / M. A. Damyrlyi // Pravovedenye. – 2000. – № 3. – S. 249-251.

240. Delarov P. Narysy entsyklopedii prava / P. Delarov. – SPb., 1878. – T. 1. – 397 s.

241. Ellinek H. Suchasne pravo / H. Ellinek. - SPb : Vydavnytstvo prava. knyharnia N. K. Martynova, 1908. - T. 1: Zahalne vchennia pro derzh. - 589 s.

242. Zvieriev N. A. Pro zavdannia entsyklopedii prava / N. A. Zvieriev // Yuryd. hazety – 1886. – Vyp. 1. – S. 8-9.

243. Zvierieva N. Entsyklopediia v koli yurydychnykh nauk / N. Zvierieva // Pravo. visnyk – 1880. – Vyp. 3. – S. 15-28.

244. Kapustin M.N. Teoriia prava. Zahalna dohmatyka / M. N. Kapustin. - M., 1868. - 324 s.

245. Karasevych P. L. Entsyklopediia prava: kurs lektsii / P. L. Karasevych. – Yaroslavl, 1872. – Vyp.1. – 234 s.

246. Karasevych P. L. Entsyklopediia prava. Vstup / P. L. Karasevych.– Yaroslavl: Typohr. H. V. Falk, 1871. - 68 s.

247. Karieiev N. I. Osnovni pytannia filosofii istorii / N. I. Karieiev. - SPb.: Typohr. M. M. Stasiulevycha, 1897. - 456 s.

248. Kistiakovskyi B. A. Derzhavne pravo (zahalne i rosiiske). Lektsii B. A. Kistiakovskoho, prochytani v Moskovskomu komertsiinomu instytuti v 1908/1909 navchalnomu rotsi / B. A. Kistiakovskyi // Filosofiia i sotsiolohiia prava / B. A. Kistiakovskyi; stan, prymitka, ukaz. V. V. Sapova. - SPb. : RHKhI, 1999. - S. 415-571.

249. Kystiakovskyi B. A. Suspilstvoznavstvo i pravo: narysy z metodolohii suspilstvoznavstva ta zahalnoi teorii prava / B. A. Kystiakovskyi. - M.: Vydavnytstvo M. i S. Sabashnykovykh, 1916. - 704 s.

250. Koziubra M. I. Zahalnoteoretychne pravoznavstvo: stan i perspektyvy / M. I. Koziubra // Pravo Ukrainy. – 2010. – № 1. – S. 34, 37.

251. Korkunov N. M. Lektsii iz zahalnoi teorii prava / N. M. Korkunov. - SPb.: Yuryd. Tsentr Pres, 2003. - 430 s.

252. Melenko O. V. Kistiakivskyi V. B. pro predmet i zavdannia doslidzhennia derzhavy / O. V. Melenko // Aktualni problemy teorii ta istorii prav liudyny, prava i derzhavy : materialy IV Vseukr. nauk konf. yurysty-pochatkivtsi, prysl. pamiati vydatnykh vchenykh-yurystiv P. O. Ned¬bailo, O. V. Strilova, V. V. Kopieichykova, Odesa, 10-11 lystopada 2006 r. / vidp. vyd. yu. M. Oborotov. – O.: Zakon. lit., 2006. – S. 53-57.

253. Melenko O. V. Metodolohiia yurysprudentsii v naukovii spadshchyni B. O. Kistiakivskoho : avtoref. dysertatsii ... kandydata yurydychnykh nauk: 12.00.01 – teoriia ta istoriia derzhavy i prava; istoriia polityko-pravovykh studentiv / O. V. Melenko. – O., 2008. – 21 s.

254. Nevolyn K. Entsyklopediia prava / K. Nevolyn. – K.: Universytet. typohr., 1839. – T. 1: Vstup do entsyklopedii prava, zahalna yii chastyna i persha polovyna osoblyvoi chastyny. – VIII+633 s.

255. Oborotov Yu . M. Tradytsii ta novatsii pravovoho rozvytku: zahalnoteoretychni aspekty: avtoref. dysertatsii ... doktora yuryd. nauk: 12.00.01 – teoriia ta istoriia derzhavy i prava; istoriia polityko-pravovykh studentiv / Yu.M. M. Oborotov. – O., 2003. – 20 s.

256. Oborotov Yu.N. Tradytsii ta onovlennia u pravovii sferi: pytannia teorii (vid piznannia do realizatsii prava): monohrafiia / Yu.N. Oborotov. – O.: Zakon. lit., 2002. – 280 s.

257. Zahalna teoriia derzhavy i prava / pid red. V. V. Lazarieva. - M.: Yuryst, 1996. - 472 s.

258. Zahalna teoriia derzhavy i prava. Akademichnyi kurs: u 2 t. / Za red. M. N. Marchenka. - M.: Zertsalo, 1998. - T. 1: Teoriia derzhavy. – 416 s.; T. 2: Teoriia prava. – 640 s.

259. Zahalna teoriia prava / Yu.V. A. Dmytriiev, I. F. Kazmin, V. V. Lazariev [ta in.]; pry munitsypaliteti red. A. S. Pyholkina. - M.: Vydavnytstvo MHTU im. N. E. Baumana, 1996. - 384 s.

260. Zahalna teoriia prava: kurs lektsii / pid zah. vyd. V. K. Babaieva. - N. Novhorod, 1993. - 544 s.

261. Zahalna teoriia prava i derzhavy / pid red. V. V. Lazarieva. - M.: Yuryst, 1999. - 520 s.

262. Petryshyn O. Problemy sotsializatsii yurydychnoi nauky / O. Petryshyn // Pravo Ukrainy. – 2010. – № 4. – S. 133-142.

263. Rennenkampf N.K. Narysy yurydychnoi entsyklopedii / N.K. Rennenkampf. - 2-e vyd. – K.; SPb.: Yzd-vo N.Ia. Ohloblyna, 1880. - 290 s.

264. Rennenkampf N.K. Yurydychna entsyklopediia / N.K. Rennenkampf. – K.: Tovarystvo pechatnoho dela y tradytsyy P. P. Kushnereva y K°, 1889. – 294 s.

265. Rozhdestvenskyi N. Entsyklopediia prava / N. Rozhdestvenskyi. - SPb.: Typohr. Ye. Pratsia, 1863. – 696 s.

266. Skakun O. F. Teoriia derzhavy i prava : pidruchnyk / O. F. Skakun. – Kh.: Konsum, 2000. ¬– 704 s.

267. Spektorskyi Ye. V. Zavdannia entsyklopedii prava / Ye. V. Spektorskyi // Pravo. hazeta – 1915. – Kn. kh. - S. 259-264.

268. Spektorskyi, Ye. V. Zavdannia entsyklopedii prava : vstupna lektsiia, prochytana 16 veresnia 1914 r. v universyteti Sv. Volodymyra / Ye. V. Spektorskyi. – K., 1915. – 17 s.

269. Spektorskyi Ye. V. Entsyklopediia prava / Ye. V. Spektorskyi. – Varshava, 1912. – 256 s.

270. Taranovskyi F. V. Entsyklopediia prava / F. V. Taranovskyi. - 3-tie vyd. - SPb. : Lan, 2001. - 560 s.

271. Teoriia derzhavy i prava / Za red. V. K. Babaieva. - M.: Yuryst, 1999. - 592 s.

272. Teoriia derzhavy i prava / Za red. V. M. Korelskyi, V. D. Perevalova. – M.: NORMA - INFRA-M, 1998. – 570 s.

273. Teoriia derzhavy i prava / Za red. M. N. Marchenko - M., 1996. - 475 s.

274. Teoriia derzhavy i prava: kurs lektsii / Za red. N. H. Matuzova, A. V. Mal¬¬ko - M., 1999. - 672 s.

275. E. N. Trubetskoi Lektsii z entsyklopedii prava / Ye. N. Trubetskoi. – O., 1919. – 160 s.

276. E. N. Trubetskoi Entsyklopediia prava / E. N. Trubetskoi. – K., 1901. – 262 s.

277. E. N. Trubetskoi Entsyklopediia prava / Ye. N. Trubetskoi. - SPb. : Lan, 1998. – 224 s.

278. Khropaniuk V. N. Teoriia derzhavy i prava / V. N. Khropaniuk. - 2-e vyd. - M.: Dabakhov, Tkachov, Dymov, 1995. - 384 s.

279. Chyzhov N. Vstup do pravoznavstva (Entsyklopediia prava). Zapysky ordynarnoho profesora Imperatorskoho Novorosiiskoho universytetu N. E. Chyzhova / N. Chyzhov. – O. : Typohr. «Ruska mova», 1908. — 289 s.

280. Chyzhov N. Ye. Avtorska vidpovid. Pro stattiu H. Nechaieva i Lanhe: «Rosiiska knyha pro Lorentsa fon Shteina» / N. E. Chyzhov // Yuryd. hazeta - 1891. - No 4. - S. 560-584.

281. Chyzhov N. Zavdannia suchasnoi pravoznavstva. Publichna lektsiia, prochytana 17 liutoho 1881 r. v Imperatorskomu Novorosiiskomu universyteti / N. Chyzhov. – O. : Typohr. «Novorosiiskyi telehraf», 1881. – 8 s.

282. Chyzhov N. Zakon i eho zmist za vchenniam Lorentsa fon Shtaina. Narys suchasnoi yurydychnoi literatury / N. Chyzhov. – O.: Shryft «Ekonomichnyi». «Odesskyi vestnyk», 1890. – VIII, 430 s.

283. N. Chyzhov. Entsyklopediia ta filosofiia prava v nimetskykh ta avstriiskykh universytetakh / N. Chyzhov. – O. : Typohr. Zelenyi (r. Ulrikh), 1882. – T. 1. – 94 s.

284. Chyrkin V. Ye. Derzhudarstvovedenye / V. Ye. Chyrkin. - M.: Yuryst, 1999. - 400 s.

285. Chycherin B. Kurs derzhavoznavstva.Chastyna I: Zahalne derzhavne pravo / B. Chycheryn. - M.: Typo-litohr. I. N. Kushnereva, 1894. – 484 c.

286. L. S. Yavych Pro vykladannia zahalnoteoretychnoi yurydychnoi dystsypliny ta zaprovadzhennia kursu politolohii / L. S. Yavych // Pravovedenye. – 1989. – № 5. – S. 10-17.

287. Yavych L. S. Zahalna teoriia prava / L. S. Yavych. – L.: Vyd-vo LDU, 1976. – 288 s.

288. Ahrarne pravo Ukrainy : pidruchnyk / V. Z. Yanchuk, V. I. Andriitsev, Ts. V. Bychkova [ta in.] ; za red. V.Z. Yanchuka. K. : Yurinkom, 1996. 560 s.

289. Ahrarne pravo Ukrainy : pidruchnyk / za red. O. O. Pohribnoho. K. : Istyna, 2007. 448 s.

290. Azghaldov H. H. Chto takoe kachestvo? / H. H. Azghaldov, A. V. Hlychev, V. P. Panov. M. : Ekonomyka, 1968. 135 s.

291. Aktualni pytannia ahrarnoho prava Ukrainy: teoriia i praktyka : monohrafiia / A. M. Stativka, V. Yu. Urkevych, V. M. Korniienko [ta in.] ; za red. A. M. Stativky. Kh. : FINN, 2010. 240 s.

292. Andriichuk V. H. Ekonomika ahrarnykh pidpryiemstv : pidruchnyk, 2– e vyd., dopov. i pererobl. K. : KNEU, 2002. 624 s.

293. Arystotel. Metafyzyka / Arystotel ; per. A. V. Kubytskoho. M. ; L. : SotsEkhyz, 1934. 348 s.

294. Bazarzhapov Ch. B. Kachestvo selskokhoziaistvennoi produktsyy. Metodi otsenky y analyza. Ulan–Ude : Buriat. kn. yzd– vo, 1989. 287 s.

295. Beda Ya. A. Standartyzatsyia y upravlenye kachestvom proyzvodstva selskokhoziaistvennoi produktsyy / Ya. A. Beda, A. P. Beda, F. F. Sterlykov. M.: Kolos, 1984. 160 s.

296. Berlach N. Pravove vyznachennia yakosti, spetsyfikatsii, zaznachennia pokhodzhennia ta heohrafichnoho poznachennia produktsii silskoho hospodarstva v Ukraini. Pidpryiemnytstvo, hosp– vo i pravo. 2008. № 8. S. 149–152.

297. Brezhnev L. Y. O prodovolstvennoi prohramme SSSR na peryod do 1990 hoda y merakh po ee realyzatsyy : dokl. [Plenum TsK KPSS, mai 1982 h.] Polyt. samoobrazovanye. 1982. № 7. 64 s.

298. Voitlovskyi V. N. Orhanyzatsyia kontrolia kachestva produktsyy za rubezhom / V. N. Voitlovskyi, M. Kh. Permond. M. : Ekonomyka, 1979. 190 s.

299. Hehel H. V. F. Entsyklopedyia fylosofskykh nauk : v 3 t. : per. s nem. T. 1 : Nauka lohyky. L., 1930. 452 s.

300. Hetman A.P. Poradnyk kerivnyka silskohospodarskoho pidpryiemstva / A. P. Hetman, V. Z. Yanchuk. K. : Yurinkom Inter, 2005. 624 s.

301. Hurevych M. H. K voprosu o poniatyy kachestva postavliaemoi produktsyy / Uchenie zapysky / Permsk. hos. un– t. 1957. T. 11., vip. 4, kn. 2 : Yurydycheskye nauky. S. 137–148.

302. Dal V. Y. Tolkovii slovar zhyvoho velykorusskoho yazika : Internet-sait Vikiteka. – URL: http://ru.wikisource.org/wiki/Tolkovii_slovar_V._Dalia/Sobrudyt_—_Sokotat (data zvernennia: 24.10.2022).

303. Danylian O. H. Fylosofyia : uchebnyk / O. H. Danylian,V. M. Taranenko. Kh. : Prapor, 2005. 496 s.

304. Dolyshnyi M. Y. Sotsyalno– Ekonomycheskye problemi kachestva produktsyy y truda / M. Y. Dolyshnyi, P. E. Belenkyi, B. V. Tsapenko. K., 1977. 190 s.

305. Ellynek H. Obshchee uchenye o hosudarstve / SPb.: Yzd. yuryd. kn. mahazyna N.K. Martinova, 1908. 618 s.

306. Emelianova M. B. Kachestvo produktsyy kak pravovaia katehoryia / Pravovie problemi upravlenyia kachestvom produktsyy na baze standartyzatsyy y metrolohycheskoho obespechenyia : tez. Vsesoiuz. nauch.– prakt. konf. (18– 19 okt. 1978 h., Sverdlovsk). Sverdlovsk, 1979. S. 137 – 147.

307. Iermolenko V. Katehoriia «silskohospodarska diialnist» u ahrarnomu pravi / Pidpryiemnytstvo, hosp– vo i pravo. 2007. № 4. S. 124 – 127.

308. Zhushman V. P. Ahrarne pravo ta ahrarne zakonodavstvo Ukrainy / Kh. : Odisei, 2003. 448 s.

309. Zakoni Manu / per. S. D. Elmanovycha, prover. y yspr. H. F. Ylynim. M. : Nauka, 1992. 362 s.

310. Zakoni o hrazhdanskykhъ dohovorakhъ y obiazatelstvakhъ / sost. V. Y. Farmakovskyi. SPb., 1884. S. 155.

311. Zaporozhets A. M. Pravovie problemi obespechenyia kachestva produktsyy / Kh. : Vyshcha shk. : Yzd– vo pry Khark. un– te, 1989. 151 s.

312. Zviereva O. V. Hospodarsko–pravove zabezpechennia prava spozhyvacha na bezpechnist tovariv, robit, posluh / Visn. hosp. sudochynstva. 2008. № 2. S. 93–99.

313. Zvierieva O. V. Pravo spozhyvachiv na nalezhnu yakist / Chasop. Kyiv. un– tu prava. 2008. № 2. S. 136–139.

314. Zikov Yu. A. Oryentatsyia khoziaistvennoho mekhanyzma na povishenye kachestva produktsyy / Yu. A. Zikov, L. A. Matveev. M. : Ekonomyka, 1986. 214 s.

315. Ivanenko L. Realizatsiia prava spozhyvachiv na prydbannia tovaru nalezhnoi yakosti / L. Ivanenko, O. Yazvinska // Pravo Ukrainy. 2003. № 8. S. 73–77.

316. Ivanenko L. M. Tsyvilno– pravovi zasoby zakhystu prav spozhyvachiv (pokuptsiv) / K. : Yumana, 1998. 224 s.

317. Kabalkyn A. Yu. Hrazhdansko– pravovie formi borbi za kachestvo produktsyy : avtoref. dys kand. yuryd. nauk : 12.00.03 / Mosk. yuryd. yn– t. M., 1950. 17 s.

318. Kaidashov V. S. Do pytannia pro vdoskonalennia poniatiinoho aparatu Zakonu Ukrainy «Pro bezpechnist ta yakist kharchovykh produktiv» / Suchasni problemy ahrarnoho i pryrodoresursnoho prava : mizhnar. nauk.– prakt. konf. (Kyiv, 30– 31 zhovt. 2009 r.). K., 2009. S. 78–79.

319. Kaidashov V. S. Klasyfikatsiia dzherel ahrarnoho prava / Materyali 3– y mezhdunarodnoi nauchno-praktycheskoi konferentsyy «Nauka y obrazovanye bez hranyts». Sofyia. 2007. T. 10 : Zakon. Polytyka. Fylosofyia. Hosudarstvennaia admynystratsyia. S. 33–35.

320. Kaidashov V. S. Konstytutsiinyi sud Ukrainy v mekhanizmi konstytutsiinykh zasobiv zakhystu prav liudyny / Prava liudyny v umovakh suchasnoho derzhavotvorennia: teoretychni i praktychni aspekty : zb. tez dop. za materialamy II Mizhnar. nauk.– prakt. konf. stud. i molodykh vchenykh (21– 22 hrud. 2007 r.). Sumy, 2007. S. 68 – 70.

321. Kaidashov V. S. Shchodo vyznachennia poniattia «iakist silskohospodarskoi produktsii» / Spadkovist tvorchykh idei akademika V. Z. Yanchuka ta yikh rozvytok u nautsi suchasnoho ahrarnoho ta pryrodoresursnoho prava : materialy kruhl. stolu (27 trav. 2010 r.), prysviach. 85– richchiu vid dnia narodzh. akad. V. Z. Yanchuka. K., 2010. S. 82–84.

322. Kachestvo produktsyy y pravo / V. F. Oprishko (ruk. avt. kol. y otv. red.), V. Y. Novoselov, V. M. Ohrizkov, L. Y. Broslavskyi. Kyev: Polytyzdat Ukrayni, 1988. 180 s.

323. Kovalchuk T. H. Ekolohichna bezpeka produktiv kharchuvannia: poniattia ta zmist / Pravo Ukrainy. 1997. № 5. S. 22–25.

324. Komarov A. A. Pravo y kachestvo produktsyy / A. A. Komarov, M. H. Pronyna, E. A. Sarkysova. M. : Belarus, 1981. 159 s.

325. Konstytutsiia Ukrainy : pryiniata na p‘iatii ses. Verkhov. Rady Ukrainy 28 cherv. 1996 r. // Vidom. Verkhov. Rady Ukrainy. 1996. № 30. St. 141.

326. Kuzmina M. Vyznachennia poniattia “iakist produktsii” ta kryterii yii otsinky / Hosp. pravo. 2007. № 12. S. 138–141.

327. Kuzmina M. Istoriia rozvytku pravovoho rehuliuvannia yakosti / Pidpryiemnytstvo, hosp– vo i pravo. 2008. – № 1. S. 50–53.

328. Kuzmina M. M. Udoskonalennia zakonodavstva pro yakist produktsii v konteksti efektyvnosti pravozastosuvannia / Zbirnyk tez dopovidei ta naukovykh povidomlen uchasnykiv naukovo– praktychnoho seminaru molodykh uchenykh ta zdobuvachiv "Problemy sudovoi reformy v Ukraini", 9 kvit. 2008 r. Kh., 2008. S. 123–125.

329. Lenyn V. Y. Eshche raz o profsoiuzakh, o tekushchem momente y ob oshybkakh tt. Trotskoho y Bukharyna / // Polnoe sobranye sochynenyi. M., 1974. T. 42. S. 264–304.

330. Lozynska T. M. Zabezpechennia yakosti ta bezpeky prodovolstva v konteksti hlobalizatsii ekonomiky / Teoriia ta praktyka derzhavnoho upravlinnia. Kh., 2006. Vyp. 1. S. 195–202.

331. Lvov D. S. Ekonomyka kachestva produktsyy / M. : Ekonomyka, 1972. 225 s.

332. Mazur Y. Y. Upravlenye kachestvom : ucheb. posobye dlia vuzov / Y. Y. Mazur, V. D. Shapyro. M. : Omeha–L., 2006. 399 s.

333. Marks K. Vvedenye (Yz Ekonomycheskykh rukopysei 1857–1858 hodov) Sochynenyia / K. Marks, F. Enhels. T. 12. M., 1959. S. 717.

334. Marks K. Kapytal. T. 1 Sochynenyia / K. Marks, F. Enhels. T. 23. M., 1961. S. 3–900.

335. Mezhenskaia S. Y. Pravovoe rehulyrovnye proyzvodstva Ekolohychesky bezopasnoi selskokhoziaistvennoi produktsyy / S. Y. Mezhenskaia, H. Y. Volkova // Ekonomika ta pravo. 2004. № 1. S. 31–34.

336. Mezryn B. N. Edynstvo y dyfferentsyatsyia katehoryy kachestva produktsyy / Mezhvuzovskyi sbornyk nauchnikh trudov / Ural. hos. un– t ym. A. M. Horkoho, Sverdl yuryd. yn– t. Sverdlovsk, 1977. Vip. 60 : Hrazhdanskoe pravo, Effektyvnost y kachestvo. S. 37–56

337. Naumov V. L. Rol prava v upravlenyy kachestvom. Kyev : Yzd– vo pry KHU ; O– vo «Znanye USSR», 1979. 48 s.

338. Nykson Frenk. Rol rukovodstva predpryiatyia v obespechenyy kachestva y nadezhnosty : per. s anhl. / M. : Yzd– vo standartov, 1990. 243 s.

339. Ohrizkov V. M. Pravovoe rehulyrovanye kachestva produktsyy / M. : Yuryd. lyt., 1973. 288 s.

340. Ozhehov S. S. Slovar russkoho yazika : Tolkovii slovar russkoho yazika. URL: http://www.ozhegov.org/words/33443.shtml (data zvernennia 24.10.2022).

341. Oprishko V. F. Pravovie osnovi hosudarstvennoho upravlenyia kachestvom produktsyy : ucheb. posobye dlia studentov yuryd. yn– tov y fak. / K. : Vyshcha shk., 1986. 271 s.

342. Perekalyna N. S. Kachestvo produktsyy y rastushchye potrebnosty obshchestva / M. : Ekonomyka, 1982. 200 s.

343. Predvodyteleva M. Podkhodi k upravlenyiu kachestvom usluh: fokus na potrebytele / M. Predvodyteleva, O. Badaeva // Menedzhment v Rossyy y za rubezhom. 2005. № 2. S. 90–97.

344. Pro bezpechnist ta yakist kharchovykh produktiv : Zakon Ukrainy vid 23.12.1997 № 771/97. Vidom. Verkhov. Rady Ukrainy. 1998. № 19. St. 98.

345. Pro derzhavnyi nahliad za doderzhanniam standartiv, norm i pravyl ta vidpovidalnist za yikh porushennia : Dekret Kabinetu Ministriv Ukrainy vid 08.04.1993 № 30– 93 // Vidom. Verkhov. Rady Ukrainy. 1993. № 23. St. 247.

346. Pro zatverdzhennia Klasyfikatora haluzei zakonodavstva Ukrainy : Nakaz Ministerstva yustytsii Ukrainy vid 02.06.2004 № 43/5. URL: http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/cgi– bin/laws/main.cgi?nreg=v43_5323– 04 (data zvernennia 24.10.2022).

347. Pro zatverdzhennia pereliku kharchovykh dobavok, dozvolenykh dlia vykorystannia u kharchovykh produktakh : postanova Kabinetu Ministriv Ukrainy vid 04.01.1999 № 12 // Ofits. visn. Ukrainy. 1999. № 1. S. 75.

348. Pro zatverdzhennia Tymchasovoho poriadku provedennia derzhavnoi sanitarno– hihiienichnoi ekspertyzy : nakaz Ministerstva okhorony zdorovia Ukrainy vid 09.10.2000 № 247 // Ofits. visn. Ukrainy. 2001. № 3. St. 821.

349. Pro zakhyst prav spozhyvachiv : Zakon Ukr. RSR vid 12.05.1991 № 1023– XII // Vidom. Verkhov. Rady URSR. 1991. № 30. St. 379.

350. Pro zakhody shchodo rozvytku prodovolchoho rynku ta spryiannia eksportu silskohospodarskoi produktsii ta prodovolchykh tovariv : Ukaz Prezydenta Ukrainy vid 07.08.2001 № 601/2001 // Uriad. kurier. 2001. 14 serp. (№ 145).

351. Pro zakhody shchodo rozvytku prodovolchoho rynku ta spryiannia eksportu silskohospodarskoi produktsii ta prodovolchykh tovariv : nakaz Ministerstva ahrarnoi polityky Ukrainy vid 19.09.2001 № 278 // Profesiina yurydychna systema Meha– NAU. URL: http://search.ligazakon.ua/l_doc2.nsf/link1/FIN3215.html (data zvernennia 24.10.2022).

352. Pro identyfikatsiiu ta reiestratsiiu tvaryn : Zakon Ukrainy vid 04.06.2009 № 1445– VI // Vidom. Verkhov. Rady Ukrainy. 2009. № 42. St. 635.

353. Pro mytnyi taryf Ukrainy : Zakon Ukrainy vid 05.04.2001 № 2371– III // Vidom. Verkhov. Rady Ukrainy. 2001. № 24. St. 125.

354. Pro pestytsydy i ahrokhimikaty : Zakon Ukrainy vid 02.03.1995 № 86/95– VR // Vidom. Verkhov. Rady Ukrainy. 1995. № 14. St. 91.

355. Pro Prohramu intehratsii Ukrainy do Yevropeiskoho Soiuzu : Ukaz Prezydenta Ukrainy vid 14.09.2000 № 1072/2000 // Ofits. visn. Ukrainy. 2000. № 39. St. 1648.

356. Pro standartyzatsiiu : Zakon Ukrainy vid 17.05.2001 № 2408– III // Vidom. Verkhov. Rady Ukrainy. 2001. № 31. St. 145.

357. Pro standartyzatsiiu i sertyfikatsiiu : Dekret Kabinetu Ministriv Ukrainy vid 10.05.1993 № 46– 93 // Vidom. Verkhov. Rady Ukrainy. 1993. № 27. St. 289.

358. Pro yakist ta bezpeku kharchovykh produktiv i prodovolchoi syrovyny: Zakon Ukrainy vid 23.12.1997 № 771/97– VR // Vidom. Verkhov. Rady Ukrainy. 1998. № 19. St. 98.

359. Vahymov E.K. Problema ydeala v fylosofyy Kanta / Kantovskye chtenyia v KRSU (22 aprelia 2004 h.); Obshchechelovecheskoe y natsyonalnoe v fylosofyy: II mezhdunarodnaia nauchno– praktycheskaia konferentsyia KRSU (27– 28 maia 2004 h.). Materyali vistuplenyi / Pod obshch.red. Y.Y. Yvanovoi. Byshkek, 2004. S.65– 74.

360. Rabinovych A. Pravo liudyny na yakisni produkty kharchuvannia: normatyvno– iurydychnyi mekhanizm yoho zabezpechennia v Ukraini (zahalna kharakterystyka) / Pidpryiemnytstvo, hosp– vo i pravo. 2006. № 8. S. 105–109.

361. Romanko S. M. Ekonomiko–pravovyi mekhanizm zabezpechennia ekolohichnoi bezpeky silskohospodarskoi produktsii : avtoref. dys kand. yuryd. nauk : 12.00.06. Nats. ahrar. un– t. K., 2008. 24 s.

362. SarnE A. A. Prekrashchenye obiazatelstv yspolnenyem : avtoref. dys. … kand. yuryd. nauk : 12.00.03. M., 1950. 19 s.

363. Svod Zakonov Rossyiskoi ymperyy : Svod Zakonov hrazhdanskykh // Klassyka rossyiskoho prava. URL: http://civil.consultant.ru/reprint/books/211/130.html#img131 (data zvernennia 24.10.2022).

364. Semchyk V. Y. Ymushchestvennie pravootnoshenyia v selskom khoziaistve : monohrafyia / Kyev : Nauk. dumka, 1984. 232 s.

365. Syskov V. Y. Ekonomyko– statystycheskye yssledovanyia kachestva produktsyy / M. : Statystyka, 1971. 256 s.

366. Tolkovii slovar russkoho yazika : Tolkovii slovar Ushakova onlain. URL: http://ushakovdictionary.ru/word.php?wordid=71948 (data zvernennia 24.10.2022).

367. Upravlenye kachestvom produktsyy. Osnovnie poniatyia. Termyni y opredelenyia : HOST 15467–79 // Pomoshch po HOSTam. URL: http://www.gosthelp.ru/text/GOST1546779Upravleniekach.html (data zvernennia 24.10.2022).

368. Urkevych V. Yu. Problemy teorii ahrarnykh pravovidnosyn : monohrafiia. Kh. : Kharkiv yuryd. 2007. 496 s.

369. Fedorovych V. I. Pro spivvidnoshennia zemelnoho ta ahrarnoho prava/ Stan ta perspektyvy rozvytku ahrarnoho prava : materialy mizhnar. nauk.– teoret. konf., prysviach. 80– richchiu V. Z. Yanchuka, Kyiv, 26– 27 trav. 2005 r. / za red. V. M. Yermolenka, V. I. Kuryla. K. 2005. S. 189– 193.

370. Kharlamova T. E. Ystoryia nauky y tekhnyky. ElektroEnerhetyka : ucheb. posobye. SPb. : SZTU, 2006. 126 s.

371. Tsyvilnyi kodeks Ukrainskoi RSR : vid 18.07.1963 № 1540– VI // Vidom. Verkhov. Rady URSR. 1966. № 46. St. 284.

372. Chapkevych L. E. Kachestvo y bezopasnost potrebytelskykh tovarov: Evoliutsyia pravovoho rehulyrovanyia / Advokat. 2005. № 7. S. 88–96.

373. Shelestov V. S. Dohovor postavky y kachestvo produktsyy / M. : Yuryd. lyt., 1974. 176 s.

374. Ekonomycheskye richahy planovoho upravlenyia selskym khoziaistvom / V. N Zymovets., D. V. Polozenko, A. A. Storozhuk, V. E. Protasov. M. : Ekonomyka, 1982. 223 s.

375. Ekonomycheskyi slovar ahropromishlennoho kompleksa / sost. A. V. Krysalnii ; pod red. A. A.Storozhuka. Kyev : Urozhai, 1986. 336 s.

376. Enhels F. Dyalektyka pryrodi / Sochynenyia / K. Marks, F. Enhels. T. 20. M., 1961. S. 339–626.

377. Effektyvnost pravovikh sredstv v obespechenyy kachestva produktsyy / pod red. V. P. Hrybanova. M. : Yzd– vo MHU, 1987. Ch. 1. 215 s.

378. Yakovleva E. M. Voprosi kachestva produktsyy v dohovore postavky / Dushanbe, 1963. 168 c.

379. Berry L. Marketing Services, The Free Press, 1991; Parasuraman A., Berry Z., Zeithaml V. Conceptual Model of Service Quality and Its Implications for Future Research // Journal of Marketing1985. Vol. 49.

380. Parasuraman, A. SERVQUAL: A multiple– item scale for measuring consumer perceptions of service quality/ A. Parasuraman, V. A. Zeitham, L.L. Berry. (s.l.): Journal of Retailing, 1988. 64 p.

381. Slovnyk ukrainskoi movy: v 11 t. / AN URSR. In-t movozn.; za red. I. K. Bilodida. Kyiv: Nauk. dumka, 1970–1980. T. 5. 840 s.

382. Dal V. Tolkovii slovar zhivogo velikorusskogo yazika: v 4 t. Moskva: Izd-vo inostr. i nats. slovarei, 1955. T. 2. 780 s.

383. Gruber D. Geschichte der rechtlichen und politischen Lehren. Munchen, Beck, 1982. 954 s.

384. Velyka ukrainska yurydychna entsyklopediia: u 20 t. T. 3: Zahalna teoriia prava / za zah. red. Yu. S. Shemshuchenka. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2017. 952 s.

385. Ebzeev B. S. Lichnost i gosudarstvo v Rossii: vzaimnaya otvetstvennost i konstitutsionnie obyazannosti / Ebzeev B. S. M : Norma, 2007. 384 s.

386. Biloskurska O Zahalnoteoretychni doslidzhennia konstytutsiinykh oboviazkiv liudyny i hromadianyna v Ukraini na suchasnomu yetapi rozvytku pravovoi derzhavy. Yurydychnyi visnyk 1(14)2010 S 37-39.

387. Yurchak I. R. Oboviazky osoby: teoretyko-pravovyi vymir: dys. … kand. yuryd. nauk: spets. 12.00.01 «Teoriia ta istoriia derzhavy i prava; istoriia politychnykh i pravovykh nauk». Lviv, 2016. 185 s.

388. Fedorenko V.L. Konstytutsiine pravo Ukrainy: pidruch. K. : Vydavnytstvo Lira-K, 2016. 616 s

389. Konstytutsiia Ukrainy: Zakon Ukrainy vid 28.06.1996 r. № 254. Vidom. Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy. 1996. № 30. St. 141

390. Fedorenko V.L. Konstytutsiine pravo Ukrainy: pidruch. K. : Vydavnytstvo Lira-K, 2016. 616 s

391. Pro vykonannia Uhody pro asotsiatsiiu mizh Ukrainoiu, z odniiei storony, ta Yevropeiskym Soiuzom, Yevropeiskym spivtovarystvom z atomnoi enerhii i yikhnimy derzhavamy-chlenamy, z inshoi storony: Postanova Kabinetu Ministriv Ukrainy vid 25 zhovtnia 2017 r. № 1106. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1106-2017-p#Text

392. Deshko L. M. Konstytutsiine pravo na zvernennia do mizhnarodnykh sudovykh ustanov ta mizhnarodnykh orhanizatsii: porivnialno-pravove doslidzhennia: Dysertatsiia na zdobuttia naukovoho stupenia doktora yurydychnykh nauk za spetsialnist 12.00.02 – konstytutsiine pravo; munitsypalne pravo. Kyivskyi natsionalnyi universytet imeni Tarasa Shevchenka Ministerstva osvity i nauky Ukrainy. Kyiv, 2017. URL: http://scc.univ.kiev.ua/upload/iblock/790/dis_Deshko%20L.N..pdf

393. Extract from the speach made by the president of the Czech Republic Vaclov Havel to the European Parliament in Strasbourg on March 8th, 1994. URL: http://www.eurplace.org/ diba/citta/cartaci.html

394. Konstytutsiia Frantsuzkoi Respubliky (pryiniata na referendumi 4 zhovtnia 1958 r.): stanom na 30 serpnia 2015 r.: per. z fr. / uklad. P. V. Romaniuk. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2015. 68 s.

395. Declaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen de 1789. URL: https://constituante.livejournal.com/10253.html (data zvernennia: 25.09.2022).

396. Zahalnyi podatkovyi kodeks Frantsuzkoi Respubliky vid 06.04.1950 (Code general des impots). URL: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006071194 (data zvernennia: 28.09.2022).

397. Knyha podatkovykh protsedur (Livre des procedures fiscales). URL: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006069583 (data zvernennia: 28.09.2022).

398. Konstytutsiinyi oboviazok hromadian shchodo splaty podatkiv: dosvid Ukrainy i zarubizhnykh derzhav. Visnyk: ofits. vyd. Derzhavnoi fiskalnoi sluzhby Ukrainy. 2012. 17 serp. URL: http://www.visnuk.com.ua/ua/pubs/id/3014 (data zvernennia: 24.09.2022).

399. Oliinyk O. D., Muliavka D. H. Pravovyi status fiskalnykh orhaniv Ukrainy ta derzhav-chleniv Yevropeiskoho Soiuzu: monohrafiia. Irpin: Nats. un-t DPS Ukrainy, 2016. 166 s.

400. Konstytutsii Federatyvnoi Respubliky Nimechchyny 1949 roku (The Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany). URL: https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/StatischeSeiten/breg/basic-law-content-list.html (data zvernennia: 20.09.2022).

401. Velyka Khartiia Volnostei (Magna Carta) / per. Vasyl Bilotserkivskyi. URL: http://maysterni.com/publication.php?id=107962 (data zvernennia: 24.09.2022).

402. Bill o pravakh. Konstitutsii i zakonodatelnie akti burzhuaznikh gosudarstv XVII–XIX vv. Moskva: Gos. izd. yurid. lit. URL: http://www.vostlit.info/Texts/Dokumenty/Engl/XVII/16801700/Akty_parlament/bill_o_pravach_1689.phtml (data zvernennya: 23.09.2022).

403. Kotelnikova L.A. Italyanskaya sinoriya v XIV–XV vv. (usloviya i predposilki vozniknoveniya). Srednie veka. 1987. Vip. 50. S. 138–150.

404. Volokhova I.S. Mistseve opodatkuvannia: realizatsiia zahalnykh pryntsypiv // Ekonomika Ukrainy. 2014. №12. S.74-86.

405. Denisova A.V. Administruvannia podatku na prybutok pidpryiemstv: pytannia teorii ta praktyky : monohrafiia. Odesa : ODUVS, 2010. 138 s

406. Svitovyi dosvid opodatkuvannia: Frantsiia // Derzhavna podatkova sluzhba Ukrainy. Ofitsiinyi portal. URL : https://tax.gov.ua/arhiv/modernizatsiya-dpsukraini/arkchiv/mijnarodniy-dosvid-rozvitk/dosvid-modernizachii-krain-svity/fransia/

407. Koretska S.O. Analiz podatkovoi systemy Frantsii // Ekonomika ta derzhava. 2011. №12. S.27-29

408. Aleksandrov I.M. Nalogovie sistemi Rossii i zarubezhnikh stran. M.: Berator-Press, 2002. 192 s.

409. Bokshorn, A.V. Administruvannia mistsevykh podatkiv i zboriv yak obiekt pravovoho rehuliuvannia. dys. doktora filosofii. Odesa, 2021.242 s

410. Podatkovi systemy zarubizhnykh derzhav: Navchalnyi posibnyk. Andrushchenko V.L., Varnalii Z.S., Prokopenko I.A., Tuchak T.V. K.: Kondor-Vydavnytstvo, 2012. 222s.

411. Taxe foncière sur les propriétés non bâties (TFPNB) // Service-Public.fr. URL : https://www.service-public.fr/professionnels-entreprises/vosdroits/F31638

412. Code de la sécurité sociale // Légifrance. Le service public de la diffusion du droit. URL : https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/texte_lc/LEGITEXT000006073189/

413. Taxe d'habitation // Service-Public.fr. Le site officiel de l'administration française. URL : https://www.service-public.fr/particuliers/vosdroits/F42.

414. Contribution économique territoriale (CET) // Service-Public.fr. Le site officiel de l'administration française. URL : https://www.service-public.fr/professionnels-en231 treprises/vosdroits/N13443

415. Precis de Fiscalite // Ministère de l'Action et des Comptes. URL : http:// www2.impots.gouv.fr/documentation/2013/precis_fiscalite/tome1.pdf

416. Melnyk V. Dosvid administruvannia podatkiv u zarubizhnykh krainakh. Visnyk podatkovoi sluzhby Ukrainy. 2004. № 38-39. S.94-99.

417. Chub D.V., Fomin A.A. Nalogovaya mediatsiya: opit Frantsii. Nalogii nalogooblozhenie. 2014. № 2. S.210–217.

418. Kyriienko N. Podatkova systema Frantsii. Visnyk podatkovoi sluzhby Ukrainy. 2007. № 24. S.10-13.

419. Savchuk V.A. Svitovyi dosvid administruvannia podatkiv. Universytetski naukovi zapysky. 2013. № 2. S.353-358.

420. Nalogovie sistemi zarubezhnikh stran: Uchebnik dlya vuzov / Pod red. prof. V.G. Knyazeva, prof. D.G. Chernika. - 2-e izd., pererab. i dop. M.: Zakon i pravo, YuNITI, 1997. 191 s.

421. Podatky v Ispanii. Eurabota.ua. URL: https://news.eurabota.ua/uk/spain/biznes/nalogi-v-ispanii/

422. Karlin M.I. Podatok na nerukhomist u krainakh OESR ta v Ukraini : istoriia i sohodennia // Naukovi zapysky. Seriia Ekonomika. № 21. 2013. S.163-167.

423. Potapova N.A. Osobennosti nalogovogo administrirovaniya v. Ispanii. Upravlencheskii uchet. 2011. № 5. URL : https://dis.ru/library/709/29725/

424. Radyshevska O. Porivnialno-pravove doslidzhennia podatkovykh system Ukrainy ta Polshchi u konteksti yevropeiskoi intehratsii. Kyivski polonistychni studii. 2011. T.18. S.519-525.

425. Alona Herus. Uroky Polshchi v pytanniakh finansovoi detsentralizatsii // Hromadskyi prostir. URL : https://www.prostir.ua/?blogs=uroky-polschi-v-pytannyah-finansovoji-detsentralizatsiji

426. Informacje o urzędzie // Ministerstwo Finansów. URL : https://www.gov.pl/ 232 web/finanse/o-ministerstwie

427. Ministerstwo Finansów – Krajowa Administracja Skarbowa. Struktura KAS. // Ministerstwo Finansów. URL : https://www.gov.pl/web/kas/struktura-kas

428. Frankevych, Petro. Administratyvno-pravovi zasady administruvannia podatkiv v umovakh detsentralizatsii: dosvid Polshchi ta mozhlyvsti yoho vykorystannia v Ukraini : dys kand. yuryd. nauk : 12.00.07. Kyiv, 2019. 207 s.

429. Konstitutsiya Federativnoi Respubliki Germanii // Konstitutsii zarubezhnikh gosudarstv: Uchebnoe posobie / Sost. prof. V.V. Maklakov 2-e izd., isprav. i dop. M.: Izdatelstvo BEK. 584 s. S.68-156.

430. Aleksei Knelts. Raspredelenie nalogov v Germanii // Deutsche Welle 23.06.2006. URL : https://www.dw.com/ru/spravka-raspredelenie-nalogov-vgermanii/a-2065520

431. Nalogovaya sistema Germanii // Nalogi v mire: mirovie nalogovie sistemi. URL: http://worldtaxes.ru/nalogi-v-evrope/nalogovaya-sistema-germanii/

432. Pysmennyi V.V. Mistseve opodatkuvannia v umovakh reformuvannia podatkovoi systemy Ukrainy : monohrafiia. Ternopil: Vydavnycho-polihrafichnyi tsentr «Ekonomichna dumka», 2011. 196 s.

433. Poliak A.V. Dosvid mistsevoho opodatkuvannia Nimechchyny ta ў oho vykorystannia v protsesi reformuvannia podatkovoї systemy Ukraïny // Visnyk Zaporizkoho natsionalnoho universytetu. 2014. №4(1). S.188-194

434. Aleksandr Tarasov. Nalog na zhivotnikh v Germanii // VisaSam.ru. URL : https://visasam.ru/emigration/europe-emigration/nalog-na-zhivotnyh-v-germanii.html

435. Nalogovaya sistema FRG // Pravo.studio . URL : https://pravo.studio/osnovyi233 finansov/3nalogovaya-sistema-frg-41742.html

436. Puhachenko O.B. Diialnist podatkovykh orhaniv u zarubizhnykh krainakh // Naukovi pratsi Kirovohradskoho natsionalnoho tekhnichnoho universytetu. Ekonomichni nauky. 2012. Vyp. 22(2). S.169-176.

437. Pravdiuk M. Tax incentives in legal regulation. Knowledge, Education, Law, Management. 2022. № 2 (46). P. 151-157.

438. Parkhomenko N.M. Harmonizatsiia zakonodavstva Ukrainy z yevropeiskym ta mizhnarodnym pravom: metody, etapy, vydy. Chasopys Kyivskoho universytetu prava. 2012. № 1. S. 338-342. S. 338.

439. Yurchenko V.V. Suchasni tendentsii rozvytku ta harmonizatsii podatkovykh system krain Yevropeiskoho Soiuzu. Vektory dlia Ukrainy. Efektyvna ekonomika : elektronne naukove fakhove vydannia. 2013. № 12. S. 87-98.

440. Ofitsiinyi sait Derzhavnoi podatkovoi sluzhby Ukrainy. URL : http://sfs.gov.ua.

441. Chorna A.M. Sutnist ta znachennia administratyvno-pravovoho zabezpechennia prav subiektiv pidpryiemnytskoi diialnosti u sferi opodatkuvannia. Visegard journal on human rights. 2017. № 1. S. 128–133

442. Piskova Zh.V. Formuvannia systemy pokaznykiv fiskalnoi efektyvnosti podatkiv: teoriia i praktyka. Naukovyi visnyk Mukachivskoho derzhavnoho universytetu. Seriia : Ekonomika. 2016. Vyp. 2. S. 174–180.

443. Barin O.R. Pravovi osnovy podatkovoi systemy Ukrainy: suchasnyi stan, osnovni elementy, pryntsypy: avtoref. dys kand. yuryd. nauk. Odesa, 2018. 22 s.

444. Liashenko H.P. Rol podatkovoi systemy derzhavy v efektyvnosti diialnosti pidpryiemstva. Biudzhetno-podatkova polityka: teoriia, praktyka, problemy : materialy mizhnar. nauk.-prakt. konferentsii. Irpin : Natsionalna aka-demiia DPS Ukrainy, 2004. S. 245– 247.

445. Bryzhko V.M. Informatsiine suspilstvo. Definitsii: liudyna, yii prava, informatsiia, informatyka, informatyzatsiia, telekomunikatsii, intelektualna vlasnist, litsenzuvannia, sertyfikatsiia, ekonomika, rynok, yurysprudentsiia. Za red. R.A. Kaliuzhnoho, M.Ia. Shvetsia. Kyiv : Intehral, 2002. 220 s

446. Opodatkuvannia zovnishnoekonomichnoi diialnosti v Ukraini: navch. posib. dlia stud. vyshch. navch. zakl. Za zah. red. M.Ia. Azarova. Kyiv : DIIa, 2000. 320 s.

447. Pabat O.V. Skladovi elementy podatkovoi systemy Ukrainy ta yikh orhanizatsiino-pravovi zviazky. Pravo i bezpeka. 2015. № 4. S. 47–50.

448. Kastanied B. Zahalni pryntsypy podatkovoi systemy v Yevropi – Uzahalnenyi ohliad: predpr. / B. Kastanied – UEPLAC. –Kyiv.: 2010. 13s.

449. Shuvalova Ye.B. Nalogovie sistemi zarubezhnikh stran: uchebno–prakticheskoe posobie. Moskva.: Izd. tsentr YeAOI, 2010. 134 s

450. Belkina M., Novikova L., Boboshko Ye. Sistema nalogooblozheniya YeS. Dnepropetrovsk: Dnepropetrovskaya torgovo–promishlennaya palata. 2014. 56s

451. European Union VAT rates 2017 URL: http://www.vatlive.com/vat–rates/european–vat–rates/eu–vat–rates

452. Zverev, A. V. Nalogovaya i byudzhetnaya sistema FRG: razvitie i reform. Finansi. 2012. № 5. S. 68–73.

453. Podatkovyi kodeks Ukrainy: Zakon Ukrainy vid 02.12.2010 r. № 2755-VI URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2755-17

454. Podatkova systema Ukrainy: treninh-kurs : navchalnyi posibnyk. Za zah. red. O.M. Tymchenko. Kyiv : DNNU «Akad. fin. upravlinnia», 2012. 656 s.

455. Slovnyk osnovnykh terminiv. Ofitsiinyi portal Derzhavnoi fiskalnoi sluzhby Ukrainy URL: http://sfs.gov.ua/korisniposilannya/slovnik

456. Pravdiuk M. Local taxation: problems of current legislation. PNAP Scientific Journal of Polonia University. 2022. Vol 51 № 2. P. 290–298.

457. Yanushevych Ya.V. Cfera opodatkuvannia yak obiekt administratyvno-pravovoho rehuliuvannia. Pravo ta derzhavne upravlinnia. 2020. № 1. Tom 1. S. 274–279.

458. Yanushevych Ya.V. Instytutsiinyi mekhanizm zabezpechennia sfery opodatkuvannia v Ukraini. Rukopys. dys..dokt. yuryd. nauk: 12.00.07. Zaporizhzhia, 2021. 411 s.

459. Barin O.R. Pravovi osnovy podatkovoi systemy Ukrainy: suchasnyi stan, osnovni elementy, pryntsypy: avtoref. dys. kand. yuryd. nauk. Odesa, 2018. 22 s.

460. Baik O.I. Poniatiino-katehorialnyi aparat podatkovoho prava Ukrainy: avtoref. dys doktora. yuryd. nauk. Lviv, 2019. 40 s.

461. Yasko I.V. Teoretyko-pravovi zasady podatkovoho administruvannia v Ukraini : dys kand. yuryd. nauk. Kyiv, 2018. 196 s

462. Teremetskyi V.I. Sutnist ta oznaky podatkovykh pravovidnosyn v aspekti suchasnoho podatkovoho prava. Naukovyi visnyk Lvivskoho derzhavnoho universytetu vnutrishnikh sprav. 2012. № 1. S. 115−126.

463. Hretsa S.M. Pravove zabezpechennia vykonannia konstytutsiinykh oboviazkiv u krainakh YeS Rukopys. dys..dokt. yuryd. nauk : 12.00.07. Uzhhorod, 2021. 420 s.

464. Podatkove pravo: navch. posibnyk / Za red prof. M.P. Kucheriavenka. Kyiv : Yurinkom Inter, 2003. 342 s.

465. Savitska S., Pravdiuk M., Dolzhenko I., Banera N,, Samchyk M. Tax systems of Ukraine and EU countries during the COVID-19 pandemic: current status and prospects. Independent Journal of Management & Production. 2022. Vol. 13 (3). P. S145-S160.

466. Chorna A.M. Sutnist ta znachennia administratyvno-pravovoho zabezpechennia prav subiektiv pidpryiemnytskoi diialnosti u sferi opodatkuvannia. Visegard journal on human rights. 2017. № 1. S. 128–133.

467. Hetmantsev D.O. Retropodatkotvorchist. «Pomylky» derzhavy, za yaki vidpovidalnist nese platnyk podatkiv. Dzerkalo tyzhnia. 2016. № 21 URL : http://gazeta.dt.ua/business/retropodatkotvorchist-pomilkiderzhavi-za-yaki-vidpovidalnist-nese-platnik-podatkiv-.html

468. Desiatniuk O., Dmytriv V. Stabilnist opodatkuvannia ta yii vplyv na ekonomichnyi rozvytok derzhavy. Svit finansiv. 2016. № 2. S. 18–27.

469. Hetmantsev D.O. Retropodatkotvorchist. «Pomylky» derzhavy, za yaki vidpovidalnist nese platnyk podatkiv. Dzerkalo tyzhnia. 2016. № 21 URL : http://gazeta.dt.ua/business/retropodatkotvorchist-pomilkiderzhavi-za-yaki-vidpovidalnist-nese-platnik-podatkiv-.html

470. Konstytutsiia Polskoi respubliky vid 2 kvitnia 1997. URL: https://www.concourt.am/armenian/legal_resources/world_constitutions/constit/poland/p oland-r.htm

471. Konstytutsiia Uhorshchyny: komentar. URL: https://legalns.com.

472. Konstytutsiia Italii. URL: https://www.concourt.am/armenian/legal_resources/world_constitutions/constit/italy/ital y--r.htm.

473. Konstytutsiia Ispanii. URL: https://www.concourt.am/armenian/legal_resources/world_constitutions/constit/spain/sp ain--r.htm.

474. Hretsa S.M. Pryntsypy ta normy prava v normatyvno-pravovomu mekhanizmi zabezpechennia vykonannia oboviazkiv liudyny i hromadianyna. Porivnialnoanalitychne pravo. 2020. № 4. URL: http://pap-journal.in.ua/wpcontent/uploads/2020/08/PAP-4_2020.pdf

475. Rau K.-G. Osnovnie nachala finansovoi nauki: v 2-kh t. / K. G. Rau.[per. s nem. pod red. Korsak A.].T.1.Spb.: Tipograf. Maikova, 1867. 355 s.

476. Rabynovych P.M., Khavroniuk M.I. Prava liudyny i hromadianyna. K.: Atika, 2004. 464 s

477. Sutirin S., Pogorletskii A. Nalogi i nalogovoe planirovanie v mirovoi ekonomike. SPb.: Polius,1 998. 577 s.

478. Barinov A. S. Institut nalogovikh obyazatelstv v nalogovom prave Rossiiskoi Federatsii : dis. … kand. yurid. nauk : 12.00.04 / Andrei Sergeevich Barinov. Moskva, 2017. S. 30.

479. Mytnyi kodeks Ukrainy: Zakon vid 13.03.2012 r., № 4495-VI. / Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy. URL: http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4495-17

480. Kucheriavenko M.P. Podatkove pravo : navch. posibnyk. Kharkiv : Pravo, 2013. 536 c. URL: http://megalib.com.ua/content/9313_Kontroluuchi_organi_ta_organi_styagnennya.html.

481. Khimicheva N.I. Subekti sovetskogo byudzhetnogo prava. Saratov,1979. 262 s

482. Varnalii Z. S. Podatkova polityka Ukrainy: problemy ta perspektyvy instytutsiinoho zabezpechennia. Visnyk Kamianets-Podilskoho natsionalnoho universytetu imeni Ivana Ohiienka. Ekonomichni nauky, 2010. Vyp. 3.S. 913. URL: http:nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/vkpnuen_2010_3_3.

483. Tulchynskyi R.V. Podatkova systema Ukrainy, yii nedoliky ta shliakhy reformuvannia. Ekonomichnyi visnyk NTUU "KPI", 2009. № 6. S. 42-47.

484. Paslavska R. Osoblyvosti reformuvannia podatkovoi systemy Ukrainy v konteksti yevrointehratsii / R.Iu. Paslavska, V.M. Kmit // Formuvannia rynkovoi ekonomiky v Ukraini : naukovyi zbirnyk. Lviv: LNU im. I.Franka, 2010. Vyp. 21 (Finansovo-ekonomichni perspektyvy rozvytku Ukrainy v umovakh hlobalizatsii). S.360-366.

485. Olender I.Ia. Pravove rehuliuvannia vykonannia podatkovoho oboviazku v rezhymi usunennia podviinoho opodatkuvannia. dys… dokt. yuryd.nauk. Zaporizhzhia, 2020. 436 s.

486. Konstytutsiia Slovatskoi Respubliky. URL: https://legalns.com/ kompetentnye-yurysty/pravovaia-byblyoteka/konstytutsyy-stranmyra/konstytutsyia-slovakyy

487. Konstytutsiia Polskoi respubliky vid 2 kvitnia 1997. URL: https://www.concourt.am/armenian/legal_resources/world_constitutions/constit/polan d/p oland-r.htm

488. Oliinyk A.R. Rehlamentatsiia podatkovoho oboviazku: porivnialna kharakterystyka norm Osnovnoho zakonu Ukrainy ta Rumunii. / Aktualni problemy vdoskonalennia chynnoho zakonodavstva Ukrainy. 2013. Vyp. 33. S. 27-34.

489. Konstytutsiia Lytovskoi Respubliky. URL: https://www.lrs.lt/home/Konstitucija/Konstitucija_RU.htm.

490. Hretsa Ya.V. Zmist, pravovi zasoby ta mezhi podatkovoho planuvannia: zarubizhnyi dosvid ta ukrainska praktyka. Rukopys. dys.. dokt. yuryd. nauk : 12.00.07. Uzhhorod, 2020. 471 s.

491. Konstytutsiia FRN. https://www.concourt.am/armenian/legal_resources/world_constitutions/

492. Osnovnoi Zakon Federativnoi Respubliki Germaniya ot 23 maya 1949 goda / Konstitutsii gosudarstv Yevropi: V 3-kh t. M.: Izd-vo NORMA, 2001. T.1. 585 s.

493. Pokataiev O.V. Vykonannia podatkovoho oboviazku: pravovi problemy ta shliakhy vyrishennia. Pravo ta derzhavne upravlinnia. 2020. № 1. s.104-109

494. Tymchenko A. M. Vydy prymusovykh zakhodiv u podatkovomu pravi : avtoref. dys kand. yuryd. nauk : spets. 12.00.07. Kyiv, 2012. 18 s.

495. Yurieva O. I. Analiz ta uzahalnennia yevropeiskoho dosvidu mekhanizmu derzhavnoho upravlinnia podatkovym borhom. URL: http://www.kbuapa.kharkov.ua/ebook/apdu/2014- 2/doc/6/06.pdf.

496. Budko Z.M. Finansovo-pravova vidpovidalnist za vchynennia podatkovykh pravoporushen. Avtoreferat dys…kand. yuryd. nauk. M.Irpin, 2005. 20 s

497. Ohorodnikova I.I. Osoblyvosti vidpovidalnosti za porushennia poriadku vyznachennia obiekta podatku na prybutok pidpryiemstv. Finansove pravo № 4 (26), 2013. S.11-14

498. Karpenko N.V. Penia u podatkovomu pravi. Dys…. kand.iur.nauk. Irpin, 2019. 197 s

499. Doroshenko D.P. Prymus u podatkovomu pravi. dys… dokt. yuryd. nauk. Zaporizhzhia, 2019. 424 s.

500. On administrative cooperation in the field of taxation and repealing Directive 77/799/EEC : Council Directive 2011/16/EU of 15 February 2011. Official Journal of the European Union. L 64. 11 March 2011. URL: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ TXT/?uri=OJ:L:2011:064:TOC (дата звернення: 1.10.2022).

501. On administrative cooperation in the field of value added tax and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 218/92 : Council Regulation (EC) No 1798/2003 of 7 October 2003. Official Journal of the European Union. L 264/1. 15.10.2003. URL: https://eurlex.europa.eu/legalcontent/EN/ TXT/?qid=1579347255452&uri=CELEX:32003R1798 (дата звернення: 1.10.2022).

502. Pro administratyvnu spivpratsiu ta protydiiu shakhraistvu u haluzi podatku na dodanu vartist : Rehlament Rady Yevropeiskoho Soiuzu № 904/2010 vid 7 zhovtnia 2010 roku. URL: https://minjust. gov.ua/m/str_45885 (data zvernennia: 1.10.2022).

503. Pro ahresyvne podatkove planuvannia : Rekomendatsiia Yevropeiskoi Komisii № 2012/772/IeS vid 6 hrudnia 2012 roku. URL: https:// minjust.gov.ua/m/str_45885 (data zvernennia: 1.10.2022)

504. Olender I.Ia. Pravove rehuliuvannia vykonannia podatkovoho oboviazku v rezhymi usunennia podviinoho opodatkuvannia. dys… dokt. yuryd.nauk. Zaporizhzhia, 2020. 436 s

505. Hretsa Y. Implementation of the BEPS plan in Ukraine to counteract aggressive tax planning. Visegrad journal of human rights. № 6 (volume 1). 2019. p.96– 99

506. Bahatostoronnia konventsiia pro vykonannia zakhodiv, yaki stosuiutsia uhod pro opodatkuvannia, z metoiu protydii rozmyvanniu bazy opodatkuvannia ta vyvedenniu prybutku z-pid opodatkuvannia. Ratyfikovana Zakonom Ukrainy № 2692- VIII vid 28.02.2019. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/376_001-16#n2

507. Saman V.V. Orhanizatsiino-pravovi zasady zabezpechennia fiskalnoi funktsii derzhavy orhanamy publichnoi administratsii. dys. kand. yuryd.nauk. K., 2015. 220 s.

508. Vintsova D.S. Spivvidnoshennia pryntsypiv fiskalnoi dostatnosti ta ekonomichnosti opodatkuvannia. dys. kand. yuryd. nauk. Kharkiv, 2015. 205 s.

509. Muliavka D.H., Oliinyk O.D. Povnovazhennia fiskalnykh orhaniv Ukrainy ta derzhav – chleniv Yevropeiskoho Soiuzu. Almanakh mizhnarodnoho prava. 2015, vyp.8. S.81-89

510. Asselineau F. 7 septembre 2016: pourquoi Macron a-t-il fait une conférence à la French American Foundation sur le thème: “Rêve américain – rêve français”. Union Populaire Republicaine, 07.09.2016. URL: https://www.upr.fr/actualite/monde/macron-a-t-conference-a-french-american-foundation-theme-reve-americain-reve-francais

511. Attali J. Europe (s) – Fayard., 1994. – R. 186–197.

512. Baasner F. German-French Relations within the EU after Enlargement / F. Baasner // The Polish Foreign Affairs Digest.—Issue 2 (11) /2004.—R. 79–87. – P. 85-86.

513. Berthemet T. La difficile mise au point du G5 Sahel // Le Figaro. 2018. 14 janvier. URL: http://www.lefigaro.fr/international/2018/01/14/01003-20180114ARTFIG00147-la-difficile-miseau-point-du-g5-sahel.php

514. Bertossi C. Politics and Policies of French Citizenship, Ethnic Minorities and the European Agenda // Migration in the New Europe: East-West Revisited, Basingstoke, Palgrave, 2004.

515. Bourlanges J.-L. Les européens maladent de la pesc // Politique international. – Hiver 1996–1997. – n 74. – P. 207–228.

516. Bozonnet C. Emmanuel Macron obtient un soutien accru pour le G5 Sahel // LeMonde.2017.14decembre.URL: http://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2017/12/14/emmanuel-macron-obtientun-soutien-accru-pour-le-g5-sahel_5229336_3212.html

517. Brustlein C. Défense: l’ambition présidentielle face à la réalité. Macron. an I. Quelle politique étrangère? Gomart T., Hecker M., dir. Etudes de l’Ifri, Ifri, avril2018,pp.13-15.URL: https://www.ifri.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/gomart_hecker_macron_an_i_2018.pdf

518. Chantebout B. Droit constitutionnel et science politique / B. Chantebout. — Paris: Plon, 2008. — 686 p. – R. 401, 512, 527, 588.

519. Chirac J. Une nouvelle France, Réflexions 1, - Nil Editions, 1994

520. Colard D. La Société internationalt après la Guerre froide. – Paris., 1996. – 178 p.

521. D'Ancelle P. L'Union de l'Europe occidentale à la veille de la présidence française // Label France. – 1996. – 26 r.

522. D'Arvisenet Ph. Ne surestimons par les risques de l'euro // Le Monde économique. – 1998. – 27 janvier. – p.V.

523. David D. Conflits, puissances et la strategies en Europe. – Bruxelles., 1992 ; Colard D. La Société internationale après la Guerre froide. – Paris., 1996.

524. De la Blache P. V. Des caractères distinctifs de la géographie. URL: http://classiques.uqac.ca/classiques/vidal_de_la_blache/car_distincts_geographie/vidal_car_distincts_geo.pdf

525. De la Gorce P.-M., Schor A.-D. La politique étrangère de la Ve République.– Paris., 1992.

526. Diplomatie: pour Pascal Boniface, Macron se revendique du gaullo-mitterandisme // RCF Radio. 2017. 29 aout. URL: https://rcf.fr/actualite/diplomatie-pour-pascal-boniface-macron-se-revendique-du-gaullo-mitterandisme

527. Dreyfus F. De Gaulle et le Gaullisme / F. Dreyfus. — Paris : PUF, 1982. — 464 p.

528. Dungan N. Emmanuel Macron and the Sense of Reality / IRIS. URL: http://www.iris-france. org/97109-emmanuel-macron-and-the-sense-of-reality/

529. Gomart T. La politique étrangyre d'Emmanuel Macron: retour au réalisme? (Entretien avec la Revue des Deux Mondes) / IFRI. URL: https://www.ifri.org/fr/espace-media/lifri-medias/politiqueetrangere-demmanuel-macron-retour-realisme

530. Lacoste Y. Questions de géopolitique / Y. Lacoste. – Paris : Le Livre de poche, 1998. – 479 p.

531. Le Monde. – 1997. – 15–16 juin. – P. 1–2.

532. Le Poing et la rose. 92 : bulletin intérieur de la Fédération des Hauts-de-Seine. URL: https://data.bnf.fr/fr/34362822/le_poing_et_la_rose_92/

533. Lellouche P. Legitime defence. – P., 1996. – 355 p.

534. Milewski F. Les debats sur l'UEM. Les poids de mots, le choc de faits // L'état de la France. Edition 97–98. – P., 1997. – P. 46–50.

535. Moisi D. De Mitterand à Chirac // Politique étrangère. – 1995. – P. 849–855.

536. Moreau Defarges Ph. La France, province de l'Union européenne? // Politique étrangère. – 1996. – P. 37–48.

537. Nardon L. Trump et Macron: le pari de l'entente. Macron. an I. Quelle politique étrangère? Gomart T., Hecker M., dir. Etudes de l'Ifri, Ifri, avril2018,pp.45-47.URL: https://www.ifri.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/gomart_hecker_macron_an_i_2018.pdf

538. Quiles P. L'OTAN et la défence européenne // Relations internationales et strategiques. – 1996. – R. 13–17.

539. Rachman G. The strange isolation of Emmanuel Macron. The Financial Times, 30.04.2018. URL: https://www. ft.com/content/f6634708-4c52-11e8-97e4-13afc22d86d4

540. Rapnouil M.L., Shapiro J. Macron's Foreign Policy: Claiming the tradition / ECFR. URL: http://www.ecfr.eu/article/commentary_macrons_foreign_policy_claiming_the_tradition_7285

541. Todd E. Qui est Charlie? Sociologie d'une crise religieuse. P.: Seuil, 2019. – 129 p.

542. Wauthier C. La politique africaine de J.Chirac / C.Wautier // RI et S., 1997, №25.

543. Zorgbibe Ch. Histoire de la construction européenne. – Presse Universitaires de France., 1993. L'apres guerre froide en Europe. – Paris., 1993.

544. Abramova I.O. Resursnyi potentsial Afryky: struktura, parametry, znachymist dlia svitovoi ekonomiky i vnutrishnoho rzvytku. – 2013. – №3 (47). – S. 155-161.

545. Arbatova N.K. Kryza YeS ta perspektyvy yevropeiskoi intehratsii (pravovi aspekty). URL: https://www.imemo.ru/files/File/ru/publ/2013/13036.pdf

546. Arzakanian M.Ts. Politychna istoriia Frantsii KhKh stolitt, 2003. – 157 s.

547. Baranovskyi V.H. Zakhidna Yevropa: voienno-politychna intehratsiia. – M.: Mizhnarodni vidnosyny, 1988.

548. Bohaturov A.D. Averkov V.V. Istoriia mizhnarodnykh vidnosyn (1945-2008) - M.: Aspekt Pres, 2010. — 520 s.

549. Borynets S.Ia. Rozvytok suchasnykh hroshovo-valiutnykh vidnosyn. – K.: Pedahohika, 1997;

550. Zabarko B. Vazhlyvyi krok v pryskorenni yevropeiskoi intehratsii // "Zerkalo tyzhnia". – 1998. – 11 aprelia. – S. 10.

551. Zabarko B. Evropeiskyi Soiuz – vzghliad na vostok // Materialy Mizhnarodnoi konferentsii "Ukraina – Yevropeiskyi Soiuz: zovnishnoekonomichna diialnist i perspektyvy spivrobitnytstva". – Kyiv. – 22–23 lystopada 1995. – S. 39–50.

552. Breton-Vudska valiutna systema.URL: http://economicdefinition.com/Theories_and_Models

553. Busyhina I., Trenert O. Rozshyrennia Yevropeiskoho soiuza. – 1995. – № 9. – S. 57–64;

554. VoronovK.Chetverte rozshyrennia YeS: tormoz chy stymuliatsiia intehratsii? // Svitova ekonomika i mizhnarodni vidnosyny. – 1996. – № 8. – S. 86–94;

555. Vasiutynskyi V.P. Prezydent Frantsuzkoi Respubliky Fransua Miteran. – M., 1992.

556. Vasylieva V.Ia.Rozpad kolonialnoi systemy imperializma.–M.:Vydavnytstvo AN SSSR, 1998. – 611 s.

557. Huliaiev H.Iu. Suchasni naukovi doslidzhennia: aktualni pytannia, dosiahnennia ta innovatsii. URL: https://naukaip.ru/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/%D0%9C%D0%9A-100-%D0%A1%D0%B1%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA.pdf

558. Zhurnal «Le Figaro», 1996, 43 R. – R. 27

559. Iliuziia Makrona:94choho vstyh dosiahty novyi prezydent Frantsii. URL: https://news.tut.by/world/573776.html

560. Konstytutsiia Frantsii 1958 roku – URL: http://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/conseilconstitutionnel/root/bank_mm/constitution/constitution_russe_version_aout2009.pdf

561. Levina N. Lisabonskyi dohovir. URL: cyberleninka.ru/article/n/lissabonskiy-dogovor-novyyosnovopolagayuschiy-dokument-evropeyskogo-soyuza

562. Makron zaiavyv,shcho SShA zalyshaiutsia partnerom Frantsii,nezvazhaiuchy na rozbizhnosti 2017. URL: https://ria.ru/20171015/1506883926.html

563. Malakhovska V.V. Obraz N. Sarkozi u hazeti «Mond». URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/obraz-nikolya-sarkozi-v-gazete-mond-periodaprezidentskoy-kampanii-2007-g-obektivnost-ili-pristrastnost

564. MikhnievA.V.Rozvytok valiutnykh vidnosyn krainchleniv Yevropeiskoho Soiuzu v svitli Maastrykhtskykh uhod : avtoref. dys… kand. ek. nauk: 08.05.01. / Kyivskyi universytet im. Tarasa Shevchenka, instytut mizhnarodnykh vidnosyn. – K., 1998;

565. Shykhov D.V. Velykobrytaniia v systemi yevropeiskoi bezpeky: novi mozhlyvosti chy shliakhunikudy? URL: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/velikobritaniya-v-sisteme-evropeyskoy-bezopasnosti-novye-vozmozhnosti-ili-put-v-nikuda