

Department of international law and comparative law

"APPROVED"

Dean of the faculty of law

_____ O.S. Yara

"25" may 2021

“CONSIDERED AND APPROVED”

at a meeting of the department of international law and
comparative law

Protocol № 11 dated 25.05.2021

Head of department

_____ V.V. LADYCHENKO

"CONSIDERED"

Guarantor EP

081- Law

_____ L.O. Pankova

CURRICULUM WORK PROGRAM

International energy security law

specialty 081 - Law

educational program 08 - Law

Faculty (NIS) of Law

Developers: Professor of International Law and Comparative Law,
Doctor of Law, Associate Professor Ievgenii Shulga

Kyiv 2021

**1. Description of the discipline
International Energy Security Law**

Field of knowledge, specialty, educational degree		
Educational degree	«Bachelor»	
Field of knowledge	08 – «Law»	
Specialty	081 – «Law»	
Характеристика навчальної дисципліни		
	CS	SS
Kind	Normative	
Total number of hours	120	
Number of credits ECTS	4	
Number of content modules	2	
Course project (work)	-	
Form of control	Test	
Indicators of academic discipline for full-time and part-time forms of education		
	full-time education	external form of education
Year of preparation (course)	4	
Semester	8	
Lectures	10	
Practical, seminar classes	10	
Laboratory classes		
Individual work	100	
Individual tasks		
Number of weekly classroom hours for full-time study	4	

1. Purpose, tasks and competencies of the discipline

The **purpose** of the course is to acquaint law students with the international legal experience of energy security.

The task of the course "International Energy Security Law" is to study the system of knowledge about the basics of organization and implementation of international legal security of energy security.

As a result of studying the discipline the student must

know: - the main categories of energy security; - features of the energy security system; - principles of energy security.

be able to: - make and agree on a plan of their own research and independently collect materials from identified sources (PRN7); - be able to work with special international legal literature and use these various information sources to fully and comprehensively establish certain phenomena in energy relations (PRN8), in addition, it is necessary to use statistical information obtained from primary and secondary sources for their professional activities (PRN14); - assess the shortcomings and advantages of arguments, analyzing the legal relations in the field of energy (PRN6) - to identify knowledge and understanding of basic modern legal doctrines, values and principles of the national legal system and international instruments (PRN18).

have:

- have basic rhetorical skills (PRN11), communicate in the state language, both orally and in writing, correctly using legal terminology (PRN10);
- to use for professional activity available information technologies and databases of administrative legal and transport character (PRN15)

have:

- experience in the analysis of scientific and special literature on the subject "International Energy Security Law";
- high level of legal awareness and culture, respect for the law, intolerance of its violation;

become acquainted with:

- with the main directions of development of domestic and foreign science in the field of international energy security law;
- with the main problems of forming the legal system of society;
- experience in resolving legal issues and conflicts;
- with the main problems of the relationship between national and international law.

Requirements for the results of mastering the discipline
(universal, general and special competencies)

Acquisition of competencies:

general competencies (GQ): provide for the formation of worldview and moral and ethical values, broad socio-humanitarian erudition and awareness of the multicultural diversity of modern life, in particular:

- ability to abstract, logical and critical thinking, analysis and synthesis;
- ability to apply knowledge in professional activities in standard and individual non-standard situations;
- ability to plan, organize and control their activities;
- knowledge and understanding of the nature of ethical standards, including ethical standards of the legal profession and the ability to act on them;
- ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing;
- ability to communicate in a foreign language both orally and in writing, including in the professional sphere;
- ability to competently and accurately formulate and express their positions, properly justify them, participate in reasoned professional discussion;
- skills of collecting and analyzing information from national and international sources, assessing its reliability, use of modern information technologies and databases;
- ability to analyze facts, events, phenomena and processes;
- ability to be critical and self-critical, to admit and correct their own mistakes;
- ability to think creatively and generate new ideas;
- ability to work independently, work in a team of colleagues in the specialty, as well as with the involvement of experts from other fields of knowledge;
- ability to make unbiased and motivated decisions;
- the ability to determine the interests and motives of other people's behavior;
- the ability to reconcile parties with opposing interests;
- the ability to learn, to identify gaps in their own knowledge and acquire new knowledge, to realize the need for lifelong learning;
- ability to set priorities and show perseverance in achieving the set tasks and fulfilling the undertaken obligations;
- ability to show integrity, discipline, punctuality and responsibility;
- ability to take initiative in practice, the ability to respond quickly to change;
- appreciation and respect for diversity and multiculturalism;
- the desire to preserve the environment;- здатність поважати гендерну рівність;
- the desire to establish academic integrity.

professional (special) competencies (FC): The educational process in the specialty should form a wide range of theoretical and applied knowledge about the nature and purpose of law, its principles and content, as well as skills in the process of law enforcement, in particular:

- knowledge of the basics of the theory and philosophy of law, the structure of the legal profession and its role in society;
- knowledge of the history of law and the structure of the state;
- knowledge of the standards of the legal profession;
- knowledge of international human rights standards;
- knowledge of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights;
- knowledge of the basics of public international law;
- knowledge of the basics of the law of the Council of Europe and the law of the European Union;
- knowledge of the principles and principles of national law, as well as the content of legal institutions of such fundamental branches of law as: constitutional law,

administrative law and administrative procedural law, civil and civil procedural law, labor law; criminal and criminal procedural law;

- skills of implementation and application of substantive and procedural law;
- ability to apply knowledge in practice in modeling legal situations;
- ability to determine appropriate and acceptable for legal analysis facts;
- ability to analyze legal problems and form legal positions;
- ability to apply legal reasoning;
- the ability to identify problems of legal regulation and suggest ways to solve them, including overcoming legal uncertainty;
- skills of logical, critical and systematic analysis of documents, understanding of their legal nature and meaning;
- skills of advising on legal issues, in particular, possible ways to protect the rights and interests of clients, in accordance with the requirements of professional ethics, proper compliance with the rules on non-disclosure of personal data and confidential information;
- skills of independent preparation of drafts of law enforcement acts;
- ability to critically and systematically analyze legal phenomena and apply the acquired knowledge in professional activities.

1. Program and structure of the discipline for:

- full-time full-time (part-time) form of study;
- shortened term of full-time (part-time) form of study.

Names of content modules and topics	Number of hours												
	Full-time							Part-time					
	weeks	total	including					total	including				
			л	П	ла б	Инд	с.р		Л	п	ла б	ин д	с.р
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Content module 1. Title													
Topic 1. Prerequisites for the internationalization of cooperation in the energy sector. The concept of energy and energy security.	2	4	2	2		10			2			20	
Topic 2. International energy law and the place of international energy law: concepts and sources.	2	4	2	2		10						20	
Together on the content module 1	8		4	4		10							
Content module 2. Title													
Topic 1. Subjects of international energy security law	2	4	2	2		10			2			20	

Topic 2. EU energy security strategy	2	4	2	2		30						20	
Topic 3. Legal support of energy security in Ukraine	2	4	2	2		30						30	
Together on the content module 2	12												
Total hours			6	6									
Course project (work) with _____ _____			-	-	-		-		-	-	-		-
<i>(if available in the working curriculum)</i>													
Total hours	120		10	10		100			10			100	

1. 1. Topics of practical classes

№ з/п	Name topics	Number of hours
1	Prerequisites for the internationalization of cooperation in the energy sector. The concept of energy and energy security.	4
2	International energy law and the place of international energy law: concepts and sources.	4
3	Subjects of international energy security law	4
4	EU energy security strategy	4
5	Legal provision of energy security in Ukraine	4

7. Control questions, sets of tests to determine the level of knowledge acquisition by students.

1. Describe the concepts and types of energy sources. Give an analysis of the main types of energy resources.
2. Give the concept of fuel and energy resources, their characteristics.
3. Analyze the structure of the fuel and energy complex (fuel and energy complex) of Ukraine.
4. The concept of Energy Law. The place of Energy Law in the legal system of Ukraine.
5. Relationship of Energy Law with other branches of law (AP, CP, GP, KP).
6. Subject, method and system of Energy Law.
7. The concept of sources of Energy Law, their features and classification.
8. Explain the system of laws governing legal relations in the energy sector.
9. Explain the meaning of bylaws governing legal relations in the energy sector.
10. Explain the scope of the Law of Ukraine "On Electricity".
11. Law of Ukraine "On Alternative Energy Sources": structure, content, main provisions.
12. Law of Ukraine "On Alternative Fuels": structure, content, main provisions.
13. Law of Ukraine "On Oil and Gas": structure, content, main provisions.
14. Law of Ukraine "On combined heat and power generation (cogeneration) and use of waste energy potential": structure, content, main provisions.
15. Law of Ukraine "On the functioning of the fuel and energy complex in a special period": structure, content, main provisions.
16. Law of Ukraine "On measures aimed at ensuring the sustainable operation of enterprises of the fuel and energy complex": structure, content, main provisions.
17. The concept, features of management and development of the unified energy system of Ukraine. Its functioning in a special period.
18. Discover the features of the regulation of relations in the power industry. Describe the objects and subjects of electricity. Features of property rights in the power industry.
19. Give the principles of state policy in electricity. Public administration and supervision (control) in the power industry.
20. Describe the general aspects of state regulation of electricity.
21. Explain the licensing of electricity.
22. Describe the wholesale electricity market of Ukraine and disclose the procedure for settlements in the wholesale electricity market.
23. Formulate the general principles of setting energy tariffs and features of antitrust restrictions in the field of electricity.
24. Describe the concept, size and coefficient of the "green" tariff.
25. Describe the issues of protection of electricity facilities and environmental protection.
26. Give the features of working conditions and the use of strikes in the power industry.
27. Explain the issue of energy supply in a state of emergency and a special period, define the state of emergency in the country.
28. Formulate rights, responsibilities and describe the responsibilities of energy suppliers.
29. List the rights, responsibilities and grounds of responsibility of energy consumers.
30. Formulate the types of offenses and types of liability for violations of electricity legislation.
31. Explain the content, structure and composition of energy saving legislation.
32. Explain the objectives of energy saving legislation and describe the basic principles of state energy saving policy.
33. Describe the objects and subjects of legal regulation of relations in the field of energy saving.
34. Formulate the types of offenses and types of liability for violations of energy saving legislation.

35. The concept of energy saving. The purpose and objectives of the economic mechanism of energy saving. Priority areas of energy saving.
36. Features of management in the field of energy saving. Public administration in the field of energy saving. State control in the field of energy saving.
37. Disclose economic measures to ensure energy saving and formulate ways to promote energy saving.
38. Analyze the sources of formation of the State Energy Saving Fund. List the measures that can reduce energy consumption.
39. Describe the mutual economic responsibility of suppliers and consumers of energy resources.
40. Describe the issues of international cooperation of Ukraine in the field of electricity and energy saving.
41. Positioning of Ukraine in international energy markets. Advantages, disadvantages and structure of FEC.
42. Describe the current state and ownership structure in the electricity sector (thermal power plants, hydropower plants, nuclear power plants, wind power plants, the integrated energy system of Ukraine). Problems and prospects of development of the electric power industry.
43. Describe the current state and ownership structure in the fuel industry (coal industry, oil and gas industry, nuclear industry, biofuel industry). Conclusions, problems and prospects for the development of the fuel industry.
44. Analyze the principles of state policy in the fuel and energy sector (in electricity, energy saving, in the field of heat supply, in the oil and gas industry, in the field of alternative energy sources, in the use of cogeneration units).
45. Public administration, supervision and regulation of activities in the fuel and energy sector (in electricity, energy saving, in the field of heat supply, in the oil and gas industry, in the field of alternative fuels, in the field of alternative energy sources, in the use of cogeneration units).
46. Give the classification of bodies that manage fuel and energy, analyze their role in the management of the energy sector.
47. Analyze the competencies of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in the management of fuel and energy.
48. Analyze the powers of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine regarding public administration and regulation of fuel and energy.
49. Analyze the main powers of the Ministry of Energy and Coal of Ukraine in the fuel and energy sector.
50. Formulate the main tasks and powers of the National Commission for State Regulation of Energy and Utilities (National Commission for State Regulation of Energy and Utilities).
51. Explain the powers of the Chairman of the NKREKP of Ukraine and the peculiarities of the work of the NKREKP of Ukraine.
52. Formulate the main tasks and rights of the State Agency for Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving of Ukraine.
53. Disclose the powers of the Head of the State Agency for Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving of Ukraine.
54. Legal status of the State Inspectorate for Nuclear Regulation of Ukraine. Powers of the Chairman of the State Inspectorate for Nuclear Regulation of Ukraine.
55. Tasks, composition and powers of the State Inspectorate for Energy Supervision of electricity and heat consumption (State Energy Supervision).
56. Legal status of the Chief State Inspector of Ukraine for Energy Supervision.
57. Formulate the main tasks and procedures for state supervision in the electricity sector.
58. Explain the main functions of the State Inspectorate for Power System (operation

of power plants and networks.).

59. Formulate the rights of state inspectors with EESM.

60. Explain the powers of the State Enterprise, which carries out centralized dispatch operational and technological management of the integrated energy system of Ukraine.

61. Analyze the powers of local executive bodies and local governments in regulating energy consumption regimes.

62. Describe the definition, purpose, main tasks of the state examination of energy saving.

63. .Give the order of the state examination on energy saving of objects which are subject to examination.

64. Tasks, composition and powers of the State Inspectorate for Energy Supervision of electricity and heat consumption (State Energy Supervision).

65. Formulate the main tasks of state supervision in the power industry and describe the State Inspectorate for EESM (operation of power plants and networks.).

66. Explain the main functions of the State Inspectorate for EESM.

67. Formulate the rights of state inspectors with EESM.

68. Formulate the grounds for imposing sanctions on business entities for violating electricity legislation.

69. Explain the procedure for imposing fines on business entities for violations of legislation in the field of electricity and heat supply.

70. Give general provisions on the application of sanctions for violations of electricity legislation.

71. Describe the procedure for appointing a manager (temporary administration) to manage the energy supplier.

72. Give the conditions for suspension and revocation of the license to conduct business activities for the supply of electricity in the relevant territory.

73. Formulate cases of suspension and revocation of a license to conduct business activities for the supply of electricity at a regulated rate.

74. Explain the features of administrative liability for non-compliance with the requirements for the effective use of energy resources.

75. Describe the Rules for the use of electricity for the population.

76. Formulate the main provisions of the Energy Strategy of Ukraine for the period up to 2030.

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EQL "Bachelor" direction of training / specialty "Law"	EQL "Bachelor" direction of training / specialty " Law "	EQL "Bachelor" direction of training / specialty " Law "	EQL "Bachelor" direction of training / specialty " Law "
Exam questions			
1. Describe the concepts and types of energy sources. Give an analysis of the main types of energy resources.			
2. Formulate the main tasks and procedures for state supervision in the electricity sector.			
Test tasks of different types			
1. The main purpose of international energy law as a separate set of international law is: Choose one: a. creation of alternative energy resources b. ensuring the continuity of energy supplies		6. International energy law is closely linked and interacts with such areas of international law as Select one or more: a. international economic law b. international environmental law c. WTO law	
2. The sources of international energy law are Select one or more: a. international treaty b. international custom		7. The object of international energy law is Choose one: a. energy resources b. resource	

c. international agreement	c. goods
3. The Energy Community shall consist of the following institutions Select one or more: a. Board of Regulators b. Electricity Council c. Council of ministers d. Permanent high-level group	8. The object of international energy law is Choose one: a. energy resources b. resource c. goods
4. International energy law Choose one: a. independent industry b. sub-branch of economic law	9. The first gas directive Choose one: a. Directive 100/30 / EC on common rules for the internal market in natural gas b. Directive 98/30 / EC on common rules for the internal market in natural gas c. Directive 98/30 / EC on common rules for the internal market
5. International energy law covers two aspects: Select one or more: a. social b. economic c. security	10. The provisions of the ECT will regulate the following broad areas: Select one or more: a. restricting the transit of energy resources through pipelines and their networks b. protection and promotion of foreign energy investment based on the extension of the national or most-favored-nation treatment c. free trade in energy resources and materials, based on the rules of the World Trade Organization
(signature)	E.V. Shulga

8. Teaching methods.

When teaching the discipline "Municipal Law" the following groups of teaching methods are used, such as: 1) methods based on knowledge sources - verbal (conversation, lecture, instruction, work with a book, reproductive method), visual (demonstration, illustration), practical (practical work) , exercises); 2) teaching methods by the nature of the logic of cognition (inductive, deductive); 3) teaching methods at the level of independent mental and cognitive activity (problem presentation, partial search method, research method, problem teaching method).

The conversation involves the use of previous experience of students in a particular field of knowledge and on the basis of this bringing them through dialogue to understand new phenomena, concepts or reproduction of existing ones. From this point of view, there are two types of conversation: heuristic and reproductive. According to the place in the educational process, there are introductory, current and final conversations.

Lecture is a method by which the teacher in verbal form reveals the essence of scientific concepts, phenomena, processes, logically connected, united by a common theme. The lecture is used, as a rule, in higher educational establishments and senior classes of comprehensive school.

An important place in the learning process is instruction. It provides for the disclosure of norms of behavior, the peculiarities of the use of methods and teaching aids,

compliance with safety rules during training operations. This is an important stage in mastering the methods of independent cognitive activity. After all, it is important that students understand not only what to do, but also how to do it.

A prominent place among the group of verbal methods is occupied by the method of working with a book. Assigning it to this group is somewhat conditional. Students should understand that the main source of scientific information is not the teacher, but the book. Therefore, it is important to teach students methods and means of independent work with the book: reading, translation, writing, drawing up a plan, reviewing, taking notes, making tables, charts, graphs, etc.

Reproductive method. It includes the use of the studied material on the basis of a sample or rule. The activities of students are algorithmic in nature, ie carried out according to instructions, rules in similar, similar to the sample, situations.

Effective learning is impossible without the widespread use of visual methods. They are due to the dialectical laws of cognition and psychological features of perception. Visual methods primarily involve the use of demonstrations and illustrations. It should be noted that these methods can be used as methods of implementing the requirements of other methods.

Demonstration is a method of teaching that involves showing objects and processes in nature, dynamics.

Illustration is a method of learning in which objects and processes are revealed through their symbolic image (photographs, drawings, diagrams, graphics, etc.).

Practical work is aimed at using the acquired knowledge in solving practical problems. In educational practice, a significant place is given to exercises. Exercise is a method of teaching, the essence of which is the purposeful, repeated repetition of individual actions or operations by students in order to develop skills and abilities.

The inductive method is a way of studying objects, phenomena from the singular to the general. As a result of understanding the essence of signs, properties of individual objects or phenomena, concepts, it is possible to understand the essential, typical patterns or properties of single-order objects or phenomena. However, using the inductive method, it is not necessary to force students to learn a large number of individual concepts, but only the information that will allow to distinguish in related concepts essential, general, typical.

The deductive method, on the contrary, is based on the study of educational material from general to individual, individual. Students get acquainted with the general pattern, and then on the basis of this pattern, rules, law are characterized by other phenomena, objects. Inductive and deductive methods are in a dialectical relationship.

Methods of teaching on logical grounds are not separated from methods of teaching on sources of knowledge. In the process of using verbal, practical and visual methods, teachers and students can not do without induction, deduction of analysis and synthesis.

Problem statement involves the teacher creating a problem situation, helping students to identify and "accept" the problem, using verbal methods (lectures, explanations) to enhance students' thinking, aimed at satisfying cognitive interest by obtaining new information.

The partial search method involves students in finding ways, techniques and means of solving cognitive problems. To ensure the effectiveness of this method, it is necessary to create a problem situation and encourage students to understand and "accept" the

cognitive task; to manage the course of students' search thinking activity using a system of logically motivated questions; to stimulate and approve the cognitive activity of students in the process of solving educational tasks; analyze successes and failures, difficulties.

The research method is aimed at involving students in the independent solution of cognitive problems using the necessary equipment. For the effectiveness of this method should follow a number of requirements: the creation of a problem situation; guidance of students in the allocation of cognitive tasks; encouraging students to search for a hypothesis, check its validity; providing assistance in finding effective methods and a reserve of knowledge needed to solve the problem; orientation of students to conduct research and systematization of the results of the work; inclusion of students in the independent analysis of the course and results of the conducted work.

Explanatory-demonstration method. Students gain knowledge in lectures, from educational or methodical literature, through the on-screen manual in the "ready" form. Perceiving and comprehending facts, assessments, conclusions, students act within the framework of reproductive (reproductive) thinking. In universities, this method is most widely used to transmit a large array of information.

Method of problem-based teaching. Using various sources and tools, the teacher, before teaching the material, poses a problem, formulates a cognitive task, and then, revealing a system of evidence, comparing views, different approaches, shows ways to solve the problem. Students become witnesses and accomplices of scientific research. Both in the past and now this approach is widely used.

Forms of control

According to the credit-module system of teaching the discipline "Comparative Law" the following main types of knowledge control are used:

- current control - systematically in various classes during the semester in the following forms:

- oral examination;
- written control express works;
- test control;
- modular control - twice a semester;

- final control - at the end of the semester after studying the discipline in the form of a test.

Distribution of points received by students. Assessment of student knowledge is on a 100-point scale and is translated into national assessments according to table. 1 "Regulations on examinations and tests in NULES of Ukraine" (order of entry into force of 27.12.2019 № 1371)

Student rating, mark	National assessment based on the results of the compilation	
	Exams	Credits
90-100	Excellent	Credited
74-89	Good	
60-73	Satisfactorily	
0-59	Unsatisfactorily	Not credited

To determine the rating of the student (listener) for mastering the discipline RDIS (up to 100 points) the obtained rating for certification (up to 30 points) is added to the rating of the student (listener) for academic work RNR (up to 70 points): $R_{DIS} = R_{HP} + R_{AT}$.

11. Methodical support

1. Shulga EV International Energy Security Law: A Textbook for Law Students. National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine. Kiev. 2019. - 232 p.

12. Recommended literature

- basic

1. Bradbrook A. Energy Law as an Academic Discipline / Adrian J. Bradbrook. Journal of Energy and Natural Resources Law, Volume 14 (2), 1996. Д. 203.

2. Redgwell C. International Regulation of Energy Activities / Catherine Redgwell // Energy Law in Europe / [Ed. Martha M. Roggenkamp, Anita Rønne, Catherine Redgwell, Iñigo del Guayo.] Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2001. P. 35.

3. Judgment in the Case Concerning Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of Congo v. Uganda) 244, 19 December 2005

4. Sands P. Principles of International Environmental Law / Phillipe Sands. 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, 2003. P. 456. 9

5. Konoplyanik A., Walde T. Energy Charter Treaty and its Role in International Energy / Andrei Konoplyanik and Thomas Walde // Journal of Energy & Natural Resources Law. Vol. 24. No 4. 2006. P. 523-558. 10

6. Международное атомное право/ [Отв. ред. А.И. Йойрыш]. – М.: Наука, 1987. – С. 14.

7. Redgwell C. International Regulation of Energy Activities. P. 35.

8. Decision of the Council establishing an International Energy Agency of the Organisation of November 15, 1974 № C(74)203/FINAL.

9. Agreement on an International Energy Program of November 18, 1974 (amended May 9, 2014).
10. Energy Technology Initiatives 2013. Implementation through Multilateral Co-operation. – Second edition. – OECD/IEA, 2013. – 114 p.
11. Сидорович В. Мировая энергетическая революция: Как возобновляемые источники энергии изменят наш мир / В. Сидорович. – М. : Альпина Паблишер, 2015 – 208 с.
12. Кориневич А.О. Міжнародне енергетичне право як напрям досліджень у сучасній англомовній юридичній літературі / Антон Олександрович Кориневич. – Український часопис міжнародного права, № 3/2007. – С. 19 – 25.
13. Кориневич А. О. Правові засади функціонування внутрішнього енергетичного ринку Європейського Союзу / Антон Олександрович Кориневич. – Порівняльно-правові дослідження, № 2, 2009. – С. 67 – 72.
14. Кориневич А.О. Міжнародне енергетичне право як нове явище у сучасному міжнародному праві / Антон Олександрович Кориневич. – Часопис Київського університету права, № 2010/2. – С. 320 – 324.
15. Кориневич А.О. Міжнародні спори щодо енергетичних ресурсів у практиці Міжнародного Суду ООН / Антон Олександрович Кориневич. – Актуальні проблеми політики: Збірник наукових праць. Випуск № 42. – Одеса : Національний університет «Одеська юридична академія»; Південноукраїнський центр гендерних проблем, 2011. – С. 145 – 159.
16. Кузык Б. Н. Глобальная энергоэкологическая революция XXI века /Кузык Б. Н., Яковец Ю. В. – М.: Институт экономических стратегий, 2007. – 198 с.
17. Кеннеди Р. Ф. мл. Энергия, нефть и независимость / Кеннеди Роберт Ф. мл.; пер. с англ. и прим. Е. А. Высторобца // Экология: синтез естественно-научного, технического и гуманитарного знания: материалы III Всерос. науч.-практ. форума (Саратов, 10-12 октября 2012 г.) и I Школы интерэкоправа (Саратов, 11-12 октября 2012 г.) / [редкол. А. В. Иванов, И. А. Яшков, Е. А. Высторобец и др.]; Саратов. гос. тех. ун-т им. Ю. А. Гагарина. – Саратов: Изд-во ЕврАзНИИПП, 2012. – С. 411-415.
18. Васильева М. И. Природноресурсовые факторы энергетики в российском законодательстве / Мария Ивановна Васильева // Энергетическое право. – 2010. – № 1.
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13. Information resources:

Sites of state authorities of Ukraine

<http://www.president.gov.ua> - President of Ukraine

Legislative power of Ukraine

<http://iportal.rada.gov.ua> - Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

<http://www.ombudsman.gov.ua/>- Commissioner for Human Rights of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

Executive power of Ukraine

<http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control> - Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

<http://children.kmu.gov.ua/> - Government site for young citizens

Ministry of Ukraine

<http://www.minjust.gov.ua/> - Ministry of Justice of Ukraine

<http://www.mon.gov.ua> - Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sports of Ukraine

<http://mfa.gov.ua/en> - Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine

Judicial power of Ukraine

<http://www.ccu.gov.ua/uk/index> - Constitutional Court of Ukraine

<http://www.scourt.gov.ua> - Supreme Court of Ukraine

<http://www.arbitr.gov.ua> - Supreme Commercial Court of Ukraine

<http://www.vasu.gov.ua> - Supreme Administrative Court of Ukraine

Constitutional bodies

<http://www.gp.gov.ua/> - General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine
<http://www.vru.gov.ua> - Higher Council of Justice of Ukraine
<http://www.bank.gov.ua> - National Bank of Ukraine

Legal and economic publications

<http://uamedia.visti.net/golos> - Newspaper "Voice of Ukraine".
<http://uamedia.visti.net/uk> - The newspaper "Governmental Courier".
<http://www.visnuk.com.ua> - Bulletin of the Tax Service of Ukraine.
<http://www.vobu.com.ua> - all-Ukrainian professional newspaper "All about accounting".
<http://www.byhgalter.com> - accounting in Ukraine. Practical accounting is accessible and clear.

Правові професійні системи

<http://www.nau.kiev.ua/index.php?page=links>. - Legal professional system of Mega-NaU
<http://ovu.com.ua/> - Bulletin "Official Gazette of Ukraine" (Electronic version) of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine ..
<http://www.ligazakon.ua/> - System «LEAGUE: LAW» (ELITE, Business, Lawyer, Accountant) - full legislative base of Ukraine. "LEAGUE: LAW" in full is a system of information and legal support, which provides regulatory, consulting, reference information in all fields of knowledge and types of economic activity.

