

**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 HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION**

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specialty 081 - Law

educational program 08 - Law

Faculty (NIS) of Law

Developer: Professor of International Law and Comparative Law,

Doctor in Law, Associate Professor Ievgenii Shulga

**Kyiv 2021**

**1. Description of the discipline**  
**International protection of human rights**

<b>Field of knowledge, specialty, educational degree</b>		
Educational degree	«Bachelor»	
Field of knowledge	08 – «Law»	
Specialty	081 – «Law»	
<b>Characteristics of the discipline</b>		
	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	
<b>Indicators of academic discipline for full-time and part-time forms of education</b>		
	full-time education	external form of education
Year of preparation (course)	3	
Semester	5	
Lectures	30	
Practical, seminar classes	30	
Laboratory classes		
Individual work	60	
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 highlight the theoretical foundations of international human rights protection. The objectives of the course "International Protection of Human Rights" are to acquaint law students with the precedent practice of international protection of human rights.

The task of the course " International Protection of Human Rights " is to study the system of knowledge about the basics of organization of study of International Protection of Human Rights.

As a result of studying the discipline the student must

**know:** - the principles of international protection of human rights; - classification of fundamental rights and freedoms.

**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 specialized international legal literature and use these various information sources to fully and comprehensively identify certain phenomena of the international legal mechanism for the protection of human rights (PRN8), in addition 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 human rights protection (PRN6), - 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 Protection of Human Rights";
- 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 on international protection of human rights;
- 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 (SC): 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	ін д	с.р		л	п	ла б	ін д	с.р	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Content module 1. Title														
Topic 1. <b>Development of ideas on international protection of human rights</b>	4	12	6	6		10				2				
Topic 2. <b>The concept and content of international legal protection of human rights</b>	4	12	6	6		10								
Together on the content module 1	24		12	12										
Content module 2. Title														
Topic 1. <b>Global mechanisms for human rights</b>	4	12	6	6		10				2				

<b>human</b>													
Topic 2. <b>Protection of human rights in the EU</b>	4	12	6	6		10							
Topic 3. <b>Inter-American system of human rights protection</b>	4	12	6	6		20							
Together on the content module 2	36												
<b>Total hours</b>			18	18									
Course project (work) with _____ _____			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>(if available in the working curriculum)</i>													
<b>Total hours</b>	120		30	30		60							

### 1. 1. Topics of practical classes

№ 3/п	Name topics	Number of hours
1	Development of ideas on international protection of human rights	6
2	The concept and content of international legal protection of human rights	6
3	Global mechanisms for human rights human	6
4	Protection of human rights in the EU	6
5	Inter-American system of human rights protection	6

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

1. Development of ideas on international protection of human rights
2. The concept and content of international legal protection of human rights
3. Global mechanisms for human rights
4. Protection of human rights in the EU
5. Inter-American system of human rights protection
6. African system protection of human rights 2
- 7 The system of protection of human rights in the Arab region
- 8 International protection of human rights in armed conflicts
9. The concept and content of international legal protection of human rights
10. International mechanisms for ensuring and protecting human rights
11. Global mechanisms for ensuring human rights.
12. Regional mechanisms for ensuring human rights.
13. Mechanisms of international control in the field of human rights and freedoms.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES OF UKRAINE			
OQR "Bachelor" direction of training / specialty "Law"	Department of International Law and Comparative Jurisprudence 2021 - 2022 p.	1 ticket number with the subject "International Protection of Human Rights"	Approved head. Department _____ Ladychenko V. 2021

<i>Issues</i>
<b>1. International legal protection of socio-economic and cultural rights</b>
<b>2. Regional mechanisms for the protection of human rights.</b>
<i>Test tasks of different types</i>
<b>1. Human rights are regulated by norms:</b> 1) Only national law; 2) Only international law; 3) Both national and international law.
<b>2. The first multilateral treaty in the history of international relations, which laid the foundations for cooperation between states in human rights, was:</b> 1) the Final Act of the Nuremberg Trials; 2) the UN Charter; 3) Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
<b>3. Rights of the second generation....</b>
<b>4. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was approved by the UN General Assembly:</b> 1) December 10, 1948; 2) December 24, 1959; 3) December 16, 1966
<b>5. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was approved and proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in...</b>
<b>6. The right to life means:</b> 1) no one can be deprived of life in any case; 2) no one can be arbitrarily deprived of life; 3) both options are correct;
<b>7. The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was approved under</b>
<b>Article 8. The ILO was established:</b> 1) In 1948; 2) In 1966; 3) In 1919
<b>9. Bipatrids arepi -year.....</b>
<b>10. A child is "every human being until the age of"</b>

## 8. Teaching methods.

In teaching the discipline "International Protection of Human Rights" the following groups of teaching methods are used, such as:

- 1) methods of 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).

**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 the realization of 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.

occupies an important place in the educational process **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 the 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, 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** - 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.

**INDUCTIVE METHOD** is a way of studying objects, phenomena from individual to 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 necessary not 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.

**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 PRESENTATION** involves the creation of a problem situation by the teacher, helping students to identify and "accept" the problem, use verbal methods (lectures, explanations) to enhance students' thinking, aimed at satisfying cognitive interest by obtaining new information.

**PARTIAL SEARCH METHOD** involves students in the search for 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; manage the course of search thinking activities of students 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.

**RESEARCH METHOD** is aimed at involving students in the independent solution of cognitive tasks 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 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 "International Protection of Human Rights" 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 an exam.

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 E. International protection of human rights. National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine. Kiev. 2018. - 25 p.

2. Shulga E. International protection of human rights: a short synopsis of lectures for studying the course for law students. National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine. Kiev. 2018. - 20 p.

### 12. Recommended literature

- basic

1. International public law: a textbook / ed. VM Repetsky. - 2nd ed., P. - K.: ЗНАННЯ, 2012. - 437 c.

2. Ladichenko VV Human rights and freedoms: textbook. manual / VV Ladychenko, VI Orlenko, Yu.I. Kregul. - K.: KHTEY, 2003. - 221 c.

3. International law: textbook. way. / for ed. MV Buromensky. - K.: Юрінком Інтер, 2005. - 336 c.

### Auxiliary

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights // International Treaties of Ukraine. - Kyiv, 1992. 2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights // International Treaties of Ukraine. - Kyiv, 1992.

3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights // International Treaties of Ukraine. - K., 1992.

4. Convention on the Rights of the Child. UPF. - K., 1995.

5. English bourgeois revolution of the seventeenth century. in 2 volumes. M., 1954.

6. Bernard G. Sigan. Creating a Constitution for a people or republic that has gained freedom. K.- 1993.

7. Butkevich VG Human rights in Ukraine. In terms of creating a new legal framework. - Political thought. 1993, №1.

8. The War of Independence and Education of the United States / Ed. G.N. Севастьянова. M., 1976.

9. Declaration of human rights through the eyes of children. - Drohobich, 1994.
10. Dmitrieva GK International protection of women's rights. - K., 1985.history of the Great
11. Documents of the French Revolution. M., 1990.
12. Legislation of the English Revolution of 1640-1660. M., 1946.
13. Protection of human rights and national minorities. Implementation of international law in domestic law. - K., 1992.
14. History of the Middle Ages. Reader. Teacher's manual. In 2 parts. Part 1. M., 1988.
15. History of France. In 3 volumes, M., 1972-73. Vol.2.
16. Campo V. Constitutional control. Principles, status, mechanisms // Viche. - 1993.- № 6.
17. Book for reading on the history of the Middle Ages, M., 1986, Art. 117-118.
18. Commentary on the Constitution of Ukraine. - K., Institute of Legislation of the Verkhovna Rada, 1996.
19. Constitutional acts of Ukraine 1917-1920 - K., 1992.
20. Advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights. Statement of facts. №3. - UN, Geneva, 1994.
21. Kopeychikov VV On the theoretical foundations of the constitutional system // Bulletin of the Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine. - Kharkiv, 1993. - № 1.
22. Kudryavtsev AE Great English Revolution, L., 1925.
23. Lavrovsky VM Collection of documents on the history of the English bourgeois revolution of the seventeenth century, Moscow, 1973.
24. Levin Lia. Human rights. Questions and answers. - UNESCO, 1993.
25. Lysenkov SL Constitution of Ukraine. Materials for K., 1997.
- study.-26. Manfred AZ Great French Revolution. M., 1983.
27. Martinenko OP Rights of peoples in modern international law. - K., 1993.
28. International cooperation in the field of human rights, - K., 1987.
29. The mechanism in the field of human rights. Statement of facts. №1. - UN, Geneva, 1994.
30. Mikhailenko O. Fundamentals of State and Law (jurisprudence). - K. : Femina. 1995.
31. Moldovan VV, Melashchenko VF Constitutional law: reference notes. Textbook for students of law schools and faculties.-K., "Human", 1996.
32. Montesquieu Charles-Louis. About the spirit of laws. - In the collection: Inexhaustibility of democracy. - Kyiv: Ukrainian writer. - 1994.
33. Muellerson RA Human rights: ideas, norms, reality. M., 1991.
34. Nastyuk MI Jurisprudence.- Lviv, 1996.

Modern socio-economic processes cause high social significance and often - the cost of information. Information resources are an important, necessary element of economic, political, legal and other social processes. Information in various forms and forms is included in market relations. Information resources created by the state (state bodies) are no exception.

Review of information and legal resources can be started from Internet sites, which contain official documents on the law:

Sites of state authorities of Ukraine

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

<http://www.academy.gov.ua> - National Academy of Public Administration under the President of Ukraine  
Legislative power of Ukraine

<http://portal.rada.gov.ua> - The 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 of the 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> - High 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.

#### Legal professional systems

<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 legal, consulting, reference information on all areas of knowledge and types of economic activity.

### 13. Information resources:

#### Sites of state authorities of Ukraine

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

#### Legislative power of Ukraine

<http://portal.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.

