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LAW PROVISION TRANSFORMATION CUSTOMS UNION IN THE COMMON MARKET OF EUROPEAN UNION

The article is devoted to analysis of the legal mechanism of transformation of the Customs Union into the Common Market. It is argued that forms of economic integration cannot always be equated to the stages of economic integration, because States can choose a particular form of economic integration which best suits their interests. The author identifies the starting point for European economic integration with the inception of the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). Despite the fact that OEEC introduced a rather loose form of collaboration, it promoted increases in trade

turnover by gradual reduction of tariffs and trade restrictions. Special attention is paid to positive and negative delimitations of integration in the evolutionary stages of economic integration. Negative integration includes the abolishment of direct and indirect trade barriers, and can be used in the process of Customs Union building, but in order to transform the Customs Union to the Common Market it is necessary to use tools, offered by positive integration, such as approximation and harmonization of law. Also, it shows that the role of the Court in this process cannot to be underestimated.

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LAW MAKING IN INTERNATIONAL LAW: TO THE ISSUE OF DEFINITION

In the article the issues of international law making are considered, some its characteristics and features analysis is done. The author is concentrated on the distinction of such similar terms as “international law making” and “international norms making”. In the author’s opinion the international system in general and the

international law order in particular need more clear regulations of international law making processes. In this regard the most important task is to definite the notion of international law making. The scientific works analysis showed that this term is considered in different ways. In the most broad sense the international law making