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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

process includes all the stages of law norm forming: from the moment when the international society understands the necessity of law regulations of some international relations to the moment when the international law norm is fixed in an international law source. In a stricter comprehension it's possible to definite international law making as international norm making. In the stricter sense the international law making reduces to the process of international law norm fixation in international customs and treaties. It's obvious that the international law making understanding influences on the subjects range and the juridical instru-

ments of the process. That's why the precise definition of the concept is so important. The author tried to give the notion of international law making in the strict and the broad sense. She also did the comparative analysis of general theoretical juridical studies and international law studies concerning the law making comprehension as in her view it can be useful for the international law making theory progress. It's needed to say that in the general theoretical law studies they distinguish the concepts of law norm forming and law norm making that can be used in the researches of international law making process.

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THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE PEACE AND TRUCE OF GOD TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY

The Peace and Truce of God (Pax Dei and Treuga Dei) were the medieval introductions aimed at bolstering peace among the Christians. The Peace of God meant the ban on the use of force against clergymen and the property of the Church, as well as against all the unprotected and the most vulnerable. The Truce of God meant the time limit for the ban on hostilities; the so-called 'Olympic truce' of the Antiquity may be called its predecessor. Both were declared by the Church and supported by it.

The Peace of God and the Truce of God may be considered to have been a contribution by the European Early Middle Ages to the development of what

we now call forms of collective security. These concepts served as the means to establish security of the Christian community and were aimed at assuring greater unity thereof with the view to comply with the respective commitments of peace maintenance and to oppose offenders. The community members were to effectuate compliance with the undertakings under the Peace of God and the Truce of God by means of enforcement. Due to those features the undertakings arising from the Peace of God and the Truce of God may be regarded as a form of collective security undertakings devised for Christian communities. It was individuals that these undertakings lay