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INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGULATION OF SUGAR TRADE IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND WORLD WARS

First international sugar agreements in their modern form appeared between the First and Second World Wars. During this period two multilateral instruments controlling the sugar trade were concluded, namely the 1931 International Sugar Agreement (ISA 1931) and Agreement concerning the Regulation of Production and Marketing of Sugar of 1937 (ISA 1937).

ISA 1931 originated from the unilateral attempts by Cuba to stabilize the world sugar market. It was signed between the producer's associations of Germany, Poland, Hungary, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Java. ISA 1931 set export quotas for its participants and attempted to liquidate the large surplus stocks by controlling the production of sugar. It established International Sugar Council to supervise the operation of the Agreement. ISA 1931 failed mainly due to the increase

of sugar production outside the Agreement.

The ISA 1937 was aimed to correct the failures of ISA 1931 by devising more flexible quotas and involving governments as well as including consumer countries. It was signed by 21 nations and represented the first genuine global attempt to regulate the international sugar trade. Central to the ISA 1937 was the delimitation of what was called the «free market». An International Sugar Council was established to administer the Agreement. This time it received wider powers than under the ISA 1931. The early threat and the subsequent onset of the Second World War prevented the ISA 1937 from fully realizing its true potential. However, it became the model for the international sugar agreements which were concluded during the following fifty years.

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EUROPEAN SYSTEM FOR REDUCTION GREENHOUSE GASES EMISSIONS: LEGAL ASPECT

Evolution of the European Union's (EU) environmental policy has shaped a precise approaches for environmental problems

and contributed to the EU's emergence as a major player in international environmental policymaking. The EU is an active mem-

ber of the international process to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, acting responsibly with its obligations under international treaties. Apart from dynamic international activity in this area, the EU has created its own system, developed mechanisms and outlined goals for the effective reduction of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. In the core of these EU activities lies the reduction of the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. EU is using an established control system to constantly monitor immissions and emissions of the greenhouse

gases. In order to achieve a gradual reduction in greenhouse gas emissions the EU has introduced a system of trading quotas for such emissions, based on the standards of the market economy.

When following the activities on creating and implementing standards for environmental protection, especially those to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the international and European levels one can suppose that international environmental law in the future will evolve towards regionalization.

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CONCEPT «FAMILY LAW» IN COMPARATIVE LEGAL STUDIES: METHODOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Each national legal system has both common and distinctive features of the legal systems of other countries, because each country has historically influenced by traditions, culture, mentality and other factors, socio-economic and political nature developed its own legal system. Emphasizing the profound difference in the legal systems of contemporary comparative law at the same time allows for their comparison on certain fundamental criteria to identify common features. To refer to a group of legal systems with similar legal characteristics that give reason to speak of a relative unity systems, comparative law uses terminology specific «family of legal systems», «legal circles», «uniform legal

system», «structural unity». However, the most widespread in contemporary entered the term «legal family».

Legal family is the set of legal systems, united community the most important traits that indicate the substantial similarity of these systems is essential for comparative law.

The notion of «legal family» not only contributes to a general understanding of the law, but also helps in the study of individual legal systems. With the unification of legal systems in legal families comparativists can detect internal common principles and institutions of legal systems, see the general framework of legal systems, which lies at their outer diversity.