

berofthe in ternational process to reduce greenhouse gase missions, 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 gase missions 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 gase missions at the international and European levels one can suppose that international environmental law in the future will evolve to wards 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.