

is proposed to provide that general partnerships without the status of a legal person are not recognized as a taxpayer in any case.

Legislators must take into account the practical necessity to give the general meeting of the members of the general partnership the right to create an executive body.

The legal regime of the property of the general partnerships is determined.

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## CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN THE AREA OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

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In this article we suggest to consider the most important problems of teaching international law nowadays, such as the dual nature of this speciality and formation of professional international legal consciousness.

International law as a phenomenon has its roots in ancient history of humankind. However, it emerged much more recently as an academic discipline. In Europe a higher education programme first included this course at the end of 17<sup>th</sup> century with the famous Cambridge University of England as a pioneer. [1] It is also important to consider that today international law itself is experiencing significant reforms and progress by stepping away from the classic version in favor of contemporary needs. We can conclude that the question remains open whether international law has completely taken shape as an academic discipline. This is what makes raised issues relevant as at the stage of transforming into a subject any science needs versatile specialists, who not only are experts in their area but who also think appropriately.

The relevance of this topic is further confirmed by such a universal organization as the UN paying a lot of attention to the matter of teaching international law, which reflects in its numerous resolutions. It is worth mentioning that the first resolution 94 (I) adopted by the General Assembly in 1946 laid the foundation for further discussion of this question, which is confirmed by the Organization adopting similar acts at regular sessions. “... it is necessary to further

the aims of the General Assembly's resolution 94 (I)... one of the most effective means of furthering the development of international law consists in promoting public interest in this subject using the media of education and publicity..." [2]

Proceeding to the main material, it must be noted that in the above-mentioned UN resolution "Teaching of international law" the General Assembly "requests the Governments of Member States to take appropriate measures to extend the teaching of international law... in the universities and higher educational institutions... or to initiate such teaching where it is not yet provided". The Organization has continuously worked on this issue ever since. As a result, a special programme of international coordination has been established by the resolution 20/99 titled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law". It is clear from the content of this document that the matter of teaching international law is universally important and requires effort from all the participants of international relations. The UN suggests such forms of cooperation as "seminars, training and refresher courses, fellowships, advisory services of experts, the provision of legal publications and libraries, and translations of major legal works". [3]

Moving on to the problem of the dual nature of international law, it is worth noting that it crucially influences the content of teaching. It is shown evidently in a question of the ratio between, roughly speaking, a lawyer and a diplomat in an international law specialist. [4]

The profession of an international lawyer is often recognized as one of the most prestigious in the list of legal professions. It is only logical to assume that the requirements for such specialist are directly proportional to his high status, so there is no denying the necessity for his versatile training. Though while searching for an answer to the question "What should an international lawyer be like?" we faced the tendency to disregard the role of diplomatic knowledge and skills, which results in incomplete educational programmes. The lawyers working in the international arena are bound to deal with various types of diplomatic activity, such as official international negotiation, conferences, etc., where they would require the knowledge of "operational diplomacy", that is, not only the languages, but also the rules of protocol and etiquette, historical and politic subtext and others.

With regard to the problem of developing professional international legal consciousness while studying, we must understand that improving the level of international legal consciousness can dramatically improve international rule of law. This is about using an educational approach which would aim at shaping certain emotional comprehension of international law reality. The claim of the seriousness of this question is based on the idea that legal consciousness is as inherent of a part of any legal system as legal norms, legal relations, etc. [5]

To achieve the desirable result of improving the level international legal consciousness among students, it is first necessary to develop criteria and methods for its objective assessment. Nonetheless crucial would be the actual forming of the thinking described above in the process of studying related disciplines, and so it is essential to pay special attention to issues like social value of international law, its

role in functioning of the international community, its humanization and democratization. During lecture and seminar classes, we advise to demonstrate photo and video materials which fill theory with emotional context (for example, consequences of pollution, mass human rights violations, etc.).

In conclusion, certain contradictions between the practical tasks of professional activity and theoretic content of teaching have been discovered through the research of contemporary academic challenges of international law. This is explained by insufficient attention to diplomatic and moral sides of the researched profession. The recognition of said problems is an important step on the way to resolving them. The article proves that the situation is not yet critical and there are a lot of solutions for its improvement, which must be based on objective understanding of both the current state of affairs and development prospects.

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## SPORTS CONTRACTS

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Nowadays, it is extremely important to remember that sport is a huge developing business. Millions of people work in the sphere of sport. They have labour relationships with their employers, which are regulated by sport contracts. The legal nature of sports contracts is very complicated and requires clear legal regulation. There are a lot of drawbacks in law. The problem needs further scientific research.

In other words, the topic of the research is very important, which can be