procedure for applying for leave, the deadline for granting leave, its duration, the terms of payment of salary during the leave, and others. Vacations are a matter regulated by law and are provided for in laws and other legal acts.

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PRINCIPLES OF THE TENDER PROCEDURE IN CIVIL SERVICE: CONCEPT, TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICATION

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There are many different approaches to defining what the principle is. Some academics, for example, S. I. Zhurakhovych, interpret it as something that underlies a certain set of facts, theory, or science [9]. Other scholars, for instance, V. I. Shinkaruk, assume it as a fundamental statement, a starting point, the basis of any theory or concept. Also, many researchers believe that the principle is a central concept, a fundamental idea that permeates a certain system of knowledge [8, p. 519].

From the legal point of view principles are basic ideas characterised by universality, general significance, and supreme imperative, they reflect the essential provisions of the system of public and private law, politics, state or public organisation [7]. Principles of law determine the ways of improving legal norms, they act as guiding ideas (guidelines) for the legislator. They link the basic laws of the society development and those of the legal system. Thanks to legal principles, the legal system adapts to the most important interests and needs of individuals and the society.

The main goal of this paper is to summarize and organize all the materials on the principles of the tender procedure in civil service and to analyse them by comparing the principles of the civil service.

The need for a comprehensive study of the tender procedure requires the study of the legal principles as far as this procedure is carried out on their basis. Exploring the principles of civil service, S. V. Kivalov notes that principles are

fundamental ideas, guidelines that express objective regularities and define scientifically directions of the realisation of competences, tasks and functions of the civil service and powers of civil servants [4 p. 7].

The principles of tender in civil service as the next step in differentiating the principles of the civil service, based on them, are aimed at taking into account the specific characteristics of the civil service tender, its objectives, purpose and procedure. They improve the practice of applying the rules on tender in civil service [6].

A comparative analysis of the principles of the tender procedure and the principles of the civil service indicates that some of them completely coincide: in particular, it concerns the following principles: 1) ensuring equal access (the principle of ensuring equal access (subparagraph 1 of paragraph 3 of Procedure No 246 [3]) and the principle of ensuring equal access to the civil service (clause 7, part 1, article 4 of Law No 889 [2]) are considered identical, in spite of slight difference in wording); 2) political impartiality; 3) legality; 4) transparency; 5) integrity. Other legal principles are completely different from the principles of the civil service.

Nevertheless, the right to appeal against decisions, actions or omissions of state bodies and their officials stems from the rule of law and other principles and is an important guarantee of ensuring the observance and protection of the rights, freedoms and interests of individuals, especially in a tender procedure [1]. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the right to appeal in terms of exercising the right to access the civil service, and, thus, to the tender as the main method of occupying positions in the sphere of civil service.

Thus, we tried to clarify the differences between the principles of the tender procedure and the principles of the civil service, and to analyse the principles of the tender procedure in civil service. Summing up, it should be noted that the regulatory consolidation of the principles of the tender is a positive step in improving its procedure, especially in cases of resolving conflicts and overcoming gaps in the current legislation on civil service.

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INTERIM MEASURES IN CASE LAW OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS : GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Introduction. During the proceedings before the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter-the ECHR) and pending a final decision, it is possible to apply interim measures to stop offences. The concept of interim measures plays an important role in the case law of the ECHR, as it is one of the main tools for preventing irreparable damage that may hinder the proper consideration of a case by this court and, where necessary, to ensure effective and accessible enforcement of rights, which are provided for in the European Convention on Human Rights. Besides, in connection with the war in Ukraine and the occupation of the Crimea by the Russian Federation, Ukraine has repeatedly appealed to the European Court of Human Rights with complaints against the aggressor state. Thus, the necessity to use interim measures has repeatedly been raised.

The main task is to provide general theoretical characteristics of interim measures and the analysis of the features of their application in the practice of the ECHR as one of the most effective and influential international judicial institutions.

Methods. It is worth stating that in the research, methods of analysis, comparison, deduction and analogy have been used. Due to the method of analogy, analysis, and comparison of specific cases, we have been able to find out in which cases and how interim measures are applied depending on the circumstances of the case. The method of deduction has allowed to move from general knowledge of these measures to the specific characteristics of their application in a particular case.

During the consideration of disputes by the ECHR and until the final decision in cases, it may be necessary to apply interim measures to stop offences. Interim measures are urgent measures which, according to the ECHR's settled case-law, are applied only where there is an imminent risk of irreparable harm.

A fairly large category of cases of the application of Rule 39 by the European Court of Human Rights concerns extradition or expulsion cases. A good example to consider is the case of "Bajsultanov v. Austria" [2, p. 1-3]. Referring to