

right to participate in this process. The Public Integrity Council has already been established for this purpose, but it is important to ensure its effective functioning.

3. People should have easy access to justice – court procedures should be simpler and free of unnecessary bureaucracy. Low-income individuals must receive free legal aid to ensure equal rights in court.

4. Laws must comply with international standards – the Ukrainian legislation should align with international human rights norms to ensure that the rights of all citizens are protected at the international level.

For these changes to become a reality, state institutions, civil society activists, and international partners must work together in a coordinated manner. Only through comprehensive reforms can Ukraine ensure a fair judiciary and effective human rights protection.

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LEGAL AGREEMENT: CONCEPT, FEATURES, AND TYPES

DENYS DESHKO, student

YURII V. NYCHKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

A normative legal agreement is an important source of law that helps regulate legal relations between different subjects. It is a written agreement that establishes legal norms and responsibilities for the parties involved. Many legal scholars have studied this topic and emphasized its role in legal systems.

Researchers have analyzed the role of normative legal agreements in law. L. Luts defines it as "a written legal act that includes legal norms or principles" [1]. Y. Tikhomirov identifies key features of this type of agreement as "voluntary nature, equality of parties, mutual responsibility, and legal recognition" [2]. T. Strybko

states that "constitutional, international, and federal agreements have higher legal force than laws and regulations" [3]. These studies confirm that normative legal agreements play an essential role in legal regulation.

A normative legal agreement is different from a regular contract because it has legal norms that apply not only to the parties but also to third persons. It is a result of mutual consent and aims to regulate legal relations at different levels. Key features of normative legal agreements include: 1) **voluntary nature** — all parties make the agreement freely; 2) **equality** — the participants have equal rights in decision-making; 3) **legal force** — the agreement is recognized by law; 4) **general application** — it can apply to a wide range of people, not just the signatories.

Scholars classify these agreements into different types. **International agreements** are treaties between states and international organizations. **Constitutional agreements** regulate relationships between government bodies. **Collective agreements** are contracts between employers and labor unions. **Administrative agreements** involve government institutions and private parties.

To improve the use of normative legal agreements, legal experts suggest stronger legal recognition, ensuring that agreements have more authority in national legal systems. They also propose clearer rules for implementation to make it easier to apply these agreements in practice and broad international cooperation to create better agreements between states.

Thus, the normative legal agreement is a unique and essential source of law. It is widely used in international, constitutional, and labor law. Legal scholars have emphasized its importance and suggested ways to improve its application. Future research and legal reforms can strengthen the role of these agreements in legal systems.

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STALINIST REPRESSIONS IN THE UKRAINIAN SSR

KHRYSTYNA DOBROVNA, student

LILIANA E. SHEVCHUK, Associate Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

Ivan Franko University of Lviv

The **aim** of this work is to study and analyze the period of Stalinist repressions in the Ukrainian SSR in the context of their legal assessment. This