

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

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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

important topic helps us understand the cruelty of the Soviet government towards the Ukrainian people and understand it based on international law that focuses on human rights protection. The **subject** of the study includes the reasons, methods, scale, and consequences of Stalinist repressions in the Ukrainian SSR, as well as their legal assessment. The **object** of the study comprises Stalinist repressions in the Ukrainian SSR and their impact on the society.

The topic of Stalinist repressions in Ukraine is important because those events had a strong impact on our history, society and legal system. During Stalin's totalitarian regime, many Ukrainians were arrested, killed or deported. The Soviet government wanted to destroy not only people but also their Ukrainian culture, language and national identity.

The repressions were especially harsh against intellectuals – writers, scientists, artists, and priests. The government saw them as a threat because they formed the national, the Ukrainian consciousness. Some of the most tragic events include: *Executed Renaissance* (mass killings of the Ukrainian cultural figures), *Case of the SVU* – a fabricated trial against the Ukrainian elites, *The Great Terror* – mass arrests and executions, *Holodomor*, the deportation of the Crimean Tatars and Western Ukrainians, and the arrests and killings of dissidents. Those events were cruel and unfair.

It is important to look at those events through international law because Stalinist repressions were a serious violation of human rights. Analyzing those crimes helps us understand the past and prevent similar tragedies in the future. If we compare those events with what Russia is doing today, we can see that Ukraine has always been a target of aggression. Russia has tried to destroy our state and culture, but we, Ukrainians, have remained strong. Stalinist repressions caused great suffering to many people in Ukraine. The Soviet government arrested, killed and deported innocent people. They wanted to destroy the Ukrainian culture and stop people from thinking freely. Many writers, artists were punished just because they loved Ukraine.

So, understanding the history of repressions in the Ukrainian SSR against democracy, human rights and national identity is important in order to prevent them in future. Also, analyzing it can help our society to build a strong national identity and legal system, which is essential in modern society, especially in Ukraine, because the Ukrainian nation is fighting with the same enemy.

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