

## Modernization of the academic discipline “Administrative law”

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The course of the discipline “Administrative law” in European and Ukrainian institutions of higher education is in constant dynamics due to the emergence of new theories, the influence of political factors and other circumstances. Each of them has its own impact on the necessary changes in this very course, which leads to partial or complete mismatch between curriculums. The current trend of promotion of the double degree curriculum requires consistency in the topics of the course of any discipline, including Administrative law. The attempt to add “Administrative process” or “Administrative proceedings” as one of the topics violates the basic foundations of law. However, this practice is typical for higher education institutions in Ukraine and Europe. Existing programs on the subject “Administrative law” in the preparation of highly specialized lawyers do not contain relevant material.

**Keywords:** administrative law, academic discipline, institutions of higher education, lawyer in the field of Maritime law, analogy, curriculum

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## INTRODUCTION

In modern conditions, the academic discipline (hereinafter – AD) “Administrative law” (hereinafter – AL) is in limbo, because in some European countries (for example, France) it has lost its relevance, importance, and in others (for example, Germany) – on the contrary (Cassese 2012). In Ukraine, we adhere to the German experience, especially after the emergence of the concept of humanocentrism (Melnyk 2017).

In Ukraine, higher education institutions (hereinafter – HEI) together with European offer double degree curriculums in almost all specialties, including law (Minfin 2013), as well as the opportunity to accredit HEI curriculums by reputable foreign agencies (MON 2019). The current standards of higher education in Ukraine, including the law, do not determine the specific AD, their volumes, forms of control for the student, but only contain a certain result that must be achieved by them after graduation (Order of the Ministry... 2009). The situation is similar in the European HEI. Consequently, the HEI receive more autonomy in their actions (Zhidkoblinova et al. 2016, Rakšnyš & Guogis 2016, Kobylińska 2016, Rostkowski & Witkowski 2016, Anszperger 2017, Eduardovich 2017, Yerzhanova et al. 2017, Rakštelytė & Valickas 2018, Gavkalova & Kolupaieva 2018, Mihálik & Šramel 2018, Karipbaev & Bozhkarauly 2018, Vlasova & Barasheva 2018, Avenov 2018, Shishkina et al. 2018, Shapoval et al. 2018).

In general, higher legal education is in a state of dynamics, which affects the AD in Ukraine, including AL. The purpose of this study was to resolve the following aspects: (1) the existence of uniformity, consistency in the curriculums of AD AL in European and Ukrainian HEI with the “Bachelor” degree, and (2) whether the existing curriculums on AD AL (“Bachelor” degree) in HEI in Ukraine and in Europe for the training of lawyers with industry specialization (for example, lawyers in the field of Maritime law).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

When selecting five countries in Europe for the study, the following criteria were set: (a) the country’s entry into the Romano-German legal family; (b) membership in the European Union, and (c) the former socialist country. The results were Estonia, Poland, Latvia, Czech Republic and Bulgaria. HEI offering higher legal education in these countries were chosen at random without taking into account any criteria (for example, the popularity of HEI, narrowly focused curriculums). One HEI were selected in each country: Estonia (Tallinn University of Technology), Poland (University of Warsaw), Latvia (University of Latvia), Czech Republic (Charles University) and Bulgaria (Varna Free University “Chernorizets Hrabar”) (hereinafter – “Chernorizets Hrabar”). In Ukraine, to conduct a comparative analysis on the consistency of the curriculums of the AD AL were also randomly selected HEI with specialty 081 “Law”: National University “Odessa Maritime Academy” (hereinafter – NU “OMA”), The Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University, National University of Water and Environmental Engineering and Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs (hereinafter KHNUVS).

## **Modernization of the academic discipline “Administrative law”**

To study the curriculums on the considered AD in the training of lawyers in the field of Maritime law were selected two specialized HEI in Ukraine – NU “OMA”, Odessa National Maritime University. The sample of European HEI for the final study was conducted in 2 directions: (1) HEI, which offer training curriculums for lawyers in the field of Maritime law and are part of the Romano-German legal family, and (2) the above-mentioned European HEI (Kolomiets 2017, Kostrikin 2017, Solehzoda 2017, Nurhalieva et al. 2017, Bielova et al. 2017, Yastrebova et al. 2017, Bektas 2017, Kovalska 2017, Shapoval et al. 2017, Apakhayev et al. 2017).

Selection according to the criteria of the first direction gave the following information: specialized curriculums, where there no “Bachelor” degree, and offers only master’s curriculums in the Business College of Athens (BCA, Greece) and the University of Erasmus Rotterdam (Netherlands). HEI, considered in the second direction on the criterion – Varna Free University “Chernorizets Hrabar”. It also offers a master’s curriculum “International Maritime Law”. All bachelor’s curriculums in the context of AD AL as a basis for obtaining a highly specialized profession were analyzed, with the exception of the business College of Athens BCA, since they do not have a bachelor’s curriculum in the specialty “Law”.

In the study, the following methods were used: analysis (in the study of AD AL curriculums), comparison (regarding the consistency of AD AP curriculums), grouping (combining HEI according to certain criteria), modelling (in the development of proposals, recommendations), random sampling (applied to HEI).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The first study was conducted on the comparability of AD AL curriculums (“Bachelor level”) in the above-mentioned European HEIs. There were analyzed not only their content and the result in the form of perfect, ideal knowledge of the NPA, but also the possibility of practical implementation of the topics studied. Such a curriculum should contain questions on AL related to its general and special parts. At the same time, the specifics of the administrative-territorial structure of the state were not taken into account (Stjepanović et al. 2017, Lincaru et al. 2018, Sokół & Ślupiańska 2019, Islam et al. 2019, Utomo et al. 2019).

Tallinn University of Technology at the School of Business and Management for the training of future lawyers in the AD AL curriculum offers the following topics: (1) Administrative management (basic legal framework of administrative organization); (2) Administrative process (administrative forms: administrative act, administrative contract, regulation, action; conduct of administrative proceedings; challenge procedure); (3) Administrative enforcement process (coercive measures and the procedure for their implementation); (4) Administrative control (including administrative proceedings); (5) Delegation of administrative tasks, and (6) State responsibility. The theoretical part of the course is reflected in the practical part, which occupies a leading position (Public and Private Law 2019).

Warsaw University at the Faculty of Law and Administration offers a course in Polish administrative law. It includes the following topics: (1) Approaches to public administration and administrative law: past and present (concepts in the context of their historical development; place of administrative law in the legal

and environmental system; divisions of administrative law; public administration; new public administration; good governance; participatory democracy; open government; responsive government and the principle of subsidiary in relation to public administration); (2) Basic terminology in the field of administrative law: public interest; state; government; public authority and public authority; public administration; government administration; central administration; decentralization; deconcentration; self-government; territorial self-government; regional and local self-government; public administration body; tasks and competencies; public administration offices; public institution; state enterprise; control; direction; general and individual administrative acts; (3) National models of public administration. International and European standards of public administration, including the standards of “soft law” on the example of Recommendation (Recommendations of the 15th General... 2013) 7 Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe; (4) Basic issues of administrative law: the principle of legality; the legality and discretionary power of the public administration; proportionality, other principles of substantive and formal administrative law; the right of appeal; judicial control over the lawfulness of administrative activities; the abuse of public legal rights, and (5) the features of the Polish administrative law: historical fundamentals of the current Polish administration; changes in government and administrative law since 1989; the characteristic features of modern public administration and administrative law of Poland; the sources of the Polish administrative law; modern organization of the Polish public administration; principles of Polish administrative process (Polish Administrative Law 2019).

The Faculty of Law of the University of Latvia offers the following course plan on the subject under consideration: (1) Introduction to administrative law; (2) Structure and principles of public administration; (3) Types of public administration actions; (4) Delegation, public participation and cooperation of public administration; (5) Local self-government; (6) Public service; (7) Administrative responsibility; (8) Public property law; (9) Internal and external control in public administration; (10) Public participation, types and their mutual division. State openness and transparency, and (11) Protection of personal data and their processing (Study Programmes 2019).

Thus, at Charles University, Faculty of Law, the course on AD AL is presented in two parts and the following topics: (a) Administrative Law I (administrative law in comparative and European perspective): (1) National and transnational public administration. Effective management; (2) Basic principles of administrative law; (3) Procedural principles of administrative law; (4) Administrative justice and judicial control; (5) Europeanization of administrative law and European administrative space, and (6) Comparative administrative law.

(b) Administrative Law II (Administrative law and public administration reform in the Czech Republic in the context of its membership in the EU): (7) Organization of public administration in the Czech Republic; (8) Delegation of powers to persons of private law: problems and risks, new trends in public administration; (9) Decision-making in the process of change, and (10) Judicial control – Code of administrative justice (General Courses... 2019).

## Modernization of the academic discipline “Administrative law”

At the Law Faculty of the Chernorizets Hrabar the AL course is studied in the following aspects:

- (a) **General Part.** Administrative law in the legal system of the Republic of Bulgaria. Subject and system. Differences from other legal branches. The value of administrative law. The concept of public administration. Public administration in the organizational sense. Sources of administrative law. Administrative and legal norms. Administrative relations. Subjects of administrative law. Administrative status of individuals, foreigners, civil organizations, political parties. Executive body. Administrative division of the country. Local executive authorities. Public service. Government official. Forms and methods of executive activity. Related competence and operational autonomy. Administrative act. Administrative agreement. Influence of administrative acts. Conditions for the regular operation of administrative acts. Conditions of legality of administrative acts. Invalidity of administrative acts. Administrative obligations. Methods of ensuring legal and properly functioning management. Control of representative bodies. Centralized and specialized administrative control. Control in the system of local self-government. Judicial control over the administration. Prosecutorial supervision of the legality of management. Public control in the government. Individual control of citizens in the government through petitions, warnings, complaints and proposals. Administrative coercion (Administrative Law... 2016)

Responsibility for administrative penalty. Differences from other types of legal liability. Subjects of administrative and criminal liability (Ben-Meir 2016, Bran et al. 2016, Visintin et al. 2016). Administrative offence. Administrative punishment. Administrative sanctions against legal entities. Responsibility of the state for damage caused to citizens by unlawful actions and actions of the administration.

- (b) **Special Part.** Administrative law and administrative control in the field of economy. Licensing. Administrative and legal protection of personal data of citizens. Administrative regime of access to public information, public procurement, concessions. Management of education, health, justice, internal and external relations, defence, national security and public order.

- (c) **Administrative Process.** The concept and principles of the administrative process (Zakieva et al. 2019). Administrative and procedural rules and administrative procedures. Sources of administrative process. Administrative and procedural legal personality. People involved in the process. The right to appeal – features and elements of the complaint. Evidence. Production on adoption of individual, normative legal acts and general administrative acts. Agreement. Challenging administrative acts in administrative order. Resumption of proceedings for the issuance of an administrative act. Proceedings for filing complaints and proposals (Volkova et al. 2016, Kuzovlev et al. 2016, Lazović-Pita & Štambuk 2016, Krasniqi 2016, Lukovskaya et al. 2016, Smorgunova et al. 2016, Shapoval et al. 2016).

**The proceedings in the court Jurisdiction.** Disputes regarding jurisdiction. Messages and calls. Challenging certain administrative acts, general and regulatory administrative acts in the first instance. The compensation procedure according to AIC. Cassation proceedings. Appeal against court decisions. Cancellation of entered into force court acts on administrative cases. Cancellation by 3rd party

request. Protection against unreasonable actions and inaction of the administration. Interpretative decisions and interpretative rulings of the Supreme administrative court. Execution of administrative acts and court decisions on administrative cases – general situations. Execution in respect of individuals and organizations, the administrative body of the substituted and irrevocable obligations. Statute of limitations defence. Appeal against the actions of law enforcement agencies. The tax process. Production on establishment of administrative offenses, imposition of administrative penalty. Challenging sentences in court. Extraordinary means of control in administrative cases. Implementation of criminal judgments and court decisions in administrative cases (Administrative Law 2016).

Comparing and analyzing the above 5 curriculums in the European HEIs, it is necessary to point out the strengths of some of them: (1) Chernorizets Hrabar presents a detailed list of the studied topics, and (2) at the Charles University an attempt is made to reveal the AL in a comparative and European perspective, as well as the reform of public administration in the Czech Republic in the context of its membership in the EU. Some of the curriculums presented in the HEI Europe contain a bit outdated material and topics (for example, Tallinn University of Technology), or a short list of topics that do not allow you to fully possess the knowledge, skills, competence laid down after its study (for example, the University of Latvia). However, these problems are not the biggest drawback, since none of them contain topics that meet the realities of our time (Kohle 2016, Maria-Abalos 2016).

The presence of the administrative process, including the judiciary, as one of the components in the curriculum of the studied discipline, complicates AL as AD. This vision is predetermined by the merging of the substantive and procedural law exclusively in AL. And the general part of the AL as AD should include all the requirements of such an unusual component. It appears that this practice violates the basic foundations of the law and therefore requires adjustment (Vilitis et al. 2016).

As for the analogy and comparability of AD AL curriculums in the HEI data, this can be attributed to the University of Latvia and the University of Warsaw. We believe that their curriculums are similar, but in part because each of them reflects only certain topics (Table 1).

Table 1. Similarity of curriculums of the academic discipline “Administrative law “Bachelor” degree.

HEI	HEI
Tallinn University of Technology	Varna Free University “Chernorizets Hrabar”
Charles University	University of Warsaw
University of Latvia	The Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University
National University of Water and Environmental Engineering	Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs (Sumy branch)
NU “OMA”	
Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs (Sumy branch)	

⇔ a full analogy on the content of the AD AL curriculum  
 ⇌ a partial analogy on the content of AD AL curriculum

## Modernization of the academic discipline “Administrative law”

In Ukraine, for the recent years, the HEI, where you can get a higher legal education, AD AL is studied taking into account those that are submitted to the external independent testing for admission to the master’s degree “Law” according to the Program of the entrance test approved by the order of the Ministry of education and science of Ukraine from 28.03.2009 No. 410. Such topics include (1) AL as a branch of public law; (2) Principles of AL; (3) sources of AL; (4) the Subject of public administration (administrative body) as a subject of AL; (5) Private person as a subject of AL; (6) Tools of public administration; (7) Administrative procedure; (8) Administrative service; (9) Protection of the rights of an individual in the field of public administration; (10) Service law; (11) Administrative tort law, and (12) Administrative proceedings in Ukraine (Program 2019).

In this curriculum, one of the 8 basic legal disciplines is “Administrative law of Ukraine, Administrative proceedings of Ukraine”. They are represented together in it. Consequently, in the current curriculum of the entrance test there is a division of substantive and procedural law. However, in the topic of such a curriculum there is a topic “Administrative procedure”. Its commitment to either AL or administrative proceedings is not possible to establish here. This is due to the fact that a special part of the modern system of Administrative procedural law of Ukraine include administrative proceedings (procedure), and special – administrative proceedings (Minka 2016). Thus, this curriculum needs to be amended to avoid ambiguous interpretations of the above-mentioned problem, as well as for a more correct filling of the procedural component in the above case.

From the analysis of the Program of the entrance test, approved by the order of the Ministry of education and science of Ukraine from 28.03.2009 No. 410, it can be established that a list of topics on the subject is common and is applicable only for the preparation of graduates of the specialty “Law”, planning to work in any field where only higher legal education is required. At the same time, it does not take into account the feature of training highly specialized lawyers, which is very popular in Ukraine today (Program 2019).

The course on AD AL in each Ukrainian HEI, where there is an opportunity to get a higher legal education, refers to compulsory subjects, but the content remains different. For example, in the curriculum of NU “OMA” on AD AL (academic year 2017-2018) the following topics were planned and studied: (1) AL in the system of public law; (2) Principles and sources of AL; (3) General characteristics of the subjects of AL; (4) Subjects of public administration; (5) Public service; (6) Regulations of public administration; (7) Administrative reasoning in the activities of public administration; (8) Electronic management; (9) Administrative services; (10) Administrative-legal regimes; (11) Administrative liability and administrative offences; (12) Administrative and legal bases of state management of the economy, finance sphere, banking sphere, in the sphere of infrastructure, and (13) Management of administrative-political sphere; 14) Management of socio-cultural sphere (Administrative Law... 2017).

The Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University presented a list of topics on AD AL in Teaching materials and recommendations for the study of the specialty “Law”: (1) AL and public administration; (2) Subjects of AL; (3) Functions,

forms and methods of public administration; (4) Administrative process; (5) Administrative responsibility, and (6) Legal framework and organization of economic management, socio-cultural construction and administrative and political activities (Methodological materials... 2018). In our view, there is also a problem with the European curriculums on the administrative process.

There was presented a comprehensive AD in the form of “Administrative law and process” (academic year 2018-2019) in KHNUVS, in which the name of the discipline is fully consistent with its content. In this course the following topics are studied: (1) Notion, subject, method and system of AL; (2) Public administration and public interest; (3) Sources of AL; (4) Subjects of AL; (5) Public administration; (6) Administrative and legal status of other state bodies, local governments, organizations and enterprises; (7) Forms and methods of public administration; (8) Normative activity of subjects of authority; (9) Acts of public administration; (10) Public service and its administrative and legal regulation; (11) Ensuring the rule of law in public administration; (12) Administrative procedure; (13) Pre-trial protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of individuals in relations with the public administration; (14) Notion of administrative responsibility and administrative offense, its composition; (15) Administrative penalties and general rules of their imposition. Bodies authorized to consider cases of administrative offences; (16) Proceedings on administrative offences; (17) General characteristics of the administrative process; (18) Administrative court. Jurisdiction of administrative cases; (19) Administrative procedural status of participants in administrative proceedings; (20) Court calls and communications. Fixing the administrative process. Legal fees. Terms; (21) Evidence. Court decision. Measures of administrative coercion; (22) Administrative action; (23) Proceedings in the court of first instance; (24) Appeal proceedings, and (25) Cassation proceedings (Administrative Law and Process... 2018). And we can talk about the exposure of the basic foundations of law.

At National University of Water and Environmental Engineering for students majoring in “Law”, AD AL contains the following topics:

▪ (A) **General Part of AL.** (1) Theoretical aspects of AL; (2) Public administration in Ukraine; (3) General characteristics of AL subjects. Association of citizens; (4) Administrative and legal status of the President of Ukraine and Executive authorities; (5) Public service in Ukraine; (6) Administrative responsibility, and (7) Administrative process.

▪ (B) **Special parts of the AL.** (8) Legal basis of economic management in the social sphere; (9) Administrative and legal support of management in the field of science and education; (10) Management of administrative political activities, finance, and (11) Management of the use and protection of natural resources (Administrative Law... 2018). It seems that this list of topics especially in the general part of the A AL P was relevant before the appearance of the concept of humanocentrism and external independent testing for admission to the magistracy “Law”.

Comparing the work curriculum AD AL in NU “OMA”, The Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University, National University of Water and Environmental



## Modernization of the academic discipline “Administrative law”

Engineering and KHNUVS, it can be stated that in NU “OMA” curriculum is similar to the curriculum of the last HEI in the part of AD AL, with the curriculum of The Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University AD AL on the special part (Table 1). At the same time, none of the considered Ukrainian curriculums fully corresponds to the list of topics submitted for external independent testing for admission to the magistracy “Law”.

Concerning similarity of represented European and Ukrainian curriculum HEI to AD AL to promote the double degree curriculums in the studied field, it is the forming of Chernorizets Hrabar and NU “OMA” or KHNUVS. However, from the comparison of these curriculums it follows that there is no complete analogy, there is no similarity between them (Table 1). Thus, the curriculums on AD AL, studied above, require revision, revision regarding consistency, compliance with the topics for the distribution of the double degree curriculum.

In the training of highly specialized lawyers (for example, lawyers in the field of Maritime law), an important role is played by the list of disciplines read at the “Bachelor” degree. So, one of them is AD AL. According to the results of the sampling study is conducted among such HEI: NU “OMA”, Odessa National Maritime University, Varna Free University “Chernorizets Hrabar” and the Erasmus University Rotterdam. All of them offer higher legal education in the specialty “Law”, i.e. there is a training of students, cadets with a set of basic knowledge of law, allowing you to work in any field where you need only higher legal education. The analysis of the new HEI curriculums in the discipline also contains a list of topics without taking into account the training of specialized lawyers (Administrative Law of Ukraine... 2017; Administrative Law... 2019). For example, the course of AD AL at Odessa National Maritime University contains topics from the general part of the AL, as well as administrative procedure law. Such components and correctness of filling were mentioned above. In our opinion, this policy may be due to the fact that not all students enter the master’s degree “Law”, and, therefore, “Bachelor” degree for some of them becomes a platform where all the necessary knowledge for their future professional activities (Orlova & Sotkina 2016). It seems that this accepted practice in European and Ukrainian HEIs does not reflect the specifics of the future profession in reality in different branches of law, including administrative law.

At the same time, the rectors of the HEI of Germany at the Conference spoke negatively about the narrow specialization of bachelor curriculums. From their point of view, it does not allow in the future, i.e. when entering the master’s degree, to choose any other training program (Recommendations of the 15th General... 2013). One can argue with their opinion, because the lack of specific specialized knowledge or practical experience in a particular field leads to the fact that the master of law for several years (from 5 to 10 years) independently comprehends, understands the intricacies, features of its narrow professional sphere, for example, marine, from the point of view of various branches of law. Though it had to be studied at the bachelor level.

Regarding the analogy of these curriculums in NU “OMA”, Odessa National Maritime University, Varna Free University “Chernorizets Hrabar” and the Erasmus University of Rotterdam, on the basis of the analysis of the content of the

course, we can argue about their partial correspondence with each other (Table 2). Such information once again confirms that it is necessary to coordinate the topics read on this discipline in different HEIs taking into account the administrative and territorial structure of the state.

Table 2. Curriculum of the academic discipline “Administrative law” in the training of lawyers in the field of Maritime law, “Bachelor” degree.

HEI	General or profile curriculum of the academic discipline “Administrative law”	Similarity of curriculums of the academic discipline “Administrative law” (partially/ completely)
NU “OMA”	General	Varna Free University “Chernorizets Hrabar” (partially)
Odessa National Maritime University	General	Varna Free University “Chernorizets Hrabar” (partially)
Varna Free University “Chernorizets Hrabar”	General	Erasmus University of Rotterdam (partially)
Erasmus University of Rotterdam	General	NU “OMA” (частично), Odessa National Maritime University (partially)

Rethinking the content of the course AD AL on studied topics. For example, only federal agencies and federal AL or state administration and AL (Seth 2016). A study on the importance of the content of any AD studied by future lawyers in the HEI (Harsch 1939). The attempt to transform AL, the emergence of global AL (Ladeur 2011) are shown. Topics, which were not studied in the course of AD AL, the negative consequences of this were shown. The necessity of revising the course is substantiated, it is proved that the study of this branch of law should combine both theoretical and practical parts (Goldring 1986, Thaler 2015). A study is being conducted on the need for a universal set of principles in the AL. It is proved that this is impossible and difficult to do because of many factors (for example, evolution) and it is more expedient to make constant updating (Harlow 2006). It is shown how the court proceedings ousted AL as AD and what negative moments arose (Metzger & Stack 2017). The influence of changes in the development of modern society on the update of the university curriculum on the example of higher legal education and AL (Yastrebov 2016) is shown. The present study was conducted on the modern content of the AD AL, the need for its revision under the influence of various factors, including the development of a double degree curriculum. It also shows the impact of the course content on training, knowledge, skills and competencies of graduates who have received higher legal education.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, the current study showed that the previous results, conducted by other scientists, are relevant today. The data obtained from such a study confirmed

## **Modernization of the academic discipline “Administrative law”**

that the curriculums on AD AL in European and Ukrainian HEIs are needed to be rethought and modernized: (1) add topics related to economic, social and other issues, and (2) include interdisciplinary issues.

It is also necessary, taking into account the changes taking place in Ukraine, to reboot in the form of the development of common curriculum with those HEI, where a cooperation agreement and the issuance of a double diploma, taking into account the administrative-territorial structure or fulfil the conditions for accreditation by foreign agencies.

To introduce in the HEI the simultaneous consolidation of the practical side of the studied theoretical material on the example of normative legal acts, specific cases, situations. The curriculum of this discipline should be reviewed when changing the legal framework. AD itself should consist of separate independent, logically following each other topics. And firstly AD AL should be studied as a substantive right, and then – AD “Administrative process” in the form of procedural law. This course will simplify the understanding and perception of the material presented by the lecturer.

In the training of highly specialized lawyers course of the discipline, including AL, where the “Bachelor” degree should already contain elements that make up their future specific areas of work (e.g. marine).

This study was conducted among a small number of HEIs located in Ukraine and EU member countries. However, one of the HEIs was excluded from the analysis due to non-compliance with the basic criteria. The data obtained do not reflect the whole situation in the HEI on the issue under consideration. In the studies conducted and existing before the replacement of AD AL with another discipline is not properly tracked, this is typical for many European countries.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

Future researchers on the modernization of AD AL should also include those countries in which HEI abandoned AD AL to track what disciplines are studied instead of it. It is also necessary in further developments to analyze the impact of the content of AD AL on the list and content of disciplines studied in the magistracy in the training of, for example, lawyers in the field of Maritime law.

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