

Отже, з метою покращення управління зовнішнім державним боргом органам державної влади необхідно: прискорити розгляд проекту Закону України «Про зовнішній державний борг» з урахуванням міжнародних стандартів, передбачивши розширення бази вимірювання державного боргу через включення в неї зобов'язань органів місцевого самоврядування та державних підприємств; утримувати в економічно допустимих межах обсяг державного боргу та платежів, пов'язаних з його обслуговуванням; підвищити частку внутрішньої заборгованості в структурі державного боргу, скоротивши зовнішню, що зменшить залежність України від іноземного капіталу і дасть змогу паралельно зменшити валютні ризики та сприяти розбудові фінансового ринку; запровадити облік та аналіз стану заборгованості за всіма фінансовими зобов'язаннями, що можуть вплинути на стратегію управління державними фінансами та державним боргом; встановити єдині стандарти розкриття інформації про державний борг [4].

#### *Список використаних джерел*

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#### **LEGAL CLINICS IN UKRAINE: CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECT OF DEVELOPMENT**

System of training lawyers in Ukraine can be called «Academical». In «alma mater» law students can obtain only theoretical knowledge. According to model of legal education in Ukraine — practical training of students have to be outside higher educational establishment and curriculum. For this aim different authorities of state and local government are being used as basis for students' practices. Generally speaking, during one month of summer students

must pass their practice at the office of judge, prosecutor, advocate, notaries and etc. Such practices are not interesting for students, because students fulfill elementary and non legal work there. Students doesn't obtained any practical skills and habits of their future occupation. That is why Ukrainian graduates are not «full lawyers» and have problems with future employment (high-paid jobs).

Some of Ukrainian higher educational establishments understand this problem and try to change situation. One of the ways for it is legal clinic where students can obtain broad set of practical skills and habits during their studying within the walls of their «alma mater». In 1996 was opened first Ukrainian legal clinic at Donetsk National University. During 1998–2002 Open Society Foundation gave a big financial and other supporting for appearing legal clinics in all regions of Ukraine. Such legal clinics worked without any special legal framework. As a result, at the end of 2002 the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and Ministry of Justice of Ukraine sent to higher educational establishment letters about achievements of using legal clinics in lawyers' training process and for providing free legal aid for poor strata of population.

During 2002–2004 was created Association of Legal Clinics of Ukraine (ALCU). At that time the main goal of ALCU activity was supporting the process of creating new legal clinics and developing Clinical Legal Education in Ukraine. In 2004 near 20 legal clinics with different legal and organizational status were working in Ukraine. But we had near 300 higher educational establishments with legal specialty at that time. ALCU developed and adopted Model provision of legal clinic, Standards of legal clinic and Ethic Code of legal clinic' activity. Near 10 training and methodological manuals about Clinical Legal Education were published in Ukraine.

The main achievement of ALCU activity consisted in appearing in 2006 the order of Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine «On approval the Model Provisions about legal clinic at higher educational establishment». After this Order during next 5 years most legal higher educational establishments in Ukraine began setting up legal clinics in their structure. In 2014 ALCU had official information about 53 legal clinics in Ukraine. In 2016 Register of Legal Clinic of Ukraine contained information about 46 legal clinics. One remark — 85 % of such legal clinics were created on paper.

After 2007 Ukrainian legal clinical movement focused its activity on creating legal framework for legal clinics in the state system of free of charge legal aid. In 2011 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted Law of Ukraine "On free legal aid". This Law was the reason for clinical legal movement to restored its activity because provisions of this Law didn't contain any mentions about legal clinics as free of charge legal aid providers. It doesn't mean that legal clinics haven't right to provide legal aid outside the state system. There are not any law provisions in Ukraine that forbid students-clinicians to give free of charge legal consultations to poorest strata of populations.

In 2012 was also elected new Board members of ALCU that started new cooperation with International Renaissance Foundation, OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, USAID and Ukrainian Legal Aid Foundation. With their help were organized, performed and held following events: 1) developed and adopted new edition of 'Standards of legal clinic' activity in Ukraine (2014); 2) Summer school of Clinical Legal Education for management and supervisors of legal clinics in Lviv (2014); 3) National Olympiad of legal clinics on clients' consultation (Ostroh, 2015, 2016) and etc.

On ALCU opinion, "ideal model" of legal clinics must include following features: 1) legal clinic is a structural unit of higher educational establishment; 2) managers of legal clinics and other staff (teachers, supervisors) receive salary (not "on public grounds"); 3) curriculum of higher educational establishment foresees training course for students "Fundamentals of clinical legal practice"; 4) legal clinic is used as base for students practical activity, where such students under teachers' supervision give free of charge legal consultations for poor strata of population; 5) legal clinic functions in accordance with Standards of legal clinics activities in Ukraine that was adopted in 2014 (new addition). Only 10 (22%) of 46 legal clinics in Ukraine have above mentioned features.

In general, Ukrainian legal clinics provide following kinds of primary and secondary legal aid: 1) providing legal information at the visitors' requests in the form of oral and written references to solve specific issues raised by visitors; 2) providing legal consulting — recommendations on the use of rights and freedoms, guaranteed by the legislation, to achieve the desired result; 3) drafting legal documents — preparing by students-consultants applications, petitions, complaints, information requests and other documents of procedural nature; 4) performing legal representation — in court and in state and local authorities.

At the present stage of its development ALCU focuses its activity on: 1) institutionalization as legal entity for further participation in different competitions for financial supporting of activity; 2) strategic planning for future development of Ukrainian legal clinics' network; 3) publishing the training manual "Fundamentals of clinical legal practice" with OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine; 4) setting good relationship with international clinical organizations and national clinical legal movements.

The main goals of ALCU activity in direction of international cooperation are: 1) presentation the achievements of Clinical Legal Education in Ukraine; 2) exchange of experience with colleagues from other country on Clinical Legal Programmes; 3) joining foreign and international clinical organizations (such as Global Alliance for Justice Education, The European Network for Clinical Legal Education, etc) with active and productive participation in their events; 4) search financial support for stable and systematical activity of ALCU.