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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF MEDIATION IN TRAINING LAWYERS AS A DIRECTION OF ENSURING NATIONAL SECURITY

The national security of the state is based not only on military and economic capabilities, but also on the level of legal culture and the ability of society to resolve conflicts by non-violent methods. In conditions of hybrid threats, destabilization processes and information wars, the formation of mediation competence among lawyers acquires strategic importance.

Lawyers as carriers of legal ideology and defenders of human rights become key agents of the state's peace-making policy. Mediation in their professional training contributes to the development of communicative tolerance, the prevention of legal conflicts and the strengthening of trust in justice.

Of scientific interest is the analysis of foreign models of teaching mediation, which can be adapted to the Ukrainian educational space as a tool for ensuring legal and social security [1; 2].

The methodological basis is the systematic and comparative legal methods, which allow comparing the features of the implementation of mediation programs in different countries.

A structural-functional approach to the analysis of the role of mediation in the legal education system and an institutional approach to studying the impact of educational programs on the formation of security values in society were used.

An analysis of international legal documents (Directive 2008/52/EC, Council of Europe Recommendations No. R(98)1) that define the standards for training mediators was also applied.

Mediation as a socio-legal institution contributes to the formation of social peace, reducing the level of aggression in society and strengthening trust in state institutions.

A lawyer who possesses mediation skills becomes not only a law enforcement officer, but also a professional in conflict resolution, which helps the state prevent the escalation of local confrontations, corporate and civil disputes [3].

In a strategic dimension, the training of lawyer-mediators is considered as an element of legal security, since mediation competence increases the efficiency of public administration and helps restore trust between citizens and the authorities.

In the USA, mediation is a mandatory element of legal education. Leading universities — Harvard, Yale, Stanford — have specialized Negotiation and Mediation

Clinics, where students undergo practical training in dispute resolution. The programs are based on the concept of "interest-based negotiation" (negotiations focused on the interests of the parties), developed by Fischer and Urie in the Harvard Negotiation Project [4].

In Germany, the training of mediators is regulated by the Gesetz zur Förderung der Mediation (2012). The universities of Hamburg, Bochum and Heidelberg offer master's programs "Rechtswissenschaft und Mediation". Special attention is paid to the legal and ethical aspects of mediation, as well as the participation of lawyers in extrajudicial procedures [5].

The Polish legal education system integrated mediation courses into master's programs after the 2015 reforms. As part of the Master of Laws program, students study "Mediation and Negotiation in Law," which focuses on resolving administrative and labor disputes [6].

Canada has a National ADR Education program that includes certification of lawyer mediators. European universities, guided by Directive 2008/52/EU, have integrated mediation into bachelor's and master's programs as a module of legal communication.

Thus, mediation education forms the professional and ethical culture of a lawyer as a guarantee of the stability of the legal order and legal security [7].

In Ukraine, mediation is developing mainly at the level of advanced training courses. At the same time, international experience proves the need for institutional integration of mediation into higher legal education [8].

It is advisable to introduce: mandatory educational modules on mediation in bachelor's programs in law; creation of university mediation centers at law faculties; state support for the certification of mediators-lawyers; inclusion of mediation competence in the professional standards of a lawyer [9].

Foreign experience confirms that the training of lawyers with mediation competence is a strategic factor in strengthening national security through legal education.

Developing skills in peaceful dispute resolution, communication, and ethical thinking among lawyers reduces the level of social tension and contributes to the formation of a culture of legal peace.

The introduction of foreign educational models of mediation into the Ukrainian legal education system is an important direction in the development of national security in the humanitarian and legal dimensions.

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