

The police solve the tasks entrusted to them, and both in their further service and at the beginning of their training, men and women have the same tasks to solve, of course, some peculiarities are taken into account. But being a police officer is not about gender, it's about professionalism.

Martial law has "equalized" men and women police officers more, because everyone is on equal footing at checkpoints, the police have female explosives experts who clear the territory and female special forces officers.

In conclusion, martial law in Ukraine has not had a major impact on the training of police officers, as gender aspects have long been regulated by international and national regulations. However, at such a time, the load, both physical and psychological, requires police officers to study more and pay less attention to whether they are male or female officers. Training is based on the professionalism of the employee and the ability to solve difficult cases on duty.

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PECULIARITIES OF REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES IN THE LEGAL PROCESS

Litigation of any case entails certain costs, which can be financially burdensome for the parties to the process. Therefore, the law provides for reimbursement of expenses in the legal process. Not all funds can be reimbursed to the winning party. In addition,

legal systems in different countries provide for various compensation mechanisms. This paper will compare the Ukrainian and British refund systems.

In Ukraine, court costs are defined as the legally prescribed costs (money) of the parties, and other persons participating in the case, incurred by them in connection with its consideration and resolution. In cases of their exemption from payment these are the costs of the state, which it bears in connection with the resolution of a specific case. Following Part 1 of Art. 133 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, court costs consist of court fees and costs related to the consideration of the case [1].

The court fee is a fee that is collected throughout the territory of Ukraine for submitting applications and complaints to the court, for issuing documents by the courts, as well as in the case of the adoption of individual court decisions. The court fee is paid in the appropriate amount from the subsistence minimum for able-bodied persons, established by law on January 1 of the calendar year in which the relevant statement or complaint is submitted to the court, as a percentage of the price of the claim and in a fixed amount [2].

The general rule is that the court fee is assigned to the parties in proportion to the size of the satisfied claims. Other court costs related to the consideration of the case shall be borne by the defendant if the claim is satisfied; in case of rejection of the claim - to the plaintiff; in case of partial satisfaction of the claim - to both parties in proportion to the size of the satisfied claims.

In the event of a settlement agreement being reached before the court of first instance makes a decision in the case, the plaintiff withdraws from the lawsuit, the defendant admits the lawsuit before the merits of the case, the court can return to the plaintiff from the state budget 50% of the court fee paid during the filing of the lawsuit. In the event that the above-mentioned processes take place during the review of the case by the court of appeal or cassation, the court may return to the complainant (applicant) from the state budget 50% of the court fee paid by him during the submission of the relevant appeal or cassation complaint [3].

Costs related to the consideration of the case include expenses for professional legal assistance; related to the involvement of witnesses, specialists, translators, and experts and conducting an examination; related to the demand for evidence, conducting a review of evidence according to its location, securing evidence; related to the performance of other procedural actions necessary for consideration of the case or preparation for its consideration.

As a rule, the parties bear the closest expenses in connection with the hiring of human rights defenders. And each party expects to be reimbursed for these costs at the expense of the other party. The courts, as a rule, do not grant petitions about compensation for legal aid costs and if and are satisfied, then in completely different sizes than about which it was stated in the petition [4, p. 145]. Often, when making a decision in favor of a person, the courts refuse to satisfy the requirements for reimbursement of costs for legal

assistance of a lawyer in connection with insufficiency and lack of evidence of the documentary base expenses incurred by the party on the defender.

Thus, in Ukraine, there is a legal basis for reimbursement of expenses related to the legal process. Preferably, the parties in proportion to satisfied claims, and other expenses - depending on whether the claim is satisfied and to what extent, pay the court fee. However, there are nuances related to the stage of consideration of cases, as well as the right of courts to examine the appropriateness of the declared costs.

In Great Britain, legal costs are the amounts of money lawyers charge for the legal work they perform. The court has the power to order who will pay these charges. Legal costs and court fees are two different things. Fees may be waived by parties who have timely submitted properly completed forms indicating their financial inability to do so. The general rule about who pays the costs of a court case in fast-track claims is that the loser pays the winner [5]. It means the loser has to pay the winner's legal costs as well as their own.

In Great Britain, there are approved lists of the cost of various expenses borne by participants in the legal process, and on which the courts can rely in decisions about the reasonableness of paying such expenses [6].

In general, the systems of reimbursement of court costs in Ukraine and Great Britain are similar. Court fee as a practice exists in the British and Ukrainian judicial systems. In both states, it is calculated depending on the type of case and is tied to the basic income of citizens [7]. In both states, court fees may be paid by the losing party if the court so decides.

Also, in both states, the courts consider the amounts and types of expenses that the parties want to be reimbursed. It is done both in Britain and in Ukraine in order to assess the adequacy of requests [8]. However, in the UK, there are certain limits on the amount that can be claimed before reimbursement. For example, there are defined limits on the cost of lawyers' work, the cost of self-defense of a party in court, the cost of summoning a witness, transportation costs, living expenses and compensation of wages for a missed working day, etc. There is also a limit beyond which the court will not reimburse individuals who defend themselves. The maximum compensation cannot exceed two-thirds of a professional lawyer's salary. Also, in Britain, the court studies the appropriateness of the legal expenses of the parties at the 'summary assessment', where it examines whether the funds from the party were really paid for the goods and services that were needed in court, whether it was appropriate to pay them and whether the amount was adequate to the standard rates.

Thus, the UK and Ukrainian court systems are similar in how they reimburse court fees and court costs to litigants. They are also alike in the requirements for submitting data on already incurred and planned expenses before the start of the legal process. The main differences are that in the UK, the financial limits of compensation are better defined, which both parties to the process and judges can be guided by when deciding on

compensation and which reduces the manipulative component. Also, in the UK, parties who prove their insolvency in advance may not pay the court fee.

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A MODERN VIEW OF LEGAL PROFESSIONS IN UKRAINE

The current understanding of the legal profession is due to historical factors, in particular the Soviet system of justice, in which the criminal component was dominant. However, the adoption of the new Constitution of Ukraine in 1996, accession to international treaties, primarily the Charter of the Council of Europe and the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, improved national legislation and brought it into line with European standards. These standards contain