

From the first sight, it may seem very close to Ukrainian regulations, which is really common for post-soviet countries. From the general standpoint, it looks progressive, but when it comes to implementation – here is where the differences show-up.

Thus, we discovered the following Eastern-European countries: Ukraine, the Czech Republic and Belarus. They all differ more or less from each other.

Eventually, the main difference between these three states' regulations, in regard to non-monetary damages, are in the law-enforcement procedures and attention to the details in the form of compensation-evaluating methodology. The higher is the democracy – the higher are the standards.

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**THE PECULIARITIES OF POLICE OFFICERS TRAINING
IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

The Chinese People's Armed Police Force (abbreviation: PAP) is a Chinese paramilitary organization primarily responsible for internal security, riot control, counter-terrorism, disaster response, law enforcement and maritime rights protection as well as providing support to the People's Liberation Army Ground Force (PLAGF) during wartime.

Police education and training system in China consists of a number of training institutions, such as:

People's Armed Police Academy (Corps Leader Grade, led by a Major General)

The People's Armed Police Academy tasked with officer education and training for duties related to the missions entrusted to the People's Armed Police, including, since 2001, UN peacekeeping.

People's Armed Police Engineering University (Corps Leader Grade, led by a Major General)

This university is for training internal security command, political work, logistics management, and professional and technical police officers.

People's Armed Police Command Academy (Corps Leader Grade, led by a Major General)

The academy's key subjects focus on law, engineering, military studies and management studies, but most attention is devoted to paramilitary training and political work.

People's Armed Police Logistics Academy (Corps Leader Grade, led by a Major General)

The People's Armed Police Logistics Academy is a training body aimed to train People's Armed Police personnel in handling logistics. The university include subjects as applied economics, military and paramilitary logistics, as well as engineering.

Students are selected from PAP soldiers and squad leaders with excellent performance. This is followed by a three-year study in one of the two major fields: Armed Reconnaissance and Special Warfare.

According to the Article 26 of the People's police law of the People's Republic of China to be a people's policeman in China, one must meet the following requirements:

1. to be a citizen who has reached the age of 18;
2. to endorse the Constitution of the People's Republic of China;
3. to have fine political and professional quality and good conduct;
4. to be in good health;
5. to have an educational background of senior middle school or above;
6. to become a people's policeman out of his or her own volition.

A person who is found in either of the following circumstances may not serve as a people's policeman:

1. having been subjected to criminal punishment for commission of a crime or;
2. having been discharged from public employment.

It is important to note that the law establishes requirements for the moral qualities of a police officer. These are: selfless devotion to one's duty, honesty, high discipline, obedience to orders, rigorous enforcement of laws. This approach reflects the great responsibility of the State for the candidates who entered the service, for their moral character and the image of the Chinese police in general.

Also, it should be said that police equipment, insignia, uniforms and certificates can be used exclusively by the people's police, no single person or organization can own or use them. Legislative regulation of this issue reduces the likelihood of using fake means identifying a police officer, thereby increasing the level of public confidence in the police in China.

In conclusion, police training in the People's Republic of China has its own characteristics, as in every country. There are many academies and

colleges that train highly qualified personnel for further work in the police. The main law regulating the powers of the police is People's police law of the People's Republic of China, which defines the rights and duties of Chinese police officers, establishes the main tasks of the police, the responsibility of police officers, and discipline. There are corresponding requirements for the moral qualities of a police officer in the the People's Republic of China, who is elected for service, and there is also a guarantee of maintenance the status of a police officer in society

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PROSPECTS FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION OF UKRAINIAN LEGISLATION IN CIVIL LAW

In connection with the latest events in our country, on June 17, 2022, the European Commission recommended that the European Council grant Ukraine the status of a candidate for membership in the European Union.

Simultaneously with the recommendation to approve the candidate status, Brussels put forward demands for reforms to Kyiv, providing a list of seven points:

1. reform of the Constitutional Court;
2. continuation of judicial reform;
3. anti-corruption, including the appointment of the head of the Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's office;
4. combating money laundering;
5. implementation of the anti-oligarchic law;
6. coordination of audiovisual legislation with the European Union;