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PROBLEMS OF JUDICIAL REFORM IN UKRAINE

The need for a radical reform of the judiciary in Ukraine, taking into account international standards and world practice of democracies, is obvious, because the disorder that has prevailed in recent years in the legal system significantly violates the constitutional rights of citizens and limits their access to justice, effectively eliminating access to justice. crosses the transparency of justice, calls into question its effectiveness.

The basic principles of judicial procedure proclaimed by the Constitution of Ukraine do not work, in particular, such as equality of all participants in the trial before the law and the court, adversarial proceedings, ensuring the accused's right to defence, binding court decisions. As you know, the implementation of court decisions, in particular, the European Court of Human Rights is one of the most acute problems of protection and restoration of violated rights of citizens of Ukraine.

Reform of the judiciary should take place primarily in view of restoring public confidence to the courts, ensuring high professionalism of judges, honesty and integrity in resolving cases, independence in decision-making, without interfering in the professional activities of judges, access to justice, quick resolution of cases on the merits and prompt execution of court decisions.

Distrust of the domestic judicial system, distrust in its honesty and efficiency motivate citizens to seek protection of their rights in international institutions, in particular, the European Court of Human Rights, in the number of complaints in which Ukraine is among the leading countries. The analysis of appeals of Ukrainian citizens to the European Court of Human Rights gives grounds to claim

that with the proper functioning of the judicial system and bringing Ukrainian legislation in line with international standards, it will be possible to significantly reduce the grounds for such mass appeals.

According to the World Justice Project in 2020, Ukraine ranks 72-nd among 128 countries in the rule of law ranking in 2020 [1]. In such segments of the rating as the efficiency of justice in civil jurisdictions – 61-st position, in terms of the efficiency of the criminal justice system – 90-th position out of 128 countries in which the study was conducted.

At the same time, the results of a survey conducted by the Razumkov Center's sociological service as of March 2021 on citizens assessment of government activities and the level of trust in social institutions showed distrust, including in courts (the judiciary as a whole) (79%) and the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court (73%), the Prosecutor's Office (71%), the Supreme Court (69%), the Constitutional Court of Ukraine (69%), the Specialised Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (68%), the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (NAPC) (68%), local courts (66%) [2].

Accelerating judicial reform depends on many factors. In particular, in our opinion, it is necessary to return to the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine the norm on mandatory review of the case in case one of the judges writes a special (separate) opinion.

According to some scholars, the place of a separate decision among other types of court decisions is not defined in procedural law. Thus, the absence of a separate ruling in the lists of court decisions enshrined in the relevant procedural codes makes it possible to avoid enforcement of such rulings, and failure to mention them in the Law of Ukraine "On Access to Judgments" may lead to non-compliance with the principle of open courts. predictability of court decisions and will not contribute to the uniform application of legislation [3, p. 69].

The proposed system of courts, consisting of local, courts of appeal and cassation courts, is well-founded. The Supreme Court is given the role of ensuring the unity of judicial practice in Ukraine in this system. This approach will contribute to the professionalism and deepening of the specialization of judges, which will have a positive impact on the quality of justice.

It is necessary to create real conditions for the administration of justice. Scientifically substantiate the maximum number of cases that a judge (court) can actually, without compromising the quality of the decision and his health, consider and resolve during the year.

Introduce a scale of negative scores for each overturned decision, setting a maximum of these scores, which would inevitably open a case against a judge or refer him to the qualification commission.

Judges should be recognised as having the right to publicly defend their appealed decisions, in particular the right to object to an appeal or cassation appeal and to a decision of a higher court. The assessment of the court's activity should be based on the number of appealed and revoked decisions.

Also important in this reform is the systematic change of special professional training of persons applying for the positions of judges and further professional training of current judges in order to achieve a high level of their professional competence (this can be achieved by introducing mandatory special training courses, with a term not less than a year).

It would be appropriate to create a single Code of Ethics for Ukrainian lawyers, consisting of general ethical principles of legal activity and its separate parts, which would establish rules of activity for each legal profession, including judges.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the reform of the justice system in Ukraine should be mediated at the present stage by staff resettlement of its bodies, but gradually by applying the principle of individual responsibility, respecting the right of each candidate for the position of judge.

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POLICE COOPERATION BEETWEN UKRAINE AND EU – LEGAL ASPECT

In the context of integrational processes in Ukraine and the EU, police cooperation becomes especially important and demonstrate not only the necessity of the joint efforts of states and improvement of the existing opportunities for the international police cooperation usage, but also the adoption of coordinated measures at the national and international levels.

Over the last decade, international police cooperation has developed very rapidly on a regional scale. It is important to note that earlier the basis of Ukraine's international cooperation in the fight against crime was bilateral cooperation, in