

EU civil law and trends in its development are extremely important for Ukraine. First, the EU is our strategic partner. Secondly, many domestic companies operate in the EU market and are required to comply with its civil legislation. Thus, EU legislation and existing European academic projects on civil law constitute the international experience that Ukraine needs to study and take into account in order to improve its legislation [4].

So, we identify the following main trends of European integration into the civil legislation of Ukraine: providing civil policy with aspects of scientific and soundness, consistency and expediency; developing a new civil policy based on the recognition of human and civil rights (developing principles of civil policy); strengthening the rule of law in the field of civil legal relations; developing positive decisions of civil judicial practice, taking into account the provisions of judicial and legal reform; improving civil legislation; searching for new forms and methods of improving civil legislation; creating favorable conditions for the development of civilized regulation of Civil Law relations.

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THE USE OF EXPERIENCE OF INVESTIGATIVE BODIES OF THE USA, FRANCE AND GERMANY BY UKRAINE

Today, one of the priority directions of state policy in any sphere of legal relations is international cooperation and the exchange of experience on certain issues. Therefore, there is a certain need not only for a theoretical study of foreign experience, but also for finding certain opportunities for its use and implementation in Ukraine. This aspect is relevant and timely in the field of administrative and legal support for the organization and functioning of investigative bodies in Ukraine, because even today the process of their reform continues.

O. V. Baulin and A. O. Lyash consider it expedient, based on the experience of foreign countries, to establish pre-trial investigation as a separate function of the judiciary in Ukraine. The Institute of Investigating Judges, in

turn, should be not only in local courts, and will be used not only for judicial control and interrogation of individuals at the request of the parties, but also to conduct pre-trial investigations in cases of crimes committed by organized criminal groups and criminal organizations [1, c. 90].

In my opinion, this position will not contribute to increasing the efficiency, objectivity and independence of the investigation in Ukraine, but will only complicate and overload the work of the judicial branch of government. It is also worth noting that a similar practice has been successfully implemented in France, where a number of other measures have also been implemented. In France, the procedural position of the judicial investigator creates real guarantees of his independence from the accuser.

In general, the idea of creating a single institute of pre-trial investigation bodies has been implemented in many countries, but in this case, this institute does not belong to any branch of government, and therefore is independent in its procedural actions.

B. V. Romanyuk noted that the positive result of the creation of a single investigative body is precisely that in most countries of the post-Soviet space, pre-trial investigation bodies, as well as in Ukraine, belong to different departments, and therefore, due to their departmental disunity, the efficiency is significantly reduced the interaction of investigation bodies with other structural subdivisions and law enforcement agencies, which negatively affects the quality of the investigation in general [2, p. 167].

O. Y. Tatarov pay attention in his works to the experience of Germany in the organization and functioning of investigative bodies. The author emphasizes that the effectiveness of the investigation of crimes in the Federal Republic of Germany depends on a clear organizational structure of the criminal justice bodies, and the well-established interaction of prosecutors with investigative judges is also important, the court and auxiliary employees of the prosecutor's office, which, in fact, are police officers. Thus, inquiries are carried out by the so-called «auxiliary employees of the prosecutor's office» (for example, police inspectors). That is why constant control over the even distribution of the number of investigated crimes per employee and, accordingly, the quality of crime investigation is ensured [3, p. 606–607].

In my opinion, it is the provision of a justified optimal number of cases per investigator and effective control over their equal distribution that is a necessity in the investigative bodies of Ukraine. Also, in Germany, there is a certain division of the police into the general police, which investigates minor crimes, and the criminal police, which is authorized to investigate serious crimes, reporting to the federal authorities or the Minister of the Interior of the respective territory.

Also interesting for Ukraine may be the experience of organizing the work of investigative review groups of the USA (Crime Scene Units). Their feature is that, unlike domestic investigators, who have to personally inspect the scene, search for, record and remove evidence, the detective who

investigates crime in the United States, may involve investigative review teams conducting the review independently. Review groups are part of the Crime Scene Investigations Bureau, which, in addition to them, also includes expert groups that do not go to the scene, but are engaged in the study of material evidence in laboratory conditions [4, p. 305].

Finally, it is worth noting that sufficient work is being done in Ukraine in the direction of cooperation with foreign law enforcement agencies. An example of this can be the signing of a memorandum of understanding to deepen cooperation between the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine and the US Federal Bureau of Investigation. This document states that law enforcement agencies will simultaneously conduct investigations related to international money laundering, international means of asset recovery, bribery and corruption of high-ranking officials of Ukraine. According to this, Ukrainian investigative bodies can count

for the support of the FBI in three areas: the possibility of obtaining operational information on the spread of dollar flows, the exchange of experience in the organization of operational and technical work and the work of undercover agents, logistical and technical support of NABU units [13]. Similar examples of international cooperation of investigative bodies of Ukraine with foreign institutions are non-unique. It is international partnership that can significantly facilitate the work of investigative bodies.

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