

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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*Горлушко О.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ  
Консультант з мови: **Скрипник М.**

## **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;

7. changes in the legislation on national minorities.

These requirements must be met in order for Ukraine to retain the status of a candidate. Because the granting of candidate status in June 2022 is not final, and the EU can be cancelled.

On June 23, 2022, the European Parliament adopted a resolution calling for Ukraine to immediately grant the status of a candidate for membership in the European Union. The European Council granted Ukraine the status of a candidate for membership in the European Union [2].

Although under unpleasant circumstances, our country has achieved no breakthrough in our national goal - to join the euro-European Union. So, today we have the status to which our indestructible country boldly went and a list of seven points that must be fulfilled by reforming legislation and state bodies. Due to the requirements, the system must be reformed and these reforms will allow us to take another big step towards the goal.

Since the reforms to be implemented are diverse in their origin and scope of influence, there is no doubt that they will affect not only the reformed systems, but also other areas and legislation, including civil legislation.

I would like to start with the definition of European integration. So, European integration is a process of political, legal, and economic integration of European states, including those partially located in Europe. At the moment, European integration is achieved mainly through the expansion of the European Union and the Council of Europe [1].

The domestic legal system and legal science, including the science of civil law, in the context of modernization transformations associated with changes in the ideals and priorities of state and legal development in connection with the processes of European integration and the trend of development and approximation of European legal systems, the intensive development of civil turnover and market relations and the complication of their legal regulation, are experiencing a period of renewal and self-determination. In these circumstances, questions about further ways of developing statehood, ways of effective management of society, and the future of the legal system become particularly relevant for jurisprudence.

Considering the Civil policy of Ukraine as a sectoral legal policy, we can note that it should correspond to national development strategies, and it is in this ratio that we can talk about its effectiveness. Therefore, the current priority act that defines strategic directions for the development of legal policy, including civil policy, includes: the national strategy in the field of human rights [4]. The seventh paragraph of the requirements clearly states the requirement «changing the legislation on national minorities», in the national development strategy one of the first points is «ensuring the rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities» [3]. It is with this point that legislation in the field of implementation of the National Human Rights strategy should hurry up, which will certainly affect civil legislation and the judicial process.

Judicial practice is the sphere of law enforcement activity that reflects the effectiveness of a certain legal norm, the presence of gaps in the

legal regulation of public relations and, of course, is the basis for the formation of directions of legal regulation of Civil Relations.

So, the domestic legal system and legal science, including the science of civil law, in the context of modernization transformations associated with changes in the ideals and priorities of state and legal development in connection with the processes of European integration and the trend of development and approximation of European legal systems. In these circumstances, questions about further ways of developing statehood, ways of effective management of society, and the future of the legal system become particularly relevant for jurisprudence [4].

V. V. Komarov notes that «the application of Civil Procedure legislation and modern practice of civil proceedings should be focused on a new level of law enforcement: not only compliance with the current legislation, judicial procedures, but also the application of the Constitution of Ukraine as an act of direct action, as well as the European Convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, ensuring the accessibility of civil proceedings from the point of view of the implementation of the convention right to a fair trial. At the same time, the application of the Constitution of Ukraine and the mechanisms for implementing the European Convention for the protection of human rights is a key issue from the point of view of implementing the idea of fair justice and the right to a fair trial. Unfortunately, this general civilizational aspect, despite its unquestionability, is more defended in the academic environment, since the real practice of justice and judicial proceedings faces systemic problems of inefficiency of justice and the need for drastic changes in the field of judicial power in general» [4].

As a confirmation of the need to integrate the European Convention for the protection of human rights and implement it within the framework of Civil Procedure legislation, I will cite the thesis of N. A. Zhelezniak «in principle, any reasonable policy should be legal, that is, it is designed to comply with laws, legal norms, be in the legal field, meet international standards, human rights. Otherwise, politics sooner or later turns into arbitrariness, violence, and inhumane actions» [4].

In support of the thesis, we can define the following goals of civil policy, which determine its essence: with the help of civil policy, property and personal non-property Civil Law relations are optimized; promoting the development and regulatory consolidation of legal bases for regulating and ensuring public and private interests; effective civil policy is one of the defining conditions for democratic reforms in Ukraine in the context of European integration; civil policy serves to ensure important human and civil rights and freedoms; civil policy serves to regulate Civil Law relations [4].

One of the key components of law is the regulation of civil legal relations, especially since the process of forming the EU law system is still ongoing. It is also important that in the context of a globalized world economy, the European Union inevitably affects the legal and economic space of our country. As a result, the unique experience of harmonization and unification of

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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*Гринюк А.,*

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ  
Консультант з мови: **Лопутько О.**

### **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