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FEATURES OF INTRODUCTION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT IN UKRAINE

Introduction. In case of grate corruption and dependence of the system of courts of general jurisdiction creating the specialized judicial body allows using more effective selection procedures and forming the staff of honest and independent judges.

Review of recent publications. The issue of the nature and importance of features of introduction of anti-corruption court in Ukraine has been covered in the publications of such scientists as Oleksii Kharytonov, Mykhailo Kameniev, Maksym Kostetskyi. Although, we must admit that the issue under consideration requires for a more detailed research.

Objectives of the paper. The study is aiming at the determining negative features of introduction of anti-corruption court in Ukraine.

Results of the research. This year's Corruption Perceptions Index highlights that the majority of countries are making little or no progress in ending corruption, while further analysis shows journalists and activists in corrupt countries risking their lives every day in an effort to speak out [1].

The creation of an anti-corruption court is a requirement for Ukraine by Western partners and the International Monetary Fund in particular for taking further tranches of loans and financial assistance [2].

The law on the High Anti-Corruption Court came into force on Thursday, June 14. The law was adopted by the Verkhovna Rada on June 7 and signed by Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko on June 11 [3].

There are plenty of prohibitions to candidates to the anti-corruption court and the most important among them are: before the appointment not to work in public prosecutor's office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, police, Security Service of Ukraine, Customs, NABU and other state structures. A candidate for a judge's position for the

past five years should not be part of the leadership of the party, occupy political positions, or have a representative deputy mandate. Condemned for the corruption are also forbidden to join the competition etc [7].

Such significant conditions immediately exclude the possibility of future judges appealing to unwanted relationships and reflect the extraordinary priority and importance of the body.

The main stumbling block of creating an anti-corruption court was giving to the international community a role in the selection process [4]. The Public Council of International Experts decides whether a candidate complies with the integrity criteria. The council of international experts will be able to impose an actual "veto" on candidates for a judge to an anti-corruption court which are appointed by the High Qualifications Commission of Judges. Many deputies consider that the creation of a court may lead to an absolutely independent anti-corruption vertical from the Ukrainian government, which many are afraid of [5].

The new law is good, but it has some other drawbacks. Public Council of International Experts members will be given only thirty days to analyze candidates' information. Moreover, if they do not initiate a joint panel with HQCJ regarding candidates that fail to comply with the integrity criteria within this time limit, a candidate will automatically pass. Therefore, civil society and the international community should work in close cooperation to make sure that the Public Council of International Experts can respond quickly. Civil society should provide staff to help international experts analyze the candidates [6].

Conclusion. Thus, the research of the features of introduction of anti-corruption court in Ukraine has shown that the government of Ukraine tries to fight with corruption at high level priority and even uses the assistance of the western countries. This new court is very important but anyway there are a lot of problems, which we face.

Hopefully, they will be solved in the shortest time and we eventually can consider our country to be clean of corruption.

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CRIMINAL LAW OF UKRAINE

Introduction. Modern criminal legislation of Ukraine is the combination of systematic and specific legislative acts that define the bases and principles of criminal responsibility, sentencing, release of liability and punishment.

Review of recent publications. The issue of the nature and importance of remote employment has been covered in the publications of such scientists as J. Norton, H.-H. Jescheck, V. D. Shvets, V. M. Grytsak, Y. I. Vasylykevych, O. V. Gatseliuk and others.

Objectives of the paper. The main purpose of the research is to study particular aspects of problematics which may occur in criminal law of Ukraine.

Results of the research. Criminal law, the body of law that defines criminal offenses, regulates the apprehension, charging, and trial of suspects, and fixes penalties and modes of treatment applicable to convicted offenders [1].