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REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL PROCEDURAL LAW OF CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The author draws attention to the overall value of the European Community, as a major inter-state union that is a key and strategic partner of Ukraine at the present stage, the ability to take account of this experience is quite realistic and achievable. Therefore, investigating the civil procedural law of foreign countries, the experience of Poland, Bulgaria, and Germany (states that for a long time were in the socialist camp in the geopolitical sphere of influence of the Soviet Union but managed to preserve their civil procedural traditions and promptly adapted their national civil procedural systems to the standards of Western law) and Russia (as a state that declared itself the successor of the Soviet Union) and Georgia (a state that after independence, was in a similar to Ukraine situation that needed an organic coexistence of Soviet procedural heritage and development of new provisions of the national procedural law), which can be interpreted to Ukrainian procedural realities, are selected for comparison.

Regarding the latter countries, it is important to note that the state of the civil procedural law is closest to the national one by a number of criteria:

- 1) unstable social and economic situation increases the number of appeals to the court for protection;
- 2) insufficient state funding leads to a lack of funds for maintenance and development of a court;
- 3) low level of public confidence in the judiciary, corrupt and bureaucratic;
- 4) obscurity and complexity of court procedures;
- 5) palpable lack of qualified judicial personnel and the progressive increase in the number of cases to be considered and solved by a judge;
- 6) urgent need to update judicial vertical viewing the main approaches to the possibility of bringing judges to responsibility for his knowingly unlawful decisions.

The analysis shows that there is a clear trend for the countries of the continental legal system to limit the interaction between appellate and cassation or appellate and revision proceedings.

The author notes that weighty role in timely and fair trial belongs to the development of simplified proceedings and procedures that allow achieving an optimal balance between procedural economy and preservation of traditional principles of civil procedure.