

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, MUNICIPAL LAW

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### IDENTIFICATION AND ADAPTATION OF BASIC SUBSTANTIVE CODES OF UKRAINE AND POLAND TO THE EUROPEAN UNION LAW

The article is devoted to the comparative analysis of basic substantive Codes of Ukraine and Poland and their adaptation to the EU law. Both Poland and Ukraine tend to the Roman-Germanic legal system that is characterized by a high degree of codification of law. The article describes the initial stages of the birth of the codification process, both in Ukraine and in Poland. Current legislation in both countries is characterized by a large number of legal acts, but the main type of ordering is the code. Today, in Poland almost all major areas of law are codified, but most of them need to be updated because they are 70-85 years old. In Ukraine, there are only three codes that act since the days of the Soviet Union.

The article analyses existing civil codes of these states and the duality of law in Poland. Principles of Ukrainian and Polish civil law are determined. The author carried out the analysis of modern criminal codes of these states and their features. Substantially, Criminal Codes of Ukraine and Poland are almost identical, except for the military part, which in fact is the Criminal Code of war crimes. Completing the review of the

Criminal Code of Poland it should be stressed that some rules may be subject to implementation in the national legislation of our country.

Some codes were adopted in different historical periods and do not always take into account the peculiarities of the modern state of the country. In general, a modern codification process both in Poland and in Ukraine provides a creative reinterpretation of the whole array of legal acts in order to improve ease of use and regulatory requirements.

As a result of comparative research of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Ukraine and the Republic of Poland, we can conclude that they have much in common, comply with the requirements of modern legal techniques, have a clear structure, as well as a change in the context of the European legal standards. At the same time, it should be noted that these codes are more stable in Poland because they rarely amended. For Ukraine, Poland's experience is not only interesting but also relevant in view of the fact that the criminal and civil codes more adapted to the EU law.