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SCIENTIFIC EXPERTISE IN ADMINISTRATIVE AND JURISDICTIONAL ACTIVITY: THE BASICS OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL REGULATION IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The article reveals the basics of organizational and legal regulation of scientific expertise in the administrative and jurisdictional activities of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Austria, France, the Swiss Confederation, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Slovenia, the Hellenic Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland et cetera. Found that in European countries, except Denmark, administrative torts were separated from criminal offenses, as reflected in the material and procedural laws apply administrative penalties. Unlike the countries of the former Soviet Union, no EU country has any single systematic code of administrative offenses. Administrative and legal systems of the countries of Europe have common trend of development of modern legal system in general. For all developed European countries are characterized by high importance of certain types of expertise that are not practiced in Ukraine, or not performed in all appropriate cases, or are not sufficiently objective and qualitatively, for example, the prevalence of political expertise, the essence of which

is to mainstream socially significant problems in the mass consciousness; prevalence and qualitative performance environmental review direct and indirect impact of future investors objects on the environment, with the obligatory view of the public, long-term effects, cumulative effects. Experience of administrative and legal regulation of expertise activities in Europe varies depending on the country's legal system, the history of its development, political and economic circumstances. When the coincidence of situational fundamentals destination expertise in criminal, civil, administrative processes exist especially for perjury. In Europe, a common practice mutual systematic monitoring of expert laboratories, attracting administratively-jurisdictional body of experts in solving administrative disputes. For candidates experts meet high requirements, which become the basis for entering them in special registers. Establishment and maintenance of these registers provides not only the Ministry of Justice, but also the head of the administrative courts. Implementation of this experience in the domestic administrative and legal system should be based on our national strengths and weaknesses features.