

thereby obtaining money illegally. The purpose of selling is to obtain money or property illegally. When purchasing, storing, transporting for sale false documents for transfer, payment cards or other means of access to bank accounts, the purpose of all these acts is the sale of the said means and / or their use. The general purpose of crime envisaged in Art. 200 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, we consider receipt of illegal means of money or property. But the qualification of the crime investigated in each case depends on the specific actions of the perpetrator and the specific purpose for which they have been committed (sale, use, receipt of money or property illegally).

3. Motive – mercenary, although he serves as an optional feature of this crime.

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NORMATIVE-LEGAL REGULATION OF ECONOMIC SAFETY AS AN ELEMENT OF NATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE

Issues of legal regulation of Ukraine's economic security are among the most important, complex and multifaceted phenomena of the state's social and political life. In general, security is a state where someone, for some reason, nothing and nobody threatens; At the same time, it is the activity of people, society, state, world community of nations in identifying, preventing, weakening, eliminating and preventing the threat that can lose them, destroy material and spiritual

values, prevent their progressive development. The availability of security is a prerequisite and one of the main motives for the viability of man, society, state and the world community.

The normative basis of economic security of Ukraine is made up of sources of different legal force, therefore, they can be classified into eight levels, based on the main and significant criterion of their legal force for practice:

1. The Constitution of Ukraine and the decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. Yes, in Art. 17 of the Constitution of Ukraine states that ensuring economic security is the most important function of the state. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine is the only body of constitutional jurisdiction, it makes decisions and gives conclusions in cases.

2. Sources of international law and decisions of the European Court of Human Rights, ie ratified international legal sources and decisions. Under the ratification understood, approval, acceptance, accession - depending on the specific case, the form of consent of Ukraine to be binding on it an international treaty. Yes, in Art. 19 of the Law of Ukraine «On international treaties of Ukraine» stipulates that if an international treaty of Ukraine, which has entered into force in the established procedure, establishes rules other than those provided for in the relevant act of the legislation of Ukraine, then the rules of the international agreement shall be applied. The Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ratified by the Verkhovna Rada proclaims postulates recognized by the world community and is an example of the fundamental freedoms of our state. The European Court of Human Rights is an international judicial body whose jurisdiction extends to all the member states of the Council of Europe which have ratified the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and includes all matters relating to the interpretation and application, including international affairs and individual complaints.

3. Codified (codes) normative acts and Laws of Ukraine. Codes are a single, consolidated, legally and logically integral, internally agreed normative legal act that ensures the regulation of social relations in the relevant field or sub-sector of legislation and is the most used form of a codified act, details and specifically regulates a certain sphere of relations and is subject to direct application,

presented criminal, criminal procedural, civil, economic, budgetary and other codes of Ukraine.

4. Decrees and orders of the President of Ukraine, which directly regulate certain social relations in the field, including law enforcement activities.

5. Decisions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which approved a number of orders, regulations, instructions, rules that regulate various aspects.

6. Departmental and interagency acts of executive power bodies (orders, instructions, rules, regulations, etc.). At this level, it is necessary to note the order of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine «On Approval of Methodological Recommendations for Calculating the Level of Economic Security of Ukraine», which was developed with the purpose of determining the level of economic security in Ukraine as one of the main components of the national security of the state and defining a list of key indicators and the state of economic security of Ukraine, their thresholds, as well as the algorithm for calculating the integral index of economic security.

7. Resolutions of the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of Ukraine and the Plenary Session of the Supreme Specialized Court of Ukraine for the Examination of Civil and Criminal Cases.

8. Sources of explanatory and recommendatory nature, ie sources not normative, but explanatory and recommendatory nature, namely, methodological recommendations of ministries and departments, interpretation of educational, consultative nature, also having a form of scientific explanation, for example, textbooks, manuals, monographs, methodological recommendations of scientists and others.

In the aspect of what is said is appropriate is the opinion of the national researcher II Podik, who assures that the mechanism of ensuring economic security of Ukraine should include four main elements: the legal framework; functional mechanism of public authority; system of business entities; socio-political infrastructure.

The above points out that in this approach we obtain the corresponding legal, organizational and functional unity that is embodied in the mechanism of state law ensuring economic security

of Ukraine, where unity is ensured by the common legal basis of the mechanism and the unified nature of its organizational structure.

The analysis of normative legal sources and professional literature makes it possible to note that the functional mechanism of providing economic security consists of such elements as: state apparatus; system of local self-government; authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. According to many domestic researchers, the leading role in this mechanism is played by: President of Ukraine; Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; The Cabinet of Ministers; National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine; Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine; Constitutional Court of Ukraine; courts of general jurisdiction; police; bodies of local government, local self-government; economic entities of the enterprise, organization; citizens and associations of citizens.

The legal and regulatory framework for ensuring economic security for today is generally established and consists of several levels of legal acts: international legal acts, the Constitution of Ukraine, the Basic Law of Ukraine «On National Security of Ukraine» of June 21, 2018, statutory and sectoral laws, subordinate normative acts, as well as some political-legal documents of declarative character.

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PROBLEMATIC ISSUES IN COUNTERACTING LEGITIMATE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

In article 206 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is protected only economic activity, which is lawful. Therefore, the requirement to terminate an activity that the victim can not and should not engage in accordance with the law (for example, the termination of an activity that can be carried out only if there is a license in the absence of the victim) does not constitute the composition of the crime.