

necessary to improve the system of domestic and international norms for the prevention and counteraction of domestic violence.

List of references

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COMPARATIVE ASPECT OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCESSION, RECEIVING, STORAGE OR ACQUISITION OF ANY LOSS ACCORDED TO INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION

The cessation of the use of property acquired by criminal means is a criminal law measure, which prevents the executor from committing a predicate crime to commit a criminal property. A person, committing a mercenary crime, usually has the main purpose of enrichment. Therefore, there is a need to improve the national legislation aimed at preventing the free use of property acquired illegally.

Questions related to various aspects of counteraction to the acquisition, receipt, storage or sale of property obtained in a criminal way among domestic and foreign countries, M.A. Akimov, V.O. Belyaev, O.N. Krapivina, A.A. Liskin, V.A. Ilyichov, A.E. Milin, M.J. Korzhansky, M.I. Bazhanov, B.Y. Nagilenko, S.V. Ignatov, V.V. Stashis, V.Y. Tacy, M.I. Melnik, V.A. Klymenko, S. Berdyaga, I.V. Klynnchuk, A.V. Savchenko, O.V. Kryshevich, A.O. Dudorov, V.A. Kuznetsov, I. Pohrebnyak, V.G. Smirnov and others.

Russian legislation attributes this crime to the section «Crimes in the field of economic activity» (Article 175 of the Criminal Code, «Acquisition or sale of property knowingly gained in a criminal way»), and Art. 208 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR in 1960 was attributed to crimes against public safety and public order. In Art. 175 of the Criminal Code there are no warehouses for the receipt and storage of property acquired by criminal means, and criminal liability is foreseen only for «the acquisition or sale of property knowingly acquired by criminal means» [7, p. 447-449]. The danger was that

such criminal activity was an incentive to commit new crimes and threatened the country's economy. The new legislation of the Russian Federation defines the acquisition or sale of property, knowingly acquired by criminal means, as a composition of a crime with a dual object: the proper functioning of the economic system of the country and public order. A special purpose is the sale of the said property [1, p. 313]. Public danger of an act on the acquisition or sale of property, deliberately acquired by criminal means, is to support criminal activity, to ensure its «utility». Therefore, the establishment of criminal liability for such actions, the legislator always strives to stop the turnover, both stolen property and property received in another criminal way, to prevent illegal enrichment through the promotion of criminal activity, and therefore - to reduce the profitability of crimes.

In the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus, the criminal acquisition or sale of property - art. 236 - attributed to crimes against the implementation of economic activity, that is, aimed at protecting the economic system of Belarus. In Art. 236 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus contains a similar moment with the disposition of Art. 198 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine – not only the acquisition and sale, but also the storage of property acquired by criminal means; and Art. 236 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus, as well as Art. 198 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, contains a positive point: an indication of the lack of signs of legalization [3, p. 70].

The Criminal Code of France of July 22, 1992 refers to the concept of «criminal acquisition or sale of property» to the section «On encroachment on property». Chapter 1 of this section contains a list of acts that form an objective part of the crime: concealment, storage, transfer, as well as any use of the proceeds of crime, or the role of an intermediary for its transfer, if it is known that this thing is obtained as a result of a crime or guilt. Prior to the acquisition of property knowingly acquired by criminal means, also any use of the product of the crime or guilt, if known its origin [6, p. 101].

Like the Ukrainian legislation, the Criminal Law of Spain (1997), determines the occurrence of criminal liability only in the presence of knowledge of knowledge that it has been obtained by criminal means (Art.301 Section «Crimes against property and socio-

economic order», Chapter XIV «On the storage of stolen and similar crimes») [4, p. 94-97].

In the Criminal Law of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1871 (hereinafter referred to as the Federal Republic of Germany) (as amended on December 15, 1994), the criminal acquisition or sale of property refers to the concealment, namely: concealment of property acquired by criminal means [5, p. 129]. In the opinion of the German legislator, this crime infringes on the interests of justice. In paragraph 259 of the Criminal Code of the Federal Republic of Germany to the type of criminal activity include the acquisition, sale and promotion of sales. A distinctive feature is that property must be acquired illegally - not necessarily criminal. On this basis, we can conclude that the qualification of the crime in question does not matter, as a result of a violation of a normative act, the property was acquired.

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INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKUNG AS A GLOBAL PROBLEM

Forty years ago, the world declared war on drugs. Today, after decades of failing to adequately control drug consumption, an even graver problem has emerged: violent drug traffickers have taken the industry hostage and will stop at nothing to preserve their power.