

punishment is being solved. [3; 2; 1]

Therefore, it can be said that the subjective party plays a decisive role in the qualification of the offense, because it helps to better understand the intentions and impulses of the person to commit it. For this process, it is very important to link the external manifestation of a person's behavior with their mental state. Because of the feelings, thinking, intentions, purpose and will that is the inner, spiritual world of man, his essence, man is able to perceive and understand the outside world, personal benefits and behavior of other people, activities of the collective, society and state, set a goal, form their will and act accordingly, not only when committing, as a rule, legitimate actions, but also when committing socially dangerous acts.

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### **THEORETICAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS OF REGULATORY ACTS**

The concept of "regulatory legal acts" includes a set of legislative acts issued by legislative and executive authorities. Normative legal acts are issued by state authorities only in a certain form and within the competence of a particular law-making body. Hence the legal force of a normative legal act is determined by the place in the system of state bodies of the body on behalf of which it was issued. They are called legal because they contain norms of law of a generally binding nature. In essence, this concept is synonymous with the concept of "legislation" in the broad sense of the word. Thus, a normative legal act is a generally binding official decision of a specially authorized entity, adopted in a certain order, which establishes new legal norms, changes or cancels existing ones [1].

The following specific features are characteristic of a legal act:

1) he is a law-forming appointment, that is, he draws up the establishment, amendment or cancellation of the rule of law;

2) is adopted by the subjects of rulemaking within their competence. In Ukraine, such entities are the people of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, ministries, other bodies and officials determined by the Constitution and legislation of Ukraine;

3) is developed and adopted in compliance with a special rule-making procedure, which covers the development, consideration, discussion of draft normative acts, their adoption and official promulgation;

4) is adopted in the form determined by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine for each type of regulatory act (for example, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopts laws, the President of Ukraine - decrees, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine - resolutions);

5) is an official written document that must comply with a number of requirements, including:

– the presence of the structure and certain details. A normative legal act, as a rule, consists of the following structural elements: preamble, sections, chapters, articles, paragraphs, subparagraphs of articles. The name of the act indicates the authority that issued it, the type of act, the subject of regulation. At the end of the normative legal act, the date and place of its adoption are placed, as well as the signature of the responsible official;

– development, taking into account the rules of the rule-making technique, which provides for the use of a special language of a normative act (legal terminology), methods and methods for setting forth the rules of law in articles of normative acts, legal constructions, legal fictitious notes, notes and the like;

– obligatory state registration and accounting. Regulatory legal acts are subject to state registration if they have one or more rules affecting the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, establish a new one or change, supplement or cancel the existing organizational and legal mechanism for their implementation; or are interdepartmental in nature, that is, they are mandatory for ministries, executive authorities, as well as local governments, enterprises, institutions and organizations that are not within the scope of management of the body that issued the regulatory legal act [2].

The main structural elements of a normative legal act:

The preamble is an introductory part, without an article (such that does not contain legal norms), a general introduction, which provides a rationale for the law, defines goals, objectives and sometimes formulates output philosophical provisions. Now preambles in laws are rare.

Paragraphs, articles - contain the original units of a legal act - regulatory requirements. Through a regulatory prescription, the article is correlated with the rule of law.

Articles can be divided into parts, and paragraphs - into paragraphs and

subparagraphs. It is customary to designate both the article and the parts of which it consists of in abbreviated initial letters: the article - “art.”, and the parts (paragraphs) of the articles - “p.” Articles in the laws are numbered, and parts (paragraphs) of articles are often numbered, as a rule, then they are numbered in paragraphs.

The complexity and versatility of management activity determines its goals, objectives and functions, implemented through legal acts of management, which differ in direction, content, legal force and the consequences that are due to them.

The value of legal acts of management is that because of their implementation, the managerial activities of the relevant management entities are carried out on the basis of current legislation and within their competence.

Legal acts of management in essence differ from other acts of state bodies. This difference is due to the difference in the legal status of persons who accept. These acts are always of a by-law nature. When considering the correlation of acts of the legislative authority, that is, the law and legal acts of government, it should be noted that the basis of their correlation is the rule of law. The law is an abstract rule, the action of which is aimed at regulating the general features of social relations, and therefore its action is aimed at an indefinite number of cases. At the same time, the legal act of management has a derivative character from the law and is issued when it is expressly provided for by law. Its action is aimed at achieving a partial result and has specific addressees [3]. The management act cannot change or repeal the law, since questions cannot be resolved with its help, according to the Constitution of Ukraine they are referred to the authority of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as a single legislative body.

For the purpose of a deeper study of management acts, they are classified according to the following criteria: legal properties; action in space and time; the nature of the competence of the authorities that have adopted; form.

Therefore, in conclusion, I can say that normative legal acts are a very important component of the legal life of the state. They express the majority of legal norms regulating the most important issues, primarily for citizens of various powers. In my opinion, without the law, as such, it was generally difficult to exist. And it is this fact that once again emphasizes the importance of legal acts for all spheres of life.

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