

SUMMARY

Shendrik V.V., Gnatyuk V.V. Separate aspects of the legal regulation of the use of undercover staff by the units of the criminal police. The article examines the legal regulation of the use of silent staff by the units of the criminal police. In particular, the author analyzes modern scientific approaches to the general consideration of issues of legal regulation in the theory of operational and investigative activities and directly related to the chosen problem. The classification of normative acts regulating the use of silent staff by units of the criminal police is given, in particular:

1) acts of international law in which directly or indirectly allows the use of silent police officers by units of the criminal police, including in the territory of other states in the course of international cooperation (for example, the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Proceedings Collection of United Nations standards and norms, The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CEDAW), 2000, and its Supplementary Protocol: on prevention and suppression Trafficking in human beings, in particular women and children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, its Parts and Ammunition (in which brief information is provided) on important measures for conducting investigations in the fight against serious crimes and organized crime), etc.). The indicated normative acts provide for the possibility of achieving the tasks of the police through the use of silent police officers by the units of the criminal police;

2) normative acts of the national legislation:

- At the level of laws, which defines the main provisions for the use of silent police officers by the units of the criminal police, in particular the Constitution of Ukraine, the Laws of Ukraine ("On Operational Investigative Activity", "On the National Police", "On the Prosecutor's Office", etc.);

- at the level of by-laws, which clearly define the organizational and tactical basis for the use of silent police officers by the units of the criminal police (mostly closed-ended).

The legal relations and subjects of the use of silent staff members by the units of the criminal police are distinguished, in particular, practice shows that always on one side the subjects will be full-time clandestine employees, and on the other: units of the criminal police, persons whose criminal activity is documented, third parties not are related to criminal or law enforcement activities, however, due to certain circumstances, they enter into relations with regular salaried employees, employees of the controlling bodies.

Keywords: *legal regulation, use, staffed secret employees, units of criminal police.*