

пунктами цієї статті. Якщо замовник, який не є співвиконавцем вбивства, керувався корисливим, а виконавець – іншими мотивами, дії замовника кваліфікуються за відповідною частиною ст. 27, пунктом 6, пунктом 11 ч. 2 ст. 115 КК України [5].

Таким чином, умисне вбивство з корисливих мотивів та умисне вбивство, вчинене на замовлення, співвідносяться як ціле та частина, тобто вбивство, вчинене на замовлення, є видом корисливого. Умисне вбивство, вчинене на замовлення, виділено законодавцем в окрему кваліфікуючу обставину саме через те, що воно є найбільш небезпечним з усіх видів корисливих вбивств, оскільки найчастіше скоюється професійними злочинцями-вбивцями – кілерами, а отже за своєю небезпечністю не може бути порівняно із рядовим вбивством з корисливих мотивів, наприклад, з метою крадіжки тощо.

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INTEGRATION OF THE UKRAINIAN LEGAL SERVICES MARKET INTO THE EUROPEAN AREA

European integration is a civilizational choice of Ukraine, which occupies a special place in the foreign policy priorities of our state. Ukraine, striving to obtain membership in the European Union and having signed the Association Agreement in 2014, as well as having received the status of a candidate for membership in the European Union in 2022, has undertaken to reform all spheres of social activity [4].

For Ukraine, European integration is a way to modernize the economy, overcome technological backwardness, attract foreign investments and the latest technologies, create new jobs, increase the competitiveness of domestic producers, and enter world markets, primarily the European Union market. As an integral part of Europe, Ukraine is guided by the model of socio-economic development operating in leading European countries [5, p. 120-121].

The legal services market is not separated from the process of European integration, but on the contrary, is its integral part.

It should be noted that legal services are not only socially useful and socially important services to protect the rights and interests of citizens, legal entities, and the state, but also a type of entrepreneurial activity, the activity of self-employed persons, which is subject to taxation and is a source of funding for the state budget.

In the context of Ukraine's implementation of the Association Agreement, the legal services market has undergone significant positive changes: the monopolization of the legal profession during representation in courts, the creation and implementation of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunications System, with the help of which it is possible to participate in court sessions remotely via video communication, as well as submit documents to the court completely electronically, receive court summonses electronically, the transition from a 4-tier justice system to a 3-tier one, the active implementation of the use of qualified electronic signatures when providing legal services, etc.

Positive developments in European integration, which are somehow related to legal activities, include the creation of the High Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine, the Court Security Service, the

involvement of experts from the public in assessing the work of judges and candidates for judicial positions from the Public Integrity Council, the introduction of a classic jury trial, etc. Key problems remain: inconsistency of judicial reforms, high level of corruption in the judiciary and inefficiency of the High Council of Justice, personnel shortage and high workload on current judges, which complicates access to justice, etc. [1].

Another significant problem of Ukraine's European integration is the selectivity and inconsistency of reforms.

Often, the system of state bodies, personnel, economic or other capabilities cannot ensure the proper implementation of new regulatory legal acts or the implementation of their provisions.

Nevertheless, Ukraine continues to work on eliminating outdated standards and regulations, harmonizing national standards and technical regulations with European and international ones in accordance with the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated October 25, 2017 №1106, which provides for the implementation of over 2,000 tasks and over 5,000 measures for their implementation. The results of the implementation of this plan should be the introduction of amendments to regulatory legal acts and the development of new ones in order to approximate Ukrainian legislation to EU law [2].

According to the Report on the Implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union for 2024, the overall progress in the implementation of the Association Agreement is 81%, and in the field of justice, freedom, security, human rights - 93% [3]

The development of relations with the European Union in the long term should remain the main priority of Ukraine's foreign economic policy. The main efforts should be directed at the integration of Ukraine into the pan-European space by expanding access of Ukrainian goods and services to European markets, eliminating economic barriers and harmonizing legislation in accordance with EU standards, as well as implementing consistent and coordinated reforms by creating closer interaction between authorities and branches of government to coordinate their actions in this direction.

Summarizing the above, it should be recognized that the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU is the main guideline in implementing important internal transformations in Ukraine, including in the legal services market and legal activities. However, achieving the set goal is constantly faced with difficulties and obstacles, overcoming which should begin with the formation of institutional support for the process of implementing the provisions of the Agreement, forecasting the consequences of management decisions made on this issue, and technical preparation for working with regulatory legal acts.

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