

(self-commitment, warranty), 3) Directive (orders, recommendations), 4) Commissive (binding, obligations), 5) Expressive (expression of feelings).

The translator has to meticulously observe these aspects, in order to render a transparent, precise legal information in the translation. In translating legal texts, one will also observe the groups of addressees and apply inclusive language, where requested. Technical phraseology enhances the authoritative appearance of legal text types.

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## **LEGAL ASPECTS OF ELECTRONIC DECLARATION**

Corruption, as a social phenomenon inherent in all, without exception, states of the world, it is an integral attribute of public authority. The real purpose of the new system is to introduce an effective instrument for the prevention of corruption. An official receives wages at the expense of taxpayers and carries out functions and powers of the state, therefore the society has the right to know about the level of its integrity and to ensure that its sources of income are legal, and property is acquired for honestly earned funds. In addition, the very fact of transparency of income and property of the employee, as well as the publicity of any significant changes in his status will become a powerful fuse, which should deter potential corrupt officials. The new system of declaration, according to the plan, should be as unimportant as possible for decent officials. The law takes into account that the subject of the declaration has the right to reside - permanently or temporarily - in a place other than the place of his registration, and therefore in the declaration he must

indicate both the registered place of residence and the place of actual residence or postal address to which the sub- The subject of declaration by the National Agency may be sent a correspondence.

Thus, information about valuable movable property belonging to the subject of declaration or his family members should be noted if its value exceeds 100 minimum wages established on January 1 of the reporting year. At the same time, it is not obligatory to indicate the value and date of acquisition of such property if it is acquired by the subject of the declaration before the submission of the first declaration in accordance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption". Expenditures and all transactions committed in the reporting period on the basis of which the subject of the declaration creates or terminates the ownership, possession or use, including joint ownership, of immovable or movable property, intangible and other assets, as well as financial liabilities arise According to the new Law, declarations are made if the size of the corresponding expense exceeds 50 minimum wages established on January 1 of the reporting year. In addition, such information includes information on the type and subject of the transaction. Firstly, real estate will be subject to declaration under the new system (including - for the first time - objects of incomplete construction). In this case, the declaration will need to indicate the value of the property on the date of acquisition of rights and its value by the latest monetary valuation. Secondly, valuable movable property (eg jewelry, personal or home electronic devices, clothing, valuable gifts, etc.) is subject to declaration. All valuable movable property (except for vehicles) acquired before the declarant submits his first declaration to a new system, may be declared without indicating its value and date of acquisition. Therefore, the issue of property valuation solely for the purpose of its declaration is completely removed. After the first declaration on the new system for officials, of course, will have to monitor the acquisition of property, possession or use of valuable property and take into account its value. Gifts will also need to monitor and indicate their cost, although the right of the declarant to indicate that the value is

unknown, is retained. Other objects of the declaration are also rather disputed: corporate rights, including securities; legal entities, the beneficiary owner (controller) of which is the subject of declaration or members of his family; property owned by a third person, but controls and disposes of which declarant or member of his family; Available cash assets, including cash and cash on invoices, are declared; intangible assets, including intellectual property objects, if they can be valued in money; the position or work performed or carried out part-time, and the entry of the subject of declaration to the management, audit or supervisory bodies of the organizations.

As regards the declaration of the property of relatives, it is necessary to declare their property, as well as children, parents and other relatives and persons only with whom the declarant is associated with common life, has mutual rights and responsibilities and lives together (all signs simultaneously). Only for the wife and husband is an exception: if the marriage is not terminated, the property of such a spouse must be declared regardless of joint or separate residence. Of course, the member of the family of the subject of the declaration may refuse to provide any information for the completion of the declaration and will not bear any responsibility for it, since the declaration is an employee's duty. The subject of the declaration is obliged to indicate in the declaration, which in this case, the NAZK must necessarily check and the declarant's liability is possible in this case only if it is proved that he deliberately concealed the data known to him.

As for liability, the untimely submission is when the deadline is completed and the person has not filed, then the responsibility comes. It is necessary here that it was intent that the subject of the declaration deliberately did not provide this information in the electronic declaration. The NAZK is a preventive body, and it has the authority to exercise administrative responsibility and bring administrative liability. In particular, it is assumed that the declarations will be verified regarding the timeliness of their submission; for a conflict of interest; as well as logical and arithmetic control of declarations. Full verification of the declaration

consists in clarifying the authenticity of the declared information, the accuracy of the assessment of the declared assets, verification of the existence of a conflict of interest and signs of illegal enrichment, and may occur during the period of the entity declaring activities related to the performance of the functions of the state or local self-government, and also within three years after the termination of such activity. The National Agency receives an opportunity to verify the declaration on the basis of information received from individuals and legal entities, from the media and other sources about the possible display of false information in the declaration.

#### **List of references:**

1. Витяг з РОЗ'ЯСНЕНЬ щодо застосування окремих положень Закону України «Про запобігання корупції» стосовно заходів фінансового контролю затверджених Рішенням Національного агентства з питань запобігання корупції від 11 серпня 2016 р. № 3, із змінами, внесеними Рішенням Національного агентства від 06.09.2016 року № 18 та від 30.09.2016 року № 57.

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### **THE ROLE OF THE PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE IN THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION OF EXECUTIVE POWER**

The urgency of the topic is that, The President of Ukraine is the head of state and acts on her behalf. The President of Ukraine is a guarantor of state sovereignty, territorial integrity of Ukraine, observance of the Constitution of Ukraine, human and civil rights