

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

and freedoms. The President of Ukraine is elected by citizens of Ukraine on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage through secret balloting for a term of five years [1].

Personnel powers of the President of Ukraine in the field of public administration: make a submission on the appointment of the Prime Minister of Ukraine by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, submission of the appointment of the Minister of Defense of Ukraine, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine; Appoints and dismisses half of the Council of the National Bank of Ukraine; Appoints and dismisses half of the composition of the National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio Broadcasting; makes a submission to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the appointment and dismissal of the Head of the Security Service of Ukraine; assigns higher military titles, etc.

Provisioning authority of the President of the country in the field of public administration: creates advisory, consultative and other subsidiary bodies and services; adopts a decision on the introduction of a state of emergency in Ukraine or in its separate regions, and also, in case of necessity, announces certain areas of Ukraine with zones of emergency ecological situation with further approval of these decisions by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; adopts a decision on admission to the citizenship of Ukraine and termination of citizenship of Ukraine, asylum in Ukraine, etc.

Control powers of the President of Ukraine in the field of public administration: suspends the acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the grounds of their non-compliance with the Constitution, with simultaneous appeal to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine regarding their constitutionality; appoints an all-Ukrainian referendum on changes to the Constitution, proclaims an all-Ukrainian referendum on a people's initiative; cancels the acts of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, etc [2].

Thus, the administrative and legal status of the institution of the President of Ukraine has a double character: firstly, for the branch of administrative law, the constitutional powers of the President of Ukraine regarding the guarantee of state sovereignty,

territorial integrity of Ukraine, observance of the Constitution, human and civil rights and freedoms are the starting points to be developed the science of administrative law and directly secured by bodies and officials of executive power and local self-government; and secondly, some powers Heads of State on the formation of executive bodies, control over their activities, ensuring national security, etc. give reason to believe that the institution of the President in Ukraine is legally conferred with the functions of the executive.

List of references:

1. The Constitution of Ukraine dated June 28, 1996 No. 254к / 96-B. URL: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80>.
2. Matyukhina N. Basic principles of public administration. Kharkiv «Right». 2016.

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**PUNISHMENTS FOR CORRUPTION CRIMES
IN THE STATES OF THE SCANDINAVIAN LEGAL SYSTEM
(DENMARK AND SWEDEN)**

Today, corruption is one of the largest socio-economic problems of society. The key to overcoming corruption is a productive combination of prevention measures (restrictions on the use of official authority or position, restrictions on the receipt of gifts, restrictions on the combination and combination with other activities, restrictions after the termination of activities related to the functions of the state, local self-government, the restriction joint