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## LEGAL BASIS OF THE FUNCTIONING OF PARLIAMENTS OF UKRAINE AND SWEDEN: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The article highlights the legal principles and the formation of representative bodies of state power – the parliaments of Ukraine and Sweden by analyzing the constitutional and legal norms. The source base study – the Constitution of Ukraine on June 28, 1996, the Constitution of Sweden (Swedish kingdom) on February 27, 1974.

Consider the similarities and differences of both parliaments status under national law. For comparison, we define its criteria: formal status Parliament (to secure it in the Constitution), the number of members, legal qualifications, the order of their election, term of office. Always very similar features of national legislation is a clear definition of the legal status of parliament in constitutional and legal norms, the presence of one chamber in its structure, the principles of free, direct, secret elections. Distinctive is the number of MPs (450 – to Ukraine, 349 – Sweden), tenure (4 and 5 years in Sweden and Ukraine respectively).

As we see in our country have partial consolidation requirements in the Constitution of the People's Deputies of Ukraine (along with banquet been intended to define requirements incompatibility) between the constitutional and legal norms of the Swedish Constitution does not define such qualifications. Swedish Basic Law contains legal norms for the election process, while the Constitution of Ukraine is detailed reg-

ulations contained in the electoral law. For the Riksdag election in the territory of the state is divided into electoral districts. Mandates are Riksdag 310 seats allocated to constituencies and equalizing 39 seats.

Feature powers the Swedish parliament, in our opinion, are: intense legislative activity (because the country has a rule like «all explaining, expanding, supplementing the law is accepted only by law», it helped reduce the number of regulations) broad delegation of its powers (excluding tax field) strengthening the powers of the Riksdag in various chapters of the Swedish Constitution: Chapter 4 «Working Riksdag,» Chapter 8 «The laws and other provisions», Chapter 9, «Financial power», Chapter 12, «Control authority».

That similar features of national legislation is a clear definition of the legal status of parliament in constitutional and legal norms, the presence of one chamber in its structure, the principles of free, direct, secret elections. Distinctive is the number of MPs (450 – to Ukraine, 349 – Sweden), tenure (4 and 5 years in Sweden and Ukraine, respectively) barrier (4 years and 5% for Sweden and Ukraine respectively). The Constitution of Ukraine partially secured claims to MPs, meanwhile provides blanket. The reference to determine the requirements of incompatibility, and constitutional and legal norms Sweden does not define

such qualifications. Difference is also in the electoral system (in Sweden – proportional in Ukraine – mixed).

National legislation of Ukraine may be the experience of constitutional and legal regulation of the Parliament of Sweden – Riksdag – in the areas of its activities:

- legal regulation of relations with parliament the government (it is import-

ant to improve the principle of checks and balances in the Ukrainian version);

- detailed regulation of issues that are regulated by law acts as the highest legal force and those who are determined solely acts of government;

- Riksdag function at a single collective body – Constitutional Committee – to oversee the activities of the government.

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## THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF REALIZATION OF THE SUBJECTIVE POLITICAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF CITIZENS IN DNIPROPETROVSK CITY

The article is sanctified to guaranteeing of political rights and freedoms in Dnepropetrovsk city, which is founded, on democracy of the social and political mode of the state on the whole. Certain descriptions of basic political rights and freedoms of citizen in Dnepropetrovsk city are shown in the article.

It is determined that together with Ukraine, guarantees must provide all public organs of power, and also organs of local self-government of Dnepropetrovsk. They are under an obligation to provide political rights and freedoms of citizen within the limits of the plenary powers all possible methods and facilities. By serious obstacles in realization of political rights and freedoms Dnepropetrovsk are blanks, contradictions and

instability of the Dnepropetrovsk legislation, off-grade work of legislature, bureaucratic beginning, corruption in activity judicial and law-enforcement bodies, absence of the special organs in relation to the protection of rights and freedoms. Institutes are from the protection of political rights and freedoms that today exist in Dnepropetrovsk, are insufficient, operate frequently ineffective and are deformed. And that is why there was a problem of realization of equitable political rights and freedoms of citizens in Dnepropetrovsk city. The inhabitants of Dnepropetrovsk city carry out civil legislative initiative by bringing to guidance of city of petition with suggestion about an acceptance, change or abolition of position about presentation of petitions.