

верховенства права не тільки в правових позиціях Конституційного Суду України, але й на законодавчому рівні.

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FREEDOM FROM VIOLENCE IS A FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT

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Violence is one of the most common forms of human rights violations. Usually, women, children and the elderly suffer the most from violence.

The main law of the state is the Constitution of Ukraine, in particular Article 3 states that a person, his life and health, inviolability and security are recognized as the highest social value in Ukraine. Also, Article 28 of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes that no one can be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment [1].

Domestic violence is the most common and most difficult to combat. Domestic violence is inherent in many countries, despite their positive achievements in the legislative, political and practical spheres. Domestic violence in Ukraine is the cause of 100,000 days of hospitalization,

30,000 visits to traumatology departments, and 40,000 calls to doctors. At the same time, only 10% of victims seek help. After all, to this day, many people consider such relationships to be «normal». [2, p. 4].

Domestic violence is one of the most common crimes committed every day. And yet the social pressure is so strong that many victims perceive violence as an inevitable occurrence in life and do not report it. Other victims who have the courage to seek help from the authorities are sometimes sent back without being taken seriously. Others cannot find protection and justice because of the weakness of the legal and political framework.

The most acute problem of domestic violence arises among children. This is mostly due to their vulnerability and ignorance. The vulnerability of children to violence is explained by their physical, psychological and social immaturity, as well as their dependent (subordinate) position in relation to adults, regardless of whether they are parents or guardians.

Domestic violence stems from a desire to exercise power and control over another person. The abuser seeks to control all aspects of his partner's life, limiting his freedom of independent actions and probably causing her physical, emotional, psychological and property damage [3, p. 10].

For a long time, the problem of family violence was considered the prerogative of established customs and traditions and remained outside the scope of legal regulation. Any interference in family relations by the state and society was considered a gross violation of the secret of private life and was categorically not allowed. This situation led to a certain arbitrariness in the field of family relations and their transformation into the field of latent offenses that remained outside the attention of competent state authorities [4, p. 11].

On January 7, 2018, Law of Ukraine No. 2229-VIII «On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence» came into force [5]. The law defines the organizational and legal principles of preventing and countering domestic violence, the main directions of implementation of state policy in the field of preventing and countering domestic violence, aimed at protecting the rights and interests of persons affected by such violence. According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine «On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence» (hereinafter – the Law), acts (actions or inaction) of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence committed in the family or within the limits of the place of residence or between relatives are recognized as domestic violence, or between former or current spouses, or between other persons who live (lived) together as a family, but are not (were not) in a family relationship or married to each other, regardless of whether the person lives (lived), who committed domestic violence in the same place as the victim, as well as threats to commit such acts.

The Law of Ukraine «On Prevention and Counteraction to Domestic Violence» supplemented and expanded the list of subjects of prevention and

counteraction to domestic violence, which are entrusted with the responsibilities of implementing relevant measures. In its updated form, the system of these entities is characterized by the following structure:

- specially authorized bodies in the field of prevention and counteraction of domestic violence, which primarily include the Ministry of Social Policy and its structural subdivisions on the ground;

- other bodies and institutions entrusted with the functions of implementing measures in the field of prevention and countermeasures against domestic violence. These include children's services, authorized divisions of the National Police of Ukraine, education management bodies, educational institutions, institutions and organizations of the education system, health protection authorities, health care institutions and institutions, centers for providing free secondary legal assistance, courts, prosecutor's office, authorized bodies on approval issues, etc.;

- general and specialized support services for victims. Social service centers for family, children and youth are classified as general services by the legislator; shelters for children; centers for social and psychological rehabilitation of children; social rehabilitation centers (children's towns); social and psychological assistance centers; territorial social service centers (provision of social services); other institutions, institutions and organizations that provide social services to affected persons.

Shelters for injured persons, centers for medical and social rehabilitation of injured persons, a call center for preventing and countering domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children, mobile teams of social and psychological assistance to injured persons and persons affected by of gender-based violence, as well as facilities and institutions designed exclusively for victims and persons who have suffered from gender-based violence.

Violence can be stopped only by indifference and professionalism. Indifference united millions of Ukrainians in the desire for a new life [3, p. 5]. It was and remains the driving force behind changes in the economy, social sphere, culture, etc. That is why today, when we are creating an effective crime fighting tool, it is so important to be indifferent.

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ENVIRONMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND PROSPECTS FOR THEIR PROTECTION IN THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ЕКОЛОГІЧНІ ПРАВА ЛЮДИНИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ ЇХНЬОГО ЗАХИСТУ У ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКОМУ СУДІ З ПРАВ ЛЮДИНИ

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Людство сьогодні перебуває на межі екологічної катастрофи. Збройна агресія російської федерації проти України ще більш ускладнила ситуацію, порушуючи основоположне екологічне право на безпечне для життя та здоров'я довкілля (ст. 50 Конституції України). Рашисти заподіяли значної шкоди українському довкіллю. У результаті постійних обстрілів виникають масштабні лісові пожежі, знищуються природоохоронні території, флора та фауна, екосистеми забруднюються небезпечними хімічними речовинами від боєприпасів, військової техніки. Це лише деякі приклади негативних впливів на довкілля внаслідок воєнних дій. З початку війни Міністерство захисту довкілля