

The next and last ground for criminalizing forced marriage is the protection of these social relations. Thus, despite the fact that certain signs of coercion to marriage may already be included in other articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine or the Code of Administrative Offenses of Ukraine, the approach that prefers specialized norms that allow to clearly distinguish one act from another to general norms is generally accepted and widely used in practice .

Conclusion. To sum up, today, the question of the expediency of criminalizing forced marriage is important. In general, there are certain disagreements among scholars regarding the expediency of the independent existence of a separate criminal law prohibition, since most of them do not consider it necessary to introduce this norm.

However, taking into account the events caused by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation and having studied the grounds for criminalization of the analyzed acts common in the scientific literature, such as a high degree of public danger, relative prevalence of the act and lack of criminal law protection of these social relations, today, despite numerous discussions, there is a need for this article. Moreover, the draft Criminal Code of Ukraine retains the analyzed provision. After all, despite the absence of statistics on forced marriages in Ukraine, such facts exist in the country. Therefore, the legislator's recognition of forced marriage as a criminal offense seems justified. At the same time, it should be recognized that the relevant provision needs to be improved.

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GROUND FOR NOTIFYING OF SUSPICION

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Problem Statement. The process of notifying a person of suspicion is a crucial stage in criminal proceedings, ensuring the protection of individual rights

and the proper administration of justice. However, the grounds for such notification often raise concerns regarding their clarity, sufficiency, and legal certainty, which may lead to arbitrary interpretations, procedural violations, and challenges in safeguarding the presumption of innocence.

Objectives. The aim of this research is to analyze the grounds for notifying of suspicion as defined in the legislation of Ukraine.

Methods. A notice of suspicion is a procedural decision made at the stage of pre-trial proceedings and is based on the evidence collected during the pre-trial investigation. It is founded on the presumption of a specific person's involvement in a criminal offence and is formed based on preliminary, non-final investigative findings. Such a decision is made by the prosecutor or by an investigator with the prosecutor's approval. The presence of appropriate grounds is a key prerequisite for the legality of this procedural decision. The Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine outlines the following grounds for notifying of suspicion.

The first ground for notifying of suspicion is the detention of a person at the scene of the crime or immediately after its commission. Most scholars hold the position that the fact of detaining a person does not constitute grounds for notifying of suspicion. Detaining a person at the crime scene does not always guarantee that his/her involvement in the crime will be confirmed during further investigation. The investigator and the prosecutor have 24 hours to clarify the main circumstances of the event, establish the person's involvement, and prepare and deliver a written notice of suspicion. However, the notice will only be issued if there is sufficient evidence indicating the person's involvement in the respective criminal offence. It is important to note that the fact of detention creates a specific procedure for delivering the written notice of suspicion, which has a clearly defined timeframe of 24 hours from the moment of detention. In other aspects, the notice of suspicion for detained persons does not differ from the regular notice provided in paragraph 3 of part 1 of Article 276 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine.

The next ground for notifying of suspicion is outlined in paragraph 2 of part 1 of Article 276 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, which concerns the selection of a preventive measure for a person. This provision has received significant criticism from scholars due to its lack of logical coherence. Under part 2 of Article 177 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, a preventive measure can only be applied if there is a justified suspicion of committing a criminal offence. This means that the person must acquire the status of a suspect, which requires the delivery of a written notice of suspicion.

When selecting a preventive measure, the investigating judge must verify the existence of justified suspicion, which must be established prior to the court's appeal. Therefore, a lot of scholars argue that this provision cannot be applied in the criminal process. Thus, selecting a preventive measure without prior notification of suspicion is impossible. Consequently, it is worth recognizing paragraph 2 of part 1 of Article 276 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine as a legislative error rather than a valid ground for notifying of suspicion.

The third ground is the existence of sufficient evidence, which is the primary basis despite the fact that Article 276 of the Criminal Procedural Code lists three grounds. Therefore, the concept of "sufficiency of evidence" is the sole basis for making a decision to notify of suspicion. The available evidence indicating the probable commission of a criminal offence by a specific person, which the investigator or prosecutor deems to be sufficient for notification, must be detailed in the notice of suspicion.

Results. The procedure for notifying of suspicion is a crucial stage in criminal proceedings, as it is at this moment that a person officially acquires the status of a suspect, which influences the subsequent course of the pre-trial investigation.

Conclusions. The analysis of the grounds for notifying of suspicion indicates their heterogeneity. The legislation provides for three cases of notifying of suspicion; however, in practice, the primary basis remains that defined in paragraph 3 of part 1 of Article 276 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine – the existence of sufficient evidence for suspicion of committing a criminal offence. The other two grounds – detention of a person and the selection of a preventive measure – raise certain controversies regarding their legal significance.

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THE MAIN CONTEMPORARY CONCEPTS OF LAW

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Law as a social phenomenon constantly evolves, adapting to changes in socio-economic, political, and cultural conditions. The Great Explanatory Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language defines law as a set of norms established or sanctioned by the state to regulate behavior in the society. It includes legislation, which depends on the social structure of the country, as well as a just social order that is fought for by the people. Law can also mean the protection of the interests of an individual or a group based on laws, religious norms, and traditions. It serves as a guarantee for the protection of human rights in various spheres of life [1]. Etymologically, *law* (Ukrainian: *pravo*) is linked to *justice*, *truth*, and *correctness*.