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GUARANTEE AS A FORM OF SECURING THE FULFILMENT OF AN OBLIGATION

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Guarantee is one of the main forms of securing the fulfilment of an obligation, along with forfeit, suretyship, pledge, lien, deposit and other ways established by a contract or law. Guarantee is an important legal tool in civil law. It helps make sure that a person or company follows through with their commitments by providing extra assurance. Guarantees play a key role in legal relationships, building trust and reducing risks when one party might not fulfill their obligations.

In the Ukrainian civil law, a guarantee is a commitment given by a guarantor such as a bank to pay a creditor a certain amount if the debtor fails to fulfill their contractual obligations. Unlike suretyship, a guarantee creates an independent obligation of the guarantor, meaning that the guarantor must fulfill the guarantee regardless of the debtor's performance.

The use of guarantees requires a clear understanding of when they apply and what limits exist. The Ukrainian civil law, particularly the Civil Code of Ukraine, sets specific rules on how guarantees work. These rules follow international legal standards to make sure guarantees are effective and fair.

The regulation of guarantees in Ukraine depends on the following factors: national laws, economic conditions, and legal traditions. Since financial security in contracts is becoming more and more important, studying guarantees has gained attention among legal researchers. Many Ukrainian legal scholars (O. Dibrova, V. Spasibo-Fateeva, and A. Vlasov) have examined the role of guarantees in civil law. Other experts (M. Kravchuk, R. Stefanchuk, O. Yavorska, V. Reznichenko) have analyzed how guarantees are used in business contracts, financial deals, and legal enforcement.

National laws on guarantees are essential for keeping the legal system stable and protecting the rights of those involved in contracts. The Civil Code of Ukraine includes key points about guarantees, namely: 1) their nature and purpose –

defining what they cover and what they mean legally; 2) the principle of proportionality – making sure guarantees are fair and reasonable; 3) obligations of guarantors – explaining the obligations of the person or entity giving the guarantee; 4) compliance with international standards – ensuring the Ukrainian law follows best global practices in contract law and financial security.

Guarantees are very important in civil law because they give extra protection and confidence in legal agreements. Their correct use requires following legal rules, professional legal analysis, and fair enforcement. It is also important to have a transparent system for monitoring guarantees to prevent misuse and make sure they meet legal standards.

In conclusion, understanding guarantees in civil law and following legal and ethical rules is the key to maintaining trust in contracts. Guarantees help protect creditors and make sure obligations are met, contributing to a more reliable legal system.

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ANIMAL RIGHTS

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Recently, much attention has been paid to different forms of discrimination. Scholars have been discussing the problem of whether animals have rights similar to those of humans. The problem is important in regard to whether the animal is the subject or object of law. A lot of us have pets, meet them in the street or zoo. Besides, we consume products that are animal tested. So, the problem is important, has many aspects and concerns all of us.

Animal rights is a concept that refers to the care for the humane treatment of non-human creatures. Moral and political issues related to animals have been addressed within the framework of many different philosophical doctrines and metaphysical teachings [4].

Aristotle was one of the first to say that animals have memory, feelings and a psyche that differ in each species. Ancient Greek philosophers Plutarch and Pythagoras spoke about the possibility of avoiding cruel treatment of animals.