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CONSTITUTIONAL JUSTICE IN UKRAINE

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The paper deals with the constitutional foundations of justice in Ukraine. This topic is particularly relevant as Ukraine continues its judicial reforms and strives to strengthen the rule of law. Justice ensures the rule of law and human rights, and the Ukrainian judiciary is firmly based on constitutional principles. Ongoing reforms aim at aligning the judicial system with European standards.

The Ukrainian Constitution establishes key principles of justice, including the rule of law, judicial independence, equality before the law, and adversarial proceedings. These principles are essential for ensuring a fair and impartial judiciary. The rule of law ensures the equal application of laws, while judicial independence guarantees that courts operate without external influence. Equality before the law prevents discrimination, and the adversarial process ensures that all parties have equal rights. Additionally, the presumption of innocence mandates that guilt must be proven beyond doubt.

The legal framework supporting the judiciary comprises the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law "On the Judiciary," and international agreements such as the European Convention on Human Rights. The Constitutional Court plays a crucial role in upholding these principles and ensuring compliance with constitutional norms.

However, Ukraine has been facing challenges in implementing constitutional justice. Corruption within the judiciary undermines public trust in the courts, while political influence threatens judicial independence. Inefficiencies, such as long case proceedings, also hinder the system's effectiveness. Furthermore, incomplete reforms highlight the need for further changes to enhance judicial operations.

International influence is crucial in shaping Ukraine's judicial reforms. Compliance with the European Court of Human Rights ensures adherence to international legal standards. The adoption of Venice Commission recommendations and learning from the EU judicial models further strengthen

Ukraine's commitment to a fair and independent judiciary.

The future of the judicial reform in Ukraine depends on several key priorities. Ensuring judicial independence by reducing political pressure is essential. Strengthening anti-corruption efforts will help enhance transparency and trust in the system. Digitalizing court processes through e-court systems will improve efficiency, while enhanced judicial training will promote professionalism. Increasing public trust through greater accountability remains a fundamental goal.

Despite existing challenges, ongoing reforms are strengthening the foundation for a fair and efficient legal system in Ukraine. Ensuring constitutional justice is crucial for democracy, and judicial reforms focus on enhancing independence, transparency, and alignment with the European standards. The main priorities of moving forward include judicial independence, transparency, and efficiency to build a trustworthy and resilient legal system.

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ADDITIONAL PUNISHMENTS APPLIED TO MINORS: TYPES, FEATURES OF THEIR APPLICATION

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Introduction. The legislator has introduced special measures for effective criminal-legal influence on juvenile offenders, focusing on their unique needs. The system of punishments is a key, as its effectiveness depends on its impact on juvenile crime. Additionally, this system plays a crucial role in the state's criminal-legal policy and warrants thorough analysis.

Objectives. The goal of this research is a legal research of additional punishments applied to minors: types, features of their application to minors.

Methods. Various scientific methods, including dialectical, logical, grammatical, and generalization, have been used to examine the issue.

Under Article 52 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, by legal significance, all possible punishments are divided into three groups: primary, additional and mixed punishments, which can be imposed both as primary and additional. Part 4 of the