

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

same article explains that only one primary punishment, as defined in a sanction of the Article (sanction of part of the Article) in the Special Part of this Code, may be imposed for one criminal offence. The primary punishment may be accompanied by one or several additional punishments in cases and manner prescribed by this Code [2]. The main aim of additional punishment is to intensify the primary punishment [1, p. 338].

According to Part 3 of Article 52 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine fine, deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities may be imposed as either primary or additional punishments. However, Article 98 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine establishes an exhaustive list of types of punishments that can be applied to minors. A fine may be imposed as a type of punishment on minors, both as a primary and additional punishment. As an additional punishment, only revocation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities is applied to minors [2].

Furthermore, the issue of using a fine as an additional punishment remains relevant for the field of criminal law. A fine is a type of punishment that consists in the payment of a sum of money that goes to the state's income by a person convicted by a court verdict. In general, in the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the legislator did not regulate the issue of imposing a fine as an additional punishment on minors. However, the fine, both as the primary and as an additional punishment, may be imposed only on minors who have independent income, personal finances or property, on which the execution of penalty may be levied. The amount of the fine shall be established by the court depending on the gravity of the offence and regarding to the property state of a minor within the limits of up to 500 tax-free minimum incomes of established by law [2].

Deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities involves depriving the convicted person of the opportunity to hold the positions that he held at the time of committing a criminal offence, as well as temporarily restricting his legal capacity to engage in certain activities for a period determined by the court. Part 1 of Article 55 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides that deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities may be imposed as an additional punishment for a term of 1 to 3 years [2]. According to court statistics, the infrequent application of additional punishment in the form of deprivation of the right to occupy certain positions or engage in certain activities to minors may primarily be due to the fact that minors are very rarely in certain positions or certain activities. Undoubtedly, minors can indeed engage in certain types of activities, in relation to which the court may establish legal restrictions. Thus, persons from the age of 16 may be deprived of the right to drive vehicles, in the event of committing an act that constitutes a criminal offence under Articles 286 / 286-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, if they have the right to drive vehicles of categories A, A1.

Results. The legislator has, in theory, established a humane system of punishments applied to minors, in line with international standards for the protection of children's rights. Nevertheless, a detailed analysis of the current legislation on criminal responsibility, along with various scholarly perspectives,

underscores the urgent need to improve the provisions concerning additional punishments that may be applied to minors in the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Conclusions. The issue of imposing fines as an additional punishment for minors requires further study and improvement. The ambiguity of the additional punishment, such as deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities, is also a concern. Therefore, it would be reasonable for the legislator to revise the definition and scope of this punishment, particularly regarding "deprivation of the right to hold certain positions".

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PRIVATE LAW: DEFINITION AND CORRELATION WITH PUBLIC LAW

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Despite its historical roots in Roman law, the definition of private law (PL) and its distinction from public law remain complicated issues in legal studies. The traditional division between these two areas of law dates back to Ulpian's axiom [1], which states that PL concerns the affairs of the state, while private law serves the interests of private individuals. Although this principle has been referred to in legal literature for centuries, it does not provide a complete picture of what exactly private and public law are and how they should be distinguished in modern legal systems. Understanding the nature of PL is crucial not only for legal theory but also for its practical application, in particular, for determining the proper limits of state intervention in private affairs. Achieving a balance between individual autonomy and state regulation is essential to ensure a fair and efficient legal system.

Nowadays scholars offer various definitions of PL. Some describe it as a legal subsystem (Pohrebniak, Luts, Koziubra), while the others view it as a set of legal norms (Skakun, Rabinovych). There are also those who perceive PL as a branch of law (Petryshyn, Zwick), a concept (Kharytonov), or even as civil law itself (Maidanyk) [2-8, 10]. However, there is no generally accepted definition, as certain areas of PL, such as consumer protection and labor law, incorporate