

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

elements of public interest and state regulation. The difficulty of defining PL is further heightened by differences in legal traditions. In civil law jurisdictions, private law is often regarded as a separate branch that includes contract, tort, family, and property law. In contrast, common law systems tend to integrate public and private law elements within a broader legal framework, rather than strictly separating them. This flexible approach allows legal principles to be applied across various areas of law, adapting to specific circumstances and ensuring a more dynamic legal system.

Numerous scholars, including Pohrebniak S., Kharytonova O., Kharytonov Ye., Luts L., and others, emphasize the necessity of dividing law into two subsystems – private and public law [5, 3, 9]. However, the criteria for this division vary in both quantity and content. The most general criteria for distinguishing between public and private law include: the nature of the dominant interest, difference in legal subjects, and method of legal regulation.

The criterion of the dominant interest allows us to differentiate public law, which protects general, state, and societal interests that are significant not only for an individual but for the community, society, or the country as a whole. In contrast, private law primarily safeguards the individual interests of a particular person. The distinction in legal subjects is also evident: in public law, the subject is an entity acting within the scope of public authority, whereas in PL, individuals enter legal relations at their discretion, with changes or termination of such relations depending entirely on their.

Another crucial distinction lies in the method of legal regulation. Public law tends to be imperative, imposing obligations and restrictions, while PL is primarily dispositive, granting permissions and enabling parties to regulate their relations autonomously. Despite these differences, public and private law are inseparable and interchangeable. A clear example of this is labor law, which contains both private and public law elements, demonstrating how legal regulation often includes aspects of both spheres.

While there are clear differences between public and private law, the focus should be less on their distinction and more on their interaction. Scholars recognize that there are almost no “pure” branches of either public or private law. Instead, it is more accurate to discuss the predominance of either imperative or dispositive methods of legal regulation within a given legal field. Therefore, the distinction between public and private law remains relevant, but it is essential to acknowledge their flexible borders and the increasing interaction between these two legal concepts.

Thus, rather than focusing on the strict separation of public and private law, modern legal theory should recognize their dynamic interaction. Understanding this relationship is crucial for shaping legal frameworks that balance individual freedoms with necessary state intervention, ensuring justice, efficiency, and adaptability in an ever-changing legal landscape.

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THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS LIMITATIONS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

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With the onset of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the protection of human life, as well as the restoration of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, has become the top priority. In these circumstances, the state has had to ensure human rights and freedoms, even if their restriction is necessary to safeguard the common interest. To understand the concept of human rights limitations, it is essential first to define what human rights are.

According to the "Legal Encyclopedia", human rights constitute the fundamental principles of an individual's legal status, are inherent to every person from birth, and are therefore considered "natural and inalienable"[1]. Without these rights, an individual cannot fully function within society. Human rights are a crucial component of civil society and the rule of law.

On February 24, 2022, the President of Ukraine issued Decree No. 64 "On the Introduction of Martial Law" [2], establishing the legal framework necessary to safeguard national security. Martial law is a special legal regime imposed in the