

and other methods that help achieve legal certainty and predictability in law enforcement. Without well-grounded argumentation, decisions might be perceived as arbitrary, undermining public trust in the judicial system. One of the most essential aspects of its work is the formulation of legal reasoning that underpins its decisions. The argumentation in the decisions of the Constitutional Court is not merely a legal formality; rather, it constitutes the very foundation of judicial authority, providing clarity, legitimacy, and transparency to the judicial process.

The legal argumentation impacts on legal regulations of social relations, namely lawmaking, law implementation, law interpretation and law enforcement. In lawmaking it contributes to developing policy, shaping legislative frameworks and balancing interests. In law interpretation reasoning is used in judicial reasoning, constitutional interpretation, precedents and consistency. Argumentation in legal enforcement implements legal norms, judicial oversight and public perception of legitimacy.

In conclusion, it should be noted that argumentation in the decisions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is essential to the proper functioning of the legal system and protection of constitutional values. It provides transparency and legitimacy to the judicial process, ensuring that decisions are grounded in legal reasoning, not in arbitrary or political considerations. The effective use of argumentation by the Constitutional Court is vital for maintaining public trust in the judiciary and the rule of law, making it a key pillar of democratic governance in Ukraine.

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PROPERTY OBLIGATIONS AS PART OF THE INHERITANCE

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Problem Statement. As of the beginning of 2025, life in Ukraine is being built under martial law, the number of deaths has increased, cases related to the inheritance of property obligations are becoming increasingly relevant, both in

theoretical and practical terms. There is one reason for this - the circle of debts is increasing and certain financial crises are occurring.

In general, the inheritance of obligations has a clearly expressed specificity, due to the significant influence of obligational legal relations on the process of inheritance. Over time, with the occurrence of certain events, wars, the practice of the Supreme Court in cases related to inheritance is enriched and changing. This phenomenon does not bypass the category of inheritance cases related to property obligations.

Methods. I used such research methods as analysis, synthesis, generalization, comparison, abstraction and concretization, induction, deduction. In order to fully disclose the topic, the opinions of scientists on the concept and legal nature of property obligations as part of the inheritance were analyzed; the issue of types of property obligations was explained in detail [3, p.53]. The legal regulation of the presentation of claims to heirs was considered; through synthesis, the features of property obligations and the peculiarities of the voluntary and compulsory procedure for their fulfillment were determined; and also through deduction, attention was focused on the methods of protection, determining the circle of heirs and the volume of inherited property.

Results. Let's start with the fact that this institution of civil law relations has existed for hundreds of years, therefore, accordingly, it can first be assumed that it belongs to the category of thoroughly researched and studied. However, not in all cases everything is so clear and unambiguous, so I propose to consider this issue in the context of the transfer of property obligations in the process of inheritance.

The term "property obligations" is identified in meaning with "debts" and "liability of heirs for the debts of the testator", since the presence of a debt is associated with the failure to fulfill the obligation imposed on the debtor. The second synonym seems methodologically incorrect, because there is no reason to consider the transfer of the testator's obligation to the heir as a form of civil liability; the basis for liability in civil law is the violation of the subjective civil rights of other participants in the legal relationship [3, p.56].

What then are property obligations? According to the Article 1218 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, the inheritance includes all rights and obligations that belonged to the testator at the time of opening the inheritance and did not cease due to his death. That is, the testator's obligations are one of the two elements of the inheritance [2]. Having analyzed the legal nature of property obligations, let's move on to one of the tasks I set in the context of science - consideration of the types of property obligations. In the inheritance, they are divided into: 1) property obligations under contracts - for example, to pay a certain amount, perform certain work, provide services, transfer property, with certain exceptions; 2) property obligations of a non-contractual nature - for example, compensation for damage caused by the testator, payment of remuneration under the testator's promise; material and moral, which was awarded by the court to the testator during his life; 3) property obligations to compensate for reasonable expenses for maintenance, care, treatment and burial; 4) property obligations of the heir, which are

determined by the testator himself, for example, the right to make a testamentary waiver in the will [4].

Conclusions. Summarizing all that I have written above, I consider it appropriate to conclude that the problem of property obligations as part of the inheritance never loses its relevance. Inheritance relations are developing as rapidly as social ones, therefore, the analysis of the concept, legal nature, types of property obligations will be studied, and accordingly, at the legislative level, the regulation of this issue will become more perfect. The legal mechanism for determining the methods of protecting the civil rights and interests of the creditor, establishing the volume of the inherited property, as well as studying the issue of the circle of heirs, will improve with the number of cases considered by the Supreme Court.

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THE PROHIBITION OF FORCED LABOR IN UKRAINE

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The prohibition of forced labor is a fundamental principle of both international and national labor law, ensuring the protection of human dignity and workers' freedom. In Ukraine, this issue is particularly important in the context of European integration processes, the ratification of international labor standards, and the need to improve national legislation for effective prevention and combating forced labor. According to the Constitution of Ukraine (Article 43), forced labor is explicitly prohibited, except in cases provided by law, such as military or alternative service or the execution of court decisions. However, in practice, there are numerous challenges related to detecting forced labor, particularly in the context of labor migration, informal employment, and employee abuses. This issue becomes even more significant under martial law conditions when the risks of forced labor increase due to the complex socio-economic situation. In this context, studying the legal aspects of the prohibition of forced labor in Ukraine is relevant and necessary for improving legal mechanisms for protecting labor rights and aligning national legislation with international standards.