

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.

The issue of forced labor prohibition has significant scientific and practical value, reflected in numerous studies at both the international and national levels. *In particular, the Ukrainian scholars analyze the legislative framework for protecting against forced labor, the specific features of its implementation in modern socio-economic conditions, and comparative aspects of legal regulation with international standards.* A significant part of this research focuses on implementing international law norms in the Ukrainian legislation, particularly regarding compliance with the provisions of ILO Convention No. 29 "On Forced or Compulsory Labor" [4] and ILO Convention No. 105 "On the Abolition of Forced Labor" [5]. Special attention in academic works is given to law enforcement practice since, despite the legal prohibition, the problem of forced labor remains relevant in Ukraine. Researchers analyze the effectiveness of state control in the labor sphere, the activities of the State Labor Service of Ukraine, and the role of judicial practice in shaping approaches to the qualification and detection of forced labor cases. At the same time, significant attention is paid to issues related to informal employment, worker exploitation in undeclared labor relations, employee abuses, and labor migration risks. In addition to academic research, an essential source of analysis includes legal acts, court decisions, and reports from international organizations such as the ILO, UN, and Council of Europe, allowing for a comprehensive study of the problem, considering both legislative aspects and the real state of compliance with forced labor prohibition norms. Thus, the current level of research on this issue provides a foundation for further scientific studies aimed at improving mechanisms for detecting, preventing, and combating forced labor in Ukraine.

An analysis of legal acts, academic research, and law enforcement practices indicates that the prohibition of forced labor in Ukraine is enshrined at the legislative level and meets international standards. However, despite the existence of legal protection mechanisms, the problem remains relevant due to difficulties in detecting and qualifying cases of forced labor, as well as insufficient effectiveness of state control. Additional factors contributing to the spread of this phenomenon include informal employment, economic instability, employee abuses, and labor migration risks. An important step in overcoming these challenges is improving law enforcement practices, particularly enhancing the effectiveness of the State Labor Service of Ukraine, improving interagency cooperation, and strengthening criminal liability for forced labor. Moreover, it is necessary to continue harmonizing national legislation with international standards, which involves not only fulfilling obligations under ILO Conventions but also developing new legal mechanisms to timely identify and prevent cases of forced labor. Special attention should be paid to creating effective protection mechanisms for affected individuals, ensuring access to legal assistance, and increasing workers' legal awareness. A crucial role in this process is played by cooperation between the state, international organizations, and the civil sector, enabling a comprehensive approach to solving the problem of forced labor. Thus, studying this issue leads to the conclusion that further improvement of state control mechanisms, the development of preventive measures, and the strengthening of legal guarantees for workers are necessary.

Only a comprehensive approach that includes legislative changes, increasing law enforcement efficiency, and active involvement of public organizations can ensure a real reduction in cases of forced labor in Ukraine and guarantee the protection of fundamental labor rights of citizens.

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CRIMINAL LAW PROTECTION OF CRYPTO-ASSET OWNERSHIP UNDER THE DRAFT OF THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE

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Modern society is rapidly evolving, which leads to the emergence of new types of legal relationships. One such development is the legal regulation of crypto-asset ownership. In June 2022, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) reported that Ukraine ranked first in the world in the number of cryptocurrency owners among its population during the Covid-19 pandemic [1]. This widespread popularity of crypto-assets among the population cannot be ignored by lawmakers, and therefore, when drafting new regulatory acts, it is necessary to ensure an adequate level of criminal law protection for the ownership rights of crypto-assets.

By Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 584/2019 dated August 7, 2019, *On the Commission for Legal Reform*, a working group on the development of