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THE TRANSFORMATIVE IMPACT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES ON PRIVATE LAW IN UKRAINE

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In September 2015, all 193 UN member states adopted an action plan aimed at achieving a better common future. Over the next 15 years, efforts focused on overcoming extreme poverty, reducing inequality, ensuring justice, and preserving the environment. The basis of this plan was 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which define the future to which all people aspire without exception [1]. Sustainable development is an important aspect of social life that satisfies current needs without jeopardising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It gives us a new way of thinking about and managing human impact on the world, which can generate long-term positive results for greater benefits for the individual and society as a whole [2, p. 417]. No State would any longer claim not to be pro-sustainability [3, p. 3].

Like other UN Member States, Ukraine joined the global process of sustainable development. A participatory and inclusive process was launched to adapt the Цілей сталого розвитку to the Ukrainian context, aiming to establish a national strategic framework for Ukraine up to 2030. Every global target was reviewed, taking into consideration the specific national context. The process of setting targets and establishing the baseline for further monitoring launched the national discourse on measuring social progress in general and improving the national statistical system [4] and the legislative system of Ukraine.

In order to ensure the sustainable development of the economy, society and the state, respect for the constitutional rights and freedoms of the individual, the President of Ukraine signed the Decree of September 30, 2019, No. 722 "On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period up to 2030" [5]. This document outlines the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period up to 2030, serving as guidelines for the development of draft forecast and program documents, as well as draft regulations, to ensure a balance between the economic, social, and environmental aspects of Ukraine's sustainable development. Thus, since 2019, the issue of sustainable development in Ukraine

and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals has been a topical topic in science and practice.

Today, the legal system of Ukraine is under the transformational influence of Ukraine's European integration, the war in Ukraine and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. These factors penetrate deep into the private and public spheres, creating new challenges in the legal regulation of social relations.

The relationship between sustainable development and law is becoming an important direction of modern scientific research of public law and private law relations. Law is a necessary tool in achieving sustainable development and ensuring the implementation of sustainable development goals. Increased attention of scientists is attracted to the legal aspects of ensuring sustainable development. Thus, there is an opinion that the relationship between public international law and the Sustainable Development Goals has been studied, private law has received less attention, and private international law (sometimes called conflict of laws) none at all. This is a significant lacuna, because most development occurs not only through public action, but also through private action [6].

In addition, the legal doctrine in the field of sustainable development, in contrast to the economic doctrine in Ukraine, is in its infancy. To date, there is a limited number of scientific publications on the subject of the relationship between sustainable development and law. Today, legal science should expand the areas of research, since in the context of sustainable development, law cannot remain aside from the environment, economy and social sphere. Sustainable development is closely linked to the provision and observance of human rights.

There are debatable questions about the impact the Sustainable Development Goals have on law. Does national legislation have barriers to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals? Are the existing regulatory mechanisms sufficient to implement the Sustainable Development Goals? Are the existing legal mechanisms consistent with the principles of sustainable development? What impact do international acts in the field of sustainable development have on the transformation of national legislation and public policy? How can law ensure a balance between the needs of modern society and the protection of the interests of future generations?

There is a growing need to study the issues of the relationship between sustainable development and private law, as the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development penetrate deep into the sphere of private law and private relations, transforming civil law, intellectual property law, private international law, contract law, investment law, corporate law, and family law.

Investment, construction and distribution are matters for private contracts. The exploitation of the environment is based on private property rights. Both the empowerment of and the discrimination against women may come about through family arrangements like marriages [6]. Observance of the rights of employees and provision of decent working conditions, non-discrimination, protection of consumer rights, production of goods, provision of services, and disclosure of information on social, economic, and environmental aspects of an enterprise's activities are also regulated by the norms of private law. At first glance, the realization of the right to education, protection of children's rights, guardianship, and respect for the best interests of the child belong to different spheres and at the same time closely intersect with the goals of sustainable development.

Thus, today it is important to clarify the question of how sustainable development affects private law and how the existing legislative framework affects the implementation of the principles of sustainable development in Ukraine. The principles of sustainable development will be one of the factors that will have an impact on the gradual change of the doctrine of private law of Ukraine through social, environmental and economic standards, which will penetrate the regulation of contractual, corporate, labour, and family relations.

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**PECULIARITIES OF CIVIL PROCEDURAL LEGAL RELATIONS
IN THE CONTEXT OF JUDICIAL PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS
AND LEGITIMATE INTERESTS OF PARTICIPANTS
IN LAND LEGAL RELATIONS IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS**

**ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ЦИВІЛЬНИХ ПРОЦЕСУАЛЬНИХ
ПРАВОВІДНОСИН В КОНТЕКСТІ СУДОВОГО ЗАХИСТУ ПРАВ
ТА ЗАКОННИХ ІНТЕРЕСІВ УЧАСНИКІВ ЗЕМЕЛЬНИХ
ПРАВОВІДНОСИН В ЦИВІЛЬНОМУ СУДОЧИНСТВІ**

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Земельні правовідносини, не дивлячись на здавалося б їх простоту, насправді є одними із найскладніших правовідносин у сфері матеріального права, оскільки вони постійно супроводжуються певними особливостями у сфері орендно-договірних, сервітутних, емфітевзисних чи суперфіційних відносин.

Запотоцька О. В. та Пустовіт Ю. Ю. відзначають, що для земельного права характерним є те, що в основі виділення відносин, що утворюють його предмет, знаходиться земля як об'єкт чи предмет таких відносин [1, с. 106].

Такі правовідносини з точки зору їх суб'єктивного підходу, поєднують в собі як фізичних, так і юридичних осіб. Саме ці особи у сфері земельних правовідносин і формують питання щодо їх виникнення, розвитку та закінчення. Практика показує, що на етапі виникнення