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ISSUES OF YOUTH EMPLOYMENT IN UKRAINE. LEGAL ASPECT

The problem of youth unemployment in our state is one of the most vexed questions for Ukrainian society. Young hopefuls have a large labor potential, but they can't actualize it in a nowadays reality. Youth employment issues cause a negative impact on national economy, because a lot of talented scientists, young businessmen, lawyers, agriculturists, IT specialists and others, don't have a lot of resources to successfully realize their ambitions and ideas in Ukraine. And that is the reason why they can't be economically and socially effective for our state, which strongly slows down the country development. The current labor legislation does not provide the effective mechanisms of solving the youth employment problem.

In the research, our goal is to develop a legal aspect of youth employment issues in Ukraine. We will focus on the following **research questions**:

- to analyze the specifics of youth employer-employee relations in Ukraine;
- to discuss the problems and guaranties of the current labor legislation in the sphere of youth employment;
- to prove or to refute the need of reforming the institute of the youth labor market and of actualizing the Ukrainian labor law.

The problem of youth employment is a topic of many scientific and public discussions, because this question is still far from being solved. For example, such scholars as Klochko A. M., Oliinyk K. M., Nayda I. V., Ruzavina O. and others have explored stated subject and tried to find reasonable ways of problem resolution.

The article 43 of the Constitution of Ukraine claims and guarantees the right to labor, the free choice of employment and the ability to earn money

for everyone. [1] However, the current labor legislation, which constates main principles and basic guaranties to actualize the constitutional right to work, is obsoleted and needs to be reformed. In fact, in 2015, the level of unemployment among young people aged 15-29 in Ukraine accounted for 15.5 % compared to 9.1 % among the entire population. [2] It is fair to state that this issue is caused by the complicated social and economical conditions in Ukraine too, but the lack of effective legal mechanisms that would provide and protect youth labor rights is a major reason why the “youth labor issue” is not solved yet.

Ukrainian youth is a special subject of employer-employee relations. We agree with Klochko A. M. that there are two specific characteristics of young people as subjects of legal labor relations. [3] Firstly, youngsters usually IT acknowledged, mobile and have a better level of foreign languages than older people. Secondly, they often don't have any experience in working (especially, when we mean the work in their degrees field). On the second assumption, the labor legislation is meant to provide the young specialists with their first job position [4, 5]. But the quality of the first job experience is not regulated well by any legal mechanisms. That means, that public authorities does not provide the youth with jobs that could help them to develop their skills, earn first financial resources and that causes major demotivation to work in Ukraine.

So, there are several steps that could improve the conditions of employed youth and young specialists in Ukraine. It is very important to create more opportunities for professional training and combination of education and employment [3]: more flexible and practical schedules for students and also a strict government control over the quality of working experience that young specialists could gain from their first job positions. The need of reformed secondary education and of upgraded governmental employment centers is obvious too.

The youth employment issue is still a hot loaded topic among Ukrainian society. The problem of lack of real legal mechanisms that could help the working youth, should be solved as soon as possible by nowadays politicians. The reform of current labor legislation is very important in providing youth labor rights too. To keep young specialists in Ukraine, the public authorities have to create an effective structure of employment bodies.

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SURROGATE MATERNITY: A GENERAL SPECIFICATION

Nowadays, one of the most desperate problems is infertility. About 10-15% of the Ukrainian population is suffering because of this. So, it is not surprising that the theme of auxiliary reproductive technologies (ART) is gaining in popularity, in particular, surrogate maternity.

The purpose of this research is to analyse all the problematic issues related to the phenomenon of surrogate maternity, to reduce the number of contradictions in the legislation of Ukraine.

In Ukraine, it has been used for more than 10 years, and at that time, the attitude of the society both to the couples who decided to use this method and to surrogate mothers certainly changed. Particularly this process was influenced by the development of medicine, which gave more opportunities