

3) with a person that concealed his/her serious disease or illness dangerous to other people;

4) with a person under marriageable age who has not been granted the right to marry [1].

To sum up, invalidity of marriage is an important institute which provides protection of the rights and legal interests of a person whose marriage is unlawful or invalid under the laws.

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GLOBALIZATION: THE EMERGING ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The world is facing unprecedented challenges, both global and domestic: regional conflicts, terrorism, growing migratory pressures, protectionism and social and economic inequalities. Today, we should be determined “to address the challenges of a rapidly changing world” [2, p. 4]. In this respect, international institutions are understood to play a vital role.

Global interaction is centuries old, reflecting a human instinct to find new opportunities, and exchange ideas and goods. Breakthroughs such as the Internet and the rise of emerging economies have further accelerated global exchanges

and transformed their nature. Most products are no longer made in one country alone but are rather 'made in the world'. Supply chains have gone global. Moreover, in today's world, global cooperation and institutions are increasingly essential because even the biggest and richest countries no longer have the capacity to deal with the challenges they face alone [2, p. 6-7].

Although globalization has got advantages, it brings a lot of challenges. There are three modern responses to globalized discontent with globalization. The first – call it the Las Vegas strategy – is based on the hope that somehow it will succeed in the future. The second response is Trumpism: cut oneself off from globalization, in the hope that doing so will somehow bring back a bygone world. The third approach is social protection without protectionism, the kind of approach that the small Nordic countries took [1].

The modern world is divided into two different parties: those, who accept the globalization and those, who is against it. Even countries that have traditionally championed an open global economy are now looking into ways to put a brake on imports, limit immigration and favour domestic production. However, protectionism does not protect. To better harness globalisation, we need more global governance and global rules [3, p. 18]. International institutions are largely supranational organizations made up of individual member states that collectively set the agenda and determine policy. Some of the examples of international institutions are: the United Nations (UN), the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the European Union (EU), the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

In institutions like the United Nations (UN), the principle is one nation one vote, whereas in organizations like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) voting weights are determined by relative financial contributions. Whatever the representative process, the institutions are ultimately responsible to the constituent member states that, in turn, are responsible to their electorate. In the above sense, the international institutions may be regarded as democratic, however imperfectly.

The increasing number of international judicial institutions, producing an ever-growing stream of decisions, has been one of the dominant features of the international legal order of the past two decades. The shift in quantity has gone hand in hand with a transformation in quality. Today, it is no longer convincing to only think of international courts in their role of settling disputes. While this function is as relevant as ever, many international judicial institutions have developed a further role in what is often called global governance. Their decisions have effects beyond individual disputes.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the importance of international institutions becomes evident from the fact that even the most powerful states prefer to act through international institutions.

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COMMON TYPES OF DISCRIMINATION IN UKRAINE AND ITS IMPACT ON THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE POPULATION

Living in the twenty-first century, we often encounter such a thing as discrimination. It haunts us in almost all spheres of public life and inevitably impact on the formation of the individual citizen, which has its own position and can Express their opinions. In my opinion, the greatest impact of this phenomenon is undergoing such a category of citizens, as the rural population. Villagers often have limited rights and are potentially vulnerable to obtaining public goods. This situation must be corrected because it entails a number of negative phenomena that adversely affect their lives. For example, you can take to review the work of the rural infrastructures that work with violations of the rules and laws written in the Constitution of Ukraine.

One of these disorders, for example, there are cases of sale of alcohol and tobacco by minors in rural communities, which contributes to the degradation