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Відповідно до закону про Держбюджет на 2024 рік, прожитковий мінімум на дітей віком до 6 років становить 2563 грн; Для дітей віком від 6 до 18 років прожитковий мінімум становить 3196 грн.

За нашими підрахунками, мінімальна державна допомога, якої потребують родини ВІЛ-експонованих дітей та дітей, які живуть з ВІЛ, становить 1700 грн. на місяць. Саме такі зміни ми і пропонуємо внести до проєкту постанови Кабінету Міністрів України «Деякі питання виплати щомісячної державної допомоги ВІЛ-експонованим дітям до встановлення їм ВІЛ-статусу та дітям, які живуть з ВІЛ».

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SOCIAL PROTECTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN UKRAINE

The issue of ensuring the rights of internally displaced persons is relevant because of the current military and political situation in Ukraine. The occupation of Crimea and the military conflict in the east and south of the country caused the massive internal displacement of the population. These processes have been going on for about 9 years. If at first, it was possible to hope for the quick return of people who lived in Crimea, Luhansk, and Donetsk regions to their homes, now we can confidently talk about the unreality of such hopes. Therefore, it is necessary to make maximum efforts to ensure the

realization of the rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons (IDPs) guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC) data published on the website of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 1 million 679 thousand IDPs have been registered in Ukraine since the beginning of the conflict in 2014 alone, which is more than 10% of the total number people who have been displaced within their countries around the world. These persons are forced to change their place of residence not by their own will, but to do it for their safety, sometimes saving their lives and family members. Under such conditions, IDPs need special attention and assistance from the state, to create the necessary conditions for a dignified life. Russia's open military invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 caused a new surge in the mass internal displacement of the population.

The appearance of internally displaced persons is a consequence of the annexation of Crimea and the armed conflict in a part of the territories of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. The results of the study allow us to conclude that the main challenges associated with the forced displacement of citizens from the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine and the areas of the anti-terrorist operation are manifested in the increase in the load on local labor markets, the existence of problems of accommodation, employment, etc. In addition, among internally displaced persons, a large number are children, disabled people, and elderly people, i.e. particularly vulnerable categories of people who need support.

The basis of support for IDPs should be the promotion of employment. Personal reserves of such persons will not be enough for a long time, and more and more funds will be needed to overcome other challenges related to the war, which will create an additional burden on the state budget. To understand the scope: for the whole of 2021, UAH 3 billion was sent to provide monthly

targeted assistance to cover the living expenses of 1.5 million internally displaced persons.

Another direction is the involvement of IDPs' work at enterprises that have moved to safer regions. According to the Ministry of Economy, 178 businesses have completed relocation from war zones, of which 67 have resumed work in new locations. These businesses may have hot vacancies for which displaced people can be hired. For this purpose, communication should be established between the bodies that assist in relocation and the bodies that register IDPs. By collecting data on the education and work experience of IDPs and then competently transmitting it to potential employers, it is possible to speed up the employment of displaced persons and, therefore, reduce the need for their social security.

State employment centers can help in this, which should receive information about IDPs' work opportunities and offering them to businesses that restore work. Another big part of the support is direct assistance to IDPs: from building housing to providing food. The function of local self-government bodies, as a result of decentralization, acquired sufficient powers and became significantly more institutionally capable. They solve the following tasks:

- maximum assistance in the registration of IDPs;
- creating convenient opportunities for IDPs to submit documents for receiving social benefits;
- provision of food kits and drinking water;
- organization of assistance with things (bed linen, hygiene products);
- organization of providing psychological support;
- assistance in the provision of medical services (establishing contacts with family doctors, medical examination, reimbursement of the cost of essential medicines);

- organization of providing educational services to children of preschool and school age who are classified as IDPs;
- compensation for the payment of communal services and energy used in temporary accommodation.

To perform some tasks, local self-government bodies enlist the help of international donors, partners, and sister cities. The expansion of such cooperation will allow for a reduction in the expenses of local budgets, which are financed from own revenues or transfers from the state budget, and to preserve the financial capacity to further support the life of the community in conditions of a significant reduction in local revenues. Thus, the issue of internally displaced persons should be one of the clearly articulated priorities of any state authority and a clear plan of action not only for today but also for the coming years. It is important to coordinate the efforts of the state and civil society in helping internally displaced persons, to solve the maximum number of problems faced by citizens. It is also important to have detailed statistics on the number of internally displaced persons and what kind of assistance they specifically need.

As a result of the occupation of part of the territory of Ukraine and military operations in the East, our country and its society faced new challenges. There is still a lot of work and effort to be made so that no person is limited in their rights, regardless of any circumstances. And this duty must, first of all, be undertaken by the state, which is obliged to guarantee compliance with all the constitutional rights of a person.

The representatives of the legislative and executive authorities urgently need to act more decisively. This especially applies to the protection of property and civil rights of IDPs. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine should respond in a timely and flexible manner to the problems that arise and adopt the necessary laws aimed at the real protection of the rights of IDPs. The government must ensure the allocation of sufficient resources, including

financial resources, for the implementation of social adaptation and reintegration of citizens of Ukraine who have moved from the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine and the areas of the antiterrorist operation to other regions of Ukraine. After all, the draft law that would determine the amount and procedure for compensation for damages, compensation payments for destroyed or partially damaged property, categories of damage to objects, and the procedure for interaction between state authorities and local authorities has not yet been adopted.

Violation of the right to protection of personal data was detected; on non-interference in personal and family life; electoral rights. In addition, the problems of realization of housing rights of IDPs and receipt of social benefits have been identified. The housing needs of IDPs are becoming increasingly acute, as the financial assistance provided to them and the savings of the population cannot cover the costs associated with long-term displacement. UNHCR emphasizes that IDPs living in collective centers can cause dependency and weaken the ability of internally displaced persons to manage their own lives, which exacerbates the trauma of displacement and creates barriers to integration. Therefore, the authorities are recommended to develop a systematic and visionary approach in response to these needs.

Most of the above-mentioned problems are solved by making changes to the laws of Ukraine "On ensuring the rights and freedoms of internally displaced persons", "On local elections", "On social housing fund"; Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the Implementation of Social Payments to Internally Displaced Persons". In addition, it is necessary to cancel the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine's "Some issues of the implementation of social payments to internally displaced persons." Employment and housing problems are solved by attracting foreign aid, investments, and compensatory payments by the state to employers who will hire immigrants.

The practical significance of the obtained results lies in the fact that the conclusions and proposals formulated in the study can be used in the research field - for further research into theoretical and practical issues of the status of internally displaced persons as subjects of social security law; law-making activity - to improve the legal provision of social protection of internally displaced persons, taking into account international standards and positive legislative experience of certain foreign countries; law enforcement activities - to improve the practice of applying legislation in the field of social protection of internally displaced persons; the educational process of law students.