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CHARACTERISTICS OF COMPENSATION FOR NON-MATERIAL DAMAGE TO PERSONS IN A WAR TIME

In modern conditions, when geopolitical and social conflicts can lead to the emergence of a state of war, the problem of compensation for non-material damage to minors becomes urgent and complex. The negative impact of war events on the psyche of children is an indisputable reality, which requires a comprehensive approach to solving issues related to their rights and compensation for the damage caused to them [1].

In wartime conditions, protection of the rights and interests of minors is recognized as a priority task. International norms, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, oblige member states to provide reparations for minors who have become victims of military conflicts. But under conditions of martial law, legislation must also take into account the specifics and additional risks that children face.

It is important to consider non-material damage not only from a legal, but also from a psychological point of view. War events can lead to

traumatic experiences, losses and stressful situations that affect the mental state of minors. Therefore, determining the ways of compensation should take into account the psychosocial consequences of military actions.

Determining effective mechanisms and procedures for compensation of non-material damage for minors in wartime conditions is a difficult task. It is important to create mechanisms that ensure the accessibility and effectiveness of the reparation process, in particular through the use of alternative dispute resolution methods and psychological support for children.

Analyzing compensation for non-material damage to minors under martial law, it is important to identify current challenges and consider prospects for further development. In particular, the issues of effectiveness of legislative support, availability of procedures and rehabilitation for affected children are important.

The task of society and the state is to create an effective system of compensation for non-material damage to minors under martial law. This requires an integrated approach that combines legal, psychological and social aspects to ensure the full restoration of the rights and dignity of children who have become victims of military conflicts.

The peculiarities of compensation for non-material damage to minors in the conditions of martial law are determined not only by legislation and international standards, but also by psychological aspects of the impact of war events on the psyche of children. Ensuring compensation requires improvement of mechanisms and procedures that take into account the specifics of conflict situations.

Analyzing the existing challenges and prospects, it is important to focus on ensuring the availability and efficiency of the reimbursement process. The integration of alternative dispute resolution methods and psychological support is identified as a key element to improve performance.

Recently, society is increasingly aware of the importance of ensuring the protection and restoration of children's rights during conflicts. The implementation of the principles of justice and humanitarian values is an important stage in ensuring a decent future for minors deprived of the opportunity of a proper childhood due to military actions [2].

Martial law conditions posed a number of challenges to society and states, one of which is an effective system of compensation for non-material damage caused to minors. Analyzing the legislative aspects, international standards, psychological and social dimensions of this problem, it becomes obvious that a focused and comprehensive solution is needed.

The legal framework and defined standards recognize the right of minors to compensation, but in the context of military conflict, it is important to take into account the specific aspects and losses that children

may suffer. Psychological and emotional aspects are key in determining the degree of non-pecuniary damage and the need for compensation.

The main task remains not only the compensation of specific damage, but also the creation of conditions for full-fledged physical and psychological recovery of minors. This requires joint efforts to ensure not only compensation for the said damage, but also support for the integration of these children into society, creating opportunities for further development and a dignified life [4].

Thus, compensation for non-material damage to minors in the conditions of military conflict is an important step in creating a just and humane society.

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