

**STATE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, WHICH IS PROVIDED AFTER CHILDBIRTH
TO A WOMAN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL PROTECTION, DELIBERATELY
CREATES GENOCIDE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN UKRAINE**

**ДЕРЖАВНА СОЦІАЛЬНА ДОПОМОГА, ЯКА НАДАЄТЬСЯ ПІСЛЯ ПОЛОГІВ
ЖІНЦІ ДЕПАРТАМЕНТОМ СОЦІАЛЬНОГО ЗАХИСТУ, НАВМИСНО
СТВОРЮЄ ГЕНОЦИД ЖІНОК ТА ДІТЕЙ В УКРАЇНІ**

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This article is aimed at women who are not officially employed before childbirth, and after giving birth they receive state assistance for one child in the total amount of 860 hryvnias per month without additional payments. According to the law, facts of legislative violation of mandatory payments of government assistance will be proved and the main types of assistance will be considered: benefits for caring for an unemployed child up to the age of three and assistance for giving birth to a child.

When an unemployed woman gives birth and receives a certificate of pregnancy and childbirth, she is registered with the Social Security Office with this document and begins to receive payments: childcare benefits until the child reaches the age of three and additional assistance for childbirth. But the Department of social protection of the population throughout Ukraine pays women only assistance at the birth of a child in the amount of 860 hryvnias per month, and the childcare allowance until the child reaches the age of three is deliberately not paid, thereby creating genocide of women and children in Ukraine, and depriving their rights to a normal standard of living. These actions violate P. 3 of Art. 46 of the Code of Ukraine [3], which establishes that pensions, other types of social payments and benefits, which are the main source of subsistence must ensure a standard of living not lower than the minimum subsistence level established by law.

In the Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On the state budget of Ukraine for 2019" [14], it is indicated, firstly, to establish in 2019 a living wage for one person per month in the amount 2027 hryvnias from December 1, and for basic social and demographic population groups: for children under 6 years: 1779 hryvnias from December 1; for persons who have lost their ability to work: 1638 hryvnias from December 1. It turns out if a woman receives assistance only in the amount of 860 hryvnias per month for herself and for the child, when the minimum living wage for children under 6 years old: 1779 hryvnias from December 1; for persons who have lost their ability to work (because women who are on maternity by law lose their ability to work and receive assistance from the government): 1638 hryvnias from December 1, the total amount of 1779 hryvnias + 1638 hryvnias = 3417 hryvnias per month. How to dress a woman and a child for 860 hryvnias a month, buy food and diapers, vitamins for a child, pay for utilities? This is an open form of genocide of women and children by the government in Ukraine.

In fact, the government deliberately deprived a woman and a child of the amount of the minimum wage multiplied by 36 months (3 years). This is a quiet destruction of women and children by the government in Ukraine.

Key words: genocide of women in Ukraine, genocide of children in Ukraine, child care assistance, birth assistance, assistance payments, government assistance, social guarantees.

Ця стаття орієнтована на жінок, які перед пологами офіційно не були працевлаштовані, та після народження дитини отримують державну допомогу на одну дитину усього у розмірі 860 гривень на місяць без додаткових виплат. Будуть доведені згідно із законом факти законодавчого порушення обов'язкових виплат державної допомоги та розглянуті основні види допомоги – допомога з догляду безробітним за дитиною до досягнення нею трирічного віку та допомога при народженні дитини.

Коли безробітна жінка народжує і отримує довідку з вагітності та пологів, вона із цим документом стає на облік до управління соціального захисту населення та починає отримувати такі виплати: допомогу з догляду за дитиною до досягнення дитиною трьох років та додатково допомогу при народженні дитини. Але управління соціального захисту населення в Україні виплачує жінкам лише допомогу при народженні дитини у розмірі 860 гривень на місяць, а допомогу з догляду за дитиною до досягнення дитиною трьох років умисно не виплачує, тим самим створюючи геноцид жінок та дітей в Україні та позбавляючи їх права на нормальний рівень життя. Цими діями порушується ч. 3 ст. 46 КУ [3], де встановлено, що пенсії, інші види соціальних виплат та допомоги, що є основним джерелом існування, мають забезпечувати рівень життя, не нижчий від прожиткового мінімуму, встановленого законом.

У статті 7 ЗУ "Про Державний бюджет України на 2019 рік" [14] встановлено таке: по-перше, у 2019 році прожитковий мінімум на одну особу в розрахунку на місяць у розмірі з 1 грудня 2027 гривень, а для основних соціальних і демографічних груп населення, зокрема для дітей віком до 6 років – 1779 гривень, для осіб, які втратили працездатність – 1638 гривень. Виходить, якщо жінка отримує допомогу лише у розмірі 860 гривень на місяць на себе та на дитину, коли мінімальний прожитковий мінімум для дітей віком до 6 років становить 1779 гривень, для осіб, які втратили працездатність (тому що жінки, які перебувають у декреті, за законом втрачають працездатність і отримують допомогу від держави) – 1638 гривень, то загальна сума розраховується так: 1779 грн + 1638 грн = 3417 гривень на місяць. Як при виплаті у 860 гривень на місяць одягатися жінці та дитині, купувати продукти харчування та підгузники, вітаміни для дитини, сплачувати за комунальні послуги? Це відкрита форма геноциду жінок та дітей державою в Україні.

Фактично держава умисно позбавила жінку та дитину суми у розмірі мінімальної заробітної плати, помноженої на 36 місяців (3 роки). Це тихе знищення жінок та дітей державою в Україні.

Ключові слова: геноцид жінок в Україні, геноцид дітей в Україні, допомога з догляду за дитиною, допомога при народженні дитини, виплати допомоги, державна допомога, соціальні гарантії.

Every unemployed woman at birth must receive monthly assistance in the amount of the minimum wage – as a childcare allowance for children under the age of three and additionally assistance for childbirth.

Assistance at the birth of a child is indicated in paragraph 1 of Part 1 of Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine "On Government Assistance to Families with Children" [1], where it is established that the amount of assistance at the birth of a child is set in the amount of 41,280 hryvnias. Assistance is paid once in the amount of 10,320 hryvnias, the remaining amount of assistance is paid over the next 36 months in

equal installments in the manner established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The sum of 41,280 hryvnias, of which 10,320 hryvnias is paid first of all, and then monthly 30,960/36 months = 860 hryvnias per month.

Should be paid a child care allowance before he reaches the age of three, which is confirmed by the following Articles of the Law of Ukraine, but they deliberately "forgot" to pay unemployed women in Ukraine.

Paragraph 8 of Part 1 of Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On Government Assistance to Families with Children" [1], establishes that for a period of maternity leave that coincides

with maternity leave until the child reaches the age of three, maternity allowance is paid regardless of the child care allowance until he reaches the age of three.

Part 3 of the Art. 31 of the Law of Ukraine “On Compulsory Government Social Insurance for Unemployment” [2], defines the termination, deferral of payments of material security for unemployment and a reduction in their duration, namely, that the payment of unemployment assistance is terminated for the period when the unemployed woman is entitled to maternity benefits, benefits for the unemployed to care for a child until he reaches the age of three.

When an unemployed woman gives birth and receives a certificate of pregnancy and childbirth, she is registered with the Social Security Office with this document and begins to receive payments: childcare benefits until the child reaches the age of three and additional assistance for childbirth. But the Department of social protection of the population throughout Ukraine pays women only assistance at the birth of a child in the amount of 860 hryvnias per month, and the childcare allowance until the child reaches the age of three is deliberately not paid, thereby creating genocide of women and children in Ukraine, and depriving their rights to a normal standard of living. These actions violate P. 3 of the Art. 46 of the Code of Ukraine [3], which establishes that pensions, other types of social payments and benefits, which are the main source of subsistence must ensure a standard of living not lower than the minimum subsistence level established by law.

In order to confirm this fact, we take a certificate under OK-5 form in Ukraine, which contains individual information about the insured person, which indicates that the Social Security Administration pays the unemployed woman who takes care of the child until he reaches the age of three, the amount of the benefit equal to the minimum wage.

The minimum wage is 4173 hryvnias from January 1 according to Part 1 of the Art. 8 of the Law of Ukraine “On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2019” [4], add to this 860 hryvnias per month, the amount of assistance at the birth of a child, and we get 5033 hryvnias per month.

In fact, the government deliberately deprived a woman and a child of the minimum wage multiplied by 36 months (3 years).

In paragraph 2 of Part 1 of the Art. 21 of the Law of Ukraine “On Compulsory Government Social Insurance for Unemployment” [2], it was established that the period of parental leave until the child reaches the age of three, and receiving payments for certain types of compulsory government social insurance, except for pensions (except for disability pension) and unemployment insurance benefits, is included in the length of service as the period for which insurance premiums are paid based on the minimum insurance premium.

Let's look at what the minimum insurance premium means, according to paragraph 5 of Part 1 of the Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the collection and accounting of a single contribution to compulsory government social insurance” [5], it is established that the minimum insurance contribution is the amount of the single contribution, which is calculated as the product of the minimum wage and the contribution established by law for a month, for which wages (income) are accrued, and is payable monthly. In this article of the law, we see that the minimum insurance premium is payable monthly.

Let's consider in more detail: officially the employer of an unemployed woman who is on a maternity leave is a body that pays her cash security, that is the Social Security Office. The fact that this body is the employer is prescribed in Paragraph 7, Paragraph 1, Part 1 of the Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine “On the collection and accounting of a single contribution to compulsory government social insurance” [5], where it is established that the payers of a single contribution are employers:

enterprises, institutions, organizations, individuals using hired labor, military units and bodies that pay cash security, temporary disability benefits, maternity benefits, assistance,

allowances or compensation in accordance with the legislation for such persons:

- persons receiving temporary disability benefits who are on a maternity leave and receive assistance in connection with pregnancy and childbirth;

- persons who care for a child until he reaches the age of three and, in accordance with the law, receive benefits for caring for the child until he reaches the age of three and/or at the birth of the child, adoption of the child.

So, we have identified that the employer of an unemployed woman who is on a maternity leave is a body that pays her cash security, that is the Social Security Office.

In Paragraph 3, Paragraph 1, Part 1 of the Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine “On the collection and accounting of a single contribution to compulsory government social insurance” [5], establishes that the accrual and payment of a single contribution for payers referred to in Paragraph 7 of Section 1 of Part 1 of the Art. 4 of this Law is carried out at the expense of the state budget in the manner prescribed by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, but not less than the minimum insurance premium for each person.

And in Part 5 of the Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine “On the collection and accounting of a single contribution to compulsory state social insurance” [5], it is established that a single contribution for payers specified in the Art. 4 of this Law is established in the amount of 22 percent to the specified Art. 7 of this Law of the base of calculation of a single contribution.

The basic law that proves!! that money is paid to an unemployed person caring for a child before he reaches the age of three !!! in the amount of the minimum wage!!!, is a Paragraph 2 of Part 8 of the Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On the collection and accounting of a single contribution to compulsory state social insurance” [5], where it is established that the payers specified in Paragraph 1 of Part 1 of the Art. 4 of this Law, for each payment of wages (income, cash security) for the amount of which a single contribution is accrued, simultaneously with the issuance of the indicated amounts, they are required to pay the single contribution accrued for these payments in the amount established for such payers (advance payments). The exception is cases if the contribution assessed for these payments has already been paid within the time period established by the first paragraph of this part, or as a result of reconciliation of the payer with the revenue and fees agency, the overpayment of a single contribution is recognized, the amount of which exceeds the amount of the contribution payable, or equal to it. Funds are transferred simultaneously with the receipt (transfer) of them for labor (payment of income, cash security), including in non-cash or in kind. In this case, the actual receipt (transfer) of funds for payment of labor (payment of income, cash security) is considered to be receipt of the corresponding amounts in cash, crediting to the recipient's account, transferring on behalf of the recipient for any purpose, receiving goods (services) or any other material assets against these payments, the actual implementation of such payments deductions in accordance with the law or executive documents or any other deductions.

According to the law below, banks transfer funds, namely, benefits for caring for a child before he reaches the age of three to an unemployed woman, provided that they simultaneously transfer funds to pay the corresponding amounts of a single contribution, which is carried out from the state budget.

In fact, the banks carry out fraud when transferring funds, and unemployment benefits for a child under the age of three are not received by an unemployed woman.

This is proved by Paragraph 1 of Part 2 of the Art. 24 of the Law of Ukraine “On the collection and accounting of the single contribution to compulsory state social insurance” [5], where it is established that banks accept from the payers of the single contribution specified in Clause 1, Part 1 of the Article 4 of this Law, payment orders and other

settlement documents for the issuance (transfer) of funds for the payment of wages, for which, in accordance with this Law, a single contribution is accrued, and they issue (transfer) these funds only if the payer submits the settlement documents about the transferred and funds for payment of the unified installment amounts or documents confirming the actual payment of such amounts in the manner determined by the central executive authority, which ensures the formation and implementation of the state tax and customs policy in agreement with the National Bank of Ukraine and the central executive authority, ensuring the formation state policy in the areas of labor relations, social protection of the population.

It turns out legally, that every unemployed woman who was left without payment has the right to return these funds, namely, to return the amount of the minimum wage multiplied by 36 months (3 years) and the penalty interest calculated on these amounts, is determined based on the calculation of 120 percent of the annual discount rate of the National Bank of Ukraine. This right is noted in Paragraph 2 of Part 3 of the Art. 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On the collection and accounting of the single contribution to compulsory state social insurance” [5], it was established that the amounts unreasonably recovered by the territorial bodies of income and fees from legal entities and individuals are subject to return from accounts by the bodies of income and fees within three days from the day of the decision by the territorial authority of revenues and fees or the court on the groundlessness of their recovery with the simultaneous payment of interest charged on these amounts, is determined based on the calculation of 120 percent of the annual discount rate of the National Bank of Ukraine.

Dear unemployed women, do you know that the amount of assistance payments that the government has deprived you of is officially your income? !!!, it is spelled out in Paragraph 1 of the Art. 41 of the Law of Ukraine “On compulsory state pension insurance” of July 09, 2003 [6], where it is established that the wages (income) for calculating the pension shall include: the amount of payments (income) received by the insured after the entry into force of this Law (after July 09, 2003), of which, in accordance with this Law, there were actually assessed (calculated) and paid insurance premiums within the limits of the maximum amount of wages (income) established by law, from which insurance premiums are paid, and after by virtue of the Law of Ukraine “On the collection and accounting of a single contribution for compulsory state social insurance”, – the maximum value of the base for accruing a single contribution on compulsory state social insurance determined in accordance with the law.

We conclude that in the certificate under the OK-5 form are indicated the social benefits provided by the Pension Fund, the indicated income of an unemployed woman, which is actually paid to an unemployed woman.

According to Clause 2, Part 2, Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine “On the collection and accounting of the single contribution to compulsory state social insurance” [5], it has been established that the payer of the single contribution is obliged to keep records of payments (income) of the insured person and the calculation of the single contribution for each calendar month and calendar year, store such information in the manner prescribed by law.

Due to the fact that the department of social protection of the population pays a single contribution by means of the state budget, it actually has the status of an insurance institution for unemployed women, this is spelled out in Clause 2 Part 1 of the Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On the collection and accounting of a single contribution to compulsory state social insurance” [5], which established that a single contribution to compulsory state social insurance (hereinafter – a single contribution) is a consolidated insurance contribution collected in the system of compulsory state social insurance on a mandatory basis and on a regular basis in order to ensure protection in cases provided for by law of the rights

of insured persons to receive insurance payments (services) for existing types of compulsory state social insurance. Further, in Part 1 of the Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine “On the collection and accounting of a single contribution to compulsory state social insurance” [5], it is established that the size of the single contribution for each category of payers defined by this Law, and the proportion of its distribution by type of compulsory state social insurance are established taking into account the fact that they must provide insurance benefits and social services to insured persons provided for by the legislation on compulsory state social insurance; financing of activities aimed at the prevention of insured events; the creation of a reserve of funds to ensure insurance payments and the provision of social services to insured persons; covering administrative expenses for the functioning of the system of compulsory state social insurance.

This proves that the size of the paid single contribution should provide insurance payments to the insured, but where are these payments?

Let's start with the fact that, Part 1 of the Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine “On government assistance to families with children” [1], establishes that the cost of paying government assistance to families with children is funded from the State budget of Ukraine in the form of subventions to local budgets

At what stage does money disappear when a child care allowance is transferred before he reaches the age of three?:

1. Do the National Bank of Ukraine and the Central Executive Body providing social protection of the population, intentionally document them as paid and do not pay officially? Indeed, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine provides support to families with children, coordination of the activities of central and local executive bodies in this area. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine annually reports to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the state of the demographic situation in Ukraine.

2. Are local budgets and assistance subsidies hidden?

Indeed, according to Clause 2, Part 2, Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine “On the collection and accounting of the single contribution to compulsory state social insurance” [5], it has been established that the Central Executive Body, which ensures the formation and implements the state tax and customs policy, Pension Fund, compulsory state social insurance funds exchange information in cases provided for by this Law. The procedure for the implementation of such an exchange is determined by the Central Executive Body, which ensures the formation and implementation of the state tax and customs policy, together with the Pension Fund and funds of compulsory state social insurance. Where does the money actually disappear? After all, officially in the Pension Fund, a certificate OK-5 indicates that assistance is provided, this means that the government pays money to a woman! And if you take a certificate on the payment of benefits for the management of social protection of the population, it will indicate that a woman is paid only the allowance at the birth of a child in the amount of 860 hryvnias for months. And in the Pension Fund, the same department of social protection of the population will indicate that it that pays a woman a minimum wage equal to the amount of childcare up to the age of three.

In Paragraph 1 of Part 2 of the Art. 22 of the Budget Code of Ukraine [15], it is established that the main managers of budgetary funds can be exclusively: for budgetary purposes defined by the law on the State Budget of Ukraine, – institutions authorized to support the activities of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine represented by their leaders. And in Paragraph 3 of Part 2 of the Article 22 the BCU [15], it has been established that the main managers of budgetary funds can be for budgetary purposes determined by other decisions on local budgets – local state administrations, executive bodies and apparatus of local councils (secretariat of the Kyiv

city council), structural units of local state administrations, executive bodies of local councils represented by their leaders. If the local council has not created an executive body by law, the functions of the main manager of the funds of the corresponding local budget are performed by the chairman of such a local council.

The officials are acquainted with the Art. 60 of the CU [3], where it is established that no one is obliged to carry out clearly criminal orders or resolutions. For the instruction and execution of a clearly criminal order or resolution, legal liability arises. But why don't they pay the allowance?

We conclude that by the actions of state bodies in the deliberate non-payment of childcare benefits until the child reaches the age of three to unemployed women, such laws were affected:

1. Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Childhood" [7], where the preamble determines that this Law defines child protection in Ukraine as a strategic national priority, which is important for ensuring the national security of Ukraine, the effectiveness of the state's internal policy, and with the aim of ensuring the realization of the rights of the child for life, health protection, education, social protection, comprehensive development and education inside a family, establishes the basic principles of state policy in this area, based on ensuring the best interests of the child.

2. Part 1 and Part 2 of the Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On Childhood Protection" [7], which states that legislation on child protection is based on the Constitution of Ukraine, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the international treaties, the consent of which is provided by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and consists of this Law, and also other regulatory legal acts regulating public relations in this area. In the second part of this law, it is indicated that the task of legislation on child protection is to expand the social and legal guarantees of children, ensure the physical, intellectual, cultural development of the young generation, create social and economic and legal institutions in order to protect the rights and legitimate interests of the child in Ukraine.

3. Paragraph 4 and 5 of the Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On Childhood Protection" [7], where a system of measures for childhood protection is established, namely, the implementation of state policy aimed at implementing targeted programs for childhood protection, providing children with benefits, advantages and social guarantees in the process of education, training, preparation for work, the promotion of scientific research on pressing problems of childhood and the establishment of responsibility of legal entities and individuals (officials and citizens) for violation of rights and legitimate interests of a child, causing him harm.

4. Part 2 of the Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On Childhood Protection" [7], which states that the implementation of the state policy on child protection, development and implementation of targeted national programs of social protection and improvement of the situation of children, support of families with children, coordination of activities of central and local executive bodies in this field are provided by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Annually, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine reports to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the state of the demographic situation in Ukraine, the situation of children and their changes in the course of the introduced social and economic transformations.

5. Part 2 of the Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On Child Protection" [7], it is established that the state guarantees the child the right to health protection, free qualified medical assistance in state and municipal health care institutions, and contributes to the creation of safe living conditions and healthy development of the child, rational nutrition, healthy lifestyle skills.

6. Part 3 of the Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine "On Child Protection" [7], it is established that the state provides

parents or their substitutes with assistance in fulfilling their duties of raising children, protects the rights of the family, promotes the development of a system of services to support families with children and networks of child care facilities.

7. Part 1 of the Article 13 of the Law of Ukraine "On Child Protection" [7], it is established that in order to create appropriate material conditions for raising children in families, the government provides parents or their substitutes with social assistance provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On government assistance to families with children" and other laws of Ukraine.

8. Part 1 of the Article 35 of the Law of Ukraine "On Child Protection" [7], it has been established that persons guilty of violating the requirements of the legislation on child protection bear civil, administrative or criminal liability in accordance with the laws of Ukraine.

9. The Article 48 of the CU [3], where it is established that everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing, housing.

10. The Article 56 of the CU [3], it is established that everyone has the right to compensation at the expense of the state or local authorities for material and moral harm caused by illegal decisions, actions or inaction of state authorities, local authorities, their officials and officers in the implementation their authority.

11. Part 2 of the Article 5 of the FCU [8], establishes that the government creates conditions for motherhood and fatherhood, provides protection of the rights of mother and father, financially and morally encourages and supports motherhood and fatherhood.

12. Part 1 of the Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the minimum wage" [9], which states that the minimum wage is a sufficient value to ensure the normal functioning of the human body, preserve its health set of food products (hereinafter referred to as a set of food products), and also a minimum set of non-food items (hereinafter referred to as a set of non-food items) and a minimum set of services (hereinafter referred to as a set of services) necessary to satisfy the basic social and cultural needs of an individual.

13. Paragraph 7 and 9, Part 1 of the Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On the principles of preventing and combating discrimination in Ukraine" [10], where it is established that this Law applies to such areas of public relations as health and social protection.

14. Part 1 and Part 2 of the Article 15 of the Law of Ukraine "On the principles of preventing and combating discrimination in Ukraine" [10], it is established that a person has the right to compensation for material damage and non-pecuniary damage caused to him as a result of discrimination and the procedure for compensation for material damage and non-pecuniary damage is determined by the Civil Code of Ukraine and other laws.

15. Part 1 of the Article 32 of the Convention on the rights of the child [11], which states that government parties recognize the right of the child on protection from economic exploitation and from performing any work that could pose a danger to his health or interfere with his education, or damage his health and physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

16. Part 1 of the Article 3 of the Convention on the rights of the child [11], it is established that in all actions against children, regardless of whether they are undertaken by public or private institutions dealing with social security issues, courts, administrative or legislative bodies, priority is given to the best interests of the child.

17. Part 2 of the Article 3 of the Convention on the rights of the child [11], it is established that States parties undertake to provide the child with such protection and care as are necessary for his well-being, taking into account the rights and obligations of his parents, guardians or other persons who are responsible for him by the law, and to this end, take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures.

18. Part 2 of the Article 6 of the Convention on the rights of the child [11], it is established that government parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and healthy development of the child.

19. Part 1 of the Article 26 of the Convention on the rights of the child [11], it is established that government parties recognize the right of every child to enjoy the benefits of social security, including social insurance, and take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national legislation.

20. Part 1 of the Article 27 of the Convention on the rights of the child [11], it is established that the member states recognize the right of every child to the standard of living necessary for the physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development of the child.

21. Part 3 of the Article 27 of the Convention on the rights of the child [11], it is established that the member states in accordance with national conditions and within their capabilities take the necessary measures to assist parents and other persons raising children in the exercise of this right and if necessary, provide material assistance and support programs, especially with regard to the provision of food, clothing and housing.

22. Part 1 of the Article 39 of the Convention on the rights of the child [11], it is established that member states take all necessary measures to promote the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child who is a victim of any form of neglect, exploitation or abuse, torture or any other cruel, inhuman or degrading types of treatment, punishment or armed conflict. Such recovery and reintegration should be carried out in conditions that ensure the health, self-esteem and dignity of the child.

23. Part 1 of the Article 442 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine [12], it was established that genocide- an act intentionally committed with the aim of the complete or partial destruction of any national, ethnic, racial or religious group by depriving the lives of members of such a group or causing grievous bodily harm to them, **creating living conditions for the group calculated on the full or partial physical destruction**, reduction of childbearing or its prevention in such a group or by forcible transfer of children from one group to another – shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of ten and up to fifteen years or life imprisonment

We conclude that the employer of an unemployed woman who is on maternity leave is a body that pays her cash security,

this is the Social Security Office, and due to the fact that this body pays a single contribution for a woman, the collection of which is carried out in the system of compulsory state social insurance on a mandatory basis and on a regular basis in order to ensure protection in cases provided for by law of the rights of insured persons to receive insurance payments (services) automatically. He becomes an insurer, and an unemployed woman – an insured person. In this regard, it is applied the law Clause 5, Part 1, Article 268 of the Civil Code of Ukraine [13], where it is established that the limitation of actions does not apply to the requirement of the insured (insured person) to the insurer to make insurance payment (insurance compensation). So, an unemployed woman whose rights have been violated can be returned to herself through the courts, since she does not have a limitation period, if you did not receive child care help at least 5 years ago, you need to take the OK-5 form of the certificate from the Pension Fund and a certificate from the manager social protection of the population, and see how much they had to pay and how much they actually paid.

How to calculate the amount of government debt to an unemployed woman who took care or caring for a child up to the age of three: this is the minimum wage multiplied by 36 months, add to this amount 120% interest for each year and add moral damage.

In article 7 of the Law of Ukraine “On the State Budget of Ukraine for 2019” [14], it is indicated, firstly, to establish in 2019 a living wage for one person per month in the amount 2027 hryvnias from December 1, and for basic social and demographic population groups: for children under 6 years: 1779 hryvnias from December 1; for persons who have lost their ability to work: 1638 hryvnias from December 1. It turns out if a woman receives assistance only in the amount of 860 hryvnias per month for herself and for the child, when the minimum living wage for children under 6 years old: 1779 hryvnias from December 1; for persons who have lost their ability to work (because women who are on maternity by law lose their ability to work and receive assistance from the government): 1638 hryvnias from December 1, the total amount of 1779 hryvnias + 1638 hryvnias = 3417 hryvnias per month. How to dress a woman and a child for 860 hryvnias a month, buy food and diapers, vitamins for a child, pay for utilities? This is an open form of genocide of women and children by the government in Ukraine.

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