

subsoil, water, flora and fauna, air and ozone) and natural objects (forests), natural complexes (especially protected natural areas). At the same time it is necessary to revise the norms contained in the current natural resource acts (Land Code, Water Code, Subsoil Code, Forest Code, "On Flora", "On Atmospheric Air Protection" and others).

As a basic environmental principle in the general part of the Environmental Code to establish the priority of environmental protection and environmental safety.

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HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

It would seem that in the 21st century there will be no more ignobility, threatening human rights, that will be only protection of human dignity, the right to life, medical care, education and freedom. Unfortunately, it is not true. The persecution of oppositionists in Belarus, the regime in North Korea, the dictatorship in China, the terror in Iran and the war in Ukraine are just examples for deliberate, planned activity of man against man. The fundamental right of every human being is the right to life and respect for dignity. [1. p. 74]. Anna Michalska emphasizes that “all international instruments aimed at protecting or promoting human rights place the right to life in the first place in the catalog of guaranteed rights, using almost identical formulations. Thus, the Universal Declaration states: every human being has the inherent right to life (Article 3); American Declaration: every human

being has the right to life (Article 4); Political Pact: the right to life is inherent in the human being. This right should be protected by law (Article 6); European Convention: the right to life of every individual is protected by law (Article 2); American Convention: Everyone has the right to respect for his or her life. This right is protected by law, generally from the moment of conception (Article 4); African Convention: The human person is inviolable. Every human being has the right to respect for his or her life (Article 4); Islamic Declaration: Human life is sacred and inviolable and every effort should be made to protect it (Article 1)” [2. p. 76]. In the literature on the subject, the right to life is clearly emphasized.[3. p.182] Life, existence, dignity are undeniably the most important human rights. Unfortunately, these rights are violated all over the world. Millions of people lose their lives as a result of armed conflicts, dictatorships, torture, famine and wars. On February 24, 2022, the Russian army invaded the sovereign, independent and free Ukraine. The war that continues to this day has begun. Thousands of people died, mostly civilians, but also Ukrainian soldiers. The fundamental human right to life has been clearly violated. Shooting to civils, the elderly, women and children constitutes a war crime as defined by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court [4 – akt prawa]. Homicide is the heaviest crime a person can commit. Trampled dignity, humiliation, rape of adults and children are further violations of the fundamental rights of the human being. No one gives anyone the right to inhumane treatment of other people, humiliation and enslavement. There are no war crimes in the catalog that have not been committed by Russian soldiers since February 24, 2022. The genocide in Bucha , Irpien , Mariupol is proof of the crime , evidence of the violation of the right to life of Ukrainians. It is not without reason that the International Criminal Court in The Hague has issued an arrest warrant for Russian President Vladimir Putin. Ukrainian children were deprived of the right to a peaceful childhood, to study in schools, to live among their loved ones.Destroyed schools, bombed kindergartens, burned houses are the reality of today's Ukraine.

The Serbs behaved no differently towards the Bosniaks. They murdered, tortured, raped, mutilated. They took away the most precious thing - life [5.p 79-81]. Wojciech Korczyński described the crime in Srebrenica, which was undoubtedly a war crime, but also an act of violation of fundamental human rights. According to the judgment of the International Court of Justice, in Muslim sources, unlike the vast majority of Serbian sources, the meaningful noun genocid, i.e. genocide, is commonly used to describe the Srebrenica massacre. It is therefore a concept strictly defined in international law as "an act committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group"[6.p.450]. Genocide is the denial of humanity. The 20th and 21st centuries have not brought any changes in the mentality of some nations who believe that they have the right to kill, plunder, and occupy the countries they invaded. In China, the right to life is not respected, if only because of the presence of the death penalty for crimes, including economic ones, not to mention political ones. Surveillance of society, social rigor is visible everywhere [7.p.50]. The right to education is inscribed in the model of the communist state, but it must be remembered that millions of Chinese (born as "over-numeric" children) do not have this right, because they do not actually exist in the population records. They do not have the right to medical care, because in the

eyes of the law they do not exist. It is no different in North Korea, although data in this area is extremely limited. It is a totalitarian state, closed with imperial aspirations. It is no different in Belarus with the rule of dictator Lukashenko. Power oppositionists are imprisoned in penal colonies, detention centers, previously tried by courts staffed according to the political party key. It is no different in Iran, a Muslim country where power belongs to clerical religious leaders. The problem of human rights violations in the world does not lose its importance, on the contrary - it is gaining in strength, especially where dictators and tyrants come to power.

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TANDARDY POPRAWNEJ LEGISLACJI W ZAKRESIE PRAWA MEDYCZNEGO – WYBRANE ZAGADNIENIA

Normy prawne mają za zadanie wyznaczanie określonych zachowań, gdyż ich podstawowym celem jest skuteczne oddziaływanie na zachowania społeczne, mają zatem charakter dyrektywalny - nakazują/zakazują określone postępowania, bądź wyznaczają określoną sferę do swobodnej decyzji adresata, ewentualnie wskazują sposób powinnego zachowania, natomiast nie formułują postulatów, zaleceń czy sugestii określonych działań, jakkolwiek niejednokrotnie ich leksykalne sformułowanie może przybierać taką formę.

Tworzenie prawa, rozumiane również jako jego zmiana (nowelizacja) jest procesem skomplikowanym. Każdorazowo należy mieć na uwadze specyfikę