

JURISPRUDENCE

UDC 347.9:347.513:341.98
DOI 10.56378/OGMF20232202

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Bibliographic Description of the Article: Hnativ, O. (2023). Compensation of damages, losses caused in the conditions of the full-scale war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. *Innovations in scientific, technical and social ecosystems [Scientific journal]*, 5, pp. 5 –24. doi: 10.56378/OGMF20232202

COMPENSATION OF DAMAGES, LOSSES CAUSED IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE FULL-SCALE WAR OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AGAINST UKRAINE

Abstract. *The purpose of the Study* is to determine the composition of damage and losses caused as a result of the full-scale war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, as well as possible methods of their compensation. The article is also aimed at showing possible problematic issues that arise when proving the composition of the damage caused. **The Research Methodology.** To carry out the research, sources such as international acts, legislation of Ukraine and court practice were used. These sources became the empirical basis of the study. The goals of the research were achieved with the help of the used research methods (dialectical, structural-logical, formal-legal), as well as research methods (analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, etc.). **The Scientific Novelty** lies in the fact that this article is one of the first comprehensive studies of damage compensation, damages caused because of the full-scale attack of the Russian Federation on Ukraine from the position of combining private law and public law norms. **The Conclusions.** For the effectiveness of the protection of actions violated as a result of violent aggression, the

adoption of special acts is necessary not only at the national, but also at the international level. At the same time, damage and losses caused because of the Russian Federation's full-scale attack on Ukraine can be compensated in a judicial or extrajudicial (compensatory) manner by creating special compensation funds.

Keywords: *damage, losses, methods of compensation, violent aggression, special compensation funds.*

ВІДШКОДУВАННЯ ШКОДИ, ЗБИТКІВ, ЗАВДАНИХ В УМОВАХ ПОВНОМАСШБНОЇ ВІЙНИ РОСІЙСЬКОЇ ФЕДЕРАЦІЇ ПРОТИ УКРАЇНИ

Мета дослідження є визначення складу шкоди та збитків, завданих внаслідок повномасштабної війни Російської Федерації проти України, а також можливих способів їх відшкодування. **Стаття** також спрямована показати можливі проблемні питання, які виникають при доведенні складу завданих збитків, шкоди. **Методологія дослідження.** Для здійснення дослідження використовувалися джерела такі, як міжнародні акти, законодавство України та судова практика. Ці джерела стали емпіричною базою дослідження. **Мети дослідження** вдалося досягти з допомогою використаних методів дослідження (діалектичного, структурно-логічного, формально-юридичного), а також прийомів дослідження (аналіз, синтез, індукція, дедукція тощо). **Наукова новизна** полягає у тому, що вказана стаття є одним із перших комплексних досліджень відшкодування шкоди, збитків, завданих внаслідок повномасштабного нападу РФ на Україну з позиції поєднання приватноправових та публічно-правових норм. **Висновки.** Для ефективності захисту порушених внаслідок насильницької агресії дій необхідне прийняття спеціальних актів не лише на національному, а й міжнародному рівні. При цьому, шкода, збитки, завдані внаслідок повномасштабного нападу Російської Федерації на Україну, можуть відшкодуватися у судовому або позасудовому (компенсаційному) порядку шляхом створення спеціальних фондів відшкодування.

Ключові слова: *шкода, збитки, способи відшкодування, насильницька агресія, спеціальні фонди відшкодування.*

The Problem Statement. Determining the composition of damage and losses caused because of the full-scale war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, as well as possible methods of their compensation, is an extremely difficult task. Scientists in their studies, as a rule, focus attention on certain elements of obligations to compensate for damage, damages caused because of the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. The purpose of this article is to determine all the necessary elements to ensure the recovery of the damage caused, the damage caused because of the war launched by the Russian Federation against Ukraine. The article is also aimed at showing possible problematic issues that arise when proving the composition of the damage caused.

The presented study is designed also to analyze the current legislation of Ukraine, as well as international acts, capable of ensuring proper protection of the rights of not only Ukraine as a sovereign state, but also of other subjects, compensation for damage and losses. To achieve this goal, individual acts of law enforcement practice were studied. Using the example of possible forms of protection and methods of compensation for damages, an attempt was made to illustrate the problems that may arise when they are applied. At the same time, the article reflects the theoretical work of scientists in this field, which are dedicated to the study of certain aspects of the consequences of the full-scale aggression of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - the Russian Federation) against Ukraine.

The Analysis of Sources and Recent Researches. The main emphasis in the article is made by the authors on the study of the main international acts in the field of protection of human and citizen rights, legislative acts of Ukraine in the field of determining damage and losses, as well as the practice of their application. However, certain issues related to the Russian-Ukrainian war. Investigating the economic consequences of the aggressive war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, S. Mariotti emphasizes that its consequences affect the world economy and politics (Mariotti, 2022). At the same time, the author compares the scale of such influence with the situation after World War II. Such negative reactions of the world economy and politics are explained by the close interconnection of national economies, the policy of protectionism. Although the author's research, in his own opinion, is aimed at identifying problems rather than solving them, the opinion about the need to unite international economic institutions to maintain the balance of the world economy is correct. Thus, the author, defining the range of issues, does not offer specific directions for their solution.

An example of the negative impact of unprecedented in the 21st century. of an attack on a sovereign state are the consequences of stopping the export of wheat and corn from Ukraine, researched by M. Carriquiry (M. Carriquiry, J. Dumortier, A. Elobeid, 2022). As a result of the research, the authors emphasize the negative impact on the environment. Thus, if avoiding a food crisis necessitates the expansion of cultivated areas, this will lead not only to the economic costs of such an increase, but also to carbon emissions due to land use change. The situation improved somewhat with the conclusion of the Agreement on the export of grain through the Black Sea, initiated by Turkey with the participation of the UN (The mass media published..., 2022). However, the author did not pay attention to other ways of transporting Ukrainian grain crops. Thus, as of November 30, 2022, according to Andrzej Adamczyk, Minister of Infrastructure of the Republic of Poland, the export of grain through Poland increased by 50% (Export of Ukrainian grain..., 2022). However, researchers do not pay attention to the direct and indirect losses caused to Ukraine because of the stoppage of exports and the destruction

of cultivated areas, as well as the search for other ways of transporting exported grain crops, etc.

The article by Joanna Alicja Dyczkowska and Olga Reshetnikova (Dyczkowska, Reshetnikova, 2022) is devoted to the study of logistical problems. The researchers point to the development of logistics infrastructure in connection with the popularity of e-commerce in Ukraine. This determined the attraction of investments in the field of commercial real estate construction, primarily warehouses. However, with the beginning of a full-scale attack, not only buildings were destroyed and damaged, but also roads, bridges and other objects that ensured the operation of the logistics system. According to the authors, in just 2 months of the war in Ukraine, warehouse and logistics buildings worth 1 billion dollars were destroyed. Thus, the authors only partially approached the definition of losses in the field of logistics and methods of their calculation.

In her study of the impact of the full-scale war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine on the energy system of Europe, Julia Korosteleva points out the need to achieve the double goal of sustainable development: to simultaneously carry out a digital and green transformation of the economy to achieve zero carbon emissions and zero waste (Korosteleva, 2022). However, the article only analyzes the impact on the energy system of the European Union after six months of war. Ukraine's energy system is currently suffering losses due to constant missile attacks, as well as related energy systems. So, the question of determining these losses, as well as costs for the transformation of the energy industry, including the European one.

Ensuring the stability of the energy system is interconnected with the stability of the Internet. Analyzing the situation with uninterrupted Internet access in Ukraine after February 24, 2022, A. Jain and others point to the persistence of basic Internet routing algorithms and performance degradation (A. Jain and others, 2022). Constantly maintaining the stability of the Internet requires considerable effort. However, the authors analyzed the technical aspects of Internet security in Ukraine during the 54 days of the war. Again, the authors do not analyze the property component of the consequences of the full-scale war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

One of the thorough studies devoted to human casualties in the first 162 days of the war is a work that united scientists from different states (U. Haque and others, 2022). The value of this study lies in the fact that the authors defined the components of the concept of "human sacrifice". In particular, this term covers the impact on the physical and mental health of generations of Ukrainians, mass deaths and injuries, destruction of the infrastructure and system of health care facilities, violations of production and delivery deadlines for pharmaceutical and

medicinal products. However, human casualties are only part of the damage and losses caused by the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine.

Kirk Jensen and Vasyly Vasko focused their research on the radiobiological consequences of intentional and unintentional release of radioactive metals (Jensen and Vasko, 2022). When analyzing the situations at the Chornobyl and Zaporizhzhya NPPs, as well as shelling of a nuclear facility in Kharkiv with heavy weapons, the authors point out that there is not only a threat of radiation exposure to the population, but also a negative impact of heavy weapons on the health of the population, as well as the environment, as well as negative psychological consequences for staff. However, the scientific article is aimed at researching the medical implications. The authors only partially analyze the costs necessary to ensure public health care.

Individual researchers of the consequences of the full-scale aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine emphasize that they should be classified as humanitarian and economic (Astrov and others, 2022). At the same time, the authors emphasize that the cost of reconstruction will exceed the cost of destroyed or damaged property, as it will include the demolition of destroyed property and property that cannot be rebuilt, and the construction of a new one. This approach is justified and corresponds to the concept of direct damages, harm, which is enshrined in the Civil Code of Ukraine (Civil Code of Ukraine, 2003). However, the study focuses on the constituent elements of harm, damages and factors that should be taken into account in its assessment.

Emphasis on economic losses and their structure and content, as well as the impact on the national economy, as well as the level of military and economic security of Ukraine (Semenenko, 2022). At the same time, the authors included only direct losses in the concept of economic losses, which unjustifiably narrowed its meaning. We believe that when determining economic losses, it is necessary to consider normative legal acts that define the concept and procedure of compensation for damage and losses.

At the same time, separate studies are also devoted to environmental damage. Thus, P. Pereira and co-authors reveal the concept of environmental damage caused by the Russian Federation through its elements (Pereira, P., 2022). In particular, we are talking about the damage caused by soil degradation, water pollution, and deforestation. This leads to the destruction of the ecosystem. At the same time, the authors only partially outline directions for assessing the damage caused by the shelling of the Zaporizhzhya NPP. This illustrative case can be used to project the impact of aggressive hostilities on the ecosystems of Ukraine.

Individual studies dedicated to the process of proving the damage, losses, and their compensation should be considered important. The authors are cautious in their possible forecasts regarding the bodies that will consider the issue of

bringing the Russian Federation, its military-political leadership and other persons to justice. Therefore, H. Lahmann rightly notes that the use of digital technologies has made it possible to reach a new level of proving guilt in the commission of war crimes (Lahmann, 2022). This made it possible to use a large amount of publicly available evidence to confirm the war crimes committed by the Russian military. At the same time, the author does not cover international cooperation regarding the recording of war crimes committed by the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine.

Another thorough study that indicates the need to develop new conventions in the field of international criminal law is the scientific work of I. Brunk, M. Hakimi (Brunk, Hakimi, 2022). In its essence, this is a concentrated study of problematic issues in bringing to justice a state that forcibly changes the territorial borders of existing states. The authors' emphasis on the need to establish responsibility for the crime of violent aggression is also worthy of attention, not only for the military and political leadership of the aggressor state, but also for private individuals who finance these actions. This issue is new not only for the field of international law, but also for national legal systems. It requires detailed research and development of a mechanism for bringing such persons to justice. In some states, the adoption of national acts has been initiated, which give governments the authority to seize and sell the assets of sanctioned oligarchs (Rappeport, Sanger, 2022). However, the specified article highlights the positions of individual politicians regarding the possibility of implementing the specified mechanisms. However, the article does not contain legal aspects of the specified problem.

The highlighted studies fragmentarily highlight the problem of compensation for damage caused because of a violent act of aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine. At the same time, the topic of the article chosen by me is complex in its content, as it requires the necessary interaction of both international public law and private law.

The Purpose of the Article is to determine the composition of damage and losses caused because of the full-scale war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, as well as possible methods of their compensation. The article is also aimed at showing possible problematic issues that arise when proving the composition of the damage caused.

The Research Methods. To write the article, first, primary sources were used, that is, international acts, as well as the legislation of Ukraine, the practice of its application (court decisions). The article analyzes the scientific works of foreign and Ukrainian authors, which are devoted to certain aspects of the investigated problem.

In carrying out the research, the authors used philosophical (Aristotelian), general scientific (systemic, structural-functional, ascent from the concrete to the abstract, ascent from the abstract to the concrete), special (produced by non-legal sciences analysis of written sources); separate (developed by legal science: dogmatic method, methods of interpretation of legal norms) methods. The basis of the research was the dialectical method, which made it possible to analyze the topic holistically, as well as to determine the main trends in the development of compensatory mechanisms. The specified method of scientific knowledge also demonstrated the importance of legal regulation in the system of protecting the rights of participants in these relations.

The method of autopoiesis made it possible to consider the interaction of legal, economic, ecological and international systems in the development of new mechanisms for the protection of violent aggression of a state that violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of another state, the fundamental rights of a person and a citizen, as well as the property rights of other subjects. The application of the indicated method made it possible to reveal patterns of influence of these systems on each other. The structural-functional method made it possible to identify the constituent elements that determine the emergence of the right to compensation for damage and losses, as well as to determine their composition. The use of the methods listed above led to the need to apply such research methods as: induction, deduction, analysis, theoretical synthesis, abstraction (definition, limitation, generalization and division of concepts), description, characterization, clarification, proof, refutation.

The study was carried out in several stages, taking into account the variability of data that occurs in real-time conditions. At the first stage, the main concepts of the chosen topic were determined, as well as the results of already existing studies were taken into account. At the second stage, the elements of the offense are defined, which give rise to the right to compensation for damage, losses, as well as their fixation. At the third stage, an attempt was made to determine problematic jurisdictional issues, as well as possible compensatory methods of restoring violated rights.

The Main Material Statement. With the beginning of the full-scale war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the total amount of direct damage caused to the infrastructure of Ukraine as of August 9, 2022 is 108.3 billion US dollars, while the amount needed to restore and modernize the economy may reach 750 billion US dollars (Maloletkova, 2022). However, the damage caused to Ukraine's energy system as a result of massive attacks reaches billions of US dollars (EXCLUSIVE, 2022). When studying the issue of compensation for damages, the main thing is to determine their size, its proof and the guarantee of compensation.

Classically, the basis for compensation for damages involves the presence of four elements: illegal behavior, causation, fault and presence of damages. Illegal behavior consists in a full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into the territory of Ukraine: making the appropriate decision to invade (carrying out the so-called "special operation" on the territory of Ukraine), issuing illegal orders, orders regarding the shelling of civilian infrastructure, the killing of civilians and prisoners of war, the commission of other war crimes and crimes against humanity. Such actions violate the UN Charter and give the right to retaliatory actions by the state that is attacked (The Charter of the United Nations, 1945).

It should not be forgotten that war crimes should include mass rape (an example is the "Foci case" (Tribunal over Putin..., 2022)) and torture. In addition, one should not forget about the actions of the Russian Federation aimed at destroying crops (wheat fields were set on fire), blocking ports and other ways of transporting products. Thus, farmers from Kherson Oblast and Zaporizhzhia suffer significant losses due to the impossibility of delivering goods to the controlled territory and fulfilling contractual obligations (Kherson vegetables are rotting in landfills..., 2022).

At the same time, the actions of the Russian Federation have negative environmental consequences. So, ecologists sound the alarm because of the threat to the ecosystems of the Azov and Black Seas. As a result of the bombing of the Azovstal plant, there was a threat of complete extinction of the Sea of Azov (The Sea of Azov may die out..., 2022). The activity of warships, as well as constant bombardment, caused the death of thousands of dolphins (Masovy mor..., 2022). These losses should be considered as damage caused to the environment as a result of a violation of international obligations, in particular the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Means of Influence on the Natural Environment (Convention on the Prohibition of Military..., 1977). Also, the Askania-Nova biosphere reserve is currently under occupation, which is deprived of the ability to provide for the livelihood of animals (Occupied Askania-Nova Reserve..., 2022).

As of July 2022, 423 episodes of Russian war crimes against the cultural heritage of Ukraine have been documented (Members of the UN Security Council..., 2022). Members of the UN Security Council recognize these actions as being directed against Ukrainian identity. To return stolen objects of cultural heritage, the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy announced the creation of a digital platform for the management of national heritage (UNESCO will support digitization..., 2022). This electronic resource will make it possible to track the movement of stolen objects and return them to Ukraine, as well as expand the possibility of cooperation with international organizations and

organizations of foreign countries that conduct activities to combat the illegal circulation of cultural heritage objects.

The Russian Federation is responsible for the actions of its military, which carry out the criminal orders of the military-political leadership of this country. Therefore, these actions are the actions of the Russian state. The Russian military will be the subject of tortious obligations and will have the obligation to compensate for the damage caused for those actions that were covered by their intent. Theft of household appliances from houses in the occupied territories also belongs to war crimes (violence against the population in the area of hostilities). The situation with cases of cruelty to animals is more complicated. Thus, cases were recorded when Russian soldiers ate dogs, ostriches, destroyed or maimed animals (In Vorzel near Kyiv..., 2022; Ostriches eaten..., 2022; In Gostomel, the occupiers burned..., 2022). The problem with the qualification of these actions is that they can be considered as animal cruelty or as violence against the population in the area of hostilities (illegal destruction of property). This qualification will depend on who will compensate for the damage – the Russian Federation or a specific Russian serviceman.

The guilt of the Russian Federation is presumed in accordance with the general principles of private law. At the same time, the Russian Federation deliberately commits actions aimed at the destruction of the Ukrainian people, openly talking about it in its mass media, telegram channels, etc. On February 26, 2022, Ukraine submitted an application to the International Court of Justice accusing the Russian Federation of genocide (Application Instituting Proceedings..., 2022). This statement was not only to refute the accusations of the Russian Federation of Ukraine in the genocide of Russian-speaking citizens on the territory of Donbas, but also to confirm the opposite, considering the invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. Mass graves, bodies of tortured persons, as well as living victims of violent crimes committed by the Russian military (HRW documented dozens of war crimes..., 2022) discovered in the north of Kyiv and Chernihiv regions (in Buch, Irpen, Gostomel, and other settlements) testify to purposeful actions of the Russian Federation to deliberately destroy everyone who lives on the territory of Ukraine. The Central Committee became the basis for filing a complaint by Ukraine against the Russian Federation for committing genocide against the Ukrainian people, which was supported by other states. Among these people there was a lot of Russian-speaking population, including citizens of the Russian Federation. At the same time, these crimes are committed on an even larger scale in the territory of the occupied south of Ukraine and Donbas. Therefore, the invasion of Ukraine is an illegal use of force, an act of aggression and a flagrant violation of the rule of jus cogens (Green J.A., Henderson Ch., Ruys T., 2022).

The act of aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine is an international crime. Such a conclusion should be reached, taking into account the Nuremberg trial of 1946, which indicated what actions are included in international crimes, crimes against peace, war crimes, crimes against humanity (International Military Tribunal for Germany, 1946). These actions also include the planning, preparation, initiation and waging of an aggressive war. As of today, these actions also include committing cybercrimes with the aim of harming another state. It is known that before the large-scale invasion of the Russian Federation in Ukraine, a massive cyber-attack was carried out from the territory of the Russian Federation on the websites of state bodies. These actions should be qualified as preparation for an aggressive war in Ukraine.

Scientists working in the field of environmental security emphasize another important aspect – the duty of the state to prevent or mitigate damage to the environment and to eliminate or compensate for any such damage is a conventional duty (Shelton, D., Cutting, I., 2015). Moreover, the initiation of an aggressive war, the violation of fundamental rights and freedoms is also a violation of convention obligations, and not only of them, but also of the so-called *jus cogens* (norms of international public law that do not require convention consolidation but are mandatory to fulfill).

Each of the specified actions must receive proper documentation for its qualification and the transfer of this evidence to the consideration of the case at the International Criminal Court or a specially created military tribunal, or when applying to national courts with a civil claim for damages. At the same time, it is also necessary to establish the circle of private individuals and companies that financed the commission of crimes against Ukraine as a sovereign state, as well as its population and other subjects. This will allow to start the procedure of seizure of their assets as those used to finance terrorist and other illegal activities on the territory of another state(s).

The first step to bringing the Russian Federation to justice is to recognize it as a state sponsor of terrorism. By doing so, it violates its obligations under the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999). At the same time, I believe that the main task in proving the illegality of the actions of the Russian Federation is that the collected evidence confirms the intention to destroy Ukrainians as a people and for this purpose crimes are used that cannot be qualified as actions of a specific person against a specific person (it is about the recognition of rape, torture, threats of war crimes directed against the Ukrainian people).

The next mandatory condition for compensation is the presence of damages. As already noted in the Civil Code of Ukraine, the legislator distinguishes between

the concepts of "damage" and "damages". Damages include two components - actual damages and lost profits. Real damages are understood as losses suffered by a person in connection with the destruction or damage of property, as well as expenses that a person must make to restore his violated right. Lost benefit covers income that a person could have received under normal circumstances if his right had not been violated. In turn, property damage covers only real losses.

The right to compensation for non-pecuniary damage arises in connection with mental suffering, which a person suffered because of wrongful behavior towards him, his family members, destruction or damage to his property. At the same time, it is necessary to emphasize another important aspect, which concerns moral damage. After the injured person is safe, his condition should be described in detail in the medical history or recorded in some other way. For example, after Buchi's release, rape victims attempted suicide even during the provision of psychological help. These and other facts testify to the depth of a person's mental suffering, which is proper and admissible evidence. Moreover, the conversation with this category of victims requires delicacy at each stage of proving the fact of moral damage.

It is also necessary to draw attention to the fact that, in addition to the civilian population, the natural persons who have the right to compensation for damage caused to the Russian Federation should also include military personnel, law enforcement officers who are in captivity, as well as their family members. Already today, the ECtHR emphasized the obligation of the Russian Federation to ensure proper conditions of detention of prisoners of war with the provision of appropriate medical care (ECtHR obliged the Russian Federation to respect the rights of prisoners of war..., 2022). However, the criminal acts in Olenivka, as well as other publicly available evidence (videos of Russian soldiers flaunting torture of Ukrainian soldiers) confirm a nihilistic attitude to the requirements of the ECHR.

When determining the amount of damage and losses, a unified approach and the principles of their calculation should be developed. To ensure such an approach, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted the Procedure for determining damage and losses caused to Ukraine as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation (Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2022), damage is a property expression of losses and expenses incurred by a person when objects are destroyed or damaged, as well as non-property losses suffered by a person as a result of illegal behavior towards himself and members of his family, close people (this makes it possible to divide the damage into property and moral), damages include lost profits, that is, real income that a person could have received under normal circumstances. This Procedure also defines the basic principles (principles) of damage assessment, on the basis of which the

methodology for determining each group of losses provided for by the Procedure must be developed and approved. It is obvious that such a method of assessing the cost of damage and losses should be universal for property, regardless of the type of ownership.

However, the said Order raises many questions. In the text of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the concepts of damage and losses are used. Such an interpretation seems to be justified given that damages include losses and lost profits, while damage covers only losses.

However, the principles of damage assessment are already mentioned in the appendix to the Procedure (in the title), although the text of the appendix stipulates that they are mandatory when developing, approving, and applying specific methods. The appendix states that the assessment concerns property, property rights and other assets (item 6 of the appendix). As you know, the concept of "property" includes property rights (Article 190 of the Civil Code of Ukraine). It would be necessary to specify exactly which property rights and assets are subject to assessment.

As of today, the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine has developed a Draft Methodology for determining the damage and amount of damage caused to enterprises, institutions and organizations of all forms of ownership as a result of the destruction and damage of their property in connection with the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, as well as lost profits due to the impossibility or obstacles in the proceedings economic activity (Project of Methodology for determining damage and amount of damage..., 2022). The draft of the specified Methodology indicates its purpose of damage assessment - determination of the value of real damages, lost profits and expenses necessary for the restoration of property and property rights that have suffered a destructive impact because of armed aggression. However, the last element of loss is a component of actual damages.

As of today, the Methodology remains only a project. However, with its adoption, it will be mandatory to use regardless of the organizational and legal form of a legal entity and the property right based on which it owns the property that ensures its activity. At the same time, recording of damage and losses must be carried out considering the situation at the time of their assignment. Moreover, primary documents confirming the value of the lost assets are often destroyed along with the property. In connection with this, there is a need to confirm the value of lost assets in another way. Such documents must comply with the signs of admissibility, propriety and authenticity of evidence.

In addition to the above-mentioned Resolution for the determination of damages caused to agricultural and forestry production, standards for the determination of losses have been approved (Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers

of Ukraine, 1997). It is obvious that such standards should be revised periodically, as climatic and other changes that affect the soil are constantly occurring.

Crop fires, constant shelling affect soil fertility, which already belongs to losses, that is, losses due to the impossibility of obtaining harvests at the level of previous years. These losses are related to environmental safety violations. At the same time, they are a component of economic losses, which provide for the compensation of real losses (the value of the crop, the cost of the loss of soil fertility) and the lost profit (forgotten profit due to the destruction of the crop).

Again, the presence of property damage, losses must be confirmed with proper and admissible evidence. The evidence that substantiates the amount of property damage, losses, in addition to documents on the availability of goods, prospective business development plans, preparation of certificates by accountants regarding the loss of property, etc., also includes a conclusion on an expert assessment of the damage and losses with the involvement of specialists who have experience in conducting assessments in accordance with international standards. At the same time, such evidence can be obtained from publicly available sources, which is new for both Ukrainian and international justice.

Perhaps the most difficult part of compensation is receiving such compensation (compensation). The simplest option for compensation for damage and losses could be an international agreement on the payment of reparations to the Russian Federation, similar to the agreements concluded by Germany after World Wars I and II. However, the Russian Federation's violation of all possible conventions and international treaties indicates the ineffectiveness and futility of this path.

The second option is the simultaneous consideration of the case of bringing the Russian Federation and its military-political leadership to criminal liability for committing crimes and compensating for damages caused by such actions. Neither Ukraine nor the Russian Federation has ratified the Statute of the International Criminal Court, which causes difficulties with the consideration of this case. As of today, European government officials are inclined to create a special ad hoc military tribunal to hold the Russian Federation and its military-political leadership accountable. The difficulty of obtaining compensation in such a case is the length of the process itself.

The appeal to the ECtHR is complicated by the situation with the termination of the membership of the Russian Federation in the Council of Europe. Moreover, the President of the Russian Federation signed the law on non-implementation of ECtHR decisions adopted after March 15, 2022 (Putin signed the law..., 2022). Although Ukraine has already appealed to the ECtHR to compensate the Russian Federation for damages in the amount of 80 billion US dollars (Ukraine filed a new large-scale lawsuit..., 2022). The specified amount is not final and concerns

only damage caused during the occupation of Kyiv and Chernihiv regions. It is obvious that the decision of the ECtHR will make it possible to confirm the facts of the violation of fundamental rights and freedoms, but difficulties will arise in connection with the implementation of these decisions.

Despite the fact that the Supreme Court justified the impossibility of using immunity of the Russian Federation in the courts of Ukraine (Decision of the Supreme Court, 2022), we already understand that these decisions will not be implemented by the Russian Federation. Moreover, there may be difficulties with their implementation in foreign countries.

Another opportunity for the state to partially compensate for the damage caused to it is the Law of Ukraine "On the Basic Principles of Forcible Expropriation in Ukraine of Objects of Property Rights of the Russian Federation and its Residents" dated March 3, 2022 (Law of Ukraine, 2022). This Law provides an opportunity to seize the assets of the aggressor state and its residents in connection with an act of aggression on the basis of a decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, which is put into effect by the Decree of the President of Ukraine and is subject to approval on the basis of a law adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine no later than as in the six-month period after the end or cancellation of martial law in Ukraine. Seized assets are transferred to the management of a specially created state enterprise. Thus, the specified Law does not provide for compensation for damage to other entities at the expense of seized property.

And finally, another option for compensation for the damage caused, losses at the expense of the assets of the Russian Federation, its residents arrested and seized in foreign countries. In this context, the recognition of the Russian Federation as a terrorist state provides the possibility of confiscation of its property. At the same time, the mechanisms of its transfer to Ukraine need to be worked out. One of the possible mechanisms for implementing this is the creation of one or more funds for the restoration of Ukraine with the creation of a supervisory board to ensure transparency of compensation for damage and losses suffered by individuals, legal entities, territorial communities, as well as the state of Ukraine.

The possibility of creating special compensation funds is being discussed by both Ukrainian and foreign lawyers. Bills submitted to the parliaments of Canada and the USA provide for the seizure and repurposing of the assets of oligarchs who are associated with Putin's repressive regime, and directing them to the needs of humanitarian aid and assistance to refugees (Canadian bill) and the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine (American bill) (Maslov, 2022). It is also proposed to create funds like the fund that was financed by the proceeds from the sale of oil

by Iraq, the funds from which were directed to reparations due to the war in the Persian Gulf (Stephan, 2022).

As of today, the Fund for the Restoration of Property and Destroyed Infrastructure, the Fund for the Reconstruction and Transformation of the Economy, and the Fund for the Support of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses have become operational in Ukraine (four funds have become operational in Ukraine..., 2022). Their goal is to attract funds to restore the stability of Ukraine's economy, but at the expense of voluntary contributions.

In the case of the creation of a fund(s) for compensation for damages and losses caused to Ukrainian business because of the aggression of the Russian Federation, the need for their confirmation remains. It is obvious that the algorithm for confirming the fact of causing damage and losses must meet the standards of proof in court. At the same time, it is likely that in order to receive compensation, it is necessary to provide a conclusion on the assessment of damages and losses, which will meet international assessment standards.

The Conclusions. The act of aggressive war carried out by the Russian Federation led to a review not only of the effectiveness of international law in the field of maintaining peace and security in the world, but also led to the need to develop new mechanisms to protect the rights and freedoms of individuals and legal entities, territorial communities and the state in the event of implementation against them such aggression. Moreover, the reality of the implementation of decisions, including those of international judicial institutions, is the basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the protection of the rights outlined by them.

The war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine also obliges the latter to ensure the presence in the national legislation of the necessary methods for assessing the damage and losses, as well as the possibility of effective protection of the rights of individuals and legal entities in national courts. At the same time, all facts of violation of fundamental rights and freedoms must be properly recorded, which imposes on Ukraine the obligation to help individuals and legal entities, territorial communities in the implementation of such activities. Electronic resources have already been developed, which facilitate the recording of evidence, as well as requests for the facts of detected violations. All this together will make it possible to confirm the facts of damage, losses and their subsequent compensation.

At the same time, damage and losses caused because of a full-scale Russian attack on Ukraine can be compensated in a judicial or extrajudicial (compensatory) manner. This illustrates new approaches to the protection of rights violated because of aggression.

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*The article was received 12/08/2022.
Article recommended for publishing 07/02/2023.*