Tetiana Kolomoiets
Dr. jur, Professor
Dean of Law Faculty in Zaporizhzhia National University
Honored Lawyer of Ukraine
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1101-8073
t_deputy@ukr.net

Olena Agapova
Dr. jur, leading visiting researcher
Riga Stradiņš University, Latvia

Scientific Secretary of the Scientific Research Center
of Independent Forensic of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, Ukraine
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1024-0238
agapova-lena-@ukr.net

STRENGTHENING JUSTICE AREA IN UKRAINE AND EUROPEAN AID IN RESPONSE TO RUSSIAN AGGRESSION

Abstract. *This article examines the multifaceted aid extended by the European Union and the Council of Europe to Ukraine in response to Russian aggression. It delves into diverse forms of support, encompassing financial, humanitarian, and institutional assistance, with a particular focus on fortifying the judicial system. Through initiatives like the Council of Europe's Action Plan and the establishment of the Register of Damages, international partners aim to expedite Ukraine's recovery and address human rights violations. The authors underscore the ongoing cooperation's significance in bolstering Ukraine's resilience and democratic progress, advocating for sustained backing to nurture peace and stability in the region. The authors conduct a thorough analysis of the regulatory and legal prerequisites, as well as the criteria for European aid provision to Ukraine. They emphasize the pivotal role of the justice sector in ensuring effective public administration, upholding the rule of law, and restoring violated rights. The study meticulously outlines the financial assistance outlined in the Council of Europe's 2023–2026 Action Plan titled – ,,Resilience, Recovery, and Reconstruction." The analysis elucidates that EU financial support significantly aids in addressing challenges in sustaining the justice system. Economic support for the justice sector, overseen by the Council*

of Europe, aims to bolster judicial expertise, develop free legal aid institutions, formulate programmatic documents for penitentiary reform, implement Council of Europe-recommended pilot projects for penitentiary management, and strengthen oversight mechanisms for penitentiary institutions, among other objectives. In conclusion, the authors underscore the imperative of nurturing the justice sector's development and ensuring its financial backing as integral components of effective public administration.

Key words: *Ukraine, financial support, justice area, Ministry of justice of Ukraine, public administration, Russian aggression, resilience, democracy.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Russia's assault on Ukraine is inflicting immense human suffering and devastation. Numerous Western leaders have vowed to support Ukraine and have declared substantial military and humanitarian aid.

According to the authors, the largest group comprises the 27 member countries of the European Union, including Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden. Additionally, the authors include the remaining member countries of the Group of 7, indicating support for Ukraine from Canada, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States.

A legitimate question arises: What forms of assistance have these countries provided? The authors make a clear distinction among military, humanitarian, and financial aid. Military assistance encompasses various weaponry and military gear, along with supplies explicitly designated for the Ukrainian armed forces, such as bottled water, fuel, or provisions. Humanitarian aid encompasses aid directed towards supporting civilians, primarily including food, medicine, and other relief items. Financial aid comprises grants and loans provided to the Ukrainian government.

In accordance to the official information EU financed the most priority needs of Ukraine such us: € 81 billion in financial, economic and humanitarian support via EU budget; €33 billion in military support ; €17 billion in support for refugees within the EU; €12.2 billion in financial, economic and humanitarian support by EU member states (EU solidarity with Ukraine, 2024)[1].

The imperative of ensuring Ukraine's successful recovery holds significance not only for Ukraine itself but also for the European Union and all other international stakeholders. Accelerating Ukraine's transformation into a robust democracy, characterized by a stable rule of law framework and a functional social market economy, is paramount. Such progress would enable Ukraine to finance its ongoing recovery autono-

[1] https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/infographics/eu-solidarity-ukraine/#0

mously, primarily through tax revenue and private sector investments. By aligning policy interventions with the needs of businesses, destinations, consumers, and institutions, governments can foster resilience and facilitate sustainable recovery (Abuseridze et all, 2024).[1] The expeditious establishment of a stable, peaceful, and prosperous society within Ukraine carries broader implications for regional and European stability. A democratic Ukraine, underpinned by the rule of law and a flourishing market economy, could serve as a beacon of freedom and prosperity. Consequently, it could catalyze democratic reforms across Eastern Europe, including within Russia, Belarus, and other former Soviet republics. This prospect is viewed with trepidation by Vladimir Putin, potentially serving as a primary motivation behind the full-scale invasion of Ukraine (Speech by President of Ukraine at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London. 2023).[2]

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed in this study is rooted in a comprehensive review of existing literature encompassing books, scientific journals, official legal documentation, and publications from the European Union. This research endeavors to utilize diverse scientific methods to elucidate the intricate relationships inherent in the imperative of procuring robust economic support for Ukraine. The study aims to identify and deploy specialized mechanisms and tools essential for fostering macro-financial stability and facilitating the effective operation of public administration across various sectors.

The research methodology encompasses both general scientific approaches and specialized methods. Among these are induction and deduction, complex analysis, scientific generalization, scientific abstraction, as well as economic and statistical methodologies.

Utilizing an analytical approach, the authors discern patterns and discernible trends within the landscape of supporting Ukraine's public administration. The interpretive methods applied to legal norms facilitate a nuanced analysis of pertinent documents and regulations, thereby illuminating the foundational principles underpinning Ukraine's financial support mechanisms. Central to this investigation is the acknowledgment of the pivotal role played by financial support in bolstering the resilience of public administration across diverse spheres.

Throughout the research process, induction and deduction techniques serve as guiding principles, ensuring methodical inquiry and the derivation of accurate conclusions. This methodological framework underscores the significance of rigorous scientific inquiry in this domain, offering a valuable addition to the extant literature pertaining to the opera-

[1] Abuseridze, G., Agapova, O., & Petrova, M. (2024). WTO and the Future of Global Business Tourism: Trends and Challenges. Shifts in Knowledge Sharing and Creativity for Business Tourism, 264–280.

[2] When we build Ukraine, we will build freedom – online speech by President Volodymyr Zelenskyy at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London, 20.6.2023.

tional dynamics and legal frameworks governing financial support mechanisms for Ukraine, with profound implications for global policy and security discourse.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the course of reviewing scholarly literature, the focus was placed on the works of authors such as Igor Chugunov, Valentyna Makohon, Mykhailo Titarchuk, Vladyslav Nychyk, Volodymyr Hrehul. In their article "Financial support for the economy development of Ukraine" these authors propose that despite the unpredictability that Ukraine faces in war conditions, it is important to develop a constructive financial instrument for the recovery of the country's economy now (Igor Chugunov et al. 2024)[1]. Arianna Antezza, André Frank, Pascal Frank, Lukas Franz, Ivan Kharitonov, Bharath Kumar, Ekaterina Rebinskaya and Christoph Trebesch presents in their article "The Ukraine Support Tracker: which countries help Ukraine and how?" lists and quantifies military, financial and humanitarian aid to Ukraine in the context of the Russia-Ukraine war (Arianna Antezza et al. 2022)[2]. Furthermore, Volodymyr Shaleny, Nataliia Shtefan, Olena Krylova, Viktoriia Myronchuk, Iryna Tsurkan focused on the resolving the issue of financial support of business during the war in thir joint article "On the question of financial support for business during the war (Ukrainian case)" (Volodymyr Shaleny et al. 2022)[3].

In the study titled "New development: Accounting for human-made disasters – comparative analysis of the support to Ukraine in times of war" conducted by Giuseppe Grossi and Veronika Vakulenko an analysis financial framework was performed for Ukrainian due to human-made disasters insights and highlights tensions in the multiple international responses to supporting Ukraine following the Russian invasion in February 2022 (Giuseppe Grossi et al. 2022).[4]

Despite the extensive academic discourse responding to the international community's first economy aid for Ukraine, a range of unresolved issues remains, which this article aims to address. However, the issues of financing the justice area have not yet been the subject of detailed research.

4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF ENSURING JUSTICE SYSTEM (EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF POWER)

During the 2023 Ukraine Recovery Conference, Volodymyr Zelenskyy emphasized the apprehension of 'Russia's bosses' towards democracy. He highlighted democracy's capacity to engen-

[1] https://openurl.ebsco.com/EPDB%3 Agcd%3A14%3A25648366/detailv2?sid=ebsco%3Aplink%3Ascholar&id=ebsco%3Agcd%3A176085199&crl=c

[2] https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/262746/1/KWP2218v5.pdf

[3] https://amazoniainvestiga.info/index.php/amazonia/article/view/2056/2770

[4] https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09540962.2022.2061694

der the rule of law, eradicate corruption, and uphold the fundamental principle of human dignity. The president highlighted the correlation between the prevalence of the rule of law and the efficacy of legal mechanisms within the Eastern European region. Additionally, he underscored the inverse relationship between Ukraine's transparency and the comparative unsightliness of corruption models in Russia.

Following the provision of financial assistance, the authors underscore the imperative of reforming the justice system (executive branch of power), highlighting its pivotal role as a cornerstone of democracy. At the EU-Ukraine summit held in Kyiv on 3 February 2023, both parties reiterated the critical importance of fully and consistently implementing judicial reforms, aligning with the recommendations put forth by the Venice Commission (Joint statement following the 24th EU-Ukraine Summit, 2023)[1]. This includes initiatives such as reforming the Constitutional Court and establishing a rigorous selection process for politically independent and qualified constitutional judges. Such measures are deemed essential for bolstering Ukraine's resilience and advancing its prospects within the enlargement process (European Parliament resolution on the sustainable reconstruction and integration of Ukraine into the Euro-Atlantic community, 2023)[2].

From the perspective of the European Parliament, Ukraine is urged to prioritize enhancing the rule of law, advancing reform in penitentiary system, free legal aid system, forensic science, other justice area and combating corruption. Progress in these domains not only influences Ukraine's trajectory toward European integration but also underpins the success of its reconstruction and recovery efforts. According to experts, Ukraine has made notable strides in justice reform in recent years. Despite the challenges posed by ongoing conflict, the country's anti-corruption institutions, established following the Maidan revolution, have demonstrated remarkable resilience. Nonetheless, there remains a consensus that further action is required. On 22 June 2023, EU Neighbourhood and Enlargement Commissioner Olivér Várhelyi presented an oral assessment of Ukraine's progress toward EU accession to the General Affairs Council convened in Stockholm (Press remarks by Neighbourhood and Enlargement Commissioner Olivér Várhelyi, 2023)[3]. Additionally, the Commission has announced plans for a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of Ukraine's advancement, slated for October.

Authors would like to emphasize that EU created special legal instrument for the supporting economy stability – Ukraine Facility. On 21 June 2023, the Commission submitted to the Council

[1] Joint statement following the 24th EU-Ukraine Summit, 3.2.2023.

[2] Euro-Atlantic community (2023/2739(RSP)), P9_TA(2023)0247, paragraph 8.

[3] Press remarks by Neighbourhood and Enlargement Commissioner Olivér Várhelyi, following the informal General Affairs Council, 22.6.2023.

and the European Parliament a proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Ukraine Facility, which aims to establish a dedicated financing instrument amounting to EUR 50 000 000 000 that will provide coherent, predictable as well as flexible support for the period 2024–2027 to Ukraine in the form of grants and loans. Grants will be mobilized through a new special instrument, proposed in the context of the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) mid-term review. The loans will be guaranteed through the own resources' headroom, similar to the current financing under the Macro Financial Assistance "Plus" (MFA+) (Proposal for a Regulation of The European Parliament and of the Council on establishing the Ukraine Facility, 2023)[1]. Concurrently with examining financial support mechanisms, the authors provide a positive assessment of the role of sanctions, stating that the sanctions have already had a devastating effect on the Russian economy, and this impact is expected to intensify further in the long term. (Abuseridze Giga et all., 2022)[2].

In the context of our research, it should be note that financial support also covering the justice system. The Action Plan of the Council of Europe for Ukraine for 2023–2026, titled "Resilience, Recovery, and Reconstruction" as outlined in document CM(2022)187 dated 14.12.2022, lays out a series of measures aimed at addressing the urgent needs of Ukrainian authorities for national recovery (Council of Europe, the Directorate of Programme Co-ordination. 2022). A focal point of the Council of Europe's attention is the restoration of justice-related entities. Economic assistance from the Council of Europe encompasses various measures, notably: Support for forensic experts; development of the free legal aid institute; formulation of programmatic documents for penitentiary reform; pilot projects for penitentiary institution management in alignment with Council of Europe recommendations; strengthening of internal and external oversight mechanisms for penitentiary institutions; maximizing rehabilitation approaches and prisoner engagement programs. This program, with a total budget of 50 million euros, is allocated for a four-year duration. Despite the ongoing conflict, the Council of Europe maintains operational presence in Ukraine, facilitating economic support for the justice sector and other domains through pertinent projects.

The Council of Europe's action plan envisages the further advancement of modern penitentiary institutions and probation systems, emphasizing a shift from punitive to rehabilitative approaches amidst wartime conditions and post-war reconstruction efforts. Within the Coun-

[1] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-6380–2024-INIT/en/pdf

[2] Abuseridze, G., Agapova, O. 2022. "The Effect of Sanctions Against the Background of the Russian Occupation of Ukraine." In Conference on Integrated Computer Technologies in Mechanical Engineering – 2022. ICTM 2022. Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems, vol 657, edited by Nechyporuk, M., Pavlikov, V., Kritskiy, D. (eds), 475–481. Springer Nature Switzerland, 2022. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-36201-9_41

cil of Europe, principal bodies vested with direct authority over penal policy and prison affairs include the European Committee on Crime Problems and the Council for Penological Cooperation. Guided by the Council of Europe's Statute and under the auspices of the Committee of Ministers, these committees serve as platforms for European cooperation. With the backing and organizational facilitation of the EU, Ukraine's criminal enforcement system integrates into the European penitentiary framework through collaborative endeavors such as the "EU and Council of Europe Joint Support for Prison Reform in Ukraine Plus (SPERU+)" project, "Towards More Humane Detention Conditions and Reduced Reoffending in Ukraine (DECOPRIS)," and initiatives like the "Norwegian Rule of Law Advisers Probation Project (NORLAU)" and "ACTION – EU: EU measures to combat drugs and organized crime".

The projects encompass a range of activities, such as holding professional meetings, internships, and training sessions for experts to exchange experiences; organizing seminars, trainings, educational and working visits; facilitating professional discussions; providing consultations for experts in cooperative fields; arranging conferences for relevant representatives; and implementing digitization processes within the prison system, including infrastructure upgrades, among other initiatives.

Financial support from the Council of Europe in the justice sector encompasses legal and expert assistance for the free legal aid institute, redress for individuals affected by human rights and international humanitarian law violations, and measures to combat impunity. This support extends to legal professional capacity building, enhancing legal education quality, and fostering the development of legal associations and public organizations, including the National Association of Lawyers of Ukraine and the free legal aid system. Enhancing the efficiency of decision enforcement systems is identified as a priority area for support. This entails promoting European best practices, integrity checks, digitalization, and anti-corruption measures.

It's worth noting that enhancing the efficiency of decision enforcement systems is a priority area of support. This includes promoting the implementation of specific European best practices, ensuring effective implementation of policies, conducting integrity verification processes, and advancing further digitalization efforts and targeted anti-corruption measures.

The Council of Europe's next support phase entails bolstering the institutional capacity of forensic science institutions. This involves tailored training, effective assessment mechanisms for damages caused by human rights violations, enhanced European cooperation in forensic examination, and specialized training on safeguarding national critical infrastructure against cybercrime, – supporting the development and delivery of specialized training courses on topics related to the

protection of national critical infrastructure against cybercrime: Malware/ransomware investigation Data forensics; Network forensics and investigation; Energy sector/surveillance; control and data collection (SCADA); Open-source intelligence (OSINT) and other relevant topics.

While the Council of Europe's forensic institutional capacity project has yet to commence, collaboration with foreign partners is deemed crucial for the responsible conduct of forensic examinations, especially in assessing damages inflicted by Russian aggression. In pursuit of strengthening democracy stability, Ukraine has established the Research Center for Independent Forensic Examinations within the Ministry of Justice, focusing on high-profile criminal cases with significant implications for state interests.

To advance the Concept of Strengthening Democracy Stability in Ukraine, an expert institution with a unique mandate was established: the Research Center for Independent Forensic Examinations under the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. This center specializes in conducting forensic examinations in high-profile criminal cases that pose significant implications for state or public interests, particularly those related to economic crimes, terrorism financing, corruption involving high-ranking officials, and cybercrimes. Concurrently, experts from the Scientific Research Center of Independent Forensic Examinations are tasked with preparing expert opinions to assess the damages resulting from the military aggression of the Russian Federation. These assessments are directly utilized by the International Register of Damages for Ukraine.

Russia's unlawful actions in Ukraine have spurred the international community to establish the Loss Register, a legal mechanism for documenting damages caused by Russian aggression. This tool, operating under the provisions of Resolution CM/Res(2023)3[1] (Committee of Ministers Resolution CM/Res(2023)3, 2023), and governed by Dutch and Ukrainian legislation, serves as a pivotal step in addressing the aftermath of Russian aggression. The Register's operational office in Ukraine, established since March 2024, is financed through annual contributions from participant states, voluntary contributions, grants, and other sources. Notably, the Register of Losses plays a vital role in promoting economic recovery and facilitating justice for individuals and entities affected by Russian aggression.

It is essential to highlight that the Register of Damages is funded through annual contributions from its 43 participating states, voluntary contributions from associate members, grants, and other contributions. It is worth noting that this mechanism facilitates economic recovery and fosters justice for both in-

[1] Resolution CM/Res(2023)3 establishing the Enlarged Partial Agreement on the Register of Damage Caused by the Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine – see the link https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectId=0900001680ab2595

dividuals and legal entities impacted by Russian aggression.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion advanced by the authors underscores the imperative of providing support to Ukraine as a strategic necessity rather than mere philanthropy. They argue that such assistance is integral to safeguarding not only Ukraine's survival but also the broader principles of international rule of law, European democracy, and regional security.

The authors delineate two central rationales for democratic nations to commit to supporting Ukraine's defense and reconstruction endeavors. Firstly, they underscore the foundational significance of values, highlighting Ukraine's pivotal role as a bastion of liberal democracy. Ukraine's active pursuit of embedding core democratic values such as human rights and the rule of law within its institutional framework, alongside its aspirations for European Union integration, exemplifies this commitment.

Moreover, the authors elucidate the diverse array of initiatives spearheaded by international partners, exemplified by the Council of Europe's Action Plan and the establishment of the Loss Register. These endeavors aim not only to expedite Ukraine's recovery but also to ensure robust mechanisms for accountability concerning human rights violations. The authors also underscore the intricate legal and regulatory frameworks implicated in addressing the multifaceted challenges stemming from the conflict, stressing the indispensability of international collaboration in this pursuit.

In addition, the authors underscore the pivotal role of financial backing, epitomized by the establishment of the Ukraine Facility and associated economic assistance programs, in fortifying Ukraine's long-term stability and resilience. This underscores the scholarly recognition of the imperative to invest in Ukraine's recovery trajectory to underpin regional stability and bolster security paradigms.

In summary, the conclusion adeptly accentuates the interplay between support for Ukraine and the broader academic discourse surrounding democracy, rule of law, and transnational cooperation. It underscores the compelling case for democratic nations to rally behind Ukraine, positioning such solidarity as essential for fostering a more secure, prosperous, and democratically oriented future.

Hence, we can discuss the comprehensive economic support provided by the EU, which can be categorized into two groups: general and special. The first group encompasses conventional types of support, such as humanitarian aid, military assistance, medical aid, and so forth. Meanwhile, the second group extends to specialized areas of influence, such as bolstering public administration within Ukraine's justice area, particularly entities under the jurisdiction of Ukraine's justice system.

REFERENCES

[1] EU solidarity with Ukraine. 2024. Official website of the Council of the European Union. Available at: https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/infographics/eu-solidarity-ukraine/#0

[2] Abuseridze Giga, Agapova Olena, Petrova Mariana. 2024. WTO and the Future of Global Business Tourism: Trends and Challenges. In M. Bari, M. Soliman, & E. Alaverdov (Eds.), *Shifts in Knowledge Sharing and Creativity for Business Tourism* (pp. 264–280). IGI Global. https://doi.org/10.4018/979-8-3693-2619-0.ch015

[3] Speech by President of Ukraine at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in London. 2023. The official web-site President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy. Available at:https://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/koli-mi-zbuduyemo-ukrayinu-mi-zbuduyemo-svobodu-onlajn-vistu-83705

[4] Chugunov, Igor; Makohon, Valentyna; Titarchuk, Mykhailo; Nychyk, Vladyslav; Hrehul, Volodymyr. 2024. *Financial & Credit Activity: Problems of Theory & Practice*, 2024, Vol 1, Issue 54, p307. https://doi.org/10.55643/fcaptp.1.54.2024.4253

[5] Antezza, Arianna et al. 2022. The Ukraine Support Tracker: Which countries help Ukraine and how? *Kiel Working Paper*. No. 2218, Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW Kiel), Kiel. Available at: https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/262746/1/KWP2218v5.pdf

[6] Shaleny, Volodymyr., Shtefan, Nataliia., Krylova, Olena., Myronchuk, Viktoriia., Tsurkan, Iryna. 2022. On the question of financial support for business during the war (Ukrainian case). *Amazonia Investiga*, 11 (54), 232–242. https://doi.org/10.34069/AI/2022.54.06.22

[7] Grossi, G., Vakulenko, V. 2022. New development: Accounting for human-made disasters – comparative analysis of the support to Ukraine in times of war. *Public Money & Management*, *42*(6), 467–471. https://doi.org/10.1080/09540962.2022.2061694

[8] Joint statement following the 24th EU-Ukraine Summit. 2023. The official web-site President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy. Available at: https://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/spilna-zayava-za-pidsumkami-24-go-samitu-ukrayina-yes-80765

[9] European Parliament resolution on the sustainable reconstruction and integration of Ukraine into the Euro-Atlantic community (2023/2739(RSP)). 2023. Official website of the European Union, EUR-Lex. Available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:C_202400490

[10] Press remarks by Neighbourhood and Enlargement Commissioner Olivér Várhelyi, following the informal General Affairs Council. 2023. Official website of the European Union. Available at: https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/press-remarks-neighbourhood-and-enlargement-commissioner-olivér-várhelyi_en

[11] Proposal for a Regulation of The European Parliament and of the Council on establishing the Ukraine Facility. 2023. General Secretariat of the Council of Europe. Available at: https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-6380–2024-INIT/en/pdf

[12] Abuseridze, Giga, Agapova, Olena. 2022. "The Effect of Sanctions Against the Background of the Russian Occupation of Ukraine." In Conference on Integrated Computer Technologies in Mechanical Engineering – 2022. ICTM 2022. Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems, vol 657, edited by Nechyporuk, M., Pavlikov, V., Kritskiy, D. (eds), 475–481. Springer Nature Switzerland, 2022. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-36201-9_41

[13] Council of Europe, the Directorate of Programme Co-ordination. 2022. Council of Europe Action Plan for Ukraine "Resilience, Recovery and Reconstruction" 2023–2026. Available at: https://rm.coe.int/-1452-2-4-action-plan-ukraine-cm-2022–187-finale-1-/1680aa2d20

[14] Council of Europe, Committee of Ministers. 2023. "Resolution CM/Res(2023)3 establishing the Enlarged Partial Agreement on the Register of Damage Caused by the Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine". Published 16 May, 2023. https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectId=0900001680ab2595.

Published: Baltic Journal of Economic Studies, 2024, 10(2), 134–139.