

### **Список використаних джерел**

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## **INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF COUNTERING RUSSIAN AGGRESSION**

After the collapse of the USSR, Russia failed to get rid of imperial complexes and revanchist thinking and to choose the path of further development as a modern, civilised state. This led to its further policy aimed at reintegrating post-Soviet states under Russian leadership, ‘restoring greatness’, primarily through aggressive actions against the former Soviet republics, and above all Ukraine, as the most important of them.

The defining feature of Russia’s aggressive war against Ukraine is the severe negative consequences for international law, the system of international relations and the modern world order in general.

First of all, we are talking about the following negative aspects:

- danger of establishing the ‘right of the strong’ as the basis of international relations instead of the ‘international law of cooperation’;
- obvious threats to the nuclear disarmament process;
- the potential for Russian aggression against neighbours and other states, as well as the corresponding actions of other authoritarian regimes;

– the loss of both the authority and practical ability of the UN Security Council to perform its functions, which are key to peace and security in the world as a whole;

– possible centrifugal tendencies in the Russian Federation itself and the associated negative consequences for the entire international community, etc.

These circumstances require an appropriate response, decisive actions by Ukraine and the international community, aimed primarily at stopping criminal behaviour. In general, we are talking about the need to develop and implement a comprehensive, all-inclusive, consistent, systematic strategy of international legal measures aimed at stopping the aggression; bringing Russia as a state and those responsible for the crimes to justice; restoring violated rights; compensating for the damage caused; and ensuring that these actions do not recur.

Currently, such measures include:

– efforts to resolve the problem of the aggressor's participation in the UN Security Council;

– Ukraine's recognition of the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and other international judicial bodies and prosecution of those responsible for crimes accompanying Russia's aggression against our country;

– steps to initiate consideration of Ukrainian-Russian interstate disputes in the International Court of Justice; appeals to the European Court of Human Rights;

– appeals of Ukrainian state and private legal entities to international arbitration courts.

In addition to the use of international institutions to prosecute international crimes, the national justice system and foreign systems should also be involved on the basis of universal jurisdiction.

Thus, Ukraine and the entire international community now face an important and challenging task of developing and using international judicial mechanisms, investigative bodies, international experts and specialists to punish all those who committed grave crimes against the Ukrainian people, in order to achieve justice, compensation for victims and avoid atrocities in our history. International crimes have no statute of limitations on accountability. History shows that sooner or later, even high-ranking officials face justice and are held accountable for their actions.

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