

# THE NEED TO UPDATE THE LEGISLATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF CURRENT MILITARY CONFLICTS

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## ABSTRACT

*In today's world, war not only threatens peace and security but also significantly affects the legislation of countries in conflict. Changes in legislation during wartime are necessary to guarantee the safety of citizens, maintain law and order, and ensure the effective conduct of hostilities. The article analyzes some problematic aspects of the need for changes to national and international legislation caused by a large-scale military conflict. An analysis of the legal framework of the United Nations was conducted, and specific facts of veto abuse and actual impunity and permissiveness of the permanent members of the UN Security Council were established. The publication draws conclusions on the use of the veto right as a tool for waging hybrid warfare and provides suggestions on possible ways to overcome the UN institutional crisis.*

**Keywords:** Ukraine; military conflict; changes to legislation; UN; UN Security Council; right of veto; hybrid war.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

War not only disrupts peace and stability but also has a significant impact on the laws of countries involved in the conflict. War is always a challenge to the laws of countries because it disrupts the normal legal system and imposes new demands on ensuring the protection of human rights and effective governance both at the national and international levels.

This article aims to identify the main problems of legislative activity that must be faced in connection with the conduct of a modern military conflict, using Ukraine as an example.

## 2. METHODS

During the article's preparation, the observation method was used, which made it possible to record the facts and processes that take place in legislative activity in connection with the conduct of a modern military conflict, using Ukraine as an example. Also, the method of analysis was used, which made it possible to carefully study some phenomena that impact the problems faced by legislation during the war.

The use of the historical method helped to analyze past events to understand their impact on the current situation in Ukraine.

## 3. ANALYSIS

One of the key problems faced by legislation during war is, firstly, the need to restrict human rights. In an effort to guarantee protection to the population and meet military necessity, governments often impose restrictions on the rights of citizens.

The institution of limiting the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen is enshrined in Article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stipulates that every person has responsibilities to society, in which only the free and full development of his personality is possible. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, every person should be subject to only such restrictions as are established by law solely for the purpose of ensuring due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and ensuring the just requirements of morality, public order and general well-being in a democratic society. The exercise of these rights and freedoms should in no way contradict the goals and principles of the United Nations (*Zahalna deklaratsiya prav lyudyny*).

Also, Article 15 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms provides that during war or other public danger that threatens the life of the nation, any High Contracting Party may take measures derogating from its obligations under this Convention, exclusively in within limits required by the urgency of the situation, and provided that such measures do not conflict with its other obligations under international law (*Yevropeiska konventsija z prav lyudyny*).

Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine stipulates that in the conditions of war or state of emergency, separate restrictions of rights and freedoms may be established with an indication of the period of validity of these restrictions (*Konstytutsiya Ukrainy*).

It should be noted that human and citizen rights cannot be limited in any way. Such rights are defined by Part 2 of Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine. These include the right to life, the right to respect for dignity, freedom, and personal integrity, the right to appeal to state authorities, the right to housing, the right to judicial protection, etc.

The legal basis for the restriction of human rights is the general recognition of its social necessity, the existence of an urgent need to define the limits of the exercise of subjective rights, taking into account the interests of other persons. The guarantee of general recognition of the necessity of restriction is a free discussion of the consequences arising from the restriction of a fundamental right. It is important to define such a restriction that would not encroach on the essential content of the fundamental right and would not create excessive restrictions on its implementation. Determining the limits, forms and means of limiting fundamental rights is possible within the framework of the parliamentary procedure for adopting a law. If the parliament delegates such powers to the government, such delegation must be clear, distinct, and unambiguous (Kot O. et al., 2022, 106-107).

Critical here is an understanding of decision-making based on the balancing of principles/values of the constitutional order. As a rule, in such situations, the competing values are human freedom and national security. The conflict between values from a fundamental point of view is expressed in the postulate, according to which the existence of a vital danger to the nation in the light of the provisions of Article 15 of the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in relation to the principles defined in Articles 3 and 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine, national security is, in particular, the state of protection of human rights and freedoms and the creation of appropriate mechanisms to prevent and eliminate such threats by ensuring the country's defense capability (Kot O. et al., 2022, 106-107).

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine in its decision dated April 6, 2022 No. 1-p(II)/2022 noted that maintaining a high level of defense capability is the highest state interest and one of the most protected constitutional values of Ukraine. Protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine is "the most important functions of the state, the business of the entire Ukrainian people" (Rishennia Konstytutsiinoho sudu Ukrayiny dated 04/06/2022 № 1-p(II)/2022).

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" defines the measures of the legal regime of martial law, in particular, during the period of martial law, it becomes possible to introduce compulsory labor, forcibly alienate property, introduce a

curfew, establish a special entry and exit regime, establish a ban or restrictions on the choice of place of stay or residence, evacuation of the population, etc.

The above list is not exhaustive and may be expanded as necessary.

At the same time, the state must ensure that restrictions on rights are justified, proportionate and undeniably necessary in a specific situation and do not violate basic human rights and freedoms. This may require appropriate monitoring and control mechanisms by international organizations and human rights monitors to prevent abuses and violations of such rights.

Secondly, a military conflict can lead to the revision of international treaties and norms of international law.

For example, from December 29, 2023, the Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters of 1993 and the Protocol to it of 1997 ceased to be valid for Ukraine.

From the specified date, cooperation in civil and criminal cases with Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Georgia is carried out on the basis of bilateral international treaties of Ukraine with the relevant states, as well as multilateral international legal instruments operating within the framework of of the Council of Europe, the United Nations, the Hague Conference on Private International Law, valid in relations with the respective states.

That is, there is legal certainty in relations with the above-mentioned countries. However, guided by Article 62 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of International Treaties (*Videnska konventsiya pro pravo mizhnarodnykh dohovoriv*), the Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters in relations with the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus was suspended on 12/23/2022. There are no other bilateral agreements with these countries on mutual assistance in civil and criminal cases, which in turn may lead to the violation or non-recognition of some rights of Ukrainian citizens.

Thirdly, an important aspect is the regulation of warfare in accordance with international law. Legislation and the actions of the participants in the conflict must comply with the norms of the Geneva Conventions and other international agreements that regulate the conduct of military forces, the protection of the civilian population, the wounded and prisoners of war, the prevention of war crimes, etc.

Unfortunately, every day the whole world helplessly watches the war crimes taking place in Ukraine. Back in 2019, the Russian Federation withdrew the statement made by the

USSR upon ratification of the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, which concerns the protection of victims of international armed conflicts. That is, the Russian Federation does not recognize the article of the additional protocol to the convention, which established the role of the UN special commission as a judicial body that has the right to judge the country for violations of the rights of the civilian population in conditions of war, which is actually a way out of the Geneva Convention on the Protection of the Civilian Population during International Armed Conflicts.

In our opinion, such actions of the Russian Federation were carried out as part of preparations for a full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Such actions are a marker that shows that the country is preparing for war and is trying to get rid of any restrictions of an international nature that are not beneficial to it, that is, the legislation was updated in the Russian Federation even before the start of the hot phase of the war.

Fourth, military conflicts, especially on a large scale, lead to significant humanitarian crises that pose serious threats to the civilian population and require urgent measures to resolve them. Legislation should provide for mechanisms to protect the civilian population, provide humanitarian aid and carry out evacuation if necessary.

Attacks on places of mass population, including schools, hospitals and civilian residential areas, are one of the main problems that arise during war.

For example, currently 3,798 educational institutions have been damaged, and 365 have been completely destroyed, which in turn leads to the need for legislative regulation of the educational process in war conditions (<https://saveschools.in.ua/>).

Conflicts can complicate or even block access to humanitarian aid, leading to shortages of food, medicine, drinking water and other essential resources for survival.

The difficult humanitarian situation is worsened by the imperfection of the legislation that regulates humanitarian issues. There are quite a few cases when the provided aid lies in warehouses for months for one reason or another and is not delivered as intended.

Unfortunately, in Ukraine there are facts of the destruction of warehouses with humanitarian aid, for example, on May 8, 2023 in Odesa (Odeska oblasna orhanizatsiya Tovarystva Chervonoho Khresta Ukrayiny), on December 20, 2023 in Kherson (Tovarystvo Chervonoho Khresta Ukrayiny), etc., which in turn indicates a violation of the customs and methods of waging war in the Russian Federation.

The issue that lies on the surface and requires additional legislative regulation is the simplification of the procedure for importing humanitarian goods into Ukraine and the introduction of a control mechanism for the targeted use of this aid.

Fifth, war forces many people to flee their homes, resulting in large numbers of internally displaced persons and refugees. This not only creates a humanitarian crisis due to the need for asylum, but can also cause social and economic tensions in host communities.

The concept of an internally displaced person appeared in Ukrainian legislation in connection with the events of 2014 together with the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons", which establishes that an internally displaced person is a citizen of Ukraine, a foreigner or a stateless person, who is in the territory of Ukraine on legal grounds and has the right to permanent residence in Ukraine, who was forced to leave or leave his place of residence as a result of or in order to avoid the negative consequences of armed conflict, temporary occupation, widespread manifestations of violence, human rights violations and natural emergencies or man-made (Zakon Ukrayiny «Pro zabezpechennia prav i svobod vnutrishno peremishchenykh osib»).

This law establishes guarantees of compliance with the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of internally displaced persons. However, questions always remain. For example, Article 55 of the Law of Ukraine "On Notaries" establishes that the certification of contracts on the alienation of immovable property is carried out, in particular, at the registered place of residence of a natural person - a party to the corresponding contract (Zakon Ukrayiny «Pro notariat»). And Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons" establishes that a certificate of registration of an internally displaced person certifies the place of residence of an internally displaced person. That is, the place of residence of a person, indicated in such a certificate, cannot be decisive for solving the issue of the place of certification of the contract of alienation of real estate, which in turn is a significant limitation of the possibility of acquiring and exercising property rights. Although, in turn, the legislator provided that the certification of contracts on alienation of immovable property can be carried out at the place of registration of the other party to the deed or at the location of such property.

It should be noted that the current legislation provides for the right of internally displaced persons to receive free legal aid, which includes protection; representation of the interests of persons entitled to free secondary legal assistance in courts, other state bodies, local self-government bodies, before other persons; drawing up documents of a procedural nature, which in turn is another confirmation of the special vulnerability of this category of natural persons (Zakon Ukrayiny «Pro bezoplatnu pravnychu dopomohu»).

Sixth, the conduct of hostilities always leads to the destruction of property, while the state needs to develop legal mechanisms for compensation for destroyed property.

The problem with the procedure for obtaining compensation is that due to the conduct of hostilities and the temporary occupation of a significant territory of Ukraine, tens of thousands of people have lost their original documents certifying the ownership of destroyed real estate objects. The problem with this procedure is that in connection with the conduct of hostilities and the temporary occupation of a significant territory of Ukraine, tens of thousands of people have lost the originals of documents certifying ownership of destroyed real estate objects.

At the same time, the legislation has long contained a norm designed to resolve this issue, namely, Article 392 of the Civil Code of Ukraine specifies that the owner of the property can file a lawsuit for recognition of his ownership right if this right is contested or not recognized by another person, as well as in case he loses a document certifying his right of ownership (Tsivilnyi kodeks Ukrayiny).

The given examples show all the complexity of regulating relations in the legislative plane during the war and the conditions caused by it. The problems in wartime legislation are multifaceted and complex. Legislation must be adapted to the requirements of modern conflicts and ensure the protection of human rights and effective management of crisis situations.

Due to the fact that modern conflicts do not take place in a vacuum, and in the conditions of globalization, any conflict is a universal human problem, special attention should be paid to the ineffectiveness of supranational organizations, which are called, it would seem, to protect peace in the world.

The United Nations (UN), founded after the Second World War, took over the functions of the ineffective League of Nations and is currently a world institution that is designed to ensure world peace.

The Charter of the United Nations is an international agreement that establishes the international organization of the United Nations, which is mandatory for all members of the United Nations to observe and implement.

As we can see from Article 1 of Chapter II of the UN Charter, which must be adhered to by all UN Members, the UN aims to maintain peace and security in the world, can take effective collective measures to prevent and eliminate threats to peace and suppress acts of aggression, or other peace violations. Also, the UN may carry out peaceful means, in accordance with the principles of justice and international law, to settle or resolve international conflicts or situations that may lead to a breach of the peace.

The UN is called to develop friendly relations between nations based on the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples, as well as take other appropriate measures to strengthen general peace (Statut OON).

To achieve the above-mentioned goals, the UN and its Members are obliged to act in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of all its Members, to resolve their international disputes by peaceful means in such a way as not to endanger international peace and security and justice, to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force, both against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, and in any other way incompatible with the purposes of the United Nations.

It should be noted that Article 6 of Chapter II of the UN Charter establishes that a member of the organization that systematically violates the principles established in this Charter may be expelled from the organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the UN Security Council (Statut OON).

The UN Charter itself emphasizes the equality of rights of larger and smaller nations, the equality of peoples, and the sovereign equality of all UN members.

At the same time, to ensure the achievement of the goals and principles of the UN, quick and effective actions aimed at achieving peace in the world, the UN Security Council was created and operates, which consists of 15 UN members, 5 of which have permanent status and have the so-called "veto right".

Although the UN Charter does not contain a definition of the right of veto, however, paragraph 3 of Article 27 of the UN Charter establishes that the decisions of the UN Security Council on all matters, except procedural ones, are considered adopted if the votes of nine members of the UN Security Council, including votes, which coincide, of all permanent members of the UN Security Council. That is, a veto is considered imposed if at least one permanent member of the UN Security Council votes "against" a particular resolution. Abstention from voting is not considered a veto, although the same Article 27 of the UN Charter establishes that a party to the conflict must abstain from voting on decisions based on Chapter VI and on the basis of paragraph 3 of Article 52 of the UN Charter.

A vivid and painful example is the barbaric attack of the Russian Federation on Ukraine. The Russian Federation, having the rights of a permanent member of the UN Security Council, voted against any draft resolutions aimed at condemning its actions.

Resolution in connection with the aggravation of the situation in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea of March 15, 2014 (S/2014/189) - vetoed by the Russian Federation (Security Council - Veto List).



The resolution on the creation of the International Tribunal on the downing of MH-17 over the territory of Ukraine dated July 29, 2015 (S/2015/562) was vetoed by the Russian Federation (Security Council - Veto List).

The resolution condemning the actions of the Russian Federation in Ukraine dated February 25, 2022 (S/2022/155) was vetoed by the Russian Federation (Security Council - Veto List).

The resolution on the condemnation of referendums on the territories of Ukraine occupied by the Russian Federation from September 30, 2022 (S/2022/720) was vetoed by the Russian Federation (Security Council - Veto List).

In general, since the beginning of the activities of the UN, all permanent members of the UN Security Council have vetoed certain resolutions, in particular, France - 16 times, the People's Republic of China - 18 times, Great Britain - 29 times, the United States of America - 84 times, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - 90 times, the Russian Federation – 35 times (Security Council - Veto List).

The statistics of the imposition of vetoes since 2000 are quite indicative: France – 0, Great Britain – 0, the People's Republic of China – 15 times, the United States of America – 16, the Russian Federation – 33 (Security Council - Veto List).

Since 2000, the Russian Federation has used the right of veto more times than all other permanent members of the UN Security Council combined.

On December 14, 1939, in Geneva, at the 20th session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, the Soviet Union was expelled from this organization for attacking Finland. In particular, the world public was outraged by the massive bombings, which primarily affected civilian objects and civilians, which has been happening massively and continuously for more than two years in Ukraine.

Today, the UN not only has not applied any measures to stop its unprovoked aggression against the Russian Federation, it currently remains a permanent member of the UN Security Council.

What was supposed to be an effective mechanism, a tool aimed at speeding up the adoption of decisions needed by the world, has today become the starting point for the complete impunity of the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Whoever you are, the current UN system makes you less than a veto. It is inequality that makes the UN ineffective now. The use of the veto is what needs reform, and this could be a key reform. That restores the force of the UN Charter (*Zastosuvannia prava veto*

potrebuie reformuvannia, i tse mozhe staty kliuchovoiu reformoiu OON – vystup Prezidenta Ukrainy na zasidanni Rady Bezpeky OON).

Currently, each of us personally, each individual country or territory and the whole world as a whole are held hostage by Article 27 of the UN Charter, which, although it defines some powers for the settlement of interstate conflicts, at the same time, in practice, the decisions of the United Nations, in particular, in connection with the abuse of the right of veto, have no real influence on the situation.

The UN currently has a decision-making system monopolized by the permanent members of the UN Security Council and the actual impossibility of bringing to justice the permanent members of the UN Security Council who have violated UN principles. Only the resolutions of the UN Security Council are binding, the decisions of other UN bodies are declarative and recommendatory.

The right of veto is an anachronism in today's world. It shows its ineffectiveness in solving modern large-scale challenges.

It should be noted that not only the UN Security Council does not have a driving influence on the war in Ukraine.

On March 16, 2022, the UN International Court of Justice issued a protective order in order to prevent the crime of genocide in Ukraine. With this order, the International Court of Justice of the United Nations obliged the Russian Federation to immediately stop the military operations that this country began on February 24, 2022 on the territory of Ukraine, as well as to ensure steadfast abstention from any military actions by the Russian armed forces and military formations that are under the control of the Russian Federation, as well as the parties to refrain from taking any actions that worsen the situation. However, the Russian Federation ignored this order, although this fact could theoretically be a reason for excluding the Russian Federation from participating in the vote of the UN Security Council as a party to the conflict based on Article 27 of the UN Charter.

*This state of affairs confirms the deep institutional crisis of the UN.*

Another problem is the uncertainty of international law in the context of war. Modern conflicts often take place in the conditions of hybrid warfare, where various forms of aggression and military actions are mixed with political, economic and informational means of influence. This complicates the interpretation and application of international humanitarian law and rules governing the conduct of states during wartime.

It should be noted that the war in Ukraine did not start in 2022, but much earlier. The first hostilities began back in 2014, but it is difficult to establish exactly when the destructive influence of the Russian Federation on Ukraine began, because in recent decades, the concept of "hybrid war" has always been used to define military conflicts in the world.

In the book "World Hybrid War" of the National Institute of Strategic Studies, edited by V. Horbulin, hybrid war is generally understood as military actions carried out by combining military, quasi-military, diplomatic, informational, economic and other means in order to achieve strategic political goals. The specificity of this combination is that each of the military and non-military methods of conducting a hybrid conflict is used for military purposes and is used as a weapon (V. Horbulin., 2017, p. 19).

On April 26, 2018, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted resolution 2217 (2018) "Legal issues related to hybrid warfare and obligations to respect human rights", in which the Assembly notes with concern that today states increasingly have to face such phenomenon as "hybrid war", which represents a new type of threat based on a combination of military and non-military means, such as cyber-attacks, mass disinformation campaigns, including the spread of fake news, as well as influence on electoral processes through social media, disruption of communication systems and other networks, and other actions. Cyber attacks are especially dangerous, as they can affect the country's strategic infrastructure, particularly the power system, air traffic control system or nuclear power plants. Therefore, "hybrid war" can destabilize and undermine the life of the entire society, lead to numerous losses. The constant expansion of the use of such tactics, especially in combination with each other, increases concerns about the adequacy of existing legal norms (Resolution of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe № 2217 (2018)).

The Assembly notes that there is no universally accepted definition of "hybrid warfare" and that there is no "law of hybrid warfare." However, it is generally accepted that the main feature of this phenomenon is "legal asymmetry," as the parties waging hybrid warfare usually deny their responsibility for hybrid operations and try to avoid the legal consequences of their actions. They take advantage of loopholes and complexities of legislation, operate on the border of the law and in unregulated spaces, use legislative barriers, and are ready to grossly violate legal norms, create confusion and ambiguity in order to disguise their actions (Resolution of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe № 2217 (2018)).

The main characteristics of hybrid warfare include:

1. Multimodality, meaning it uses a combination of different means tools, including diplomatic, economic, informational, cyber, and military means. This allows you to exploit the weaknesses of the target country and cause significant difficulties in its defense.
2. Disinformation and propaganda, i.e., hybrid warfare, involves the dissemination of disinformation, fake news, and propaganda to influence public opinion and destabilize the society of the target country.
3. It is often undeclared, that is, it can be carried out without a direct declaration of war or without an open military conflict, which makes it difficult to determine the moment when the conflict begins.
4. Cyber attacks, i.e., hybrid warfare, may include cyber attacks on critical infrastructure such as power systems, telecommunications networks, financial institutions, government registries, and systems to disrupt the country's functioning.
5. The use of proxy troops, i.e., during a hybrid war, non-state or state proxy troops can be actively used to conduct operations on the territory of the target country without the direct intervention of the main forces.

In recent years, Ukraine has encountered most, if not all possible methods of waging a hybrid war, and in our opinion, the use of the Russian Federation's veto power in the UN is one of the tools of waging war against Ukraine.

Hybrid warfare is a complex and manipulative strategy that requires countries and international organizations to have a realistic understanding of threats, effective countermeasures, and joint coordination to prevent and counter them, including in the legal field.

In this regard, there is an urgent need not to wait for another world war to develop new effective supranational regulators, but to deal with this issue now, because there is a high probability that after the next world war, work on the development and implementation of effective international mechanisms that to maintain peace in the world, there will be no one.

Therefore, it is necessary not only for states involved in wars or hybrid or other armed conflicts but also for international organizations, which are called to prevent any armed or hybrid confrontations, to implement actual changes to the legislation.

#### **4. RESULTS**

Reforming the "veto right" granted to the permanent members of the UN is a complex, debatable, and sensitive issue, as it concerns the principles of democracy, equality, and efficiency of international relations. However, several possible reforms should be considered.

First, this way can limit or modify the right of veto of permanent members. For example, a mechanism could be introduced whereby the veto could be tested or revised in cases where the decision is critical to international security and stability.

By the way, on April 28, 2022, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/76/262, which established that in the event that a permanent member of the UN Security Council uses the right of veto, a meeting of the UN General Assembly must be convened within ten days to discuss the use of the right of veto in this particular situation. Unfortunately, this mechanism does not have any legal consequences for overcoming the imposed veto, but it can be the first step to regulate further the abuse of the veto (Resolution of the UN General Assembly A/RES/76/262).

Another way could be to strengthen the role of the UN General Assembly, which is a representative body uniting all 193 UN members. The growing authority and influence of the General Assembly can help balance power between the permanent and other members of the UN Security Council. For example, to provide for the possibility of overcoming the right of veto by adopting the appropriate resolution of the General Assembly.

Third, in addition to reforming the UN Security Council itself, the possibility of creating new international mechanisms or organizations that will help solve global problems without using the veto can be considered. However, this version of the development of the international order looks the least realistic.

It is important to take into account that any changes in the rights of permanent members of the UN Security Council must be adopted first of all by the permanent members of the UN Security Council with the broad support of other UN members and to ensure balance and consideration of the interests of various countries and regions of the world, so the implementation of such changes will complex and last a considerable time.

#### **5. CONCLUSION**

Changes in legislation during war reflect the attempts of the state or the international community to ensure its functioning and stability in the complex conditions of a military

conflict, at the same time, it is definitely important that such changes are made taking into account the principles of law, democracy and the protection of human rights.

The problems in wartime legislation are multifaceted and complex. Legislation must be adapted to the requirements of modern conflicts and ensure the protection of human rights and effective management of crisis situations.

There is a need to reform the international security system, because the legal basis of the UN's activities does not have mechanisms that would enable the world community to overcome the right of veto, which is currently a tool for waging a hybrid war against Ukraine.

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