

Intellectual property in Ukraine under martial law: legal regulation, administrative and civil aspect

Propiedad intelectual en Ucrania bajo la ley marcial: regulación legal, aspecto administrativo y civil

Propriedade intelectual na Ucrânia sob a lei marcial: regulamentação legal, aspecto administrativo e civil

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Received: August 16th, 2023
Accepted: September 14th, 2023
Available: December 20th, 2023

How to cite this article

Yevhen Leheza, Larysa Yerofieienko & Volodymyr Komashko. *Intellectual property in Ukraine under martial law: legal regulation, administrative and civil aspect*. DIXI, vol. 26, n^o. 1, january-june 2024, 1-11.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.16925/2357-5891.2024.01.09>

Research article. <https://doi.org/10.16925/2357-5891.2024.01.09>

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Abstract

The purpose of the research is legal regulation of intellectual property in Ukraine under martial law. It has been established that proper public administration of the intellectual property portfolio under the conditions of martial law in Ukraine is particularly relevant to avoid problems with potential court cases in the future. It is also substantiated that the preservation of data is relevant for protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights in Ukraine in the post-war economy. The following methods were used in the research: analysis of biographical sources, synthesis, deduction, comparative analysis, meta-analysis, etc. The article emphasizes that the state enterprise Ukrpatent, which fulfills the powers of the National Intellectual Property Authority in the field of intellectual property, continues to work in the conditions of a full-scale war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, while ensuring the relevant functions and continuous operation of the state system of intellectual property legal protection. As a result, it was established, based on the analysis of data from Ukrpatent, that the number of registered objects of industrial property in Ukraine for the first half of 2023 compared to the first half of 2022 is 74.7%, which indicates a good result for wartime.

Keywords: Copyright and related rights, industrial property right, trademark, legal regulation, object of intellectual property.

Resumen

El objetivo de la investigación es la regulación legal de la propiedad intelectual en Ucrania bajo la ley marcial. Se ha establecido que una administración pública adecuada de la cartera de propiedad intelectual en las condiciones de la ley marcial en Ucrania es particularmente importante para evitar problemas con posibles procesos judiciales en el futuro. También, se ha demostrado que la conservación de datos es importante para la protección y el cumplimiento de los derechos de propiedad intelectual en Ucrania en la economía de posguerra. En la investigación, se utilizaron los siguientes métodos: análisis de fuentes biográficas, síntesis, deducción, análisis comparativo, metaanálisis, etc. El artículo enfatiza que la empresa estatal Ukrpatent, que ejerce las competencias de la Autoridad Nacional de Propiedad Intelectual en el campo de la propiedad intelectual, continúa trabajando en las condiciones de una guerra a gran escala de la Federación de Rusia contra Ucrania, al tiempo que garantiza las funciones pertinentes y el funcionamiento continuo del sistema estatal de protección legal de la propiedad intelectual. Como resultado, con base en el análisis de los datos de Ukrpatent, se estableció que el número de objetos de propiedad industrial registrados en Ucrania durante el primer semestre de 2023 en comparación con el primer semestre de 2022 es del 74,7%, lo cual indica un buen resultado para tiempos de guerra.

Palabras clave: derechos de autor y derechos conexos, objeto de propiedad intelectual, derecho de propiedad industrial, marca, regulación legal.

Resumo

O objetivo da pesquisa é a regulamentação legal da propriedade intelectual na Ucrânia sob a lei marcial. Foi estabelecido que a administração pública adequada da carteira de propriedade intelectual nas condições da lei marcial na Ucrânia é particularmente relevante para evitar problemas com potenciais processos judiciais no futuro. Está também comprovado que a preservação de dados é relevante para a proteção e aplicação dos direitos de propriedade intelectual na Ucrânia na economia do pós-guerra. Na pesquisa foram utilizados os seguintes métodos: análise de fontes biográficas, síntese, dedução, análise comparativa, meta-análise, etc. O artigo enfatiza que a empresa estatal Ukrpatent, que exerce os poderes da Autoridade Nacional de Propriedade Intelectual no domínio da propriedade intelectual, continua a trabalhar nas condições de uma guerra em grande

escala da Federação Russa contra a Ucrânia, assegurando ao mesmo tempo as funções relevantes e operação contínua do sistema estadual de proteção legal da propriedade intelectual. Como resultado, constatou-se, com base na análise dos dados do Ukrpatent, que o número de objetos de propriedade industrial registrados na Ucrânia no primeiro semestre de 2023 em comparação com o primeiro semestre de 2022 é de 74,7%, o que indica um bom resultado para tempos de guerra.

Palavras-chave: Direito autoral e direitos conexos, objeto de propriedade intelectual, direito de propriedade industrial, marca, regulamentação legal.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ukraine has been heroically resisting the military aggression of the Russian Federation for more than half a year. The life of Ukrainians was divided into “before” and “after”. Ukrainians have united and are working together on their own front for the purpose of a common victory. Intellectual property, of course, is one of the areas that help the state to be developed economically in such an extremely difficult period of time.

Despite the economic downturn, the innovation and technology industry is one of the few areas that fill the state budget of Ukraine. Thus, in the first half of 2022, its exports increased by 23% to USD 3.7 billion. It should be noted that there are about 5,000 technology companies in Ukraine that bring money to the Ukrainian economy. It is proper management of the intellectual property portfolio under the conditions of martial law that is especially relevant to avoid future problems with potential court cases, and preservation of data is extremely relevant for protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights in Ukraine in the post-war economy.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Legal aspects of intellectual property protection in Ukraine were studied in scientific publications by Halaburda Nadiia, Leheza Yevhen, Chalavan Viktor, Yefimov Volodymyr, Yefimova Inna and others¹. However, introduction of martial law in Ukraine requires an update of general developments regarding intellectual property. More than half a year of full-scale war in Ukraine has vividly demonstrated that Ukraine is passing an extremely difficult trial, and is passing it with dignity and balance, step by step.

Ukraine has faced the enemy not only on the battlefield, but also in all spheres of life, including in the field of digital technologies (the number of cyber-attacks during

1 Nadiia Halaburda, Yevhen Leheza, Viktor Chalavan, Volodymyr Yefimov & Inna Yefimova. *Compliance with the Principle of the Rule of Law in Guarantees of Ensuring the Legality of Providing Public Services in Ukraine*. JOURNAL OF LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCES, vol. 29, no. 4. 2021. Pag. 100-121.

a full-scale war has tripled), network attacks, fakes from the aggressor country, etc. Ukraine and its citizens has faced challenges in many spheres of social life, including in the field of intellectual property. Of course, overcoming such challenges would be impossible without support provided by the international community.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After the proclamation of the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022 "On the Introduction of Martial Law in Ukraine"², the optimization of the activities of state authorities, local self-government bodies, and relevant state enterprises and institutions, including business structures, has been observed.

To date, the state enterprise Ukrainian Intellectual Property Institute (Ukrpatent), which carries out the powers of the National Intellectual Property Authority in the field of state registration of copyright and contracts related to the author's right to a work, protection of rights to trademarks, industrial designs, inventions, useful models, and geographical indications, continues to work in difficult conditions, ensuring the necessary functions and continuous operation of the state system of intellectual property legal protection³.

On March 4, 2022, information about the activities of the Appeals Chamber of the National Intellectual Property Authority under martial law appeared on the website of Ukrpatent. Thus, in connection with the introduction of martial law and in order to prevent threats to the life and health of participants in the review of an objection, consideration of objections on the merits in the appeal session, in particular in the mode of video conference, was temporarily stopped.

At the request of participants, consideration of an objection can be conducted in the order of written proceedings based on the available materials. However, already on June 30, 2022, Ukrpatent resumed consideration of objections and applications for recognition of trademarks as well-known in Ukraine in fact in an appeal hearing (Indicators of receipt and consideration of applications and registration of industrial property objects in the first half of 2023). For the first half of 2023, Ukrpatent has published indicators of receipt and consideration of applications and registration of industrial property objects.

2 Law of Ukraine. On the introduction of martial law in Ukraine. Decree of the President of Ukraine. Dated February 24, 2022. No. 64/2022.

3 Volodymyr Horbalinskiy, Oleksandr Leshchenko, Olha Mashchenko, Yevhen Leheza & Kamil Prymakov. *Ways to Protect the Rights of Individuals in Administrative Proceedings: Legal Regulation and International Experience*. CUESTIONES POLÍTICAS, vol. 41, no. 77. May 2023. Pag. 324-334. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.46398/cuestpol.4177.22>

Table 1. Objects of industrial property in Ukraine for 2022-2023

Objects of industrial property	The first half of 2022	The first half of 2023	2023 to 2022 (%)
Applications received			
<i>Received in total</i>	24,250	13,740	56.7
Inventions	1,597	1,224	76.6
national procedure	723	419	58.0
<i>national</i>	594	304	51.2
<i>foreign</i>	129	115	89.1
international procedure	874	805	92.1
Useful models	2,144	1,034	48.2
national procedure	2,141	1,033	48.2
<i>national</i>	2,099	1,015	48.4
<i>foreign</i>	42	18	42.9
international procedure	3	1	-
Industrial samples	890	439	49.3
<i>national</i>	799	390	48.8
<i>foreign</i>	91	49	53.8
Trademarks	19,619	11,043	56.3
national procedure	15,753	7,384	46.9
<i>national</i>	13,638	6,175	45.3
<i>foreign</i>	2,115	1,209	57.2
international procedure	3,866	3,659	94.6
Decisions made			
Inventions	1,233	1,090	88.4
Useful models	2,038	1,618	79.4
Industrial samples	835	505	60.5
Trademarks	14,253	12,862	90.2
Paperwork completed			
Inventions			
<i>formal examination</i>	1,793	1,545	86.2
<i>qualification examination</i>	1,712	1,333	77.9
Useful models	2,346	1,707	72.8
Industrial samples	938	774	82.5
Trademarks			
<i>national procedure</i>	17,449	15,783	90.5
<i>international procedure</i>	4,402	4,409	100.2

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	Registered		
Registered in total	16,668	12,534	75.2
Inventions	1,221	835	68.4
Useful models	2,355	1,198	50.7
Industrial samples	1,066	454	42.6
Trademarks	12,026	10047	83.5
International registrations	4,412	4,292	100.6

Source: State enterprise "Ukrainian Institute of Intellectual Property"⁴.

When analyzing the data in Table 1, we can come to the conclusion that military aggression of the unwanted neighbor was certainly reflected in the field of industrial property, but despite this, the number of registered objects of industrial property in the first half of 2022 compared to the first half of 2023 is 75.2%. We have high hopes that the number of registered objects of industrial property in the second half of the year will have significantly higher indicators⁵.

On April 1, 2022, the important Law of Ukraine No. 2174-ix "Protection of Interests of Persons in the Sphere of Intellectual Property during the Martial Law in Connection with the Military Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine" was adopted for the sphere of intellectual property. In accordance with Paragraph 1, Part 1 of the above-mentioned law, since the date of the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, introduced in connection with the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the expiration of time limits for taking actions related to the protection of intellectual property rights, as well as the time limits for the procedures for acquiring these rights, has stopped. From the day following the day of suspension or cancellation of martial law, the course of these terms shall continue taking into account the time that has passed before their suspension⁶.

It is also determined that the rules for stopping expiration of time limits do not entail suspension of validity of certificates, patents, which certify existence of intellectual property rights in accordance with the legislation, as well as of the corresponding

4 State enterprise "Ukrainian Institute of Intellectual Property". Official site. Available at: <https://ukrpatent.org/uk/articles/statistics>

5 Iryna Odyntsova, Kateryna Berezhna, Nataliia Yuzikova, Yevhen Leheza & Hann Iliushchenko. *International Legal Standards for Providing Public Services in Combating Corruption*. JOURNAL OF LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCES, vol. 27, no. 2. 2021. Pag. 275-291.

6 Law of Ukraine. On the protection of the interests of persons in the field of intellectual property during the martial law introduced in connection with the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. Dated April 01, 2022. No. 2174-ix.

intellectual property rights⁷. During martial law, intellectual property rights established by law continue to be valid and are fully exercised by the respective subjects of intellectual property rights⁸.

Adoption of the above-mentioned law ensured solution of such acute problems that would arise in relation to expiration of terms for taking actions related to protection of intellectual property rights, as well as terms concerning procedures for acquiring these rights for intellectual property objects, terms for filing an objection to an application or to an international registration on the territory of Ukraine, terms of appeal to the National Intellectual Property Authority in court or to the Appeals Chamber on the recognition of invention rights as invalid, and terms during which missed deadlines can be renewed⁹.

One of the main tasks facing Ukraine in the sphere of intellectual property consists in the strengthening and implementation of European integration processes. Ukraine actively continues to develop the relevant direction. Evidence of the above is the adoption of the draft Law of Ukraine No. 2334-IX on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine regarding Strengthening Protection of Intellectual Property Rights on July 1, 2022.

According to the explanatory note of the above-mentioned Law of Ukraine, the main purpose of adopting such a legislative act consists in the implementation into national legislation of the provisions of the Association Agreement regarding general obligations, civil measures, procedures and means of protection of intellectual property rights, provided for by Part 3, Chapter 9, Section IV, of the Agreement, and by the Directive 2004/48/EC of the European Parliament and the Council dated April 29, 2004 on protection of intellectual property rights¹⁰.

The main changes will concern the following: possibility of court's demanding information about the origin and distribution network of goods or services that violate intellectual property rights; application of preliminary court injunctions against intermediaries whose services are used by defendants in violation of intellectual property rights; the possibility of applying a one-time fine instead of methods of protection; the

7 Vyacheslav Tylchyk, Tetiana Matselyk, Viktor Hryshchuk, Olena Lomakina, Markiiian Sydor & Yevhen Leheza. *Administrative and Legal Regulation of Public Financial Activity*. CUESTIONES POLÍTICAS, vol. 40, no. 72. 2022. Pag. 573-581. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.46398/cuestpol.4072.33>

8 Law of Ukraine. On the introduction of martial law in Ukraine. Decree of the President of Ukraine. Dated February 24, 2022. No. 64/2022.

9 Nataliia Zadyraka, Yevhen Leheza, Mykola Bykovskyy, Yevhenii Zheliezniak & Yulia Leheza. *Correlation of Legal Concepts of Administrative Procedure and Administrative Liability in the Sphere of Urban Planning*. JURNAL CITA HUKUM INDONESIA LAW JOURNAL, vol. 11, no. 1. 2023. Pag. 33-44. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.15408/jch.v11i1.31784>

10 Law of Ukraine. On amendments to some legislative acts of Ukraine regarding strengthening the protection of intellectual property rights. Dated March 20, 2023. No. 2974-IX.

principles of compensation for property damage caused to the right holder by means of compensation for damages, including lost profit, or collection of income received by the infringer, or payment of compensation, and/or non-property (moral) damage indemnity; the possibility of publicizing information regarding violation of intellectual property rights and the content of the respective court decision¹¹.

In accordance with Paragraph 4, Part 1, Article 1 of the above-mentioned Law of Ukraine, the symbols of the military invasion of the Russian Nazi totalitarian regime in Ukraine are symbols that, in particular, include the following:

- a) Latin letters "Z", "V", used as symbols of military invasion in Ukraine in the manner and in accordance with the signs defined by Article 2 of this law;
- b) official or unofficial symbols (emblems) of the armed forces of the Russian Federation, including its ground forces, aerospace forces, navy, strategic missile forces, airborne forces, special operations forces, other armed formations and (or) bodies of the terrorist state (aggressor state)¹².

Such symbols may not be used in printed materials, advertisements, in places where certain events are held, on television, radio, on the Internet, in social networks, in campaign materials, except for materials aimed at countering the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, in copyright objects and related rights created after February 24, 2022¹³.

The relevant normative legal act provides for changes in the following laws: "On printed Media (Press) in Ukraine", "On Political Parties in Ukraine", "On Combating Terrorism", "On Television and Radio Broadcasting", "On Public Associations", "On State Registration of Legal Entities, Natural Persons - Entrepreneurs and Public Organizations"¹⁴.

11 Yevhen Leheza, Karina Pisotska, Oleksandr Dubenko, Oleksandr Dakhno & Artur Sotskyi. *The Essence of the Principles of Ukrainian Law in Modern Jurisprudence*. REVISTA JURÍDICA PORTUGALENSE, no. 32. December 2022. Pág. 342-363. Available at: [https://doi.org/10.34625/issn.2183-2705\(32\)2022.ic-15](https://doi.org/10.34625/issn.2183-2705(32)2022.ic-15)

12 Law of Ukraine. On amendments to some laws of Ukraine regarding the support of the national musical product and the restriction of public use of the musical product of the aggressor state. Dated June 19, 2022. No. 2310-ix.

13 Anatolii Matviichuk, Viktor Shcherbak, Viktoria Sirko, Hanna Malieieva & Yevhen Leheza. *Human Principles of Law as a Universal Normative Framework*. CUESTIONES POLÍTICAS, vol. 40, no. 75. 2022. Pag. 221-231. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.46398/questpol.4075.14>

14 Yevheniia Zhukova, Kostyantyn Bryl, Larysa Svystun, Yevheniia Kobrusieva & Yevhen Leheza. *Legal Regulation of Public Administration of Education and Science*. CUESTIONES POLÍTICAS, vol. 41, no. 76. 2023. Pag. 336-346. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.46398/questpol.4176.18>

Also, it should be noted that the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 2310-IX "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding Support of the National Musical Product and Restriction of Public Use of the Musical Product of the Aggressor State", dated June 19, 2022¹⁵. The changes mainly concern the sphere of television, radio broadcasting and culture. For example, in accordance with the provisions of the law, when conducting radio and television, broadcasting television, and radio organizations shall provide at least 75% of the daily volume of broadcasts, including news and analytical blocks, entertainment programs (by announcers, radio presenters) in the state language¹⁶.

Also, the above-mentioned regulatory act for the first time defined the concept of the national musical product, increased the share of songs in the national language during radio broadcasting to 40%, prohibited playing music, movie sounds or other sound signals in the bus cabin, except for information about the trip, and also prohibited playing music in the cabin of taxi without the consent of all passengers¹⁷.

III. CONCLUSION

Thus, despite extremely difficult conditions in various spheres of social life under martial law, painstaking legislative activity is going on, in particular in the sphere of intellectual property. Ensuring further functioning of intellectual property rights protection mechanisms and their gradual improvement under martial law, with the support of friendly countries and the international community, is aimed at strengthening and implementing European integration processes in Ukraine.

It has been established that during the period of the full-scale war, the Law of Ukraine No. 2265-IX "On the Prohibition of Propaganda of the Russian Nazi Totalitarian Regime, Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation as a Terrorist State against Ukraine, Symbols of the Military Invasion of the Russian Nazi Totalitarian Regime in

15 Yevheniia Kobrusieva, Yevhen Leheza, Kateryna Rudoi, Oleksandr Shamara & Viktor Chalavan. *International Standards of Social Protection of Internally Displaced Persons: Administrative and Criminal Aspects*. JURNAL CITA HUKUM INDONESIA LAW JOURNAL, vol. 9, no. 3. 2021. Pág. 461-484. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.15408/jch.v9i3.23752>

16 Law of Ukraine. On the prohibition of propaganda of the Russian Nazi totalitarian regime, armed aggression of the Russian Federation as a terrorist state against Ukraine, symbols of the military invasion of the Russian Nazi totalitarian regime in Ukraine. Dated May 22, 2022. No. 2265-IX.

17 Jorge Villasmil Espinoza, Yevhen Leheza & Liudmyla Holovii. *Reflections for the Interdisciplinary Study of the Russian Federation's Invasion of Ukraine in 2022*. CUESTIONES POLÍTICAS, vol. 40, no. 73. 2022. Pág. 16-24. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.46398/cuestpol.4073.00>

Ukraine”, dated May 22, 2021, has been adopted. For the first time, the following concepts have been defined in Ukrainian legislation: a terrorist state, bodies of a terrorist state, propaganda of the Russian Nazi totalitarian regime, the armed aggression of the Russian Federation as a terrorist state against Ukraine, and the symbols of the military invasion of the Russian Nazi totalitarian regime in Ukraine.

It has been proved that during martial law, intellectual property rights established by law continue to be valid and are fully exercised by the respective subjects of intellectual property rights.

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