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LEGAL CHALLENGES OF THE GLOBALISED WORLD: How should the law protect and realise rights?:

Summaries of the papers of the International Scientific and Practice Conference (Dnipro, London, October 11th, 2023) held by Dnipro Humanitarian University, University of Roehampton and the University of Westminster with the assistance of St. Mary's University, Twickenham.

The conference collection contains a summary of the proceedings of the International scientific and practical conference "LEGAL CHALLENGES OF THE GLOBALISED WORLD: How should the law protect and realise rights?" (October 11th, 2023), which was attended by representatives of higher education institutions, scientific institutions, law enforcement agencies and courts, non-governmental institutions of Ukraine and foreign countries.

Editorial Board

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possible effects that legal personhood for nature could have on company law and the law that governs multinational corporations.

Even a cursory glance at the financial health of multinational fossil fuel companies for example, compared to the plight of our natural habitats, demonstrates an urgent need to rethink the extent to which international and domestic law is currently able to shape our response to the climate crisis. In 2022, a year after devastating floods, exacerbated by climate change, cost Germany an estimated \$40 billion, Shell made a record profit of \$40 billion.

Bridging the gap between international environmental and economic law, travelling alongside the UN Sustainable Development Goals via the Ecuadorian constitution, past the laws of Te Urewara and the Whanganui river in New Zealand, the Aarhus Convention as well as the Paris Agreement towards a new type of international corporate governance, this paper will argue that granting legal personhood to nature could make us rethink some of the fundamental concepts of company law to create a corporation that is fit for the Anthropocene, change our relationship with nature and thereby help us become better equipped to tackle not only the climate crisis but also the impoverishment of our local communities that has resulted from environmental degradation.

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The principle of integrity in the system of public administration standards

The principle of integrity plays an important role in the system of public service standards.

Integrity is a concept of moral consciousness that is an integral characteristic of the stable positive moral qualities of a government official. Integrity characterises the behavioural dispositions of a government official that he or she adheres to in professional practice. It is a kind of intellectual, emotional, moral, and volitional ability to make the best moral choice when making decisions and actions in problematic situations, as well as to build professional moral relations.

In the United Nations Standards for the International Civil Service, the principle of integrity is characterised by such qualities as honesty, truthfulness, impartiality, and incorruptibility.

In modern ethics, the integrity of a civil servant is interpreted as a model of the four main virtues: wisdom (intelligence), justice, courage (fortitude), and moderation (prudence).

The wisdom of a civil servant can be interpreted as an awareness of the high social mission and moral duty of state thinking and behaviour, as the ability to analyse a situation morally, assess it professionally, and be pragmatic in making

decisions. It depends on the analytical skills of a civil servant, his or her mastery of algorithms and methods of moral assessment, and the ability to make a balanced decision. This virtue plays a particularly important role in teamwork.

Wisdom as rationality also means that a civil servant does not become a slave to the general rules of the civil service, and does not put formal norms above human rights and interests. In this sense, the ethics of professional activity is determined by its rationality.

Justice in the structure of integrity is fundamental to other virtues. Justice is a requirement to consider the active role of reason to establish a fair order in a particular situation of professional activity: 1) from the point of view of basic human values; 2) to find out what is ethical in a particular situation concerning human rights and freedoms and the case itself. In ethics, humanity is recognised as higher than justice (Rawls D., 1990).

Courage (bravery, integrity) as a moral virtue of a civil servant indicates that moral behaviour requires significant conscious efforts. Even when the rights are guaranteed by law, civic and professional courage is required to defend them. It is manifested through initiative and creativity in the performance of official duties, the ability to take decisive steps, but also through readiness to compromise, make unpopular decisions, etc. Provided that a civil servant possesses the first two virtues – wisdom and justice – courage provides him or her with volitional self-regulation of behaviour.

Temperance (moderation, balance) refers to the intellectual and emotional spheres of a personality. It characterises a sense of proportion, a state of balance (emotional stability), which enables a person to exercise prudence and moderation. A civil servant must be able to weigh priorities, and coordinate positions to effectively resolve problem situations that improve moral relations and the moral and psychological climate in the team and society.

Thus, the idea of integrity as a model of four virtues allows us to fill this basic professional quality with specific content, as well as to properly structure and evaluate other ethical principles that are important for the successful performance of a civil servant, which are derivative. For example, order is a derivative of justice, loyalty to duty is a derivative of courage, etc.

The moral essence of a civil servant's integrity means that serving the common good and justice takes on a personal meaning for him or her. This is not a desirable orientation of the individual, but his or her practical ability to solve professional moral dilemmas. This ability requires high theoretical training, professional experience, and practice of ethical reflection and action.

Integrity as the basis of rational moral behaviour sets qualitatively new criteria for recruiting personnel for the civil service, as well as the need to restructure the system of training and professional development. Therefore, ethical requirements derived from integrity apply not only to civil servants but also to the civil service as an institution. They include structural and special rules and regulations that stimulate the freedom of creative expression of the individual, as well as prohibitive rules.

The principles of professional activity of civil servants (honesty, fairness, responsibility, openness, and transparency), which are enshrined in international treaties, are mandatory for implementation. Their implementation should facilitate Ukraine's entry into the international community of democratic states.

PATHAK Anwasha (PhD Candidate, PhD from Bharati Vidyapeeth, Deemed University, Pune, India)

Legal Education Under Conditions of Globalization

Global networking and collaboration in legal education play a crucial role in promoting knowledge exchange, fostering cultural understanding, and enhancing the quality of legal education in a globalized world. Law schools and universities establish partnerships with institutions in different countries to promote collaboration in legal education. These partnerships often involve student and faculty exchanges, joint research projects, and collaborative degree programs. This aspect explores the benefits of such partnerships, including exposure to diverse legal systems, cross-cultural learning, and the sharing of best practices in legal education. Legal scholars and researchers form global networks to facilitate collaboration and the exchange of knowledge. These networks connect scholars from different countries and enable them to collaborate on research projects, publish joint publications, and organize conferences and seminars. This aspect discusses the role of global legal research networks in advancing legal scholarship, promoting interdisciplinary research, and addressing pressing global legal issues.

Legal education is enriched by international conferences and workshops that bring together legal scholars, educators, and practitioners from around the world. These events provide a platform for the exchange of ideas, discussion of emerging legal trends, and sharing of innovative teaching methodologies. This aspect explores the significance of international conferences and workshops in fostering global networking, facilitating intellectual discourse, and promoting collaboration among legal professionals. Technology has facilitated global networking and collaboration in legal education through online platforms and distance learning programs. This aspect explores how virtual classrooms, webinars, and online discussion forums connect students and educators across borders, enabling collaboration on projects and the exchange of ideas.

By fostering global networking and collaboration in legal education, institutions can prepare students to navigate the complexities of a globalized legal profession, promote cross-cultural understanding, and contribute to the development of a more interconnected and just global legal system.