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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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of legal education in England. One of these questions problematizes the possibility of globalisation of legal education per se. The suggestion this paper puts forward is that the globalisation of legal education in England is a myth. This paper aims to investigate this suggestion further through an analysis of a small qualitative sample of law schools' websites in England to prove that the way that legal education is promoted through the websites of English Law Schools is far from being global. It simply remains confined in local, regional, national and at best international framework and standards.

DAVYDIUK Vadym (Professor of the Department of Law of Dnipro Humanitarian University, Doctor of Law, Ukraine)

Post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. Prospects and problematic issues of confiscation of Russian foreign assets.

July 8, 2023, marks 500 days since Ukraine resisted a full-scale Russian invasion. During the specified period, the aggressor caused colossal damage to the Ukrainian state. For obvious reasons, the number of casualties in the Ukrainian military is not disclosed today. However, as for the civilian population of Ukraine, it can be stated that we are talking about tens of thousands of victims. Millions of people were forced to leave their homes. Moreover, Ukraine daily faces significant economic losses. Various estimates suggest that the total amount of these losses is quickly approaching 1 trillion US dollars.

We are sincerely grateful to our international partners for their economic assistance to Ukraine. These funds allow our country to perform its primary functions, in particular economic and social, because the lion's share of the revenues of the Ukrainian budget is directed to financing the needs of our army. However, the post-war recovery of Ukraine is becoming especially relevant now. And in this context, one of the main tasks facing the Ukrainian authorities today is to make Russia and those who support it in the specified war of aggression pay money for their crimes.

It should be noted that most countries of the civilized world support Ukraine in this matter. However, there are quite a lot of legal obstacles that do not contribute to its quick resolution.

In particular, despite the fact that hundreds of billions of dollars of sovereign and private Russian assets have already been blocked in various countries, there are currently no precedents for using these funds to compensate for Ukraine's losses in this war.

The main problem is that, unlike the actions of the Russian aggressor, democratic countries are forced to comply with the norms of international legal law,

particularly in the issue of confiscation and transfer of the specified assets to Ukraine.

In our opinion, one of the directions that could be used to solve this issue is the example of Kuwait's post-war reconstruction after the Iraqi invasion. The war in the Persian Gulf became a precedent for establishing the Commission on Compensation by the UN Security Council. The activity of the mentioned Commission made it possible to send tens of billions of funds obtained from the sale of Iraq's assets to compensate for the losses caused by the war in Kuwait. However, today the application of this mechanism is practically impossible because Russia, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, will block all attempts by the world community to create an analogue of this Commission.

At the same time, we believe that this model can be successfully applied by the European Union. Another option for solving this issue in a legal way is the conclusion of an appropriate multilateral international agreement in compliance with all the requirements of international law.

That is why, at this stage, the Ukrainian authorities should make maximum efforts to solve the specified problem as soon as possible. In particular, together with our international partners, we should take active coordinated measures regarding the development and implementation of international legal mechanisms, which will not only ensure compensation for the damage caused to Ukraine as a result of Russia's armed aggression but will also serve as a real warning in the future for illegal actions of any aggressor.

Most importantly, on the example of the rapid adoption of such effective international legal decisions, the whole world will see that the issue of restoring justice and real legal and economic punishment of the aggressor continues to be one of the key priorities of international politics.

FLOOD, Professor John (Professor of Law and Society, Griffith University, Queensland, Australia)

Are we living in a time of global legal atrophy?

Since the rise of international institutions following the second world war when a number of organisations such as the UN, World Bank and IMF among others sought to create an international rules based order, there has been a retrenchment to populism and nationalism. This is demonstrated by the actions of former presidents Trump and Bolsonaro and the British leap into ill-fated Brexit. There is a dramatic increase in the use and deployment of social media to spread disinformation and misinformation about the COVID pandemic and its vaccination drives, as well as conspiracy theories about overreaching government, eg QAnon and Davos. Despite these events we haven't declined into anarchy nor has the rule of law disappeared, although it is under threat--consider the UK government policy on sending asylum