

DEPORTATION OF UKRAINIANS DURING THE RUSSO-UKRAINIAN WAR: SCALE, CONSEQUENCES, AND COUNTERMEASURES

Volodymyr Gorbatenko^{1,2}, *Oksana Kukuruz*^{2,3}, *Ihor Petrenko*^{4,5},
Vitalii Turenko^{4,6}, *Nataliia Perepelytsia*^{4,7}

Abstract. Russia’s full-scale war against Ukraine has led to devastating human and infrastructural losses, including significant civilian casualties and the destruction of cities, towns, and villages. The conflict has forced many Ukrainians to change their status to internally displaced persons, while others have had to leave the country entirely. Recent statistics indicate that Ukraine has lost almost a third of its population due to these circumstances. Moreover, the situation is exacerbated by Russia’s mass deportations of Ukrainians from the temporarily occupied territories, a clear violation of human rights and a crime against humanity. These forced transfers, including of children, contravene the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Deportations began on February 24, 2022, coinciding with the territorial incursions. By mid-2022, it is reported that Russia had forcibly transferred 307 Ukrainian children to its territory. As the conflict intensifies, these deplorable actions have become more frequent. Russia misleadingly labels these forcible transfers as “evacuations,” claiming they are for the people’s safety; however, these occur against the will of those moved and without any prospect of return to Ukraine. It is imperative to document these crimes against humanity, raise awareness within the international community, and press for concerted action by international security institutions to ensure the return of deported Ukrainians and to hold the perpetrators accountable.

Keywords: Responsibility, Deportation, Crime, Mass Displacement, International Organizations, Punishment, Law, Tolerance

Introduction

The forced displacement of Ukrainians to Russia exhibits all the characteristics of a premeditated state-level operation, as evidenced by systematic practices that followed. This assertion is supported by the existence of temporary detention centers for children and adults, which were prepared in the temporarily occupied territories of the Luhansk and Donetsk regions prior to

¹ V. M. Koretsky Institute of state and law of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

² <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2400-954>

³ <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1863-3028>

⁴ Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

⁵ <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3328-4102>

⁶ <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0572-9119>

⁷ <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2889-3990>

Russia's military aggression against Ukraine. These facilities were segregated by age group. On February 18, 2022, the puppet leaders of the Luhansk People's Republic (LPR) and Donetsk People's Republic (DPR) signed "orders" for the evacuation of the local population to the Russian Federation, based on fabricated claims of intense shelling by the Armed Forces of Ukraine. This campaign, heavily promoted by Russian media, served as one of the pretexts for the initiation of the war.

This process, akin to other processes in the territories occupied since 2014, was orchestrated by Russian government agencies. Evidence of this coordination includes the establishment of an "Interagency Coordination Headquarters" by the Russian Ministry of Defence on the eve of the invasion. This body was tasked with the statistical processing of data regarding the number of individuals taken from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine. Additionally, on March 5, 2022, a Russian Presidential Decree was signed to facilitate entry from the LPR/DPR territories with any available documents. All state or state-dependent entities in Russia are engaged in the forced cultural assimilation of Ukrainians into Russian culture. Notably, the Russian Orthodox Church, in conjunction with the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Russian Federation, plays an active role in the deportation and resettlement of Ukrainians.

Relevance of the Study The large-scale deportation of the Ukrainian population underscores the planned nature of these events by the Russian Federation. This is substantiated by the pre-preparation of temporary detention centers for a significant number of people in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

Statement of the Problem The aim of this study is to develop conceptual approaches to examining the scale and consequences of the mass deportation of Ukrainians to the Russian Federation, based on the systematization and synthesis of reports and statements from both international and Ukrainian organizations. Furthermore, the study seeks to propose mechanisms to halt the forced displacement of the Ukrainian population.

Novelty of the Study The authors have conducted a systematic analysis of the mass deportation of Ukrainians to the Russian Federation, substantiating that this is a planned operation that has been ongoing since 2014 and escalated significantly in 2022. Accurate data on the number of deported Ukrainians remains elusive, and available sources often present conflicting figures. Therefore, to evaluate the scale and consequences of Russia's criminal actions against humanity, including the forced relocation of Ukrainian citizens to the territory of the occupying power without the possibility of return, it is imperative to conduct a systematic data analysis and a comprehensive study of the problem presented in this article.

Methodology The study employs a range of general scientific and philosophical methods, including analysis, synthesis, comparative analysis, systemic, synergistic, and dialectical approaches.

Analysis of Previous Studies and Literature on the Topic The primary sources for research on the forced relocation of Ukrainians to the Russian Federation are analytical reports and systematic information compiled by international and Ukrainian organizations. Notable sources include the following:

- Human Rights Watch's analytical report titled "We had no choice: 'Filtration' and the Crime of Forced Displacement of Ukrainian Civilians to Russia," published on September 1, 2022.
- Amnesty International's report "As if by stages: Illegal transfer and violence against civilians in Ukraine during Russia's 'filtration'," presented on November 10, 2022.
- The National Institute for Strategic Studies' report for the Annual Address of the President of Ukraine, "On the Internal and External Situation of Ukraine," published on December 29, 2022.
- The coalition "Ukraine. Five in the Morning" report, "Deportation of Ukrainian citizens from the territory of active hostilities or from the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine to the territory of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus," released on January 12, 2023.
- The Humanitarian Research Laboratory of the Yale School of Public Health's report, "Russia's Systematic Programme for the Re-education and Adoption of Children from Ukraine," released on February 14, 2023.

Additional sources include information provided by Ukrainian official institutions such as the Office of the President of Ukraine, the National Information Bureau, the Ministry of Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine, the Coordination Headquarters for the Protection of the Rights of Persons Deported or Forcibly Displaced in Connection with the Armed Aggression against Ukraine under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and the Coordination Headquarters for Ensuring the Departure of Ukrainian Citizens from the Territory of Ukraine Temporarily Occupied by the Russian Federation.

Furthermore, information from reputable international organizations such as the UN, OSCE, and European Parliament, as well as media and social media sources, and legal acts from Ukraine, the European Union, and the Russian Federation, are also critical.

The research conducted by the National Institute of Strategic Studies [7], along with the work of domestic scholars such as L. Huberskyi [3], O. Kukuruz [4–6], S. Pirozhkov [8], and S. Rudenko [9], has been of significant importance to us.

Outlines of the Main Material

The Russian Federation has long engaged in targeted and organized aggressive activities against Ukraine, as evidenced by numerous appeals from active Ukrainians to state authorities and extensive scholarly research. These activities encompass multiple directions and employ various means, including:

- 1) the formation of an anti-Ukrainian ideology;
- 2) the establishment of organizational structures that propagate this ideology, such as political parties, public associations, and religious organizations.

- 3) the recruitment of supporters of this ideology among state authority representatives.
- 4) the implementation of the main tenets of pro-Russian ideology in state policy.
- 5) the adoption of legislation that aligns with this policy [4; 5].

Consequently, Russia has initiated state-level criminal, coercive actions to displace people on a massive scale. These criminal acts include:

- 1) forced displacement of people: the compelled relocation of civilians from their place of residence to another location within the state of their citizenship.
- 2) deportation: the forced relocation of civilians from their place of residence to the territory of the occupying power or another state.

In Russia, there are two options for people taken from Ukraine to obtain special status: refugee status and asylum from war. In both cases, the individual's passport is confiscated, and they are instead issued a certificate that ties them to a specific region and place of work.

Russians carry out their violent actions covertly, under the guise of evacuation. Russian propaganda portrays the forced displacement of Ukrainians as a "peacekeeping" mission to liberate civilians from the "Nazis." However, the coercive nature of these actions is evident due to the lack of choice given to people, which is directly related to the situation in the occupied territories resulting from the large-scale war initiated by the Russian Federation. The military actions of the occupation forces are typically accompanied by the looting of industrial, infrastructure, cultural, educational, and medical institutions, as well as private homes and apartments; creating unbearable living conditions by depriving people of access to gas, electricity, and water. Concurrently, the occupiers artificially obstruct humanitarian corridors, shell grey zones, block all channels for evacuation to Ukraine-controlled territory, and organize evacuation transport solely toward Russia.

Researchers from the coalition "Ukraine. Five in the Morning" have assessed the situation in which the displacement occurred and concluded that the actions of the Russian Federation do not meet the criteria for legitimate evacuation. Both the grounds for such actions and the organization of the process fail to adhere to international standards. The deliberate conflation of evacuation and deportation is indicative of an attempt by the Russian Federation to absolve itself of responsibility for the forced deportation of the Ukrainian population. According to eyewitness accounts, during deportations to Russia, Russian military personnel found people in shelters (such as basements of homes and kindergartens), forcibly extracted them, and coerced them to leave under threats of blowing up their hiding places or impending purges that would "level everything to the ground." People were detained on the streets and sometimes deceived into leaving under the pretense of "evacuation" to Ukraine-controlled territories. Despite the presence of small children and the elderly, individuals were forced to walk (sometimes up to 6 km) to filtration points or buses transporting them to these points. Occasionally, Russian soldiers themselves transported people to the Russian border, where filtration measures were conducted [14].

Some Ukrainians, according to their accounts, were forced to travel to Russia “voluntarily,” primarily because they were unable to enter Ukrainian territory. They did this to avoid restrictions during the forced journey and to eventually enter the European Union via Estonia, Latvia, and Georgia. Those who failed to do so were taken to remote, economically depressed regions. To expedite the conversion of Ukrainians to Russian citizens, they are compelled to obtain temporary asylum status and low-paid employment. Parents are forced to enroll their children in Russian schools. This evidence demonstrates that coercion includes not only physical violence but also threats of violence, harassment, detention, psychological oppression, abuse of power, and the deliberate creation of a dangerous environment by the conflicting party.

This situation is documented by scholars from the National Institute for Strategic Studies in the Report to the Annual Address of the President of Ukraine “On the Internal and External Situation of Ukraine.” The report states: “The occupation authorities of the Russian Federation are pursuing a policy of total Russification, linguistic and cultural vandalism, erasing the historical memory of Ukrainians, and promoting hatred of Ukraine and manifestations of Ukrainian national identity. In the territories temporarily occupied by Russia, pro-Ukrainian activists are being repressed and abducted. The local population is subjected to filtration based on Ukrainian identity during their forced transfer to the territory of the Russian Federation. Russia has set up at least 18 filtration camps on both sides of the Russian-Ukrainian border. The total number and fate of those who have not been filtered is unknown” [8].

The movement of people from transit points in Ukraine to transit points in the Russian Federation, followed by the subsequent distribution of displaced persons by region, involves nearly all structures of the federal and regional authorities of the Russian Federation. According to the Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 349, dated March 12, 2022, a list of names of the subjects of the Russian Federation with specific quantitative indicators was introduced, indicating the intention to accommodate forcibly evacuated individuals. The Resolution approved the distribution of Ukrainian citizens from the so-called DPR and LPR, who arrived in the Russian Federation on an emergency basis, by the subjects of the Federation. This distribution plan stipulated that a total of 95,909 people were to be placed across the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and the temporarily occupied territory of the Crimean peninsula: 11,398 people to Siberia, 7,218 to the Far East, and 7,023 to the North Caucasus, including other regions, such as the militarized republics of Chechnya, Ingushetia, and Dagestan. Consequently, regional governments in the Russian Federation began adopting their own resolutions to mobilize all municipal authorities based on this directive.

To legally register a large number of displaced persons, existing regulatory acts were amended, and new ones were adopted. On May 30, 2022, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed the Decree “On Amendments to the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of April 24, 2019, No. 183 ‘On Determining, for Humanitarian Purposes, the Categories of Persons entitled to Apply for Russian Citizenship under a Simplified Procedure’”. Amendments were also made to Decree No. 187 of April 19, 2019, “On Certain Categories of Foreign Citizens and Stateless Persons entitled to Apply for Russian Citizen-

ship under a Simplified Procedure”. These decrees effectively legitimized the unjustifiably accelerated procedure for Ukrainian citizens and their children to acquire Russian citizenship. On October 19, 2022, the Presidential Decree “On the Introduction of Martial Law in the Territories of the Donetsk People’s Republic, Luhansk People’s Republic, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson regions” was approved. Its implementation by the Russian occupation authorities involves the forced relocation of local residents—Ukrainian citizens—to the territory of the Russian Federation.

Since the onset of the war, Russia has ceased accepting documents for the renunciation of its citizenship. Previously, such renunciation could be processed by submitting an application to an embassy or consulate located in Ukraine. After the severance of diplomatic relations, this is no longer possible. Furthermore, Russia has blocked the possibility of applying to diplomatic missions of third countries. This obstructs internal legal processes in Ukraine, as more than a thousand ethnic Ukrainians who have been granted Ukrainian citizenship cannot physically renounce their previous citizenship.

The extent of the forced displacement of Ukrainians to the Russian Federation under the guise of “evacuation” is evidenced by various data. According to the UNHCR, as of October 3, 2022, 2.852 million Ukrainians were in Russia, and another 15,932 people were in Belarus. Statistics provided by the Interdepartmental Coordination Headquarters of the Russian Federation indicate that as of November 29, 2022, 4,866,335 people had been “evacuated” to the territory of the Russian Federation, including 715,934 children [14].

Ukrainian citizens deported to the Russian Federation face significant challenges, including deprivation of livelihoods, inadequate accommodation, inability to contact relatives in Ukraine, lack of access to legal assistance for leaving Russia for EU countries, and the absence of identity documents and proof of citizenship.

The filtration measures imposed by the Russian occupation forces during the displacement of the Ukrainian population warrant separate consideration. The “filtration” procedure entails mandatory, punitive, and violent security checks. According to researchers from the coalition of NGOs “Ukraine. Five in the Morning,” the most common “filtration” procedure in the occupied territories involves searches at checkpoints when leaving a Russian-occupied settlement or within the city or village itself. This includes searches of homes, cars, and personal belongings, inspection of phones and computer equipment, fingerprinting, photographing, and interviews with the Russian military, often involving FSB officers. After these checks, individuals are sent to special points where “filtration camps” are established. Here, they may be issued a “certificate” of filtration or detained for more detailed checks [14].

This procedure is particularly thorough for those seeking to travel to Ukraine-controlled territory. Individuals attempting to leave conflict zones are subjected to undressing to check for tattoos, searches of personal belongings and phones, interrogations to ascertain political views (often involving force), coercion to sign documents claiming to have witnessed war crimes committed by the Ukrainian military, and enduring long waits in lines that can last for days or weeks. Filtration measures also result in family separations.

People exhibiting any pro-Ukrainian civic stance may not pass filtration and are deemed dangerous to Russian authorities. Such individuals are

arrested, subjected to physical violence, threats, and coercion to cooperate. Those who disagree or are suspected of disloyalty are tortured, families are ruthlessly separated, and children's psyches are traumatized. There is evidence of executions of individuals who fail the filtration process. Analysts from the "Ukraine. Five in the Morning" coalition highlight that there is little information about the fate of those who do not pass "filtration." It is known that individuals who fail the first or second level of filtration are sent to pre-trial detention centers or prisons in occupied Ukrainian territory. During the third stage of filtration, detainees undergo interrogations with beatings, brutal torture (including electric shock), receive insufficient food and water (40 people sharing 5 liters of water), are kept in inhumane and unsanitary conditions (40 people in one cell, with 30 sleeping and 10 standing), are denied medical care, and are sometimes killed [14].

The Human Rights Watch report, "We had no choice: 'Filtration' and the Crime of Forcible Transfer of Ukrainian Civilians to Russia," concludes that the filtration process is punitive and violent, has no legal basis, violates the right to privacy, and degrades human dignity. Researchers state that Ukrainian civilians were effectively interned, with many reporting being held in deplorable conditions for extended periods.

Ways to Counteract Russia's Criminal Actions

The effectiveness of any action largely depends on objective information about the current situation and proper communication between the actors involved in its resolution. This is ensured through constructive management of interaction processes. Governance plays a crucial role in organizing the coexistence of people, as modern society is a complex system where each individual has their own needs and interests. In this aspect, management becomes a methodological basis for developing ways to coordinate individual actions towards the development of the community as a whole [3].

Since the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Ukrainian state authorities have strived to convey information about the events in Ukraine to all democratic states and various international associations. The Ukrainian parliament, the Verkhovna Rada, has taken an active stance in this regard. During the year of the Russian-Ukrainian war, approximately 30 appeals were approved and sent to the international community, detailing the criminal actions of the Russian Federation across all spheres of Ukrainian society. Each appeal contains information, facts, and statistics illustrating the scale of Russian aggression and its consequences for Ukraine and all civilized states that support democracy [13].

Some of these appeals specifically address the forced transfer and deportation of Ukrainian citizens, including children, to the Russian Federation.

On June 19, 2022, the Ukrainian parliament informed the UN Human Rights Committee, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, the International Court of Justice, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees about the Russian Federation's violations of international law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on

the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. The appeal noted that the Russian Federation “forcibly deports to its territory and moves to the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine millions of Ukrainian citizens, including children, orphans, and children deprived of parental care” [13].

On the same day, in an appeal to the EU member states, the Ukrainian parliament reaffirmed the desire of Ukrainians to join democratic European institutions and highlighted the criminal actions of the totalitarian Russian Federation, which engages in “the forced removal (deportation) of Ukrainian citizens, including minor children, to the territory of Russia in order to commit genocide against the Ukrainian people” [10].

On September 6, 2022, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine addressed the institutions of the European Union, the parliaments, and the governments of EU member states, emphasizing the crimes against humanity committed by the Russian Federation in Ukraine, including violations of the laws and customs of war and the filtration measures, particularly in Mariupol. In light of these criminal acts, the Ukrainian parliament proposed several measures:

- 1) Ban the issuance of Schengen and national visas to citizens of the Russian Federation.
- 2) Cancel 10 million valid Schengen visas already issued to Russian citizens.
- 3) Terminate existing air and land connections with the Russian Federation [11].

On 7 October 2022, the Ukrainian parliament appealed to the United Nations, the European Parliament, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the GUAM Parliamentary Assembly, and the national parliaments of foreign countries to establish a special international tribunal for the crime of aggression against Ukraine. The crimes committed by the armed forces of the Russian Federation and other military formations under its control include, among other things, the “deportation and forced transfer of Ukrainian citizens, including children, to the territory of the Russian Federation and the temporarily occupied territories with the aim of destroying their Ukrainian identity, as well as the expulsion of hundreds of thousands of civilian Ukrainians from their homes” [16].

On 24 February 2023, in an appeal to the parliaments and governments of the world and international organizations on the anniversary of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, numerous war crimes and crimes against humanity were listed. These included the “mass forcible deportation of Ukrainian citizens to the Russian Federation”; the “mass forced deportation from the temporarily occupied territories of Ukrainian orphans and children with families, who are fraudulently sent to various, primarily remote, regions of the Russian Federation, Russian citizenship is imposed on them against their will under a simplified procedure, and they are adopted, effectively destroying the gene pool of the Ukrainian people” [13].

On the same day, in an address to the national parliaments of the member states of the First Parliamentary Summit of the International Crimean Platform, Ukrainian parliamentarians highlighted significant and systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the temporarily

occupied Crimea, including the illegal transfer of representatives of the Crimean Tatar people to the territory of the Russian Federation [15].

Also, on the anniversary of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine reiterated its appeal to the UN Human Rights Committee, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, the International Court of Justice, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees regarding the violations by the Russian Federation of international treaties (conventions) that exhibit signs of genocide against the Ukrainian people. The parliamentarians addressed the international community concerning the mass deportations of Ukrainian citizens, including children: The Russian Federation, “by forcibly deporting Ukrainian children to the territory of the aggressor state or within the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, prevents the return of such children to Ukraine and attempts to ‘re-educate’ them to be pro-Russian”; “in violation of all international treaties, it has established 43 camps for the ‘ideological re-education’ of Ukrainian children on its territory and in occupied Crimea. In nearly a year, at least 6,000 Ukrainian children have passed through such camps, according to US State Department spokesman Ned Price, citing an official report by the Conflict Observatory program” [14].

Among the proposed measures to combat the aggressor state, the Ukrainian parliament suggests excluding the Russian Federation from several governing bodies of international organizations, including the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE PA), the Group of Twenty, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), UNESCO, sports federations, and others.

Currently, Ukrainian law enforcement agencies have launched a criminal investigation and, together with numerous human rights organizations, are documenting Russia’s crimes related to the deportation of Ukrainians to submit this information to the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court and subsequently bring Russia’s top political and military leadership to justice.

Along with official state institutions, significant efforts to counteract the criminal actions of the Russian Federation are being made by public associations and research organizations. These include the Coalition “Ukraine. Five in the Morning,” which unites 31 non-governmental organizations and four individual experts and thoroughly documents war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by Russia; the Eastern Human Rights Group and the Institute for Strategic Studies and Security, which document crimes against Ukrainian children. Other organizations involved in collecting and documenting war crimes and crimes against humanity during the Russian invasion for national and international justice mechanisms include the ZMINA Human Rights Centre, the Regional Human Rights Centre, the Interdepartmental Commission on the Application and Implementation of International Humanitarian Law in Ukraine, the Expert Council under the Representative of the President of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and the Association of Reintegration of Crimea.

Scientists of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine have clearly defined the necessary role of Ukrainians in this Russian-Ukrainian war: “No geopolitical player—country or alliance of countries—will solve the problem of national resilience for the Ukrainian state and civil society. It is time to intensively develop this strategy on our own, so that in the context of the Russian

occupation of part of the territory of Ukraine, which is being implemented by means of both hybrid warfare and hybrid influences, we do not lose our sovereignty, independence, and the possibility of true subjective realization in the world” [8]. This position aligns with V. Lypynskyi’s famous statement: “No one will build a state for us if we do not build it ourselves.” This statement results from his thorough research aimed at building a strong state. In his opinion, this is possible only under the following conditions: renewal of the elite; growth of its moral authority; presence of a clear state goal and a great desire to implement it among the political elite [6].

Conclusions

Forced displacement of people is a war crime and a potential crime against humanity. It is prohibited by international humanitarian law and may be prosecuted as a war crime and a crime against humanity. According to Article 49 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949) and Article 85 of Additional Protocol No. 1 to the Geneva Conventions (1977), the Occupying Power is prohibited from carrying out forced individual or mass transfers or deportations of protected persons, except for evacuations of persons in imminent danger to their lives or when there is no realistic possibility of not leaving their homes. The large-scale humanitarian suffering caused by Russia to innocent children, women, and the elderly violates the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. A strong consolidation of the state and Ukrainian society is necessary to resist and stop the criminal actions of the Russian Federation.

References

- [1] Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On the Establishment of a Coordination Headquarters for Ensuring the Departure of Citizens of Ukraine from the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, Including the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol, Through the Territory of Other Countries to the Territory of Ukraine, Assistance in Returning to Ukraine” No. 1187. 2022. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1187-2022-%D0%BF#Text> (Accessed: 1.12.2024).
- [2] Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On the Establishment of a Coordination Headquarters for the Protection of the Rights of Persons Deported or Forcibly Displaced in Connection with the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation Against Ukraine” No. 708. 2022. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/708-2022-%D0%BF#Text> (Accessed: 1.12.2024).
- [3] Hubersky L., Levcheniuk Y. 2023. The World of Corporate Culture: Ontological, Anthropological and Organizational Models. *Philosophy and Cosmology* 31. P. 37–44. <https://doi.org/10.29202/phil-cosm/31/4>
- [4] Kukuruz, O. V. 2018. Information Policy of the Presidents of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Poland Regarding Ukraine. *Studia Politologica Ucraino-Polona*. 8. P. 41–50.

- [5] Kukuruz, O. V. 2016. Public Policy and the Influence of Its Subjects on State Security. *Studia Politologica Ucraino-Polona*. 6. P. 217–227.
- [6] Kukuruz, O. V. 2011. The Role of the Elite in Reforming the Political Systems of Ukraine and Poland in the Context of the Theoretical Legacy of V. Lypynsky. *Studia Politologica Ucraino-Polona*. 1. P. 27–34.
- [7] National Institute for Strategic Studies. 2022. Report to the Annual Address of the President of Ukraine. On the Internal and External Situation of Ukraine. <https://niss.gov.ua/publikatsiyi/poslannya-prezydenta-ukrayiny/analychna-dopovid-do-shchorichnoho-poslannya-1> (Accessed: 1.12.2024).
- [8] Pirozhkov S. I., Maiboroda O. M., Khamitov N. V., Golovakha Ye. I., Dembitsky S. S., Smoliy V. A., Skrypnyuk O. V., Stoetsky S. V., eds. 2022. National Resilience of Ukraine: Strategy of Response to Challenges and Prevention of Hybrid Threats: National Report. Institute of Political and Ethnonational Studies named after I. F. Kuras, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine,
- [9] Rudenko S., Levcheniuk Y., Nelipa D., Turenko V. 2023. Migration Processes as Attributive Characteristics of Post-Globalization. *Interdisciplinary Studies of Complex Systems*. 22. P. 99–107.
- [10] Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine “On the Appeal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to the Member States of the European Union and the Institutions of the European Union Regarding Support for Granting Ukraine the Status of a Candidate Country for EU Membership”. No. 2298-IX. 2022. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2298-20#Text> (Accessed: 2.12.2024).
- [11] Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine “On the Appeal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to the Institutions of the European Union and the Member States of the European Union Regarding the Suspension of Issuing Visas to Citizens of the Russian Federation”. No. 2559-IX. 2022. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2559-20#Text> (Accessed: 2.12.2024).
- [12] Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine “On the Appeal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to the Institutions of the European Union, the Parliaments and Governments of the Member States of the European Union Regarding the Restriction of Issuing Schengen Visas for Citizens of the Aggressor State — the Russian Federation”. No. 2560-IX. 2022. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2560-20#Text> (Accessed: 2.12.2024).
- [13] Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine “On the Appeal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to the UN Human Rights Committee, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, the International Court of Justice, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees Regarding the Violation by the Russian Federation of International Treaties (Conventions) and the Unacceptability of the Transfer of Children — Citizens of Ukraine and Children Who Lived on the Territory of Ukraine, Kidnapped and Forcibly Taken to the Aggressor State, Other States or Relocated Within the Occupied Territories of Ukraine, to the Families of Russian Citizens”. No. 2306-IX. 2022. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2306-20#Text> (Accessed: 2.12.2024).

- [14] Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine “On the Appeal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to the UN Human Rights Committee, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, the International Court of Justice, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees Regarding the Violation by the Russian Federation of International Treaties (Conventions) Bearing Signs of Genocide Against the Ukrainian People, in Terms of Forced Deportation to the Aggressor State or Within the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine of Children — Citizens of Ukraine and Children Who Lived on the Territory of Ukraine, with a Demand to Return Such Children to Their Parents or Legal Representatives”. No. 2947-IX. 2023. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2947-20#Text> (Accessed: 2.12.2024).
- [15] Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine “On the Appeal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to the National Parliaments of the States Participating in the First Parliamentary Summit of the International Crimea Platform in the Context of Nine Years of Temporary Occupation and Attempted Illegal Annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol by the Russian Federation to Consolidate Actions Aimed at Further Resistance to the Temporary Occupation of the Crimean Peninsula and Overcoming Its Consequences After the End of the Occupation”. No. 2946-IX. 2023. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2946-20#Text> (Accessed: 2.12.2024).
- [16] Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine “On the Appeal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to the United Nations, the European Parliament, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the GUAM Parliamentary Assembly, the National Parliaments of Foreign States Regarding the Creation of a Special International Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression Against Ukraine”. No. 2663-IX. 2022. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2663-20#Text> (Accessed: 2.12.2024).
- [17] Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine “On the Appeal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to the Parliaments and Governments of the World and International Organizations on the Occasion of the Anniversary of the Full-scale Invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine”. No. 2942-IX. 2023. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2942-20#Text> (Accessed: 2.12.2024).