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Special Economic Regime as a Means of Conflict Resolution in the Temporarily Occupied Territories of Ukraine

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Abstract: Over the past nine years, the Ukrainian economy has been developing in the context of partial occupation of its territories, violation of human and civil rights and freedoms, and seizure of state property. On February 24, 2022, a neighboring state invaded Ukraine, which led to the introduction of the legal regime of martial law in Ukraine. In the article, the author identifies the main approaches to regulating the economic situation in the temporarily occupied territories and determines what the State's policy should be after their de-occupation. The author also examines the content and features of the concepts of occupation and de-occupation. The concept of Ukraine's state policy on the temporarily occupied territories requires a detailed analysis, primarily of its legal framework, institutional mechanism, identification of problems and outlining of ways to solve them. This requires scientifically balanced and well-founded approaches, timely, coordinated and predictable actions by the public authorities of Ukraine, and consideration of positive international and national experience.

The impact of the martial law regime on almost all spheres of public life, all areas of state policy, the legal framework and institutional structures for the implementation of state policy, and the forms and methods of work of state and local government bodies is obvious. There is a natural

need to improve a significant number of existing legal acts of Ukraine and adopt new ones in this area. It is important to expand the range of entities responsible for ensuring the de-occupation of the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine.

The author emphasizes the need to define a system of legal means which can form the basis of a special economic regime both in the temporarily occupied territories and in the de-occupied territories. It is also important to eliminate the imbalances in the development of different regions of Ukraine, as well as to determine the priorities for restoring the economic system in the de-occupied territories.

Keywords: state policy, restoration of the occupied territories, legal means, legal regulation mechanism, territories of priority development

Introduction

The territorial integrity and economic independence of any state is the basis of both the constitutional order and one of the main features of the state's functioning. However, today we are forced to state that Russia's war against Ukraine, illegal occupation of part of our country's territory, violation of human and civil rights and freedoms, and seizure of Ukrainian state property

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have been going on for more than nine years. This has led to the introduction of anti-Russian sanctions, relevant sanctions regimes, etc.

Of course, today we are not talking about the end of the war and the return of the illegally annexed territories of Ukraine, but also about compensation for the damage caused not only to citizens but also to Ukrainian business in general. Unfortunately, it is quite obvious that the state policy in the area of the temporarily occupied territories is not sufficiently balanced today and requires doctrinal and legislative elaboration.

It should be noted that until recently, modern researchers have focused on the issues of territory and state borders, state sovereignty, territorial structure, constitutional order, human rights in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, and internally displaced persons, and less often considered the legal regime of martial law, responsibility for encroachment on the territorial integrity and inviolability of Ukraine, war crimes, ending Russia's hybrid war against Ukraine, de-occupation and reintegration.

The scientific achievements of such scholars as O. Butkevych, A. Voitsikhovsky, V. Horbulin, R. Yedelyev, O. Dakhno, V. Demydenko, O. Zadorozhnyi, A. Korynevych, O. Kresin, A. Matsko, A. Nadutii, L. Nalyvaiko, M. Rubashchenko, K. Savchuk, O. Skrypniuk, L. Tymchenko, V. Topchii, O. Tsyganov, Y. Shemshuchenko, Y. Shcherban, and others.

The purpose and main objectives of the article are to analyze the conceptual approaches to defining and understanding Ukraine's state policy on the temporarily occupied territories, and also to identify legal means to restore economic capacity and determine the ways of further economic development of the de-occupied territories.

The methodological tools of the study are based on general scientific and special legal methods, various approaches and principles. In particular, the fundamental ones are the comprehensive and systemic approaches, activity-based and comparative legal approaches, historical approaches, etc. With the help of dialectical, epistemological, axiological, legal semiotics, structural-functional, formal-logical, prognostic and other methods, it is possible to highlight the peculiarities of the political and legal essence of Ukraine's State policy on the temporarily occupied territories, and the key areas of its study, regulation and implementation.

State Policy of Ukraine on the Temporarily Occupied Territories

Ukraine has been at war for more than nine years, with part of its territory occupied and fierce fighting in other areas. This has led to the destabilization of the political and socio-economic situation, and since February 24, 2022, the introduction of the legal regime of martial law in Ukraine. This raises the question: what should Ukraine's state policy be in these circumstances? Obviously, it requires a serious review, first of all, of its legal framework, institutional mechanism, identification of problems and determination of ways to overcome them.

The basis of legislative regulation of the state policy of our country is the Constitution of Ukraine, which provides that the sovereignty of Ukraine extends to its entire territory, the territory of Ukraine within the existing border is integral and inviolable. Another legislative act, the Law of Ukraine "On the Principles of Domestic and Foreign Policy", defines the principles of Ukraine's domestic policy.

Important aspects were also enshrined in the Laws of Ukraine "On Peculiarities of the State Policy on Ensuring the State Sovereignty of Ukraine in the Temporarily Occupied Territories in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions", "On Temporary Measures for the Period of the Anti-Terrorist Operation", "On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens and the Legal Regime in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine", "On National Security of Ukraine", etc.

International documents that enshrine international obligations are also important: The UN Charter, the Final Act of the CSCE, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council (resolutions 68/262 "Territorial integrity of Ukraine"; 71/205, 72/190, 73/263, 74/168, 75/192 "Situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine"; 73/194, 74/17, 75/29 "The problem of militarization of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol (Ukraine), as well as parts of the Black and Azov Seas").

A number of resolutions and recommendations of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) were also adopted regarding the events taking place on the territory of our country.

The importance of the PACE resolution of April 28, 2022, on the establishment of a special international tribunal to investigate the crimes of Russia's military aggression in Ukraine should be noted separately. The document states that both the military and political leadership of the Russian Federation and the perpetrators of the crimes should be brought before the tribunal.

At the same time, current events require intensified efforts, primarily by the authorized state authorities in Ukraine, to create an appropriate and timely legislative framework for state policy on the temporarily occupied territories. The Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring Rights and Freedoms and the Legal Regime in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine" of 2014 is the first significant step in the legislative regulation of the situation that arose in Crimea after its annexation. In addition to outlining the boundaries of the temporarily occupied territory and its special status, it stipulates that "the forced automatic acquisition of Russian Federation citizenship by Ukrainian citizens residing in the temporarily occupied territory is not recognized by Ukraine and is not a ground for the loss of Ukrainian citizenship". The consequence of the definition of the territory of Crimea as occupied was the non-recognition of the newly formed state and local government bodies there, and therefore any acts issued by them (*Pro zabezpechennya prav i svobod hromadyan ta pravovyy rezhyim na tymchasovo okupovaniy terytoriyi Ukrayiny*, 2014).

For the phenomenon we are studying, namely the state policy of Ukraine on the temporarily occupied territories, it is conceptual to define the categories, including: de-occupation is a set of state policy measures that result in the complete absence of the armed forces of the Russian Federation and the occupation administration of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine that was temporarily occupied, the establishment of Ukraine's overall effective control over this territory (return of the temporarily occupied territory under the general jurisdiction of Ukraine and restoration of the constitutional system of Ukraine in this territory) (*Pro zabezpechennya prav i svobod hromadyan ta pravovyy rezhyim na tymchasovo okupovaniy terytoriyi Ukrayiny*, 2014).

Scientists have repeatedly worked on the problem of developing an effective mechanism for ensuring territorial integrity, the priority of which is the timely

development and implementation of strategic principles of national security policy. It is worth mentioning here the Strategy for the De-occupation and Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol (Decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine of March 11, 2021, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of March 24, 2021, No. 117/2021). It stipulates that the Government develops and approves an action plan for the implementation of the Strategy, on the basis of which the relevant state bodies develop and implement action plans to ensure the de-occupation of the temporarily occupied territory. The expected results of the Strategy implementation include the following: restoration of the territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized state border, ensuring Ukraine's state sovereignty and building peace and security; full security, legal, political, economic, environmental, informational, humanitarian and social reintegration of the temporarily occupied territory; restoration and development of the economy, social and humanitarian spheres of the de-occupied territory; formation of the legal framework for transitional justice, ensuring the right to truth, etc.

Other strategic and programmatic documents were also adopted, namely: The Strategy for the De-occupation and Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol, the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy for the De-occupation and Reintegration of the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Crimea, the Strategy for Information Reintegration of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions (Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 539-p of 2018), the Strategy for Information Reintegration of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol (Order of the Government of Ukraine No. 1100-p of 2018), the Strategy for Integrated Border Management until 2025 (Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 539-p of 2018).

Despite a number of shortcomings, these documents were positively assessed by experts and the public; it was determined that one of the important areas of de-occupation policy is to involve the international community in resolving the issue of de-occupation of Crimea. This was facilitated by the creation of the Crimean Platform, an international platform

for discussing problematic issues of de-occupation of Crimea, consolidating the efforts, aspirations and resources of the international community towards the de-occupation and integration of the annexed territory, and combining efforts in this direction at the intergovernmental, inter-parliamentary and expert levels (Kornat L. Ya. & Kornat O. A., 2021).

For a long time, the Parliament has been considering a significant number of draft laws and resolutions on the settlement of issues related to the de-occupation and reintegration of the temporarily occupied territories. Among the legislative initiatives, the draft laws “On the Principles of Reintegration of the Temporarily Uncontrolled Territories of Ukraine” (No. 5844–1), “On the Peculiarities of the State Policy of the Transition Period” (No. 5844–2), “On the State Policy in the Field of Overcoming the Consequences of the Armed Aggression of the Russian Federation against the State Sovereignty of Ukraine” (No. 5271) should be highlighted, “On the peculiarities of state policy on establishing a ban for certain categories of persons on public statements denying certain international crimes or justifying the actions of their organizers, the armed aggression of the Russian Federation and the temporary occupation of part of the territory of Ukraine, on the prohibition and restriction of interaction and relations of such persons with the authorities and officials of the Russian Federation and illegal bodies (officials) established in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine” (No. 5165), “On the Status and Social Protection of Civilians who suffered as a result of hostilities or armed conflicts” (No. 1115), “On de-occupation (Freedom Formula)” (No. 5093), “On increasing state support and social protection of persons permanently residing in the settlements of Luhansk and Donetsk regions located on the contact line” (No. 7103), etc.

There are also numerous relevant draft laws on amendments to the laws of Ukraine “On the Special Procedure of Local Self-Government in Certain Districts of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions”, “On the Peculiarities of State Policy to Ensure the State Sovereignty of Ukraine in the Temporarily Occupied Territories in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions”, “On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons”, etc.

Key challenges to resolving the economic situation

Today, the main challenge for restoring the economic situation in the temporarily occupied territories is, of course, their occupation, constant fighting, destruction of infrastructure, etc. It is well known that Article 48 of the Regulations on the Laws and Customs of War on Land imposes on the occupier the obligation to bear the costs of administering the occupied territory to the same extent as the legitimate government was obliged to do (Polozhennya pro zakony i zvychai viyny na sukhodoli, 1907).

However, the realities of today, on the contrary, indicate the destruction of both critical infrastructure and all objects located in the temporarily occupied territory, including private property.

That is why the need for regulatory and legal support for the restoration of the temporarily occupied territories is now urgent. This should be preceded by broad public discussions, as well as the necessary conceptual economic research in this area.

The current legal regulation of the status of the occupied territories in Ukrainian legislation took place after the annexation of the ARC and parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions by the Russian Federation in 2014 and 2015. At that time, a number of legislative acts were adopted to regulate their legal status (Pro osoblyvosti derzhavnoyi polityky iz zabezpechennya derzhavnoho suverenitetu Ukrayiny nad tymchasovo okupovanyimi terytoriyamy v Donets'kiy ta Luhans'kiy oblastiakh, 2018), and in 2019, the Presidential Decree “On the Boundaries and List of Districts, Cities, Towns and Villages, Parts of Their Territories Temporarily Occupied in Donetsk and Luhansk Regions” specified the geographical coordinates of the demarcation line in Donbas and the list of temporarily occupied territories (Pro mezhi ta perelik rayoniv, mist, selyshch i sil, chastyn yikh terytoriy, tymchasovo okupovanykh u Donets'kiy ta Luhans'kiy oblastiakh, 2019).

According to the Strategy of Economic Development of Donetsk and Luhansk Regions for the period up to 2030 (Stratehiia ekonomichnoho rozvytku Donetskoi ta Luhanskoi oblasti na period do 2030 roku, 2021) the main challenges for the restoration of the temporarily occupied parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions are as follows

- lack of sustainable development of entrepreneurship and investment due to the lack of a strategic approach to supporting and developing business in the territories affected by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, quarantine and the introduction of enhanced anti-epidemic measures in connection with the introduction of restrictive anti-epidemic measures aimed at preventing the spread of acute respiratory disease COVID-19 caused by the coronavirus SARS CoV 2;
 - loss of labor and intellectual potential due to labor and educational migration, high rates of depopulation and aging of the population of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. A significant number of active, creative and self-sufficient citizens of working age have left the territory of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts;
 - historically formed passive exploitation of the available resource potential: natural, labor, social, economic, etc;
 - traditional dependence on the market of goods of the Russian Federation, services and labor, limited markets for the products of export-oriented industries of Donetsk and Luhansk regions;
 - outdated material and technical base and structural imbalance of the industrial complex with dominance of industries with low innovation receptivity;
 - disruption of infrastructure and logistics links due to hostilities, which limits the movement of people, capital, products and information;
 - depletion of natural resources and critical environmental situation;
 - high military risks for doing business in Donetsk and Luhansk regions;
 - lack of modern financial, legal and insurance instruments in the investment market of Ukraine;
 - factors that hinder the development of entrepreneurship and investment and are inherent in the entire territory of Ukraine: distrust in the judicial system, complexity of administration, corruption;
 - lack of interest of investors in investing in the development of Donetsk and Luhansk regions and, as a result, lack of financial, investment and material and technical resources directed to the development of this region;
 - stagnation of interregional cooperative ties between large, medium and small businesses, underdevelopment of interregional consolidation and focus of regions only on the problems of their own development;
 - low level of involvement of the population in cultural practices and meaningful leisure, which contributes to the degradation of human capital, active out-migration of people to other territories, and weakening of Ukrainian national identity;
 - a threat to the preservation of cultural heritage sites and the state part of the Museum Fund of Ukraine that remained in the temporarily occupied territory.
- The main tasks of Ukraine in accordance with the Strategy of de-occupation and reintegration of the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol are as follows:
- application of personal special economic and other restrictive measures (sanctions) against citizens and legal entities of the Russian Federation and other foreign entities illegally operating in the temporarily occupied territory;
 - compensation for damage caused to the state of Ukraine, its citizens and legal entities in connection with the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, the armed conflict, and the temporary occupation of the territory of Ukraine;
 - taking measures to counteract the Russian Federation in its geological exploration of subsoil in the temporarily occupied territory, including the adjacent section of the continental shelf of Ukraine;
 - implementing a strategy of advanced development aimed at strengthening the potential of territorial communities, creating jobs, and overcoming negative demographic trends;
 - continuous monitoring of the facts of illegal seizure, use and disposal of property, including land plots, of various forms of ownership in the temporarily occupied territory by the Russian Federation and its occupation administration and forming an evidence base to protect violat-

ed rights and legitimate interests in court, and strengthening sanctions;

- creating a register of damage caused to the state of Ukraine, its citizens and legal entities in connection with the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, the armed conflict, and the temporary occupation of the territory of Ukraine (Strategy for deoccupation and reintegration of the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, 2021).

Scholars argue that the mechanism of de-occupation of the temporarily occupied territories is a set of principles, forms, methods, and means used by relevant actors (public authorities, subjects of international law, and civil society institutions) to successfully ensure de-occupation and further reintegration of the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine. It is differentiated into the following structural elements:

a) political forms and means of de-occupation of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, which can be divided into foreign policy and domestic policy;

b) institutional and organizational forms and means of de-occupation of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine include an analysis of the effectiveness of the exercise of powers by public authorities of Ukraine to restore the territorial integrity of the country, determining the role and place of each public authority in the de-occupation and reintegration of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine in order to optimize the system of state institutions, clarify their competence, modernize their organizational management structure in the field of implementation of the de-occupation policy with a clear delineation;

c) socio-economic forms and means of de-occupation of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine include a review of the state's social, migration, demographic, investment, price, monetary, personnel, and educational policies aimed at improving the living standards of Ukrainian citizens and, in particular, internally displaced persons, creating jobs, increasing employment in Ukraine, and raising the level of social protection;

d) legal forms and means of de-occupation of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine include an analysis of law-making and law enforcement forms of ensuring de-occupation and reintegration, improvement of the existing legal framework in this area;

e) informational and ideological forms and means of de-occupation of the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine to ensure the development of the information space in order to provide objective information about the situation in the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine, measures aimed at de-occupation and reintegration of the temporarily occupied territory, etc. (Kaminska, 2022, p. 55; Kaminska & Demydenko, 2018, p. 65–69).

Since the state policy of Ukraine on the temporarily occupied territories is a multidimensional phenomenon of interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral nature, it requires a comprehensive study, given the urgent need for the modern theory and practice of state-building, restoration, preservation and strengthening of peace and territorial integrity of Ukraine, gained over a thousand years of history and recognized as a constitutional value at the present stage. Ukraine, defending its national interests in the integrity of its territory, actually ensures the implementation of the basic constitutional principle of the territorial integrity of the state and the basic principles of international law aimed at protecting peace and security on the European continent and in the world.

It should be emphasized that de-occupation measures should be clear, consistent and multifaceted. Therefore, we fully agree with the position of S. Baranov, who noted that in the context of martial law, it seems optimal to implement a set of political, diplomatic, military, organizational, legal, procedural, scientific and organizational measures aimed at regaining control over the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine (Baranov, 2022, p. 513).

Incentives and restrictive measures in the temporarily occupied territories

It is worth noting that immediately after the President of the Russian Federation signed a decree on February 23, 2022, recognizing the “independence and sovereignty” of the non-government controlled territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine and the deployment of Russian armed forces to these territories, the Council of Europe adopted Council Regulation (EU) 2022/263 of 23 February 2022 concerning restrictive measures in response to the recognition of the non-government controlled areas of the Donetsk

and Luhansk oblasts of Ukraine and the ordering of Russian armed forces into those areas (Council Regulation (EU) 2022/263 of 23 February 2022). This regulatory document provided for a number of measures to limit trade with temporarily occupied territories, in particular: restrictions are imposed on goods originating in the non-government controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine and on the provision, directly or indirectly, of financing or financial assistance, as well as insurance and re-insurance, for the import of such goods, except for goods that have been issued a certificate of origin by the Government of Ukraine. In addition, Decision (CFSP) 2022/266 restricts trade in goods and technology for use in certain sectors in the non-government controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine, and prohibits services in the transport, telecommunications, energy or oil, gas and mineral exploration and production sectors, as well as services related to tourism activities in the non-government controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine.

Today, Ukraine is facing a rather important task: to develop an effective mechanism to restore the economy of the occupied (and in the future, de-occupied) territories. And this task is quite difficult. This is due to the already very difficult situation in these regions.

In particular, an analysis of the unemployment rate in the regions of Ukraine in 2017–2020 shows that the highest unemployment rate to the economically active population aged 15–70 is observed in Luhansk and Donetsk regions. In particular, in the Luhansk region, unemployment among the economically active population aged 15–70 was 16.6% in 2017, of which 17.6% were of working age; 15.4% in 2020, of which 16.1% were of working age.

In Donetsk region, the unemployment rate for the economically active population aged 15–70 was: in 2017, 14.6%, of whom 15.1% were of working age; in 2020, 14.9%, of whom 15.4% were of working age. These figures differ significantly from those for other regions of Ukraine. For example, in the Dnipro region, the unemployment rate for the economically active population aged 15–70 was 8.5% in 2017, of which 8.8% were of working age; in 2020, 8.6% and 8.8%, respectively. Thus, the indicators of Dnipro and Luhansk regions differ by half (Ustymenko et al., 2021, p. 24–25).

Ukraine's budget does not have sufficient funds to address the socio-economic problems in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, so it is necessary to find investment sources to address the existing issues. At the same time, the data on the ratio of direct investment in the regions of Ukraine shows a very high level of disproportionality of this indicator. For example, in 2017, the highest ratio was observed in Kherson region (2,256), and the lowest in Donetsk region (0.28). Of course, this situation is due to a significant increase in the risk of investing in regions where military operations are taking place (Shevchenko, 2018, p. 48).

Thus, in order to attract extra-budgetary sources of financing for the socio-economic problems of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, it is necessary to ensure their investment attractiveness, which is possible only if the state regional policy is revised. "The current situation in Ukraine requires a revision of the state regional policy, since the disproportions in the social and economic development of the regions have reached their maximum values and are accompanied by low development of investment and innovation activities and a decrease in the competitiveness of most regions" (Tofaniuk, Zinchuk, 2018, p. 161).

It is quite obvious that a certain transitional period will be required, during which temporary legal norms, the so-called "transitional legislation", will be in effect. This step is very important in order to eliminate the disproportions between the level of development of the de-occupied territories and the territories of Ukraine that were not under occupation, and will also allow for different development strategies for different regions of the country.

However, there is one problem: everyone is equal before the law and the law should be the same for everyone. That is why it would be best to introduce special economic regimes in the de-occupied territories. They can be established on the basis of separate legal acts. And this is fully consistent with, among other things, the Economic Development Strategy of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts until 2030 (*Stratehiia ekonomichnoho rozvytku Donetskoi ta Luhanskoii oblastey na period do 2030 roku*, 2021). Thus, this document enshrines the use of special economic, legal and organizational instruments among the main tasks of the state, in particular:

- creation of priority development territories with three levels of special regimes on the territory of com-

munities adjacent to the line of demarcation with the temporarily occupied territories, throughout Donetsk and Luhansk regions, on the territory of certain production and recreational clusters, including innovative and industrial ones, which will provide for the creation of incentive conditions for each type of level;

- creating a system of insurance against military and political risks;
- introducing an experiment in the areas of priority development to create opportunities for changing the system of control by government agencies to the function of voluntary liability insurance for business owners;
- Eliminating excessive regulation of economic activity by reducing the number of permits, licensing and approval procedures, mandatory reporting, and simplifying the process of their administration;
- creating opportunities for financing startups in the priority development areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions or applying other forms of support for new business projects, etc.

Conclusions

In the course of the study, it was proved that the state policy in the field of de-occupation of the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine is a set of defined goals, objectives and activities of the competent bodies and civil society aimed at to restore the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty over the temporarily occupied territory, neutralizing potential threats from the Russian Federation, carrying out planned activities to create conditions and determine the possibilities of implementing military, political, diplomatic, organizational and legal measures for the liberation of of the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Luhansk and Kherson regions.

The list of measures for de-occupation proposed in this paper is multifaceted of the territories of Ukraine is multifaceted, covering a wide spectrum of political, security, and administrative activities, and its implementation requires significant organizational and resource efforts of the state.

It is important today to choose legal means for modeling special economic regimes in the temporarily occupied territories, to prescribe its modification taking into account their de-occupation and to eliminate imbalances between different regions of Ukraine. It is also important to define the main tasks of economic recovery in the de-occupied territories. While in Crimea, we believe that the priority will be to ensure environmental safety, in Luhansk and Donetsk regions, the most important task is to reorient enterprises to the markets of other countries.

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