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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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sectors, whether organized or unorganized, we are also dependent on animals for carrying out part of the work. In such situations, is there not a need to recognize animal labour and ensure that they are also given humane working conditions? India in the last few years, has been increasingly focusing on animal welfare, and hinting towards recognizing an interspecies approach, especially through judicial decisions. This becomes an interesting segue to understand animals as ‘workers’ and explore their rights and interests in a work environment. With evolution of law in a globalised world, the concept of rights is also evolving not being restricted to humans alone.

This paper will delve into the need for shift from ‘care and protection’ approach to recognition of animals as members of the workforce. The paper will also highlight the similarities between animal labour and vulnerable sections of human workforce, exploring the idea that there is a need for integrated solutions for human and animal labour in the interest of both categories. Animal welfare has long been viewed as a stand-alone concept, disassociating it from human issues. The author seeks to establish, in this paper, that is pertinent to not view human and animal issues in watertight compartments but to rather have an interspecies approach, which will lead to improved solutions and harmonious relations between both. Non-human animals are mostly perceived as property/objects for utility purposes only – this leads to their exploitation without pinning accountability on anyone. This approach is gradually changing in India with landmark judicial decisions. In light of this jurisprudential development, there is a need to focus on the labour sector where animals and humans are exploited equally, with the former having no formal laws of protection to being with.

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*Legal Challenges of the Globalised World and Cognitive War in Ukraine:
Methodology Justice that Protects Future – New Challenges, New Models, New
solutions*

Cognitive war in Ukraine has triggered the most massive violations of human rights in the world today, - said the Head of the United Nations- U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres February 27, 2023.

The criminal justice field places a deep-rooted emphasis on understanding criminology and psychology phenomenology for why Russian military strategists and soldiers violate human rights in Ukraine during Russian invasion into Ukraine. In view of Guterres, the Russian full-scale invasion of Ukraine “has unleashed widespread death, destruction and displacement” (Guterres, 2023). Understanding modern cognitive war in the global dimension, its genesis in the Ukrainian context makes it possible to project methodology justice that protects future generations of

the globalized world. At present the Ukrainian people are hardened by passing a common test, among them legal challenges of the globalized world during Russian invasion. This factor leads to significant transformations and changes both in Ukrainian personality and society which could be purposefully integrated into modern Criminology, and trace peculiarities of Russian GLOBAL CRIME trends during cognitive war.

1. The given paper is aimed at analyzing and understanding the key assumptions of the legal challenges of the globalized world during cognitive warfare in Ukraine, and specific character of methodology justice that protects a flourishing future for the Ukrainian nation.

2. In this context, it is of vital importance for Ukrainians and globalized world to get answers for the following disputable and unresolved questions, namely:

What is specific about Methodology Justice that protects the future?

Why are we, Ukrainians, anxious about future Ukrainian generations to survive and make extensive use of active actions towards reformed multilateralism which is aimed at transforming Global Legal System, global institutions and frameworks?

What laws and customs of war does Russia violate in Ukraine?

What is specific about psychological theories of crime?

Why do so many explanations exist, and for centuries there is no unanimity in conceptual backgrounds among experts on the issue discussed.

We share the explanation in accordance with which psychology of crime (in our case, psychology of Russia's crimes) centers on the focus of individual's traits of the Russian leader and behavior styles which are versatile, and are inseparably associated with his cognitive processes, personality, intelligence, learning, planning, decision-making, etc.

The early origin of the criminal behavior research dates back to Charles Goring (1870-1919) who was the first to reveal the link between crime and flawed intelligence of a personality. The next research was conducted by Gabriel Tarde (1843 -1904) who concluded that individuals learn various types of behavior (including criminal) from each other and imitate one another (Jacoby, 2004). A scan of literature on Law Psychology provides the answers to the mentioned above questions. Psychodynamic Theory identified its principal notion which accounts for crimes, namely: individual's early childhood experience which is treated as a predisposition for committing future crimes. Regarding the cognitive war in Ukraine, it is of utmost importance to understand what triggers the aggravated and frustrated behaviour of Russian government officials towards the Ukrainian people, to the crystallization of Ukrainian identity before International Law Challenges.

New challenges, new models, new solutions are to be shaped and realized, one must remember about millions of lives and uncounted number of Ukrainian citizens and villagers were lost before humankind will realize that WAR requires RULES that everyone must follow (Geneva Conventions, 1954). The Cognitive war in Ukraine represents military operations where The Russian invasion into Ukraine Russian troops violated the rule of law, the laws and customs of warfare.

The Russian invasion actions that breach the Geneva Conventions are to be treated as severe violations of international humanitarian law, and may constitute war crimes (e.g. Mariupol, Bakhmut, Zaporizhzhya destruction, numerous rocket bombing of citizen's infrastructure, homes, kindergartens, maternity houses, etc).

To sum it up, these crimes fall under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and require new ways to think, to plan, to act. In our position, it requires elaboration of a new METHODOLOGY of Justice, with new models of thinking, new solutions suggested in the nuclear epoch and cognitive war being waged, and which will be presented in a greater details during the conference.

MASSA Agostino (Professor, Department of Political and International Sciences University of Genoa, Italy)

International Migration and Transnational Social Protection: Political and Legal Aspects

Within the broader frame of globalization processes, the transnational condition is currently experienced by an increasing number of migrants and the focus here is on the strategies that they set to meet their social needs along the migratory process (Scheibelhofer 2022). According to many Authors, transnational migrants and their families do not rely for their welfare only on the institutions of their Country of origin and neither only on those of their Country of destination, but more likely on all 'the policies, programmes, people, organizations, and institutions which provide for and protect individuals (...) in a transnational manner' (Levitt *et al.* 2017: 5), defined as forms of 'Transnational Social Protection' (TSP) or also 'Global Social Protection'. Transnational migrants, therefore, refer to a 'resource environment', constituted from a combination of all the possible protections, formal and informal, available to them from four potential sources: States, markets, third sector and social networks.

As it has been pointed out, social protection is an 'assemblage' of formal and informal elements. Resources of former kind are provided by the State and other organizations, while the latter relies on migrants' interpersonal networks (Bilecen, Barglowski 2015).

Regarding the formal dimension of TSP, it is important to consider the attitudes that migrant-sending Countries can establish with their expatriated citizens. Among the different models, very interesting is that of Transnational Nation-States (TNS), which consider their emigrants as fully recognized citizens living abroad, granting them dual citizenship or nationality, as well as voting rights for domestic general elections (Itzigsohn 2012; Boccagni, Lafleur, Levitt 2016; Massa 2019). Heavily dependent on migrants' remittances for their socio-economic stability, TNS try to offer them different forms of support, also through the organization of extensive diplomatic networks.

Interesting examples of TSP can be found in the activities carried out by Mexico in the USA, providing their emigrants, even undocumented, with some