

Missile Weapons as an Instrument of Crime: Issues of Criminal Liability and Jurisdiction

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The article analyzes the system of national and international judicial and law enforcement bodies as subjects of criminal prosecution of Russian aggressors committing criminal acts in Ukraine using missiles. It is established that the Ukrainian subjects of criminal proceedings are local general courts, courts of appeal and the Supreme Court of Ukraine. From the point of view of international justice, it is proved that the Russian military personnel who are suspected of committing war crimes and crimes against humanity fall under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. It is emphasized that the military and political leadership of Russia may be brought to criminal responsibility to a special international tribunal for unleashing and waging of an aggressive war, which could be created by the states of the anti-Putin coalition.

Keywords: ballistic missiles, security, missile weapons, crime, international criminal responsibility, criminal jurisdiction, the Russian-Ukrainian war, humanitarian law, International Criminal Court.

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Introduction

The democratic world community has clearly affirmed that human life and health are of the highest values and that the borders of sovereign states are irreversible. In the European arena, a decade after World War II, peoples began to forget about historical territories and claims to other states for them. The peoples of Europe began to unite for the sake of living together on the basis of common European values. To some extent, they have made some mistakes. One of the main one was the policy on relations with Russia.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the illusion arose that the Russian people were striving for democracy. Accordingly, the Western world helped the Russian government to keep the financial and economic situation under control during the early 1990s. This virtually saved the Russian Federation from disintegration. For a long time after Putin's regime came to power, the EU had failed to notice the curtailment and regression of democratic reforms, suppression of the opposition, and violations of citizens' rights and freedoms. Even Russia's armed aggression against Georgia in 2008, the annexation of Crimea and the outbreak of war in eastern Ukraine did not result in effective sanctions against Russia and its top military and political leadership.

It was only the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by Russian-terrorist forces that began on February 24, 2022, which made the Western politicians act. It was already at a time when Russian missiles were bombarding Ukrainian lands, and the aggressor was moving in columns toward Kyiv, Kherson, Melitopol, Sumy, Kharkiv, and Chernihiv. From that moment on, the Russian military began committing crimes in Ukraine, using missiles as a weapon. Along with military targets, they began to hit civilian infrastructure, cultural and educational facilities, and civilian residences of Ukrainian citizens from the very beginning.

After a year and a half of full-scale invasion, they have already amassed tens of thousands of deaths and injuries, and significant damage to civilian infrastructure and private property.

Unfortunately, these facts, which have signs of war crimes and crimes against humanity, continue unabated. Accordingly, Ukrainian and international judicial and law enforcement agencies should record them and detain those suspected of committing them. They should also conduct preliminary investigations and bring them to a competent court for a fair trial. There are still many problems along the way.

At the beginning of the article, the authors gave a general description of the Russian missiles that are most harmful to the people of Ukraine. These are Russian ballistic and cruise missiles (Kinzhal, Iskander, Kalibr, Kh-101). The examples have illustrated certain aspects of the legal interpretation of tactics of their use. Subsequently, the authors analyze the capabilities of the national Ukrainian criminal jurisdiction in cases involving the use of missile weapons against civilian objects and the population of Ukraine. It is proved that, including in the context of martial law and warfare, the only subject of criminal proceedings against the Russian military who committed acts with the use of missiles bearing the signs of crimes include: the system of local general courts, courts of appeal and the Supreme Court of Ukraine.

At the end of the article, from the point of view of international criminal jurisdiction, it is concluded that the Russian military, suspected of committing war crimes and crimes against humanity by programming, preparing for the launch and launch of missiles, falls under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court for murder, maiming of Ukrainian citizens, destruction of civilian infrastructure and non-militarized property.

It is emphasized that the highest military and political leadership of Russia cannot practically be held criminally liable in the current system of international criminal prosecution for the unleashing and waging of an aggressive war. For this purpose, a special international tribunal should be established by the anti-Putin coalition. Or they can be brought before the national court of a new Russian regime or one of the independent states that will emerge after the collapse of the Russian Federation. After all, the current Russian criminal code provides for severe criminal liability for such acts.

Characteristics of missile weapons and consequences of their use in the russian-ukrainian war

The Russian hypersonic aircraft system Kh-47M2 “Kinzhal” with the ballistic missile of the same name has a warhead weighing 500-800 kg, which can hit targets at a distance of 2000 km from the booster (aircraft) with high accuracy at a speed of 4080 m/s. For a long time, Ukrainian air defense had not had any means of destroying such ballistic missiles. Now the situation is different. Officially, on May 4, 2023, the first instance of a Kinzhal missile being shot down was recorded and made public. However, the Kinzhal ballistic missile remains the most dangerous weapon for the citizens of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine (Oleshchuk, 2023). The Iskander missile system has a line of missiles of the same name, which can accurately launch a 500-800 kg warhead at six speeds of sound at a distance of 500 km. For example, on May 28, 2022, the Russian occupiers launched a missile attack on the city of Merefa in the Kharkiv region, destroying a solar power plant. The missiles caused craters six meters deep and 11 meters in diameter. The power plant was completely disabled (Sakrevska, 2022).

The Kalibr missile belongs to a family of modern Russian cruise missiles. It is one of the most dangerous cruise missiles that can be launched from sea and airborne carriers. It has a 450 kg warhead that can hit targets at a distance of up to 300 km with high accuracy at twice the speed of sound. For example, on July 14, 2022, a missile hit a shopping district in the

regional center of Ukraine, Vinnytsia, killing 20 people and injuring 25. Not to mention the material damage: about 50 cars were burned, and the shopping center was also damaged (The shelling, 2022).

The Russian strategic air-to-ground cruise missile Kh-101. It delivers a warhead at a distance of up to 5000 meters with an accuracy of 10 meters. The weight of the warhead ranges from 400 to 960 kilograms. An example of its use, on April 23, 2022, a missile hit a residential building in the southern regional center of Ukraine, Odesa. Eight civilians were killed, including a three-month-old baby, and 18 people were injured (Shelling, 2022).

Thus, the Russian military has several modern ballistic and cruise missiles (Kinzhal, Iskander, Kalibr, Kh-101), which have the technical capability to be used exclusively against some military targets of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, as they are highly precise. However, in most cases, they are used to target residential buildings, civilian objects and civilian infrastructure. These facts have all the elements of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

According to the Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine, during the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation (as of 3.07.2023), 96,26273 crimes were registered (violation of the laws and customs of war (Article 438 of the Criminal Code), planning, preparation or unleashing of an aggressive war (Article 437 of the Criminal Code), war propaganda (Article 436 of the Criminal Code), 17,072 crimes against national security (encroachment on the territorial integrity and inviolability of Ukraine (Article 110 of the Criminal Code), high treason (111 of the Criminal Code), collaboration (111-1), aiding the aggressor state (111-2 of the Criminal Code), sabotage (Article 113 of the Criminal Code). In particular, the deaths of 494 children and 1036 injuries were verified. This is without fully taking into account of information from the temporarily occupied territories and places of active hostilities (Crimes, 2023).

According to the Command of the Armed Forces, the Russian military is constantly attacking residential areas of Ukrainian citizens and civilian infrastructure with rockets. As a result, civilians are being killed and injured. Such actions of the Russian military and political leadership and the military directly involved in planning, programming, preparation and launching of missiles have signs of crimes of aggression and war crimes. Here are some facts of the actions that have signs of such crimes only in the first half of 2023: on January 14, 2023, a Russian missile (most likely it was the Kh101) hit a residential high-rise building in Dnipro, killing 45 people, including five children. Five more children were left as orphaned. Relatives are taking custody of three of them. Two children were placed in state care because they had no relatives to care for them. In total, 487 victims lodged statements with the police. Twenty-eight people were sent to hospital with injuries of varying degrees, 10 of them were in serious condition (Hamaliy, 2023); on April 28, 2023, the Russian terrorists launched a missile attack on a building in Uman, located in the Cherkasy region of Ukraine. The missile hit the high-rise building, killing 23 people, including 6 children (Borsukova, 2023); in early June 2023, the Russian terrorists fired more than a hundred attack drones, cruise missiles, and Iskander ballistic missiles at the Ukrainian capital Kyiv. They hit four people, including a 9-year-old child (Kovtsun, 2023); on June 14, 2023, Odesa was hit by four Kalibr missiles from a Russian ship in the Black Sea. Three civilians were killed, and seven were injured, and a business center, an educational institution, a residential complex, catering establishments, and shops were damaged (Yakymiuk, 2023); on the night of June 13, 2023, Russian terrorists launched another massive missile attack at Ukraine, firing 15 cruise missiles. This time, the city of Kryvyi Rih came under a powerful attack, where the enemy launched six missiles. Three of them were shot down by air defense, but the rest hit the civilian objects. In particular, a five-story residential

building was hit. Ten people were killed. About 30 people were wounded. Three of them were in serious condition in the hospital. One of them had 100% of his skin affected, the other – 80% (Russia, 2023).

This is despite the fact that the Russian military cannot help but know that under international humanitarian law, an attack on a civilian object, such as a residential building, is a serious violation of human rights and is prohibited under Annex I to the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The responsibility for such actions lies solely on the Russian state, which is responsible for shelling civilian objects in Ukraine.

The common features of these acts of the Russian military are as follows: civilians are killed and injured, civilian infrastructure is destroyed; means of remote long-range strike are used – short- and medium-range missiles; missiles as means of striking can be divided into two categories: first, indiscriminate actions that by the very fact of use have signs of crime, because it is impossible to use them accurately on military objects without the likelihood of hitting civilians; secondly, the precision missiles that are specifically used on civilian objects.

National criminal jurisdiction over the use of missile weapons against civilian objects and population

The system of national and international bodies having the competence to investigate and prosecute crimes of aggression and war crimes involving Russian missiles includes the system of law enforcement and judicial bodies of Ukraine, the European and international community. In Ukraine, these are the Security Service of Ukraine, the prosecutor who oversees the observance of laws during the pre-trial investigation in the form of procedural guidance of the pre-trial investigation, and the courts of general jurisdiction conducting criminal proceedings.

In accordance with the competence granted by the Criminal Procedure Code, the security investigative bodies carry out pre-trial investigations of criminal offenses under Article 438, “Violation of the Laws and Customs of War” (Criminal, 2001). The relevant Law as of March 25, 1992, No. 2229-XII defines the Security Service of Ukraine as the special purpose state body with law enforcement functions ensuring the state security of Ukraine.

Its competencies include the protection of state sovereignty, constitutional order, territorial integrity, scientific, technical and defense potential of Ukraine, legitimate interests of the state and citizens’ rights against intelligence and subversive activities of foreign special services, attacks by individual organizations, groups and individuals, as well as ensuring the protection of state secrets. At the same time, supervision over the observance of laws by the units of the Security Service of Ukraine that carry out operational and investigative activities, inquiries, pre-trial investigations, as well as execution of court decisions in criminal cases and application of other coercive measures related to the restriction of personal freedom of citizens, is carried out by the prosecutor (On the Security, 1992).

For example, based on SBU materials, prosecutor Person1 was sentenced to life imprisonment for “betraying” the positioning of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the Mykolaiv region to the enemy. Based on the evidence collected by the SBU, the former head of the Mykolaiv District Prosecutor’s Office was sentenced to life imprisonment. Following a public prosecution by prosecutors of the Specialized Prosecutor’s Office in the Military and Defense Sphere of the Southern Region, he was found guilty of high-level treason (Part 2 of Article 111 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). According to the investigation, the former head of the Mykolaiv District Prosecutor’s Office collaborated with representatives of the Russian Federation’s se-

curity forces. Having done this, he used an intermediary to “cover his tracks.” According to the gathered data, he transmitted information about: an operational situation in Mykolaiv and the region; killed military and civilians, prisoners, places of their detention; the results of the shelling of Mykolaiv; daily passwords to checkpoints in the region, etc. The court has now sentenced him to life imprisonment with confiscation of property (The SBU, 2023). It was through the fault of such individuals that dozens of marines got killed in Mykolaiv when a Russian S300 missile accurately hit one of the barracks where Ukrainian soldiers had been stationed on April 18, 2022 (Miroshnychenko, 2023).

This is one of the rare cases when the authors do not express any claims against the Russian military from the point of view of international humanitarian law, despite the tragedy for the families of the victims, to whom we express our sincere condolences. After all, from the point of view of formal dogma, the combatants of one side of the war killed the combatants of the other. That is why, in our opinion, the judges of the Prymorskyi District Court of Odesa correctly qualified the crime of Person 1 as treason, not complicity in committing a terrorist act or violation of the laws and customs of war.

The prosecutor, while supervising the observance of laws during the pre-trial investigation in the form of procedural guidance of the pre-trial investigation, is authorized to: initiate a pre-trial investigation if there are grounds provided for by the CPC; have full access to materials, documents and other information related to the pre-trial investigation; instruct the pre-trial investigation body to conduct a pre-trial investigation; instruct the investigator, pre-trial investigation body to conduct investigative (detective) actions within the time limit established by the prosecutor, covert investigative (detective) actions, other procedural actions or to provide instructions on their conduct or participate in them, and, where it is necessary, to personally conduct investigative (detective) and procedural actions; to entrust investigative (detective) actions and covert investigative (detective) actions to the relevant operational units; to cancel illegal and unjustified decisions of investigators (Criminal, 2001).

According to the Constitution, justice in Ukraine is administered exclusively by courts. Delegation of the functions of the courts, as well as the appropriation of these functions by other bodies or officials, is forbidden. The jurisdiction of the courts extends to any legal dispute and any criminal charge. In cases provided for by law, courts also hear other cases. Extraordinary and special courts may not be established (The Constitution, 1996). The courts specialize in civil, criminal, commercial, administrative, and administrative offense cases. In local general courts and courts of appeal, there is a judicial specialization in criminal proceedings against minors (On the Judicial, 2016).

There are no military tribunals or special courts for war criminals and there should not be any. This would not only contradict the Constitution of Ukraine but is also impractical. After all, despite the existing problems in the Ukrainian judiciary, the courts in the area we are analyzing are effective. For example, the Security Service of Ukraine gathered indisputable evidence of the guilt of another Russian military officer who had participated in the shelling of Ukrainian cities. The offender is the deputy commander of a military unit of the 6th Air Force and Air Defense Army of the Western Military District of the Russian Armed Forces. On March 6, 2022, he crossed the state border of Ukraine on a Russian combat aircraft and bombed a radio and television station in Kharkiv. It was established that the enemy used eight FAB-500 aircraft bombs with a total weight of 2.5 tons of TNT equivalent to conduct the air attack. The pilot himself was shot down by the Ukrainian defenders immediately after he had dropped the bombs. He was detained after ejecting and landing. Based on the evidence

collected by SBU investigators, the court found him guilty under Part 2 of Article 28 and Part 1 of Article 438 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (violation of the laws and customs of war). The defendant was sentenced to 12 years in prison (SBU, 2023).

Unfortunately, to date, it has not yet been possible to bring to criminal responsibility the Russian military who program, prepare for launch and launch missiles that hit civilian objects in Ukraine, killing civilians. However, it is only a matter of time. All their criminal actions are being recorded. Many of them have already been identified by the SBU and in the course of journalistic investigations. After victory of the Ukrainian people, those of them who remain alive will not escape criminal liability.

For example, the investigative journalists from The Insider, Bellingcat, and Der Spiegel managed to find out who was guiding these missiles at civilian targets. It is a secret unit within the Main Computing Center of the Russian Armed Forces that determines flight missions for precision-guided missiles. Investigators, by detailing calls comparable to the shelling of Ukraine, identified 30 Russian military engineers, most of them young men and women with a background in information technology and even computer game development. The journalists established the names and positions of these war criminals. We managed to find out that all the rocket scientists currently serving at the main computer center are registered as living and working at 19 Znamenska Street in Moscow, the official address of the General Headquarters of the Russian Armed Forces. The functions of the Main Computer Center are described in military publications as “providing IT services” and “automation of the Russian Armed Forces.” Investigators discovered that its employees include not only military personnel, but also people with civilian experience as corporate IT specialists or even game designers (Robeyko, 2022).

Thus, even under martial law and hostilities, the only judicial authority in Ukraine is the courts of the general jurisdiction. This fully applies to the criminal proceedings, which are exclusively conducted in local general courts, courts of appeal and the Supreme Court.

Peculiarities of International Criminal Jurisdiction in cases where missile weapons were used against civilian objects and populations in Ukraine

The most legitimate way to bring the Russian military and the top political leadership of the Russian Federation, who are suspected of starting and waging an aggressive war, to justice through the UN. The primary of the latter is the International Court of Justice, which resolves disputes of a legal nature that are referred to it by the states in accordance with international law. An international legal dispute can be defined as a disagreement on a question of law or fact, a conflict or clash of legal views or interests. A court can only consider a dispute when the states concerned recognize its jurisdiction. Therefore, no state can be a party to proceedings before the Court unless it has in one way or another consented to it (Sakrevska, 2022).

However, it should be emphasized that as long as Russia remains a permanent member of the UN National Security Council, there is no question of any prosecution of the Russian Federation as a state and its top military and political leadership in the UN structures or under the UN umbrella. Today, a significant part of the world’s diplomatic corps and international organizations is fighting to deprive Russia of the “seat” in the UN National Security Council, which it is illegally occupying. In Ukraine, the initiative group to expel the Russian Federation from the UN has made significant progress in a short period of time, conducting research, an information campaign and negotiations with experts in international law and relations and

organizations around the world, convincing them of the need to take some effective steps to restore justice within the UN and introducing a petition in support of the idea of expelling Russia from the UN (Yelchenko & Baryshnikov, 2022). However, in our opinion, it is not possible to resolve this issue in the nearest years. Accordingly, it is necessary to use other tools of international justice.

Therefore, Ukraine has entered into cooperation with the International Criminal Court (ICC) to investigate crimes that have been committed on its territory since 2014, which is appropriate. In this regard, it is important to study the legal status and jurisdiction of the ICC. The ICC's jurisdiction extends to Ukraine in accordance with the Statement of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine applied with the International Criminal Court on Ukraine's recognition of the ICC's jurisdiction over the crimes against humanity. According to Article 7 of the Rome Statute, the crimes against humanity are those committed as part of widespread and systematic attacks against the civilian population, which are committed in a deliberate way. Crimes against humanity, unlike war crimes, do not require the existence of an armed conflict, although they can occur during such conflicts. Article 7 of the Rome Statute contains an exhaustive list of acts that are considered as the crimes against humanity (Rome, 1998).

At the Munich Security Conference, held on February 17-19, 2023, US Vice President Kamala Harris addressed the crimes against humanity committed by Russia in Ukraine. British Prime Minister Rishi Sunak called for increased military support for Ukraine, and NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg called Putin's victory the greatest risk to the world order. In her speech at the conference, Kamala Harris noted that there was evidence of executions, rape, torture, and forced deportations taking place in Ukraine, including of Ukrainian children (Munich, 2023).

In general, it should be noted that the International Criminal Court in the Hague can hold Russia's top leadership accountable for three types of violations of international law: war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. The deportation of children, for which an arrest warrant was issued to Russian President Vladimir Putin, falls under the first point. At the same time, the ICC cannot convict for the crime of aggression – which is the fact of Russia's attack on Ukraine. Neither Ukraine nor Russia has ratified the court's founding document, the Rome Statute. In order to convict Russia and Putin for the attack, a special tribunal must be established (Bagmatiuk, 2022).

Clear examples of crimes against humanity committed by the Russian aggressors occurred in Bucha and Irpin. According to official data, Bucha and the Bucha district had been occupied by Russian troops for 33 days. According to confirmed reports, there were over 1400 deaths, including 37 children. More than 175 people were found in mass graves and torture chambers. Nine thousand cases of war crimes by the Russian military were registered. However, there is more to it, the city was liberated more than a year ago and became a symbol of the cruelty and inhumanity of the Russian invaders (More, 2023).

In the world of events, on June 6, 2023, at about 2:50 am, a war crime, an act of ecocide, was committed by the Russian invaders. The destruction of the dam of the Kakhovka hydroelectric power plant (Kakhovka disaster), about 16,000 people, and 80 settlements that could be flooded were in the area of the terrorist attack (Kakhovka, 2023). Another example is when Russian aircraft dropped a high-powered bomb on a drama theater on March 6, 2022. Satellite images show that there were signs in front of and behind the drama theater in Mariupol that read "Children" for airplane pilots to see, but this did not stop the killers. According to various official reports, the number of dead varies from 300 to 600 people who were hiding there from

the shelling (Mazur, 2023).

Today, Russian terrorists continue shelling Ukrainian cities. In this context, it is important to take into account the norms of international humanitarian law governing armed conflicts in order to ensure safety of civilians, use protective mechanisms that guarantee an appropriate response to crimes against humanity, and effectively bring the perpetrators to justice in accordance with national and international law.

Thus, it is impossible to ignore such a working body for the international prosecution of Russian terrorists as the International Center for the Prosecution of Criminal Aggression against Ukraine (ICPA). The ICPA is a unique judicial center integrated into Eurojust to facilitate national investigations of criminal aggression relating to the war in Ukraine. Through the ICPA, independent prosecutors from different countries will be able to cooperate in a single location on a daily basis, exchange evidence quickly and efficiently, and agree on a joint investigation and prosecution strategy. The ICPA will facilitate the efficient preparation of cases and will participate in any future prosecution of the crime of aggression, regardless of the jurisdiction in which the cases are filed.

ICPA participants will receive individualized operational, technical, logistical and financial support from Eurojust. The Core International Crimes Evidence Database (CICED), managed by Eurojust, will play a key role in supporting the ICPA. Evidence that has already been submitted to the CICED database in the context of other international crimes (crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes) may be relevant to the investigation of the crime of aggression. The CICED will also be able to store national evidence provided by future ICPA participants for further analysis. The location of the Center in the Hague has several advantages. Not only will the ICPA have direct access to the valuable materials of the Genocide Network Secretariat stored at Eurojust, but it will also be able to cooperate closely and interact with the ICC and other international justice actors. Besides Ukraine, the five members of the Joint Investigation Team (JIT) (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Poland, and Romania) are participating in the initial phase of the ICPA. After signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the JIT members, the United States appointed a special prosecutor for the crime of aggression to facilitate the ICPA's activities (The International, 2023).

It is also an urgent issue not only to bring perpetrators to justice for the crimes committed with missile weapons against civilians, but also to compensate victims, including compensation for physical and mental suffering, loss of property, and support in recovering from the tragedy. In cases where the perpetrators are state actors, human rights violations can be addressed at the international level, depending on the context and possible sanctions. The international community should respond to such violations of armed conflict and take appropriate measures to ensure peace and security. This may include diplomatic pressure, sanctions, international commissions of inquiry, or referrals to the International Criminal Court to address war crimes and violations of international humanitarian law.

Thus, Russian terrorists suspected of committing war crimes and crimes against humanity by making decisions (the highest military and political leadership of Russia) on programming, preparing for the launch and launch of missiles fall under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court for mass murder, maiming Ukrainian citizens, and destroying civilian infrastructure and private property.

As for bringing the military and political leadership of Russia to criminal responsibility for planning, preparing or unleashing an aggressive war, they may be held liable for these acts that have signs of a crime in accordance with the norms of the Ukrainian and, surprisingly, the

Russian criminal code, since the latter contains such article. It is clear that the latter will be possible to implement only after the change of political regime in Russia or in the independent republics that will emerge from the destruction of the Russian Empire. Also, we do not reject the possibility of establishing a special international tribunal for the Russian military and political leadership suspected of committing war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide against the Ukrainian people, as well as launching and waging an aggressive war.

Conclusions

Thus, bringing to criminal responsibility the Russian military and its political leadership, representatives of the Russian armed forces who program, prepare, launch and control missiles that kill the Ukrainian civilians and destroy civilian infrastructure is a complicated military and jurisdictional issue. The first thing to do is to defeat the Russian aggressor – to drive it beyond the state borders of Ukraine, which are recognized by the international community.

At the same time, for the sake of future generations, it is necessary to record events that have signs of crimes committed by Russian military terrorists and Ukrainian female collaborators. It is concluded that the Ukrainian law enforcement system and courts effectively and fairly prosecute persons detained for war crimes. However, the main work is still ahead, as more than ninety thousand criminal proceedings on this topic have already been registered. It has been proven that the Russian military, who program, prepare for launch and launch missiles, they cannot help to know that they are flying at civilian objects. After all, modern Russian missiles are accurate, which virtually eliminates cases of deliberate killing of Ukrainian civilians.

The Russian military and political leadership, as well as those who programmed, prepared for launch, launched, and accompanied the missiles, have the opportunity to suffer a fair criminal punishment by a court decision presented to them by the anti-Putin coalition in one of the following ways: the national Ukrainian courts; the national Russian courts under a new Russian regime or in one of the independent new states after the collapse of Russia; in the International Criminal Court or an international tribunal specially created for this purpose.

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