

Legislative Measures for Safeguarding Land Ownership Rights as a National Asset During Martial Law

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ABSTRACT

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Introduction: The article examines the relevant legal aspects of protecting land ownership rights under martial law.

Objectives: This article aims to analyse the legal norms and mechanisms that regulate the protection of land ownership rights in emergencies and wartime and develop proposals for their improvement.

Methods: The research methods include a comparative legal analysis, a systematic approach, and an analysis of case law and the legislative framework under martial law.

Results: As a result of the study, critical legal gaps and risks were identified, namely political, social, economic, and legal ones related to martial law, which affect the protection of landowners' rights. The necessity of amending the current Ukrainian legislation regulating land relations is substantiated as an urgent need. First and foremost, it is crucial to ensure precise regulation of the rights of landowners in occupied territories, mainly through compensation mechanisms for loss or damage to property. The study's practical value lies in its potential application to improving the regulatory framework for protecting Ukraine's national wealth in crisis.

Conclusions: Article provides recommendations for improving the legislative framework under such challenging conditions, particularly considering the specifics of national wealth, which is of fundamental importance to Ukraine in martial law. This issue raises new challenges in land ownership protection, including temporary expropriation, control over the use of land resources, and the preservation of national assets.

Keywords: property rights, land, national wealth, martial law, legal protection, legislation, land use, alienation, national security.

INTRODUCTION

Preserving and protecting land ownership rights gain particular significance in war and emergencies. Ukraine, as an agrarian state with vast land resources, faces numerous challenges in this area due to the military aggression of the Russian Federation and the imposition of martial law in Ukraine. This situation exacerbates the problem of protecting land rights both within the domestic Ukrainian context and from the perspective of international law. The relevance of the research lies in the need for an in-depth analysis of existing legal mechanisms and their ability to provide adequate protection of land rights under emergency conditions. The main aim of this article is to examine the legal aspects of protecting land ownership rights under martial law, identify gaps in legislation, and formulate recommendations for addressing them during martial law or in times of armed conflict.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Land ownership rights are crucial to national security in global practice, especially in armed conflict and emergencies. Researchers note that national legal systems face various challenges in protecting land ownership, particularly in

countries experiencing active armed conflicts [1, 2]. In many cases, as shown by examples from countries such as Iraq, Syria, and Afghanistan, land rights become a subject of manipulation, leading to prolonged conflicts [3].

In the Ukrainian context, issues of land ownership have been studied by leading scholars in the field of agrarian law, who have pointed out the need for harmonising legal norms with international standards [4]. However, a distinctive feature of the Ukrainian legal framework is the lack of precise mechanisms for protecting land ownership rights during martial law, which creates risks for landowners [5]. An analysis of international experience highlights the importance of introducing effective legal mechanisms such as the temporary regulation of land use, compensation for landowners in the event of land expropriation for military purposes, and state control over land resource use in crises [6, 7].

In the current conditions of martial law, the issue of protecting land ownership rights is of particular importance, given the complexity of the economic and political situation in Ukraine [8, 9]. The study of legal mechanisms aimed at protecting the rights of landowners is crucial to prevent abuses, loss of property, and unauthorised use. This literature review will examine the works of scholars who have studied the legal and economic aspects of land relations in national and international contexts. One of the critical works in this area is the research by Leonidov et al. [10], in which the authors analyse the role of proper evaluation of agricultural land to improve the efficiency of its use. They emphasise that a proper legal framework and economic management of land resources are essential to ensure their rational use. This is particularly relevant in martial law conditions when many landowners may lose control over their plots [10].

At the same time, the study by Artyushok et al. [11] focuses on issues of institutional security in property relations concerning natural resources, highlighting the importance of state ecological and economic policies under decentralisation. They conclude that state policy must be adapted to the new land management conditions during armed conflicts, especially by strengthening legal regulation and protecting landowners' rights [12].

Suntsova's study [13] suggests econometric forecasting as a tool for managing academic and socio-economic processes in conditions of uncertainty due to warfare. The author emphasises the need to create flexible legal mechanisms that consider both short-term and long-term perspectives for restoring economic stability after the conflict [14].

Analysing international experience is also essential to understanding land relations during conflicts. In particular, the works of Mahendra and Yustiawan [15], which analyse the legal realities of foreign ownership of land through inheritance in mixed marriages, highlight the importance of developing unique mechanisms for protecting land rights at the international level. Such studies can help Ukraine develop legal norms that consider the specifics of armed conflicts and their impact on land relations.

The analysis of scientific sources indicates the need to improve the legal framework for protecting land ownership rights under martial law. Scholars' recommendations range from improving land evaluation methods to implementing institutional mechanisms ensuring legal support and protecting owners' rights in conflict situations.

METHODS

This study aims to analyse the legal aspects of protecting land ownership as a national treasure of Ukraine under martial law conditions. Particular attention is paid to the legal mechanisms that guarantee the preservation of ownership rights, compensation for the temporary or permanent expropriation of land for military purposes, and the protection of national interests in conditions of aggression and armed conflict. The study's main objective is to identify legal gaps and propose ways to address them, considering international experience.

The study is based on the use of the following methods:

Comparative legal analysis – to assess Ukrainian legislation regarding the protection of land ownership under martial law and compare it with the legal systems of other countries that have faced similar situations.

Systematic approach – for a comprehensive analysis of regulatory legal acts and case law that regulate land relations under martial law conditions.

Case law analysis – to identify the main issues related to the protection of landowners' rights in the context of emergencies.

Documentary method – to collect and analyse regulatory acts, international agreements, court decisions, and other documents related to land rights.

These methods allow for an in-depth analysis of the legal aspects of protecting land as a national treasure and provide well-grounded recommendations for improving Ukraine's legal framework.

RESULTS

Protecting land ownership rights under martial law in Ukraine has emerged as one of the most pressing issues of legal regulation. The declaration of martial law, especially under occupation and armed conflict conditions, has revealed several significant gaps in land relations legislation. These gaps include the inadequacy of regulations concerning protecting the rights of landowners whose plots are located in temporarily occupied territories or active combat zones. One of the main issues is the lack of clearly regulated mechanisms for protecting land ownership rights in occupied territories. Although legal acts provide compensation mechanisms for the loss of land resources due to military actions, no unified algorithm governs the legal relations in cases of occupation or the loss of control over a territory. Furthermore, the risk of unlawful land use by third parties or occupying authorities poses an additional problem. Landowners cannot protect their rights or receive compensation for losses in such conditions.

Another significant risk is the disruption of the State Land Cadastre and the Register of Real Property Rights, complicating the process of confirming ownership rights. Under martial law, this issue becomes particularly relevant, as the loss of access to registries creates legal uncertainty regarding land rights, significantly affecting the ability to enter into purchase-sale or lease agreements. Additionally, there are shortcomings in the legislation concerning the regulation of lease relations under martial law. While simplifying leasing procedures during the war may help address some of the problems, the lack of clear regulation of the rights and obligations of parties during hostilities may lead to further legal conflicts between lessors and lessees.

Social aspects are also essential in regulating land relations under martial law. In particular, the lack of mechanisms for protecting the rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) creates additional risks. IDPs often lose access to their land due to the absence of effective mechanisms for protecting their rights during military actions, limiting their ability to use or manage their land plots. The state needs to develop temporary solutions to ensure the functioning of land registries during the war, including creating electronic registries with access in safe regions. This would help prevent property rights violations and ensure legal protection of land resources even in emergencies. Additionally, it is advisable to introduce temporary rules governing lease relations under martial law, including establishing a moratorium on fulfilling lease obligations in territories affected by military actions. It is also necessary to strengthen control over land plots in combat zones by involving international mechanisms to protect landowners' rights under these conditions.

The research results reveal several important aspects of protecting land ownership rights as national wealth under martial law. Addressing these aspects requires an analysis of current legal norms, judicial practice, and international experience that can be adapted to the Ukrainian context.

Legal regulation of the temporary expropriation of land plots. Martial law in Ukraine allows temporary land expropriation for defence and security purposes, which is necessary during military operations. According to current legislation, such expropriation may be carried out with appropriate compensation to the owner. However, an analysis of Ukrainian judicial practice shows that the compensation procedure is often imperfect. The lack of clearly defined timelines and mechanisms for compensation payments leads to numerous conflicts between government bodies and landowners. Therefore, a transparent compensation system needs to be developed based on the assessment of the actual value of the land plots, taking into account the losses caused by military actions. It is also important to provide mechanisms for judicial appeal of decisions regarding temporary land expropriation at the legislative level.

Risks of illegal expropriation of land. One of the main risks landowners face under martial law is the illegal or forced expropriation of land plots. This is especially true in border regions where control over territories can change. Numerous cases have been recorded in which, in conditions of chaos and legal uncertainty, state or military structures have forced landowners to transfer land plots without proper legal grounds or compensation. An analysis of Ukrainian judicial practice indicates the insufficient effectiveness of legal tools for protecting the rights of landowners in such situations. Many of these cases drag on for years, deepening social tension and increasing the risk of losing national wealth.

International experience in legal protection of land ownership during war. Global judicial practice shows that countries that have experienced armed conflicts have developed effective legal mechanisms for protecting land ownership rights. For example, in Israel and Croatia, special compensation and restitution mechanisms for land plots expropriated for military needs were introduced after military actions. In Croatia, for instance, a special compensation fund was established, where funds were allocated for payments to landowners whose plots were affected by military actions. It would benefit Ukraine to adopt such practices to improve its system for protecting land ownership rights. This could include creating special compensation funds, simplifying procedures for appealing land expropriation decisions, and introducing international oversight over compensation and restitution processes.

Legislative gaps in the Ukrainian legal framework. The legislation does not regulate the issue of compensation for damages caused to land users due to military actions, nor does it provide detailed procedures for land expropriation in emergencies. It has also been identified that legal mechanisms for protecting landowners' rights under martial law need to be updated in the context of international legal standards, particularly by the provisions of the Geneva Conventions, which regulate the protection of civilians and their property during war.

In analysing the legal aspects of land ownership protection under martial law, it is important to note several key legislative acts adopted to regulate land relations during these challenging times. For instance, Law of Ukraine No. 7289 of 2022 introduced changes to simplify the procedure for leasing land plots without state registration of ownership rights due to the temporary suspension of the State Land Cadastre and the State Register of Property Rights. This allows local communities to allocate land for critical needs, such as housing for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and evacuated businesses. Law No. 2698-IX, adopted in October 2022, reinstates land auctions and the registration of lease rights. It also permits the free privatisation of land plots on which private buildings and structures are located. This law is important as it restores transparent mechanisms for regulating land relations, which were temporarily halted at the start of the war. Under martial law, simplified procedures for changing the purpose of land use have also been provided to accommodate the relocation of production facilities from evacuated enterprises, ensure food security through agriculture, and maintain gas and water supply infrastructure, all of which require rapid decision-making in critical situations.

Thus, during martial law, the main directions of land relations regulation were simplifying access to land to meet urgent economic and security needs and restoring critical elements of pre-war legislation to stabilise the land market.

Table 1: Comparative Analysis of Ukrainian Legislation Regulating Land Relations Before and After the Introduction of Martial Law in Ukraine

Legislative act	Before martial law	After the introduction of martial law	Items of articles
Law of Ukraine "On Land" No. 2768-III (2001)	Regulation of land ownership: transfer, sale and lease.	Regulatory restrictions on the sale of state and municipally owned land plots are limited (legislative moratorium until 2021)	Art. 130 - transfer of ownership of land plots; Art. 134 - sale of state and communal land.
Law of Ukraine "On Land Lease" No. 161-XIV (1998)	Transparent procedure for leasing land plots through auctions.	Simplification of land lease without state registration and lease without auctions for evacuated enterprises and internally displaced persons.	Art. 5 - procedure for concluding land lease agreements; Art. 19 - state registration of land lease rights (temporarily inactive).
Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Land Reform" No. 2698-IX (2022)	N/A (there was a moratorium on land sales).	Land auctions and registration of lease rights have been resumed.	Art. 1 - conduct of land auctions; Art. 5 - registration of land lease agreements.
Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial	Does not provide for separate	Land for permanent use for the temporary location of production facilities and	Art. 4 - peculiarities of the legal regime during martial law; Art. 6 -

Law” No. 389-VIII (2015)	regulation of land relations.	internally displaced persons is provided.	competences of executive bodies in land disposal.
Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Improving Mechanisms for Regulating Land Relations” No. 7289 (2022)	N/A	Simplifying the change of land use designation and leasing of land without registration of property rights.	Art. 1 - simplification of procedures for land lease; Art. 3 - temporarily suspend the registration of land rights in the State Land Cadastre.

Source: compiled by the author based on the analysis of current Ukrainian legislation, data from [16, 17, 18, 19, 20]

Table 1 presents an analysis of the critical aspects of regulating land relations before and after the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, with references to relevant legislative acts and their articles. Thus, the following key points can be highlighted:

Before the introduction of martial law, the central regulation of land relations included transparent procedures through auctions. There was a moratorium on the sale of state and communal land. Lease relations were strictly regulated, with mandatory registration of rights.

After the introduction of martial law, several procedures concerning land leases were simplified, including the possibility of transferring land without registration and changing its designated purpose to meet the urgent needs of enterprises and internally displaced persons.

Such simplifications allow for the rapid management of land resources, which is critically important in wartime. In recent years, the evacuation of enterprises and meeting the basic needs of the Ukrainian population have become top priorities.

Based on the analysis of legal acts on the protection of land ownership rights under martial law, we propose the following improvements to Ukrainian legislation to ensure more effective protection of landowners and adapt domestic legislation to the extraordinary conditions that have arisen during martial law:

Automation of land rights registration procedures and their protection. Despite simplifying procedures during wartime, the lack of registration of land rights poses a risk for owners and tenants [21, 22, 23]. Therefore, we propose introducing digital platforms for remote land ownership and lease rights registration, even in crisis situations like martial law. This system should be based on security principles to prevent cybercrime, ensuring priority state support for digital technologies in the land registry and using blockchain technologies exclusively to protect data from falsification [24, 25].

Guarantees for tenants and internally displaced persons. Laws concerning the provision of land to internally displaced persons or enterprises relocated from conflict zones should be improved to guarantee their rights to the land after the war. First, mechanisms should be introduced to provide legal certainty to those who received land leases without registration during martial law, and after the situation stabilises, such agreements should be transferred to a permanent basis with state registration. Second, a mechanism for simplified privatisation of land for temporarily displaced persons should be introduced if the relevant community confirms using this land [26].

Stricter control over land-use designation changes. During martial law, it is necessary to regulate procedures for changing the designated purpose of land to place critical facilities, such as production capacities or infrastructure. This includes the introduction of mandatory checks on the legality of land-use designation changes after the situation stabilises to prevent illegal construction or misuse of land. Additionally, increasing the transparency of processes through public discussions and oversight by territorial communities regarding long-term changes in land relations is essential.

Simplification of compensation mechanisms for property loss. Due to military actions, many landowners have lost their land or the ability to use it. Therefore, it is urgent to create a compensation fund for landowners who lost their

plots due to temporary occupation or hostilities and introduce legal restitution mechanisms for landowners who suffered losses due to illegal seizures or military actions [27].

Adaptation of by-laws to the challenges of martial law. Legislation should include flexible mechanisms that allow for the rapid adoption of new by-laws, including martial law, during emergencies. To this end, a separate unit in the government should be introduced, responsible for the operational adoption of by-laws related to land relations during emergencies, such as martial law. In addition, mechanisms for monitoring and reviewing the normative acts adopted during martial law should be created to ensure their relevance and legal effectiveness after the war ends.

The proposed changes will help ensure more reliable protection of land ownership rights under martial law, guarantee legal certainty for citizens and businesses, and contribute to the faster recovery of economic activity after the end of hostilities.

Based on the analysis of current legislation regarding the protection of land ownership rights during martial law, taking into account the current challenges arising from military actions, and the critical directions outlined above for improving Ukrainian legislation on the regulation of land relations during martial law, we propose the following ways to enhance the legal framework. These are primarily aimed at strengthening the rights of landowners, increasing the efficiency of land use, and protecting the rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and businesses being evacuated.

To expand the legal framework for protecting landowners, it is advisable to amend the Law of Ukraine “On Land” [16] and other regulatory acts to provide legal guarantees for landowners who can temporarily not use their plots due to hostilities or occupation. This can be done by implementing a mechanism for introducing a special status for land plots located in combat zones or under temporary occupation, which would include a suspension of land tax obligations and the possibility of compensation for losses. For example, the Law of Ukraine “On the Protection of Ownership Rights” [28] could be amended to include new articles that automatically suspend penalties for non-fulfilment of lease obligations for land under martial law.

It is advisable to amend the Law of Ukraine “On Land Lease” [16] to improve land lease mechanisms. Implementing a centralised electronic platform where territorial communities can promptly register available land plots would provide a more transparent and efficient mechanism for leasing land to IDPs and evacuated businesses. For example, amendments could be made to Article 5 of the Law “On Land Lease” to allow an electronic system for automatic document registration and verification under martial law without needing physical presence.

To simplify the process of changing land-use designation, it is advisable to improve the provisions of Law No. 7289 regarding the simplified change of land-use designation for evacuated businesses and the creation of facilities for internally displaced persons by introducing an effective mechanism for establishing mandatory standards for environmental assessment when changing land-use designation, even during martial law, to avoid future degradation of land resources. For example, new provisions could be developed to provide for express environmental assessments for land designated for the placement of industrial facilities to protect the environment during wartime.

To update regulations regarding land rights registration, it is advisable to restore the operation of the State Register of Property Rights to Real Estate in relatively safe regions of Ukraine to facilitate the registration of land ownership rights by implementing a mechanism for introducing new electronic registration forms, which can be used in situations with limited access to physical registration centres. These should operate on blockchain technology to prevent data falsification, and partial restoration of the State Land Cadastre could be achieved by creating regional secure registration points. For example, amendments could be made to legislation regarding remote land rights registration, and legal support should be provided to landowners who are located outside their regions due to the war.

To protect the rights of lessors and lessees, it is advisable to enshrine in law provisions to protect both parties in cases where land cannot be used due to military actions. This could be done by amending the Law “On Land Lease” to include new articles that protect both sides of the lease agreement in cases where physical land use is impossible due to military circumstances. For example, provisions could be introduced for the automatic extension of land leases without penalties in cases where it is justified that the land cannot be used.

The proposed changes may better protect land ownership rights under martial law, which is especially important for restoring Ukraine's economic stability. These measures will support landowners, lessees, and the state in managing land resources in challenging war conditions.

DISCUSSION

Studying the legal aspects of land ownership protection under martial law has revealed several significant problems and opportunities for improving Ukraine's national legislation. The issue of protecting land ownership becomes particularly relevant during armed conflicts when the threat of temporary or permanent land expropriation for military needs is exceptionally high. In this context, national and international experiences, which could be used to strengthen the legal protection of landowners, are worth considering.

1. Analysis of Ukraine's legal framework under martial law. Ukraine's legislative framework for protecting land ownership rights in emergencies and under martial law remains fragmented and underdeveloped. Although existing laws allow land expropriation for defence needs, the lack of clear procedures and defined compensation mechanisms creates significant legal uncertainty for landowners.

Military actions in the border and temporarily occupied regions of Ukraine have raised the question of how to guarantee property rights when state bodies or military structures may operate with limited resources and time. This aspect is essential for agricultural land, which is a vital asset of the national economy.

2. International experience: possibilities for adaptation to Ukraine. An important element of the analysis was the study of international experience, particularly examples from Israel and Croatia, where legal protection of land during wartime was addressed by creating specialised compensation mechanisms. Israel, for example, uses comprehensive legal and administrative mechanisms to protect land, which include not only compensation payments but also legal support for land restitution after conflicts. Israel's experience can be considered an important example of effective land ownership protection during conflicts, which can be taken into account in the conclusions of this scientific article. In Israel, given its long history of armed conflicts, comprehensive legal and administrative mechanisms for land rights protection have been introduced. These mechanisms include compensation payments for losses and legal support for land restitution processes after the end of conflicts or occupation. In Israel's case, this approach is based on several essential principles. First, legal continuity of land rights is ensured even during a conflict, preventing the loss of ownership due to illegal seizures. Second, significant attention is paid to administrative support for landowners, which includes legal consultations, assistance in restoring rights, and compensation payments if physical access to the land is impossible.

In particular, in Israel, two key institutions responsible for protecting land ownership rights during conflicts are the Israel Land Authority (ILA) and the Israel Military Governor (operating in occupied territories). The Israel Land Authority manages state land, constituting most of the country's land resources. One of its functions is developing and implementing land rights policies in cases where armed conflicts negatively affect ownership. The authority also plays an important role in providing legal advice and assisting citizens in protecting their land rights. The Israel Military Governor has the authority to regulate legal aspects in occupied territories. One of its responsibilities is ensuring the protection of the rights of landowners who remained in the occupied territories, mainly through mechanisms of temporary regulation or compensation for the temporary loss of access to land resources. After the conflict ends or the territory is returned to Israeli control, the military bodies facilitate restitution processes and restore ownership rights. These specialised bodies operate nationally and in occupied territories, ensuring a balance between military needs and the protection of private property. They also serve as intermediaries between the government and landowners, assisting in legal processes to restore ownership and resolve disputes [29]. For Ukraine, this experience could help create similar structures for protecting landowners' rights in temporarily occupied territories or conflict zones and developing comprehensive mechanisms for providing compensation and restitution after de-occupation [30].

For Ukraine, where a significant amount of land is temporarily beyond state control due to military actions, this experience could be beneficial. Including restitution mechanisms in domestic legislation, particularly in the de-occupation of territories, and creating unique administrative structures to assist landowners would better protect their land rights. For Ukraine, adapting these approaches could involve establishing a national compensation fund, which would allow for quick and efficient compensation payments to landowners who suffered losses due to military

actions. Additionally, judicial protection procedures should be introduced, allowing landowners to appeal decisions regarding the expropriation of land plots without violating their rights.

3. Judicial practice and enforcement issues. An analysis of judicial practice shows that few cases have been filed where landowners sought court protection for their rights during martial law. This could result from the lack of clear procedures or the population's legal unawareness. However, the existing judicial precedents demonstrate that courts face significant difficulties in resolving such cases due to the absence of clear legislation.

Another significant challenge for law enforcement is the lack of unified standards for assessing damages to landowners. In many cases, the processes of damage assessment and compensation payments are bureaucratised and inefficient, which only exacerbates the problems.

4. The need for harmonising legislation with international norms. The Geneva Conventions and other international treaties regulating the protection of civilians during war can serve as essential guidelines for reforming Ukrainian legislation. One such direction could be implementing norms for stricter control over land expropriation and creating independent bodies to oversee compensation and restitution processes.

Applying international standards in law enforcement could also help prevent illegal actions by state or military structures and ensure transparency and accountability in land expropriation processes.

5. Socio-economic consequences of legal insecurity for landowners. In addition to legal aspects, the socio-economic context must be considered. The loss of land ownership or the inability to fully protect one's rights can lead to significant economic losses for individual landowners and the state. Agricultural land is the foundation of the national economy, so its protection is a legal issue and a matter of national security [31, 32].

Thus, the imperfection of the legal framework and the lack of effective protection and compensation mechanisms under martial law can have long-term negative consequences for Ukraine's socio-economic stability.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of the legal aspects of protecting land ownership as a national treasure of Ukraine under martial law has revealed several key issues that require immediate resolution at both the legislative and enforcement levels. In the context of the ongoing armed conflict, the issue of legal protection for land plots is becoming particularly urgent, as land is not only an economic resource but also a vital strategic asset that directly impacts national security.

The scientific novelty and significance of the research results lie in the comprehensive approach to developing proposals for improving Ukraine's legal mechanisms that regulate the protection of land ownership rights during martial law and in the proposed recommendations for enhancing Ukraine's legislation. In particular, several shortcomings in the current legal framework were identified related to compensation for the temporary or permanent expropriation of land and the insufficient protection of landowners from illegal or forced expropriation of land plots. The significance of the research lies in the fact that its results can be used to improve the legal framework and develop new mechanisms for protecting land ownership rights in emergencies, which will help reduce socio-economic risks and ensure the stability of land relations in Ukraine.

Effective protection of land ownership rights during martial law is not only a legal necessity but also an economic one. The expropriation of agricultural land, the foundation of Ukraine's economy, without proper compensation and legal support, could have long-term negative consequences for the country's economic stability. Therefore, developing transparent and effective compensation mechanisms is critical to restoring the national economy after the war.

Several changes must be introduced to Ukraine's current legislation to address the identified issues. First and foremost, this concerns the development of clear mechanisms for assessing damages and providing compensation for the temporary expropriation of land, the creation of special compensation funds, and the development of procedures for the judicial protection of landowners' rights. These measures should be based on international experience and consider the specifics of the military conflict in Ukraine.

In particular, the experiences of Israel and Croatia show that such changes could include establishing unique bodies to oversee compensation processes and restoring ownership rights after the end of hostilities. This would protect citizens' rights and restore confidence in state institutions.

The priorities for further research should include the development of mechanisms to adapt international legal standards to the realities of Ukraine, particularly in the field of land ownership protection during wartime. Additionally, further research should be conducted on the impact of military actions on land relations in the regions of Ukraine affected by aggression to develop comprehensive legal solutions for the restoration of land ownership. Further studies should also cover issues of post-conflict restoration of land rights, including the restitution of land plots, as well as economic analysis of the impact of military actions on land resources and their legal status.

The research results presented in this article have practical value because Ukraine's legislative and executive bodies can use the proposed recommendations to develop new regulatory acts governing land relations under martial law. This will improve the legal protection of landowners, ensure the stability of land relations, and contribute to Ukraine's economic recovery after the end of hostilities.

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