

and convicted on the territory of the Russian Federation for the distribution of narcotic substances, which was subsequently directed to regional state administrations to carry out appropriate work with entities engaged in activities in the field of combating human trafficking, and relatives of victims of filling these cards. According to the latest information, already 15 people have been transferred to Ukraine for further detention of prisoners of the Russian Federation [3].

Therefore, one of the important issues, without which it is impossible to help Ukrainians abroad, is to systematize information on the circumstances of detention, place of residence, prosecution and further steps towards the transfer of citizens to Ukraine to serve their sentence and release them from custody. Trafficking in human beings in Ukraine today is the most global issue that needs to be addressed, because there are many workers in our country who, by their employment, do not always understand and see the dangers of trafficking and slave trade.

List of references

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ON THE PREVENTION OF TERRORISM IN UKRAINE'S CRIMINAL LEGISLATION: THE STATE AND PERSPECTIVES

Ukraine's accession to the international community requires improvement of its legislation, harmonization with international legal acts, which our country officially joined.

The Law of Ukraine of July 3, 2006 No. 54-V ratified the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism of 16 May 2005 (Convention).

According to the recommendations of the Convention, new articles 258-1 (Involvement to commit a terrorist act), 258-2 (Public calls

for committing a terrorist act), 258-3 (Creation of a terrorist group or a terrorist organization), 258-4 (Assistance in committing a terrorist act), 258-5 (Financing terrorism) were introduced in the new Criminal Code of Ukraine.

On October 28, 2015, an Additional Protocol to this Convention was signed on behalf of Ukraine. On April 15, 2019, a draft law on ratification of this document was submitted to the Parliament for consideration [1]. In order to implement the Additional Protocol in the national legislation of Ukraine, a draft law was proposed at the same time to the Parliament, which proposed to supplement the Criminal Code of Ukraine with Articles 258-6 (Training of terrorism) and 258-7 (Departure from Ukraine and entry into Ukraine of terrorist purpose) [2].

An analysis of these changes to the Criminal Code of Ukraine leads to the conclusion that the implementation of this Convention is inadequate and incorrect, non-compliance with international standards, contradictions and inconsistencies between them.

First of all, unsuccessful use is in Art. 258-1, 258-2 and 258-4 of the narrow concept of «terrorist act», because it is not consistent with the terminology of the Convention. In particular, in Art. 5 of the Convention it is recommended to establish in the national legislation criminal liability for incitement to commit a terrorist offense, in Art. 6 – for engaging in terrorist activities, in Art. 7 – for the teaching of terrorist activities, in Art. 3 of the Additional Protocol – for the teaching of terrorism.

These articles are also incomplete from the standpoint of the standards of legal science and legislative technique.

For example, in Art. 258-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides for responsibility for involving a person in the commission of a terrorist act, and in Art. 258-4 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine – for recruiting a person for the purpose of committing a terrorist act, as well as using a person for this purpose. That is, in fact, the same actions impose responsibility in various articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which artificially generates a conflict of norms.

In addition, this Code requires the introduction of a separate article 258-6, where it is indispensable to establish a criminal liability for the teaching of terrorism, which will meet the requirements of Art. 7 of the Convention and Art. 3 Additional Protocol to it. It is also

necessary to amend article 258-4 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and establish responsibility for the preparation of a person for the purpose of committing a terrorist act.

Thus, the implementation of the Convention and the Additional Protocol to it in criminal law needs to be corrected and improved.

List of references

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SOME PROBLEMS WITH THE USE OF AMNESTY IN UKRAINE

Law of Ukraine «About the use of amnesty in Ukraine» dated 01.10.1996 № 392/96 in Art. 1 determines that an amnesty is a partial or partial exemption from the commission of a particular category of offenses, who have been guilty of committing crimes or criminal cases which are considered by the courts, but the sentences against these persons have not been valid. It does not abrogate the punishment of certain acts, but only in relation to the well-established categories of persons, it abandons the denial of criminal prosecution. However, the purpose of the amnesty is not only the release of a certain number of people from the punishment, but also the demonstration by the state of the implementation of the principles of economy of criminal repression and humanism. However, as rightly pointed out by S. G. Kelin and V. M. Kudryavtsev, humanism in relation to the perpetrator is impossible without humanism in relation to the victim, witness, and all other persons involved in the orbit of the criminal process [1, p. 131]. On this basis, it is logical to ask whether it is necessary to take into

account the opinion of the victim in the release of a person under the amnesty, and whether the reimbursement of the harm to the victim can