

necessary to develop and consolidate the definition of this principle in order to uniformize the practice of its application.

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**REGULATORY LEGAL PROTECTION AGAINST TRAFFICKING
OF HUMANS**

The process of transforming the legal system of Ukraine into a system that is consistent with generally accepted ideas about a fair and democratic state and legal system is currently not complete. An important role in this process is played by the development and strengthening of the Institute of Human Rights, especially the most important personal rights.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that every person has the right to life, freedom and personal integrity (Article 3); no one should be in slavery or in a subordinate state; slavery and slavery are prohibited in all their forms (art. 4); no one should be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Article 5) [1].

The prohibition on the use of slave labor and the slave trade is formalized by the most important acts of the international community - the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1949, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979.

Despite this, slavery, the slave trade, similar phenomena and institutions exist in the modern world. The criminological situation that has developed in recent decades in Ukraine is characterized by an increase in the number of organized criminal groups, often of a transnational nature, whose main specialization is human trafficking.

The Constitution of Ukraine in Section II established a sufficiently wide and diverse list of natural and inalienable human rights in its content. Among them, in particular, is the right of every person to freedom (Part 1 of Article 29 of the Constitution of Ukraine). One of the criminal offenses that grossly violates this right is trafficking in human beings [2].

The Criminal Code of Ukraine also provides for liability for the trafficking in persons in art. 149. Qualifying this crime, it is necessary to clearly visualize the distinctive features between the analyzed act and other, related offenses. Since human trafficking is often associated with the deprivation of liberty of a person or with her abduction, this crime must be distinguished from the crime envisaged in art. 146 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine «Illegal deprivation of liberty or theft of a person».

The tendency of recent years is such that Ukrainians are involved in criminal activities related to the transportation, distribution and manufacture of narcotic substances in the territory of foreign countries, in particular, the Russian Federation. Today, 311 citizens are in the territory of a neighboring state as criminals, although they were fraudulently involved in illegal activities. The Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other departments, embassies, public organizations are working to ensure that these people receive the status of a person who has suffered from trafficking in persons, the status of the victim in the framework of criminal proceedings, and returned to Ukraine. On May 10, 2019, an interdepartmental working group on combating trafficking in human beings and a select conference with subjects engaged in counteraction to human trafficking in the Ministry of Social Policy conducted coordination of actions of state authorities on the protection of the rights of Ukrainian citizens and the implementation of steps towards their return to their homeland. For this purpose, members of the working group developed the Information Card of a person who was detained

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.

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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 (Invulsion to commit a terrorist act), 258-2 (Public calls