

By linguistic security we understand the state of legal protection of the state language, in which problems of formation of a legal democratic state its safe and secure existence, preservation of the integrity, normative existence, preservation of integrity, normativity, functionality, national and cultural identity, ability to self-development and self-improvement, as well as a system of measures to ensure such development of the language. This is a language policy that excludes harm to the language system under the influence of internal and external influences, as well as the direction of scientific research that addresses the problems of ensuring linguistic security. In a special way can be interpreted linguistic security text for communication participants: it is a set of principles of such formation of a linguistic text, at which the risks of its conflict perception and reproduction are minimized.

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING: HOW TO FIGHT IT AND WIN

Nowadays, the issue of human trafficking is very critical because of Russian aggression against Ukraine. Millions of people have been forced to leave their homes and seek refuge abroad, mainly women and children who are vulnerable. This has created new problems and risks for these people including the threat of falling into the hands of traffickers who sell them into slavery taking advantage of the helpless state of people.

Nevertheless, what is human trafficking? According to the UN definition, human trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of people through force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit. Men, women and children of all ages and from all backgrounds can become victims of this crime, which occurs in every region of the world. The traffickers often use violence or fraudulent employment agencies and fake promises of education and job opportunities to trick and coerce their victims [1].

European countries have long understood the danger of human trafficking, so a new strategy for combating human trafficking was presented (2021–2025). On 11 May 2022, the EU Solidarity Platform presented its Common Anti-Trafficking Plan. As a result, the Solidarity Platform aims to address the risks of trafficking in human beings and support potential victims. The Plan has been developed by Diane Schmitt (EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator) together with EU and national authorities. The Plan builds on the EU Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, presented by the European Commission on 14 April

2021, and follows the EU Anti-trafficking Directive (Directive 2011/36/EU). It fulfills one of the points of the 10-Point Plan for stronger European coordination on welcoming people fleeing the war from Ukraine, presented at the Justice and Home Affairs Council on 28 March 2022. The implementation of the plan will be coordinated by the EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator, who will work closely with other bodies and entities, such as the National Rapporteurs and Equivalent Mechanisms, representatives of Ukraine and Moldova, the EU Civil Society Platform against trafficking in human beings, the EU's justice and home affairs agencies, and the European Labour Authority. The Plan set out five main objectives, which will be pursued through concrete actions at EU level and through recommendations to EU Member States:

- Strengthening awareness raising on the risks of trafficking in human beings and setting up helplines: this will include provision of relevant information through emergency helplines and material, e.g. leaflets and posters, and the setting up of dedicated websites, apps and awareness raising campaigns;

- Reinforcing prevention against trafficking in human beings: examples here are security checks of the entities and individuals offering accommodation and checks of the suitability of the offered accommodation, if allowed under national law;

- Enhancing the law enforcement and judicial response to trafficking in human beings: in this context, the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) will strengthen actions in order to address trafficking in human beings in relation to people fleeing Ukraine. Member States should, *inter alia*, make full use of existing instruments for operational cooperation, report all suspicious cases and launched investigations to Europol via SIENA, and systematically exchange data on investigations on human trafficking related to the war in Ukraine;

- Improving the early identification, support and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings: actions in this regard will include unconditional assistance, support and protection measures set forth in the EU Anti-trafficking Directive as soon as the authorities have reasonable grounds for believing that the person may have been exploited as well as programmes addressing the long-term needs of victims in view of their recovery and reintegration;

- Addressing the risks of trafficking in human beings in non-EU countries, especially Ukraine and Moldova [2].

The Solidarity Platform is the main EU coordination and operational mechanism set up immediately after the war in Ukraine started. It brings together representatives of EU countries, Schengen Associated Member States, EU Agencies, Ukrainian authorities, and partners such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNHCR.

European law enforcement agencies have faced this problem and conduct special raids to prevent human trafficking. So recently, Europe's agency for law enforcement, Europol, reported the arrests of around 130

suspects during a massive operation targeting human trafficking. Police from 22 countries were involved in the joint operation which also identified 60 new suspects, Europol said in a statement [3]. The agency said that more than 22,480 law enforcement officers were involved in what it called «action days», during which checks were carried out at sea, land and air borders, including focus on widely used routes into Europe. During the days of the operation, around 13,500 locations and nearly a million people were checked.

Later Europol said that investigators have identified dozens of possible victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation, including 25 Ukrainian nationals, by analyzing online platforms. In a joint action coordinated by the Netherlands, 85 experts from 20 different law enforcement authorities completed a hackathon to build intelligence on criminal networks luring victims over the internet.

According to the EU's anti-trafficking plan more than 5.4 million people arrived in the European Union between the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine on February, 24, and May, 6. Gillian Triggs, the UN Refugee Agency's assistant high commissioner for protection, said in April, that it was «impossible to gauge how many Ukrainian refugee women and children might have been preyed upon by traffickers».

As a result of the hackathon, investigators gathered criminal intelligence from 114 online platforms to determine indicators of people trafficking in online environments, particularly in cases where traffickers attempted to lure Ukrainian refugees. The platforms they investigated included «social media, dating platforms, advertising and aid platforms, forums and messaging applications», said Europol, alongside dark web platforms related to adult and child sexual exploitation. As part of the work – which will now be continued by individual law enforcement agencies, coordinating their investigations with others through Europol – investigators identified 11 suspected human traffickers. Five of those traffickers were linked to vulnerable Ukrainians, said Europol, and twenty individual platforms were identified for further investigation and monitoring [4].

«The internet and human trafficking are interlinked. Many social media platforms, dating apps and private groups online are being 'hijacked' by individuals involved in human trafficking for sexual or labour exploitation», stated Europol. Traffickers purposefully attempt to mislead law enforcement agencies Europol added, so joint efforts to monitor platforms «which may offer sexual services, recruitment, and the harbouring or transportation of victims» allows for a more complete intelligence picture.

As a conclusion, it is worth noting that the fact remains that the problem of human trafficking is very important and needs more and more attention, because many categories of people suffer because of the challenges faced by Ukraine and the world. Human traffickers take advantage of crises and the helpless state of victims for their own profit, which in turn leads to a complete violation of human rights. Therefore, in order to counteract this phenomenon, it is necessary to create special programs capable of comprehensively processing such violations of human rights.

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NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE IN THE CONDITION OF MODERN WAR

Each country has its own laws and established order of operation. But there are cases when these things can be changed quite a lot, including even the order of functioning of state bodies. Therefore, war is one of the factors that most change the situation in the country by its presence.

Ukraine as a state first encountered modern manifestations of military aggression starting in 2014, when the aggressor country occupied several regions of our state. But, even taking into account such serious threats, state bodies, such as the National Police of Ukraine, etc., performed their duties as usual, without changes. Everything has changes since February 24, 2022, with the beginning of a full-scale war of the aggressor country against Ukraine. Legislation needed changes, and state bodies, together with the president of Ukraine, immediately began to make changes in all spheres of the country's life.

Employees of the National Police of Ukraine were among those who experienced the greatest number of changes. With the beginning of a full-scale war, its employees are engaged in many cases – from maintaining public order, to the evacuation of civilians from the combat zone, the detection of saboteurs and the investigation of Russian war crimes. The real challenge was the identification of the bodies of the civilian population, mostly in the de-occupied territories. At least three investigators respond to each such call, a forensic expert who must document, compile evidence, and package it. It is a forensic medical expert or a doctor, it is a morgue worker, and explosives technicians, who must first examine the place of a possible burial. Investigators are often faced with investigating crimes with skills