

8. Про внесення змін до деяких законодавчих актів України щодо посилення соціального захисту військовослужбовців, поліцейських та деяких інших осіб. Закон України від 06.09.2023 № 3379-IX. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3379-20#n70>.

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THE WORK OF THE PATROL POLICE UNITS DURING MARTIAL LAW

By Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022 dated February 24, 2022, in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, martial law was introduced from 05:00 a.m. 30 min. February 24, 2022 for a period of 30 days [1]. Also, in connection with the ongoing large-scale armed aggression of Russia against Ukraine, based on the proposal of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine, the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 133/2022 of March 14, 2022 extended the period of martial law in Ukraine from 05:00 a.m. 30 min. March 26, 2022 for a period of 30 days [2]. Today, martial law is a special legal regime for the activities of state authorities, local self-government bodies, organizations, as well as the National Police of Ukraine as the central body of executive power. Currently, the activities of all state authorities are fully or indirectly related to external circumstances, namely the need to repel the armed aggression of the Russian Federation. Thus, in accordance with paragraph 24 of the first part of article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the police, in accordance with the tasks assigned to it, participates in accordance with the powers in ensuring and implementing measures of the legal regime of martial law in the event of its introduction on the entire territory of Ukraine or in a separate area [1]. In addition, Article 24 of this Law of Ukraine defines additional powers of the police and establishes that in the event of a threat to the state sovereignty of Ukraine and its territorial integrity, as well as in the course of repelling armed aggression against Ukraine, bodies and units that are part of the police system, in accordance with the law of Ukraine participate in the performance of tasks related to territorial defense, ensuring and implementing

measures of the legal regime of martial law in the event of its declaration on the entire territory of Ukraine or in a separate area.

It is worth noting that an important role in the activities of the National Police in the conditions of martial law should be given to the patrol police units, since it is these police officers who are the first to respond to statements and reports about criminal, administrative offenses or events, and also these police officers directly ensure the established legal regime. Thus, from the first hours of the invasion of the invading troops into the territory of our country, patrol police officers are on duty according to a tight duty schedule, patrol officers are involved in checkpoints, to protect important infrastructural and industrial facilities. Also, the patrol officers provide an immediate response to all reports from citizens. In particular, they fight crime, looters, detain spies, maintain road safety, provide humanitarian assistance to citizens, coordinate humanitarian convoys and evacuate people. In general, the main directions provided by the patrol police in the conditions of martial law include: - strengthening the protection of public order and security; - fight against sabotage and intelligence forces, other armed formations, anti-state illegally formed armed formations and looters; - protection of important objects and communications of vital activity; - maintaining the legal regime of martial law; - ensuring the interaction of subjects of territorial defense and others. It should be noted that on March 15, 2022, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine made a significant contribution to the work of police officers under martial law, which adopted amendments to the laws of Ukraine "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" with the aim of optimizing police activities, in particular during actions of the martial law regime. In particular, Law No. 7147 provides for adding new clauses to Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" and granting the police the powers necessary to perform the tasks assigned to it, including under martial law. However, in addition to the adoption of a number of legislative changes, ensuring the more efficient work of patrol police units in the conditions of different legal regimes requires further improvement and addition, in particular in the area of administrative legislation. First, we consider it necessary to introduce administrative responsibility for violations of the curfew by persons. As you know, in the territory where the curfew has been introduced, it is forbidden to stay in the streets and other public places during a certain period of the day without issued passes, as well as the movement of vehicles. Currently, police officers who identify such violators are

not entitled to bring them to any kind of responsibility, because such responsibility simply does not exist, and therefore the police can only apply to such violators preventive police measures defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police". We believe that in order for citizens to properly observe the measures of the legal regime of martial law, it is extremely important to establish responsibility for the violation of these measures.

Список використаних джерел

1. Про введення воєнного стану в Україні: Указ Президента України від 24 лютого 2022 року № 64/2022. URL: <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/642022-41397>.

2. Про продовження строку дії воєнного стану в Україні: Указ Президента України від 14 березня 2022 року № 133/2022. URL: <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/1332022-41737>.

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**FOREIGN EXPERIENCE FIGHTING AGAINST
21-ST CENTURY SLAVERY – TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN
BEINGS**

Each human being is a free person, whether man, woman, girl or boy, and is destined to exist for the good of all in equality and fraternity. Any relationship that fails to respect the fundamental conviction that all people – men, women, girls and boys – are equal and have the same freedom and dignity constitutes a grave crime against humanity.

Despite the efforts of many persons, trafficking in human beings – the most extensive form of slavery in our twenty-first century – is a plague on a vast scale in many countries across the world. Victims are hidden away in private homes, in illegal establishments, in factories, on farms, behind closed doors, in families, houses and other places in the cities, villages and slums of the world's richest and poorest nations.

Trafficking can take various forms and may involve: sexual exploitation; forced labour or services; slavery, servitude and related practices. Trafficking can also take the form of exploitation for the purpose of forced criminality, such as pickpocketing, shoplifting and drug trafficking.