

Only the inevitable punishment of the guilty and the provision of effective means of legal protection to victims and victims can become an effective guarantee of preventing similar crimes in the future and ensure respect for fundamental human rights during armed conflicts.

References:

1. Amnesty international. URL: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/europe-and-central-asia/eastern-europe-andcentral-asia/ukraine/report-ukraine>.
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3. CXIД SOS. URL: <https://vostok-sos.org/en/overview-of-human-rights-violations-committed-by-the-russian-federation-in-the-occupied-territories-of-ukraine-in-march-2023-on-open-sources/>.

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EUROPOL'S SOLIDARITY WITH UKRAINE

Europol has joined the EU and its member states in strongly supporting Ukraine following the Russian invasion in February 2022. The military invasion has caused a humanitarian crisis and prompted large numbers of refugees to flee Ukraine to the EU, meaning that criminal networks can use the situation for further criminal activity. Europol, together with its Member States, remains committed to identifying and combating these criminal threats and is working at all levels to support EU Member States affected by the conflict. As part of this ongoing support, the agency liaises closely with Member States bordering Ukraine and currently deploys experts and guest officers to support local law enforcement in those countries. Ukraine, as an independent state, officially submitted an

application and joined Interpol in 1992, but Ukrainian law enforcement officers have been working with the International Criminal Police Organization since the time of the USSR. The status of the National Central Bureau was determined by the Government in Resolution No. 220 of March 25, 1993. The Ministry of Internal Affairs acted as a representative (today - the National Police of Ukraine). In connection with this, the maximum number of employees of the central office of the department was increased by 35 units for the formation of a working apparatus.

Europol's support activities regarding Ukraine

1) Communication and intelligence gathering: -active interaction with Ukrainian law enforcement agencies through the Ukrainian Liaison Officer at Europol headquarters and support for specific requests from the Ukrainian Liaison Bureau;

- intelligence gathering and operational monitoring of violent extremists traveling to Ukraine and communications, funding or recruitment flows;

- response to operational requests (in particular from Ukraine and Moldova) regarding the elimination of individual Telegram channels used for pro-Russian disinformation and fake news (EC3 and EU Internet Referral Unit).

2) Combating human trafficking:

- create a dedicated virtual command post for TL (SPRING) to facilitate real-time operational exchange between Ukraine, Romania, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Slovakia, Moldova and Poland;

- an ad hoc working group on TL issues has been established to discuss operational issues at an early stage and strengthen cooperation with verified NGOs in this area.

3) Support for investigations of war crimes:

- supporting war crimes investigations through the Core International Crimes Analytical Project (AP CIC).

- created the Operational Task Force of OSINT experts to assist in investigations of war crimes committed in Ukraine by Ukraine, other countries, and the ICC.

4) Exchange of knowledge:

- conducting advanced training in strategic analysis for law enforcement agencies of Ukraine to support the work carried out by the situational center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs etc [1].

Reference:

1. Europol's solidarity with Ukraine. Europol's support activities.
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THE SPECIAL STATUS OF UKRAINIAN EMIGRANTS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION DURING THE WAR

The full-scale war waged by Russia against Ukraine has forced millions of Ukrainians to leave their homes and seek refuge abroad. The European Union has responded to this extraordinary situation by granting Ukrainians a special status of temporary protection on its territory. This initiative, known as Temporary Protection, provides Ukrainian refugees with a wide range of rights and opportunities within EU countries.

According to Council Directive 2001/55/EC on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons [1], Ukrainians fleeing the war are entitled to:

1. Permission for legal stay in EU countries.
2. Access to the labor market and the ability to seek employment.
3. Access to social welfare, healthcare, education, and housing under the same conditions as nationals of the host EU Member State.
4. The right to family reunification for family members who remain in Ukraine.
5. A stable legal status and protection against deportation during the period of temporary protection.