



G R E T A

Group of Experts on Action
against Trafficking in Human Beings

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Reply from Ukraine to the Questionnaire for the evaluation of the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by the Parties

Third evaluation round

**Thematic focus: Access to justice and effective remedies for
victims of trafficking in human beings**

Reply submitted on 28 April 2023

**Ukraine's replies to the questions in the framework of the Third Round of Evaluation of the
Implementation of the
Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings**

Thematic focus: Access to justice and effective remedies for victims of trafficking in human beings

Part I. Access to justice and effective remedies

1. Right to information (Articles 12 and 15)

1.1 *How, at what stage and by whom are presumed victims and victims of THB informed of their rights, the relevant judicial and administrative proceedings, and the legal possibilities for obtaining compensation and other remedies, in a language that they can understand? Please provide copies of any information materials developed to inform victims of THB, including any materials specifically developed for child victims, in the languages in which they exist.*

According to the Law of Ukraine “On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings”, one of the principles of combating trafficking in human beings is, inter alia, to ensure the rights and freedoms of human beings and citizens and to guarantee a victim of THB the right to receive free of charge the information about his or her rights and possibilities in the language that such person speaks.

The same Law defines the list of entities that carry out activities in the field of combating trafficking in human beings. The referral mechanism between the entities implementing measures in the field of combating trafficking in human beings and the procedure for taking measures to provide assistance and protection to victims of THB is defined by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 783 of 22.08.2012 (hereinafter – Procedure No. 783).

In particular, Procedure No. 783 stipulates that an entity that has become aware of an victim as a result of its activities, with the consent of such person or his/her legal representative, shall refer the victim to the responsible structural unit of the local state administration at the person's place of residence.

At the same time, at the request of the victim or his/her legal representative, the official shall inform the person about the possibility of receiving assistance, types of such assistance, conditions and procedure for provision thereof.

In accordance with the joint order of the Ministry of Social Policy and the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 4/5 of 11.01.2016, the responsible unit of the local state administration, social services centre, children's service, national police unit, in case of identification of a victim of THB, shall inform such a person or his/her legal representative against his/her signature about the possibility of receiving assistance, types of such assistance, conditions and procedure for provision thereof in accordance with the current legislation, and hand over the "Memo for a Victim of Trafficking in Human Beings" (attached). The person or his/her legal representative shall put a personal signature acknowledging familiarization with the Memo.

The authorities, with the involvement of international and non-governmental organisations, also regularly conduct public awareness campaigns and awareness-raising events aimed at explaining to presumed victims their rights and possibilities for obtaining assistance.

Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation on 24 February 2022, the Ministry of Social Policy has further **strengthened the information component** to ensure that the widest possible range of citizens leaving Ukraine, as well as those who stay in the country, are informed about the risks of falling into a situation of human trafficking.

Thanks to the cooperation with our partners, the following has been done:

- **SMS-mailing** with safety rules when traveling abroad;
- **the website <https://safewomen.com.ua> has been launched**, which contains important information on safety rules, danger signs and where to go for help in case of getting into a situation of human trafficking for women and girls crossing the border; it is an important information resource to help people raise their awareness of the problem and have contacts, including in European countries, in case of danger;
- **SafeWomen chatbot has been launched**, which contains information, action algorithms and useful contacts for victims of THB, sexual violence or witnesses of these crimes, as well as information for people looking for their relatives or friends abroad;
- **coordinated the actions of** international and non-governmental organisations on information activities to combat human trafficking;
- the production and **distribution of posters** with safety rules at **border crossing points, railway stations and train carriages has been** organised;
- **the distribution of thematic flyers** in the accommodation centres (shelters) for refugees (IDPs) coordinated by the regional state administrations has been arranged;
- the distribution of various **social advertising**, including through local executive authorities has been arranged;
- together with the STEM is FEM project, an information campaign for **girls aged 13 to 23** has been developed to prevent them from falling into sexual exploitation;
- jointly with IOM, **a series of anti-trafficking videos** "You have been taken advantage of" was distributed on the Internet and the national TV marathon "United News";
- **the anti-trafficking chatbot in the Telegram channel "Stay Safe" was revised** to take into account the conditions of martial law. This app contains infographics and explains the rules of safe employment, education, travel and online communication. The resource allows you to quickly find information on how to help your family or friends who have fallen into modern slavery;
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, with the participation of Lviv State University of Internal Affairs (hereinafter – LSUIA), the National Police, the State Border Guard Service, and the NGO A21, **developed a memo "How to avoid getting into a situation of human trafficking during evacuation and border crossing"**, which was placed (15,000 copies) at border checkpoints (volunteer desks at checkpoints), humanitarian headquarters, coordination centres, collection points at military administrations, official Telegram channels of the authorities, and social media;
- With the support of the SURGe Project in Ukraine, **a memo "Help Save from Human Trafficking" was developed** and distributed throughout Ukraine;
- In cooperation with U-Report, **a survey on human trafficking was developed and launched** to study and analyse youth awareness of the issue of human trafficking;
- On 02.08.2022, an **online event "IMPORTANT CONVERSATION. HUMAN TRAFFICKING. CURRENT THREATS. CHALLENGES. SOLUTIONS"** was held.
- **the "Algorithm of actions for relatives and friends to search for missing persons in the EU countries" was presented** during the TV programme "Breakfast with 1+1";
- Together with the Lviv State Police, the **video "Stop Human Trafficking"** was distributed as a social advertisement on the Internet;
- In cooperation with mobile phone operators, **SMS messages were sent to more than 4 million Ukrainian citizens** abroad. Depending on the country of stay, the text of the message contains information on the contacts of the police, Ukrainian consular offices and NGOs to contact in case of human trafficking;
- Police officers at railway stations, trains, border crossing points and in border regions (Chernivtsi, Lviv, Volyn, Vinnytsia and Zakarpattia oblasts) **conducted information campaigns** among citizens travelling abroad on the rules of conduct to avoid getting into situations related to human trafficking;
- The National Police of Ukraine regularly publishes the **results of its work** on combating human trafficking on the official website of the National Police of Ukraine (167 publications in 2021, 102 publications in the first 9 months of 2022). In addition, publications on the status of solving crimes in the field of human trafficking are covered on the departmental Youtube channel.

Copies of information materials developed to inform victims of human trafficking are attached.

In addition to national contacts, the information materials provide an **emergency phone number for EU countries – 112**.

In Ukraine, you can call the Government Hotline **15-47** or use the electronic form on the 15-47 website, which will provide all the necessary information. In 2022, the Government Hotline added a telephone number for calls from abroad: +38 (044) 284-19-15 (available 24/7).

There are also other hotlines for citizens who are likely to be in a situation of human trafficking:

- IOM National Anti-Trafficking Hotline 527, www.527.org.ua
- Call Centre of the National Police 0-800-500-202;
- "consultation line" of the NGO "La Strada-Ukraine" 0-800-500-335.

In the event of a complaint from a victim of human trafficking or their legal representatives, a pre-trial investigation is conducted to establish the signs of a criminal offence under Article 149 (Human Trafficking) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Pursuant to Article 55 of the Criminal Procedure Code (hereinafter – the CPC) of Ukraine, such persons are granted the status of victims in criminal proceedings.

Pursuant to Article 55 of the CPC of Ukraine, a victim in criminal proceedings may be an individual who has suffered moral, physical or property damage as a result of a criminal offence, as well as a legal entity that has suffered property damage as a result of a criminal offence. These can be citizens of Ukraine, as well as foreigners and stateless persons. The rights and obligations of a victim arise from the moment a person files a report about a criminal offence committed against him or her or a report about involving him or her in the proceedings as a victim. The victim is handed a memo on procedural rights and obligations under Articles 56 and 57 of the CPC of Ukraine.

If a person has not filed a report about the commission of a criminal offence against him/her or a report about involving him/her in the proceedings as a victim, the investigator, prosecutor, or court may recognise the person as a victim only with his/her written consent. In the absence of such consent, the person may, if necessary, be involved in criminal proceedings as a witness.

The rights of the victim are set out in Article 56 of the CPC of Ukraine, including providing explanations, testimony in his/her native or other language, which he/she is fluent in, using the services of an interpreter free of charge at the expense of the state if he/she does not speak the state language or the language in which the criminal proceedings are conducted, and to compensation for damage caused by a criminal offence in the manner prescribed by law.

According to Article 29 of the CPC of Ukraine, criminal proceedings are conducted in the state language. The investigating judge, court, prosecutor, and investigator shall ensure that participants in criminal proceedings who do not speak the state language or have insufficient command of the state language have the right to testify, file motions and complaints, and speak in court in their native or other language, using the services of an interpreter if necessary. Court decisions, by which the court concludes the trial on the merits, are provided to the parties to the criminal proceedings in translation into their native or other language. Translation of other procedural documents of criminal proceedings, the provision of copies of which is provided for by the CPC of Ukraine, is carried out only at the request of the said persons.

Pursuant to Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judicial System and Status of Judges", court decisions, court hearings and information on cases considered by the court are public, except in cases established by law. No one may be restricted in the right to receive oral or written information from the court on the results of consideration of his/her court case. Any person has the right to free access to a court decision in accordance with the procedure established by law.

An additional way of informing about the court hearing the case, the parties to the dispute and the subject matter of the claim, the place, date and time of the court hearing may be provided using the Unified State Web Portal of Electronic Services, including the Diia Portal mobile application.

The software tools of the Unified State Web Portal of Electronic Services, including the mobile application of the Diia Portal, may also provide additional information to the parties to the dispute authorised through the Unified State Web Portal of Electronic Services or through the mobile application of the Diia Portal by displaying in electronic form a court decision in the case, an enforcement document.

Information on the court considering the case, the parties to the dispute and the subject matter of the claim, the date of receipt of the statement of claim, appeal, cassation appeal, application for review of the court decision, the stages of the case, the place, date and time of the court hearing, the movement of the case from one court to another is public and must be promptly published on the official website of the judiciary of Ukraine, except in cases established by law.

Courts ensure equality of rights of citizens in court proceedings on the basis of language. Courts use the state language in court proceedings and guarantee the right of citizens to use their native language or a language they know in court proceedings.

The issue of compensation in criminal proceedings and civil claims is regulated by Chapter 9 of the CPC.

A person who has suffered property and/or moral damages as a result of a criminal offence or other socially dangerous act has the right to file a civil claim against the suspect, the accused or a natural or legal person who is legally liable for damages caused by the actions of the suspect, the accused or insane person who committed a socially dangerous act before the trial begins (Article 128(1) of the CPC).

With regard to issues related to proceedings on administrative offences, we note that in accordance with the provisions of Article 269 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences (hereinafter – the CUAO), a victim is a person who has suffered moral, physical or property damage as a result of an administrative offence.

The victim has the right to get acquainted with the case file, file a petition, use legal assistance from a lawyer or other legal professional who is legally entitled to provide legal assistance in person or on behalf of a legal entity, and appeal against a decision on an administrative offence.

Article 270 of the CUAO provides that the interests of a person held administratively liable and a victim who are minors or persons who, due to their physical or mental disabilities, cannot exercise their rights in cases of administrative offences, may be represented by their legal representatives (parents, adoptive parents, guardians, trustees).

The interests of the victim may be represented by a representative – a lawyer or other legal professional who is entitled by law to provide legal aid in person or on behalf of a legal entity.

Legal representatives and lawyers have the right to get acquainted with the case file; file petitions; and, on behalf of the person whose interests they represent, file complaints against the decision of the body (official) considering the case.

A lawyer or other legal professional who is entitled by law to provide legal aid in person or on behalf of a legal entity may participate in the consideration of an administrative offence case. These persons have the right to get acquainted with the case file; file petitions; on behalf of the person who invited them, file complaints against the decision of the body (official) considering the case, and have other rights provided for by the laws of Ukraine.

If a person is a subject of the right to free secondary legal aid, a lawyer appointed by the Centre for Free Secondary Legal Aid may participate in the consideration of a case on an administrative offence. The said lawyer shall have the rights stipulated by part one of this Article and other laws.

In addition, we note that in accordance with the Regulation on Secondary Legal Aid Centres approved by the Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine No. 967/5 of 02.07.2012, one of the main tasks of the Secondary Legal Aid Centres (hereinafter referred to as the Centres) is to raise legal awareness, culture and education of the population (legal education).

Thus, in order to inform citizens as widely as possible on issues related to combating human trafficking, the staff of the Centres organise relevant legal education events, in particular on such topics as "Prevention of external illegal labour migration and human trafficking", "Departure of minor children of Ukrainian citizens abroad", "Sexual violence and protection mechanisms", "Prevention of human trafficking", "Protection of children who are victims of sexual exploitation", "Legal protection and psychosocial support for children and young people in difficult situations".

1.2 How is the obligation to provide translation and interpretation services, when appropriate, met at different stages of the legal and administrative proceedings by different agencies?

Criminal proceedings shall be conducted in the state language. The investigating judge, court, prosecutor, and investigator shall ensure that participants in criminal proceedings who do not speak the state language or have insufficient command of the state language have the right to testify, file petitions and complaints, and appear in court in their native or other language, using the services of an interpreter if necessary.

Court decisions by which the court concludes the trial on the merits shall be provided to the parties to the criminal proceedings or to the person in respect of whom the issue of application of compulsory educational or medical measures has been resolved, as well as to the representative of the legal entity in respect of which the proceedings are conducted, in translation into their native or other language they speak. Translation of other procedural documents of criminal proceedings is carried out only at the request of the said persons. The translation of court decisions and other procedural documents of criminal proceedings shall be certified by the signature of the translator (parts one, three, four of Article 29 of the CPC).

In addition, pursuant to Article 68(1) of the CPC, if translation of explanations, testimony or documents is required in criminal proceedings, the parties to the criminal proceedings or the investigating judge or court shall engage an appropriate interpreter (sign language interpreter).

In cases of administrative offences, in accordance with the provisions of Article 274 of the Code of Administrative Offences, an interpreter is appointed by the body (official) in charge of the administrative offence case.

The interpreter is obliged to appear at the call of the body (official) and to render the interpretation entrusted to him/her in full and accurately.

Article 275 of the Code of Administrative Offences provides for the possibility of reimbursement of expenses to victims, witnesses, experts and interpreters.

For example, victims, witnesses, experts and interpreters are reimbursed in accordance with the established procedure for expenses incurred in connection with their appearance before the body (official) in charge of the administrative offence case.

Persons who are summoned as victims, witnesses, experts and interpreters shall retain, in accordance with the established procedure, their average earnings at their place of work during their absence in connection with their appearance before the body (official) in charge of the administrative offence case.

The procedural legislation of Ukraine regulates the procedure for involving interpreters in court proceedings and the requirements for such persons.

For example, pursuant to Article 9 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, Article 10 of the Commercial Procedure Code of Ukraine, Article 15 of the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine, participants in court proceedings who do not speak or do not have sufficient knowledge of the state language have the right to make statements, provide explanations, speak in court and file motions in their native language or a language they speak, using the services of an interpreter.

Pursuant to Article 75 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, Article 72 of the Commercial Procedure Code of Ukraine, Article 71 of the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine, an interpreter may be a person who is fluent in the language of the court proceedings and another language, knowledge of which is necessary for oral or written translation from one language into another, as well as a person who has the technique of communicating with deaf, mute or deaf-mute persons.

An interpreter is admitted by a court ruling at the request of a party to the case or is appointed at the initiative of the court.

The participation of an interpreter who knows how to communicate with deaf, mute or deaf-mute people is mandatory during the consideration of a case in which one of the participants is a person with a hearing impairment. The qualification of such an interpreter is confirmed by a relevant document.

The interpreter is obliged to appear in court upon its summons, provide full and correct interpretation, and certify the correctness of the interpretation with his/her signature on procedural documents served to the parties in their native language or a language they speak. If the parties to the case do not object, the interpreter may participate in the court hearing via videoconference.

The interpreter has the right to ask questions to clarify the interpretation, to refuse to participate in civil proceedings if he or she does not have sufficient knowledge of the language required for the interpretation, as well as to be paid for the work performed and to be reimbursed for the costs associated with the summons to court.

The interpreter has the right, in particular, to receive remuneration for the interpretation provided and reimbursement of expenses related to his/her involvement in criminal proceedings.

Issues related to the procedure and amount of compensation (reimbursement) of expenses and payment of remuneration to interpreters, including sign language interpreters (who have the technique of communicating with deaf, mute or deaf-mute people) are regulated by the provisions of the Instruction on the Procedure and Amount of Compensation (Reimbursement) of Expenses and Payment of Remuneration to Persons Summoned to Pre-trial Investigation Authorities, Prosecutor's Office, Court or Authorities Pending Cases of Administrative Offences, and Payment to State Specialised Judicial Institutions.

The Reference and Information Register of Interpreters (hereinafter – the Register of Interpreters) was created to obtain information on interpreters who may be engaged by state authorities to provide interpretation services, in particular when administrative courts consider cases concerning refugees and expulsion of foreigners and stateless persons from Ukraine, conduct pre-trial investigations and consider criminal proceedings and cases of administrative offences committed by refugees and other categories of migrants in Ukraine.

The State Migration Service of Ukraine (hereinafter – the SMS) is the holder of the Register of Interpreters, which takes measures to protect and process information about interpreters, as well as to ensure the protection of such information from unlawful processing, including unlawful access to it.

Information about interpreters is entered into the Register of Interpreters on the basis of the interpreter's written consent to be entered into the Register of Interpreters and to the processing of his/her personal data, submitted directly to the SMS or its territorial body or territorial subdivision.

The information to be entered into the register includes the number of the interpreter's certificate (diploma) of qualification or other document confirming the interpreter's command of a foreign language and the foreign languages spoken by the interpreter, as well as the form of interpretation (oral or written).

Access to the information in the Register of Interpreters is provided to authorised users by viewing the information on the official website of the State Migration Service of Ukraine. Based on requests from public authorities, the authorised official registers the user by assigning him/her a login and password to access the information in the Register of Interpreters.

2. Legal assistance and free legal aid (Article 15)

*2.1 How, by whom and from what moment is legal assistance provided to victims of trafficking?
How is legal assistance provided to children?*

According to Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid" (hereinafter - the Law), the subjects of providing free primary legal aid (providing legal information, consultations and explanations on legal issues; drafting applications, complaints and other legal documents (except for documents of a procedural nature); providing assistance in ensuring access to secondary legal aid and mediation) are executive authorities; local self-government bodies; individuals and legal entities of private law; specialised institutions; Centres for Free Secondary Legal Aid;

The subjects of free secondary legal aid provision (defence; representation of the interests of persons entitled to free secondary legal aid in courts, other state bodies, local self-government bodies, before other persons; drafting of procedural documents) are the Centres for Free Secondary Legal Aid and lawyers included in the Register of Lawyers Providing Free Secondary Legal Aid.

The procedure for considering applications for **free primary legal aid is set out in** Article 10 of the Law. In particular, applications for such assistance are sent or submitted by persons who have reached the age of majority directly to central and local executive authorities, territorial bodies of central executive authorities and local self-government bodies in accordance with their competence.

Applications for the provision of one of the types of free primary legal aid services relating to children are sent or submitted by their legal representatives.

Currently, socially vulnerable categories of persons, including victims of human trafficking and children, can receive legal information, advice and clarification on legal issues by contacting one of the Centres for Free Secondary Legal Aid in person or by sending an e-mail, by calling the unified telephone number of the free legal aid system 0 800-213-103, in the private chat of the free legal aid system in Telegram/Viber, through the mobile applications "Free Legal Aid" and "Your Right", as well as through the "Client Cabinet" service posted on the system's website.

The Centres' staff also organise the operation of consultation points for access to free legal aid in the premises of state and local authorities, social protection departments, employment centres, social service centres, administrative service centres, etc.

During the operation of such consultation points, individuals can receive legal information, advice and clarification on legal issues, including those related to the protection of labour rights and employment, and assistance in drafting applications, complaints and other legal documents.

The procedure for submitting applications for **free secondary legal aid is set out in** Article 18 of the Law. Thus, applications for such assistance are submitted by persons who have reached the age of majority to the Centres for Free Secondary Legal Aid or to the territorial justice authority at the place of actual residence of such persons, regardless of the registration of the person's place of residence or place of stay.

Applications for the provision of one of the types of legal services of free secondary legal aid relating to children are submitted by their legal representatives. Together with the application for free secondary legal aid, a person or a legal representative of a person shall submit documents confirming that the person or persons in respect of whom the legal representative applies belong to one of the vulnerable categories of persons provided for in part one of Article 14 of this Law.

2.2 Do all presumed victims of THB have access to legal assistance, irrespective of immigration status or type of exploitation?

According to Article 5 of the Law "On Free Legal Aid" (hereinafter - the Law), one of the principles underlying the state policy in the field of free legal aid is accessibility of such aid.

The Law stipulates that all persons under the jurisdiction of Ukraine, including victims of human trafficking and children, have the right to free primary legal aid.

Article 14 of the Law defines the list of persons entitled to free secondary legal aid. In particular, all children are eligible.

Currently, victims of human trafficking are not eligible for free secondary legal aid and can receive relevant legal services if they confirm their belonging to one of the vulnerable categories defined in part one of Article 14 of Law No. 3460-VI.

At the same time, on 30.08.2022, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted in the first reading the Draft Law (Reg. No. 7473-d of 09.08.2022) "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts on Simplifying Access to Free Legal Aid", which provides for the right of victims of human trafficking to free **secondary legal aid** on issues related to the protection of their rights under the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings".

2.3 What are the conditions for access to free legal aid for victims of THB, including children? For which types of proceedings is free legal aid available? Is free legal aid available to help victims claim compensation and execute compensation orders? Please provide the text of the relevant provisions.

As noted above, the provisions of the Law "On Free Legal Aid" (hereinafter - the Law) define the procedure for individuals to apply for free primary and secondary legal aid (Articles 10 and 18 of the Law).

If a person applies for one of the types of free secondary legal aid, the Centre for Free Secondary Legal Aid is obliged to make a decision on the provision of free secondary legal aid within ten days from the date of receipt of the application.

If a person belongs to one of the categories of subjects entitled to free secondary legal aid, the Centre decides to provide such aid. If a person does not have grounds for receiving secondary legal aid, the Centre decides to refuse to provide such aid and sends a copy of this decision with an explanation of the procedure for appealing against it.

It is worth noting that currently, every person who is a victim of human trafficking and has confirmed his or her belonging to one of the categories of subjects entitled to free secondary legal aid can receive appropriate legal services on any legal issue raised by him or her, including the issue of receiving compensation and enforcement of decisions on the payment of compensation.

Free **primary legal aid** includes the following types of legal services (Article 7 of the Law):

- 1) providing legal information;
- 2) providing advice and clarification on legal issues;
- 3) drafting applications, complaints and other documents of a legal nature (except for documents of a procedural nature);
 - 3-1) providing consultations, explanations and drafting land use agreements (lease, sublease, land servitude, emphyteusis, superficies) for rural population – land plot owners;
- 4) providing assistance in ensuring a person's access to secondary legal aid and mediation.

Free **secondary legal aid** includes the following types of legal services (Article 13 of the Law):

- 1) protection;
- 2) representation of the interests of persons entitled to secondary legal aid in courts, other state bodies, local self-government bodies, and before other persons;
- 3) drafting procedural documents.

2.4 Are there lawyers specialised to provide legal aid and represent victims of THB in court? What regulations, if any, are applicable to the provision of such legal aid/representation?

According to the provisions of the Law "On Free Legal Aid" (hereinafter - the Law), lawyers cooperate with the Centres for Free Secondary Legal Aid on the basis of contracts (on a permanent basis) or agreements (on a temporary basis).

After making a decision to provide secondary legal aid, the Centre appoints a lawyer by issuing a power of attorney (Article 21 of the Law).

The law stipulates that when appointing a lawyer, the specialisation, work experience, workload, and complexity of the cases in which the lawyer participates shall be taken into account.

At the same time, it should be noted that the current Ukrainian legislation, in particular the Law of Ukraine "On the Bar and Practice of Law", does not provide for the specialisation of lawyers. At the same time, the Rules of Professional Conduct approved by the Reporting and Election Congress of Lawyers of Ukraine on 09.06.2017 contain a warning regarding the observance of the principles of competence and good faith when accepting a client's assignment by a lawyer. A lawyer shall not conduct a case that does not correspond to his or her level of professional competence without the participation and consent of the client of another lawyer who has the necessary competence (Article 17(3)).

2.5 How is the provision of legal assistance and free legal aid for victims of THB funded? Do victims have to pay a fee to obtain legal assistance or start a procedure, or are there other financial barriers in place? If yes, please specify the amount(s).

According to Article 29 of the Law "On Free Legal Aid" (hereinafter – the Law), funding for free primary legal aid is provided by the State Budget of Ukraine for the maintenance of the relevant executive authorities, local budgets and other sources.

Secondary legal aid is funded by the State Budget of Ukraine.

In Ukraine, the subjects of the right to free secondary legal aid, including victims of human trafficking (who have confirmed their belonging to one of the categories of subjects of the right to free secondary legal aid), **do not pay fees** to their appointed lawyers for the provision of free secondary legal aid services. Such persons bear other expenses related to the case (postage, court fees related to the claim, etc.). At the same time, by a court decision, if properly justified, these persons may be exempted from paying such fees.

3. Compensation from the perpetrators (Article 15)

3.1 *What measures are in place to enable courts to award compensation to victims of THB, including children, from the perpetrators as part of criminal proceedings? What is the role of prosecutors in this respect?*

The provisions of Articles 14 and 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" guarantee legal assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings.

One of the ways to compensate a victim of human trafficking for pecuniary and/or non-pecuniary damage is to file a civil claim in criminal proceedings and acquire the procedural status of a civil plaintiff.

The rights of the victim are defined in Article 56 of the CPC of Ukraine, including the right to compensation for damage caused by a criminal offence in the manner prescribed by law.

Pursuant to Article 127 of the CPC of Ukraine, damages caused by a criminal offence or other socially dangerous act to a person who has acquired the status of a victim in criminal proceedings may be recovered by a court decision based on the results of a civil claim in criminal proceedings.

In particular, the victim has the right to file a civil claim against the suspect/accused or a natural or legal person who is civilly liable for damage caused by a socially dangerous act before the trial begins.

A civil claim may be filed by the prosecutor in cases established by law (Article 128(1) and (3) of the CPC of Ukraine).

To protect the interests of minors and persons declared incapacitated or with limited capacity in accordance with the procedure established by law, a civil claim may be brought by their legal representatives.

A civil claim in criminal proceedings shall be considered by the court in accordance with the rules established by the CPC of Ukraine. If the procedural relations arising in connection with a civil claim are not regulated by this Code, the rules of the Code of Civil Procedure of Ukraine shall apply to them, provided that they do not contradict the principles of criminal proceedings.

A person who has not filed a civil claim in criminal proceedings, as well as a person whose civil claim has been left without consideration, has the right to file it in civil proceedings.

The dismissal of a claim in civil, commercial or administrative proceedings deprives a civil plaintiff of the right to bring the same claim in criminal proceedings.

When delivering a guilty verdict or ruling on the application of compulsory medical measures, the court, depending on the proven grounds and amount of the claim, satisfies the civil claim in full or in part or dismisses it (Article 129 of the CPC of Ukraine).

3.2 *How is the amount of compensation calculated and are there specific criteria or models for calculating it? What types of injury/damage and costs are covered? Are there any circumstances/conditions that would lead to a reduction of the amount of compensation?*

Pursuant to Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings", a person who has been granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings is entitled to receive

- compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage at the expense of the persons who caused it, in accordance with the procedure established by the Civil Code of Ukraine;
- one-off financial assistance.

The procedure for paying one-off financial assistance to victims of human trafficking is set out in CMU Resolution No. 660 of 25.07.2012 (as amended).

According to this Procedure, financial assistance is paid through the social protection authorities in the amount of 3 subsistence minimums for the relevant category of persons established at the time of the person's application for financial assistance.

As of 01 January 2023, the amount of financial assistance is as follows:

- for children under the age of 6 – UAH 6816;
- for children aged 6 to 18 years – UAH 8499;
- for able-bodied persons – UAH 8052;
- for persons who have lost their ability to work – UAH 6279.

In accordance with the Civil Code:

Article 22. Compensation for Losses and Other Means of Compensation for **Property Damage**

1. A person who has suffered damages as a result of a violation of his/her civil right shall be entitled to compensation.

2. Losses are:

1) losses incurred by a person in connection with the destruction or damage of a thing, as well as expenses that a person has incurred or must incur to restore his or her violated right (actual damages);

2) income that a person could actually receive under normal circumstances if his/her right had not been violated (lost profits).

3. Losses shall be reimbursed **in full**, unless the agreement or law provides for reimbursement in a smaller or larger amount.

If the person who violated the right received income in connection with this, the amount of lost profit to be compensated to the person whose right was violated may not be less than the income received by the person who violated the right.

4. At the request of the person who suffered the damage and in accordance with the circumstances of the case, property damage may be compensated in other ways, in particular, damage to property may be compensated in kind (transfer of a thing of the same kind and quality, repair of a damaged thing, etc.), unless otherwise provided by law.

Article 23: Compensation for **non-pecuniary damage**

1. A person has the right to compensation for non-pecuniary damage caused by a violation of his or her rights.

2. Non-pecuniary damage:

1) physical pain and suffering experienced by an individual due to injury or other damage to health;

2) mental anguish suffered by an individual in connection with unlawful behaviour towards him/herself, members of his/her family or close relatives;

3) mental anguish suffered by an individual in connection with the destruction or damage to his or her property;

4) humiliation of the honour and dignity of an individual, as well as the business reputation of an individual or legal entity.

3. Unless otherwise provided by law, non-pecuniary damage shall be compensated in cash, other property or in any other way.

The amount of monetary compensation for non-pecuniary damage shall be determined by the court depending on the nature of the offence, the depth of physical and mental suffering, deterioration of the victim's abilities or deprivation of their ability to exercise them, the degree of fault of the person who caused non-pecuniary damage, if fault is the basis for compensation, as well as other circumstances of material importance. In determining the amount of compensation, the requirements of reasonableness and fairness shall be taken into account.

4. Non-pecuniary damage shall be compensated regardless of the property damage to be compensated and is not related to the amount of such compensation.

5. Non-pecuniary damage shall be compensated in a lump sum, unless otherwise provided by the agreement or law.

The Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine No. 4 of 31 March 1995 "On Court Practice in Cases of Compensation for Moral (Non-Pecuniary) Damage" sets out the guidelines for assessing non-pecuniary damage.

In addition, the grounds, tasks, conditions and procedure for conducting psychological research in cases of causing moral suffering to a person and compensation for non-pecuniary damage in order to establish the presence/absence of moral suffering, and approaches to calculating the estimated amount of non-pecuniary damage are carried out in accordance with the Methodology for Psychological Research in Cases of Causing Moral Suffering to a Person and Compensation for Moral Damages developed by the Kharkiv Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Expertise of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine in 2017. Pursuant to Article 1167 of the Civil Code, non-pecuniary damage caused to an individual or legal entity by unlawful decisions, actions or omissions shall be compensated by the person who caused it, if he or she is guilty.

3.3 How are compensation orders/verdicts enforced? What measures are in place to guarantee and ensure effective payment of compensation?

Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law "On the Judicial System and Status of Judges", court decisions that have entered into force are binding on all state authorities, local self-government bodies, their officials and employees, individuals and legal entities and their associations throughout Ukraine.

Control over the enforcement of a court decision is exercised by a court within the powers granted to it by law.

The enforcement of court decisions on the recovery of compensation/damages is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On Enforcement Proceedings" and the Instruction on the Organisation of Enforcement of Decisions, approved by Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine No. 512/5 of 02.04.2012.

Failure to comply with court decisions results in legal liability established by law.

3.4 When foreign victims of THB are removed from or choose to leave the country where the exploitation took place, what measures are in place to enable them to obtain compensation and other remedies?

In accordance with the Procedure for Establishing the Status of a Victim of Trafficking in Human Beings approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 417 of 23 May 2012, the National Social Service is responsible for granting the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings.

According to Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings":

1. A person who has been granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings has the right to personal security, respect, and to receive free of charge:

- 1) information about their rights and opportunities in the language they speak;
- 2) medical, psychological, social, legal and other necessary assistance;
- 3) temporary accommodation, at the request of the victim and in the absence of housing, in institutions for assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings for a period of up to three months, which may be extended if necessary by a decision of the local state administration, in particular in connection with the participation of the person as a victim or witness in a criminal proceeding;

4) compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage at the expense of the persons who caused it, in accordance with the procedure established by the Civil Code of Ukraine;

5) one-off financial assistance in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

6) assistance in employment, exercise of the right to education and vocational training.

2. A foreigner and a stateless person who has been granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings in the territory of Ukraine, in addition to the rights provided for in part one of this Article, shall also have the right to

- 1) free interpretation services;
- 2) temporary stay in Ukraine for a period of up to three months, which may be extended if necessary, in particular in connection with their participation as victims or witnesses in criminal proceedings;
- 3) permanent residence in the territory of Ukraine in accordance with the procedure established by law.

In accordance with Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings":

1. A person who considers himself or herself a victim of trafficking in human beings has the right to apply to the local state administration for granting the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings and to the National Police for the protection of rights and freedoms.

2. A person who has applied for the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings has the right to personal security, respect and free-of-charge assistance until a decision on the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings is made:

- 1) information about their rights and opportunities in the language they speak;
- 2) medical, psychological, legal and other assistance, regardless of the place of residence;
- 3) temporary accommodation in institutions for victims of trafficking in human beings.

3. A foreigner or a stateless person who has applied for the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings in the territory of Ukraine, in addition to the rights provided for in part two of this Article, before the decision on the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings is made, has the right to

- 1) free interpretation services;
- 2) temporary stay in Ukraine in accordance with the procedure established by law.

4. A foreigner or stateless person who has applied for the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings in the territory of Ukraine receives a certificate confirming the fact of applying for such status and the initiation of the relevant procedure and is the basis for registration with the central executive body that implements the state policy in the field of registration of individuals.

5. It is prohibited to keep a person who has applied for the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings in temporary detention facilities, except in cases stipulated by law, and to expel him/her from Ukraine before the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings is granted.

In accordance with Article 19 of the Law (Repatriation of Foreigners and Stateless Persons Who Have Been Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings)

1. After completing a rehabilitation course in accordance with the provisions of this Law, a foreigner or stateless person may be repatriated in accordance with the procedure established by law.

2. If necessary, the central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of registration of individuals shall send a request to the country of origin of such person to confirm the person's citizenship or the right to permanent residence in its territory at the time of entry into the territory of Ukraine.

3. If necessary, the central executive body implementing the state policy in the field of registration of individuals, with the involvement of other entities in the field of combating trafficking in human beings, as well as non-governmental and international organisations, provides the foreigner or stateless person who has been repatriated with contact information about institutions that can help them in the country to which they have been repatriated, including law enforcement agencies, non-governmental organisations, legal institutions and social protection institutions.

3.5 What procedures are in place to ensure effective access to compensation for victims of THB for the purpose of labour exploitation? Can such victims bring civil claims for compensation and/or recovery of unpaid wages and social contributions on the basis of tort, labour, employment or other laws? Please specify the relevant measures. Can victims of THB working in irregular employment or without a contract claim unpaid wages and other compensation and if yes, how is the amount of unpaid wages and other compensation established?

Pursuant to Article 32 of the Law of Ukraine "On Remuneration of Labour" (the "Law"), labour disputes on remuneration of labour are considered and resolved in accordance with the legislation on labour disputes.

The Labour Code of Ukraine (the "Labour Code") establishes the procedure for resolving individual labour disputes.

Thus, in accordance with Article 221 of the Labour Code, labour disputes are considered by:

- 1) labour dispute commissions;
- 2) local general courts.

This procedure for resolving labour disputes arising between an employee and an employer applies regardless of the form of the employment contract.

In addition, pursuant to Article 222(1) of the Labour Code, a labour dispute between an employee and an employer, regardless of the form of the employment contract, may be settled through mediation in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Mediation", taking into account the specifics provided for by this Code.

Pursuant to Article 19(1) of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine (the "CPC"), courts shall consider cases arising out of civil, land, labour, family, housing and other legal relations in civil proceedings, except for cases considered in other proceedings.

Thus, persons who are in an employment relationship based on a concluded employment agreement have several alternative ways (both judicial and extrajudicial) to restore the violated right to remuneration.

At the same time, persons who performed work without entering into an employment contract or without proper registration of the fact of performing such work may apply to the court to establish the fact of employment relations and pay the appropriate wages for the entire period of work.

Thus, in accordance with part six of Article 235 of the Labour Code, when making a decision on formalising an employment relationship with an employee who performed work without concluding an employment contract and establishing the period of such work or work on a part-time basis, in case of actual performance of work full-time, the full-time working hours established at the enterprise, institution, organisation (except for cases of performance of work or provision of services under a gig contract in accordance with the procedure and on the terms and conditions provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On Stimulating the Development of the Digital Economy in Ukraine"), the body that considers the labour dispute simultaneously decides on the accrual and payment of wages to such an employee in the amount not lower than the average wage for the relevant type of economic activity in the region in the relevant period, without taking into account the actual wages paid, on the accrual and payment of personal income tax and the amount of a single contribution to the compulsory state social insurance for the established period of work in accordance with the law.

In addition, pursuant to Article 430(1)(2) of the Civil Procedure Code, the court may immediately enforce judgments in cases of awarding wages to an employee, but not more than for one month.

Pursuant to Article 128 of the CPC of Ukraine, a person who has suffered property and/or moral damage as a result of a criminal offence or other socially dangerous act has the right to file a civil claim against the suspect, accused or an individual or legal entity that is legally liable for damage caused by the actions of the suspect, accused or insane person who committed a socially dangerous act before the start of the trial. A civil claim is considered by a court in accordance with the rules established by the CPC of Ukraine or the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine.

If a person fails to file a civil claim in criminal proceedings or if a civil claim is left without consideration, he or she has the right to file it in civil proceedings.

Thus, in practice, compensation for damages does occur, but the National Police does not compile such information.

3.6 What training is provided to build the capacity of relevant professionals, such as lawyers, law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges, to enable victims of THB to obtain compensation and other remedies?

The relevant professionals are trained on an ongoing basis, in particular:

08.12.2021, the National Academy of Internal Affairs (hereinafter – the NAIA) hosted a scientific and theoretical conference of higher education applicants "Ensuring the Prevention and Counteraction to Domestic Violence, Gender-Based Violence and Trafficking in Human Beings: National Practice and Foreign Experience";

12.12.2021, the NAIA held a competition for the best scientific essay "Topical Issues of Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence, Gender-Based Violence and Combating Human Trafficking in Ukraine";

7-10.12.2021, a 3rd year cadet of the Educational and Research Institute No. 1 of the NAIA took part in the training "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. National Referral Mechanism", which took place within the framework of the project "Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution in Ukraine – A Step Forward";

02.12.2021, Lviv State University of Internal Affairs, together with the NGO "Women's Perspectives Centre" and the International Foundation of Scientists and Educators, held an inter-university cadet-student scientific and practical seminar on "Modern Slavery: What are the Threats of Myths, What Do the Facts Warn About?"

07.12.2021, officers of the National Police in Lviv oblast, together with the OSCE, conducted a team-police quest training on "Peculiarities of Investigating Trafficking in Human Beings" for students of Lviv State University of Internal Affairs;

an information and awareness-raising event was held for cadets of the Faculty of Training Specialists for Criminal Police Units and the Faculty of Training Specialists for Pre-trial Investigation Bodies of the Odesa State University of Internal Affairs (hereinafter – OSUIA) on the topic of "Combating AIDS, Domestic Violence, and Trafficking in Human Beings";

additionally, on 02.12.2021, training games on the prevention of trafficking in human beings - "Pink Glasses" and "Gallop across Europe" - were held with cadets and students of the OSUIA, aimed at increasing the level of knowledge, understanding and awareness of the problems associated with trafficking in human beings;

27.01.2022, with the support of the US Embassy in Ukraine, representatives of migration police units (29 people in total) took an online course on combating trafficking in human beings, including investigating and prosecuting crimes of this nature;

03.06.2022, the International Scientific and Practical Conference "State Policy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration in the Conditions of Martial Law or State of Emergency" was held at Lviv State University of Internal Affairs;

22-24 and 27-29.06.2022, with the support of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, migration police officers (66 people in total) participated in an online training on open source intelligence (OSINT) in the investigation of human trafficking crimes;

25-28.07.2022, investigators of the National Police of Ukraine took part in a training on "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine. National Referral Mechanism", conducted by the NGO "Regional Youth Association";

04-09.09.2022, with the support of the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (FRONTEX), representatives of the Migration Police Department (2 persons) took part in a hackathon on combating human trafficking in the form of sexual exploitation (the event was held in Apeldoorn, the Kingdom of the Netherlands);

17-25.09.2022, with the support of the US Department of Justice, an officer of the Migration Police Department in Budapest (Republic of Hungary) attended a training course on "Investigation of Crimes Committed on the Dark Web and Related to Cryptocurrency", which, among other things, discussed issues related to combating human trafficking.

In accordance with the Order of the National Police of Ukraine No. 1023 of 23.12.2020 "On Advanced Training and Specialisation of Police Officers in 2021", training was organised and conducted on 15-16.04.2021 and 17-18.05.2021 for 60 police units of the Migration Police and the Department of Migration Police on the basis of the NAIA.

In accordance with the Order of the National Police of Ukraine No. 1057 of 21.12.2021, training was conducted on 10-11.01.2022 and 31.01 – 01.02.2022 for 57 police units of the Migration Police and the Department on the basis of the NAIA.

Since 2017, the curricula for the initial professional training of all categories of newly recruited police officers have included the subjects "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" and "Ensuring Human Rights and Freedoms".

In 2018, an online educational portal was introduced into the police training system. The functional training of police officers also includes the specifics of detecting and investigating crimes related to trafficking in human beings.

Employees of the operational and investigative units of the National Police used the e-course "Fundamentals of Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" developed by the Ministry of Social Policy in cooperation with IOM, which is available on the Internet on a regular basis at www.ctcourse.org.ua.

Training, workshops, seminars, modern forms of education based on an interactive distance learning course, participation in roundtables and working meetings are provided with the support of international partners.

The police officers took part:

- in simulation exercises on "Strengthening the interaction of actors in the field of combating trafficking in human beings" on 25-27.05.2021, 08-10.06.2021 in Vinnytsia;

- in a simulation exercise on "Strengthening the interaction of actors in the field of combating trafficking in human beings" on 22-24.06.2021 in Dnipro;

- in the training on leadership development and basic principles of human rights-based policing on 04-06.10.2021 in Ivano-Frankivsk;

- in the working group "Creating preconditions for the implementation of the concept of development of the Migration Police of Ukraine", and establishing cooperation and strengthening the fight against trafficking in human beings on 23-25.11.2021 in Poltava;

- in a working group to develop a draft government act to regulate the procedure for transferring the body or anatomical materials of the deceased to scientific, medical or educational institutions;

- in the working group on coordination and organisation of assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings;

- in the training on reporting on the implementation of the European Social Charter in Ukraine;

- in the OSCE train-the-trainer course "Proactive Targeting and Investigation of Trafficking in Human Beings" on 08-12.11.2021.

- in the training on strategic planning and management for senior managers of the National Police of Ukraine conducted by the Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF) on 21-24.09.2021 in Kyiv.

In addition, a memorandum of cooperation between the Department and the Lviv State University of Internal Affairs was signed to improve the professional readiness of MIPOL employees.

- On 27.01.2022, with the support of the US Embassy in Ukraine, representatives of the Department and territorial units of the Migration Police (29 people in total) took an online course on combating trafficking in human beings, in particular on investigating crimes of this nature and bringing perpetrators to justice;

- On 22-24 and 27-29.06.2022, with the support of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, officers of the State Migration Service and territorial units of the Migration Police (66 people in total) participated in an online training on open source intelligence (OSINT) in the investigation of crimes related to trafficking in human beings;

- On 25-28.07.2022, investigators of the National Police of Ukraine took part in a training on "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine. National Referral Mechanism", which was conducted by the NGO "Regional Youth Association" within the framework of the project "Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution in Ukraine – A Step Forward" with the financial support of the Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen (IFA) and using the resources of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

According to Article 104 of the Law "On the Judicial System and Status of Judges", the National School of Judges of Ukraine is a state institution with a special status in the justice system, which provides, inter alia, training of highly qualified personnel for the justice system and carries out research activities.

The powers of the National School of Judges of Ukraine include: special training of candidates for the position of judge; training of judges, including those elected to administrative positions in courts; periodic training of judges to improve their qualifications.

Article 89 of the Law stipulates that a judge is obliged to undergo training to maintain his or her qualification at the National School of Judges of Ukraine at least once every three years.

The National School of Judges of Ukraine provides training for judges to maintain their qualifications in accordance with the need to improve their knowledge, skills and abilities depending on the experience of judges, the level and specialisation of the court where they work, and their individual needs.

The free legal aid system carries out systematic work to improve the qualifications of professionals of the Centres for Free Secondary Legal Aid and lawyers involved in the provision of free secondary legal aid, in particular in the field of effective protection of the rights of victims of trafficking in human beings, in particular through appropriate training activities.

Thus, in April 2019, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Mission in Ukraine/UN Migration Agency in Kyiv held a training seminar on "Protection of Victims in Criminal Proceedings on Human Trafficking during Pre-trial Investigation and Trial", which was attended by 25 lawyers, including those involved in the provision of free secondary legal aid.

In December 2019, the PRAVOKATOR.Kyiv Legal Club, together with the IOM Ukraine/UN Migration Agency, held a hands-on seminar for lawyers (20 people) on combating trafficking in human beings.

In December 2019, the PRAVOKATOR.Lviv Legal Club conducted a training on "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" for 20 lawyers involved in the provision of free secondary legal aid and employees of the free legal aid system.

In September-November 2020, in cooperation with the IOM Ukraine/UN Migration Agency, the Remote Training of Lawyers on Providing Legal Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in Criminal Proceedings at Pre-trial Investigation and in Court was organised and conducted. The training was attended by 100 lawyers.

In November 2020, the PRAVOKATOR.Lviv Legal Club, together with the IOM Ukraine/UN Migration Agency, organised and conducted a webinar "Psychological and Ethical Aspects of Lawyers' Work with Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings. Peculiarities of Characterisation of Victims in Criminal Proceedings under Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine", which was attended by 26 lawyers.

In May 2022, the PRAVOKATOR.Dnipro Legal Club held a webinar on "The Rights of Ukrainians Abroad in the Context of Russia's Full-Scale Invasion of Ukraine", which included the aspect of human trafficking prevention. The event was attended by 90 employees of the free legal aid system and lawyers.

According to Article 19 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Public Prosecutor's Office", prosecutors are obliged to improve their professional level and, for this purpose, to receive periodic training at the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine (TCPU).

The Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine is a state institution that provides advanced training for prosecutors (Article 80 of this Law).

The issues of advanced training of prosecutors are defined by the orders of the Prosecutor General No. 200 "On Approval of the Regulation on the System of Advanced Training of Prosecutors" dated 15.06.2021 and No. 199 "On Organisation of Interaction of Prosecutor's Offices with the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine" dated 15.06.2021.

The training programme catalogues for prosecutors are developed by the TCPU taking into account the practical needs of prosecutors based on analytical studies of the TCPU and proposals from the Office of the Prosecutor General, regional and district prosecutor's offices.

The Training Centre for Prosecutors of Ukraine has introduced a separate training course for prosecutors – procedural guidance in crimes related to human trafficking. The training took place in February 2021.

Relevant training programmes for prosecutors have been developed by the Training Centre for Prosecutors. In particular, the training course "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" includes such trainings as "Peculiarities of Working with Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings", "Procedural Guidance and Support of Public Prosecution in Criminal Proceedings on Trafficking in Human Beings", and "Peculiarities of Applying Security Measures to Victims in Criminal Proceedings on Trafficking in Human Beings".

An inter-agency workshop "Combating Trafficking in Women and Girls" was also held as part of the project "Awareness Raising Campaign "Combating Trafficking in Women and Girls" supported by the Canadian Foundation for Local Initiatives, with the participation of representatives of law enforcement agencies, state authorities and local self-government (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast).

4. State compensation (Article 15)

4.1 Do the eligibility criteria for State compensation schemes for victims of crimes exclude some victims of THB (e.g. due to irregular residence status, nationality, nature of the offence)? Does access to State compensation depend on the outcome of the criminal case and on failure to obtain compensation from the offenders??

Pursuant to Article 127(3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, the harm caused to a victim as a result of a criminal offence shall be compensated by the State Budget of Ukraine in cases and in the manner prescribed by law.

The procedure for establishing the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings is set out in CMU Resolution No. 417 of 23 May 2012.

The grounds for refusal to establish such a status are set out in clause 15 of this Procedure, namely:

- discrepancies between the information provided by a person who considers himself or herself a victim of trafficking in human beings and the information collected during the check;
- failure to submit a full package of documents specified in this Procedure for consideration by the National Social Service.

Thus, these provisions do not define restrictions on obtaining the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings due to "irregular residence status, nationality, nature of the offence".

The procedure for the payment of one-off financial assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings is set out in the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 660 of 25.07.2012 (as amended). In accordance with clause 2 of this Procedure, financial assistance is paid to a person who has been granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings in accordance with the law.

The provisions of this Procedure do not specify any restrictions on its receipt depending on the "outcome of the criminal case or failure to obtain compensation from the offenders".

In addition, according to the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings", the provision of assistance to a victim of trafficking in human beings does not depend on:

- 1) such a person's recourse to law enforcement agencies and participation in criminal proceedings;
- 2) the availability of an identity document.

4.2 How is the amount of State compensation calculated so as to address the gravity of the harm endured by the victim??

Unless otherwise provided by law, non-pecuniary damage shall be compensated in cash, other property or in another way. The amount of pecuniary compensation for non-pecuniary damage shall be determined by the court depending on the nature of the offence, the depth of physical and mental suffering, deterioration of the victim's abilities or deprivation of the victim's ability to exercise them, the degree of fault of the person who caused non-pecuniary damage, if fault is the basis for compensation, as well as taking into account other circumstances of material importance. In determining the amount of compensation, the requirements of reasonableness and fairness shall be taken into account. Non-pecuniary damage shall be compensated regardless of the property damage to be compensated and is not related to the amount of such compensation.

In addition, the one-time financial assistance provided for in the Procedure for Payment of One-time Financial Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (CMU Resolution No. 660 of 25 July 2012) is paid to a person who has been granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings in a lump sum of three subsistence minimums for the relevant category of persons (children under the age of six; children aged six to 18; able-bodied persons; persons who have lost their ability to work) established at the time of the person's application for financial assistance.

4.3 Is it possible for foreign victims of trafficking to submit claims for State compensation in your country after being returned or repatriated to their countries of origin? Please provide examples of any such cases and indicate the measures stipulating such a possibility.

In order to receive one-time financial assistance under the Procedure for Payment of One-time Financial Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (CMU Resolution No. 660 of 25 July 2012), a foreigner or stateless person who does not speak Ukrainian or Russian fills out an application with an interpreter to receive financial assistance and submits it to the social protection authority at the place of residence (stay) of the person concerned. This can be done on the territory of Ukraine.

If an affected person wishes to apply to the court for compensation, he/she may file such an application online through the **Electronic Court** System (Electronic Court), a subsystem of the UJITS that enables users, in cases provided for by law and in accordance with the technical capabilities of the UJITS subsystem and the implemented functionality, to create and send procedural or other documents electronically to the court, other bodies and institutions in the justice system, as well as to receive information on the status and results of the proceedings

4.4 Are victims seeking State compensation liable for lawyers' costs and fees? Are State compensation awards subject to taxation? Does the receipt of compensation have consequences for access to social security or other benefits?

In accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Judicial System", the following are exempt from paying court fees during the consideration of a case in all courts: plaintiffs – in cases of compensation for material damage caused by a criminal offence.

The receipt of compensation by the affected person does not affect access to social services and other benefits.

5. Sanctions and measures (Article 23)

5.1 Please describe the legislative and other measures adopted by your country which allow to: i) confiscate or otherwise deprive perpetrators of the proceeds of criminal offences, or property of an equivalent value to those proceeds; and ii) identify, trace, freeze or seize rapidly property which is liable to confiscation, in order to facilitate the enforcement of a later confiscation. Do these measures allow the identification, tracing and seizure of property into which the proceeds of illicit activities have been converted?

Criminal liability for trafficking in human beings, as well as recruitment, transportation, harbouring, transfer or receipt of a person committed for the purpose of exploitation, using coercion, abduction, fraud, blackmail, material or other dependence of the victim, his or her vulnerable state or bribery of a third party controlling the victim to obtain consent to his or her exploitation, is established by Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

At the same time, the sanctions of parts 2, 3 of Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provide for an additional punishment in the form of confiscation of property. According to Article 59(1) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the punishment in the form of confiscation of property consists in the compulsory free-of-charge seizure of all or part of the property owned by the convicted person into the ownership of the state. If part of the property is confiscated, the court must specify which part of the property is confiscated or list the items to be confiscated.

In addition, under the sanctions of Art. 149(1), (2), (3) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the main punishment is imprisonment. Thus, pursuant to part 1 of Article 961 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the commission of the said criminal offences is the basis for the application of special confiscation as another measure of criminal law, which consists in the free-of-charge seizure of money, valuables and other property into the ownership of the state by a court decision in cases provided for by this Code.

The relevant money, valuables and other property subject to special confiscation are listed in Article 962 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. In particular, special confiscation is applied if the money, valuables and other property: were obtained as a result of a criminal offence and/or are the proceeds of such property; were intended (used) to induce a person to commit a criminal offence, finance and/or materially support a criminal offence or reward for committing it; were the subject of a criminal offence, except for those returned to the owner (legal possessor), and in case the owner is not identified, become the property of the state; were sought out, manufactured, adapted or used as means or instruments of a criminal offence, except for those returned to the owner (legal possessor) who did not and could not know about their illegal use.

Article 127 of the CPC of Ukraine stipulates that a suspect, accused, as well as any other individual or legal entity with his or her consent, has the right to compensate for damage caused to the victim, territorial community, or the state as a result of a criminal offence at any stage of criminal proceedings. Damage caused by a criminal offence or other socially dangerous act may be recovered by a court decision based on the results of consideration of a civil claim in criminal proceedings.

It should also be noted that clause 2 of part 1 of Article 66 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides that voluntary compensation for the damage or repair of the damage caused is one of the circumstances mitigating the punishment.

Therefore, compensation for the damage caused or repair of the damage is a separate obligation of the suspect (accused).

Pursuant to Articles 131-132 of the CPC of Ukraine, one of the measures to secure criminal proceedings is the temporary seizure of property and the arrest of property, which are applied on the basis of a decision of the investigating judge or court, except in cases provided for by this Code.

Temporary seizure of property pending resolution of the issue of its arrest or return, or its special confiscation in accordance with the procedure established by law, effectively deprives the suspect or persons in possession of the property of the opportunity to own, use and dispose of this property (Article 167 of the CPC of Ukraine).

Such property includes things, documents, money, etc. in respect of which there are reasonable grounds to believe that they:

- were sought out, manufactured, adapted or used as means or instruments of a criminal offence and/or retaining traces of it;
- were intended (used) to persuade a person to commit a criminal offence, to finance and/or materially support a criminal offence or to reward a person for committing a criminal offence;
- are the subject of a criminal offence, including those related to their illegal trafficking;
- obtained as a result of a criminal offence and/or being the proceeds of crime, as well as the property into which they have been fully or partially converted.

The procedure for temporary seizure of property is set out in Article 168 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. In accordance with Article 170 of the CPC of Ukraine, the seizure of property is used to temporarily deprive a person of the right to alienate, dispose of and/or use property in respect of which there are grounds or reasonable suspicions to believe that it is evidence of a criminal offence, to secure a civil claim, to recover from a legal entity the unlawful benefit received, and to possibly confiscate property. The seizure of property is cancelled in accordance with the procedure established by the CPC of Ukraine.

Among other things, the seizure of property is allowed to ensure the confiscation of property as a form of punishment/compensation for damage caused as a result of a criminal offence (civil claim) or to recover from a legal entity the unlawful benefit received.

In order to identify and trace property that may be seized in criminal proceedings, measures are taken, including by requesting the necessary information from the National Agency of Ukraine for Finding, Tracing and Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes, other state and local authorities, individuals and legal entities.

In the case stipulated by paragraph 4 of part two of Article 170 of the CPC, seizure is imposed on the property of a suspect, accused, convicted person, individual or legal entity that, by virtue of law, bears civil liability for damage caused by the actions (inaction) of the suspect, accused, convicted or insane person, who has committed a socially dangerous act, as well as a legal entity in respect of which the proceedings are being conducted, if there is a reasonable amount of a civil claim in criminal proceedings, as well as a reasonable amount of unlawful benefit received by the legal entity in respect of which the proceedings are being conducted.

In case of satisfaction of a civil claim or recovery from a legal entity of the amount of the unlawful benefit received, the court, at the request of the prosecutor or civil plaintiff, may decide to seize property to secure a civil claim or recover from the legal entity in respect of which the proceedings are being conducted the proven amount of the unlawful benefit received before the court decision enters into force, if such measures have not been taken earlier.

The value of the property to be seized to secure a civil claim or recover the unlawful benefit must be proportionate to the amount of damage caused by the criminal offence or specified in the civil claim, and the amount of unlawful benefit received by the legal entity (Article 170(6) and (8) of the CPC).

Pursuant to Article 171(1) of the CPC, a prosecutor, an investigator with the consent of the prosecutor, and, in order to secure a civil claim, a civil plaintiff may file a motion to seize property with an investigating judge or court.

5.2 In what way do victims of THB benefit from seized and confiscated assets of perpetrators of THB?

Do the confiscated assets go directly to victims, to a compensation fund or scheme for victims of trafficking or to other programmes for the assistance or support of victims of THB? Please provide information on seizures and confiscations of assets in THB cases and how they were used.

The Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" guarantees a person who has been granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings the right to personal security, respect, and compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage at the expense of the persons who caused it, in accordance with the procedure established by the Civil Code of Ukraine.

A person who has suffered damage and has claimed compensation for it shall be recognised as both a victim in criminal proceedings and a civil plaintiff, and shall be provided with all the rights provided for by law as a victim and a civil plaintiff.

The rights and obligations of a civil plaintiff are provided for in Article 61 of the CPC of Ukraine, which arise from the moment a claim is filed with a pre-trial investigation body or a court.

In particular, a civil plaintiff has the rights and obligations provided for by the CPC of Ukraine for a victim in the part related to a civil claim, and has the right to maintain a civil claim or to withdraw from it.

A lawsuit in criminal proceedings may be filed before the trial against a suspect, accused person or an individual or legal entity that is legally liable for civil damages caused by the actions of a suspect, accused person or insane person who has committed a socially dangerous act (Article 128 of the CPC of Ukraine).

Pursuant to Article 23 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, non-pecuniary damage is compensated in monetary and material form regardless of property damage, which may also be expressed in humiliation of honour, dignity, business reputation, regardless of the property damage to be compensated, and is not related to the amount of such compensation.

The financing of measures aimed at combating trafficking in human beings is defined in Article 30 of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings". In particular, assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings includes a number of measures funded by the state and local budgets, enterprises, institutions and organisations, trade unions and foundations, voluntary contributions from legal entities and individuals, and other sources.

In accordance with Article 170 of the CPC of Ukraine, seizure may be imposed on immovable and movable property, intellectual property rights, money in any currency in cash or in non-cash form, securities, corporate rights owned by the suspect, accused or persons who by virtue of law bear civil liability for damage caused by the actions of the suspect, accused or insane person who committed a socially dangerous act, and are held by him/her or other individuals or legal entities to secure possible confiscation of property or civil claim.

The seizure of property is used to enforce a judgement in a civil claim or to enforce the possible confiscation of property in criminal proceedings for which an additional penalty of confiscation of property may be imposed (Article 59 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).

The legal basis for the seizure of property is the decision of the investigating judge or court. This provision is based on the requirement of Article 41 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which provides for an exclusively judicial procedure for deprivation of property rights.

In 2022, according to the information provided by the investigative units of the National Police of Ukraine, in order to secure the enforcement of sentences in the civil claim, property of persons suspected of committing crimes related to trafficking in human beings was seized in 2 criminal proceedings in which no court decision has been made.

5.3 Is it possible to use plea bargaining or some other form of settlement in cases of THB? If yes, please provide the relevant provisions. What protections are in place for victims of THB to ensure that their right of access to justice and effective remedies is not compromised by the plea bargaining or settlement in the legal process?

In accordance with Article 469 of the CPC of Ukraine, a plea bargaining may be concluded at the initiative of the victim, suspect or accused. Negotiations on a plea bargaining may be conducted independently by the victim and the suspect or accused, the defence counsel and the representative, or with the assistance of another person agreed upon by the parties to the criminal proceedings (except for the investigator, prosecutor or judge). A plea bargaining between the victim and the suspect or accused may be concluded in criminal proceedings concerning misdemeanours, minor crimes and in criminal proceedings in the form of private prosecution.

Pursuant to Article 12(1) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (hereinafter - the CCU), criminal offences related to trafficking in human beings under Article 149 of the CCU are classified as grave and especially grave crimes by their severity, therefore, **no plea bargaining is concluded** during the pre-trial investigation of such criminal offences.

5.4 What is the average duration of court proceedings in THB cases? In which circumstances are such cases given priority? Do you have a system to fast-track human trafficking-related prosecutions in order to improve the trial process and reduce the burden on victims and witnesses, including children? What safeguards are in place to ensure that judges deal with cases of THB without undue delay?

Pre-trial investigation in criminal proceedings on the facts of committing criminal offences under Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is carried out in accordance with the general rules provided for by the current legislation of Ukraine and within a reasonable timeframe specified in Article 219 of the CPC of Ukraine.

Pursuant to Article 106 of the Law "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges", a judge may be held disciplinarily liable in disciplinary proceedings, in particular, for unreasonable delay or failure to take measures to consider an application, complaint or case within the time limit established by law.

Any person has the right to file a complaint about a disciplinary offence committed by a judge, or to report a disciplinary offence committed by a judge (disciplinary complaint). Citizens exercise this right in person or through a lawyer.

The High Council of Justice approves and publishes a sample disciplinary complaint on the official website of the judiciary (Article 107 of Law No. 1402-VIII).

Disciplinary proceedings against a judge are carried out by the disciplinary chambers of the High Council of Justice in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of Ukraine "On the High Council of Justice", taking into account the requirements of this Law (Article 108 of Law No. 1402-VIII).

In order to avoid further summons for interrogation in court and repeated victimisation, and thus causing psychological trauma to children, and a great psychological burden on children during pre-trial investigation with minors or young victims, pre-trial investigation bodies and procedural management pay considerable attention to the possibility of interrogating such category of victims in accordance with Article 225 of the CPC of Ukraine. This mechanism is accepted as a rule and is positively perceived when considering criminal proceedings in the future.

5.5 How do you ensure that sanctions for THB offences are effective, proportionate and dissuasive?

Criminal liability for committing crimes related to trafficking in human beings is provided for in Article 149 (Trafficking in Human Beings) of Section III (Crimes against the Freedom, Honour and Dignity of a Person) of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides for the following sanctions:

- imprisonment for a term of 3 to 8 years for trafficking in human beings, as well as recruitment, transportation, harbouring, transfer or receipt of a person committed for the purpose of exploitation, using coercion, abduction, deception, blackmail, material or other dependence of the victim, his/her vulnerable state or bribery of a third party controlling the victim to obtain consent to his/her exploitation (part 1);

- imprisonment for a term of 5 to 12 years with or without confiscation of property for the acts described in part I committed against a minor or several persons, or repeatedly, or by prior conspiracy by a group of persons, or by an official using his/her official position, or combined with violence that is not dangerous to the life or health of the victim or his/her relatives, or with the threat of such violence (part 2);

- imprisonment for a term of 8 to 15 years with or without confiscation of property for the actions under parts 1 and 2 committed against a minor by his or her parents, adoptive parents, guardians or trustees, or committed against a minor by an organised group, or combined with violence dangerous to the life or health of the victim or his or her relatives, or with the threat of such violence, or if they caused serious consequences (part 3).

The articles of the General Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine define the general principles applied by the court when imposing a sentence.

When imposing a sentence, the court, in particular, takes into account a number of factors: the gravity of the criminal offence, circumstances characterising the perpetrator, circumstances mitigating and aggravating the sentence, etc.

6. Ex parte and ex officio applications (Article 27)

6.1 *What is the procedural position of a victim of THB in criminal proceedings? What steps are taken to assist victims of THB, including children, to enable their rights, interests and views to be presented and considered during the criminal proceedings against offenders? Who is entitled to assist victims of THB in court? Can victims of THB be represented by NGOs in criminal proceedings?*

Pursuant to Article 55 of the CPC of Ukraine, a victim in criminal proceedings may be an individual who has suffered moral, physical or property damage as a result of a criminal offence, as well as a legal entity that has suffered property damage as a result of a criminal offence.

In other words, in criminal proceedings, a victim of trafficking in human beings has the status of a victim.

In accordance with Article 59 of the CPC of Ukraine, if the victim is a minor or a person recognised as incapacitated or with limited capacity in accordance with the established procedure, his or her legal representative shall be involved in the procedural action together with him or her. Parents (adoptive parents), and in their absence - guardians or trustees of the person, other adult close relatives or family members, as well as representatives of guardianship and trusteeship bodies, institutions and organisations under whose care or custody the minor, incapacitated or partially incapacitated person is, may be involved as legal representatives.

Pursuant to Article 58 of the CPC of Ukraine, a victim in criminal proceedings may be represented by a representative - a person who has the right to act as a defence counsel in criminal proceedings.

Only the above-mentioned persons may represent the interests of the victim in criminal proceedings.

The rights and obligations of a victim arise from the moment a person files a complaint about a criminal offence committed against him or her or a complaint about involving him or her in the proceedings as a victim (Article 55(1) and (2) of the CPC). If a person has not filed a complaint about a criminal offence committed against him or her or a complaint about involving him or her in the proceedings as a victim, the investigator, prosecutor, or court has the right to recognise the person as a victim only with his or her written consent. In the absence of such consent, a person may, if necessary, be involved in criminal proceedings as a witness (Article 55(7) of the CPC of Ukraine).

The rights of the victim are set out in Article 56 of the CPC of Ukraine, including providing explanations, testimony in his/her native or other language, which he/she is fluent in, using the services of an interpreter free of charge at the expense of the state if he/she does not speak the state language or the language in which the criminal proceedings are conducted, and to compensation for damage caused by a criminal offence in the manner prescribed by law.

A representative shall enjoy the procedural rights of the victim whose interests he/she represents, except for procedural rights that are exercised directly by the victim and cannot be entrusted to the representative.

Pursuant to Article 45 of the CPC, a defence counsel is a lawyer who defends a suspect, a person in respect of whom sufficient evidence has been collected to notify of suspicion of a criminal offence but who has not been notified of suspicion in connection with his or her death, an accused, convicted, acquitted person, a person in respect of whom compulsory medical or educational measures are to be applied or the issue of their application has been decided, as well as a person in respect of whom extradition to a foreign state is to be considered.

The defence counsel may not be a lawyer whose information is not entered in the Unified Register of Lawyers of Ukraine or in respect of whom the Unified Register of Lawyers of Ukraine contains information on the suspension or termination of the right to practice law.

6.2 *If the authorities fail to discharge their obligation to effectively investigate and prosecute suspected cases of trafficking, what possibilities for redress exist for victims of THB and their families? To what extent have victims of trafficking, including children, access to complaint mechanisms, such as Ombudsman institutions and other national human rights institutions?*

Appeals against the inaction of public authorities and their officials are regulated by Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On Citizens' Appeals", which provides that a complaint against actions or decisions of a public authority, local self-government body, enterprise, institution, organisation, association of citizens, mass media, or official shall be filed in the order of subordination to a higher authority or official, which does not deprive a citizen of the right to apply to court in accordance with the current legislation, and, in the absence of such an authority or if the citizen disagrees with the decision made on the complaint, directly to the court.

At the same time, Chapter 26 of the CPC of Ukraine regulates the institution of appealing against decisions, actions or omissions of pre-trial investigation bodies or the prosecutor during pre-trial investigation in criminal proceedings.

Pursuant to Article 56 of the CPC of Ukraine, a victim has the right to appeal against decisions, actions or omissions of the investigator, prosecutor, investigating judge and court in accordance with the procedure provided for by the CPC of Ukraine.

Pursuant to Article 306 of the CPC of Ukraine, complaints against decisions, actions or omissions of an investigator, coroner or prosecutor are considered by an investigating judge of a local court, and in criminal proceedings concerning criminal offences within the jurisdiction of the High Anti-Corruption Court - by an investigating judge of the High Anti-Corruption Court.

With regard to compliance with the pre-trial investigation deadlines, it should be noted that they are set out in Article 219 of the CPC of Ukraine.

Criminal procedure legislation provides for the possibility of appealing against the prosecutor's decision to dismiss a complaint about failure to comply with reasonable time limits by an investigator, coroner, or prosecutor during a pre-trial investigation by the person who was denied the complaint (Article 303 of the CPC of Ukraine).

During the preparatory court hearing, decisions, actions or omissions of the investigator, coroner or prosecutor may also be appealed against by a person who has been denied recognition as a victim; decisions, actions or omissions of the investigator, coroner or prosecutor in the application of security measures may be appealed against by persons to whom security measures provided for by law may be applied, etc.

According to Article 13 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights", the Commissioner has the right – in order to protect human and civil rights and freedoms – in person or through his/her representative in accordance with the procedure established by law:

- to apply to the court for protection of rights and freedoms of persons who, due to their physical condition, underage, old age, incapacity or limited capacity, are unable to protect their rights and freedoms on their own; to participate in court proceedings initiated by his/her claims (applications, petitions (submissions));

- to enter into cases in which proceedings have been initiated on the basis of claims (applications, petitions (motions) of other persons at any stage of their judicial consideration;

- to initiate a review of court decisions regardless of his/her participation in the proceedings.

The procedure for consideration of appeals to the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights is set out in Article 17 of the Law, which provides, inter alia, that the Commissioner accepts and considers appeals from Ukrainian citizens, foreigners, stateless persons or persons acting in their interests in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Citizens' Appeals".

6.3 What reporting and complaint mechanisms are in place for victims of trafficking who are in an irregular migration situation and/or in detention?

In accordance with the Procedure for Establishing the Status of a Victim of Trafficking in Human Beings approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 23 May 2012, No. 417, any person, including an illegal migrant who considers himself or herself a victim of trafficking in human beings, has the right to apply to the local state administration for recognition of his or her status. Such status is established by the National Social Service of Ukraine based on the results of an inspection and after reviewing documents collected by local state administrations. The certificate of status determination is a confirmation of unlawful actions against a person, provides the victim with the opportunity to receive assistance from the state and claim exemption from criminal liability for crimes committed under duress.

Appeals against the inaction of public authorities and their officials are regulated by Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On Citizens' Appeals", which provides that a complaint against actions or decisions of a public authority, local self-government body, enterprise, institution, organisation, association of citizens, mass media, or official shall be filed in the order of subordination to a higher authority or official, which does not deprive a citizen of the right to apply to court in accordance with the current legislation, and, in the absence of such an authority or if the citizen disagrees with the decision made on the complaint, directly to the court.

At the same time, Chapter 26 of the CPC of Ukraine regulates the institution of appealing against decisions, actions or omissions of pre-trial investigation bodies or the prosecutor during pre-trial investigation in criminal proceedings.

6.4 Can victims of THB bring claims against the State or its officials for: i) direct involvement in THB; ii) failure to prevent THB or protect them from THB? Have there been cases where State agents or persons acting on behalf, or at the direction, of the State were found responsible for engagement in THB and/or failure to prevent it or protect victims from THB by third parties? Please provide information on any prosecutions against diplomatic and consular staff for alleged involvement in THB.

All civil claims arising from individuals and related to compensation for damages are considered by the courts in accordance with the requirements of the Civil Code and the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine.

In accordance with the requirements of Article 128(1), (5) and (7) of the CPC of Ukraine, a person who has suffered property and/or moral damage as a result of a criminal offence or other socially dangerous act has the right to file a civil claim against the suspect, accused or an individual or legal entity that is legally liable for damage caused by the actions of the suspect, accused or insane person who committed a socially dangerous act before the trial.

If a person fails to file a civil claim in criminal proceedings or if a civil claim is left without consideration, he or she has the right to file it in civil proceedings.

In 2022, the investigative units of the National Police of Ukraine did not initiate or investigate criminal proceedings involving diplomatic or consular staff.

6.5 What steps have been taken to strengthen and maintain the capacity of prosecutors to effectively prosecute trafficking cases?

In order to improve the effectiveness of detecting, stopping and investigating crimes related to trafficking in human beings, as well as the cooperation of law enforcement agencies, the Prosecutor General's Office has established an interagency working group comprising representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine, the State Bureau of Investigation, the Ministry of Social Policy and the National Social Service of Ukraine.

The issue of combating trafficking in human beings is a regular topic of discussion at coordination meetings of heads of law enforcement agencies, in particular, on 26 October 2021 and 09 February 2023, which resulted in the agreement of appropriate organisational and practical measures to combat crime in this area.

Given the primary role of prosecutors in criminal proceedings and the complexity of the process of proving this crime, in order to ensure a high-quality and professional approach to procedural guidance in these proceedings, regional prosecutor's offices have assigned specific prosecutors to **specialise** in this area.

The Prosecutor General's Office and regional prosecutor's offices have set up hotlines to respond promptly to cases of trafficking in human beings. Active co-operation is being carried out with representative bodies of other states and NGOs, including IOM Ukraine and the NGO La Strada-Ukraine.

The Prosecutor General's Office jointly with the U.S. Embassy organised a training by the U.S. Department of Justice's Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit (HTPU) for prosecutors who provide procedural guidance in pre-trial investigations in criminal proceedings on trafficking in human beings.

The Training Centre for Prosecutors of Ukraine **has introduced a separate training course** for prosecutors - procedural guidance in crimes related to trafficking in human beings. The training took place in February 2021.

Relevant training programmes for prosecutors have been developed by the Training Centre for Prosecutors. In particular, the training course "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" includes such trainings as "Peculiarities of Dealing with Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings", "Procedural Guidance and Support of Public Prosecution in Criminal Proceedings on Trafficking in Human Beings", and "Peculiarities of Applying Security Measures to Victims in Criminal Proceedings on Trafficking in Human Beings".

An inter-agency workshop "Combating Trafficking in Women and Girls" was also held as part of the project "Information Campaign "Combating Trafficking in Women and Girls" supported by the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives, with the participation of representatives of law enforcement agencies, state authorities and local self-government (Ivano-Frankivsk oblast).

The measures taken have contributed to positive developments in combating trafficking in human beings.

Thus, in 2021, law enforcement agencies exposed 4 organised groups in the field of trafficking in human beings consisting of 31 people (*Kyiv, Dnipro, Donetsk oblasts and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea*), 2 of whom were involved in criminal activities and 2 in labour exploitation.

During the first 9 months of 2022, law enforcement agencies have already exposed 5 organised groups of 17 people in the field of trafficking in human beings (*Dnipro, Poltava, Kharkiv oblasts and Kyiv city*), 4 of which were for labour exploitation and 1 for surrogacy.

In total, last year the National Police of Ukraine registered 232 criminal offences related to trafficking in human beings. Individuals were notified of being suspected of 163 criminal offences. Based on the results of the pre-trial investigation, indictments in 104 criminal offences were submitted to the court.

In the first 9 months of 2022, 102 criminal offences related to trafficking in human beings were registered. Individuals were served with notices of suspicion in 71 criminal offences. Based on the results of the pre-trial investigation, indictments in 57 criminal offences were submitted to court.

7. Non-punishment provision (Article 26)

7.1 Please indicate what measures are taken to ensure that victims of THB, including children, are not punished for their involvement in unlawful activities (criminal, civil, administrative offences), to the extent they were compelled to do so, providing any concrete examples of their implementation.

During 2021 and 9 months of 2022, the National Police did not detain any persons for participation in illegal activities (criminal, civil, administrative offences) and identified as victims of trafficking in human beings.

If victims of trafficking in human beings are identified during arrests or in other situations, regardless of whether they have committed illegal acts as a result of being enslaved (except for grave and especially grave crimes), such persons are subject to the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings".

The latter are informed of their rights, the possibility and procedure for establishing the official status of a victim of trafficking in human beings, as well as the types of assistance that such a person can obtain.

As for the issues related to the criminal proceedings, it should be noted that in accordance with Article 2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (the "CC"), the grounds for criminal liability are the commission by a person of a socially dangerous act that contains the elements of a criminal offence under the CC.

The practical application of the provisions of the CC, in particular, establishing the existence of the elements of the relevant criminal offence and bringing to criminal liability, if there are grounds, is carried out by law enforcement agencies in accordance with the procedure established by the CPC.

Pursuant to Article 216(2) of the CPC, pre-trial investigation of criminal offences under, inter alia, Article 149 of the CC is carried out by investigators of the National Police.

According to paragraph 2 of part 1 of Article 91 of the CPC of Ukraine, in criminal proceedings, the guilt of the accused in committing a criminal offence, the form of guilt, the motive and purpose of the criminal offence are subject to proof.

At the same time, guilt is the mental attitude of a person to the act or omission provided for in the CC and its consequences, expressed in the form of intent or negligence (Article 23 of the CC).

With regard to issues related to proceedings on administrative offences, it should be noted that under the provisions of Article 9 of the Code of Administrative Offences, an administrative offence (misdemeanour) is an unlawful, culpable (intentional or negligent) act or omission that encroaches on public order, property, rights and freedoms of citizens, the established order of governance and for which the law provides for administrative liability.

Administrative liability for offences under the Code of Administrative Offences arises if these violations do not entail criminal liability by their nature under the law.

Penalties for administrative offences are imposed within the limits established by the Code of Administrative Offences and other laws of Ukraine.

When imposing a penalty, the nature of the offence, the identity of the offender, the degree of his or her guilt, property status, and circumstances mitigating and aggravating liability are taken into account (Article 33 of the Code of Administrative Offences).

Pursuant to Article 280 of the Code of Administrative Offences, when considering an administrative offence case, the authority (official) is obliged to find out whether an administrative offence has been committed, whether the person is guilty of committing it, whether he or she is subject to administrative liability, whether there are circumstances mitigating and aggravating liability, whether property damage has been caused, whether there are grounds for referring the administrative offence materials to a public organisation or labour collective, and to find out other circumstances relevant to the correct resolution of the case.

Equality before the law and court is one of the general principles of criminal procedure legislation (Article 10 of the CPC of Ukraine).

The CPC of Ukraine guarantees everyone the right to a fair hearing and resolution of a case within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial court established by law.

Unless otherwise provided for by the CPC of Ukraine, criminal proceedings may not be an obstacle to a person's access to other legal remedies if the criminal proceedings violate his or her rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine and international treaties of Ukraine (part 4 of Article 21 of this Code) Section 8 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine defines circumstances that exclude criminal unlawfulness of an act, in particular, necessary defence, extreme necessity, physical or psychological coercion, etc.

Criminal law also provides for exemption from criminal liability on the grounds and in accordance with the procedure established by the Criminal Code of Ukraine. In this case, exemption from criminal liability is granted exclusively by the court. The court imposes the punishment taking into account the gravity of the criminal offence, the identity of the perpetrator and the circumstances mitigating and aggravating the punishment.

According to Art. 66 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the mitigating circumstances in sentencing include: a confession, sincere repentance or active assistance in solving a criminal offence; a criminal offence committed by a minor; a criminal offence committed as a result of a combination of difficult personal, family or other circumstances; committing a criminal offence under the influence of threats, coercion or due to material, official or other dependence; committing a criminal offence under the influence of strong emotional distress caused by cruel treatment or treatment that degrades the honour and dignity of a person, as well as in the presence of a systematic nature of such treatment by the victim, etc.

7.2 Can persons who have breached national laws in the course, or as a consequence, of being trafficked have access to remedies for victims of trafficking, including State compensation?

The Law of Ukraine of 20 September 2011 "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" defines the organisational and legal framework for combating trafficking in human beings, guaranteeing gender equality, the main directions of state policy and the principles of international cooperation in this area, the powers of executive authorities, the procedure for establishing the status of persons affected by trafficking in human beings and the procedure for providing assistance to such persons.

In accordance with Article 14 of the said Law:

1. A person who considers himself or herself a victim of trafficking in human beings has the right to apply to the local state administration for the establishment of the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings and to the National Police for the protection of rights and freedoms.

2. Until a decision is made on the status of a victim of human trafficking, a person who has applied for the status of a victim of human trafficking has the right to personal safety, respect, and to receive free of charge:

- 1) information about their rights and opportunities in the language they speak;
- 2) medical, psychological, legal and other assistance, regardless of place of residence;
- 3) temporary accommodation in institutions for victims of trafficking in human beings.

In accordance with the Procedure for Establishing the Status of a Victim of Trafficking in Human Beings approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 23 May 2012, No. 417, the National Social Service of Ukraine is responsible for granting the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings.

Financial assistance is paid by the social protection authorities in a single lump sum in the amount of three subsistence minimums for the relevant category of persons (children under six years of age; children aged six to 18 years; able-bodied persons; persons who have lost their ability to work) established at the time of the person's application for financial assistance (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 660 of 25.07.2012).

The Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" and the Procedure for Establishing the Status of a Victim of Trafficking in Human Beings, the Procedure for Payment of One-time Financial Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings do not provide for conditions and circumstances for restricting access to one-time financial assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings on such grounds.

According to clause 15 of the Procedure for Establishing the Status of a Victim of Trafficking in Human Beings, the grounds for refusal to establish the status are the discrepancy between the information provided by the person who considers himself or herself a victim of trafficking in human beings and the information collected during the inspection, and the failure to submit the documents required by this Procedure to the National Social Service.

If the victim has not applied and is unwilling to cooperate with law enforcement agencies, the responsible unit shall submit to such agency information about the crime with a note on the refusal of the person to cooperate with the relevant authorities.

The law enforcement agency shall review the information and take appropriate measures in accordance with the procedure established by law.

In the exercise of their powers, police officers, when contacted by persons who consider themselves to be victims of trafficking in human beings or their legal representatives, verify such a request in accordance with the current legislation, inform such a person or their legal representative about the possibility of establishing the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings, the types and procedure for receiving assistance, provide a handbook for a victim of trafficking in human beings, contact details of the responsible unit (state administration) and refer the person or his/her legal representative (with consent) to the responsible unit in order to establish such status, etc.

There is a joint order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of 11.01.2016 No. 4/5 "On Approval of the Instruction on Collection and Monitoring of Statistical Information on Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings".

According to part 1 of Article 14 of the Law "On Free Legal Aid", persons detained on suspicion of committing an administrative or criminal offence; persons in criminal proceedings in respect of whom, in accordance with the provisions of the CPC, a defence counsel is engaged by an investigator, prosecutor, investigating judge or court to provide defence by appointment or to conduct a separate procedural action are entitled to free secondary legal aid.

The procedure for ensuring early access of detainees to free secondary legal aid is set out in the CMU Resolution No. 1363 of 28 December 2011 "On Approval of the Procedure for Informing Centres for Free Secondary Legal Aid of Cases of Detention, Administrative Arrest or Application of a Preventive Measure in the Form of Detention".

Also, part 6 of Article 19 of the Law "On Free Legal Aid" stipulates that in case of receipt of a decision of the investigator, prosecutor, investigating judge, court to engage a defence counsel for the purpose of defence by appointment or conducting a separate procedural action, the Centre is obliged to immediately appoint a defence counsel.

Thus, according to the Law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid", secondary legal aid provides for equal opportunities in access to justice. These are the following types of legal services:

- defence;
- representation of the interests of persons before courts, other public authorities, local self-government bodies, and before other persons;
- drafting procedural documents.

8. Protection of victims and witnesses (Articles 28 and 30)

8.1 How are victims of THB protected in practice against potential retaliation or intimidation before, during and after legal proceedings? How is the assessment of the needs for protection performed and who recommends the application of the protection measures? Who is responsible of the implementation of the protection measures?

In accordance with Article 56(5)(1) of the CPC of Ukraine, a victim has the right to ensure the safety of himself/herself, close relatives or members of his/her family, property and housing, if there are appropriate grounds.

Ensuring the protection of persons involved in criminal proceedings is also regulated by the Law "On Ensuring the Safety of Persons Involved in Criminal Proceedings".

According to Article 20 of the Law, the grounds for taking protection measures for persons involved in criminal proceedings are data indicating the existence of a real threat to their life, health, housing and property.

The grounds for taking measures to ensure the safety of participants in criminal proceedings, their family members and close relatives may be:

- a) an application of a participant in criminal proceedings, a member of his/her family or a close relative;
- b) a request from the head of the relevant state body;
- c) obtaining operational and other information on the existence of a threat to the life, health, housing and property of the said persons;
- d) receipt of a request from the International Criminal Court for protection measures.

Pursuant to Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Safety of Persons Involved in Criminal Proceedings", the decision to apply protection measures is taken by the investigator, coroner, prosecutor, court in charge of criminal proceedings concerning criminal offences in the investigation or trial of which persons subject to this Law participated or are participating, as well as by the body (unit) conducting operational and investigative activities in respect of persons who participated or assisted in the detection, prevention, suppression of criminal offences.

The body conducting operational and investigative activities, investigator, prosecutor, investigating judge, court, upon receiving a statement or notification of a threat to the safety of a person referred to in Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Safety of Persons Involved in Criminal Proceedings", are obliged to verify this statement (notification) and, within a period of no more than three days, and in urgent cases, immediately decide on the application or refusal to apply protection measures.

Protection measures are the responsibility of the security service, the State Bureau of Investigation, the internal affairs agencies, the National Police or the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, which shall establish special units within their structures for this purpose.

During the first 9 months of 2022, 44 persons were identified (163 in 2021, 152 in 2020) and granted the status of victims in criminal proceedings initiated under Article 149 (Trafficking in Human Beings) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. All these persons were interrogated as victims in these criminal proceedings regarding the circumstances of the crime committed against them.

In addition, victims of trafficking in human beings during pre-trial investigation or court proceedings, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring the Safety of Persons Involved in Criminal Proceedings", have the right to protection of life, housing, health and property from unlawful attacks.

Under this law, the following protection measures may be applied to victims of international trafficking, taking into account the degree of danger:

- personal protection, protection of housing and property;
- issuance of special personal protective equipment and hazard warnings;
- use of technical means of monitoring and listening to telephone and other conversations, visual surveillance;
- replacement of documents and change of appearance;
- change of place of work or study;
- relocation to another place of residence;
- placement in a pre-school educational institution or an institution of the special protection authorities;
- ensuring the confidentiality of personal data;
- closed court proceedings.

Taking into account the nature and degree of danger to the life, health, housing and property of persons taken under protection, other protection measures may be taken.

According to Article 2 of this Law, the following persons are entitled to protection:

- a) a person who has reported a criminal offence to a law enforcement agency or otherwise participated in or contributed to the detection, prevention, suppression or disclosure of criminal offences;
- b) a victim and his/her representative in criminal proceedings;
- c) a suspect, accused, defence lawyers and legal representatives;
- d) a civil plaintiff, a civil defendant and their representatives in a case of compensation for damage caused by a criminal offence;
 - d-1) a representative of the legal entity in respect of which the proceedings are being conducted;
 - d-2) staff of the probation body;
- e) a witness;
- f) an expert, specialist, interpreter and attesting witness;
- g) family members and close relatives of the persons listed in paragraphs "a" - "f" of this Article, if attempts are made to influence participants in criminal proceedings by means of threats or other unlawful actions against them.

8.2 How do you ensure that victims are provided with realistic and practical information about the progress of the case and whether the perpetrator has been detained or released?

In exercising their rights (Article 56(2) of the CPC of Ukraine), victims have the right to know the nature of the suspicion and accusation, to be informed of the application, change or cancellation of measures to secure criminal proceedings (Article 131 of the CPC) and the end of the pre-trial investigation. This right is granted to the victim, among other things, in order to ensure his or her safety in criminal proceedings. The victim is notified of these procedural decisions on the grounds and in accordance with the procedure provided for in Chapter 6 of the CPC of Ukraine.

In accordance with paragraph 11 of part 1 of Article 56 of the CPC of Ukraine, a victim has the right to get acquainted with the materials directly related to the criminal offence committed against him or her in accordance with the procedure provided for by the CPC of Ukraine, including after the opening of materials in accordance with Article 290 of the CPC of Ukraine, as well as to get acquainted with the materials of criminal proceedings directly related to the criminal offence committed against him or her in case of closure of such proceedings.

Thus, the pre-trial investigation authorities must inform the victim of trafficking in human beings about the detention of a suspect, the imposition of a preventive measure or a change in the previously imposed preventive measure, and the victim has the right to get acquainted with the materials of the criminal proceedings.

According to Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings", a person who has been granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings has the right to personal protection, respect, and to receive free of charge:

- information about their rights and opportunities in the language they speak;
- medical, psychological, social, legal and other necessary assistance.

In addition, during the criminal proceedings, a victim has the right under Article 156 of the CPC of Ukraine:

- to be informed of their rights and obligations under this Code;
- to know the essence of the suspicion and accusation, to be notified of the application, change or cancellation of measures to secure criminal proceedings against the suspect or accused and the completion of the pre-trial investigation;
- to get acquainted with the materials directly related to the criminal offence committed against him/her in accordance with the procedure provided for by this Code, including after opening the materials in accordance with Article 290 of this Code, as well as to get acquainted with the materials of criminal proceedings directly related to the criminal offence committed against him/her in case of closure of such proceedings;
- to receive copies of materials directly related to the criminal offence committed against him/her after the pre-trial investigation is completed;
- to express their opinion when deciding on the sentence to be imposed on the accused, as well as to express their opinion when deciding on the application of compulsory medical or educational measures;
- exercise other rights provided for by this Code.

8.3 How do you ensure respect for the victims' right to safety, privacy and confidentiality during court proceedings?

Article 27 of the CPC of Ukraine guarantees publicity and openness of court proceedings and full recording of court hearings and procedural actions by technical means.

At the same time, in accordance with Part 2 of this Article, the investigating judge or court may decide to conduct criminal proceedings in a closed court session during the entire trial or a separate part thereof, in particular, in the following cases:

- if the accused is a minor;
- consideration of a case on a criminal offence against sexual freedom and sexual inviolability of a person;
- the need to prevent the disclosure of information about personal and family life or circumstances that degrade the dignity of a person;

- the need to ensure the safety of persons involved in criminal proceedings.

Pursuant to Art. 27(4) and (7) of the CPC of Ukraine, the court conducts criminal proceedings in a closed court session in compliance with the rules of procedure provided for by this Code. Only the parties and other participants of the criminal proceedings may be present at the trial in closed court. If the trial was held in a closed court session, the court decision shall be announced in public with omission of information for the study of which the closed court session was held and which at the time of announcement of the court decision is subject to further protection from disclosure.

8.4 In how many cases were witness protection measures used for the protection of victims and witnesses of THB, including children? If witness protection measures/programmes are not applied to victims of trafficking, what are the reasons?

In 2022, no protection measures were applied to witnesses and victims (including children) in criminal proceedings initiated under Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Trafficking in Human Beings).

8.5 When victim protection is provided by NGOs, how are NGOs resourced and supported to perform this function and how do the police and the prosecution co-operate with NGOs?

Ukraine has a fairly developed civil society. There are a number of NGOs working in the field of combating trafficking in human beings, some of which have united in the All-Ukrainian Coalition (currently comprising 20 organisations working throughout Ukraine). There are also NGOs that are not members of the Coalition, but with which the Government and local authorities also actively cooperate.

The National Police cooperates with NGOs to prevent trafficking in human beings. In 2022, representatives of the National Police participated in the organisation and implementation of the following joint projects.

Since the beginning of the armed aggression, together with representatives of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine and the A21 Ukraine NGO, information materials have been developed for Ukrainian citizens evacuating abroad to avoid getting into a situation involving trafficking in human beings, including contact numbers of hotlines in Ukraine and abroad to get advice and, if necessary, emergency assistance.

Awareness raising campaigns are conducted at railway stations, trains, border checkpoints and in border regions (Chernivtsi, Lviv, Volyn, Vinnytsia and Zakarpattia oblasts) to inform citizens travelling abroad about the rules of conduct to avoid getting into situations related to trafficking in human beings.

In cooperation with the Department of Cyber Police and mobile operators of Ukraine, two SMS mailings were made (reaching more than 4 million people) to Ukrainian citizens abroad. Depending on the country of residence, the text of the message contains information on the contacts of the police, Ukrainian consular offices and NGOs to contact in case of human trafficking.

Together with the A21 Ukraine NGO and the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine, an information campaign dedicated to the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons (30 July) was prepared and implemented.

Also, at the local level, Ukraine is implementing a mechanism of "social order", i.e. procurement of services of NGOs at the expense of local budgets.

8.6 How do you ensure that child victims of THB are treated in a child-sensitive way and are provided with protection before, during and after judicial proceedings in accordance with the Council of Europe Guidelines on Child Friendly Justice? Are interviews with children conducted in specially designated and adapted spaces by professionals trained to interview children? What measures are taken in order to ensure a limited number of interviews?

Article 126 of the CPC of Ukraine defines the specifics of interviewing a minor or underage person. The interviews with a minor or underage person must be carried out in the presence of a legal representative, a teacher or psychologist, and, if necessary, a doctor. With regard to the interviews with minors, the term "teacher" also includes educators of children's preschool institutions. The parents (adoptive parents), and in their absence - the person's guardians or custodians, other adult close relatives or family members, as well as representatives of guardianship and custody bodies, institutions and organisations under whose care or custody the minor is, may be involved in the interview as legal representatives.

The duration of the interview with a minor is determined by the time necessary and sufficient to obtain information relevant to the criminal proceedings from him/her in a reasonable manner. However, since the interview is associated with severe psychological stress, children get tired quickly and become inattentive, the article provides for the duration of an interview, which cannot last more than one hour without a break, and in general - more than two hours a day. The law does not specify the duration of the break. The investigator must determine it according to his or her own conviction. He or she may be assisted by legal representatives, a teacher, psychologist or doctor present during the interview. In any case, the child's age, procedural status, mental health, psychological characteristics, ability to get tired quickly, ability to concentrate, etc. should be taken into account.

The current CPC of Ukraine provides for the possibility of conducting interview not only at the place of pre-trial investigation, but also in another place upon agreement with the person to be interviewed. Thus, the place for interview is chosen in such a way as to ensure that possible psychological trauma to the child is minimised. For example, the interview may take place at the child's place of residence or place of study and in a child-friendly atmosphere with the best interests of the child in mind. In practice, there are cases where interviews are conducted in specially adapted premises, which facilitates the necessary contact with the child.

The Green Room methodology, based on international standards for the treatment of children, is applied to children who have suffered from all types of violence, including trafficking in human beings.

As of 22 February 2022, 47 "green rooms" were created and operated in cooperation with local communities and international organisations. Since 24 February 2022, as a result of the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, 15 rooms have been located in the occupied territories. A green room was created and fully equipped at Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, but the university is currently evacuated, the territory is closed and cannot be used. Thus, as of October 2022, there are 32 green rooms in operation.

Work is also underway to implement the Barnahus project. This is an interdisciplinary and inter-institutional specialised centre for working with children who have suffered from violence or witnessed such crimes. Within the framework of this project, such children are interviewed, undergo a medical examination for the purposes of forensic medicine, receive a comprehensive assessment and all necessary therapeutic services from relevant specialists. A pilot project to implement the Barnahus model has now been implemented in Vinnytsia, Ternopil, and Mykolaiv oblasts. This experience is indicative for other regions of Ukraine. It has become an impetus for the further development of the network of Barnahus centres at the regional and municipal levels.

When conducting a pre-trial investigation with minors or young victims, pre-trial investigation bodies and procedural authorities pay considerable attention to the possibility of interviewing such victims in accordance with Article 225 of the CPC of Ukraine.

In order to avoid further summons for an interview in court and repeated victimisation, and thus causing psychological trauma to children, this mechanism is accepted as a rule.

During court proceedings, usually neither the prosecutor nor the victim's counsel insists on interviewing the victim's child in court.

Therefore, the court examines a video recording of the interview with a minor witness according to the rules of the "green room" (*a method of interviewing a child who has suffered or witnessed a crime in conditions that minimise and prevent repeated trauma to the child's psyche, taking into account his or her individual psychological and psychophysiological characteristics*), in which he or she describes in detail the circumstances of the crime.

Such a study of the video evidence of the interview with a child witness and the admission of such video evidence as evidence in court avoids the need for repeated summonses and interviews with the child and his/her revictimisation, which is in line with international requirements for interviewing a child witness or victim of criminal offences, namely Article 35 of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention, 2007), which was ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on 27 August 2012 and entered into force on 1 December 2012, the requirements of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the UN Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime.

9. Specialised authorities and coordinating bodies (Article 29)

9.1 What budget, staff and resources, including technical means, are put at the disposal of law enforcement bodies specialised in combating and investigating THB?

Financing and logistical support of the Police is provided by the State Budget of Ukraine and other sources not prohibited by law (Article 105 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police").

Within the framework of joint international projects, there is a practice of involving international partner organisations in improving the logistical base of the National Police units.

In December 2020, the Migration Police (hereinafter referred to as MIPOL) was established within the structure of the National Police of Ukraine. The key tasks of the service include combating such types of crime as illegal migration and trafficking in human beings. At the same time, the number of employees of the Department has almost doubled from 27 to 45 compared to the previous unit.

This reform also increased the number of personnel in the regional divisions of MIPOL, which had a positive impact on the implementation of operational capabilities in the field.

Currently, the number of migration police units is 411. In accordance with modern methods, the procedure for selecting police officers to the migration police units has been improved, including the first introduction of testing police officers on their knowledge of the legislation in their area of service, polygraph examinations and interviews with candidates for relevant positions.

In order to improve their professional skills, the staff of the Department and its territorial divisions regularly participate in exercises, trainings, workshops, round tables and modern distance (interactive) forms of education within the framework of joint projects with the support of international partners.

9.2 If your country has specialised units for financial investigations, financial intelligence units and asset and recovery units, please describe whether and how are they used in investigating and prosecuting THB cases. Which special investigation techniques do these units use? Which public and/or private bodies do these specialised financial investigation units co-operate with in relation to THB cases?

A comprehensive analysis of the CPC of Ukraine and the relevant articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine suggests that virtually all pre-trial investigation bodies are currently authorised to conduct pre-trial investigations of crimes that generate criminal proceeds.

In criminal proceedings concerning offences under Articles 209 (Legalisation (laundering) of the proceeds of crime) and 209-1 (Intentional violation of the requirements of the legislation on prevention and counteraction to legalisation (laundering) of the proceeds of crime, terrorist financing and financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the pre-trial investigation is carried out by the investigator of the body that initiated the pre-trial investigation or whose jurisdiction includes the crime that preceded the legalisation (laundering) of the proceeds of crime, unless these crimes are referred to the jurisdiction of the NABU under this article.

Thus, the National Police, the NABU, the Tax Authority, the Bureau of Economic Security, the SSU and the SBI are responsible for investigating (related) predicate offences and investigating money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing offences related to predicate offences within their competence. In addition, all pre-trial investigations are subject to the control of the Prosecutor General's Office and the Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office.

All of the above-mentioned structural units of law enforcement agencies can conduct financial investigations to varying degrees. This list is not exhaustive.

In accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Counteraction to Legalisation (Laundering) of the Proceeds of Crime, Terrorist Financing and Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction", the State Financial Monitoring Service (SFMS) operates. The main tasks of the SFMS include collection, processing and analysis (operational and strategic) of information on financial transactions subject to financial monitoring, other financial transactions or information that may be related to suspected money laundering, terrorist financing or financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The SFMS carries out this analysis on the basis of information received from the subjects of primary and state financial monitoring, other state bodies, as well as the relevant bodies of foreign countries.

If there are sufficient grounds to believe that a financial transaction or a set of related financial transactions may be related to the legalisation (laundering) of the proceeds of crime, terrorist financing or financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the SFMS submits relevant summary materials to law enforcement and intelligence agencies and receives information from them on the progress of their review.

Combating trafficking in human beings is an integral part of the activities of the National Police in combating crime, which, in particular, take measures to identify crimes of trafficking in human beings, victims of trafficking in human beings, identify traffickers and bring them to justice through organisational, operational and investigative, administrative and legal, procedural, analytical and research, information and other measures.

The National Police, like other central executive authorities, is a member of the National Referral Mechanism, which carries out activities in the field of combating trafficking in human beings (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 783 of 22.08.2012).

The CMU Resolution No. 65 of 19.05.2020 "On Approval of the Regulation on Financial Monitoring by Banks" is also in force.

10. International co-operation (Article 32)

10.1 How does your country co-operate with other countries to enable victims of THB to realise their right to redress and compensation, including recovery and transfer of unpaid wages after they leave the country in which the exploitation occurred?

In 2022, the Migration Police Department of the National Police of Ukraine took part in 3 pan-European operations to combat trafficking in human beings as part of the implementation of the Operational Action Plans of the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT).

For the first time, a representative of the National Police (NPU MPB) participated in the Coordination Headquarters in Warsaw (European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union, FRONTEX) during the European operation to combat child trafficking (Operational Plan EMPACT 3.2) from 06 to 13 June 2022.

In addition, officers of the Migration Police Department have made a number of business trips to European countries to cooperate with law enforcement agencies on the prevention of trafficking in human beings in temporarily displaced Ukrainian citizens.

In the period from 22 to 27 May 2022, police officers of the Migration Police Department carried out a business trip to the Republic of Poland. During the visit, on 23 May 2022, accompanied by the Third Secretary for Consular Affairs of the Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Poland, the delegation visited children's institutional establishments evacuated from Ukraine, located in the Ossa cell (Gmina Biała Rawska, Rawa County, Lodz Voivodeship) and in the city of Lodz. Preventive conversations were held with the directors of the establishments and accompanying persons to prevent situations of child trafficking, prevent unverified volunteers from working with children and prevent the transfer of children's personal data.

On 25 May 2022, in Warsaw, officers of the Migration Police Department took part in a preparatory meeting of representatives of law enforcement agencies of European countries, Europol and Interpol on the implementation of measures to combat child trafficking and illegal migration. The total number of participants was 47. The Ukrainian delegation presented information on the preventive measures taken to prevent trafficking in human beings in times of war, the risks involved and ways to overcome them.

On 24 and 25 May 2022, the delegation held bilateral meetings with representatives of law enforcement agencies from Portugal, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Moldova, representatives of the Central Bureau of Interpol and Europol on combating trafficking in human beings and areas for further cooperation. On 26 May 2022, following a meeting with the Head of the Department for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the Main Police Directorate of the Republic of Poland, Lieutenant Colonel Monika Sokolowska, ways of cooperation between the units and priority areas for joint action, including in ongoing investigations, were identified.

At the invitation of the UK's National Crime Agency, from 12 to 24 June this year, representatives of the NPU took part in joint events in the Kingdom of Spain to protect Ukrainian refugees from organised crime.

From 27 to 30 June 2022, at the invitation of the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (FRONTEX) and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova, officers of the Migration Police Department took part in the international conference "Support measures taken in response to the crisis situation: experience and first conclusions". During the event, representatives of the Department informed the participants about the results of the fight against trafficking in human beings until 24.02.2022, changes in the crime situation after the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation, steps taken by the National Police of Ukraine to prevent Ukrainian citizens from falling into situations of trafficking in human beings after forced resettlement to European countries, and best practices of international police cooperation in this area.

On 13, 14 July 2022, a preparatory meeting in Paris (French Republic) on the conduct of a pan-European operation to combat trafficking in human beings in the form of labour exploitation in September 2022 was attended.

At the end of October 2022, participation in activities to combat trafficking in human beings in the form of sexual exploitation and involvement in criminal activities as part of the implementation of the next Operational Action Plan.

In addition, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings", if a foreigner or stateless person has become a victim of trafficking in human beings in Ukraine, after completing a rehabilitation course, such person may be repatriated in accordance with the procedure established by law.

If necessary, the State Migration Service sends a request to the country of origin of such a person to confirm the person's citizenship or the right to permanent residence in its territory at the time of entry into the territory of Ukraine.

Also, if necessary, the State Migration Service, with the involvement of other actors in the field of combating trafficking in human beings, as well as non-governmental and international organisations, provides the repatriated foreigner or stateless person with contact information about institutions that can help them in the country to which they are repatriated, including law enforcement agencies, non-governmental organisations, legal institutions and social protection institutions.

10.2 Has your country co-operated with other countries in the investigation and prosecution of THB cases through financial investigations and/or Joint Investigation Teams? Please provide statistics on such cases and examples from practice.

In 2022, 2 joint investigation teams were set up in cases of this category:

- 1) between Ukraine, Italy, Greece and Georgia for coordinated investigations in these countries of illegal migration along the Eastern Mediterranean route;
- 2) between Ukraine and France to jointly investigate the facts of pimping and trafficking in women from Eastern Europe brought to France for the purpose of prostitution.

According to the current legislation of Ukraine, international legal assistance is the conduct of procedural actions by the competent authorities of one state, the implementation of which is necessary for pre-trial investigation, trial or execution of a sentence passed by a court of another state or an international judicial institution.

One of the forms of international cooperation is international legal assistance in criminal proceedings, which is carried out by submitting written requests for individual criminal proceedings (cases) to the competent authorities of foreign states through authorised (central) bodies, as well as receiving requests from another state for the provision of the same type of international legal assistance. International cooperation in criminal proceedings is carried out on the basis of the rules provided for in Section IX of the CPC of Ukraine.

Pursuant to Article 543 of the CPC of Ukraine, the Prosecutor General's Office is the authorised (central) body on behalf of the state to carry out such cooperation, considers requests from foreign competent authorities, makes decisions on entrusting its implementation to the relevant competent authorities (pre-trial investigation, prosecutor's office or court) of Ukraine, and also applies to the competent authorities of other states with requests for international legal assistance in criminal proceedings during pre-trial investigation.

Investigators of the National Police of Ukraine send and execute requests from the competent authorities of foreign countries for criminal proceedings on all crimes, including those related to trafficking in human beings.

Thus, in 2022, 2 requests for international assistance were sent:

- to the competent authorities of the Republic of Poland in criminal proceedings on trafficking in human beings, the pre-trial investigation of which is being carried out by the Main Department of the National Police in Ternopil Oblast, which is currently ongoing.

- to the competent authorities of the Republic of Lithuania in criminal proceedings on trafficking in human beings, the pre-trial investigation of which is being carried out by the Main Investigation Department, which is currently ongoing.

The possibility of establishing joint investigation teams was introduced into Ukrainian legislation by the Law of Ukraine "On Ratification of the Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters" of 01.06.2011.

Pursuant to Article 571 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the Prosecutor General's Office is the central body of Ukraine that considers and decides on the establishment of joint investigation teams at the request of the pre-trial investigation body of Ukraine, the prosecutor of Ukraine and the competent authorities of foreign countries.

Thus, in 1 criminal proceeding under Art. 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, a joint investigation team (JIT) was set up, which included the competent authorities of Ukraine (Main Investigation Department of the NPU), the Czech Republic, the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway. The JIT was set up to promptly and fully investigate the facts of recruitment of vulnerable women for the purpose of their further exploitation in commercial surrogacy programmes by deceiving them, transferring them across the state border of Ukraine to the Czech Republic and handing over newborn children for a monetary reward to persons, including those from countries with a prohibited surrogacy regime. The pre-trial investigation in this case is currently ongoing.

10.3 How many mutual legal assistance requests and/or European Investigation Order have you made in THB cases and what was their outcome?

Investigators of the National Police of Ukraine send and execute requests from the competent authorities of foreign countries in criminal proceedings in all categories of crimes, including those related to trafficking in human beings.

Thus, in 2022, 2 requests for international assistance were sent. One to the competent authorities of the Republic of Poland in criminal proceedings on trafficking in human beings. The pre-trial investigation in this criminal proceeding is being carried out by the Investigation Department of the Main Department of the National Police in Ternopil Oblast. The request for international assistance is currently being processed. The second one was to the competent authorities of the Republic of Lithuania in a criminal proceeding on trafficking in human beings, the pre-trial investigation of which is being carried out by the Main Investigation Department of the NPU, which is currently ongoing.

The possibility of establishing joint investigation teams was introduced into Ukrainian legislation by the Law of Ukraine "On Ratification of the Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters" of 01.06.2011.

Pursuant to Article 571 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the Prosecutor General's Office is the central body of Ukraine that considers and decides on the establishment of joint investigation teams at the request of the pre-trial investigation body of Ukraine, the prosecutor of Ukraine and the competent authorities of foreign countries.

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With regard to mutual legal assistance, pursuant to Article 545 of the CPC of Ukraine, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine is the central authority, unless otherwise provided by an international treaty of Ukraine, which requests international legal assistance in criminal proceedings during court proceedings and considers relevant requests from foreign competent authorities.

In 2021, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine received 4 judicial requests from the competent authorities of foreign countries for mutual legal assistance in criminal matters (certain procedural actions) in connection with trafficking in human beings crimes based on the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1959:

2 requests were received from the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Slovenia (completed);

2 requests were received from the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Turkey (completed).

In 2022, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine received 2 judicial requests from the competent authorities of foreign countries for mutual legal assistance in criminal cases (certain procedural actions) in connection with trafficking in human beings crimes:

2 requests were received from the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Turkey (pending).

In 2021-2022, no requests for legal assistance in criminal cases related to trafficking in human beings were sent by Ukrainian courts to foreign countries.

Concerning the transfer of convicted persons

Pursuant to Article 602(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine is considering, on the basis of the principle of reciprocity, the transfer from the Kingdom of Thailand to Ukraine of 2 convicted Ukrainian citizens who were recognised as victims in criminal proceedings on the grounds of committing offences under Article 149(2) (trafficking in human beings) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine is also considering the transfer of a Turkish citizen sentenced to imprisonment in Ukraine under Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine to serve his/her sentence in Turkey.

Representatives of the Ministry of Justice are also members of the working group on improving regulatory acts in the field of combating trafficking in human beings, approved by Order of the Ministry of Social Policy No. 105 of 07.03.2013 (as amended).

In addition, by order of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights No. 7.15/20 dated 31 January 2020, a working group was established to develop proposals for improving Ukrainian legislation and protecting the rights of Ukrainian citizens who have become victims of trafficking in human beings due to involvement in criminal activities related to the sale of drugs in the Russian Federation.

Within the scope of its competence, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine constantly provides written consultations and explanations on the procedure for transferring convicted persons from foreign countries to Ukraine for further serving their sentences in response to written requests from MPs, the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, citizens, lawyers, etc.

In particular, in 2021, the Department for the Transfer of Convicted Persons and Execution of Sentences of the Ministry of Justice processed 914 requests from citizens, 9 MPs requests, 54 lawyer requests, 92 requests from the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, 14 requests for public information and 26 requests from city, district (town) state administrations; consultations and explanations are constantly provided to citizens by phone.

In addition, detailed information on the procedure for considering the transfer of Ukrainian citizens convicted by foreign courts for further serving their sentences in Ukraine, together with samples of applications on the basis of which the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine begins consideration of the transfer, is available on the official website of the Ministry of Justice at the following link: <https://cutt.ly/8BU9Kgk>.

If the application contains information about the fraudulent involvement of a person in criminal activity, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine informs the applicants of the possibility of filing relevant applications with the National Police of Ukraine, which conducts pre-trial investigations of criminal offences under the law of Ukraine on criminal liability (in particular, on the facts of trafficking in human beings under Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).

According to the available data, in 2022, 5 requests for legal assistance in criminal proceedings on trafficking in human beings were sent to the competent authorities of foreign countries (the Republic of Lithuania (2), the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Moldova), 1 of which was completed with the provision of materials (the Republic of Latvia), and the remaining requests are pending. The actions requested were mainly interrogations of individuals, seizure of documents, etc.

In 2022, 5 requests for legal assistance in criminal proceedings (criminal cases) related to trafficking in human beings were received from foreign competent authorities (Bosnia and Herzegovina, the State of Israel, the Republic of Lithuania, and the Republic of Moldova (2)). As of today, 1 of these requests has been fulfilled by the competent authorities of Ukraine, the materials have been sent to the requesting country (the Republic of Moldova), and the other requests are being processed.

The requested actions included interrogation, seizure of documents, and obtaining banking information.

In addition, on 16.06.2022, a request for the extradition of citizen B. was sent to the Prosecutor General's Office of Georgia for prosecution under Part 2 of Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. To date, the Georgian side has not made a decision on the request.

There were no requests for transfer of criminal proceedings.

10.4 *What forms of international co-operation have proven to be particularly helpful in upholding the rights of victims of trafficking, including children, and prosecuting alleged traffickers?*

In the current legislation of Ukraine, the possibility of establishing joint investigative teams was introduced by the Law of Ukraine "On Ratification of the Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters" of 01.06.2011.

Pursuant to Article 571 of the CPC of Ukraine, the Prosecutor General's Office considers and decides on the establishment of joint investigation teams at the request of the pre-trial investigation body of Ukraine, the Prosecutor General of Ukraine and the competent authorities of foreign countries.

Currently, in 1 criminal proceeding under Art. 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Trafficking in Human Beings), a joint investigation team has been set up, which includes the competent authorities of Ukraine (the Main Investigation Department of the National Police of Ukraine), the Czech Republic, the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway. The joint investigation team was set up to promptly and fully investigate the facts of recruitment of vulnerable women for the purpose of their further exploitation in commercial surrogacy programmes by deceiving them, transferring them across the state border of Ukraine to the Czech Republic and handing over newborn children for a monetary reward to persons, including those from countries with a prohibited surrogacy regime. Currently, the pre-trial investigation in this criminal proceeding is ongoing.

Pursuant to Article 545 of the CPC of Ukraine, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine is the central authority, unless otherwise provided by an international treaty of Ukraine, that requests international legal assistance in criminal proceedings during court proceedings and considers relevant requests from foreign competent authorities.

The Prosecutor General's Office requests international legal assistance in criminal proceedings during pre-trial investigation and considers relevant requests from foreign competent authorities, except for pre-trial investigation of criminal offences falling under the jurisdiction of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, which in such cases performs the functions of the central authority of Ukraine.

Legal assistance orders received by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine mainly on the basis of the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 1959, as well as bilateral treaties, mainly relate to procedural actions: serving court documents, questioning witnesses, victims, accused persons, etc.

10.5 What international co-operation measures are in place to ensure protection and assistance to victims on return from your country to their countries of origin following their participation in criminal proceedings?

Cooperation of states in the criminal sphere, which is carried out to achieve the goals of justice, can exist both at the stage of investigation and consideration of a criminal case and after the entry into force of a court decision (verdict) and has many aspects.

The main forms of such cooperation are:

1) providing legal assistance in criminal cases, which consists of conducting procedural actions, since during the investigation and trial of criminal cases, it is often necessary to collect evidence abroad by questioning the accused, victims, witnesses, experts, conducting searches, examinations, forensic examinations, seizing and transferring items, serving and sending documents, etc;

2) extradition of offenders for criminal prosecution or to execute a court sentence;

3) transfer of convicted persons for further serving their sentence;

4) seizure, tracing and confiscation of the proceeds of crime (where states, in particular, are obliged to assist in the investigation and take temporary measures: freeze bank accounts, seize property; confiscate funds and proceeds of crime, etc.

Also, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings", if a foreigner or stateless person has become a victim of trafficking in human beings in Ukraine, after completing a rehabilitation course, such a person may be repatriated in accordance with the procedure established by law.

If necessary, the State Migration Service sends a request to the country of origin of such a person to confirm the person's citizenship or the right to permanent residence in its territory at the time of entry into the territory of Ukraine.

Also, if necessary, the State Migration Service, with the involvement of other actors in the field of combating trafficking in human beings, as well as non-governmental and international organisations, provides the repatriated foreigner or stateless person with contact information of institutions that can help them in the country to which they are repatriated, including law enforcement agencies, non-governmental organisations, legal institutions and social protection institutions.

10.6 *What international co-operation measures are in place to protect and assist victims of THB for the purpose of sexual exploitation through online streaming where the perpetrator is a national or habitual resident of your country and elements of the crime have occurred in your country's jurisdiction?*

Pursuant to Article 542 of the CPC of Ukraine, international cooperation in criminal proceedings consists of taking the necessary measures to provide international legal assistance by serving documents, performing certain procedural actions, extraditing persons who have committed a criminal offence, temporarily transferring persons, taking over criminal prosecution, transferring convicted persons and executing sentences.

An international treaty of Ukraine may provide for other forms of cooperation in criminal proceedings than those provided for in the CPC.

11. Cross-cutting questions

11.1 *What steps are taken to ensure that victims of THB have equal access to justice and effective remedies, irrespective of their immigration status and the form of exploitation?*

Pursuant to Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings", a person who has been granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings has the right to personal safety, respect, and to obtain free of charge:

- 1) information about their rights and opportunities in the language they speak;
- 2) medical, psychological, social, legal and other necessary assistance;
- 3) temporary placement, at the request of the victim and in the absence of housing, in institutions for assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings for a period of up to three months, which may be extended if necessary by a decision of the local state administration, in particular in connection with the participation of the person as a victim or witness in a criminal proceeding;
- 4) compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage at the expense of the persons who caused it, in accordance with the procedure established by the Civil Code of Ukraine;
- 5) one-time financial assistance in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;
- 6) assistance in employment, exercise of the right to education and vocational training.

In addition to the rights provided for in part 1 of this Article, a foreigner and a stateless person who has been granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings on the territory of Ukraine shall also have the right to:

- 1) free interpreting services;
- 2) temporary stay in Ukraine for a period of up to three months, which may be extended if necessary, in particular in connection with their participation as victims or witnesses in criminal proceedings;
- 3) permanent residence on the territory of Ukraine in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Pursuant to Article 2 of the Law "On the Judiciary and Status of Judges", the court, when administering justice on the basis of the rule of law, ensures everyone the right to a fair trial and respect for other rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, as well as international treaties ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

In administering justice, courts are independent of any unlawful influence. The courts administer justice on the basis of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine and on the principles of the rule of law (Article 6(1) of Law No. 1402-VIII).

Article 7(1) of the Law "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" provides that everyone is guaranteed protection of their rights, freedoms and interests within a reasonable time by an independent, impartial and fair court established by law.

Foreigners, stateless persons and foreign legal entities have the right to judicial protection in Ukraine on an equal footing with Ukrainian citizens and legal entities.

Access to justice for every person is ensured in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and in accordance with the procedure established by the laws of Ukraine.

Article 9 of the Law "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" also stipulates that justice in Ukraine is administered on the basis of equality of all participants in the judicial process before the law and the court, regardless of race, skin colour, political, religious or other beliefs, gender, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, language or other characteristics.

The court shall create conditions under which each participant in the court proceedings is guaranteed equality in the exercise of the procedural rights granted and in the performance of procedural duties determined by the procedural law.

According to Article 10 of the Law "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges", everyone has the right to professional legal aid. In cases determined by law, the state provides professional legal aid free of charge.

Everyone is free to choose a defender of their rights and a person providing legal aid.

The Bar acts to provide professional legal assistance. The right to defence against criminal charges and representation in court shall be ensured by a lawyer, except in cases established by law.

In order to ensure access to justice, the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Ensuring the Gradual Implementation of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System" stipulates that the creation and operation of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System (hereinafter referred to as the UJITS) shall be carried out in stages.

In particular, by the decision of the High Council of Justice of 17.08.2021 No. 1845/0/15-21, the Regulation on the procedure for the operation of certain subsystems (modules) of the UJITS, in particular the video conferencing subsystem, the Electronic Court and the Electronic Profile, was approved. The said subsystems officially started their operation on 05.10.2021.

The Electronic Profile subsystem is a technical subsystem that ensures the registration of a person in the UJITS and their subsequent authentication using an electronic signature.

This subsystem provides equal electronic access to justice, including quick and convenient access to information on the progress of a court case, the time and place of its consideration, and the exchange of procedural documents between the court and the parties to the proceedings. Persons registered in the UJITS are able to review case files electronically, as all documents and notifications entered into the automated court document management system are automatically sent to the users' Electronic Profiles. This functionality was introduced to increase access to justice for any person who has registered an official email address.

In addition, this subsystem provides the user with access to all other subsystems of the UJITS, including the Electronic Court subsystem and the video conferencing subsystem.

The Electronic Court subsystem enables users to remotely create and send procedural or other documents to the court, other bodies and institutions in the justice system, as well as receive information on the status and outcome of consideration of such documents. To date, about 133,000 users have registered in this subsystem and submitted over 798,000 applications.

The videoconferencing subsystem enables participants in a case to participate in a court hearing via videoconference outside the courtroom using their own technical means, in a pre-trial detention facility, penal institution or medical facility using the technical means available at the relevant institution. To date, the videoconferencing subsystem has registered more than 71,000 users and held more than 428,000 court hearings. In total, since the start of using videoconferencing systems in local and appellate courts (2013), about 1 million court hearings have been held via videoconference.

Also, with the support of the United Nations Development Programme in Ukraine, the Electronic Court subsystem was adapted for mobile devices (eCourt mobile application was introduced).

However, further work on the development and/or refinement of other subsystems (modules) of the UJITS has been suspended, as the State Budget of Ukraine has not provided budget allocations for the development of the UJITS since 2020 and currently. Today, the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine provides only support (maintenance and administration) of the previously implemented information systems.

11.2 *What steps are taken to ensure that criminal, civil, labour and administrative proceedings concerning victims of THB are gender-sensitive?*

In co-operation with international and non-governmental organisations, training is provided for law enforcement officials and judges. In particular, the National School of Judges conducted the following training:

an interactive lecture on "*Gender Competence of a Judge*" for the training of judges of the High Anti-Corruption Court in cooperation with the European Union Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine (23 February 2022);

Distance learning course "*Ensuring Gender Equality*":

- 10 - 27 June 2022 for judicial assistants and court staff;
- 19 October - 2 November 2022 for judicial assistants and court staff;
- 7 - 21 November 2022 for judges;
- 10 - 28 November 2022 for judicial assistants and court staff.

Statistical data is collected, taking into account gender distribution.

11.3 *What steps are taken to ensure that procedures for obtaining access to justice and remedies are child-sensitive, readily accessible to children and their representatives, and give weight to the child's views?*

The specifics of criminal proceedings against minors are set out in Chapter 38 of the CPC of Ukraine.

Thus, in accordance with Article 484 of the CPC of Ukraine, criminal proceedings against a minor, including if criminal proceedings are carried out against several persons, at least one of whom is a minor, are carried out by an investigator, a coroner specially authorised by the head of the pre-trial investigation body to conduct pre-trial investigations against minors.

During criminal proceedings against a minor, including proceedings on the application of compulsory educational measures, the investigator, coroner, prosecutor, investigating judge, court and all other persons involved in them are obliged to carry out procedural actions in a manner that least disturbs the normal way of life of the minor and corresponds to his/her age and psychological characteristics, to explain the essence of procedural actions, decisions and their meaning, to listen to his/her arguments when making procedural decisions and to take all other measures to ensure that the minor is not subjected to any form of discrimination.

The draft law "On Child Friendly Justice" (Reg. No. 5617 of 04.06.2021) is currently under consideration by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, which was developed to strengthen the protection of the rights and re-socialisation of minors who have committed criminal offences. The draft law aims to create conditions for the organisation and effective functioning of child-friendly justice that meets the requirements of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international standards on the rights of the child and is the legislative basis for ensuring the prevention of child abuse, proper treatment of children in contact with the law and their social rehabilitation, and prevention of secondary victimisation of children who are victims or witnesses.

The draft Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine on Child-Friendly Justice" (Reg. No. 5618 of 04.06.2021) was also registered in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The purpose of the Law is to create conditions for the organisation and effective functioning of child-friendly justice, which meets the requirements of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international standards on the rights of the child and is the legislative basis for ensuring the prevention of offences.

In addition, preventing and combating child trafficking is a priority for the authorities, including the National Police of Ukraine. Thus, during the period of martial law, in order to protect the rights of evacuated children, both within the country and abroad, and to prevent violations of rights and administrative and criminal offences against children who lived in boarding schools (boarding houses), educational and rehabilitation centres, orphanages and other institutions until 24.02.2022 and were then returned to their parents (guardians), their places of residence were inspected. Together with the social protection services and military administrations, the living conditions of children held in specialised institutions evacuated in accordance with the procedure established by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 385 of 27.03.2022 are inspected, as well as the actual locations of institutions evacuated from other regions of the country. Preventive conversations and measures aimed at preventing child trafficking were held with the management and staff of the institutions.

Close cooperation has been established with military administrations to ensure prompt exchange of information on institutions evacuated in the service area and their relocation within Ukraine or abroad.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Social Service of Ukraine, the Ministry monitors the temporary consular registration of children from institutional institutions evacuated abroad.

11.4 What steps are taken to ensure that private entities take steps to prevent and eradicate trafficking from their business or supply chains and to support the rehabilitation and recovery of victims? What options exist for victims of trafficking to access effective remedies from businesses implicated in human trafficking?

The Ministry of Social Policy, in cooperation with relevant authorities, as well as international and non-governmental organisations, has developed a draft State Targeted Social Programme for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings until 2025. The draft programme contains, inter alia, measures to develop and approve guidelines for business entities (businesses) on a code of ethical conduct and the prevention of exploitation, its approval, aiding or abetting such actions, including risk assessment in the supply chain of goods/services. After the approval of such guidelines, the Ministry plans to engage private entities, in particular through business associations, to implement these recommendations. At the time of reporting, the draft State Programme was submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for consideration and approval.

11.5 What legal, policy and practical measures are taken in your country to prevent and detect situations where corruption facilitates human trafficking and infringes the right of victims of THB of access to justice and effective remedies? Please provide information on any known or proven cases of corruption or related misconduct of public officials in THB cases and any sanctions issued.

Criminal offences are recorded by the National Police of Ukraine in accordance with the Regulation on the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations (hereinafter - the Register), the procedure for its formation and maintenance is approved by the Order of the Prosecutor General's Office No. 298 of 30.06.2020.

The information on criminal offences entered into the Register is managed by the Prosecutor General's Office, which is the keeper of the Register in accordance with this Regulation. Based on the data in the Register, the prosecutor's offices shall prepare unified reports on criminal offences committed and the progress of criminal proceedings.

According to Article 216 of the CPC of Ukraine, pre-trial investigation of criminal offences committed by public officials is carried out by investigators of the State Bureau of Investigation, so the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine does not have any information on known or confirmed cases of corruption or related misconduct by public officials in trafficking in human beings cases.

In 2021, the National Police recorded a case where officials were directly involved in a crime.

The Migration Police Department of the Main Department of the National Police in Dnipro Oblast documented the criminal activity of a group of people engaged in trafficking in human beings in the form of labour exploitation in the territory of Petrykivka Raion of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast. The pre-trial investigation established that a group of five people searched for, recruited, transported and transferred socially vulnerable persons and exploited them for labour on the agricultural land of two agricultural firms in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast. Two members of the group are members of the village council.

In September 2021, members of the investigation team conducted 26 searches in this criminal proceeding. During the search operations, the material evidence of criminal activity and the proceeds of crime were seized.

As a result of the pre-trial investigation, all members of the criminal group were served suspicion notices under Part 2, Part 3 of Art. 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Trafficking in Human Beings).

In 2022, no cases of misconduct by public officials in human trafficking cases were recorded.

Part II. Country-specific follow-up questions

4. Please provide information on new developments in your country since GRETA's second evaluation report concerning:

12.1 Emerging trends of trafficking in human beings (new forms of exploitation, new recruitment methods, vulnerable groups, gender-specific aspects of trafficking, child trafficking)

In 2021, there were no significant changes in new trends in trafficking in human beings (forms of exploitation, recruitment methods, vulnerable groups).

The analysis of the types of exploitation and common destination countries for trafficking in human beings identified in 2021 revealed the following forms of trafficking in human beings (according to law enforcement agencies):

- 85 - sexual exploitation;
- 83 - labour exploitation;
- 54 - involvement in criminal activity;
- 6 - surrogacy;
- 4 - child trafficking.

The most common form of trafficking in human beings was labour exploitation.

Analysis of the main risk groups for trafficking in human beings:

Risk assessment based on the structural characteristics of the population:

- unmarried women, single mothers, divorced persons;
- young people, street children, orphans, people from disadvantaged families;
- rural population;
- internally displaced persons;
- survivors of violence, including sexual violence;
- low-income individuals;
- persons with mental health problems.

The following categories of people are most vulnerable to human trafficking:

- women aged 18-30, primarily unmarried (vulnerable to sexual exploitation);
- men aged 25-60, primarily those without a permanent place of residence (homeless, beggars), as well as people suffering from drug and alcohol addiction (vulnerable to labour exploitation);
- children aged 13-18, primarily girls from single-parent and restructured families (when one of the parents is not related to the child by blood).

In 2022, due to the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, the number of internally displaced persons increased and the largest migration crisis since the World War II occurred, which significantly increases the risk of trafficking in human beings.

However, the number of appeals has decreased compared to previous years. In 2022, the National Social Service of Ukraine established the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings for 47 people (25 men, 19 women, 2 boys and 1 girl). All of them are citizens of Ukraine.

Of these: 14 people suffered from labour exploitation, 12 people were used in armed conflicts, 11 people were involved in criminal activities, 8 people were forced to beg, and 2 people suffered from sexual exploitation.

By country of destination (exploitation): 29 cases within Ukraine, 10 cases of trafficking in human beings in France, 5 cases in the Russian Federation, 2 cases in Poland, and 1 case in China.

Since the start of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation on 24 February 2022, the Ministry of Social Policy and other authorities have further **intensified information campaigns** to ensure that the widest possible range of citizens leaving Ukraine, as well as those who stay, are informed about the risks of falling into a situation of trafficking in human beings.

12.2 The legislation and regulations relevant to action against THB (e.g. criminalisation of THB, identification and assistance of victims of THB, recovery and reflection period, residence permit, supply chains, public procurement)

The Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" (as amended) defines the organisational and legal framework for combating trafficking in human beings, guaranteeing gender equality, the main directions of state policy and the principles of international cooperation in this area, the powers of executive authorities, the procedure for establishing the status of victims of trafficking in human beings and the procedure for providing assistance to such persons.

Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides for criminal liability for trafficking in human beings. The Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine defines the procedure for criminal proceedings.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the Concept of the State Targeted Social Programme for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the period up to 2025 by its Order No. 800-r dated 14.07.2021. In pursuance of the Concept, the Ministry of Social Policy has developed a **draft State Targeted Social Programme for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the period up to 2025**. The draft has now been submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The implementation of the Programme will make it possible to:

- improve the legal framework for combating trafficking in human beings;
- strengthen interaction and cooperation between entities involved in anti-trafficking activities, including social services and the National Police, international organisations and NGOs, on anti-trafficking issues in order to ensure reliable and rapid exchange of information between them;
- increase the level of professional competence of more than 1,000 civil servants of local state administrations and local government officials in the field of combating trafficking in human beings;
- reduce the vulnerability of Ukrainian citizens to trafficking and increase the number of self-identified victims of trafficking in human beings by reaching more than 2 million people from different demographic and social groups with information campaigns;
- increase the number of people who have benefited from all types of free assistance and specialised services by establishing the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings for more than 700 persons;
- introduce a system for collecting data on victims of trafficking in human beings in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Personal Data Protection";
- strengthen border controls to prevent trafficking in human beings;
- respond appropriately to the facts of trafficking in human beings (documenting and properly investigating criminal proceedings) and increase the detection and solving of crimes related to trafficking in human beings.

Despite the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the Ministry of Social Policy, together with other authorities and organisations, developed and secured the approval of a number of regulatory documents related to combating trafficking in human beings, among other things:

- CMU Order No. 1150-r of 16 December 2022 "On Amendments to the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1544 of 28 October 2020" **updated The National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security for the period up to 2025**.

The adoption of the act made it possible to:

expand the range of target groups for the provision of humanitarian, psychological, legal assistance, social and administrative services depending on the needs (new groups: women and men living in the area of combat (military) operations, returnees from captivity, those in the temporarily occupied territories, under the jurisdiction of other states, who have suffered material damage due to hostilities and shelling, missing persons, and those who have been disabled as a result of injury, contusion, mutilation during hostilities and/or captivity);

supplement with measures to support persons in the temporarily occupied territories and/or under the jurisdiction of other states, women living in the areas of hostilities, in captivity, forcibly taken to the Russian Federation, and those who have been forced to go abroad;

expand the list of measures to provide effective and timely assistance to victims of conflict-related sexual violence;

increase women's participation in the processes of responding to security challenges and post-conflict reconstruction.

- CMU Resolution No. 1372 of 9 December 2022 amended the **model provisions on specialised support services for victims of domestic and gender-based violence**.

The purpose of the act is to ensure the provision of services under martial law to victims of domestic violence and/or gender-based violence, armed conflict-related violence, including sexual violence, as well as **trafficking in human beings**, sexual harassment, specialised support and empowerment services for survivors of domestic and/or gender-based violence (**shelter, mobile team, day centre for social and psychological assistance and counselling service**).

- CMU Resolution No. 121 of 16 February 2022 "On Amendments to Certain Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on Providing Services to Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings" **defines the features and specifics of work with victims of trafficking in human beings** in social and psychological assistance centres, including providing them with shelter and medical care.

The Verkhovna Rada is also considering the following draft laws:

Reg. No. 5849 dated 13.08.2021 "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on the Division of Functions of Executive Authorities and Local Self-Government Bodies on Social Protection of the Population and Protection of Children's Rights in Connection with the Establishment of the National Social Service and its Territorial Bodies", which contains amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" regarding the granting of powers to local self-government bodies in this area, division of powers of the Ministry of Social Policy and the National Social Service in the field of combating trafficking in human beings.

Reg. No. 5134 dated 22.02.2021 "On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine on Strengthening Criminal Liability for Trafficking in Human Beings" and its alternative **No. 5134-1** "On Amendments to Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine to Ensure Harmonisation of Criminal Legislation with the Provisions of International Law in Regard to Regulation of Criminal Liability for Trafficking in Human Beings", initiated by MPs. Draft Law No. 5134 provides for the **inclusion in Article 149** of the Criminal Code of Ukraine of such a form of criminal act as "the commission of another illegal transaction, the object of which is a person", which will allow for the prosecution of those responsible for the transfer or receipt of a person, as well as **strengthening criminal liability for trafficking in human beings** and establishing **liability of legal entities**.

12.3 *The institutional and policy framework for action against THB (bodies responsible for coordinating national action against THB, entities specialised in the fight against THB, national rapporteur or equivalent mechanism, involvement of civil society, public-private partnerships)*

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 29 of 18 January 2012 and the Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 306/2020 of 5 August 2020, the Ministry of Social Policy is the national coordinator in the field of combating trafficking in human beings.

The Ministry of Social Policy coordinates the work of central and local authorities in combating trafficking in human beings, develops draft regulations in this area, prepares a draft State Programme for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, prepares annual reports, conducts information campaigns, participates in training of specialists, provides one-time financial assistance to victims, and is responsible for cooperation with international organisations in this area.

The National Social Service is a central executive body coordinated by the Minister of Social Policy and responsible for implementing the state policy on combating trafficking in human beings, establishing the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings, training specialists, conducting information campaigns, etc.

The National Police and law enforcement agencies are responsible for combating trafficking-related crime and bringing offenders to justice, while the Prosecutor General's Office is the holder of the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations.

The Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Health, the State Border Guard Service, the State Migration Service, the State Labour Service, and the State Employment Centre are also involved in the implementation of the National Referral Mechanism.

The Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights also deals with the issue of combating trafficking in human beings and highlights the state of implementation of the policy in this area in their annual reports.

Ministries and agencies actively cooperate with NGOs and international organisations in the area of combating trafficking in human beings;

All-Ukrainian coalition of NGOs working in the field of combating trafficking in human beings;

La Strada - Ukraine;

A21;

IOM Mission in Ukraine;

OSCE;

SURGe.

12.4 The current national strategy and/or action plan for combating trafficking in human beings (objectives and main activities, bodies responsible for its implementation, budget, monitoring and evaluation of results);

Pursuant to the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 800 of 14.07.2021 "On Approval of the Concept of the State Targeted Social Programme for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the Period up to 2025", the Ministry of Social Policy, in cooperation with relevant bodies and organisations, developed a draft State Programme, which was revised to take into account the challenges posed by the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, and submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for consideration and approval.

The purpose of the Programme is to improve the mechanism for preventing trafficking in human beings, increase the effectiveness of identifying perpetrators of crimes related to trafficking in human beings, and ensure the protection of the rights of victims of trafficking in human beings and provide them with assistance.

The implementation of the Programme will make it possible to:

improve the legal framework for combating trafficking in human beings;

strengthen interaction and cooperation between actors involved in anti-trafficking activities, including social services and the National Police, international organisations and NGOs, on anti-trafficking issues in order to ensure reliable and rapid exchange of information between them;

increase the level of professional competence of more than 1,000 civil servants of local state administrations and local government officials in the field of combating trafficking in human beings;

reduce the vulnerability of Ukrainian citizens to trafficking and increase the number of self-identified victims of trafficking in human beings by reaching more than 2 million people from different demographic and social groups with information campaigns;

increase the number of people who have benefited from all types of free assistance and specialised services by establishing the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings for more than 700 persons;

implement a system for collecting data on victims of trafficking in human beings in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Personal Data Protection";

strengthen border controls to prevent trafficking in human beings;

respond appropriately to the facts of trafficking in human beings (documenting and properly investigating criminal proceedings) and increase the detection and solving of crimes related to trafficking in human beings.

The estimated amount of funding for the Programme is UAH 10,124,100.00 including UAH 2,953.00 from the state budget, UAH 5,843,000 from local budgets, and UAH 1,328,000 from other sources.

Bodies responsible for Programme implementation: Ministry of Social Policy, National Social Service, Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Police, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Digital Transformation, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Industrial Policy, State Migration Service, State Border Guard Service, State Labour Service, State Employment Centre (upon agreement), State Agency of Ukraine on Civil Service (upon agreement), State Financial Monitoring Service, National School of Judges (upon agreement), Prosecutor General's Office (upon agreement), oblast state administrations, Kyiv city state administration, military administrations (if established) and local self-government bodies (upon agreement).

After the Programme is adopted by the Government, the Ministry of Social Policy plans to develop and approve the Methodology for Evaluating the Effectiveness of the State Targeted Social Programme for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the Period up to 2025.

12.5 Recent case law concerning THB for different forms of exploitation

Statistical information from the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine is attached as a separate appendix.

5. Please provide information on measures taken in your country in respect to the following recommendations made in GRETA's second evaluation report

5.1 Develop and maintain a system of comprehensive and unified statistics on THB by collecting reliable statistical data on measures to protect and promote the rights of victims, as well as on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of THB cases

According to Article 7(1)(6) of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" (the "Law"), central executive authorities, in accordance with their powers in the field of combating trafficking in human beings, take measures to establish the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

In accordance with the Procedure for Establishing the Status of a Victim of Trafficking in Human Beings approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on 23 May 2012, No. 417, this status is established by the National Social Service of Ukraine (National Social Service).

The National Social Service will introduce a register of persons who have been granted the status. Such records (statistics) will be disaggregated by gender, type of exploitation, country of destination, type of trafficking in human beings, and the victim's nationality.

In turn, when the signs of a criminal offence under Article 149 (Trafficking in Human Beings) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine are established, a pre-trial investigation is conducted, in the framework of which, pursuant to Article 55 of the CPC of Ukraine, a person is granted the status of a victim in criminal proceedings. Accordingly, the National Police processes data on the number of victims in criminal proceedings.

Criminal offences are recorded by the National Police of Ukraine in accordance with the Regulation on the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations (hereinafter - the Register), the procedure for its formation and maintenance is approved by the Order of the Prosecutor General's Office No. 298 of 30.06.2020.

The information on criminal offences entered into the Register is managed by the Prosecutor General's Office, which is the keeper of the Register. Based on the data in the Register, the prosecutor's offices prepare unified reports on criminal offences committed and the progress of criminal proceedings.

The maintenance of the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations, statistics and its analysis is determined by the Order of the Prosecutor General No. 69 of 17.03.2021 "On Organisation of the Prosecutor's Office Activities on Maintaining the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations, Statistics and its Analysis". One of the objectives of this order is to ensure: objective reflection in the URPTI of information on criminal offences, perpetrators and procedural decisions taken during the pre-trial investigation; reliability and objectivity of reporting on the state of criminal unlawfulness, systematic control over compliance by prosecutors and pre-trial investigators with the CPC of Ukraine, regulations on maintaining the URPTI and reporting, etc.

The URPTI is maintained in accordance with the requirements of the CPC of Ukraine for the purpose of ensuring:

- registration of criminal offences (proceedings) and accounting for decisions made during pre-trial investigation, the persons who committed them and the results of court proceedings;
- operational control over compliance with the law during the pre-trial investigation;
- analysis of the state and structure of criminal offences committed in the country;
- information and analytical support for law enforcement agencies.

In view of this, in order to ensure a unified record of data on criminal offences, their perpetrators and the progress of criminal proceedings, the prosecutor's offices generate monthly administrative reports in forms Nos. 1, 2, 5, 1-03 (automatically) based on the information entered into the URPTI (Order of the Prosecutor General No. 299 "On Approval of Unified Reporting Forms on the Status of Criminal Unlawfulness" dated 30 June 2020).

Reporting on Form 1 "Unified Report on Criminal Offences" provides information on the number of registered criminal offences and the results of their pre-trial investigation by offences under the articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (section 1) and by jurisdiction (by pre-trial investigation bodies, sections 2-6).

The information in this report in terms of articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (including Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) consists, in particular, of data on recorded criminal offences in the reporting period and criminal offences:

- in which persons have been served with a notice of suspicion and in proceedings in which the pre-trial investigation has been suspended in accordance with Article 280 of the CPC of Ukraine;
- under which proceedings were sent to court (Article 283(2) and (3) of the CPC of Ukraine) with an indictment, motions for release from criminal liability, for application of compulsory medical measures, and for application of compulsory educational measures;
- where the proceedings were sent to court with a motion to close under clause 3-1 of part 1 of Article 284 of the CPC of Ukraine (the person who committed the criminal offence was not identified in case of expiration of the statute of limitations for bringing to criminal liability, except in cases of a particularly serious crime against life or health of a person or a crime for which the law may impose a sentence of life imprisonment);
- where the proceedings have been closed;
- for which no decision has been made (on termination or suspension) at the end of the reporting period.

General information about victims of criminal offences in the Form 1 report is reflected in section 7 (Tables 7.1-7.2, lines 12-13), including information about the deceased, women, and children (minors, underage).

The State Judicial Administration (SJA) of Ukraine is a body that provides organisational and financial support to the judiciary within the powers established by law.

At the same time, according to the SJA of Ukraine, it organises the work on keeping judicial statistics.

Thus, in the exercise of its powers to maintain court statistics, the SJA of Ukraine compiles generalised information on the progress of criminal cases (proceedings) in court, the number of victims, convicted persons and types of punishment, in particular for crimes under Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Trafficking in Human Beings".

Please also be advised that in the event of multiple crimes, the record is kept under an article of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which provides for a more severe punishment.

Additionally, we would like to inform you that every reporting period, the official web portal "Judiciary of Ukraine" (www.court.gov.ua) publishes reports on the status of court proceedings in the "Judicial Statistics" section (in February) under the "Other" heading, as well as separate information on the consideration of criminal proceedings under Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

13.2 Prevent labour exploitation, including by increasing the number of labour inspectors, their financial and technical resources, raising awareness and providing training, and strengthening corporate social responsibility

Currently, 732 officials of the State Labour Service and its territorial bodies have the powers of labour inspectors.

In 2018, the National Research Institute of Industrial Safety and Occupational Health, with the assistance of the International Labour Organization's Strengthening Labour Inspection and Social Dialogue Mechanisms Project and the State Labour Service, developed a distance learning course for labour inspectors.

In 2020, the distance learning course was supplemented with a module on anti-trafficking issues, created with the assistance of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine.

Since the beginning of hostilities in Ukraine, more than 9 million people have been forced to leave their homes and move to safer regions, of which about 4.5 million remain in Ukraine (IDPs). The majority of people have left the eastern, northern and southern regions where active hostilities are taking place. The majority of IDPs are now in central and western Ukraine.

Almost 5 million people have been forced to leave Ukraine. Poland, Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, and Hungary have received the largest number of our refugees. Currently, Ukrainian citizens have found refuge in almost all European countries. Since the beginning of the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Resolution No. 303 of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 13.03.2022, the Government of Ukraine decided to suspend scheduled and unscheduled state supervision (control) and state market supervision for the period of martial law imposed by Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64 "On the Introduction of Martial Law in Ukraine" dated 24.02.2022.

Under these circumstances, the State Labour Service of Ukraine and its territorial bodies changed their approaches to organising their work and continued to fulfil their mandate to provide advice and inform employees and employers about the requirements of the law.

At the beginning of the war, a distance learning course for labour inspectors on the organisation of work to combat trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation was updated, which is a mandatory component of the work of labour inspectors in Ukraine.

To prepare labour inspectors to work with internally displaced persons, the ILO-EU project "Towards Safe, Healthy and Declared Work" supported 10 online trainings for 200 labour inspectors and 5 offline trainings for 100 labour inspectors.

Since the beginning of the war, labour inspectors have joined forces with law enforcement agencies (National Police, State Migration Service, State Border Guard Service) and focused on raising awareness of safe employment and informing people about simple rules that will help protect them from possible negative consequences.

To this end, work with IDPs and thematic visits to the most risky industries, including agriculture, construction and trade, have been organised.

To inform the public, 114 billboards on combating trafficking in human beings were placed. There are 3,680 posters on this topic in places where displaced persons gather, at bus and railway stations, and border checkpoints. 470,000 booklets were distributed, and 7,150 information messages were placed in the media.

With the support of the ILO project "Towards Safe, Healthy and Declared Work in Ukraine", two videos and one audio clip were produced to highlight the problem of forced labour among IDPs, which have the status of social advertising and are being placed in the media and on relevant platforms.

Labour inspectors in direct communication with IDPs emphasise that all citizens should be careful when looking for work, not agree to work without formalising labour relations, not give documents to anyone, and always have contacts to contact in case of danger. 2.4 million IDPs were personally informed by labour inspectors about preventive measures to reduce the risk of labour slavery.

To ensure the most prompt and direct information to citizens on the prevention of human trafficking, the State Labour Service has organised the Interactive Inspector service, which allows everyone to receive up-to-date information on the application of legislation in a particular situation as soon as possible via electronic communication or by phone. More than 800 thousand people have already used this service.

At the same time, about 2 million internally displaced persons were reached with information on the prevention of trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation, and about 7,000 information messages were published in the media and more than 500,000 information booklets were distributed.

It also ensures ongoing professional development, including on combating trafficking in human beings, as well as the establishment of cooperation between Ukrainian and foreign authorities authorised to formulate and implement policies on state control over compliance with labour legislation, in order to share best practices and develop recommendations for further joint steps to reduce the risks of undeclared labour, trafficking in human beings and forced labour, including among the displaced persons affected by Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

On 04 October 2022, a workshop on "Reducing the Risks of Labour Exploitation, Trafficking in Human Beings, Forced Labour and Undeclared Labour of Displaced Persons from Ukraine" was held in Budapest, with the participation of representatives of the Ministry of Economy and the State Labour Service, as well as labour inspectorates, law enforcement agencies of the EU and other European countries. The event analysed the potential risks that displaced Ukrainians may face and developed a number of recommendations to address the risks of trafficking in human beings, forced labour and undeclared labour of persons who left Ukraine due to the hostilities.

13.3 Strengthen the prevention of THB through economic, social and other measures for vulnerable groups, including Roma, IDPs, asylum seekers and stateless persons

The territorial bodies and territorial subdivisions of the State Migration Service (SMS) conduct explanatory work among recipients of administrative services provided by the SMS on an ongoing basis in order to raise their awareness of the signs and manifestations of crimes in the field of trafficking in human beings. Information materials on trafficking in human beings and opportunities for assistance to victims of these crimes are placed in the premises of the territorial bodies and territorial subdivisions of the SMS.

Other information and awareness-raising activities carried out by the authorities among vulnerable groups are described in detail in the answer to question 1.1 of Section I.

13.4 Strengthen the identification of victims of THB, including among migrants and asylum seekers, and introduce operational indicators for identifying victims of various forms of exploitation, which should be disseminated to all relevant professionals

The State Migration Service is a central executive body, whose activities are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs and which implements state policy in the areas of migration (immigration and emigration), including counteracting illegal migration, citizenship, registration of individuals, refugees and other categories of migrants defined by law. Representatives of the State Migration Service are members of the interagency working group and the Interagency Coordination Council for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, which operate at the central level, as well as interagency coordination councils operating at the local level (in all oblasts and raions). Accordingly, all training programmes organised in the regions include modules on explaining the differences between trafficking in human beings and illegal migration, as well as recommendations on how to identify victims of trafficking in human beings.

In view of the above, employees of the Migration Service of Ukraine have received the necessary training and in the course of their work can identify victims of trafficking in human beings from among illegal or labour migrants and refer them for assistance in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings".

In addition, the Ministry of Social Policy has developed a draft State Targeted Social Programme for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the Period up to 2025, which provides for the implementation of the following measures:

- developing a training course for employees of free secondary legal aid centres on identifying cases of trafficking in human beings and effective protection of victims' rights and conducting educational events;

- training of actors involved in anti-trafficking activities in the detection, identification and assistance to victims, including those belonging to vulnerable groups;

- ensuring the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings, in particular those used in armed conflict;

- development of an electronic form (questionnaire) for self-identification of victims of trafficking in human beings, for people returning from abroad or staying abroad under the jurisdiction of other states. At the time of reporting, the draft State Programme was submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for consideration and approval.

13.5 Improve the detection, identification and support of child victims of trafficking, with a particular focus on children in care, street children, children from Roma communities and unaccompanied foreign children

In order to protect the rights of evacuated children, both within the country and abroad, and to prevent violations of their rights and administrative and criminal offences against children who lived in boarding schools (boarding houses), educational and rehabilitation centres, orphanages and other institutions until 24.02.2022 and were then returned to their parents (guardians), their places of residence are inspected. Together with the social protection services and military administrations, the living conditions of children held in specialised institutions evacuated in accordance with the procedure established by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 385 of 27.03.2022 are checked, as well as the actual locations of institutions evacuated from other regions of the country. Preventive conversations and measures aimed at preventing child trafficking were held with the management and staff of the institutions.

Close cooperation has been established with military administrations to ensure prompt exchange of information on institutions evacuated in the service area and their relocation within Ukraine or abroad.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Social Service of Ukraine, the Ministry monitors the temporary consular registration of children from institutional institutions evacuated abroad.

Preventive conversations were held with the directors of the institutions and accompanying persons to prevent situations of child trafficking, prevent volunteers who have not been verified from working with children and prevent the transfer of children's personal data.

In addition, two boarding schools evacuated from Ukraine in the Principality of Asturias (in the cities of Oviedo and Gijón) were visited.

The management and staff of these institutions were interviewed about attempts by pseudo-volunteers to collect personal data of people in care.

The structural subdivisions of the territorial bodies of the SMS that receive and consider applications from foreigners and stateless persons for recognition as refugees or persons in need of complementary protection have identified employees responsible for working with children separated from their families. They have been trained in the Interviewing Techniques module of the European Union Agency for Asylum's training programme and have acquired special skills in interviewing separated children seeking protection in Ukraine, which makes it possible to identify victims of trafficking among this category of persons. If children separated from their families who may have been victims of trafficking are identified, they are referred to the centres for social and psychological rehabilitation of children of the Services for Children and Family Affairs for appropriate assistance.

13.6 Criminalise the use of the services of victims of THB if the user knows that the person is a victim of THB for various types of exploitation

Ukraine needs to study the experience of other countries in this area.

At the same time, the Criminal Code provides for the following penalties:

1. Unpromised assistance to members of criminal organisations and concealment of their criminal activities by providing premises, storage facilities, vehicles, information, documents, technical devices, money, securities, as well as unpromised other actions to create conditions conducive to their criminal activities, - shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to five years (Article 256).

2. Importation into Ukraine of works, images or other objects of a pornographic nature for the purpose of sale or distribution, or their manufacture, storage, transportation or other movement for the same purpose, or their sale or distribution, as well as coercion to participate in their creation, - shall be punishable by a fine of one thousand to four thousand tax-free minimum incomes, or arrest for a term of up to six months, or restraint of liberty for a term of up to three years.

The same actions committed in relation to film and video products, computer programs of a pornographic nature, as well as the sale to minors or distribution among them of works, images or other items of a pornographic nature, - shall be punishable by a fine of two thousand to five thousand tax-free minimum incomes, or restraint of liberty for up to five years, or imprisonment for the same term. (Article 301).

3. Intentional access to child pornography using information and telecommunication systems or technologies or intentional acquisition of child pornography, or intentional storage, importation into Ukraine, transportation or other movement of child pornography without the purpose of sale or distribution - shall be punishable by arrest for a term of three to six months, or restraint of liberty for a term of up to five years, or imprisonment for a term of two to six years, with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a term of up to three years.

Importation into Ukraine of child pornography with the intent to sell or distribute it, or its storage, transportation or other movement for the same purpose, - shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of seven to ten years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to three years.

The production, distribution, sale of child pornography or coercion of a minor to participate in the creation of child pornography, - shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for up to three years.

Notes. In this article, access to child pornography through the use of information and telecommunication systems or technologies shall be deemed intentional if it is proved that the person was aware that in this way he/she would gain access to child pornography (for example, it is proved that the person gained such access repeatedly or by paying a fee, etc.) (Article 301¹).

The National Police is actively taking measures to prevent trafficking in human beings. In 2021, police officers detected 232 criminal offences under Article 149 (Trafficking in Human Beings) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Suspicion notices were served to 101 traffickers of 194 criminal offences in this category. Pre-trial investigations were completed in 157 criminal proceedings in this category.

In 9 months of 2022, 102 such offences were detected. A total of 40 human traffickers were served with notices of suspicion in 80 crimes. Pre-trial investigations were completed in 130 criminal proceedings.

In the exercise of their powers, police officers, when contacted by persons who consider themselves to be victims of trafficking in human beings or their legal representatives, verify such a request in accordance with the applicable law, inform such a person or their legal representative about the possibility of establishing the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings, the types and procedure for receiving assistance, provide a memo for a victim of trafficking in human beings, contact details of the responsible unit (state administration) and refer the person or his/her legal representative (upon consent) to the responsible unit in order to establish such status.

If the signs of a criminal offence under Article 149 (Trafficking in Human Beings) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine are established, a pre-trial investigation is conducted. In accordance with Article 55 of the CPC of Ukraine, such persons are granted the status of victims in criminal proceedings.

In 2021, 163 persons were identified (152 in 2020) and granted the status of victims in criminal proceedings initiated under Article 149 (Trafficking in Human Beings) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, including 88 men, 49 women, 26 minors.

During the first nine months of 2022, 44 persons were identified who were granted the status of victims in criminal proceedings initiated under Article 149 (Trafficking in Human Beings) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, including 29 women, 7 men and 8 underage persons, including 3 minors.

All these persons or their legal representatives were referred by the Migration Police of the National Police (hereinafter - MIPOL) to the responsible unit to establish the status of victims of trafficking in human beings.

The Department regularly analyses the number, types and countries of destination of criminal offences related to trafficking in human beings in the territory of the state.

Taking into account the number of internally displaced persons (more than 9 million), the National Police is actively taking measures to prevent trafficking in human beings under martial law, and is carrying out a range of activities to prevent and combat this type of criminal offence.

Cooperation with the State Labour Service of Ukraine has been established to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings in the form of labour exploitation.

Working meetings were held with law enforcement agencies of foreign countries under the auspices of Europol and Interpol. As a result, an information platform was created for the prompt exchange of information with European law enforcement agencies to prevent trafficking in human beings among Ukrainian citizens, and a constant exchange of information between the participating countries on measures to prevent and detect trafficking in human beings in relation to internally displaced persons from Ukraine was carried out, as well as the format and directions for further cooperation were determined.

Appendix 1
to the Instruction on collecting and monitoring statistical information on victims of trafficking in human beings
(paragraph 1 of Section II of the Joint Order of the Ministry of Social Policy and the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 4/5 of 11.01.2016)

Leaflet for a victim of trafficking in human beings*

- Failure to meet working conditions or provide services as promised
- Restrictions on free movement
- Prohibition of free communication with family members
- Coercion to perform work or provide services
- Use of violence or threats
- Withholding wages or not paying them at all
- Seizure of passport and other documents
- Forcing to pay non-existent debts
- Forcing to beg or engage in illegal activities

* If at least some of the above points apply to you, you are a victim of trafficking in human beings.

THE STATE PROTECTS YOUR RIGHT TO ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

THE STATE GUARANTEES THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ASSISTANCE:

- **medical assistance** (examination and treatment)
- **assistance in granting asylum**
- **psychological assistance** (counselling, emotional support)
- **social and pedagogical assistance** (restoration of social ties)
- **legal assistance** (restoration of lost documents, legal advice, drafting claims for compensation for non-pecuniary and pecuniary damages, representation in court, etc.)
- **one-time financial assistance**
- **assistance in retraining or learning a new speciality**
- **assistance in finding a job or starting your own business**
- **assistance in obtaining education and resuming studies**
- **assistance in returning to the country of origin** (for foreigners and stateless persons)
- **assistance in obtaining compensation for non-pecuniary and pecuniary damages** (in a civil action in court)

* If at least some of the above points apply to you, get information about the possibility of granting you the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings and providing you with the necessary assistance.

 (telephone number of the responsible person and the location of the structural unit of the local state administration responsible for conducting the procedure for granting the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings)

 (telephone number of the responsible person and the location of the criminal police unit)

 (cut line)

 (name of the person (his/her legal representative))

 (signature)

Annex to Ukraine's report for the 3rd monitoring round

No.	Indicator	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Number of presumed victims of trafficking in human beings, i.e. those who have been recognised by a state agency or authorised NGO as having rights to services under the Convention (disaggregated by gender, age, nationality, form of exploitation, domestic or transnational trafficking in human beings and the body that identified them)	<p>The Ministry of Social Policy granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings to 221 persons (citizens of Ukraine), including 99 women, 98 men, and 24 children (13 boys and 11 girls). The victims ranged in age from 3 days old (a child) to 61 years old. By type of exploitation, 92 persons were victims of labour exploitation, 86 persons were victims of sexual exploitation, 7 persons were forced into begging, 1 person was a victim of mixed exploitation, 1 person was a victim of organ harvesting, 6 children were trafficked, and 28 persons were involved in criminal activities. Among these individuals, 65 were victims of domestic trafficking and 156 were victims of cross-border trafficking.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Social Policy granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings to 185 persons (184 citizens of Ukraine, 1 foreigner), including 53 women, 119 men, and 13 children (3 boys and 10 girls). The victims ranged in age from 4 years to 67 years. By type of exploitation, 85 persons were victims of labour exploitation, 37 persons were victims of sexual exploitation, 1 person was forced into begging, 1 person was a victim of mixed exploitation, 1 child was trafficked, 40 persons were involved in criminal activities, 3 persons were used in pornography, and 17 persons were used in armed conflicts. Among these individuals, 65 were victims of domestic trafficking and 120 were victims of cross-border trafficking.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Social Policy granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings to 136 citizens (134 citizens of Ukraine, 2 citizens of the Republic of Belarus), including 34 women, 100 men and 2 children. By type of exploitation, 65 persons were used in armed conflicts, 52 persons were victims of labour exploitation, 5 persons were victims of sexual exploitation, 2 persons were involved in begging, 10 persons were involved in criminal activities and 2 children were trafficked. By type of trafficking in human beings, 117 persons were victims of domestic trafficking and 19 persons were victims of cross-border trafficking.</p>	<p>National Service (status granted): 36 persons, including 11 women, 25 men, 2 girls and 1 boy. Type of trafficking: domestic (within Ukraine) 29, transnational 7. Types of exploitation: 22 labour, 9 sexual, 1 begging, 1 mixed, 2 involvement in criminal activities, 1 use in armed conflicts.</p>	<p>National Service (status granted): 47 persons, including 19 women, 25 men, 2 girls and 1 boy. Type of trafficking in human beings: domestic (within Ukraine) 30, transnational 17. Types of exploitation: 14 labour, 2 sexual, 8 begging, 11 involvement in criminal activities, 12 use in armed conflicts.</p>

2	Number of identified victims of trafficking in human beings, i.e. those who have been recognised by a state institution or authorised NGO as having rights to services under the Convention (disaggregated by gender, age, nationality, form of exploitation, domestic or transnational trafficking and the body that identified them)	Prosecutor General's Office: (URPTI data) 254	Prosecutor General's Office: (URPTI data) 272	Prosecutor General's Office: (URPTI data) 153	Prosecutor General's Office: (URPTI data) 189	Prosecutor General's Office: (URPTI data) 78
3	Number of victims of trafficking in human beings who received assistance (disaggregated by gender, age, nationality, form of exploitation, domestic or transnational trafficking)	180 persons*. <u>By gender:</u> men - 78 persons; women - 94 persons; children - 8 persons. <u>By age:</u> children aged 1 to 7 years; women and men aged 18 to 63 years. <u>By nationality:</u> citizens of Ukraine – 179 persons; Citizen of the Russian Federation - 1 person.	160 persons*. <u>By gender:</u> men - 102 persons; women - 51 persons; children - 7 persons. <u>By age:</u> children aged 10 to 16 years; women and men aged 18 to 68. <u>By nationality:</u> Citizens of Ukraine - 160 persons. <u>By form of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation –	88 persons*. <u>By gender:</u> men - 64 persons; women - 22 persons; children - 2 persons. <u>By age:</u> children aged 16 and 17; women and men aged 18 to 70. <u>By nationality:</u> Citizens of Ukraine – 88 persons. <u>By form of exploitation:</u>	36 * <i>*data provided by the National Social Service</i>	47* <i>*data provided by the National Social Service</i>

		<p><u>By form of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 94 persons; sexual exploitation – 61 persons; involvement of persons in criminal activity - 15 persons; use in armed conflicts - 1 person; Forced involvement in begging - 4 persons; sale of a child - 5 persons.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 56 persons; cross-border – 124 persons.</p> <p><i>*The information is provided without taking into account the data of the Donetsk Oblast Military Administration, which is provided separately.</i> <u>In addition, information by oblast is provided in a separate annex to the table.</u></p> <p><u>Donetsk Oblast State Administration</u></p> <p>1 person received assistance.</p>	<p>99 persons; sexual exploitation – 34 persons; involvement of persons in criminal activity – 22 persons; use in armed conflicts - 5 persons.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 47 persons; cross-border – 113 persons.</p> <p><i>*The information is provided without taking into account the data of the Donetsk Oblast Military Administration, which is provided separately.</i> <u>In addition, information by oblast is provided in a separate annex to the table.</u></p> <p><u>Donetsk Oblast State Administration</u></p> <p>7 persons (5 men, 2 women) received assistance. <u>types of services:</u> social support – 3 persons; counselling - 4 families.</p>	<p>labour exploitation - 41 persons; sexual exploitation – 3 persons; involvement of persons in criminal activity – 9 persons; used in armed conflicts - 34 persons; forced involvement in begging - 1 person.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 68 persons; cross-border – 20 persons.</p> <p><i>*The information is provided without taking into account the data of the Donetsk Oblast Military Administration, which is provided separately.</i> <u>In addition, information by oblast is provided in a separate annex to the table.</u></p> <p><u>Donetsk Oblast State Administration</u></p> <p>17 families received assistance (1 family - Velyka Novosilka Raion, 1 family - Volnovakha Raion,</p>		
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		<p><u>types of assistance received:</u> psychological; legal; assistance in the preparation/restoration of documents; employment assistance.</p>	<p><u>types of assistance:</u> psychological – 3 persons; legal - 2 persons; establishing links with family members/community – 5 families; assistance in the preparation/restoration of documents – 2 persons; solving housing and living problems, including improving living conditions – 2 persons; assistance in obtaining/renewing registration at the place of residence/stay – 1 person; employment assistance - 1 person.</p>	<p>2 - Marinka Raion, 2 – city of Kramatorsk, 2 – city of Lyman, 3 – city of Sloviansk, 6 – city of Mariupol) <u>Types of services:</u> social support – 4 families; counselling – 10 families; social integration and reintegration – 3 families. <u>Types of assistance:</u> psychological support - 11 families; legal aid - 4 families; establishing links with family members/community – 5 families; assistance in the preparation/restoration of documents – 9 families; medical care - 1 family; solving housing and living problems, including improving living conditions – 3 families; assistance in obtaining/restoring registration at the place of residence/stay – 2 families; referral to employment centres for registration</p>		
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				and retraining with further employment – 2 persons.		
4	Number of child victims of trafficking in human beings who have been appointed legal guardians	4	1	0	1	1
5	Number of victims of trafficking in human beings who have been given time for recovery and reflection (disaggregated by gender, age, nationality, form of exploitation)	Such records are not kept	Such records are not kept	Such records are not kept	Such records are not kept	Such records are not kept
6	Number of persons granted refugee status or complementary protection on the grounds of being a victim of trafficking in human beings (disaggregated by gender, age, nationality, form of exploitation)	No such persons were identified	No such persons were identified	No such persons were identified	No such persons were identified	No such persons were identified
7	Number of victims of trafficking in human beings who received other types of financial assistance from the state,	In 2018, persons who were granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings received one-time financial	In 2019, persons who were granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings received one-time financial assistance	In 2020, persons who were granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings received a one-time financial assistance	In 2021, persons who were granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings received a one-time financial	In 2022, persons who were granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings received a one-time financial

	<p>indicating the amount</p>	<p>assistance from the state budget (in the amount of three subsistence minimums for the relevant category of persons established at the time of the person's application for financial assistance) in the amount of UAH 781.8 thousand.</p> <p><u>Categories of persons who received assistance:</u> children under 6 years of age - 8 persons; children aged 6 to 18 years - 5 persons; able-bodied persons - 126 persons; persons who have lost their ability to work - 9 persons.</p> <p><u>The average payout amounted to:</u> for children under the age of 6 - UAH 4,526.3; for children aged 6 to 18 years - UAH 5581.2; for able-bodied persons - UAH 5397.1; for persons who have lost their ability to work - UAH 4139.7.</p>	<p>from the state budget (in the amount of three subsistence minimums for the relevant category of persons established at the time of the person's application for financial assistance) in the amount of UAH 1,002.3 thousand.</p> <p><u>Categories of persons who received assistance:</u> children under 6 years of age - 2 persons; children aged 6 to 18 - 10 persons; able-bodied persons - 147 persons; persons who have lost their ability to work - 18 persons.</p> <p><u>The average payout amounted to:</u> for children under the age of 6 - UAH 4,878.0; for children aged 6 to 18 years - UAH 6,190.2; for able-bodied persons - UAH 5,844.7; for persons who have lost their ability to work - UAH 4,584.3.</p>	<p>from the state budget (in the amount of three subsistence minimums for the relevant category of persons established at the time of the person's application for financial assistance) in the amount of UAH 772.0 thousand.</p> <p><u>Categories of persons who received assistance:</u> children aged 6 to 18 years - 1 person; able-bodied persons - 106 persons; persons who have lost their ability to work - 16 persons.</p> <p><u>The average payout amounted to:</u> for children aged 6 to 18 years - UAH 6954.0; for able-bodied persons - UAH 6447.5; for persons who have lost their ability to work - UAH 5035.7.</p>	<p>assistance from the state budget (in the amount of three subsistence minimums for the relevant category of persons established at the time of the person's application for financial assistance) in the amount of UAH 412.6 thousand.</p> <p><u>Categories of persons who received assistance:</u> children aged 6 to 18 years - 1 person; able-bodied persons - 57 persons; persons who have lost their ability to work - 2 persons.</p> <p><u>The average payout amounted to:</u> for children aged 6 to 18 years - UAH 7,530.0; for able-bodied persons - UAH 6912.1; for persons who have lost their ability to work - UAH 5307.0.</p>	<p>assistance from the state budget (in the amount of three subsistence minimums for the relevant category of persons established at the time of the person's application for financial assistance) in the amount of UAH 319.4 thousand.</p> <p><u>Categories of persons who received assistance:</u> children aged 6 to 18 years - 2 persons; able-bodied persons - 37 persons; persons who have lost their ability to work - 4 persons.</p> <p><u>The average payout amounted to:</u> for children aged 6 to 18 years - UAH 8043.0; for able-bodied persons - UAH 7,549.1; for persons who have lost their ability to work - UAH 5,941.5.</p>
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8	Number of victims of trafficking in human beings who received free legal aid	No information was collected	Ministry of Justice: 17	Ministry of Justice: 45	Ministry of Justice: 34	Ministry of Justice: 19
9	Number of victims of trafficking in human beings who have been returned or repatriated to/from your country (disaggregated by gender, age, country of destination, form of exploitation)	0	2	1	0	2 (2 men (31 and 58 years old), country of exploitation - Russian Federation, form of exploitation - use in armed conflicts)
10	Number of investigated cases of trafficking in human beings (disaggregated by type of exploitation; number of victims)	Prosecutor General's Office: 299 cases, 231 victims (127 women, 81 men, 11 underage children, 12 minor children <i>under 14 years of age</i>)	Prosecutor General's Office: 335 cases, 262 victims (107 women, 145 men, 8 underage children, 2 minor children <i>under 14 years of age</i>)	Prosecutor General's Office: 217 cases, 152 victims (64 women, 87 men, 1 minor child <i>under 14 years of age</i>)	Prosecutor General's Office: 250 cases, 163 victims (49 women, 88 men, 9 underage children, 17 minor children <i>under 14 years of age</i>)	Prosecutor General's Office: 145 cases, 66 victims (36 women, 18 men, 5 underage children, 7 minor children <i>under 14 years of age</i>)
11	Number of criminal prosecutions in THB cases (disaggregated by type of exploitation; number of victims and defendants)	Prosecutor General's Office: 150	Prosecutor General's Office: 191	Prosecutor General's Office: 110	Prosecutor General's Office: 163	Prosecutor General's Office: 93
12	Number of persons convicted for trafficking in human beings (disaggregated by gender, age, nationality, form of exploitation)	SJA: 15 convicts (9 women, 6 men). By age: 18 to 25 years old – 5 persons, 25 to 30 years old – 4 persons, from 30 to 50 years old - 5 persons,	SJA: 35 convicts (16 women, 19 men). By age: 16 to 18 years old - 1 person, 18 to 25 years old – 6 persons, 25 to 30 years old - 9 persons, 30 to 50 years old - 18	SJA: 29 convicts (10 women, 19 men). By age: 16 to 18 years old – 1 person, 18 to 25 years old – 6 persons, 25 to 30 years old – 7 persons,	SJA: 24 convicts (3 women, 21 men). By age: 25 to 30 years old – 5 persons, 30 to 50 years old – 13 persons, 50 to 65 years old – 6 persons.	SJA: 18 convicts (4 women, 14 men). By age: 18 to 25 years old – 4 persons, 25 to 30 years old – 3 persons, 30 to 50 years old –

		<p>65 and older - 1 person. By nationality: 14 - citizens of Ukraine, 1 - foreigner.</p> <p>Ministry of Justice: convicts of trafficking in human beings who were serving their sentences in penitentiary institutions of the State Criminal Executive Service of Ukraine - 26 persons. Of these, 11 are men and 15 are women. By age: 20 to 30 years old - 7, 30 to 40 years old - 10, 40 to 50 years old - 6, over 50 years old - 3. By nationality: Ukrainians - 19, Bulgarians - 1, Russians - 4, Georgians - 1, Armenians - 1</p>	<p>persons, 50 to 65 years old – 1 person. By nationality: 29 - citizens of Ukraine, 6 - foreigners.</p> <p>Ministry of Justice: convicts for trafficking in human beings who were serving their sentences in penitentiary institutions of the State Criminal Executive Service of Ukraine - 27 persons. Of these, 9 are men and 18 are women. By age: 20 to 30 years old - 7, 30 to 40 years old - 8, 40 to 50 years old - 9, over 50 years old - 3. By nationality: Ukrainians - 19, Bulgarians - 1, Russians - 4, Turks - 2, Armenians - 1;</p>	<p>30 to 50 years old – 13 persons, 50 to 65 years old - 2 persons. By nationality: 23 - citizens of Ukraine, 6 - foreigners.</p> <p>Ministry of Justice: convicts for trafficking in human beings who were serving their sentences in penitentiary institutions of the State Criminal Executive Service of Ukraine - 20 persons. Of these, 7 are men and 13 are women. By age: 20 to 30 years old - 8, 30 to 40 years old - 7, 40 to 50 years old - 5. By nationality: Ukrainians - 14, Russians - 2, Azerbaijanis - 2, Turks - 1, Bulgarians - 1</p>	<p>By nationality: 23 - citizens of Ukraine, 1 - foreigner.</p> <p>Ministry of Justice: convicts for trafficking in human beings who were serving their sentences in penitentiary institutions of the State Criminal Executive Service of Ukraine - 23 persons. Of these, 12 are men and 11 are women. By age: 20 to 30 years old - 5, 30 to 40 years old - 11, 40 to 50 years old - 6, over 50 years old - 1. By nationality: Ukrainians - 17, Bulgarians - 1, Russians - 3, Azerbaijanis - 2;</p>	<p>9 persons, 50 to 65 years old - 2 persons. By nationality: 13 - citizens of Ukraine, 5 - foreigners.</p> <p>Ministry of Justice: convicts of trafficking in human beings who were serving their sentences in penitentiary institutions of the State Criminal Executive Service of Ukraine - 21 persons. Of these, 9 are men and 12 are women. By age: 20 to 30 years old - 5, 30 to 40 years old - 11, 40 to 50 years old - 4, over 50 years old - 1. By nationality: Ukrainians - 18, Azerbaijanis - 2, Russians - 1</p>
13	Number of convictions in THB cases, indicating the form of exploitation, whether the victim was an adult or a child, the type and duration of the sentence, and whether the	Prosecutor General's Office: 15	Prosecutor General's Office: 8	Prosecutor General's Office: 5	Prosecutor General's Office: 11	Prosecutor General's Office: 5

	sentence executed suspended	was or					
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Oblasts	Number of persons who have been granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings and received assistance under Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" (except for one-time financial assistance), disaggregated by gender, age, nationality, form of exploitation, type of trafficking (domestic or cross-border)			The number of children who have been granted the status of a victim of trafficking in human beings and who have been appointed legal guardians.			Number of victims of trafficking in human beings returned or repatriated to/from Ukraine, disaggregated by gender, age, country of destination, form of exploitation		
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Vinnytsia	<p>16 persons (10 men, 4 women, 2 children (boys)).</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 2, 6 years old - 2 persons 18-30 years old - 7 persons 31-40 years old - 6 persons 41-50 years old - 1 person</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u> 15 persons - citizens of Ukraine; 1 person - citizen of Russia.</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 11 persons; sexual exploitation – 2 persons; begging - 1 person; sale of a child - 2 persons.</p>	<p>7 persons (4 men, 3 women)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 18-30 years old - 4 persons 31-40 years old - 1 person 41-50 years old - 2 persons</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u> 7 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 6 persons; sexual exploitation – 1 person;</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 1 person cross-border - 6 persons</p> <p><u>Types of assistance:</u></p>	<p>6 persons (4 men, 2 women)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 18-30 years old - 2 persons 31-40 years old - 3 persons 41-50 years old - 1 person</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u> 6 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 6 persons</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 6 persons</p> <p><u>Types of assistance:</u> medical - 4 persons; legal-2 persons;</p>	2	0	0	0	0	0

	<p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 9 persons cross-border - 7 persons</p> <p><u>Types of assistance:</u> medical - 7 persons; legal - 4 persons; employment assistance – 1 person; psychological - 2 persons; Assistance in exercising the right to education and vocational training-1 person.</p>	<p>medical - 5 persons; legal-5 persons; employment assistance – 5 persons; psychological - 2 persons; exercise of the right to education and training – 1 person.</p>	<p>employment assistance – 1 person; psychological - 2 persons.</p>						
Volyn	<p>13 persons (10 men, 3 women) <u>By age:</u> 18-30 years old - 4 persons 31-40 years old - 6 persons 41-50 years old - 2 persons 51-60 years old - 1 person. <u>By nationality:</u> 13 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 9 persons; sexual exploitation – 3 persons; use in armed conflicts – 1 person. <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u></p>	<p>15 persons (8 men, 7 women) <u>By age:</u> 18-30 years old - 8 persons 31-40 years old - 4 persons 41-50 years old - 2 persons 51-60 years old - 1 person <u>By nationality:</u> 15 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 8 persons; sexual exploitation – 5 persons; involvement of persons in criminal activity – 2 persons.</p>	<p>6 persons (3 men, 3 women) <u>By age:</u> 18-30 years old - 4 persons 31-40 years old - 2 persons <u>By nationality:</u> 6 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 1 person; involvement in criminal activity - 3 persons; use in armed conflicts – 2 persons. <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 2 persons; cross-border - 4 persons.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0

	domestic - 1 person; cross-border - 12 persons.	<u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 2 persons; cross-border - 13 persons							
Dnipropetrovsk	9 persons (1 man, 8 women) <u>By age:</u> 18-30 years old - 5 persons 31-40 years old - 3 persons 63 years old - 1 person <u>By nationality:</u> 9 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 2 persons; sexual exploitation – 7 persons; <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 3 persons cross-border - 6 persons	14 persons (5 men, 9 women) <u>By age:</u> 15 years - 1 person 18-30 years old - 6 persons 31-40 years old - 5 persons 41-50 years old - 2 persons <u>By nationality:</u> 14 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 8 persons; sexual exploitation – 6 persons. <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 6 persons cross-border - 8 persons	4 persons (3 men, 1 woman) <u>By age:</u> 31-40 years old - 1 person 41-50 years old - 2 persons 51-60 years old - 1 person <u>By nationality:</u> 4 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 3 persons; use in armed conflicts – 1 person. <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 4 persons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donetsk	1 person <u>types of assistance:</u> psychological; legal; assistance in the preparation/restoration of documents; employment assistance.	7 persons (5 men, 2 women) <u>types of services:</u> social support - 3 persons; counselling - 4 families. <u>types of assistance:</u> psychological - 3 persons; legal - 2 persons; establishing links with family members/community –	17 families (1 family - Velyka Novosilka Raion, 1 family - Volnovakha Raion, 2 - Marinka Raion, 2 – city of Kramatorsk, 2 - city of Lyman, 3 - city of Sloviansk, 6 - city of Mariupol) <u>Types of services:</u> social support - 4 families; counselling - 10 families;						

		5 families; assistance in the preparation and restoration of documents - 2 persons; solving housing and living problems, including improving living conditions - 2 persons; assistance in obtaining/restoring registration at the place of residence/stay – 1 person; employment assistance – 1 person.	social integration and reintegration - 3 families. <u>Types of assistance:</u> psychological support – 11 families; legal aid - 4 families; establishing links with family members/community – 5 families; assistance in the preparation and restoration of documents - 9 families; medical care - 1 family; solving housing and living problems, including improving living conditions - 3 families; assistance in obtaining/restoring registration at the place of residence/stay – 2 families; referral to employment centres for registration and retraining with further employment - 2 persons.						
Zhytomyr	6 persons (3 men, 3 women) <u>By age:</u> 15-31 years old - 6 persons <u>By nationality:</u> 6 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation –	7 persons (4 men, 3 children (girls)) <u>By age:</u> 10, 12 years old - 3 persons; 18-38 years old - 4 persons. <u>By nationality:</u> 7 persons - citizens of Ukraine	7 persons (7 men) <u>By age:</u> 21-37 years old - 7 persons <u>By nationality:</u> 7 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0

	<p>3 persons; sexual exploitation – 3 persons.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> cross-border - 3 persons domestic - 3 persons</p>	<p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 4 persons; sexual exploitation – 3 persons.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> cross-border - 1 person domestic - 6 persons.</p>	<p>labour exploitation – 7 persons.</p> <p><u>Type of human trafficking:</u> domestic – 7 persons</p>						
Zakarpattia	<p>3 persons (2 women, 1 child (boy))</p> <p><u>By age:</u> Under 5 years old - 1 person 20-40 years old - 2 persons.</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u> 3 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 2 persons; sale of a child - 1 person.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> cross-border - 3 persons</p>	<p>4 persons (3 men, 1 woman)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 20-40 years old - 3 persons 50-55 - 1 person</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u> 4 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 4 persons.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> cross-border - 4 persons</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaporizhzhia	<p>1 person (1 woman)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 47 years old</p> <p><u>By nationality</u> - a citizen of Ukraine</p>	<p>2 persons (1 woman, 1 child (a girl with disabilities))</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 68, 16 years old</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u></p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	<p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 1 person.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 1 person</p>	<p>2 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 1 person; sexual exploitation – 1 person.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> cross-border - 1 person domestic - 1 person.</p>							
Ivano-Frankivsk	<p>8 persons (7 men, 1 woman)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 18-30 years old - 2 persons 31-40 years old - 5 persons 41-50 years old - 1 person</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u> 8 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 6 persons; sexual exploitation – 2 persons.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 7 persons cross-border - 1 person.</p>	<p>2 persons (1 man, 1 woman)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 31-40 years old - 1 person 41-50 years old - 1 person</p> <p><u>By nationality - 2 persons -</u> citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 2 persons</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> Domestic - 2 persons</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyiv	0	<p>2 persons (2 men)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 41-50 years old - 1 person 51-60 years old - 1 person</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		<u>By nationality:</u> 2 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour - 2 persons <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 2 persons							
Kirovohrad	6 persons (5 women, 1 child (boy)) <u>By age:</u> 1 year - 1 person 24-27 years old - 4 persons 53 years old - 1 person <u>By nationality:</u> 6 persons - citizens of Ukraine. <u>By type of exploitation:</u> sexual exploitation – 1 person; labour exploitation – 4 persons; sale of a child - 1 person. <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 1 person; cross-border - 5 persons.	2 persons (men). <u>By age:</u> 53-57 years old - 2 persons <u>By nationality:</u> 2 persons - citizens of Ukraine. <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 2 persons. <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 1 person; cross-border - 1 person.	1 person (male). <u>By age:</u> 57 years old - 1 person <u>By nationality:</u> 1 person - a citizen of Ukraine. <u>By type of exploitation:</u> involvement in forced begging - 1 person. <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 1 person.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Luhansk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lviv	14 persons (5 men, 8 women, 1 child) <u>By age:</u> up to 5 years old - 1 person 18 - 35 years old - 13 persons	1 person (1 man) <u>By age:</u> 18 - 35 years old - 1 person	8 persons (8 men) <u>By age:</u> 18 - 35 years old – 8 persons	1	0	0	0	0	0

	<p><u>By nationality:</u> 14 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 5 persons; sexual exploitation – 7 persons; sale of a child - 1 person; involvement in criminal activity - 1 person.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 5 persons cross-border - 9 persons</p>	<p><u>By nationality:</u> 1 person - a citizen of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 1 person.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 1 person</p>	<p><u>By nationality:</u> 8 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 8 persons.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 8 persons</p>						
Mykolaiv	<p>15 persons (8 women, 7 men) <u>by age:</u> 18-30 years old - 12 persons 31-40 years old - 3 persons <u>By nationality</u> Citizens of Ukraine – 15 persons <u>By type of exploitation:</u> involvement in criminal activity - 9 persons; sexual exploitation – 6 persons. <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> cross-border - 15 persons</p>	<p>13 persons (4 women, 9 men) <u>by age:</u> 18-30 years old - 7 persons, 31-40 years old - 6 persons <u>By nationality</u> citizens of Ukraine – 13 persons <u>By type of exploitation:</u> involvement in criminal activity - 9 persons; labour exploitation – 1 person; sexual exploitation – 3 persons.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		<u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> Domestic - 1 person; Cross-border - 12 persons							
Odesa	15 persons (3 men, 12 women) <u>By age:</u> from 19-30 years old - 10 persons, 30-48 years old-5 persons <u>By nationality</u> 15 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 10 persons, sexual exploitation – 5 persons. <u>Type of human trafficking:</u> domestic - 4 persons cross-border - 11 persons.	13 persons (6 men, 5 women, 2 children) <u>By age:</u> 14, 15 years old - 2 persons, 17-30 years old-6 persons from 30-50 years old – 5 persons <u>By nationality</u> 13 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 10 persons, sexual exploitation – 3 persons. <u>Type of human trafficking:</u> domestic - 1 person cross-border-12 persons	11 persons (6 men, 4 women, 1 child) <u>By age:</u> 16 years old - 1 person 20-30 years old - 2 persons from 30-50 years old – 6 persons from 60-70 years old – 2 persons <u>By nationality</u> 11 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 6 persons, involvement in criminal activity - 4 persons, sexual exploitation – 1 person <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> cross-border-11 persons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poltava	0	3 persons (2 men, 1 woman) <u>by age:</u> 28, 55, 53 years old <u>by nationality</u> Citizens of Ukraine – 3 persons	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

		<u>by type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 3 persons <u>Type of human trafficking:</u> domestic - 3 persons							
Rivne	3 persons (1 man, 2 women) <u>By age:</u> 24, 29, 30 years old – 3 persons <u>By nationality:</u> 3 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 1 person; sexual exploitation – 2 persons. <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 1 person, cross-border - 2 persons.	3 persons (2 men, 1 woman) <u>By age:</u> 21, 26, 32 years old – 3 persons <u>By nationality:</u> 3 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 1 person; sexual exploitation – 1 person; use in armed conflicts – 1 person. <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 1 person, cross-border - 2 persons.	3 persons (men) <u>By age:</u> 45, 56, 67 years old – 3 persons <u>By nationality:</u> 3 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> Use in armed conflicts – 3 persons. <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 3 persons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumy	6 persons (5 men, 1 woman) <u>By age:</u> 18-30 years old - 3 persons 31-40 years old - 1 person 41-50 years old - 1 person 51-60 years old - 1 person <u>By nationality:</u>	11 persons (8 men, 3 women) <u>By age:</u> 18-30 years old - 3 persons 31-40 years old - 4 persons 41-50 years old - 3 persons 51-60 years old - 1 person	0	0	0	0	2	1	

	<p>6 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 2 persons; involvement of persons in criminal activity - 3 persons; sexual exploitation – 1 person;</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 1 person cross-border - 5 persons</p>	<p><u>By nationality:</u> 11 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 7 persons involvement of persons in criminal activity – 4 persons.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> Domestic - 2 persons Cross-border - 9 persons</p>							
Ternopil	<p>8 persons (2 men, 6 women)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 19-40 years old - 8 persons</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u> 8 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 2 persons; sexual exploitation – 6 persons.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> cross-border - 8 persons</p>	<p>2 persons (2 women)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 24, 28 years old - 2 persons</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u> 2 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> sexual exploitation – 2 persons.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> cross-border - 2 persons</p>	<p>1 person (1 woman)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 25 years</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u> 1 person - a citizen of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> sexual exploitation – 1 person</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> cross-border - 1 person</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kharkiv	<p>17 persons (11 men and 6 women)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 18-35 years old - 11 persons 35-45 years old - 4 persons</p>	<p>18 persons (17 men and 1 woman)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 18-35 years old - 11 persons 35-45 years old - 6 persons</p>	<p>8 persons (4 men, 3 women, 1 child)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> under 18 years of age – 1 person</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0

	<p>45-55 years old - 2 persons</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u> 17 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 17 persons.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 1 person; cross-border - 16 persons.</p>	<p>45-55 years old - 1 person</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u> 18 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 14 persons; use in armed conflicts – 1 person; involvement in criminal activity - 2 persons; sexual exploitation – 1 person.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 1 person cross-border - 17 persons</p>	<p>18-35 years old - 2 persons 35-45 years old - 1 person 45-55 years old – 4 persons.</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u> 8 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 4 persons; sexual exploitation – 1 person; use in armed conflicts – 2 persons; involvement of persons in criminal activity – 1 person.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 6 persons cross-border - 2 persons</p>						
Kherson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khmelnyskyi	<p>5 persons (2 women, 3 children)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 5 and 7 years old - 3 persons. 37, 59 years old - 2 persons</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u> 5 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u></p>	<p>4 persons (2 men, 1 woman, 1 child)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 16 years old - 1 person. 30, 39, 40 years old – 3 persons</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u> 4 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p>	<p>3 persons (3 men)</p> <p><u>By age:</u> 30, 34, 45 years old – 3 persons</p> <p><u>By nationality:</u> 3 persons - citizens of Ukraine</p> <p><u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 3 persons.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0

	labour exploitation – 1 person; sexual exploitation – 1 person. use in begging - 3 persons. <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 5 persons	<u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 3 persons; sexual exploitation – 1 person. <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 4 persons	<u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 2 persons cross-border - 1 person						
Cherkasy	3 persons (2 women, 1 man) <u>By age:</u> 49, 56, 65 years old <u>By nationality:</u> 3 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 3 persons <u>By type of human trafficking:</u> cross-border - 3 persons.	2 persons (2 men) <u>By age:</u> 25, 37 years old <u>By nationality:</u> 2 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> involvement of persons in criminal activity - 2 persons <u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> cross-border - 2 persons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chernivtsi	8 persons (7 women, 1 man) <u>By age:</u> 20 - 30 years old - 6 persons 30 - 45 years old - 2 persons <u>By nationality:</u> 8 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 4 persons; sexual exploitation – 4 persons	8 persons (4 women, 4 men) <u>By age:</u> 20 - 30 years old - 3 persons 30 - 40 years old - 3 persons 50 - 60 years old - 2 persons <u>By nationality:</u> 8 persons - citizens of Ukraine <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation –	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	By type of human trafficking: domestic - 1 person; cross-border - 7 persons.	4 persons; sexual exploitation – 4 persons. By type of human trafficking cross-border - 6 persons; domestic - 2 persons.							
Chernihiv	9 persons (3 men, 6 women) By age: 18-35 years old - 7 persons 35-45 years old - 2 persons By nationality: 9 persons - citizens of Ukraine By type of exploitation: labour exploitation – 3 persons; sexual exploitation – 6 persons. Type of trafficking in human beings: cross-border - 9 persons	13 persons (11 men, 2 women) By age: 18-35 years old - 7 persons 35-45 years old - 3 persons 45-55 years old - 3 persons By nationality: 13 persons - citizens of Ukraine By type of exploitation: labour exploitation – 13 persons. Type of trafficking in human beings: domestic - 1 person cross-border - 12 persons	1 person (1 woman) By age: 41 years old - 1 person By nationality: 1 person - a citizen of Ukraine By type of exploitation: labour exploitation – 1 person. Type of trafficking in human beings: cross-border - 1 person	0	0	0	0	0	0
City of Kyiv	15 persons (8 men, 7 women) By age: 18-35 years old - 12 persons, 35-45 years old - 2 persons, 45-55 years old - 1 person. By nationality: 15 persons - citizens of Ukraine By type of exploitation: labour exploitation –	14 persons (9 men, 5 women) By age: 18-35 years old - 7 persons; 35-45 years old - 6 persons; 45-55 years old - 1 person. By nationality: 14 persons - citizens of Ukraine. By type of exploitation:	29 persons (22 men, 7 women) By age: 18-35 years old – 9 persons; 35-45 years old – 8 persons; 45-55 years old – 6 persons. Over 55 years old –	0	0	0	0	0	0

	<p>8 persons; sexual exploitation – 5 persons; involvement in criminal activity - 2 persons.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 13 persons cross-border - 2 persons</p>	<p>labour exploitation – 5 persons; sexual exploitation – 3 persons; involvement in criminal activity - 3 persons. use in armed conflicts – 3 persons.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 9 persons; cross-border - 5 persons</p>	<p>6 persons. <u>By nationality:</u> 29 persons - citizens of Ukraine. <u>By type of exploitation:</u> labour exploitation – 2 persons; involvement in criminal activity - 1 person. use in armed conflicts – 26 persons.</p> <p><u>Type of trafficking in human beings:</u> domestic - 29 persons</p>						
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102

Помітили ситуацію ризику (у себе або в інших)
— телефонуйте до поліції за номером **102**

112

або за номером **112**, якщо помітили ситуацію
ризик (у себе або в інших) в ЄС

1547

або на Урядову гарячу лінію з питань протидії
торгівлі людьми, домашньому насильству,
насильству за ознакою статі та насильству
щодо дітей за номером **1547**.

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**Знаєш про ситуацію ризику
для інших —**

негайно звернись у поліцію!

за номером 102

або на Урядову гарячу лінію з питань протидії
торгівлі людьми, домашньому насильству, насильству
за ознакою статі та насильству щодо дітей

за номером 1547



ПАМ'ЯТКА ЯК НЕ ПОТРАПИТИ У СИТУАЦІЮ ТОРГІВЛІ ЛЮДЬМИ ПІД ЧАС ЕВАКУАЦІЇ ТА ПЕРЕТИНУ КОРДОНУ

ПІД ЧАС ЕВАКУАЦІЇ ТА ПЕРЕТИНУ КОРДОНУ ВАРТО БУТИ УВАЖНИМИ ТА ДОТРИМУВАТИСЯ НАСТУПНИХ ПРАВИЛ

- **Намагайтесь перетнути кордон за допомогою перевірених перевізників.**
- **Стежте за новинами та обирайте для поїздки максимально безпечний маршрут.**
- За можливості **обговорюйте умови подорожі** чи проживання заздалегідь.
- **Не сідайте в машину наодинці.** Намагайтесь переміщуватись групами.
- **Тримайте документи при собі,** зробіть кілька їх копій та розкладіть по різних місцях. За можливості зробіть резервні копії документів на окремих пристроях (телефон, електронна пошта або захищені хмарні сховища).
- **Гроші (готівку) розділіть на декілька частин** та тримайте в різних місцях. Основну суму коштів тримайте на картці.
- **Одягайте простий, зручний одяг,** ювелірні прикраси та коштовні речі краще зняти та сховати.
- **Домовтеся з близькими людьми про кодове слово,** знак або сигнал, що буде означати небезпеку та потребу в допомозі.
- **Перевірте документи перевізника** або водія, сфотографуйте номерні знаки автомобіля та надішліть їх своїм близьким.
- **Попередьте близьких людей про ваш маршрут** слідування та кінцеве місце прибуття.
- **Не передавайте нікому свої документи,** окрім представників державних органів України та іноземних держав (наприклад прикордонники при перетині кордону тощо), мобільний телефон та інші речі. **Демонструйте паспорт зі своїх рук.** За можливості намагайтесь демонструвати документи через додаток «Дія».
- **Збережіть контакти людей та організацій, які можуть допомогти** у випадку надзвичайної ситуації. Додайте їх у телефон та запишіть на папері.
- **Поселяйтесь лише у зареєстрованих місцях проживання.**
- **Не залишайте дітей без нагляду.** Не довіряйте дітей новим знайомим. На внутрішній стороні верхнього одягу напишіть дані про дитину (ПІБ дитини, дату народження, групу крові (інформацію про гостру реакцію на певні медичні препарати), повну домашню адресу, номери телефонів батьків, родичів чи сусідів). Таку ж інформацію можна зазначити на папері та покласти у внутрішню кишеню одягу (штани, сорочку та ін.).
- **Працевлаштовуйтеся офіційно.**
- **Користуйтеся послугами офіційних медичних закладів.**
- **За найменших підозр повідомляйте в служби та/або організації:** поліцейських, прикордонників, волонтерів, працівників гуманітарних місій тощо.
- **Не приймайте допомогу, якщо від вас чекають чогось у відповідь.**
- **Не приймайте рішень у стані паніки або близькому до неї стані.**



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ГАРЯЧІ ЛІНІЇЩОДО ЗАПОБІГАННЯ ТОРГІВЛІ
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112

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