

analyze and take into account the world experience of the functioning of relevant professional structures.

Список використаних джерел

1. Калатур М. Використання Україною досвіду слідчих органів США, Франції та Німеччини. Кримінальне право. № 8. 2020. С. 232–236.

2. Дударець Р. Тенденції та напрямки запровадження європейського поліцейського досвіду щодо вдосконалення слідчої і криміналістичної діяльності Національної поліції України. Сучасна європейська поліцейстика та можливості її використання в діяльності Національної поліції України. Харків, 2019. С. 37–39.

3. Черноус Ю. М. Теорія і практика криміналістичного забезпечення досудового слідства у справах про злочини міжнародного характеру: монографія. К. : Видавничий дім «Скіф», 2012. 448 с.

4. Абрамова В.М. Криміналістика. Київ. 2007. 557 с.

5. Кравчук О. В. Досвід європейських країн стосовно державного управління в галузі експертно-криміналістичного забезпечення. № 1 (34). Том 2. 2019. С. 63–66.

Кравченко А.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
бакалавра Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Гіпська Т.

TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Human trafficking is a heinous crime that involves the exploitation of individuals, predominantly women and children, for various purposes such as forced labor, sexual exploitation and even organ harvesting. It is a grave violation of human rights and a global issue that requires urgent attention.

When addressing the issue of human trafficking, it is crucial to use precise and impactful language to convey the seriousness of the problem. Clear and concise statements can help raise awareness and engage the audience in understanding the magnitude of this crime.

States shall fulfill their obligation under international law to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons by adopting legislative and other measures necessary to establish trafficking in persons as a criminal offence for all purposes.

It must fulfill its obligation under international law to prevent, deter and punish trafficking in persons by adopting the legislative and other measures necessary to establish it as a criminal offence. Nevertheless, as the draft acknowledges, states must not rely solely on criminal justice to address trafficking in persons. Other means to prevent trafficking, such as addressing the structural conditions that enable and perpetuate trafficking, are also important.

Criminal prosecution should not be prioritized over other means of preventing trafficking, such as addressing structural conditions that enable and perpetuate trafficking (such as the lack of safe and legal pathways for refugees and migrants).

Trafficking victims are entitled to health care, including sexual and reproductive health care, contraception (including emergency contraception) and safe abortion, but this is hampered by prohibitions or denial of access to abortion and denial of care on the basis of the private beliefs of the provider. Therefore, Amnesty International recommends that victims of trafficking be given access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care.

Finally, while many victims/survivors of trafficking would prefer that the alleged perpetrators be prosecuted, this should not be assumed in all cases (e.g. where family members are involved). The views of victims/survivors of crime should be considered at all stages of the criminal justice process. For this reason, Amnesty International recommends that victims of trafficking be reflected in para 88d that their views should be considered at all stages of the criminal justice response. Similarly, States must ensure that victims are not coerced or pressured to cooperate with the criminal justice processor provide witness testimony through restraints, threats of restraint, or other sanctions in the trial of trafficking suspects.

One example of violence is the following, 2017 criminal case in Canada, an 18-year-old woman was charged with the forced prostitution of two under age women, ages 14 and 16. She instructed one of them on how to dress and interact with customers and took a way the other's cell phone to prevent her escape.

She was found guilty and sentenced to eight months in prison. During the trial, however, it became clear that she was also a victim of sexual exploitation. The court heard that she had been under the control of male traffickers, exploited since the age of 16, and physically abused by pimps.

The case is included in a new UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) publication, *Female Victims Of Trafficking For Sexual Exploitation As Defendants*, but many trafficking related cases

illustrate the complexity of many trafficking cases. Implementation of the principle remains inadequate, and even where the principle has been specifically implemented, there are challenges, such as insufficient awareness of the realities faced by victims of trafficking; failure to inquire about the circumstances surrounding the commission of a crime; ineffective training or capacity-building for those implementing the non-punishment principle; or inadequate victim identification. To implement the non-punishment principle, States should prioritize a gender and age-sensitive approach, including:

- Training to support early victim identification and referral to comprehensive support services

- Integrating the non-punishment principle into anti-trafficking law and policy

- Developing clear laws, policies and practices to support the effective implementation of the non-punishment principle at all stages in the criminal justice system, as well as in non-criminal processes

- Enabling criminal records to be vacated or expunged for trafficking victims who were convicted of crimes committed as a result of trafficking.

Список використаних джерел

1. Trafficking in women, girls and boys. Key problems of population and development programs. URL: [Trafficking.pdf \(unfpa.org\)](https://www.unfpa.org).

2. International Labour Organization, Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage. Geneva, 2017. URL: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-estimates-modern-slavery-forced-labour-and-forced-marriage>.

Кравченко А.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
бакалавра Національної академії
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.**

FEATURES OF INVESTIGATION OF OFFENSES THAT CONTAIN MORAL DAMAGE IN COUNTRIES

At the present stage of development of the world community, the problem of human rights and freedoms is one of the most relevant. In this direction, a number of international normative legal acts have been adopted that determine a person as the highest value