

*ДО 100-РІЧЧЯ НАВС: ПРАДИЦІЇ ПІА СУЧАСНІ НАПРЯМИ РОЗВИТКУ  
НАУКОВИХ ШКІЛ НАВС У РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ПРІНЦИПІВ ПУБЛІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ  
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- demand for work in industries where the majority of the population does not want to work for a variety of reasons, such as dangerous working conditions, etc.
- it should be noted that any person, regardless of age and gender, can become a victim of traffickers.

The main vulnerable categories of people at risk of being trafficked are:

- single women, single mothers, divorced persons;
- youth, street children, orphans, children from disadvantaged backgrounds;
- rural population;
- internally displaced persons;
- foreign nationals are labor migrants;
- persons who have been abused, including sexual abuse;
- poor, needy people;
- people with mental health problems.

The most vulnerable to human trafficking are:

- women between 18 and 26 years old, primarily unmarried (vulnerable to sexual exploitation);
- men aged 25-60, primarily married (vulnerable to labor exploitation);
- children aged 13-18 years, primarily girls from single and restructured families (when one parent is single).

Trafficking in human beings is the third most profitable type of criminal activity after the sale of weapon and drugs [1].

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***CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF MINORS IN UKRAINE***

Juvenile delinquency is constantly drawing attention to it. Today this is due to the fact that minors have always been recognized as criminals of the special genus and constitute one of the most criminally stricken population [2].

Under the current conditions of society, it is recognized that the use of medical and pedagogical measures alone is not sufficient for juvenile offenders. In some cases, the state is forced to bring them to justice responsibility [2].

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Current law provides that persons who are 16 years old at the time of the crime are subject to criminal liability. Only some of the crimes specifically mentioned in the law are criminal responsibility can come from 14 years [4].

Pursuant to Article 22 (2) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, persons who have committed crimes between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years are liable to criminal liability for: premeditated murder; encroachment on the life of a state or public figure, a law enforcement officer, a member of a public order and public order the border or military, judge, people's assessor or juror in connection with their activities related to the administration of justice, defense counsel or representative of a legal assistance activity, a representative of a foreign country; willful grievous bodily harm; deliberate moderate injury; sabotage; gangsterism; terrorist act; hostage-taking; rape; violent gratification of sexual passion in an unnatural way; theft; looting; brigandage; deliberate destruction or damage to property, damage to roads communications and vehicles; hijacking or seizure of rolling stock, aircraft, sea or river craft, unlawful taking of a vehicle; hooliganism [1].

The current Criminal Code of Ukraine provides for a separate system of punishments that can be applied to minors found guilty of a crime.

Pursuant to Article 98 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the following basic types of punishment may be applied to minors found guilty of a crime:

1. Fine. The fine applies only to minors who have an independent income, their own money, or property that may be levied. The amount of the fine is set by the court depending on the gravity of the crime and taking into account the minor's financial status up to five hundred statutory non-taxable minimums income of citizens.

2. Public works. Public works may be assigned to a minor between the ages of 16 and 18 for a period of thirty to one hundred and twenty hours, and consists of performing underage work in his or her spare time or basic work. The duration of this type of punishment may not exceed two hours per day.

3. Corrective work. Corrective work may be assigned to a minor between the ages of 16 and 18 at the place of work for a period of two months to one year. The earnings of a juvenile sentenced to correctional labor are deducted from the court by the state, within the range of five to ten percent.

4. Arrest. The arrest consists of the detention of a minor who, at the time of sentencing, has reached the age of sixteen, under conditions of isolation in specially adapted institutions for a term of fifteen to forty-five days.

5. Imprisonment for a fixed term. Imprisonment for persons who have not attained the crime of eighteen years of age may not be imposed for a term exceeding ten years, for a particularly grave crime combined with intentional deprivation of life for a person not exceeding fifteen years. Imprisonment cannot be imposed on a minor who first commits a crime of slight gravity [1].

In punishing a juvenile court, in addition to the general principles of sentencing, circumstances that mitigate or aggravate punishment, take into account

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the conditions of his life and upbringing, the impact of adults, the level of development and other characteristics of the minor [3].

Pursuant to Article 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, in the cases of persons suspected or accused of committing a crime under the age of 18, the mandatory participation of a defense counsel in the conduct of inquiry, pre-trial investigation and in criminal proceedings in a court of first instance (from the moment a person is recognized as a suspect) or being charged) [6].

Imprisonment for a term is the most severe punishment in the system of punishments that can be imposed on a minor [3].

Correctional penalties are imposed on imprisonment for a certain term in relation to convicted juveniles. These colonies occupy a special place among institutions intended to serve a sentence, which is expressed, first of all, in the establishment of more preferential conditions in comparison with the conditions of detention of adults, and, second, in the orientation to the use of various educational-psychological-pedagogical measures, such as main means of influence on minors in the course of their education, carrying out sports, cultural events, as well as in the course of their work [3].

Parents are not criminally responsible for crimes committed by minors or minors. But parents are civilly responsible for the harm caused to minors and minors, including those caused by the crime.

According to Article 1178 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, damage caused by a minor (who is under fourteen years old) is compensated by his parents (adoptive parents) or a guardian or other natural person who, on legal grounds, provides for the upbringing of the minor - if they do not will prove that the harm is not the result of the fraudulent exercise or evasion by them of the education and supervision of the minor [5].

A minor (between the ages of fourteen and eighteen) is responsible for the damage caused to him / her on a general basis. In the absence of property of a minor sufficient to compensate for the damage caused to him, the damage shall be compensated in the missing part or into the full extent by her parents (adoptive parents) or guardian, unless they prove that it was not their fault.

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***THE EXPERIENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC SECURITY AND ORDER***

Crime is a serious and growing problem in most societies. Although many people believe that the best way to tackle this is to place people to prison for longer periods, others are of the opinion that other measures will be more effective.

There are benefits of giving offenders longer prison sentences. Firstly, spending a long time in prison provides an opportunity for the prison services to rehabilitate a prisoner. For example, someone who has committed a serious offence such as assault will need a long time in prison in order to be sure they can be re-educated not to re-offend. In addition to this, longer prison sentences will act as a deterrent for someone who is thinking of committing a crime. However, some people argue that leaving people in prison for a long time means that they will mix with other criminals and so their character will not improve. One alternative is community service. This gives an offender the opportunity to give something positive back to society, and so it may improve their character. Also, the government could focus its resources on the causes of crime, which would lead to less crime in the future.

In my opinion, it is important to look at alternative methods. Many countries have lengthy prison sentences, but crime has continued to increase throughout the world, so it is clear that this is not completely effective. That said, long prison sentences should remain for those who commit serious crimes such as assault or murder, as justice for the victim and their family should take priority.

Britain has no national police force. There are forty-three police forces in England and Wales and eight in Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, Jersey and Guernsey have their own force each. One force is responsible for up to three counties. In addition, there are various other police services. For example, the British Transport Police is responsible for policing the railway network, the UK Atomic Energy Authority Constabulary is responsible for policing nuclear establishments and for escorting nuclear materials between establishments, the Ministry of Defense Police is responsible for the policing military establishments in Great Britain etc. as well as a number of small services for ports, waterways, tunnels and airports. The forces cooperate with each other, but they don't operate in another's area unless they are asked to give assistance.