

*Герус Т.,*  
здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ  
**Консультант з мови: Хоменко О.**

## **TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND GIRLS**

Human trafficking is a global and domestic human rights issue that is characterized by economic exploitation through force, fraud and coercion.

Women and girls are usually trafficked for the purpose of sexual and economic exploitation, particularly prostitution and pornography, forced labour, including for work in commercial agriculture and domestic work, arranged marriages or to be ‘sold’ as brides, recruitment for participation in hostilities and such related purposes as sexual services, portage and domestic functions in conflict situations [3].

Women’s and girls’ experience of trafficking is different to that of men and boys. Women and girls tend to suffer a disproportionately heavy impact, whereas trafficked men find it difficult to access existing programs for victim assistance. This requires the inclusion of gender equality principles in the formulation and implementation of legislation and programs aiming at the prevention of trafficking in human beings.

Between 2017 and 2018, a total of 74,514 victims of trafficking were detected in over 110 countries [5]. About 70 per cent of detected trafficking victims are female: mainly adult women, but increasingly girls [5]. Some 77 per cent of detected female victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation, 14 per cent for forced labour and the remainder for other forms of exploitation [5]. Women also continue to be trafficked for the purposes of sham, forced and servile marriage, child marriage, domestic servitude and forced pregnancy. The International Labour Organization estimates that 28.7 million women and girls (71 per cent of the total number of victims) worldwide, were subjected to forced labour, debt bondage, forced marriage, slavery and slavery-like practices, and trafficking in 2016 [2]. The majority of traffickers continue to be men.

The current coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its deep and widespread social and economic effects is increasing the vulnerability of women and girls to exploitation, abuse and trafficking [6]. Increasing inequalities, vulnerability and poverty may increase the risk of trafficking for women and girls. Further, as the world moves online as a response to COVID-19, traffickers are using online technology and other means to recruit and exploit victims. Women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination are at the greatest risk. Deepening inequalities and the rise of all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking, in

the context of COVID-19, has the potential to significantly slow down progress on achieving the Goals, while also jeopardizing the limited progress made so far.

The trafficking of women and girls generates significant financial reward for traffickers. According to the latest available data, it is estimated that human trafficking globally generates \$150 billion in illegal profits annually – \$99 billion from sex trafficking and \$51 billion from labour trafficking – making trafficking one of the most significant generators of criminal proceeds in the world [4]. With a global average profit of \$21,800 per year per victim, sexual exploitation, which primarily affects women and girls, is more profitable than all other forms of forced labour, and five times more profitable than forced labour exploitation outside domestic work. 13 Updated data on the economic implications of trafficking will be critical going forward.

In 2002, the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking (E/2002/68/Add.1) were issued by Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. According to principle 7: “Trafficked persons shall not be detained, charged or prosecuted for the illegality of their entry into or residence in countries of transit and destination, or for their involvement in unlawful activities to the extent that such involvement is a direct consequence of their situation as trafficked persons.”

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 [1]:

- 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. Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons, “Non-punishment of victims of trafficking”, Issue Brief, No. 8 (2020). — [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу:

[https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-](https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/19-10800_ICAT-Issue-Brief-8_Ebook_final.pdf)

[content/uploads/2020/04/19-10800\\_ICAT-Issue-Brief-8\\_Ebook\\_final.pdf](https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/19-10800_ICAT-Issue-Brief-8_Ebook_final.pdf)

2. International Labour Organization (ILO), Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage (Geneva, 2017). girls — [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-estimates-modern-slavery-forced-labour-and-forced-marriage>

3. Trafficking in women and girls — [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу: <https://eige.europa.eu/thesaurus/terms/1412#:~:text=Women%20and%20girls%20are%20usually,participation%20in%20hostilities%20and%20such>

4. UN General Assembly resolution 73/146 [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу: <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1661230>

5. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2020 (forthcoming) — [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html>

6. UNODC, “Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on trafficking in persons: preliminary findings and messaging based on rapid stocktaking”, 2020. — [Електронний ресурс]. - Режим доступу: [https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2021/The\\_effects\\_of\\_the\\_COVID-19\\_pandemic\\_on\\_trafficking\\_in\\_persons.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2021/The_effects_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_on_trafficking_in_persons.pdf)

***Гіневська В.,***

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

**Консультант з мови: Могилевська В.**

## **SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE DARKWEB**

Public interest in the Darkweb has increased over the years [1]. The anonymity ecosystem has evolved from being a communication channel for privacy actors to a global marketplace with a large variety of products and services available for purchase [2]. The Darkweb also serves as a platform for a large number of discussion forums covering a broad range of topics. These forums are sometimes structured by nationality and language, or to specific crime typologies such as credit card crime, insider trading, drug trafficking, weapons trafficking, Crime-as-a-Service and anti or counter-surveillance of online investigators.