inclusive recruiting, and high-quality training is needed to foster positive change in law enforcement.

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ILLEGAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

The illegal exploitation and trafficking of children is a grave and deeply concerning issue that persists in various parts of the world, including some African countries. Children are vulnerable to exploitation due to factors such as poverty, lack of education, armed conflict, and weak law enforcement. Several forms of exploitation and trafficking of children exist, including forced labor, child soldiers, child marriage, and sexual exploitation.

Relevance of the topic: Modern slavery is a by-product of poverty. More than 20 million people in Africa are victims of modern slavery, in terms of turnover; this "market" is second only to the trade in arms and drugs. The global profit, according to moderate estimates, could amount to about 29.4 billion euros every year [1].

African law conditionally allows the exploitation of children. This is labor exploitation, when the slave owner has enormous profits from free physical labor. Child slavery is manifested both in the physical and sexual exploitation of children, and in their use in begging. Modern slavery also includes early or so-called child marriages. This is when girls under the age of 18 are forcibly married off and become

hostages of their older husbands. Hereditary slavery is quite common in Mauritania, Nigeria, Mali, Chad and Sudan.

Human trafficking-is direct exploitation of a person. The fact of human trafficking always implies action, means of influence, goal. The most important international legal documents aimed at combating human trafficking are the Protocol on Prevention and ending and punishing trafficking in persons, especially women and children, complementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 and Council of Europe Convention on Measures to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings of 2005. These documents provide the basic standards for preventing trafficking in human beings, in particular with for the purpose of labor exploitation.

Statistics: 1) the situation in sub-Saharan Africa. Up to 90 percent of children in these countries are expected to live in extreme poverty by 2030. 2)40 of the 48 countries in the region have some form of child benefit programs, but only about 13 percent of girls and boys receive it. In sub 3)Saharan Africa, children under the age of 14 make up 42.9 percent of the population, and child welfare programs account for only 0.7 percent of GDP, compared to 2.5 percent in Europe [3].

Some ways to solve problems:

1) The presence of a public environment that will not give an opportunity to hide any troubles, will fix problems, encourage their solution, and unite citizens around a common goal and common protection of interests based on the valuesof civil partnership, responsibility.

2) Create a new labor code should concern not only employers, but also employees. Moreover, workers in the broadest sense of this definition and not in the outdated sense of only hired workers.

3) Compliance with the Hague Convention is mandatory; you can file a petition to return the child to the family

4) Create a new organization called "No to slavery" and world experts will be involved, because slavery is not about the country, it is about the whole world, and the competence of the organization should consist in the mandatory implementation of the general provisions that will be prescribed:

– supervision of families;

– assistance in drawing up documents for assistance;

– financing of institutions where children can be without parents (in case of their death or refusal);

– expansion of criminal responsibility for people who create ways of "new slavery and human trafficking".

5) So that the family is interested in the further return of the child enter the market for the sale of raw materials, on the basis of this, adopt new legislation for all enterprises in Africa that will provide labor results to create a fund to help the children of Africa

6) Write more often about real problems in Africa, provide aid, namely food products, the main means, in my opinion, is criminal prosecution of offenders

7) Introduction of scientific discipline in schools where it is possible: "how not to become a target for the black market".

Governments, non-governmental organizations, and international bodies play crucial roles in combating the exploitation and trafficking of children. However, sustained efforts and collaboration are necessary to make a significant impact and protect the rights and well-being of children in African countries and beyond.

Combating the illegal exploitation and trafficking of children requires sustained efforts, collaboration, and a commitment from governments, communities, and international partners. By addressing both the root causes and consequences of child trafficking, it is possible to make significant strides in protecting the rights and well-being of vulnerable children in African countries.

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WAR CRIMES IN CONDITIONS OF WAR

War crimes are a deliberate, gross violation of the laws and customs of war, for which the perpetrators (combatants and persons who issue orders to them) bear criminal responsibility, determined by the decision of international military tribunals.

What are recognized as war crimes? The general list of war crimes is enshrined in the Statute of the International Criminal Court (Rome Statute). In particular, it is:

– deliberate murder;