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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Over the last decade, the problem of human trafficking has become particularly relevant. Every year, millions of people in the world are victims of open and hidden trade. Today trafficking in human beings has touched all regions and countries, threatening their security, forcing them to speak of it as a global problem of the 21st century.

International organizations and governments are actively working to develop programs, strategies, policies, laws, and mechanisms to counter this phenomenon. The problem of combating human trafficking is discussed in detail by foreign scientists [1, p. 83]. The first significant steps to be taken to combat human trafficking internationally were the London Committee on the Identification and Elimination of Trafficking in Human Beings. Activities of the International Catholic Union were also conducted in this direction, it established a number of institutions for the protection of young girls in 1896. In 1899 the International Congress on Combating Trafficking in Women was convened.

During the Congress, decisions were made to establish a National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Women. The Congress laid the foundations for the formation of international cooperation between states and non-governmental organizations in the fight against trafficking of women. The first intergovernmental treaty was the International Treaty on the Suppression of the Slavery of White Slaves of 18 May 1904 (Paris). The focus was on protecting victims, not punishing criminals. The Convention on the Suppression of the Slave Trade was adopted on May 4, 1910. It was considered a criminal offense to trade in women and girls. Further cooperation between the states continued within the League of Nations. The Geneva Convention on the Prohibition of Trafficking in Women and Children was adopted in 1921. In accordance with the terms of the Convention, States have taken all necessary steps to seek and punish persons involved in trafficking in human beings [1, p. 83-85].

The experience of all countries is interesting, but we would like to focus on the best practices of the neighboring countries of Moldova and Romania.

Romania. Romania has taken and continues to take effective measures to combat trafficking in human beings. For example, in 2016,

preventative measures were launched in Romania, taking into account the specific features of the locality. Such events are implemented as "classic" (meetings, posters, flyers, and audio-video materials and their distribution) in ways and through the Internet (social network, Facebook and others). All issues related to these topics from central trafficking information were presented. One of them, trained for the use of the Swiss-Romanian Program, is cooperating, checking the assessment of average employment and sexual activity cases that must be followed by human activity, and the other story is serious. They appreciated what they had reported to a large potential victim about cases that had passed on the employers' web.

In this case, law enforcement agencies are the first to be held responsible for preventing the crime of trafficking in human beings. In its 2012 and 2016 reports, Romania maintains that the Office of the National Police and the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Crime and Counter-Terrorism Office used the Prosecutor General's Office of Romania specifically for the expansion of criminal offenses. Criminal investigations of police system regularly check resources and activate potential criminals; any identified activate cases of use of their seizure needs through court. Information on confiscated activists was made by the Office of the Attorney General of the Ministry of Justice, which has been in place since 2011 [2, p. 23]. In addition, according to the provisions of the Romanian Law on the Prohibition of Trafficking in Human Beings, victims should be guaranteed physical protection at the request of the judiciary, which should also extend to groups and associations providing assistance to victims.

In addition, the case may also be heard behind closed doors to protect witnesses, especially children. The law also provides for the physical separation of the offender and the victim during the hearing of the case in order to protect the victim, but in practice, not all courtrooms are equipped with appropriate equipment [2, p. 24]. Such a mechanism attracts special attention, since it requires additional human and financial resources of the state. Thus, quite often it is declarative in nature.

Moldova. Moldova's high level in combating child trafficking, in particular with regard to dealing with a vulnerable population. Moldovan authorities have launched a program to support the economic rights and opportunities of vulnerable women, including women who have been victims of domestic violence, who are offered advice and counseling and partially cover the costs of training and support to create their own business. In addition, victims of domestic violence have the status of potential victims of trafficking and have access to security measures provided under the National Referral Mechanism.

The National Employment Agency of Moldova is taking steps to ensure that victims of human trafficking have access to the labor market. In particular, victims of trafficking are registered at employment centers where they are provided with employment, counseling, training, participation in job fairs and assistance in professional integration or reintegration. In 2008-2009, 40 trafficking victims underwent vocational training courses conducted by the agency's regional centers.

With regard to ensuring an effective investigation in Moldova (2012 and 2016 reports), a center for combating trafficking in children was set up under the Ministry of the Interior in 2006 to improve the investigation and prosecution of cases of trafficking in human beings. The Center is a highly specialized multidisciplinary unit comprising officials appointed by the Ministry of the Interior, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Customs Service, the National Migration Office, the Border Guard, the Information and Security Service and the Center for the Fight against Economic Crime and Corruption. In 2014, the Center was restructured to make it even more operational.

Thus, the public danger of trade in living goods as an extremely dangerous crime is the encroachment on the most valuable and inalienable human rights – the right to respect for dignity, to freedom and personal integrity, to freedom of movement and to free choice of residence.

Список використаних джерел

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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME

International cooperation of the countries in the fight against crime is imperative for survival in the present moment and a very important defense mechanism of society and its values. The threat of organized crime is a