

- 4) маніпулювання даними та керуючими командами;
- 5) комплексні методи.

Отже, "комп'ютерна злочинність", особлива її транснаціональна складова, стала однією з міжнародних проблем, що зумовлено широким впровадженням глобальних інформаційних мереж, насамперед мережі Internet яка вже об'єднує більшість країн земної кулі і її використання поширюється далі. В розвинутих країнах цей вид злочинності завдає величезних збитків власникам і користувачам, змушує їх витратити значні кошти на розробку і впровадження програмних, технічних та інших засобів захисту від несанкціонованого доступу до інформації, її перекидання чи знищення тощо.

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ДІТИ-СОЛДАТИ CHILDREN IN ARMED FORCES

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Trafficking of children, or the sale of children, is a form of human trafficking and is defined as the "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, and/or receipt" of a child for the purpose of exploitation. Though statistics regarding the magnitude of child trafficking are difficult to obtain, the International Labour

Organization estimates that 1.2 million children are trafficked each year. The trafficking of children has been internationally recognized as a major human rights violation, one that exists in every region of the world.

The Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict is formally adopted by the United Nations in 2000. Essentially, the protocol states that while volunteers below the age of 18 can voluntarily join the armed forces, they cannot be conscripted. As the Protocol reads, "State parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that member of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years do not take a direct part in hostilities." Despite this, the International Labour Organization estimates that "tens of thousands" of girls and boys are currently forcibly enlisted in the armed forces in at least 17 countries around the world. Children conscripted into the armed forces can then be used in three distinct ways: direct roles in hostilities (combat roles), supporting roles (such as messengers or spies), for political advantage (such as for propaganda purposes)

Recent research conducted by the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers has also noted that girl soldiers must be uniquely recognized, in that they are especially vulnerable to acts of sexual violence. Around the world, thousands of boys and girls are recruited into government armed forces and rebel groups to serve as combatants, cooks, porters, messengers or in other roles. Girls are also recruited for sexual purposes or forced marriage. Many have been recruited by force, though some may have joined as a result of economic, social or security pressures. Situations of displacement and poverty make children even more vulnerable to recruitment.

As emphasized in the United Nations report on the impact of armed conflict on children, children associated with armed forces or armed groups are exposed to tremendous violence – often forced both to witness and commit violence, while themselves being abused, exploited, injured or even killed as a result. Their condition deprives them of their rights, often with severe physical and emotional consequences.

UNICEF works to release children from armed forces and armed groups as soon as possible even during armed conflict, and help them return to their families. In doing so, UNICEF supports services that care for the physical and mental health and well-being of such children, provide them with life skills and engage them in positive activities towards their future, including education, vocational skills and livelihoods training. A community-oriented approach is adopted that includes support to other vulnerable children who have also been severely affected by the conflict so as to promote reconciliation and avoid discrimination. These actions require a long-term perspective and long-term commitment to these children and to the conflict affected communities into which they return. Since the mid-1980s, UNICEF and its partners have advocated for, and secured the release of children from armed forces in conflict-affected countries including Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Uganda. UNICEF also promotes the legal and normative framework that underpins prohibitions against the recruitment and use of children by armed forces and armed groups, notably through ratification and implementation of the Optional protocol to the Convention on the rights of the child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and endorsement of the principles and guidelines on children associated with armed forces or armed groups and the commitments to protect children from unlawful recruitment or use by armed forces or armed groups.