In view of the miscalculations of the past years, it is expedient to endow this special state body the relevant organizational and power status and the right to issue binding decisions, dispose of material, technical and financial resources in order to ensure the unity of criminological policy at the state level.

However, in the absence of similar state structures, crime prevention in Ukraine should be facilitated to some extent by studying the preventive activities of law enforcement structures in other countries of the world and borrowing their positive experience. It is safe to say that this is an urgent need for Ukraine, which aspires to become a full member of the European Union.

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PREVENTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

This day is dedicated to raising awareness of the devastating consequences of child sexual abuse and promoting prevention efforts around the world. Child sexual abuse is a serious and widespread problem that affects millions of children every year.

According to various sources, every fifth child in the world is exposed to some form of violence [1]. Only 10% of cases of violence against children are reported to law enforcement and child welfare authorities and become publicized. 80% of cases of sexual violence are committed by the child's acquaintances, including 40% of very close relatives. At the moment, 13 cases of sexual violence against Ukrainian children by the Russian occupiers have been clearly recorded and documented. There is one boy among the victims.

According to experts, the number of children who have been victims of sexual abuse by Russians is much higher. They do not dare to talk about it. And in the temporarily occupied territories, these children simply have no one to complain to.

The following signs should be followed if you encounter such:

Step 1: Learn the Facts - If we don't understand child sexual abuse, we can't end it. It is highly likely that you know a child who has been or is being abused.

Step 2: Minimize Opportunity - Safe environments can help reduce the risk for abuse. More than 80% of sexual abuse cases occur in isolated, one-on-one situations.

Step 3: Talk About It - Talking openly breaks down barriers and reduces stigma. By talking openly about our bodies, sex, boundaries we can encourage children to share.

Step 4: Recognize the Signs - Signs of abuse aren't always obvious, but they are often there. Emotional or behavioral changes are often the most common signs.

Step 5: React Responsibly - It's our responsibility to react appropriately to suspicion, disclosure, or discovery of abuse. Only 4% to 8% of reports of all sexual abuse are false.

Guaranteeing the enforcement of children's rights and freedoms is one of the priorities of any civilized country in the world. Thus, in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 of Article 3 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities

or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration [2].

Party states undertake to provide a child with such protection and care as is necessary for their well-being, taking into account the rights and obligations of their parents, guardians or other persons legally responsible for them, and to this end shall use all appropriate legislative and administrative measures.

Section 2 of Article 52 of the Constitution of Ukraine states: "Any violence against and exploitation of, a child shall be prosecuted by law."

One of the common problems today is the violation of the children's rights to sexual freedom and sexual integrity, and therefore their protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse needs to be rethought based on today's circumstances (changes in legislation, hostilities, mass emigration of children abroad etc.).

The presented publication contains the author's analysis of the current problems of protecting the children's rights and freedoms in the specified area, in particular through the prism of the provisions of the Lanzarote and Istanbul Conventions, and also proposes certain ways for overcoming the identified problems [3].

The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Regarding the Implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (the Lanzarote Convention) of February 18, 2021 No. 1256-IX (hereinafter referred to as Law No. 1256-IX) has implemented separate provisions of substantive law contained in the mentioned convention into the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Thus, criminal liability was established for molesting a child for sexual purposes (supplemented by a new Article 156-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine); obtaining access to, and acquisition, storage, importation, transportation or other movement, production, sale or distribution of, child pornography (supplemented by a new Article 301-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine); conducting an entertainment event of a sexual nature with the participation of a minor (supplemented by a new Article 301-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).

It should be noted that Section 1 of Article 156-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides for criminal liability for a meeting proposed by an adult, in particular with the use of information and telecommunication systems or technologies, to a person who has not reached the age of sixteen, with the aim of committing any acts of a sexual nature or lewd acts against them, if such a proposal was followed by at least one action aimed at materialization of such a meeting.

Quite often, actions aimed at establishing contact with a child become a prerequisite for committing more serious crimes, the liability for which is, inter alia, provided for in Articles 153, 153, 154, 155, 156 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. That is why, during the pre-trial investigation, it is necessary to investigate in detail how the offender established contact with the child, since such actions can be a separate element of the crime [3].

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PREVENTION HUMAN TRAFFICKING: WORLD EXPERIENCE

The global scale of human trafficking is a deeply troubling and penetrating issue that goes beyond borders, harming every country in the world. Trafficking in human beings is a serious and evolving crime, which