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PROBLEM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE WORLD: COMBATING AND PREVENTING

Human trafficking is a global phenomenon of all countries around the world which are affected by it in one way or another. In addition to being a criminal offence human trafficking is considered as a gross human rights violation. That`s why the global community has included human trafficking in the number of sustainable development goals. Recognizing human trafficking as a crime against humanity has gone a long way to be criminalized and prosecuted it. However, the criminal justice response to human trafficking still needs to be enhanced.

Human trafficking is the trade of people which includes recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring through force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them for profit. Men, women and children of all ages all over the world can become victims of this crime. Human trafficking is the third largest crime industry in the world, behind drug dealing and arms trafficking, and is the fastest-growing activity of trans-national criminal organizations.

There are different kinds of human trafficking:

- Labour exploitation: when a person is forced to hand over all or part of their income and/or has to work in inhumane conditions.

- Sexual exploitation: when a person is forced to have sex in return for money, clothes or food, which must be turned over to the exploiter.
- Criminal exploitation: when a person is forced to beg, steal or engage in other criminal activities, and hand over the goods or money to the exploiter.
- Forced organ removal: when a person's organs are removed by force.

Human trafficking has increased in the 21 century as a result of the economic and demographic inequalities, growing population pressure, globalization, securing borders and increase in the amount of conflicts. What is more, new technologies and especially social media platforms have opened up a wider range of opportunities for traffickers. Both traffickers and their victims often come from the same place, speak the same language or have the same ethnic background. It helps traffickers to generate trust to carry out the trafficking crime. They often make fake promises of education or job opportunities to lure their victims. The victims` stories often start as brave attempts to improve their life. Also people who escape from war and persecution often become victims of trafficking. The urgency of their situation might lead them to make dangerous migration decisions. Besides, armed groups engage in trafficking on the territories in which they operate thousands of children for the purpose of using them as combatants in various conflicts. While women and girls tend to be trafficked for marriages and sexual slavery, men and boys are typically exploited in forced labour in the mining sector, as porters, soldiers and slaves.

Human trafficking was addressed for the first time in the International Agreement for the Suppression of the «White Slave Traffic» in 1904 and the following Convention on the same issue in 1910. In 1949 the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others combined all its preceding treaties into one. Human trafficking was defined in international law for the first time only in December 2000 when the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC) was adopted.

In 2003, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) established an anti-trafficking mechanism aimed at raising public awareness of the problem of human trafficking, conduct researches and develop policies on persistent and emerging trends. It provides such activities in support of the anti-trafficking efforts: prevention, including addressing root causes and awareness-raising; prosecution, including investigation and adjudication; and protection of victims' rights, including assistance and compensation.

The Trafficking Protocol as the principal instrument concerning human trafficking forms part of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) indicate human trafficking as a serious form of organized crime. It also gives a definition of human trafficking, which comprises of three elements: the act, means and purpose, which all need to be present to constitute human trafficking. An act is a recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons. The act is trafficking that explains the means by which the victims are moved. The final element is the purpose for which individuals are trafficked.

There are many organizations throughout the world both governmental and non-governmental which cooperate with each other to counter human trafficking. For example, one of them is "The End Human Trafficking Now" (EHTN) campaign, which was founded in 2006 in Athens, Greece, organized by the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the aim to bring together business leaders, representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, and governments to share their experience, find a common stance, and develop measures to counter human trafficking. One more is "The Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women" (GAATW) that was founded in 2011 and is comprised of more than 80 non-governmental organizations from around the world. The Alliance looks at human trafficking in the context of migrant labour exploitation, and works to alleviate situations where slavery-like conditions and practices exist. By using research, advocacy, and communication, the GAATW raises awareness and pushes for legislation that combats human trafficking. "Love146" is an international anti-child trafficking organization that focuses on prevention and survivor care. The organization provides homes for victims of trafficking as well as training for individuals who help support them. They also coordinate prevention education in countries around the world and have made it their mission to contribute to trafficking research.

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THE ROLE OF A PSYCHOLOGIST IN THE INTERROGATION OF JUVENILES IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

The issue of protection of children in the legal space has always been a topical issue today. Quite a number of documents of various levels have already been adopted in order to regulate the legal status of juvenile participants in criminal proceedings.

However, it should be noted that children are a very vulnerable category of the population that needs special attention and special communication, because children who become victims, witnesses, or even suspects in criminal offenses need special specifics to work with them. In particular, such features should include such an investigative (search) action as interrogation. Interrogation is a kind of conversation about the circumstances of a criminal offense.

According to the current Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (hereinafter - the CPC of Ukraine), the interrogation of minors is contained in Article 226 [1]. This article contains a summary of the main criteria that must be taken into account when questioning the above participants in criminal proceedings. However, it should be noted that such a feature as the participation of a psychologist in the interrogation is not emphasized, because parents or teachers are invited.