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COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN UAE

The problem of human trafficking in the United Arab Emirates has been relevant for a long time. Human trafficking is one of the branches of criminal business, this type of activity gives millions in profits and gradually displaces the arms and drugs trade.

Foreign workers comprise nearly 85 percent of the UAE's population and are recruited globally. Lower wage labor, including most manual labor and a significant portion of the service sector, is provided almost entirely by migrant workers predominantly from South and Southeast Asia and the Middle East and from East and West Africa.

It is not uncommon for employers to subject some of these workers to conditions indicative of forced labor, such as passport retention, non-payment of wages and unpaid overtime, contract switching, fraudulent employment promises, restrictions on movement [1]. Men and women from some of these countries travel willingly to the UAE to work as domestic workers, security guards, gardeners, drivers, massage therapists, hotel cleaners, beauticians or elsewhere in the service sector, but traffickers subject some of them to forced labor or sex trafficking after arrival.

Traffickers subject some women, predominantly from Central Asia, South and Southeast Asia, East Africa, Eastern Europe, Iraq, Iran, and Morocco, to sex trafficking in the UAE, and most trafficking cases registered in the UAE are classified as sexual exploitation despite significant labor trafficking concerns. Per media sources, some cases of child sex trafficking involve traffickers forging ages on passports to facilitate undetected entry into the UAE. Other reporting claims recruiters in some source countries work as individual agents rather than for regulated companies, complicating law enforcement and monitoring efforts.

In researching this topic, we relied on the 2020 Trafficking in Persons Report in the United Arab Emirates.

To address this issue, the Government of the United Arab Emirates is working to increase the number of sex trafficking prosecutions, the government fully implemented regulations for the domestic worker law that expanded legal protections for domestic workers, established the Ewa'a Shelters for women and children victims of human trafficking and sexual

exploitation, also created Dubai Foundation for Women and Children (DFWAC).

Dubai Foundation for Women and Children (DFWAC) is the first licensed non-profit shelter for women and children who are victims of domestic violence, abuse and human trafficking in the UAE. It was established in July 2007 to offer victims immediate protection and support services in accordance with international human rights obligations.

The foundation provides free services to women and children who are victims of violence. It offers a helpline, safe shelter, case management, medical care, psychological support, counselling and legal, consular and immigration assistance. In addition to those core services, DFWAC also provides secondary support services including children's education, recreational activities, vocational services, physical fitness, all-round empowerment and skills training [2].

Also exists in the United Arab Emirates the General Directorate for Human Rights Protection that works under the supervision of Dubai Police and provides social, psychological, and legal support to women and children who are victims of human trafficking. The Directorate provides victims with support such as temporary shelter, temporary visas and air tickets to return to their homelands.

In 2019, the media reported the government identified and referred 19 victims (including three minors) to care, in addition to 13 victims the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children reported assisting during the same year, for a total of 32 sex trafficking victims [1]. Compared to data for 2018 (52 victims were identified and transferred for care) and 2017 (25 victims were identified and transferred for care), the results for 2019 are not significant enough.

Prevention of trafficking in human beings continues throughout the country. The government continues to implement its national action plan to combat trafficking in human beings. The plan focused on prevention, prosecution, protection, punishment, promotion of international cooperation, rehabilitation, reintegration, and capacity building. The government amplifi awareness on trafficking through increased informational notices at airports, training courses for high-risk groups, and the dissemination of publications in various languages directed at the most at-risk communities, effectively reaching tens of thousands of individuals during the year [1].

In April 2019, the Public Awareness phone app was launched by police officers and released information on a range of issues, including child protection, employer and employee responsibilities, and human trafficking in Arabic, Chinese, English, Filipino, Malay and Urdu.

Emirates Airlines, which is owned by the Dubai government, trained its cabin crewmembers and other airport ground staff on detecting instances of human trafficking at check-in and on flights. The government funded and ran a 24-hour toll-free hotline for reporting cases of trafficking, delayed wage payments, or other labor violations, which operated in Arabic, English, Hindi, Russian, Tagalog, and Urdu. Calls were categorized and automatically alerted police in suspected trafficking cases [1].

Список використаних джерел:

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THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME IN USA, GERMANY AND ITALY

Organized crime is a category of transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized enterprises run by criminals to engage in illegal activity, most commonly for profit. Some criminal organizations, such as terrorist groups, rebel forces, and separatists, are politically motivated.

So, for me the main issue here is how crime is being countered abroad. Firstly, I want to give a little background about stricter alcohol policies in USA. Alcohol has been linked to violence. According to the