

certain populations, such as indigenous women and girls, new immigrants, children in the child welfare system, persons living with disabilities, LGBTQ2 persons, and those struggling socially and/or financially.

In addition, migrant workers may be at higher-risk of exploitation and abuse due to language barriers, working in isolated/remote areas, lacking access to services and support, and/or correct information about their legal rights.

According to police-reported incidents of human trafficking: 95% of victims of human trafficking were women and girls, over 2/3 of human trafficking incidents between 2009-2019 were reported in Ontario and 43% of all victims of human trafficking were between the ages of 18 and 24.

Список використаних джерел:

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2. National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking. URL: <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/ntnl-ctn-pln-cmbt/index-en.aspx#toc-01.1>
3. Human Trafficking Trends in Canada (2019-2020). URL: <https://www.canadiancentretoendhumantrafficking.ca/human-trafficking-trends-in-canada-2019-2020/>
4. National Strategy To Combat Human Trafficking 2019-2024. URL: <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/2019-ntnl-strtg-hmnn-trffc/index-en.aspx#a01>
5. Human Trafficking Data. URL: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/campaigns/human-trafficking.html>

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COMBATING CORRUPTION: THE USA STRATEGY

The United States believes addressing corruption begins with countries around the world sharing a common vision and a strong commitment to taking effective, practical steps to prevent and prosecute corruption. To turn talk into action, the United States directly engages other countries, promotes internationally recognized standards, sponsors reform

programming, and contributes to building the architecture for cross-border cooperation. To sustain this effort, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) engages in high-level diplomacy and reinforces the important role played by civil society, the media, and the business community.

To promote shared standards and build political will the United States helped negotiate the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and is working around the world to assist governments fulfil their obligations under this comprehensive set of standards. UNCAC covers all aspects of combating corruption, and with over 175 States parties, it is nearly universal. Through UNCAC, as well as separate anticorruption treaties enforced through the Organization of American States and Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), the United States has led the effort to create roadmaps and benchmarks for reform in areas such as bribery, conflicts of interest, procurement, and independence of judges.

To ensure countries take their commitments seriously, INL is on-the-ground, strengthening the ability of governments and their citizens to promote better public transparency, accountability, and integrity. INL supported the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior to recruit, vet, and train 7,000 new patrol police, restoring citizens' trust in their police force. In Nigeria, INL is providing hands on mentoring to investigators and prosecutors going after the country's most corrupt officials. In a global environment, INL also works with regional and international bodies to bring law enforcement officials together to build networks for cross-border collaboration on cases, compare notes on good practices, and build capacity. INL supports these peer networks and regional initiatives in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, the Americas, and the Asia-Pacific.

Through these efforts and others, INL has galvanized the world's leading economies and political powers to lead by example, and generated groundbreaking anticorruption action plans and high-level support from other countries and leading political groups.

Denying corrupt individuals access to the United States and global financial systems sends a strong message about its values, and it demonstrates in meaningful ways that there are consequences for those who engage in corruption. INL coordinates special visa legal authorities that can bar entry of the corrupt and their families to the United States and deny access to American resources. They also work with the U.S. Department of Justice and international organizations to help countries pursue the proceeds of corruption located abroad. For example, INL support has allowed INTERPOL to convene a global network of asset recovery practitioners and

to train investigators and prosecutors from over 30 countries across Eastern Europe, Africa, and Asia to track and recover stolen public assets.

Recognizing corruption's ability to corrode democracy, on June 3, 2021, President Biden established the fight against corruption as a core U.S. national security interest. Accordingly, he directed his national security team to lead the creation of a comprehensive strategy that, when implemented, would improve the U.S. Government's ability to prevent corruption, more effectively combat illicit finance, better hold corrupt actors accountable, and strengthen the capacity of activists, investigative journalists, and others on the front lines of exposing corrupt acts.

Today, in line with the President's direction, the Biden-Harris Administration is releasing the first-ever United States Strategy on Countering Corruption. The Strategy outlines a whole-of-government approach to elevating the fight against corruption. It places particular emphasis on better understanding and responding to the threat's transnational dimensions, including by taking additional steps to reduce the ability of corrupt actors to use the U.S. and international financial systems to hide assets and launder the proceeds of corrupt acts.

To guide implementation, the Strategy organizes U.S. Government efforts to fight corruption under mutually-reinforcing pillars: modernizing, coordinating, and resourcing U.S. Government efforts to fight corruption. While the United States has long been a leader in the global fight against corruption, addressing the threat as a national security imperative requires an updated approach. This will include:

- better understanding and responding to the transnational dimensions of corruption, including by prioritizing intelligence collection and analysis on corrupt actors and their networks;
- elevating anti-corruption work as a cross-cutting priority in key departments and agencies across the federal government, including through coordinating bodies at the Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID);
- increasing law enforcement resources and bolstering information sharing between the intelligence community and law enforcement.

Despite the adversity of 2020, there are signals that change is coming. The new President has been outspoken on the need to address corruption as a national security and foreign policy priority. In addition, on New Year's Day, the landmark Corporate Transparency Act, the most significant update to U.S. anti-money laundering law in two decades, became law.

The Biden Administration has already pledged to reengage American leadership on the global stage, evident in its commitment to hold a Summit for Democracy that will prioritize the fight against transnational corruption.

The implementation of beneficial ownership is a good place to start, considering that it brings the U.S. into compliance with global anti-money laundering standards set by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

While new measures to fight financial crime are undertaken, it will be equally important for the government to renew its investment in longstanding enforcement agencies like FinCEN and the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), which oversees economic and trade sanctions. Responsibility will continue to fall on Congress, which has already demonstrated its willingness and ability to bridge divides to pass meaningful anti-corruption legislation.

Today, the U.S. office of Transparency International published a 21-point plan titled Combatting Global Corruption: A Bipartisan Plan. The plan serves as a roadmap for boosting the U.S.'s CPI (Consumer Price Index) score and, more importantly, rebuilding trust in U.S. public institutions— a necessary component of sustainable governance.

American citizens need to have confidence that their lawmakers can restore democracy and fight dirty money, twin goals that stand to benefit the United States and world writ large.

Список використаних джерел:

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3. Combating Global Corruption: a Bipartisan Plan. URL: <https://www.transparency.org/en/blog/cpi-2020-corruption-united-states>.