

*Кравив'янська Т.,*  
курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ  
*Консультант з мови: Драмарецька Л.Б.*

## **INTERPOL AGAINST INTERNATIONAL HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Human trafficking is one of the pressing problems worldwide. This is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labour, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation for the trafficker or others. This may encompass providing a spouse in the context of forced marriage, or the extraction of organs or tissues, including for surrogacy and organ removal. Human trafficking can occur within a country or trans-nationally.

Human trafficking is a crime against the person because of the violation of the victim's rights of movement through coercion and because of their commercial exploitation. Human trafficking is the trade in people, especially women and children, and does not necessarily involve the movement of the person from one place to another.

Interpol working to ensure police is trained and equipped to identify and investigate cases of human trafficking in all its forms, including:

1. Trafficking for forced labour.
2. Trafficking for forced criminal activities.
3. Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation.
4. Trafficking for the removal of organs.
5. People smuggling.

Interpol supports national police in tactical deployments in the field, aimed at dismantling the criminal networks behind trafficking in human beings and people smuggling. In 2018, Interpol operations rescued 600 victims of human trafficking, including nearly 100 children.

Interpol-coordinated operations are built to empower national police forces with the skills and international network required to take on human trafficking.

Actions in the field are preceded by training workshops to ensure that officers on the ground are trained in a range of skills, including interview techniques and the use of Interpol's tools and databases. Deployments effectively combine police action with input from a number of different actors such as customs and environmental officers,

non-governmental organizations, officials from the Ministries of Health and Social Affairs, and prosecutors.

Nearly 350 potential victims of sexual exploitation and forced labour were in an Interpol-coordinated operation targeting human trafficking in the Americas.

In Sudan, 94 victims, including 85 minors, were rescued from criminal networks involved in illegal migration, child labour and exploitation, and forced begging. Nearly 500 victims of human trafficking, including 236 minors, were rescued simultaneously across Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

Between 2013 and 2014 15,846 victims were registered in the EU, 71% of the victims were women and girls, and more than half aged under 25. This is why the European Parliament continues to prioritize the fight against human trafficking, whether for sexual exploitation, labour, organs or domestic servitude.

Press Trust of India Trafficking victims from South-Asian countries including India are detected in many parts of Europe, according to a new UN report that said human trafficking has taken “horrific dimensions” with children accounting for a third of those being trafficked.

There are anti-trafficking organizations around the world, namely:

1. 3Strands Global.
2. Anti-Slavery International.
3. Catholic Relief Services.
4. ECPAT International.

Each of these organizations fulfills its functional duties related to combating human trafficking. For example, it was formulated the ways anybody can help fight human trafficking:

1. If you are in the United States and believe someone may be a victim of human trafficking, report your suspicions to law enforcement by calling 911 or the 24-hour National Human Trafficking Hotline line at 1-888-373-7888.

Trafficking victims, including undocumented individuals, are eligible for services and immigration assistance.

2. Volunteer and support anti-trafficking efforts in your community.

3. Organize a fundraiser and donate the proceeds to an anti-trafficking organization.

4. Encourage your local schools to partner with students and include modern slavery in their curricula. As a parent, educator, or

school administrator, be aware of how traffickers target school-aged children.

5. Set up a web alert to receive current human trafficking news. Become familiar with public awareness materials available from the Department of Health and Human Services or the Department of Homeland Security.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

1. [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/variety/human-trafficking-takes-horrific-dimensions-in-europe-un/article25942442.ece>

2. [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <https://www.interpol.int/Crimes/Human-trafficking>

3. [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу: <https://edition.cnn.com/2018/03/05/world/anti-trafficking-organizations-around-the-world/index.html>

***Кривович В.,***

студент Прикарпатського факультету  
Національної академії внутрішніх справ  
*Консультант з мови: Бойчук В.М.*

## **THE PROBLEM OF CORRUPTION AND ITS SOLUTION IN THE USA**

Nowadays corruption is an actual problem for the whole world, in particular for Ukraine. It has penetrated all spheres of life in Ukraine. The Ukrainian society is not fully aware of the complexity of the current situation. Moreover it claims the government to take strong anti-corruption measures. Recent dramatic events of Euromaidan in Kyiv shows that the Ukrainian people do not want to live as before, tolerate corruption and social injustice.

Eliminating corruption is a difficult task and the solution requires a systematic approach, proper political, legal and institutional actions. The lack of positive results of the national fight against corruption encourages us to learn and summarize the international experience in this sphere [3].

According to the Transparency International's flagship research, the Corruption Perceptions Index [1] was created in 1995. The index offers an annual snapshot of the relative degree of corruption by ranking countries and their territories from all over the globe. The 2018 CPI draws on 13 surveys and expert assessments to measure public sector corruption in 180 countries and territories. One of the country that made substantial progress