

through the Ukraine–Moldova border. Five pieces of explosives and one package of radioactive material were also seized at the border as part of this operation. Co-ordinated by the European Union Border Assistance Mission to Moldova and Ukraine (EUBAM), this operation involved Europol, Frontex, the Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre (SELEC) and law enforcement agencies in Ukraine, Moldova, Greece, Romania and Spain.

Список використаних джерел

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FORMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is a multi-billion-dollar form of international organized crime, constituting modern-day slavery. It, believed to be the third-largest criminal activity in the world, is a form of human slavery which must be addressed at the interagency level. Human trafficking includes forced labour, domestic servitude, and commercial sex trafficking. It involves both U.S. citizens and foreigners alike, and has no demographic restrictions. There are many forms of trafficking, but one consistent aspect is the abuse of the inherent vulnerability of the victims.

Forms human trafficking

- Trafficking for forced labour
- Trafficking for forced criminal activities
- Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation
- Trafficking for the removal of organs
- People smuggling

Trafficking for forced labour Victims of this widespread form of trafficking come primarily from developing countries. They are recruited and trafficked using deception and coercion and find themselves held in conditions of slavery in a variety of jobs. They can be engaged in agricultural, mining, fisheries or construction work, along with domestic servitude and other jobs.

Trafficking for forced criminal activities This form of trafficking allows criminal networks to reap the profits of a variety of illicit activities without the risk. Victims are forced to carry out a range of illegal activities, which in turn generate income. These can include theft, drug cultivation, selling counterfeit goods, or forced begging. Victims often have quotas and can face severe punishment if they do not perform adequately.

Trafficking in women for sexual exploitation This prevalent form of trafficking affects every region in the world, either as a source, transit or destination country. Women and children from developing countries and from vulnerable parts of society in developed countries are lured by promises of decent employment into leaving their homes and travelling to what they consider will be a better life. Victims are often provided with false travel documents and an organized network is used to transport them to the destination country, where they find themselves forced into sexual exploitation and held in inhumane conditions and constant terror.

Trafficking for the removal of organs In many countries, waiting lists for transplants are very long, and criminals have seized this opportunity to exploit the desperation of patients and potential donors. The health of victims, even their lives, is at risk as operations may be carried out in clandestine conditions with no medical follow-up. An ageing population and increased incidence of diabetes in many developed countries is likely to increase the requirement for organ transplants and make this crime even more lucrative.

People smuggling Closely connected to human trafficking is the issue of people smuggling, as many migrants can fall victim to forced labour along their journey. Smugglers may force migrants to work in inhumane conditions to pay for their illegal passage across borders.

Interpol seek to extend the police powers in Member States to investigate and deal with cases of trafficking in human beings. This is done through:

Training: building long-term capacity by sharing the latest investigation and victim interview techniques with officers;

INTERPOL's policing capabilities and expertise: tools and systems for sharing intelligence globally;

Global operations: concrete action in the field to disrupt and dismantle human trafficking networks;

Partnerships: working across sectors to improve the ways in which trafficking can be identified, reported and investigated;

Events and conferences: gathering experts from across the world;

Specialist groups which focus on frontline police work and the exchange of operational information;

Resources: covering general information, international legislation, and law enforcement guides and manuals.

Список використаних джерел

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ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

What does Royal Canadian Mounted Police Officer? The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is one of the most emblematic and iconic symbols of Canada. They are known for their bright red uniforms and the horses they ride, and are affectionately called The Mounties. They work as the national police force, providing law enforcement in all three territories and eight of the ten provinces (although they are present throughout the entire country, they do not provide municipal policing services in Ontario nor Quebec). The RCMP is the maximum Law Enforcing agency in Canada and, therefore, are in charge of enforcing federal law throughout the entire country. In Ontario and Quebec, they usually work closely with the provincial police offices (the Ontario Provincial Police and the Surete du Quebec). Other provinces also have their own municipal Police Forces working in tandem with the RCMP. The operations they undertake include enforcing federal law regarding organized crime, drug trafficking, border protection, and anti-terrorism and domestic security affairs.

Primary Responsibilities. Here’s a non-exhaustive list of common tasks Royal Canadian Mounted Police Officers are required to complete.

- Enforcing the law: Arresting and detaining criminals; responding to emergencies, confrontations, and protests; conducting patrols on motorized vehicles, bicycles, or on horseback; enforcing traffic laws and fining offenders.

- Running criminal investigations: Collecting evidence from crime scenes; interviewing suspects, witnesses, and other people involved;