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COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Human trafficking is the fastest growing form of slavery today. At least 2.5 million people are trafficked throughout the world: boys as young as four years old are abducted from their homes in South Asia and trafficked to the Gulf as camel jockeys; young girls in West and Central Africa are trafficked into domestic work; men in impoverished areas of Brazil are trafficked to the Amazon and forced to clear forest to make way for agricultural estates and women are trafficked from Eastern Europe and forced into Western Europe's sex industry.

Traffickers prey on people who are marginalized, poor, excluded from opportunities, or are in societies that have been destroyed by war or other turmoil. They promise well-paid work, education and the chance of a better life that is unobtainable at home. Lured by the possibility of improvement, they are tricked or coerced away from their homes into conditions they would not agree to.

Often human trafficking is mistakenly equated with smuggling, and although at times they may overlap, they are quite different. Trafficking involves the movement of people through

violence, deception or coercion for the purpose of exploiting them. Smuggling is when a person is assisted to cross a border illegally for gain and then left to their own devices. Across Europe, women, children and men are trafficked from within the continent, from neighboring countries, and from Africa and Asia [1, 46].

The International Labor Organization estimates that around 52 per cent of trafficking is for economic exploitation, including people trafficked into forced labor on farms, in food-processing and packaging, construction, hospitality and domestic work, while the majority of women and children trafficked are forced into sexual exploitation. [2, 94]. How many people are in this situation in the UK is hard to assess. Although there is a lack of statistical information on trafficking, there is sufficient evidence to indicate that, at an absolute minimum, hundreds of people are being trafficked into the country for sexual or labor exploitation each year.

Even though human trafficking is increasingly recognized by governments as a serious problem, only a small percentage of the people trafficked are helped by the authorities.

Список використаних джерел:

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2. Taran P. Status and prospects for the UN Convention on migrants' rights / P. Taran // *European Journal of Migration and Law*. - Geneva : ECOSOC, 2013. - P. 85-100.