

the proper training of employees of the anti-trafficking units of the National Police of Ukraine [4].

To sum up the above mentioned, we can make a conclusion that the successful detection and investigation of this type of crime requires continuous improvement of workers' skills, development of knowledge and some financial assistance. It should also be noted that in order to combat human trafficking, it is necessary to involve not only the authorities, but also to encourage the local population and explain that any of their assistance will be important. In this way, we can save other people's lives and prevent spreading of this problem.

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SALISBURY POISON ATTACK – THE SEARCH FOR PERPETRATORS

One morning in mid-February, a huge Russian flag suddenly appeared hanging from Salisbury Cathedral. Someone had to have climbed up a scaffold under cover of darkness to attach the white-blue-red stretch of fabric to the city's medieval landmark.

"Thankfully, it [the flag] has been removed now," said John Glen, the Conservative MP for the southern English city. "What a stupid stunt – mocking the serious events sadly experienced in Salisbury last year!"

Russia's involvement in these "serious events" is, from Westminster's point of view, even more obvious than a prominently hung, outsized flag. The consequences of the incident continue to be felt – and some details still remain unknown.

On March 4, 2018, a man and woman were found unconscious on a park bench in the center of Salisbury. It quickly emerged that they were a Russian double agent, Sergei Skripal, and his daughter, Yulia. Authorities soon discovered that they had been poisoned with the neurotoxin Novichok, which pointed to a trail leading back to Skripal's homeland, Russia. Skripal had fallen from grace after being found guilty of betraying Kremlin secrets. On March 12, British Prime Minister Theresa May declared in the House of Commons that Russia was "highly likely" behind the attack.

In hospital, the Skripals eventually recovered, but four months after the original attack, uninvolved people unwittingly fell victim: A British couple from the surrounding area found a perfume bottle that had evidently been used to transport the nerve agent to Salisbury. Both came into contact with residues of the toxin. The woman died, and the man went blind.

Poisoned diplomacy

While the Skripals were still fighting for their lives, the political backlash escalated. Two days after the attack, the British foreign secretary at the time, Boris Johnson, said he did not want to point the finger at others. Nevertheless, he called Russia a "malign and disruptive force." Ambassadors were summoned, ultimatums were given and then dozens of diplomats were expelled on both sides.

Two dozen Western countries supported and followed the UK's measures. In September, London once again sharpened its criticism: Ben Wallace, minister of state for security at the Home Office, said the responsibility "ultimately" lay with Russian President Vladimir Putin, as it was his government that "controls, funds and directs the military intelligence."

Search for perpetrators

The first wave of political reactions had subsided when the search for those behind the attack got underway. At the beginning of September, the British judiciary brought charges against two men who subsequently were made subject to a European arrest warrant.

In addition, the UK released some recordings from surveillance cameras, as well as the names under which the men had entered the country. Putin suggested that the two private individuals – known to the authorities – should explain themselves in person, which they did in an interview with the Russian state television station RT. They stated that they had traveled to Salisbury solely as tourists. Even some Kremlin-friendly Russians could not bring themselves to buy the story.

Within a month of the indictment, the Bellingcat research portal published the true identities of the two men, who were operatives of the Russian military intelligence agency, the GRU. The investigative group reconstructed how Alexander Mishkin and Anatoly Chepiga entered the UK under aliases: Alexander Petrov and Ruslan Boshirov. Russia denied the accusations.

New sanctions, new investigations

In autumn, the US imposed new sanctions against Russia. They were partly to penalize Russia's alleged interference in the 2016 presidential campaign, but also explicitly as punitive measures for the Skripal case.

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INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTING CRIMES

Crime as an incurable "disease" of the social organism hinders its functioning and development for many centuries. Human's history has showed that the goal in the form of liquidation and final neutralization of crime, complete elimination of root factors (causes and conditions) which give rise to and determine its various species, is utopian and, apparently, forever objectively inaccessible to any state and society. Therefore, one thing remains: keep quantitative and qualitative indicators crime at a safe level for the country, while minimizing its harmful effects by cutting the most socially dangerous and severe manifestations.

In particular, the analysis of the so-called concept of control deserves attention of crime. It is one of the most common in Western applicable practice. Thus, in the United States, as in Europe, at the turn of the XIX – first half of the twentieth century in the prevention of crime emphasis was placed exclusively on police and penitentiary measures. However, since the 70s of the twentieth century, the concept of control over crime became more widespread and using, not only various areas of activity of criminal justice bodies but also include the participation of other social institutions (family, school, church, public formations and associations, etc.), which actively took and participate in the realization of social programs, aimed at improving the socio-economic living conditions and education of the younger generation.