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HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN UKRAINE

Ukraine is a country of origin, transit and destination for trafficking in men, women and children. Internal trafficking is also a growing problem. According to research commissioned by IOM, over 260,000 Ukrainians became victims to human trafficking since 1991, which makes Ukraine one of the main countries of origin of victims of trafficking in human beings in Europe. The IOM Ukraine Counter Trafficking (CT) Programme was launched in 1998, with a strategy to support government and civil society efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and to ensure victims' access to assistance and justice. IOM follows a holistic and multi-disciplinary approach to tackle the problem of human trafficking, working in four interrelated areas:

IOM places special emphasis on preventing human trafficking in cooperation with government agencies from the social and education systems, law enforcement, other international organizations as well as a network of civil society organizations throughout Ukraine. IOM raises awareness and informs about the risks of falling victim of trafficking through special information campaigns targeting the general population, specific risk groups, youth, unidentified victims as well as state and non-government professionals who might be in contact with potential victims, development of educational materials for secondary schools and universities, and various other innovative methods [2].

In order to enhance the access of victims of trafficking to justice, IOM provides comprehensive capacity building services to the criminal justice chain in Ukraine, including the police, investigators, prosecutors, and the judiciary system as such. This includes thematic trainings, technical assistance, networking with countries of transit and destination, capacity building in the sphere of mutual legal assistance, resource management, provision of equipment, strengthening victim/witness protection mechanisms and other. IOM also partners with the State Migration Service and State Border Guard Service of Ukraine to enhance the identification of potential trafficking victims, both Ukrainian and foreign, at the country's borders and to improve the cooperation with specialized police units.

IOM Ukraine started assisting Ukrainians who had become victims of trafficking (VoTs) in 2000. Together with a network of partner NGOs throughout Ukraine, from January 2000 to December 2019 IOM provided comprehensive reintegration assistance to over 16,600 VoTs, which, depending on the individual needs of each beneficiary, includes legal consultation and representation in criminal and civil court; medical care, psychological counselling, shelter, vocational training, small-grant programme supporting those trafficking survivors who aspire to set-up their own business and other forms of assistance. More than 1000 VoTs have

benefited from IOM's Micro-Enterprise Development Programme, setting up over 500 micro-enterprises and creating new jobs. Since 2002, IOM operates a Medical Rehabilitation Centre, the only one of its kind in Ukraine, where comprehensive medical care and psychological assistance are provided to beneficiaries free of charge in a safe and confidential manner. From 2002 to December 2019, over 3,800 victims benefited from the Centre's services. IOM also supports further geographical expansion and strengthening of the National Referral Mechanism for Assisting Victims of Trafficking, established in Ukraine in 2012 [1].

Partnership is the basis of all of IOM's counter-trafficking efforts. Working with a growing circle of partners, including various government agencies, international organizations, civil society, private companies and individuals and facilitating cooperation among them is the key to effective action against human trafficking in Ukraine and to greater national input and ownership. The IOM Mission in Ukraine coordinates prevention and awareness raising activities with the Counter-Trafficking Coalition of 31 NGOs. From the latter I can give the following examples of prevention:

Employees of the Department of fight crimes tied with human trafficking along with the Principal investigating department of the National Police of Ukraine under the direction of the Prosecutor General's Office blocked the transnational channel of trafficking of Ukrainians with the purpose of their further exploitation. On the pretext of the participation in the transportation of refugees, the perpetrators illegally transferred migrants from Turkey to Greece and Italy and from Greece to Italy by sea. The police officers detained the active participants of the criminal gang. The involvement of 12 citizens of Zaporizhia in the recruitment was documented. Eight of them served sentenced abroad. The perpetrators involved the recruited citizens in the criminal activity out of our state [3] .

German police detain a gang of human traffickers, among them Ukrainians. It is established that during the transfer of illegal migrants, the perpetrators used sailboats and pleasure boats. The recruited Ukrainians were used as the crew. In the result of the operative actions, the police established that a 35-year-old citizen of Zaporizhia was the active partaker of the criminal group with the signs of the organization, which provided the functioning of this channel. According to the police, the suspect had sustainable linkages with foreign people who transferred illegal migrants. He recruited Ukrainian citizens for them. Moreover, he was responsible for the recruitment and transfer of recruited members of the crew to Turkey. In particular cases, he accompanied recruited people to Turkey, instructed and controlled them abroad.

The conflict in eastern Ukraine has displaced nearly two million people, and this population is especially vulnerable to exploitation throughout the country. In areas controlled by Russia-led forces, employment options are limited and Russia's proxy "authorities" place restrictions on international humanitarian aid that is intended to help meet civilian needs. Women and girls from conflict-affected areas have been

kidnapped for the purposes of sex and labor trafficking in Ukraine and Russia. Internally displaced persons were subjected to trafficking, and some Ukrainians were subjected to forced labor on territory not under government control, often via kidnapping, torture, and extortion. International organizations reported the demographics of Ukrainian trafficking victims has shifted since the beginning of the conflict to include more urban, younger, and male victims subjected increasingly to forced labor and criminality, such as drug trafficking and couriers.

Uncorroborated reports of Russia-led forces using children as soldiers, informants, and human shields continued, but the number of such reports has decreased since the early years of the conflict. In 2017, a civil society organization recorded 85 cases of involvement of children in illegal armed groups in areas outside of Ukraine's control; it reported it was able to identify names, ages, forms of recruitment, children's duties, and their recruiters. According to the organization, children took direct and indirect part in the armed conflict; they performed armed duty at checkpoints as fighters and served as guards, mailpersons, and secretaries. Children ages 15 to 17 are actively recruited to participate in militarized youth groups that taught children to carry and use weapons. The recruitment of children by militant groups took place on territory not under the control of the government and in areas where the government was unable to enforce national prohibitions against the use of children in armed conflict.

Список використаних джерел

1. URL: <https://www.osce.org/project-coordinator-in-ukraine/combating-human-trafficking> (дата звернення 30.09.2020).
2. URL: <https://112.international> (дата звернення 30.09.2020).
3. URL: <https://www.state.gov/reports/2019-trafficking-in-persons-report-2/ukraine/> (дата звернення 30.09.2020).

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TYPES OF PUBLIC CORRUPTION

Public corruption poses a fundamental threat to the national security and way of life. It can affect everything from how well the borders are secured and the neighborhoods protected to how verdicts are handed down in courts to how public infrastructure such as roads and schools are built. It also takes a significant toll on the public's pocketbooks by siphoning off tax dollars—it is estimated that public corruption costs the government and the public billions of dollars each year.

Prison Corruption The prison corruption initiative, which began in June 2014, addresses contraband smuggling by local, state, and federal prison officials in exchange for bribe payments. Through this initiative, the Bureau works to develop and strengthen collaborative relationships with