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THE ROLE OF UKRAINE IN COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS. INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

The Criminal Code of Ukraine define trafficking in persons like sale, or any other illegal deals with regard to a person, as well as entrapment, movement, concealment, or transfer of that person for the purpose of exploitation, involving deceit, blackmail or vulnerable state of a person [1, ar.149].

The human trafficking of domestic and foreign victims occurs in Ukraine, and human trafficking of victims from Ukraine takes place abroad. Ukrainian victims are exploited in sex trafficking and forced labor in Ukraine as well as in Russia, Poland, Germany, and other parts of Europe, People's Republic of China, Kazakhstan, and the Middle East. Some Ukrainian children and vulnerable adults are exploited via forced begging. Traffickers target persons from the Roma community, due in part to their lack of access to state social assistance programs. A small number of foreign nationals are exploited in forced labor in Ukraine. A growing number of forced labor victims in Ukraine and abroad are exploited in a variety of sectors, including construction, agriculture, manufacturing, domestic work, the lumber industry, nursing, and street begging. The number of foreign victims in Ukraine has fallen dramatically since the beginning of hostilities in eastern Ukraine, although smuggled migrants transiting Ukraine are vulnerable to trafficking. Increasingly, low-skilled laborers remain vulnerable to labor exploitation. Traffickers target low-skilled workers transiting Ukraine. The approximately 104,000 children institutionalized in state-run orphanages are at particularly high risk of trafficking. Officials of several state-run residential institutions and orphanages were allegedly complicit or willfully negligent in the sex and labor trafficking of girls and boys under their care.

The Government of Ukraine is doing significant efforts for the elimination of trafficking according to requirements EU standards. These efforts included increasing investigations, more than doubling the number of traffickers convicted, investigating more cases of forced labor, proposing

draft legislation to eliminate recruitment fees, and granting official status to more victims who were incarcerated abroad for crimes their traffickers compelled them to commit.

Virtually, every country in the world is affected by these crimes. In the world, an estimated 40.3 million people are entrapped in modern slavery—from women forced into prostitution or domestic servitude, girls forced to marry older men, children forced to support armed groups, or men forced to work in construction or agriculture. Whether through deception, threats, or violence, roughly one in every 192 people alive today find themselves in exploitative situations that they cannot leave. Trafficking is the fastest growing criminal industry in the world, second only to drug dealing in terms of its moneymaking potential [2, p. 1-6].

The global problem is that human trafficking has acquired transnational character.

Unlawful trans-boundary movement can be an individual action, or an enterprise developed by a group that engages in that activity for profit.

Without distinguishing between the wide range of factors involved in this practice, member states of the European Union have for the past two decades raised significant concern regarding trafficking in response to a collection of diverse issues including: international labor migration, the victimization of women and children, the impact of conflict on vulnerable populations, and issues related to refugees.

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IRELAND: STATISTICS ON CRIMES

Ireland, also known as the Republic of Ireland, is a country in north-western Europe. The capital city is Dublin. The population for 2020 is about 5 million people. The following statistics have been made by «UNODC International Homicide Statistics» («United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime International Homicide Statistics»). Statistics show the rate and the number of homicides in Ireland.

In 2018, homicide rate for Ireland was 0.9 cases per 100,000 population. Though Ireland homicide rate fluctuated substantially in recent