

Король М.Г.,

курсант ННІ № 1 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Півкач І.О.

TRENDS OF TRADE LIVES AS A COMPLETE PROBLEM OF THE MODERN WORLD

Freedom, first and foremost, as a biological and social being, is one of the main values of a modern civilized society, and ensuring the inviolability of individual freedom is one of the main functions of the state.

Trafficking in human beings in the modern world is one of the most brutal mass violations of human rights and freedoms. The social threat to trafficking in human beings as an extremely dangerous crime is to encroach on the inalienable human rights of the right to respect, liberty and personal integrity, freedom of movement and free choice of place of residence, and sometimes the right to life.

According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the annual worldwide trade of 1.2 million children is estimated at one billion US dollars.

Today, the problem of trafficking in children in Ukraine is considered as a component of trafficking in human beings as a whole or as part of a system for protecting children from ill-treatment. Children are a special category of victims of trafficking or other illicit human rights as the most vulnerable and vulnerable social stratum of society.

Thus, in the territory of Ukraine, according to the National Police, since the beginning of 2017, 12 cases of trafficking in minors have been recorded. In particular, 12 facts of the illicit agreement on minors have been documented, of which 4 are the facts of the sale of newborn babies, others are crimes committed against juveniles under the age of 14 years [1].

During the six months of the current year, 186 human trafficking cases were detected by national police officers, including 9 minors and 7 young children. In the course of six months, five facts of child trafficking have been identified. In four cases, newborns sold their relatives - "mummy", in one more case - a woman decided to hand over her 4-year-old son to "rent" for begging. In addition, this year the police sent criminal charges against parents who raped their little daughter [2].

However, it should be noted that the sale of children - one of the most latent crimes of the present. Often, the grounds for opening a criminal proceeding are the reports published in the press, in particular when buying a child, and operating the child for the purpose of organ transplantation, when the relevant announcements are published in printed and electronic media. Also, the basis for criminal proceedings may be the materials of

separate journalistic investigations, which contain reliable and objective information on child trafficking. Among applications and notices of citizens in the proceedings on the sale of children should be distinguished the messages of the parents of the victims or the statements of the victims themselves aged 16 to 18 years, applications and reports of citizens or officials, in particular employees of the authorities of care and care, medical staff of maternity hospitals, etc. At the same time, parents' declarations at first may not concern human trafficking, but, as a rule, the disappearance of the child.

So, the sale of children is a complex problem. Having fallen into the situation of trafficking in children, the child faces the threat of physical, psychological and sexual violence, beatings, rape, forced prostitution, forced labor, including in harmful conditions, illegal organ transplants, forced begging, etc. [3, p. 16].

Ways of getting to the tents of merchants are different children. The analysis of the stories of children affected by trafficking in human beings shows that the situation in which they fell was largely unknown and unexpected. In most cases of foreign trade, children decide to go abroad in an attempt to improve their financial position and position of their parents, gain confidence and independence, see the world and experience the "good life". Family members often do not deny children because they expect remittances immediately before the child starts working. Sometimes children are exported abroad after they were involved in domestic trade [3 p. 18].

Wants children, often offering them such types of work as outdoor trade, homework, work in agriculture, work as a waitress, dance. However, at the place of destination, they are forced to provide sex services, dance, begging, and distributing drugs. Upon arrival, the children were told that they would have to reimburse and work out the cost of travel, food, clothing and housing, thus involving them in debt bondage.

In addition, these children do not receive either remuneration for work or even a small portion of the profits they brought. Children are paid for tobacco, drugs and alcoholic beverages. They work 12 hours a day, often at night. They are isolated from contacts with families and acquaintances. The main way to engage children in trafficking is to offer attractive conditions.

Children who have suffered from foreign trade are treated more brutally than those who have suffered from trafficking within the country. To provide humility, they demonstrate penitentiary tools and images of children who have already become objects of physical violence. Those who were forced into prostitution were often drugged. A significant proportion

of children fall into the trafficking network with the help of casual acquaintances, in other words, through a network of intermediaries and suppliers who are not registered in legal firms. According to research results, the characteristic feature of domestic child trafficking is that often family members, mother, father, guardians and close relatives act as "traders" or intermediaries in trade. [3, p. 19].

One more problem is the online use of children's play, which is often silenced. But silence is exactly what criminals need. This allows them to bring thousands of children around the world to their dirty business. According to the Italian Center for Social Research, only over 12 million samples of child porn have been created in Ukraine.

Despite the efforts of state authorities, non-governmental and international NGOs, trafficking in children and their sexual exploitation, labor exploitation remains an acute social and legal problem for Ukraine.

Список використаних джерел

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Котенко С.,

студент ННІ № 3 Національної
академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Лопутько О.А.

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF NECESSARY DEFENSE IN UKRAINE

Actuality: This topic is relevant for a long time since the adoption of the Criminal Code of 2001, when amendments were made to the articles concerning the necessary defense, the definition of the necessary defense was given, in connection with the recent developments in the foreign policy of Ukraine, namely Eurointegration, this issue is particularly acute, since it directly concerns the issue of the lawful protection of the legitimate rights of a person from an unlawful encroachment on the part of another person.