

*ДО 100-РІЧЧЯ НАВС: ПРАДИЦІІ ПІА СУЧАСНІ НАПРЯМИ РОЗВИТКУ
НАУКОВИХ ШКІА НАВС У РЕАЛІЗАЦІІ ПРІНЦИПІВ ПУБЛІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ
ПІА ПОРЯДКУ*

2. Кушнір С. М. Громадський контроль за діяльністю органів внутрішніх справ в Україні. *Вісник Запорізького національного університету. Юридичні науки*. 2013. № 1(1). С. 9-15;

3. Малиновська Т. М. Городська думка як чинник ефективності діяльності Органів Внутрішніх справ в Україні. *Право і безпека*. 2012 №1(43). С. 161-164.

Паламарчук Дар'я Володимирівна
студент 2-го курсу ННІ №3 НАВС
Консультант з мови: Козубенко І.В
викладач кафедри іноземних мов
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

UKRAINIAN AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF COMBATING SLAVERY

Before talking about the combating slavery, you need to give a definition of this concept. In the modern sense, the term "slavery" is sometimes used to refer to the related categories of forced coercion of people to perform certain work. In this sense, law enforcement bodies have developed certain criteria for defining contemporary slavery: 1) human activity is controlled by others through violence or threats; 2) the person is in a certain place and engages in certain activities not of his own volition, as well as deprived of the opportunity to change the situation at his own will; 3) the person either does not get paid at all or receives a minimum wage that does not cover his or her vital needs [3]. It should also be noted that today the word "slavery" is covered by a number of human rights violations. Thus, the concept of "slavery" covers trafficking in children, child prostitution, child pornography, exploitation of child labor, infliction of sexual abuse on girls, use of children in armed conflicts, trafficking in human beings and human organs, exploitation of prostitution, etc. [2]. According to experts, annually 1-2 million people in the world become a "living commodity". At the end of the twentieth century, Ukraine also faced its manifestations. The difficult economic situation in Ukraine, high unemployment, imperfect legislation and legal ignorance of citizens are the basic conditions contributing to this phenomenon.

At the present stage, the combating this crime is happening at all levels, from central (state) to global at the level of international organizations. There are such organizations that combating slavery in foreign countries: the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the International Organization for Migration. A number of non-governmental organizations, such as La Strada, Association for Community Development (Bangladesh), Bonded Liberation Front (India), Anti-Slavery International (USA), the Fund, are also involved in the fight against modern-day slavery. The Foundation against Trafficking, the Angara Crisis Center in Irkutsk, the Women for Women Center in Ukraine, the World Alliance Against Trafficking in Women (Thailand) and others

*ДО 100-РІЧЧЯ НАВС: ПРАДИЦІЇ ПЛА СУЧАСНІ НАПРЯМИ РОЗВИТКУ
НАУКОВИХ ШКІЛ НАВС У РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ПРІНЦИПІВ ПУБЛІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ
ПЛА ПОРЯДКУ*

[5]. Nowadays, slavery is officially banned in all countries of the world and declared a transnational crime. One of the types of slavery is human trafficking and the use of slave labor. It should be noted that a document such as the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and its Punishment, which complements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 2000) our time is the single most significant and influential international legal treaty on combating trafficking in human beings [6].

It should be noted that the results of the studies are disappointing. Thus, according to the United Nations Committee on Drugs and Related Crime, the trafficking in human beings is currently taking place in 127 countries in the world with a view to their further exploitation in 137 countries. It is horrifying, but about a third of all victims who fall into the hands of traffickers are children [1]. Our country is a country from which women are exported to the global intimate business markets - Turkey, Italy, Poland, Spain, Germany, the countries of the former Yugoslavia, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Greece, the Russian Federation, the United Arab Emirates and more. According to the Australian human rights organization «Walk Free Foundation», it surveyed slavery in various countries around the world and rated it a slavery situation in 2013. This list included 162 countries. The worst situation was found in countries such as Mauritania, Haiti, Pakistan, India. The best situation in Iceland, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Ukraine ranks 89th in this list and, according to the survey, more than 100,000 people in our country are in slavery [1]. According to the International Organization for Migration, more than 230,000 Ukrainians have been trafficked since 1991, making Ukraine one of the main countries of origin of victims of modern-day slavery in Europe [4].

Thus, analyzing the current state of combating slavery in foreign countries, we see that there are a number of problematic issues, but there are also some positive developments. One of the ways of counteracting this crime in international criminal law is the prevention of its commission. It is necessary to promote moral values, to illuminate the negative consequences of the possible involvement in slavery.

Thus, on October 21, 2013, at the 68th session of the UN General Assembly, delegates discussed measures to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade. They adopted a resolution calling for awareness of slavery in the modern world. Therefore, in order to prevent and stop trafficking in human beings, the interaction and social partnership of law enforcement agencies with public organizations, self-government bodies should be strengthened. Successful outcome requires close cooperation between all states [1].

It should also be noted that this problem is quite complex, but some positive developments have been made in our country in connection with the implementation of international legal provisions on the prohibition of slavery. Thus, on March 1, 2011, the Council of Europe Convention on Combating

*ДО 100-РІЧЧЯ НАВС: ПРАДИЦІЇ ПІА СУЧАСНІ НАПРЯМИ РОЗВИТКУ
НАУКОВИХ ШКІЛ НАВС У РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ПРІНЦИПІВ ПУБЛІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ
ПІА ПОРЯДКУ*

Trafficking in Human Beings, ratified by Ukraine, entered into force, and the Law on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings was adopted.

References:

1. Белянська Ю.Є. – Торгівля людьми сучасний прояв рабства. - URL: https://ukrlogos.in.ua/documents/20_03_2018_54.pdf
2. Буреш І.В. - Європейський досвід державного управління з протидії торгівлі людьми http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/ecde_2013_5_38 3.
3. Взаємодія суб'єктів протидії торгівлі людьми. - URL: <https://vipsoft.blob.core.windows.net/contest/33413352bec29fea81273fb5affb7ca6.pdf>
4. Дядюра К.О. - Засоби протидії торгівлі людьми: міжнародно-правовий досвід. - URL: http://www2.lvduvs.edu.ua/documents_pdf/biblioteka/nauk_konf/konf_torg2013.p
5. Сучасні форми рабства. Виклад фактів / Харківська правозахисна група. – Харків, 2004. 16 с. - [Електронний ресурс]: <http://library.khpg.org/files/docs/N14.pdf>
6. Шейняк О.В. - Боротьба з работоргівлею в сучасному міжнародному праві. - URL: <http://dspace.onua.edu.ua/bitstream/handle/11300/6277/Sheinyak%20Borotba.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

Підпригора Катерина Олегівна,
студент 3-го курсу ННІ №3 НАВС
Науковий керівник: Зубенко В.О.
викладач кафедри іноземних мов
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

***SOME PROBLEMS WITH THE USE OF THE TERM "PUBLIC SECURITY
AND ORDER"***

The general definition of the term "public security" was introduced by the Law of Ukraine "About National Security of Ukraine" dated 21.06.2018 № 2469-VIII. Thus, Article 1 establishes that public security and order are the protection of the vital interests of society and the individual of the interests, rights and freedoms of the individual and citizen, the provision of which is a priority of the security forces, other state bodies, local self-government bodies, their officials and the public, who take concerted action to realize and protect national interests from the effects of threats [1, c. 1].

In the conditions of instability of modern social life, characterized by weakening of the rule of law, the emergence of other negative social processes, issues of ensuring public order and public safety are put among the priority objects of attention of public authorities, scientists, as well as practitioners who carry out law enforcement activities.