The problems of improvement of legislation of Ukraine in combating human trafficking

The article deals with one of the global problems of modern Ukraine and the world in general - human trafficking. Been analyzed pravohranitelnyh actions of international bodies and the results of their work. Detected and the necessity of a detailed study of the problems for its further liquidation

Modern society is quite often suffers from the problem of trafficking. Despite a fairly high standard of living compared with the past, the state and the right they have really developed and became capable for future evolution. But "obstacle" to the development of the law is illegal, "black" business that thrives not only Ukraine but also worldwide. This crime was one of the major human rights violations. Can we talk about the development of sufficient quality state if the black market contrary to the law and the law takes place in our system?

The state actively engaged in efforts utilization of this problem by increasing funding for the state program to combat people, introducing new programs of assistance to victims, which generally can be called a major mechanism for providing comprehensive legal, financial, administrative and organizational measures, using which the state should have been purposefully affect regulation migration, which is generally the root, and the starting point towards sales people abroad.

Despite this variety of manipulations carried out, our country is one of the leading in the field of human trafficking [5]. Experts estimate 1-2 million annually. People are "human beings."

Countering this phenomenon and engaged United Nations, which indicated a specific action plan "for Sustainable Development 2020".

Therefore, the above mentioned facts indicate Background research and feasibility analysis of the current state of anti-trafficking. Especially when they are dragging, distribute another problem - illegal migration.

Observing such active offensive countermeasures for the purpose of eradication of this phenomenon, unfortunately, we only see an increase in its size as a strong profitable business.

Human trafficking is a violation of human rights and contrary to international standards and the Constitution of Ukraine. This phenomenon remains an urgent problem for Ukraine. Modern forms of exploitation and new challenges that have to be place in the modern world threaten falling into a situation of trafficking almost all social groups. A number of factors, namely the armed conflict in the east of the country, increased mobility, the emergence of internally displaced persons and related labor migration, economic instability, rising unemployment, promote, unfortunately, cases of spread commission of these crimes [4, with. 7-9].

Modern human trafficking - is the industry with revenue of over 32 billion dollars a year [3]. According to national media, Ukraine is in the second group as "a country of origin, transit and destination country for men, women and children who are forced labor and sexual exploitation." This means that the regulation in creating countermeasures requires regulation and direction of all forces at eliminating problems [5].

In 1998 Ukraine was one of the few countries that has provided in its criminal law liability for human trafficking. Since then began a thorough study of this phenomenon as criminal law and sociological problems. So far, it is believed that the main reason for getting into trafficking is very little information base.

The main problem is the ignorance of people in the law and take certain actions in case of illegal acts in their eyes, or directly to the victim.

People are fleeing the country to seek their fortunes through illegal migration fall into criminals involved in human trafficking. How to improve the situation? Unfortunately, present sources of information in this field is not filled, according to research conducted by me, it appears that most scientists show one and the same information by changing the order of words. This raises the problem of our society, which generates a deceleration in growth. How to solve the problem? It is necessary to resort to other countries who control the situation within permitted.

In Ukraine, detection and suppression of trafficking involved public authorities - Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Interior, the National Police, State Border Service, the Security Service of Ukraine and a number of NGOs.

As Plenipotentiary of Canada in Ukraine Roman Vashchuk, "no country is immune to human trafficking, but the main thing is how our public institutions can repel this phenomenon" [2].

In this case, viewed the following: Ukraine is unable to resist the phenomenon of trafficking, due to insufficient training of law enforcement and surveillance apparatus undeveloped migration of citizens. Also, note again: human trafficking is a lucrative business.

Most cases of human trafficking to include forced labor, say the Department to combat crimes related to trafficking. The victims of such crimes are often men of working age people with disabilities and the homeless.

According to the MOI, the number of trafficking victims for six months in 2017 the first two times higher than for the same period last year - when they were 60. IOM counted more cases - 639 victims as of June 2017. In total, IOM estimates Starting with 1991, victims of trafficking were 230 thousand citizens of Ukraine - not only abroad but also at home [1].

The official status of a victim of trafficking allows a person to receive one-time financial assistance in the amount of three living wages. The state also must give him psychological, medical, legal and social assistance, help in finding employment, training, temporary housing. But according to the head of the department of family and public relations department of Social Welfare Kharkiv regional state administration Lyudmila Goncharova, the executive bodies that collect documents on such issues not to gather full evidence base. The most important thing for them - to help.

"When a person is freed from this situation often imposes certain effect on health, it may aggravation of diseases or psychological help he needs, it's all fixed. Of course, if a person is working with law enforcement authorities opened a criminal case of qualification under Art. 149, it is also a proof. But this does not mean that all these documents must be available, is that there is nothing "-zauvazhuye L. Goncharov.

Thus, we see some effort on the part of the state and for eradication of the problem. Statistics indicate that. Last year official status received 110 Ukrainian victims of trafficking. Since the beginning of this year - 101 persons. Kharkiv region ranks first in the number of official status for the past two years he received 36 people, including five internally displaced persons [1].

Conclusions

In sum, said that Ukraine, as well as the international community has a task to prevent ignoring human rights in the form of trade and illegal migration. Data and statistics - just solve the crime, the history of people. Who managed to escape as it really is a mystery. To counter human trafficking and illegal migration Ukraine attached great efforts made by certain steps, but the problem still remains one of the leading and discussion.

References

- 1. Sokolov A. Victims of trafficking victims experience [electronic resource] / Anna Sokolova. 2017. Access to the resource: http://www.mediaport.ua/zhertvytorgovli-lyudmi-opyt-postradavshih.
- 2. The International Organization for Migration in Ukraine [electronic resource] Access to the resource: http://stoptrafficking.org/uk
- 3. In Ukraine, the cases of human trafficking and slavery. How to avoid becoming a victim? [Electronic resource] Access to the resource: https://zik.ua/news/2017/03/28/v ukraini pochastishaly vypadky torgivli lyudmy ta rabstva yak ne staty 1069197
- 4. Combating Human Trafficking in Ukraine: Textbook for the course / Mruchkovska E., N. Pahom'yuk O. Poker. Kyiv: VAITE, 2017. 88 p.
- 5. Kota J. F. The state policy on combating human trafficking and illegal migration [electronic resource] / J. F. Cota. 2018. Access to the resource: http://iful.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Zbirnyk-17.03.2018.pdf.