

3. Залиште удома або своїм друзям, близьким детальну інформацію про своє перебування за кордоном з адресою і контактними телефонами, а також – копію свого паспорта і контракту.

4. Не забудьте з'ясувати номери телефонів українських посольств і консульських представників за кордоном.

5. Не забувайте, що знання хоч би елементарних слів іноземної мови значно полегшує Ваше перебування за кордоном і допоможе в скрутну хвилину.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME: HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN ROMANIA¹

Romania is a sovereign state located in Southeastern Europe. It is a developing country and one of the poorest in the European Union, ranking 50th in the Human Development Index. What about statistics, well, in Romania is low level of crime and high level of safety, even in big cities, such as

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Buharest, Constanta, Iasi, Brasov, Cluj-napoca, Timisoara. For example, in this country is a small percentage of robbery, murder, attacks, corruption and bribery, not taking into account crimes against tourists, cybercrime, terrorism and so on, but it does not mean that these problems are not relevant. Unfortunately, in Romania is pronounced a problem with human trafficking, about what this message is. So, how develops crime in the country and what measures are taking in the fight against crime? Answers to these and other questions can be found by reviewing one of the most serious crimes against humanity.

What about human trafficking in Romania, well, Romania is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and women and children subjected to sex trafficking. Romanians represent a significant source of sex and labor trafficking victims throughout Europe. They are subjected to labor trafficking in agriculture, construction, domestic service, hotels, and manufacturing, as well as forced begging and theft in Romania and other European countries.

Romanian women and children are victims of sex trafficking in Romania and other European countries. Romania children are particularly vulnerable to forced begging and forced criminality. Romanians living in privately run institutions for the mentally disabled were vulnerable to forced labor. Moreover, even government officials have been convicted of human trafficking crimes.

The Government of Romania does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. The organized crime directorate led the government's strong law enforcement efforts, unfortunately, police and judges lacked training on working with trafficking cases and victims, which had detrimental effects on compensation for victims and sentencing for perpetrators.

The government made mixed progress in law enforcement efforts. Article 210 prohibits all forms of trafficking and prescribes penalties of three to 10 years' imprisonment, which are sufficiently stringent and commensurate with penalties prescribed for other serious crimes, such as rape. Authorities continued to participate in joint investigative teams with several European counterparts. The government provided

training on human trafficking to 30 prosecutors in the organized crime division.

On the positive side, the government made progress in funding victim care. As a result, approximately 37 percent (326) of the registered victims benefited from rehabilitative assistance provided by public institutions and NGOs. Namely, local governments financed and operated emergency assistance and transit centers that could assist repatriated victims. However, access to medical care was impeded by the process for obtaining identity documents, which required victims to return to their home district, despite the logistical and financial hurdles this presented for typical trafficking victims. For Romanian victims abroad, Romanian embassies issued travel documents free-of-charge and the government, NGOs, or IOM paid for transport costs.

Speaking about the law, it permitted foreign victims who cooperate with authorities to receive a renewable, six-month temporary residence permit, allowed foreign victims to request asylum and granted asylum-seekers the right to work after three months. The law permitted victims to provide testimony from a separate room and entitled victims to restitution from their traffickers, too.

Furthermore, the government sustained prevention efforts. The National Agency against Trafficking in Persons continued to publish monitoring reports, statistics, and research reports on trafficking, it also implemented and assisted a wide array of awareness campaigns targeting sex trafficking, forced labor, and forced begging. The government continued to operate a hotline during regular business hours, took steps to reduce demand for commercial sex or forced labor and provided anti-trafficking training for its diplomatic personnel and its troops prior to their deployment abroad as part of international peacekeeping missions.

To made the situation better the government would try to allocate public funding for NGOs to provide services to victims; significantly increase training of police, judges, state attorneys, and other relevant officials; improve victim access to medical assistance and increase quality of psychological counseling; investigate, prosecute, and convict traffickers, including complicit officials, and seek and obtain sentences that are sufficiently stringent and commensurate with the severity of the crime; and consistently inform victims of their right to apply for compensation.

Here comes a logical question: how does Romania co-operate with other countries in this area?

Well, as part of a strategy to boost national security and prevent criminal activity in Romania, INTERPOL Bucharest recently integrated INTERPOL's databases into the Romanian police network. This means that police across the country have instant and automated access to INTERPOL's information on wanted people, stolen passports and stolen vehicles. With this new capacity, almost 60,000 law enforcement officials across the country can quickly determine if a person is a potential threat.

Additionally, in 2010, INTERPOL Bucharest arranged for the Romanian Special Bureau for Combating Organized Crime to be connected to INTERPOL's International Child Sexual Exploitation Image Database.

INTERPOL Bucharest works with all member countries on investigations requiring input from Romanian law enforcement authorities, and responds to NCB requests for assistance and information. The NCB is operational 24 hours a day. A permanent decision-making process is in place, enabling staff to initiate and carry out enquiries and investigations.

What is more, Romania's Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs, Gabriel Oprea, said that, as one of the founding countries of INTERPOL, Romania strives to make full use of INTERPOL's global tools, services and law enforcement network to increase the level of security throughout Europe.

Summing up, Romania can be considered as one of the safest countries to live in, not taking into account the percentage of crime in some regions. After all it can be easily noted that the country is quite effective in combating crime and, what is also important, in the coming years Romania will be able to significantly reduce the percentage of crime. Of course, it will be promoted by reforming existing laws and integrating with other countries.

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ПРОБЛЕМНІ АСПЕКТИ, З ЯКИМИ СТИКАЮТЬСЯ ПРАЦІВНИКИ ПОЛІЦІЇ В РАЗІ ВЧИНЕННЯ ВОДІЯМИ АВТОТРАНСПОРТНИХ ЗАСОБІВ АДМІНІСТРАТИВНИХ ПРАВОПОРУШЕНЬ

Ураховуючи реалізацію в державі окремих реформ, пов'язаних з реорганізацією системи правоохоронних органів, значну кількість дорожньо-транспортних пригод, у тому числі з тяжкими наслідками, та специфіку розгляду окремих