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**The socially dangerous consequences of trafficking in
human beings (based on statistical data)**

Abstract: The process of globalization, which has gained momentum after the collapse of the Soviet Union, contradicted the increasingly complex problems of local and large-scale armed conflicts, transnational and organized crime, and the great risks of modern humanity. The criminal groups use the countries to come to terms with their political, economic, and cultural ties, and to establish their new intentions to carry out their outrageous intentions on the international scale. One of the most serious problems of global unity, which is a global phenomenon of crime, new challenges and threats, is the trafficking of human trafficking, one of the modern forms of slavery. It's a shame that in the 21st century, slavery has not only disappeared, but continues to spread in more dangerous forms, and sometimes it is called the "slavery of the 21st century" or "the slavery of our day".

In the modern world, no state, or even economically and socially developed countries, can clearly say that they are not facing a problem of human trafficking. Because it has been proved that this problem is no longer dependent on the geopolitical position of the country, the level of economic and social development. Human trafficking is one of the most "profitable" types of social slavery as well as the most dangerous form of transnational organized crime. This activity is one of the most profitable areas of criminal business as a dynamic and sensitive negative event that can immediately react adequately to the demands and suggestions of the "black market", the instability in the economy, the gaps and contradictions in the legislation and the harsh sanctions it is manifested.

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Selling or selling, or exploiting, other personally-related deals, are subject to slavery in essence. From this point of view, trafficking in human beings is one of the manifestations of slavery, and in the modern era, the fight against those acts is extremely important.

Human trafficking is not only a matter of domestic concern, but also an international problem. This criminal act has become one of the most important elements of modern organized crime. Public danger of action has attracted not only individual states, but also international organizations. Therefore, at international level, documents regulating the fight against this criminal phenomenon have been adopted. From this point of view, trafficking in human beings also has transnational nature.

The degree of public danger of the offense is also enhanced by the fact that this criminal activity is often accompanied by other serious acts. At the same time, in particular, kidnapping, unlawful deprivation of liberty, involvement of minors into prostitution or immoral acts, deprivation of liberty, forced labor, etc. the names of such socially dangerous acts can be mentioned.

The crime of trafficking in human beings also extends to extreme cruelty from the viewpoint of socio-legal nature, which is one of the signs that increases its danger.

Keywords: human trafficking; slavery; hired; sexual exploitation; forced labor; victims of crime; purchasing and selling of human organs; minors.

Human trafficking, considered to be a serious human rights violation, is a complicated event that transmits the character of the economic, social, cultural, political and personal factors that interact with one another. This is primarily the problem of poverty, lack of democratic culture, gender inequality, violence against women, post-conflict situations, armed conflicts and social integration, employment, education, etc. lack of opportunities, a negative social event resulting



from child labor and discrimination, and can be found in all countries worldwide [5].

Reports from international organizations show that this crime is rapidly growing worldwide, leaving behind trafficking and drug trafficking only for scale and revenue. According to 2005, 12.3 million people worldwide are engaged in harsh physical and prostitution, with 600,000 to 800,000 each year being victims of this crime [22]. About 13 million people were forced to work in the world in the same year (64 percent in private ownership, 24 percent in state and military sectors). 43 per cent of forced labor was commercial-related sexual exploitation, 32 per cent in labor exploitation, and 25 per cent in form of exploitation. More than half of those involved in forced labor were women - 56 percent [18].

According to the US government's 2008 report, the number of trafficking victims in the world reached 700 to 2-4 million, of which 80 percent are women or girls and 70 percent are sold to other countries for sexual exploitation. The amount of annual income from human trafficking was \$ 6-8 billion according to Interpol data for that year, and according to experts' estimates, \$ 19-20 billion [12].

According to international organizations, in 2009, 12.3 million people worldwide were victims of this crime, of which 56 percent were women and girls. The number of victims of this crime worldwide is 1.8 per 1,000 and 3 per 1000 people in the Asia and Pacific region [3].

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), more than 140,000 victims have been trafficked to Europe in 2010. Each year, the victim's victim has an additional victim who is exposed to up to 70,000 people. In 2012, according to the International Labor Organization (ILO), 20.9 million people worldwide were victims of forced labor and were subjected to forced, deceived, or abandoned cases. Of these, 18.7 million (90 percent) were exploited in the private sector. 14.2 million people (68 percent) were victims of exploitation of labor in the public sector of the economy, with 2.2 million in agriculture, construction, housing



and housing. 4.5 million people (22 percent) were sexually exploited, and 5.5 million victims had their age limit less than 18 [19, p. 11].

According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 1.2 million children worldwide are victims of human trafficking each year. One of the three victims is almost child, and two of them are girls. According to ILO, 40-50 percent of those exposed to forced labor are persons under 18 years of age [5]. According to UNODC's December 21, 2016, one out of every three victims of trafficking victims is children and 71% are women and girls. According to the UN Children's Fund's 2018 report, 28% of the victims are victims of trafficking. Executive Director of the Fund, Gordon Foore, points out that this figure is 64% in Sahara, South Africa [20].

Taking into account the serious consequences of the human trafficking crime, the UN General Assembly has defined July 30, 2013, as “the Universal Day of Combat Human Trafficking”. According to the organization's 2014 report, more than 20 million people are victims of human trafficking every year, with one-quarter children each year. 53 percent of them are subject to sexual exploitation, 40 percent for forced labor, 7 percent for organ transplantation and for other purposes. More than 25,000 criminal cases have been investigated over human trafficking in 2011 and 2014, 133,000 victims have been restored and nearly 15,000 have been convicted. In those years, only about 30,000 people in Eastern Europe and Central Asia were victims of trafficking in persons, of which 71 percent were women and girls.

In 2015, about 21 million people became victims of "modern slavery", and the share of women's sexual exploitation in the structure of these crimes amounted to 53 percent. The number of forced labor has also risen significantly and more than 60 million people have left their permanent place of residence due to severe socio-economic situation. In 2017, 14,897 cases of human trafficking and 66,520 victims were identified, and 9,071 convictions were convicted by the courts. In 2018,



17,880 cases of trafficking in human beings, more than 100,000 victims were set, 7,045 convictions were convicted by the courts. It is noted that the number of victims of human trafficking has reached 25 million (5.5 million children), 71 percent of them are male, 29 percent are female, 64 percent are forced labor and 18 percent are subjected to sexual exploitation [13].

In the next global report released by the United Nations in 2019, it has been shown that trafficking in persons has increased in many countries around the world, and these crimes are widespread in armed conflict zones, where women and girls have reached 70 per cent. 59% of the crimes were identified as sexual abuse, 34% of them were forced labor, and in some countries, trafficking in human trafficking was caused by illegal transplantation, criminal activity and adoption. According to the International Labor Organization's 2019 estimates, there are now 40.3 million people in the world as a victim of modern slavery. Of these, 16 million are exposed to forced labor in housing, construction, agriculture, and 4.8 million for sexual exploitation. Every fourth victim is a young boy or a girl [6].

The data of international experts in the field of human trafficking are sometimes incompatible with the information of national governments. This is especially true for the countries that have been members of the former Soviet Union, as well as Central Asian states. For example, the International Organization for Migration reports that in 2015, 40 cases of trafficking in human beings in Turkmenistan, with a total of 12 facts in the local government, 56 in Tajikistan, 8 in local government, 175 in Kyrgyzstan in the first half of 2016, and local government. There are two forms of human trafficking in Central Asia: 1) making human trafficking for slavery; 2) sexual exploitation of women and children. According to UNODC, in Central Asia, 63 per cent of trafficking victims in Central Asia were men, 31 per cent were women, 4 per cent were female, and 2 per cent were male. In some parts of the world, people are unable to earn a stable salary and that they are migrating to a milieu, resulting in a state of slavery, and



that the specific weight of human exploitation is higher than sexual exploitation. Men who are between the ages of 18 and 35 and have low educational and professional skills are included in this risk group. Some of the countries in the region are not just the source of human trafficking but also as destination countries. For example, as the economic and social opportunities of the Republic of Kazakhstan are relatively high compared to other countries in the region, they are both source and destination for human trafficking [23].

Uzbekistan acts as one of the source countries for men, women, and children, especially in forced labor, and is largely related to cotton production. Thus, the country ranks 5th in the world in terms of cotton production. The World Bank is investing in cotton production every year. According to the 2016 human trafficking report in Uzbekistan, the country has not yet fully met the minimum standards for the abolition of this dangerous public order and has been ranked in the 3rd category list. However, since 2013, the country has allowed the International Labor Organization to examine the use of child labor during cotton harvesting and forced labor in 2015, and transnational trafficking in the country has been monitored and funding has been provided to rehabilitation centers. Nevertheless, the use of forced labor during the cotton-harvesting period in the country in 2016 was still large, with a low cost of purchasing cotton and labor force, although episodic, the use of child labor existed by local officials independent experts were not allowed to conduct observations. Uzbek women and girls outside the country have been subjected to sexual exploitation in the Middle East, Eurasia and Asia, and have been subjected to forced labor in construction, oil and gas, rural areas in Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates [11].

According to the Australian Slave Free Foundation's Global Slave Index, 5.2 per 1,000 people in Uzbekistan are abducted. The World Bank said in 2014 that it would refuse to invest money in child labor in cotton production in 2014. According to a study conducted by Human Rights Watch, World Bank officials



have traveled with government officials to investigate the situation in the area, but only surveyed them and did not specify what the true picture was [14].

On September 27, 2017, the Uzbek prime minister signed an order on fighting against forced labor in the cotton harvest. In the annual report of the US Government on human trafficking in 2017, Uzbekistan was ranked 2nd in the 3rd category in the country. The increase in the level of the country has largely been attributed to the achievement of the prohibition of the use of cheap labor force on cotton harvesting, the ban on the labor of students, teachers, and employees of budgetary organizations. The US Department of State's positive feedback has also been assisted by the materials collected by the World Bank and the World Bank in the September-October 2017 (cotton harvesting - SI). Experts of these organizations monitored more than 500 schools, medical institutions and other budgetary organizations during this period, and interviewed more than 3,000 people [10].

According to the slide global index of the Walk Free Foundation, 40 million people are in slavery in 2016. They are mainly employees in the mining industry and agriculture, working in unhealthy conditions and without pay. The organization has sequenced the countries where slave labor has been applied, taking into account the total population, and has included Russia, Turkey, Ukraine, Turkmenistan, Belarussia and Macedonia. According to the UN report, Russia is one of the world's top ten countries by number of employed in the slave. 794 thousand people are engaged in labor activity contrary to their will. In Russia, on average, 5.5 per slave (or sexual exploitation, or labor exploitation) per 1000 people. Belarus has 10.9 per thousand people, 6.4 per person in Ukraine, and 4.2 per person in Kazakhstan. It is noted that economic problems are a major cause of slavery in these countries. Russia is both a source and destination country for human trafficking. For example, if England and Germany are considered as the most welcome and most admitting girls in Nigeria, Russia, as well as exporters



(mainly from Ukraine, Belarus, Nigeria and Central Asia) and exporters (Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Cyprus, and Western European countries) [14].

On June 28, 2018, the US Department of State's annual report on human trafficking was presented by US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and US Presidential Advisor Ivanka Trump. The report covers trafficking in human beings in 187 countries around the world. 43 countries of the world, including Iraq, Cuba, Sudan, the former Soviet Union, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan were included in the third category. Despite the efforts of these governments or national governments, the dynamics of human trafficking continue to grow, or national governments have failed to present evidence that they have increased their efforts to combat these acts. Although the second category countries do not fully meet the minimum standards in combating trafficking in persons, they are striving hard to ensure that these standards are met. This group includes Kazakhstan, Moldova, Azerbaijan and Armenia from most countries in the world (105 countries), including Pakistan, Afghanistan, Albania, Macedonia, Kosovo, Romania, Serbia, former Soviet Union countries. Third-country countries are countries with minimum human trafficking standards. There were 39 states, mostly western states, and only Georgia in the former Soviet Union.

The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. I.H. Aliyev, stated that the provision of human and civil rights and freedoms was the highest goal of the state, human trafficking violated human rights, dignified human dignity and seriously threatened human life, 2004 On May 6, the “National Action Plan on Combating Human Trafficking in the Republic of Azerbaijan” was approved by Order No. 208. The National Action Plan identifies all the aspects of combating trafficking in human beings, including the establishment of a special police unit against trafficking in human beings within the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, bringing the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan into relevant international documents in this field, as well as recognizing victims as victims and



ensuring their rights as well as security, conducting operational search and prosecution of human trafficking offenses, and so on. solving important tasks [4].

In accordance with this Action Plan, the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings” was amended in accordance with Law No. 958-IIQ dated June 28, 2005, amendments and supplements to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, CM CM of 30 September 2005 including Article 144-1 which envisages liability for human trafficking. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan has approved the “Rules for the Creation, Financing, Activities, and Control of Private Businesses for Victims of Trafficking in Persons”, “Rules for Transferring Victims of Trafficking to Immediate and Unsanctioned Special Police Officers”, “Rules for the Implementation of Social Rehabilitation of Victims of Human Trafficking” , “Determination of the amount of remuneration paid to victims of trafficking in persons” and the Statute on the Fund for Assistance to Victims of Trafficking. In 2004, the Department for Combating Human Trafficking under the Office for Combating Organized Crime of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was established, and since 2006, it has been functioning as an independent body in the ministry's structure. Hotline telephone service has been launched to provide free service to victims and potential victims of human trafficking. A secure shelter for victims of the crime has been put in place, providing medical, psychological, legal and other assistance to victims of human trafficking inside the shelter. The following “National Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (2009-2013)”, approved by the Order No. 133 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated February 6, 2009, aims to strengthen the prevention and suppression of human trafficking, trafficking, the protection of victims of human trafficking, and improvement of social rehabilitation, etc. a system of important measures [1].

The third “The National Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2014-2018”, approved by the Presidential



Decree No. 667 of 24 July 2014, states that the obligations under the Council of Europe Convention on Human Trafficking Implementation of the Convention on the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, ratified by the Republic of Azerbaijan on 17 November 2008, Guidelines for National Referral Mechanisms for Trafficking in Persons, Guidelines for the Identification of Victims of Human Trafficking (Indicators), the “Rules for the Establishment, Financing, and Control of Their Activity for Special Victims of Trafficking in Persons”, “Trafficking in Persons, to strengthen the legal and social protection of women and children belonging to vulnerable groups in order to reduce the risk of trafficking in human beings by improving the "Statute on the Fund", the "Program on eliminating social problems creating human trafficking” and other normative legal acts relevant work is planned [2].

The Republic of Azerbaijan joined the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on Child Trafficking, Child Abuse and Child Pornography by the Law of 285-IIQ of 2 April 2002. The State has adopted the Law no. 435-IIQ of 13 May 2003 with the resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000 of the UN General Assembly and signed on December 12, 2000, in the city of Palermo entitled “Transnational Organized Crimes the Convention on the Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Brussels Declaration on the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Human Beings” adopted on 20 September 2002 . The Final Protocol to the Convention of 21 March 1950 of the United Nations "On Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Trafficking in Persons by Third Parties" was approved by the Law No. 769-IIQ of 12 October 2004.

Our country has joined not only the United Nations, but also the Council of Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, which have regional characteristics, in fighting human trafficking. Thus, the Law “On Cooperation in the Field of Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Trafficking in Human



Beings and Tissues among States Parties of the Commonwealth of Independent States”, dated May 23, 2006, was passed by the Law of 30 May 2008 “the Decision on the Program of Cooperation in the Field of Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for 2007-2010” signed on 28 November 2006 in Minsk, and on 11 May 2010, the Council of Europe's" Anti-Trafficking in Persons (in fact, it should be noted that this convention was not ratified by Russia only among the member states of the Council of Europe), which was signed in Warsaw on May 16, 2005. Signed by the Law of 507-IVQ of 21 December 2012 on "Cooperation in the fight against human trafficking of the Interior Ministries of the participating states of the Commonwealth of Independent States" (St. Petersburg), signed on 17 September 2010 in St. Petersburg. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of the United Arab Emirates, signed in Abu Dhabi on March 21, 2011, signed Decree 445 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated June 7, Memorandum of Understanding" has been approved.

At the next plenary session of the Milli Mejlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan on May 3, 2011, First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs V.Eyvazov presented the annual information of the National Coordinator on Trafficking in Persons. The National Coordinator said that as a result of the operational search activities last year, 144 trafficking victims and 35 human trafficking offenses were registered in the country, 13 criminal groups of 28 were neutralized, and 34 out of 51 accused persons 66.6 percent). 27 criminal cases of trafficking in human beings and forced labor have been completed, 34 defendants (29 women, 5 men) have been brought to justice, and 23 convictions have been imposed on traffickers. Of the identified 98 victims of trafficking in persons (82 women and 16 men, all citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan), 71 were taken to the Republic of Turkey, 20 to the Russian Federation, 3 to the Islamic Republic of Iran, two to the United Arab Emirates, in Malaysia, and in Azerbaijan. 95 victims were placed in the shelter of



the Ministry of Internal Affairs for medical, psychological, legal assistance, 61 were directed to non-governmental organizations, and 92 were addressed to the Center for Assistance to Trafficking in Persons of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population. As a result, 32 of them were provided with jobs, 46 were sent to vocational courses, 69 were returned to their families, and one-time allowance of 400 manat was paid. The victims' children were also kept in the spotlight, 25 children were directed to pre-school education programs, 16 were identified as alimony and 13 were provided with necessary documents. Out of 6310 applications received from the telephone service "Hot Line 152" on labor activity, education, foreigners marriages, domestic violence, temporary registration of migrants, adoption and other issues have been studied and lawful measures have been taken.

During the raids aimed at the prevention of child labor, 450 children were identified who were outside the family environment, pedagogical and social facilities, working in the streets and begging. In general, last year 169 persons were prosecuted for such crimes, the international criminal network was prevented in the country, two organized groups were demilitarized, and victims were placed in centers [7].

Global Slavery Index estimates that in 2018, more than 71,000 respondents in 176 countries worldwide, the world's worst human trafficking, especially in the field of slave labor, is in North Korea. According to the Walk Global Foundation's global slavery index for 2018, Korea's Democratic People's Republic is primarily based on the number of slaves per 1000 people. Turkmenistan ranked 17th with 11.2, Belarus 20th with 10.9, Ukraine 49th with 6.4, Lithuania 59th with 5.8, Russia 64th with 5.5, Moldova ranks 65th with 5.5, Armenia 68th with 5.3, Uzbekistan is 69th with 5.2, Tajikistan is 75th with 4.5th, Azerbaijan is 79th with 4.5th place, Georgia is ranked 80th with 4.3 people, Kazakhstan is 83th with 4.2th place, Kyrgyzstan is ranked 85th with 4.1th place, Latvia is 89th with 3.9th,



Estonia is 94th with 3.6th, China 2 , 8th with 111th place, Great Britain with 132th place with 2.1 persons, Germany with 134th place with 2.0 people, US 1.3 with 158th place, Japan 0.37th with 167th place [14].

According to 2018 data from the Expert Group created by the Council of Europe to study the trafficking situation (GRETA), trafficking in human beings in Europe, including the UK, Belgium, Portugal, Serbia, Cyprus and other countries, there is an increase in the number of transactions. This is particularly the case of armed conflicts in the Middle East region, due to the widespread migration processes. Criminal groups engaged in the illegal migration of refugees carry out their moves to the next place in exchange for a large sum of money. Migrants who do not have enough money to pay are conveyed to the last point on the condition that they are owed to criminals and ultimately become victims of trafficking as a substitute for this debt repayment. It is no coincidence that the number of victims of human trafficking is the majority of men. They are mainly involved in agriculture, construction, fishing. Women are usually hired in isolated workplaces (eg, a home worker), and sometimes physical abuse, as well as sexual exploitation. Because victims of crime are not inclined to report deportation or the fear of criminal groups dealing with human trafficking, criminal prosecution is rarely found in this area [16].

Among the victims of human trafficking in developed Western European countries, only the rest of the world, Asia, Eurasia, Africa and so on. not just from the regions, but also from the Southeast European countries. However, according to independent observers, this list is led by the Nigerian state in Africa. The majority of Nigerians who go to western Europe with the intention of getting education, working and living like humans are exposed to labor and sexual exploitation here. One of the characteristic features of human trafficking in Africa, including Nigeria, is the high risk of a single person being exposed to multiple trafficking [17].



According to UNODC's report on 142 countries worldwide, on January 29, 2019, at UN headquarters, trafficking in human beings in Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus have more sexual exploitation and more in Central Asia accompanied by labor. In general, 59% are subject to sexual exploitation and 34% are subject to labor exploitation. Approximately 30% of the victims are children and 70% are women and minors. About 5-10% of kidney and liver transplants are carried out through the illegal purchase and sale of human organs. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the majority of victims are women in the number of victims of human trafficking in the world, excluding older people, Armenia and Moldova [21].

Finally, we note that there is no clear statistics on the number of people at risk of human trafficking in the world, so there is a need to develop mechanisms for obtaining accurate information in this area.

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