



EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN STATES IN IMPROVING LEGISLATIVE NORMS ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Tashtemirov Anvar Alikulovich

Associate Professor of the Department of Administrative Law of the
Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of
Uzbekistan

Usmanov Nasir Erkin ugli

Cadet of the Academy of the Ministry of Internal
Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14626825>

Abstract: This article examines the experience of foreign countries in improving legislation on human trafficking, and the authors have developed proposals and recommendations.

Keywords: human trafficking, legal norms, culture, citizen.

The most important areas of democratic renewal in our country are ensuring the rule of law in society, strengthening legality, and reliably protecting human rights and freedoms. The unconditional adherence of every citizen to the Constitution and laws is considered one of the fundamental principles of democracy and depends on respect for the law, obedience, and, first and foremost, the level of legal culture. It should be noted that finding scientific solutions to problems related to legislative norms and their practical application is relevant for raising legal culture in society, instilling in citizens respect for the law and intolerance to any violation of the law, coordinating preventive work, and introducing modern organizational and legal mechanisms for crime prevention.

Humanity is taking measures to create conditions for itself to live well, prosper, and have long lives, as well as to make effective use of scientific achievements. Many countries have defined ensuring a prosperous, peaceful, and stable life for their people as their priority task and goal. Many promotional and awareness-raising activities are being carried out in support of this process. At the same time, humanity has faced another serious problem due to the emergence of those who aim to earn substantial money and accumulate wealth. These issues are related to the emergence of recruitment and human trafficking crimes.

The problem of human trafficking has recently become a serious concern not only for law enforcement officers but also for the general public. Human trafficking threatens the honor, dignity, freedom, and personal inviolability of every person, which are recognized as the highest values. The prevention of crimes in this area requires active involvement not only from law enforcement officers but also from the general public.

Trafficking in persons is one of the most serious crimes on a global scale and is associated with human rights violations. Trafficking in persons means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, concealment, or receipt of persons for the purpose of exploitation by means of threats of force or the use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or exploitation of a position of vulnerability, or by giving payments or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having control over another person. Human exploitation includes the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs, tissues, and/or cells. Human trafficking in the form of buying and selling implies the conclusion of a written or oral agreement on the transfer of a person by one

individual to another in exchange for money, material values (property), property-related services, debt forgiveness in the form of property or money, etc. In this form of human trafficking, the purpose for which a person was bought or sold has no legal significance.

To effectively address this issue, it is important to improve national legislation and study the experience of foreign countries. The article analyzes the legislative experience of the United States, the European Union (EU) and Asian countries against human trafficking and examines their effectiveness.

The United States is recognized as one of the leading countries in the fight against human trafficking. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), enacted in 2000, is the cornerstone of anti-trafficking legislation in the United States.[1] TVPA works in the following areas:

Prevention - public awareness and international cooperation;

Protection of victims - creation of rehabilitation centers and provision of medical assistance;

Bringing criminals to justice is the application of serious punitive measures.

The European Union has created a legal framework that comprehensively supports the fight against human trafficking. Directive 2011/36/EU, adopted in 2011, coordinates anti-trafficking measures in EU member states.[2] It focuses on:

Protecting the rights of victims - providing them with legal assistance and repatriation opportunities;

Strengthening cooperation - exchange of information between law enforcement agencies;

The fight against criminals is the establishment of minimum standards of punishment.[3]

Asian countries, especially India and the Philippines, have developed their own legal mechanisms to combat human trafficking. For example:

India - Punishments against human trafficking are implemented under the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA) of 1956.[4]

Philippines - International cooperation and victim protection are ensured through the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (RA 9208) enacted in 2003.[5]

Based on an analysis of foreign experience, the following general conclusions can be drawn:

The importance of international cooperation is that trafficking in persons does not recognize borders, so cooperation between states is necessary.[6]

Helping victims - rehabilitation and reintegration processes play an important role in preventing trafficking.

Legislative renewal - national legislation needs to be updated to respond to contemporary challenges.

Studying the experience of foreign countries in combating human trafficking is of great importance in improving legislation and increasing its effectiveness. For Uzbekistan, it is important to reform national legislation, taking into account international experience. This will be a big step in protecting human rights and protecting society.

References:



- 1.U.S. Department of State. "Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA)." 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.state.gov>
- 2.European Commission. "Directive 2011/36/EU on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings." 2023. Retrieved from: <https://ec.europa.eu>
- 3.United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). "Legislation and Policy on Human Trafficking." 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.unodc.org>
- 4.Indian Government. "Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA)." Accessed in 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.indiacode.nic.in>
- 5.Philippines Government. "Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (RA 9208)." 2003. Retrieved from: <https://www.lawphil.net>
- 6.Council of Europe. "Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings." 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.coe.int>
- 7.Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022. United Nations. Retrieved from: <https://www.unodc.org>