

The use of technology and data analysis is becoming increasingly common in identifying and dismantling human trafficking networks. The fight against human trafficking is also shifting towards survivor-centered approaches, prioritizing the needs and opinions of victims and survivors. Trends in the field indicate a growing demand for prevention and intervention programs aiming to address root causes and support at-risk groups. Thus, INTERPOL's activities in combating human trafficking are comprehensive and multi-layered. They include both operational measures and long-term strategies aimed at preventing this crime and protecting victims. Cooperation between countries and organizations is a key element in this fight. Today, INTERPOL is a powerful and effectively functioning international police organization, endowed with functions and powers to combat international crime. INTERPOL's high status is due to its classification as an international intergovernmental organization, which has enabled this agency to participate directly in inter-state communication as a full-fledged actor of international law.

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HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN THE SUDAN AS AN INCENTIVE TO REFORM THE UNO

Гуманитарный кризис в Судане как стимул реформирования ООН

The topic of our research is a significant human rights issue that has been prompted by the current situation in the Sudan. The humanitarian situation in this country has been deteriorating since 2023 when the military clashes started. Ethnic cleansings, thousands of casualties among the civilians, millions of forcibly displaced people demonstrate the scope of this socio-political conflict. Regrettably, there seems to be no hope for a quick ceasefire, while the UNO has shown its limited capability of resolving this conflict. So, the goal of this research is to work out some proposals that can be useful to make the UNO react to situations like these more effectively.

The UNO's structural and operational failures in the conflict resolution and mediation have resulted in repeated ceasefire collapses and the absence of effective enforcement mechanisms [1]. Its humanitarian and commercial goods monitoring systems have failed to effectively track, control, and restrict the diversion of supplies into military use by the warring parties [2]. There have been no investigations by the UN Fact-Finding Mission into the arms supply to the warring military groupings [3]. Moreover, the UNO demonstrated a lack of enforcement mechanisms to counter inhumane practices like using starvation as a tool of war [4].

Systemic UN failures indeed require comprehensive reforms. The main problem of the enforcement mechanism is the veto power that allows the permanent members of the Security Council (SC) of the UNO to block the motions even if those are encouraged by the overwhelming majority. There must be implemented a new mechanism when the veto is used. For example, the voting of all 15 members of the SC with a three-quarters threshold.

Conflict mediation requires unified command structures that could eliminate competing diplomatic platforms. That would allow the warring parties to engage selectively while maintaining commitments elsewhere. Effective mediation demands enforcement mechanisms with automatic consequences for ceasefire violations, including targeted sanctions, travel bans, and arms embargo expansion.

Third-party actors involved in the arms trade face insufficient accountability mechanisms. Establishing independent international investigation offices with an authority to pursue state and corporate violations, coupled with the International Court of Justice jurisdiction over embargo breaches might create a deterrence.

Automatic response protocols, including the rapid SC intervention, protected humanitarian corridors with independent monitoring, and military actions may address systematic access denial as basic human rights must be the priority. These reforms could help the UNO to reduce international law violations.

References

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