

**Viktoriya P. Savenko. Experience of some post-soviet countries in the field of legal regulation of liability for child trafficking.** There is a comparative legal study of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the Criminal Code of the post-Soviet countries in the field of legal regulation of liability for child trafficking. The author has obtained the following results.

As in Ukraine, the generic object of crimes related to child trafficking is the will, honor and dignity of a person with a certain interpretation, such as personal freedom. Only the Model Code of the CIS countries, the Criminal Code of the Republics of Kazakhstan and Moldova operate as a generic object as public relations in the field of family and minors, respectively species - the interests of minors.

Accordingly, special separate articles on child trafficking are provided for in the Criminal Code of Georgia, Kazakhstan and Moldova. Despite the incomprehensible unanimity of the generic object, the main direct object of child trafficking is their personal freedom and dignity, both additional mandatory and additional optional - their health, sometimes life and full normal development of the child.

The victim is a child under the age of eighteen, but there are some peculiarities. The Criminal Code of Ukraine provides separately as a qualifying feature of trafficking in a minor, especially a qualifier - a minor. A similar situation is observed in the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and Belarus. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova also provides for liability for trafficking in a child under the age of fourteen as a particularly qualified crime.

From the objective point of view, the vast majority of investigated crimes are committed exclusively through active actions, simple corpus delicti provided for in parts one of the relevant articles are crimes with a formal composition, qualified and especially qualified - with a formal material composition. In some countries, there is a maximum effort of the legislator to describe all possible ways and consequences for the victim, committing any exploitation or coercion of a minor to any crime - child trafficking. This is observed in the Criminal Code of Estonia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Moldova.

The actor of most crimes, both general and special, has not been identified here.

The subjective side has its own characteristics. There is no doubt about the intentional form of guilt in the form of direct intent, but it is worth discussing the clarification of guilt by indicating knowledge of the age of the victim or other special conditions (pregnancy, vulnerability, etc.). The purpose of the crime - different forms of exploitation, the motives can be different - from useful to any.

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