

pena prestar atención no a la formación de diversas leyes en España, sino a su aplicación práctica. Además, la creación de métodos modernos para proteger a las personas de la violencia doméstica.

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ON ORGANIZATION OF THE PROOF PROCESS IN ENGLISH CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

The evidentiary process and system of evidence are essential constituent parts of evidence, defining the essence criminal procedure in the UK. Despite the fact that numerous studies of these questions by British scientists are devoted to forensic experts, the problems of proof are vast and deep, and in connection with growth in the level of organized crime, many more questions awaiting their theoretical and practical resolution.

The principles underlying the organisation of the proof process in English criminal proceedings have a particular importance in the process of investigation and solving criminal crimes related to organized criminal activity.

Among the main tasks of the evidentiary process during the investigation of organized criminal activity in the first place is the protection of the rights of a person from unfounded accusations and convictions, the rights of a victim from crime, the rights of all participants in the criminal process and, ultimately, establishing the truth in a criminal case. Achieving these goals is currently provided by the following basic principles process of proof (Generals), which formed the basis of more than one system criminal proceedings and plays a primary role in the fight with organized crime, namely: legality in the proceedings of a criminal case; administration of justice only by the court; respect for honor and personal

dignity; inviolability of the person; protection of rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen; inviolability of the home; privacy of correspondence, telephone and other negotiations, postal, telegraph and other messages; adversarial nature of the parties; ensuring the suspect and the accused of the right for protection; freedom to evaluate evidence; national language legal proceedings; appeal against procedural actions and decisions [1].

Also, from among the general principles of the proof process, British scientists-criminologists emphasize the presumption of innocence; burden of proof; publicity of court hearings; right to silence and duty disclosure of information before defense.

The main purpose of the evidentiary process in cases of organized crime is the establishment of objective truth in the case, which is why other equally important principle of the process of proof is the rule by which justice in England is carried out in an open trial, all information that is subject of court hearings (including names of participants and victims), freely communicated. At the same time, one cannot fail to note the feature that in relation to crimes committed in organized groups, for reasons of national security or other reasons the courts most often hold closed hearings or otherwise restrict disclosure (publication) of this kind of information. Great value for obtaining evidence and establishing the truth in the UK has the duty of the criminal prosecution authorities to open access to the defense available information (including any unused material). In some cases of crime committed by organized groups and from this general rule make specially stipulated exceptions. In turn, the accused (and their defenders) demanding providing them with information, there is an obligation to disclose the content protection. If the accused persons (suspects) do not agree with this, the authorities' criminal prosecution has the right to involve a jury that can conclude unfavorable for the persecuted person.

There is no clearly defined concept of evidence in the UK, but there is a generally accepted opinion that the evidence is all that confirms or refutes facts of interest to the court. Court may, at its sole discretion, divide evidence into admissible and relevant to the case.

Analyzing the content of criminal procedural evidence, British forensic scientists note that it has the property uniformity. This means that even with all the available variety the information received, with the help of which the picture is recreated the crime that occurred, regardless of its form, method, order and the subjects of receipt, all of it will somehow represent any information on the basis of which the presence of or the absence of circumstances to be proved in the proceedings on criminal case, as well as other circumstances relevant to criminal case. Therefore, we can say that the content of criminal procedural evidence is always limited only to information about circumstances of a crime committed as part of an organized group's activity.

Evidence in the UK is a separate branch of law. The importance of the work for the investigation process of crimes committed in organized groups is great. So, firstly, the UK criminal process, despite its sufficient

development, so far in cases of different categories addresses the institution of jurors, which already exists over a hundred years. It is the jurors who decide the question of the guilt of certain persons, and it is they who, first of all, need to prove it [2].

Thus, the process of reforming the criminal procedure in Great Britain significantly affected the principles of proof that, along with the basic principles, include special, inherent only British criminal procedure, traits. However, due to the growth and complication of the mechanisms of organized crime, British forensic scientists are in dire need of data extraction principles from the mass of precedents and detailed scientific analysis each of them, in order to determine the focus of the entire criminal process in the framework of the investigation of organized criminal activity.

Moreover, in addition to the already developed theories and conclusions, scientists insist on the fact that the British scientific community is facing an acute the need to highlight and new principles and mechanisms of the process evidence that could respond quickly and effectively to difficulties arising during the investigation of an organized criminal activity, as well as serve to establish objective truth on business.

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TERRORIST INCITEMENT ON THE INTERNET

The internet is an astoundingly robust and dynamic instrument for all manner of communications. It is a platform for an array of webpages, blogs, chatrooms, virtual groups, news media, political forums, advertisement options, cybersleuth sites, revenge spaces, shaming discussion groups, incitement networks, and much more. While many pages on the internet are devoted to civil discourse, others are dedicated to calumnious activities. Along with newspapers and university websites, there are others engaged in cybershaming¹ and cyberbullying [1].

Of even greater social, political, and cultural consequence is the slew of websites committed to the spread of hate against various groups, and in its darkest crevasses are terrorist websites dedicated to inciting violence, recruiting like-minded individuals, and indoctrinating others on the use of political, religious, and otherwise ideological violence. Terrorist speech on the internet poses a threat worldwide. The realm of communications has vastly expanded the delivery of constructive and destructive information. Groups who seek to alter governments' policies and religious practices through havoc, violence, and intimidation are among those who exploit the