

In recent years humanitarian intervention, the maintenance of peace and the protection of collective security, as well as the protection of cultural property, have received increased attention in relation to humanitarian and human rights law. The last mentioned issue has a place in Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions in Chapter III dealing with civilian objects.

Other recent international efforts to lessen human suffering resulting from conflict is the fight against the widespread use of anti-personnel mines and small arms and the efforts to curb easy funding such as the trade in 'conflict diamonds' and the use of drug revenues to finance conflicts.

#### ***Список використаних джерел***

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### **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN THE MILITARY CONFLICT UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW**

The lack of delivery of essential services to the population experienced during conflict and situations of strife and instability can have a disproportionate impact on specific groups of the population, including women and girls, often building on pre-existing situations of discrimination. Access to essential services such as health care, including sexual and reproductive health services can be disrupted, with women and girls being at a greater risk of unplanned pregnancy, maternal mortality and morbidity, severe sexual and reproductive injuries and contracting sexually transmitted infections, including as a result of conflict-related sexual violence [1].

Several resolutions, 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010), have focused on preventing and responding to conflict-related sexual violence, and have established the United Nations architecture to this end, including:

- the appointment of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict to provide leadership
- strengthen existing UN coordination mechanisms and advocate on ending sexual violence against women with governments;
- the establishment of a Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, who works with the UN on the ground and assist national authorities to strengthen the rule of law;
- the identification and deployment of women's protection advisers (WPAs); and
- the establishment of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements (MARA).

In more recent resolutions, the Security Council has indicated that acts of sexual and gender-based violence can be used as a tactic of terrorism

(res. 2242, adopted in 2015), and has also established the nexus between trafficking, sexual violence, terrorism and transnational organized crime (res. 2331, adopted in 2016) [2].

Girls can face additional obstacles in accessing education. These barriers are due to fear of targeted attacks and threats against them, and to the additional caregiving and household responsibilities that girls are often obliged to assume. Women are also forced to look for alternative sources of livelihood, as family survival comes to depend heavily on them [1].

Moreover, whether the increasing employment of women by the armed forces is something imposed on them or that they actively seek, the roles assigned to women are becoming increasingly diversified. Greater participation in peacekeeping operations is bringing the armed forces more into contact with civilian populations, a situation in which the presence of women military personnel could significantly improve relations between the civilian population and the army. In the United Nations, it has been observed, for example, that «women peacekeepers broaden the range of skills and capacities among all categories of personnel, enhance the operational effectiveness of all tasks, and improve the mission's image, accessibility and credibility vis-à-vis the local population» [3]. Women who join the armed forces are faced with an environment designed by and for men. Women are still very much in the minority and face many forms of discrimination. Mind-sets rooted in a purely male approach to the armed forces, rigid career paths and lack of access to certain posts are all hindrances to military women's professional equality. At the same time, gender-based harassment and assaults against women are frequent within the armed forces, and the existing internal culture creates a favourable environment for such abuse [3].

Women and girls should not only be seen as victims of conflict and instability. They have historically had and continue to have a role as combatants, as part of organized civil society, as human rights defenders, as members of resistance movements and as active agents in both formal and informal peacebuilding and recovery processes.

Post-conflict situations and reforms can be viewed as an opportunity for transformation of the societal structures and norms in place before the conflict in order to ensure greater enjoyment of women's human rights. Yet, women's exclusion from conflict prevention efforts, post-conflict transition and reconstruction processes have been matters of concern for the international community [1].

It is vital to step up efforts to prevent and combat harassment and violence against women in the armed forces. They should adopt and strictly apply a policy of zero tolerance vis-à-vis gender-based violence and establish independent mechanisms for dealing with such complaints. It is also essential to take measures to promote the recruitment of women to the armed forces, open all positions to them, develop flexible career paths and systematically take the gender dimension into account in all operations carried out by the armed forces.

The Parliamentary Assembly deplores the fact that sexual harassment and assaults against women are still frequent within the armed forces. Conforming to the existing internal culture is often regarded as a factor of cohesion, instead of recognising that diversity strengthens operational capacities. It is vital to change mentalities, step up efforts to prevent such violence and establish mechanisms for dealing effectively with complaints [3].

#### ***Список використаних джерел***

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2. Women Still Suffering in War Zones, Special Representative Tells Security Council, Highlighting Unmet Global Commitments to Victims of Sexual Violence. URL: <https://press.un.org/en/2021/sc14493.doc.htm>.

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### **ORGANIZED CRIME IN CANADA**

Canada is a Cesspool Filled with Organized Crime. According to various sources, more than 2600 organized criminal groups can operate in Canada, compared to Ukraine, it is much more, in Ukraine there are no more than 500 organized criminal groups.

Organized crime is defined in the Criminal Code as a group of three or more people whose purpose is the commission of one or more serious offences that would «likely result in the direct or indirect receipt of a material benefit, including a financial benefit, by the group». Organized crime centres on illegal means of making money, such as gambling; prostitution; pornography; drug trafficking; insurance and construction fraud; illegal bankruptcy; motor vehicle theft; computer crime; and counterfeiting, among many others [2].

Canadian organized criminal groups, whose main interest was fraud with real estate, mortgage lending, entered the top 3 activities. The other two rounding out the top are illicit drugs and crimes against persons, such as extortion. And it all went on like that because – real estate is a top tool for money launderers [3].

State services that fight organized criminal organizations: Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC); Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP); INTERPOL in Canada; Organized Crime Branch. Services are