

-creation in Ukraine of powerful information and analytical support for the prevention of juvenile delinquency;

- normalization of living conditions and upbringing of minors, improvement of the social environment cooperation of police officers from the administration and pedagogical educational institutions for the purpose of conducting preventive talks, lecturing not only schoolchildren and students, but and teachers;

- carrying out with minors various thematic actions of organ police, education, social services, libraries;

- conducting police patrol raids detection of the facts of stay of minors under 16 years without accompaniment of parents in shopping and entertainment establishments after 22 hours;

- registration of juveniles oriental to committing a criminal offense in the police.

Finally, it should be noted that an extremely important measure to prevent juvenile delinquency there is an appropriate political will as a basis for such prevention. It is the political will that determines the content, and hence the effectiveness of the other two main factors in crime prevention - the proper legal framework and the activities of law enforcement and other bodies for its application. The latter, depending on political leadership of the state can be used with different purpose, with different efficiency [3, p. 210].

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Грабовська В.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
магістра

Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Василенко О.

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE EU COUNTRIES

Domestic violence remains too widespread in Europe. One in four people knows a friend or a family member who has experienced it, and one

in five knows a perpetrator. An EU survey finds that over one in five women who has been in a relationship has experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or ex-partner, while homicide data shows that in many countries, over half of all female murder victims are killed by a partner or a relative. Many people feel unable to report abuse.

Many women experience different forms of violence just because they are women. These include domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape, sexual violence during conflict and harmful customary or traditional practices. The elimination of violence against women involves challenging the unequal division of social, political, and economic power among women and men, and the ways in which this inequality is perpetuated through institutions at all levels of society.

Since 2015, the Victims' Rights law has required all EU countries to provide access to shelters, information, an individual assessment and special protection during any criminal proceedings. The Protection Order law means that orders issued in one EU country are recognised quickly in all the others.

In 2017, the EU launched a campaign to inform people about where to get help and fund grassroots projects like those running in Greece, Italy, Portugal and the UK to sensitise police officers. The EU is also encouraging governments to ratify the Council of Europe's Istanbul Convention on preventing and combating domestic violence.

Austria was one the first countries to undergo the basic evaluation by GREVIO (Group of experts on action against violence against women and domestic violence) – the monitoring committee of the Istanbul Convention.

In Belgium, more than 1 in 3 women (36%) have suffered physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15. Some complaints of violence among the couple (physical, psychological, sexual, economic) were recorded in 2015, in Wallonia (44 complaints on average per day). Of these complaints, about half (7,975) were on facts of physical violence. In cases of physical violence within the couple, 84% of the suspects were men [1].

According to the FRA (Fundamental Rights Agency) survey, in Bulgaria prevalence rates of domestic violence are in line with the EU average (22%). The Law on Protection against Domestic Violence was adopted in 2005, first National Programme on Prevention and Protection against Domestic Violence was approved for period 2007-2008.

Domestic violence and random attacks under the influence of alcohol are the most common forms of violence against women in Finland. According to FRA survey, 46.7% of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence while 53% experienced psychological violence since the age of 15 [2].

Violence against women, even by relatives, acquaintances or partners, is anything but a marginal phenomenon in Germany. More than 100,000 cases of domestic violence against women were counted in 2015. The dark figure will be much higher [3].

According to the BKA's (The Federal Criminal Police Office) figures, in 2015, a total of 127,457 people in relationships were targets of murder, bodily harm, rape, sexual assault, threats and stalking. 82%, or over 104,000, of these, were women. Among the women, over 65,800 suffered simple injuries, 11,400 were badly injured, 16,200 were subjected to threats and nearly 8,000 were victims of stalking.

The EU protects women and children from gender-based and domestic violence through legislation and practical measures. Thus, the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence – the 'Istanbul Convention' – is the benchmark for international standards in this field. The EU signed the Convention in 2017, signalling the intention to become a party to this most advanced human rights agreement on protecting women from violence. Concluding the EU's accession is a key priority for the Commission.

The EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 confirms that the European Commission will do all it can to prevent and combat gender-based violence, support and protect victims, and hold perpetrators accountable [4].

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women is exposing the true extent of violence against women and domestic violence and is a wake-up call to action.

Thousands of women are in lock-down with violent partners. Keeping safe from the virus, slowing down its spread and making sure our health systems can cope are of crucial importance, but we need to be aware that the restrictions on movement offer perpetrators additional power and control.

In the few European countries where official statistics for 2021 are available, the figures are indisputable: in Spain, for example, since the state of emergency ended in May, one woman has been killed every three days, compared with an average of one a week before. In Belgium, 13 women have died from violence since the end of April compared with 24 in the whole of 2020, while in France, 56 have been killed so far this year compared with 46 for the same period a year earlier, NGO figures show. The same was true in Italy and Germany, with calls to domestic violence hotlines peaking in April and May 2020, while in the UK, the NGO Refuge said calls almost doubled between spring 2020 and February 2021.

To provide a lifeline to women at risk, different countries came up with innovative ways to call for help, such as Italy where women could call a police emergency number and say: "I'd like to order a margarita pizza" which would alert the operator to send round a patrol.

During quarantine, the greater economic vulnerability of Ukrainian women has locked many of them with abusive partners. In pre-pandemic times, only one third of domestic violence victims, 78% of whom are women, reported the abuse. During the pandemic, the calls to domestic violence helplines increased by 50% in the Donbas war zone and by 35% in other regions of Ukraine [5].

Ukraine adopted the law on domestic violence in 2017 and made such behaviour punishable under administrative and criminal law. Importantly, the law does not limit domestic violence to physical abuse, but recognizes its sexual, psychological and economic variations. Domestic violence is further not limited to a married couple or close family members, but can be perpetrated against a distant relative or a cohabiting partner [6].

In response to the challenges of coronavirus for women, the police spread information posters and created a special chat-bot about the available help.

Project "Combatting Violence Against Women in Ukraine" (COVAW) has been designed in line with the Council of Europe Action Plan for Ukraine (2018-2022) as regards supporting national legislation and policy reforms related to combatting domestic violence, and raising awareness of authorities and the Ukrainian public concerning both the Istanbul Convention and violence against women.

During the pandemic, the problems faced by women survivors of domestic violence became more visible. This is due to the small number of shelters for survivors, suboptimal provision of social services and access to services, including legal aid, and other issues.

To sum everything up, domestic violence is not only a problem of the developing or under developed countries. It is very much prevalent in developed countries also. Domestic violence is a reflection of our pseudo-civilized society. There is no place of violence in the civilized world. But the number of cases that are reported every year raise a high alarm. And this is not the complete picture, as most of the cases go unregistered or unnoticed in everyday life. This is a very dangerous trend creeping in our society and has to be dealt with iron hands.

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Гречанюк В.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Харчук Н.

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN COMBATING CRIME

An analysis of the international experience in combating crime shows that under modern conditions, criminal acts pose a real threat to the democratic development and national security of most countries. Criminal elements, with close interregional and international ties, are increasingly focusing their efforts on gaining control of the most lucrative areas of economic relations.

The lack of a unified national concept of combating crime, the inconsistency of national, regional, sectoral state targeted programs of social prevention in the relevant areas does not help prevent crime in the country. This situation does not correspond to the proclaimed constitutional provisions on the social, democratic and legal state, as the current situation does not take into account the realities of today, because the fight against crime has long become a global problem that has become not only national but also international and transnational.