

### Список використаних джерел

1. Crime and violence in Latin America URL: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime\\_and\\_violence\\_in\\_Latin\\_America](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_and_violence_in_Latin_America)
2. Global Study on Homicide – 2013: Trends, Contexts, Data / United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). – Vienna, 2014. – 163 p.
3. Working paper «Making the United Nations guidelines on crime prevention work» / Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Salvador, Brazil, 12-19 April 2010). – 20 p.

**Миронюк Т.**, здобувач ступеня вищої освіти  
магістра Національної академії внутрішніх справ  
**Консультант з мови: Скриник Л.**

### OBJECTS OF PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is a multifaceted problem that requires an integrated approach and coordinated efforts of the state, society and citizens. In accordance with Art. 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Countering Domestic Violence" the main areas of implementation of state policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to domestic violence are:

- prevention of domestic violence and effective response to domestic violence by introducing a mechanism of interaction between the subjects involved in preventing and combating domestic violence;
- providing assistance and protection to victims, ensuring compensation for damage caused by domestic violence and proper investigation of domestic violence, bringing perpetrators to justice in accordance with the law and changing their behavior.

According to Art. 6 of the Law of Ukraine, the legislator may determine the subjects of administrative and legal response to domestic violence as follows:

- the central executive body responsible for formulating state policy in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence;
- other bodies and institutions responsible for the implementation of measures to prevent and combat domestic violence (children of services; authorized units of the National Police of Ukraine; educational authorities, educational institutions, institutions and organizations of the education system; health authorities, health care; free secondary legal aid centers; courts; the prosecutor's office; authorized probation authorities;
- general and specialized victim assistance services.

Specifically, general victim support services include institutions that provide assistance to victims:

- centers of social services for families, children and youth;
- asylums for children;

- centers for social and psychological rehabilitation of children;
- social rehabilitation centers (children's camps);
- centers of social psychological assistance;
- territorial centers for social services (provision of social services)

and other institutions, agencies and organizations providing social services to victims.

Coordination of the activities of these entities is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Procedure for Interaction of Entities Carrying Out Measures in the Sphere of Prevention and Counteraction of Domestic Violence and Gender-Violence, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in August 22, 2018, No. 658.

A positive point is the inclusion of the court, prosecutor's office and probation bodies in the system.

However separate articles of the Law of Ukraine (Articles 7-14) examine the powers of each of the six entities defined in Article 6 to take measures to prevent and combat domestic violence, except for the courts, the prosecutor's office and the competent probation authorities, indicating a certain formality in determining the participation of such subjects in preventing and combating domestic violence.

It should also be noted that the list of subjects does not include services of public coercion directly involved in the execution of court decisions, including compliance of restrictive orders.

In our opinion, it is advisable to include bodies of justice with the centers of the departments of secondary legal aid and the state executive service.

The Act also includes entities that play an extremely important role in preventing and combating domestic violence as education and health authorities. The procedure for conducting and documenting the results of medical examinations of victims of domestic violence, and providing them with medical care, is set out in the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 278 of February 1, 2019.

In our opinion attention we should pay attention to the creation of a call center for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence, Gender-Based Violence and Violence Against Children, the activities of which are regulated by the Regulation on Public Institutions, Call Center of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Prevention and Counteraction to domestic violence, Gender Violence and Violence against Children, approved by the order of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine dated December 11, 2018, No. 1852.

Thus, the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Counteraction to Domestic Violence" establishes a broad system of entities that take measures to prevent and combat domestic violence. However, it does have some regulatory gaps that need some improvement to ensure the proper and comprehensive functioning of the mechanism of interaction between actors to ensure effective realization of victims' rights.

### **Список використаних джерел**

1. On the Prevention and Countering of Domestic Violence [Electronic resource]: Law of Ukraine of 07.12.2017 No. 2229-VIII. – Mode of access: <https://law.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2229-19>. – Title from the screen.

2. On approval of the Procedure for conducting and documenting the results of medical examination of victims of domestic violence, and providing them with medical care [Electronic resource]: Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 27.02.2019 No. 278. – Mode of access: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0262-19>. – Title from the screen.

3. Promising and model crime prevention programs [Electronic resource]: National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC) Public Safety Canada Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0P8, October 2008. – Mode of access: <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/prmsng-mdl-vlml/prmsng-mdl-vlml-eng.pdf>. – Title from the screen.

**Москальченко О.**, курсант Національної  
академії внутрішніх справ  
**Консультант з мови: Скриник Л.**

### **EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE IN PREVENTION CRIMES**

The report will cover a brief overview of crime prevention policy at the European level. Key pieces of legislation along with definitions and concepts are presented as well as the central role of cities and local authorities in crime prevention policies.

The European Urban Charter, proclaimed in 1992 and which brings together a series of principles on proper urban management, is a precursory document. Indeed, it constitutes a major effort in the elaboration of a body of action principles concerning crime prevention meant to transcend national policies by basing itself on the pertinence of this policy at the city level.

Concerning the European Union, the development of a crime prevention model came later. While the Stockholm Conference (1996) examined the link between crime prevention and social exclusion, it was the Amsterdam Treaty (1997) that marked an important step in the area of crime prevention at the European Union level. Indeed, in its Article 29 it mentions crime prevention amongst the policies of the European Union working towards an area of freedom, security and justice.

In 2001, the Council of the European Union set up a European Union Crime Prevention Network, grouping institutional representatives (from the ministries of Justice and/or the Interior), researchers as well as representative associations of each of the Union's member countries. The importance was focused on the identification of crime types, good practices