

evident from the official statistics and daily logs of violence in the media outlets, combating domestic violence seems to be a far cry in the Bangladeshi society.

Law commanding a change of behavior rarely succeeds without community acceptance. Even after criminalizing underage marriages, Bangladesh still has one of the highest rates of early marriages in the world. The punishment for acid related violence could rise to the death penalty, yet this crime is still far from being reduced. Seeking and transferring dowry has been criminalized since the 1980s, yet this remains a common practice. These outstanding issues demonstrate the gap between the law and order. This divide can only be minimized by effective community participation. The leadership of women's organizations in fostering the enactment of the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act should be refocused on community awareness campaigns. A change in attitude must come from within, not merely by enforcing new regulations.

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Миколаєнко А., курсант Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Скриник Л.

ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Recently, the problem of human trafficking has become increasingly important. These crimes are one of the most brutal forms of violation of fundamental human rights and freedoms. Regardless of the type of exploitation purpose, trafficking has severe and sometimes fatal consequences for victims. The crime of human trafficking is constantly evolving following the desire of criminals to obtain the highest profits from the exploitation of victims and to resist the efforts of law enforcement agencies to combat their criminal activities.

In the conditions of modernization of the system of executive power of Ukraine, the unconditional imperative is to take into account the positive foreign experience in combating human trafficking. Of particular interest are the peculiarities of practical experience of law enforcement agencies in the former Soviet republics, which have undergone significant changes since the declaration of independence, as a result of which they have moved closer to the European police system. Today, European countries such as Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia present the most optimal means and ways to combat human trafficking. Therefore, in our opinion, the study of

combating trafficking in human beings in Baltic States is useful because it allows you to borrow positive foreign experience that has paid off in practice, as well as to take into account certain negative factors that should be avoided.

In 2002 the Latvian Seim adopted amendments to the Criminal Code. It was supplemented by Articles 154.1. and 154.2., which defined the concept of trafficking in human beings and determined the responsibility for these actions. Never before Latvian legislation has faced this problem and the need to define responsibility for appropriate action. The Criminal Code provides the liability and sanctions against trafficking in human beings, and provides much more severe liability if trafficking is committed against minors or group of persons with prior conspiracy, but the most severe liability is provided if crimes caused serious consequences or were committed by organized groups of criminal persons. Art. 152 and 153 of the Criminal Code provide criminal liability for unlawful deprivation of liberty and kidnapping. Art. 153 of the Criminal Code regulates the abduction of a person, which can be manifested both by active actions (using violence and threats) and by deception. The next norm of the Criminal Code, which partially coincides with human trafficking are Articles 165.1, 165.2 and 165, which regulate pimping. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Latvia in Chapter XV – Criminal Acts against the Will, Honor and Dignity of a Person contains Article 153 “Kidnapping”, which provides for criminal liability for “Seizure of a person using violence, threats or deception (kidnapping) for revenge, for the benefit or for the purpose of blackmail”, is punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years with or without confiscation of property. If the crime is repeated, the responsibility is increased up to 12 years imprisonment, and if the crime has serious consequences – up to 15 years imprisonment. Lithuania was the first Baltic state to pass laws in July 1998 criminalizing trafficking. The criminal faces from four to eight years of imprisonment. The Estonian Criminal Code contains Article 1243. Unlawful deprivation of liberty Unlawful deprivation of liberty - is punishable by a fine, or an arrest, or an imprisonment for up to one year. The same act, combined with the use of violence that is dangerous to life or health, - should be punishable by a fine or imprisonment for a term up to five years. It should be noted that the analyzed positive experience in combating trafficking in human beings in Baltic States deserves the attention of domestic scholars and legal practitioners, and some of its elements can be borrowed for implementation in national legislation and legal practice. We emphasize that in the language of the difficult situation and the anti-terrorist operation in Ukraine, we consider it extremely important and necessary to reconsider the means and ways to combat human trafficking, taking into account the experience of EU member states.

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Миронюк Р., здобувач ступеня вищої освіти
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Керівник з мови: Могилевська В.

CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN BRAZIL

Brazil is one of the countries that has the largest inequality in terms of the gap between the very wealthy and the extremely destitute. A huge portion of the population lives in poverty. According to the World Bank, "one-fifth of Brazil's 173 million people account for only a 2.2 percent share of the national income. Brazil is second only to South Africa in a world ranking of income inequality [1].

Crime here tends to organized, violent and armed forms, it is manifested primarily in its nature, it is about the main types of crimes: murder, robbery, rape, theft, piracy, car theft, kidnapping with ransom and more. The most criminogenic cities are Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, El Salvador, Recife and Brasilia.

If we analyze the level of murders, during 2006–2012 it increased by 11% in Brazil. In absolute terms, we have the following picture: 44,625 murders were recorded in 2006, and 50,108 in 2012. The Brazilian city of São Paulo belongs to the list of the most criminogenic megacities in Latin America.

A certain reduction in crime during 2000–2012 in Brazil was achieved through a combination of various anti-criminogenic drugs of general social and special criminological nature. Socio-economic prevention areas include the fight against unemployment, especially among young people, which accounts for a significant share in the structure of Brazilian society; production development; economic support for socially vulnerable groups. The main direction of crime prevention is the police to respond to crimes already committed and apprehend criminals.

The use of new approaches in crime prevention in Brazil has become possible with the adoption of the National Program on Public Safety and Citizenship (PRONASCI). It was introduced in 2007. This program involves various measures taken by the Ministry of Justice and other central Brazilian authorities to reform the criminal justice system and fund local targeted prevention programs.