

obstacles faced during times of war and to hold perpetrators of war crimes responsible for their actions.

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### COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN POLAND

The most problematic is the issue of domestic violence, the victims of which are overwhelmingly women. According to the World Health Organization, more than 240 million women and girls worldwide have become victims of violence.

According to the weekly magazine Forbes, in Poland every 30 seconds a woman is subjected to violence, and more than 400 of them die annually - some die as a result of damage to their physical health, others commit suicide. 1/3 of murders are related to domestic violence, which is one of the most frequently committed crimes in Poland.

There is also a free police domestic violence helpline on 800 120 226, which can be contacted Monday to Friday from 9.30am to 3.30pm. All residents of Poland, including migrants, even with a short-term reason for staying, can seek help from the following organizations.

Whoever physically or mentally abuses the person closest to or another person in a permanent or temporary relationship of dependence on the perpetrator, shall be punishable by imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years.

Whoever physically or mentally abuses a helpless person due to their age, mental or physical condition, shall be punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 8 years.

If the consequence of the act is specified the victim's attempt on his own life, the perpetrator shall be punishable by imprisonment from 2 to 12 years [1].

There is a GREVIO group that assesses the progress of member states in implementing the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. Published on 16 September 2021, the first report on Poland assesses the measures taken by the Polish authorities on all aspects of the Istanbul Convention.

GREVIO underlines the positive actions taken by Poland in the field of preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. In particular, it notes the establishment of important new measures to ensure greater protection for victims of domestic violence and to prevent secondary victimization of victims of sexual violence. Among them, the recent introduction of an order to immediately leave the jointly occupied apartment and its immediate surroundings and a ban on approaching the apartment and its immediate surroundings deserves special attention. This group also welcomed a number of criminal law measures taken before and after the ratification of the Istanbul Convention by Poland. These include the introduction of ex officio prosecution in rape cases, as required by Art. 55 of the Convention, and the efforts made to limit the number of hearings in such cases. In 2011, criminal regulations regarding stalking were introduced [2].

Counteracting domestic violence is not limited to only most of the known procedure named The "Blue Card" that police officers put on during domestic violence intervention. The Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence obliged the Council Ministers to adopt the National Countermeasure Programme Domestic Violence, which was created in cooperation with the Ministry Labor and Social Policy with the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of National Education [3].

A person affected by domestic violence is provided with free assistance, in particular in the form of:

- 1) medical, psychological, legal and social counselling, professional and family;
- 2) crisis intervention and support;
- 3) protection against further harm by preventing persons from doing so violent use of the jointly occupied with other members family of the apartment and prohibiting contacting and approaching the person injured;
- 4) providing a person affected by domestic violence with a safe shelter in a specialist support center for victims of domestic violence;
- 5) medical examination to determine the causes and type of body injuries related to the use of domestic violence and the issuance of a certificate doctor in this regard;

6) provide a person affected by domestic violence who does not have a title to the premises occupied jointly with the perpetrator of violence, assistance in obtaining an apartment.

The minister competent for health matters shall specify, by regulation, the formula a medical certificate about the causes and type of injuries related to the body with the use of domestic violence, taking into account the usefulness of the certificate for legal protection of a person affected by domestic violence [4].

Victims of domestic violence have access to: a number of temporary solutions. There are three forms of action:

Intervention, i.e. ad hoc action taken as a result of an emergency. This will most often be the intervention of the police or relevant services or institutions. Support is also an aid measure in difficult situations. The most popular form is emotional support, the purpose of which is to build a sense of security, acceptance, understanding and confidence that one is not lonely and helpless. People who work in the so-called first contact with family members involved in a violent situation. Group support is also available. Therapy. According to PARPA, it is "a planned, usually long-term work process, offered to people who are guaranteed relative safety, but are unable to cope with the consequences of experiencing violence.

By implementing the measures included in the Program for Counteracting Violence and Protection of Victims of Violence for 2021-2025 in Poland , the following effects are planned to be achieved:

- reducing the size of domestic violence,
- improving access to information,
- improving the safety of families,
- improvement of development conditions for children and youth,
- raising the level of knowledge of children, youth and adults on the effects of domestic violence,
- decrease in the number of cases of domestic violence,

For help against domestic violence, Polish residents turn to the police, the social assistance center, if a child has become a victim of domestic violence, report to the family court or to the National Emergency Service for Victims of Domestic Violence "Blue Line". There is also a free mobile application "Your Umbrella" created to help victims of domestic violence. Thanks to this, people who have experienced situations of violence can quickly get the help, support and information they need. The application document incidents and send information about violent incidents, allows you to quickly dial an emergency number or contact a pre-configured email address.

So, summarizing the fight against domestic violence, we can say that in addition to the police, there are other bodies that deal with this issue and the protection of those who have suffered as a result of such violence, and it can also be noted that some norms

coincide with the norms of fighting and countering domestic violence in Ukraine. In my opinion, the Ukrainian police should familiarize themselves with the Polish "Blue Card" practice for further application in their activities. The relationship between Ukraine and Poland in this matter is the best solution to the global problem of domestic violence.

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## **CYBER SECURITY IN FRANCE**

With the help of the Internet and computer technology, people make various bank payments, create online stores and earn money from it. But with the appearance of this, new problems appeared, and more precisely, new crimes - cybercrimes. Many states have already begun to take care of the information security system of their citizens. Various organizations are being created to combat hackers and other cybercriminals.

Cybersecurity requires a lot of efforts that cover not only the security of application, but also the behavior of employees in the field of information security, other risks and many other potential vulnerabilities. Let's talk about the general system of fighting France with cybercrime.

The regulatory act that regulates the activity of state policy in the field of security is the White Book (2008) is coming out with the need to deal with new types of dangers that appeared in 1994. Among the most likely threats to the territory of France and the