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## **ECONOMIC VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY**

The problem of domestic violence is one of the most urgent issues for Ukrainian society. This is evidenced by data from both law enforcement agencies and non-governmental organizations. Thus, according to the law enforcement authorities of Ukraine, about 90 thousand people are registered in the family for the commission of violence in the family.

The data show that the problem of domestic violence is extremely acute in Ukraine. Therefore, the family, as a primary center of society, as well as a special social institution, needs comprehensive political, socio-economic, legal support and protection from the state.

According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine «On the Prevention of Domestic Violence», domestic violence is any deliberate physical, sexual, psychological or economic activity of one family member in relation to another family member, if these actions violate the constitutional rights and freedoms of a family member as a person and a citizen and cause him moral harm, damage to his physical or mental health [1]. This law determines, depending on the forms of violence, the four main types of domestic violence - physical, psychological, sexual and economic.

Economic violence in the family is the deliberate deprivation by one member of the family of another member of the family of housing, food, clothing and other property or funds to which the victim has a statutory right that may lead to his death, cause physical or mental disruption health. This type of violence may violate such rights and freedoms as the right to inviolability of housing, the right to entrepreneurial activity which is not prohibited by law, the right to work, the right of private property, etc.

Economic violence in the family is also varied by species and is manifested in a peculiar economic pressure on a family member. This is not only indicated in the definition of violations, but also other types of deprivation or restriction of labor and property rights. For example, making money and financial decisions without the

knowledge or consent of the victim; Spending an offender money solely on himself, refusing to provide money to pay bills, food, things for children, etc.; a direct prohibition on the victim working or continuing to study, and actions aimed at preventing her from working or studying; interference with the paid work of the victim; the requirement of detailed reports, as well as on what money is spent; giving the victim unjustifiably small amounts for maintenance, which in no way can pay even minimal expenses for themselves and their families; coerce victims to sign papers that restrict their access to finance or resources, or the issuing of loans on behalf of her, etc.

Economic violence in the family can be manifested in creating a situation where one family member is forced to systematically ask for money when they are in the family, for family retention or for their own purposes, for the involvement of minors in begging, inaccuracy or the destruction of the property of another member of the family or joint property, coercion or involvement in prostitution.

It should be noted that the act of domestic violence usually includes various combinations of gross physical and sexual behavior along with forms of psychological and economic abuse. Violence in the family can be considered by several vectors: 1. Spouses (husband - wife). For the most part, violence is carried out by a man, although there are opposing cases. 2. Parents - underage children. Violence can be done both by mother and father. In cases where the mother herself is a victim of violence, she can engage in negative, violent actions against her child as a compensatory mechanism for her humiliation by her husband.

So, domestic violence is a global problem in our country. The danger of such violence is that violent acts and brutality against family members destroy not only harmony and harmony in the family, but also act as one of the prerequisites for the emergence of crime at the social level.

Therefore, domestic violence is a problem that requires resolution at the level of not only the family, but also the state and non-governmental organizations. Indeed, the stability and development of the state and society as a whole depend on the physical and spiritual health and well-being of the family. In overcoming domestic violence as a global problem of humanity, it is

necessary to improve the system of domestic and international norms for the prevention and counteraction of domestic violence.

*List of references*

1. On the Prevention and Counteraction of Domestic Violence : Law of Ukraine dated December 7, 2017, No. 2229-VIII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2229-19>.

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**COMPARATIVE ASPECT OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY  
FOR ACCESSION, RECEIVING, STORAGE OR ACQUISITION  
OF ANY LOSS ACCORDED TO INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION**

The cessation of the use of property acquired by criminal means is a criminal law measure, which prevents the executor from committing a predicate crime to commit a criminal property. A person, committing a mercenary crime, usually has the main purpose of enrichment. Therefore, there is a need to improve the national legislation aimed at preventing the free use of property acquired illegally.

Questions related to various aspects of counteraction to the acquisition, receipt, storage or sale of property obtained in a criminal way among domestic and foreign countries, M.A. Akimov, V.O. Belyaev, O.N. Krapivina, A.A. Liskin, V.A. Ilyichov, A.E. Milin, M.J. Korzhansky, M.I. Bazhanov, B.Y. Nagilenko, S.V. Ignatov, V.V. Stashis, V.Y. Tacy, M.I. Melnik, V.A. Klymenko, S. Berdyaga, I.V. Klynnchuk, A.V. Savchenko, O.V. Kryshevich, A.O. Dudorov, V.A. Kuznetsov, I. Pohrebnyak, V.G. Smirnov and others.

Russian legislation attributes this crime to the section «Crimes in the field of economic activity» (Article 175 of the Criminal Code, «Acquisition or sale of property knowingly gained in a criminal way»), and Art. 208 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR in 1960 was attributed to crimes against public safety and public order. In Art. 175 of the Criminal Code there are no warehouses for the receipt and storage of property acquired by criminal means, and criminal liability is foreseen only for «the acquisition or sale of property knowingly acquired by criminal means» [7, p. 447-449]. The danger was that