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## **ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNDER MARITAL LAW IN UKRAINE**

According to Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence" (hereinafter - the Law), acts (actions or inaction) of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence committed in the family or within the limits of the place of residence or between relatives are recognized as domestic violence, or between former or current spouses, or between other persons who live (lived) together as a family, but are not (were not) in a family relationship or married to each other, regardless of whether the person lives (lived), who committed domestic violence in the same place as the victim, as well as threats to commit such acts [1]. Domestic violence is one of those phenomena that can only get worse in times of war and at the same time remain invisible.

An act is recognized as violence only when it violates the requirements of current legislation and leads or may lead to a violation of the constitutional rights and freedoms of a family member [2].

Domestic violence causes very serious negative social consequences. Violence creates feelings of insecurity, hopelessness or powerlessness, guilt and suppression of will; lack of self-respect and help; haunting memories; fear attacks, depression; phobias, sadness; suicidal thoughts; self-blame; loss of trust; drug/alcohol addiction; desire for revenge.

Together, they affect the number of appeals by victims of domestic violence to law enforcement agencies. At the same time, domestic violence in Ukraine during the war did not disappear, did not become less important, and the related problems remained the same as they were in peacetime.

The powers of the authorized divisions of the National Police of Ukraine in the field of prevention and countermeasures against domestic violence include:

- detection of facts of domestic violence and timely response to them;
  - reception and consideration of applications and notifications about domestic violence, including consideration of notifications received by the call center on prevention and counteraction of domestic violence, gender-based violence and violence against children, taking measures to stop it and providing assistance to victims persons, taking into account the results of the risk assessment in the order determined by the central executive body, which ensures the formation of state policy in the field of prevention and counteraction of domestic violence, together with the National Police of Ukraine;
  - informing affected persons about their rights, measures and social services they can use;
- issuing urgent injunctions against offenders;
- taking offenders into the preventive register and carrying out preventive work with them in the manner determined by the legislation;
  - implementation of control over the implementation of special measures against domestic violence by offenders during the period of their validity;
  - annulment of permits for the right to purchase, store, and carry weapons and ammunition for their owners in the event of domestic violence, as well as confiscation of weapons and ammunition in accordance with the procedure established by law;
  - interaction with other entities implementing measures in the field of prevention and counteraction of domestic violence;

During the war, traditionally vulnerable categories suffer the most from domestic violence - women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, forced migrants. Children feel the double impact of war. If there are children in a family where domestic violence occurs, you should not entertain the illusion that they do not notice anything and that such a situation will not affect them in any way. Children see everything, feel everything, and an unhealthy relationship between parents can traumatize them even more than what they saw in the war. A child who is a witness (or an eyewitness) of violence is also a victim of domestic violence [3].

Reporting to the central executive body that implements the state policy in the field of preventing and countering domestic violence, on the results of the exercise of powers in this area in the manner determined by the central executive body that ensures the formation of state policy in the field of preventing and countering domestic violence.

- In order to avoid domestic violence, it is necessary to contact:
- to the National Police at number 102 and report the fact of violence;

- to the Government Contact Center 15-47, where informational, psychological and legal consultations are provided around the clock to men and women who have suffered from domestic violence, gender-based violence, violence against children, or the threat of such violence and psychological assistance to victims of domestic violence violence against women, men, and children;

- to the toll-free number of the free legal assistance system 0 800-213-103;

- to the national "hotline" for the prevention of domestic violence, human trafficking and gender discrimination 0-800-500-335 or 116-123 (short number from a mobile).

#### References

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### ЩОДО ДОСВІДУ ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКИХ КРАЇН У ПРОТИДІІ ОРГАНІЗОВАНИЙ ЗЛОЧИННОСТІ, ПОВ'ЯЗАНОЇ З КОРУПЦІЄЮ В ВИЩИХ ЕШЕЛОНАХ ВЛАДИ

Е. Бускаглія та У. Ретліфф на основі проведених емпіричних досліджень вважають, що є безпосередня залежність між високим рівнем організованої злочинності й високим рівнем корупції в державному секторі. Оскільки одна одну «підгодовують», то це й пояснює, чому є спільними заходи протидії [1].

У дослідженні Організації Об'єднаних Націй (очолюваному Ян ван Дайком), в якому були проаналізовані 40 організованих злочинних груп, зазначено, що 30 використовували корупцію як засіб досягнення цілей і 33 групи використовують насильство як частину своєї діяльності [2].

У пост-класичній науці корупція розглядається не під кутом зору корумпованості індивідів, а як результат специфічної комунікації, яка має власну сутність, що знаходиться за межами індивідуальних стосунків. Корупціонери раніше влади усвідомили переваги системних дій. Звідси їх прагнення до корупційних мереж, за допомогою яких займатися корупційною