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**LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC  
ADMINISTRATION ENTITIES, WHICH CARRY OUT  
MEASURES IN THE FIELD OF PREVENTION AND  
CONTROL OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

ABSTRACT

The relevance of the study is due to the increase in the number of actors in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence, among which the growing role of public administration. The purpose of the article is to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the legal framework for the activities of public administration entities that implement measures in the field of preventing and

combating domestic violence. The leading methods for research have become dialectical - when considering the subjects of public administration; general methods (namely analysis and synthesis) - in the study of the concept of "domestic violence" and its varieties; comparative legal method - in the review and study of legal literature, the main scientific approaches to solving research problems, issues of classification of subjects and their administrative and legal status, analysis of foreign legislation. It is determined that domestic violence is a very important problem for Ukrainian society, characterized by imperfect legislation, difficult socio-economic situation and widespread ignorance of the population in their rights, as well as in ways to protect them. This is primarily due to the lack of resources of actors involved in measures to prevent and combat domestic violence. The need for tougher sanctions, the creation of specialized units of public administration and the creation of an effective mechanism for domestic violence based on the experience of the United States and Canada was also argued.

KEYWORDS: domestic violence; public administration; responsibility; public organizations; authorized bodies.

SUMMARY: 1. Introduction – 2. Methodological Framework - 3. Results and Discussion - 4. Conclusion - 5. Recommendations – 6. References

## **1. Introduction**

The number of cases of domestic violence is constantly growing. This is especially noticeable in the context of coronavirus disease. For example, in the countries of the European Union, namely in the countries where the first cases of coronavirus disease were recorded, the incidence of domestic violence increased as a percentage, so in the UK the number of women killed at home tripled and the number of calls to hotlines almost halved, in France the total number of appeals increased by 30%, and in Italy by 55%. The United Nations said an outbreak of domestic violence had been reported in all states without exception. At the same time, more than 200,000 complaints of domestic vio-

lence were recorded in Ukraine in 2020 (Ticu, 2020). For the first half of 2021, the number of similar appeals is not less, which confirms only that it is necessary to change approaches to public policy in this area. First of all, it is necessary to start with the reform of the system of public administration entities that implement measures to prevent and combat domestic violence.

Public administration to prevent and combat domestic violence in the family is not carried out in any impersonal form, but by specific bodies, officials and members of the public. In other words, public administration for the prevention and counteraction of domestic violence is carried out by subjects of public administration of different legal nature. They can be both executive bodies, local self-government bodies, and various subjects of civil society. All of them take an active part in measures to prevent and combat domestic violence. According to the current legislation: "the subjects that carry out measures in the field of prevention and counteraction to domestic violence are specially authorized bodies; other bodies and institutions entrusted with the functions of implementing measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence; general and specialized support services for victims; citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons who are in Ukraine legally." Among the above categories of subjects, the current place belongs to the subjects of public administration which are entrusted with the performance of functions and powers of the state.

Given the large number of actors in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence, there is a need to form a comprehensive approach to identifying public administration entities that implement measures to prevent and combat domestic violence.

Analysis of certain aspects of the activities of public administration to prevent and combat domestic violence was made in the works of the following scientists: V. Averyanov and A. Pukhtetska (2010), G. Gorbova and V. Galunko

(2016), K. Dovgun (2019; 2020), T. Kravtsova and A. Solonar (2010) and others.

Separately, it is worth noting the research of foreign scientists. Yes, I. Ticu (2020) praised the law-based and criminal justice approach to domestic violence, given recent reports from the U.S. legal movement (DasGupta, "Security and Justice for All") and Amnesty International (It's in Your Hands: Stop Violence Against women) and the work of lawyer Linda Mills. J. Turteltaub (2010) is investigating (SAFE) "Stop Abuse for All", a non-profit organization that works to help individuals and victims of domestic violence. The article describes the experience of the original founder as a man who is not. The article discusses the creation of a website and then the formation of a non-profit organization, whose powers should be the development and implementation of effective measures to combat domestic violence.

M. Tittlová and P. Papáček (2018) analyzed the factors that contribute to domestic violence. At the same time, they note that public authorities should act together with public non-profit organizations financed from the state budget. Only in such unity is it possible to achieve the goal - to reduce the number of cases of domestic violence and the number of victims of any manifestations of violence. C. Bradbury-Jones and J. Keeling (2019) explored ways to overcome domestic violence through the prism of minimizing the use of corporal punishment and injury. They emphasize that we can recognize the significant steps that have been taken as a result of ending the debate, moving to a position where corporal punishment is now prohibited in many countries. In essence, if we are to succeed in our efforts to end the violence that destroys the lives of many people in society, we must first stop violence in the field of domestic violence research and practice.

## **2. Methodological Framework**

The research methodology is based on a set of methods and techniques of scientific knowledge, which are used to achieve the goals and objectives, to

ensure the reliability of the results and conclusions. The dialectical method is used to consider and study the problem in the unity of its social content and legal form, coverage of the activities of subjects in the field. General methods of analysis and synthesis and their sectoral varieties allowed us to explore the concept of "domestic violence" and its varieties, the subjects of public administration in the study area as part of state institutions and society.

The system method made it possible to consider this issue in the unity of all components. The comparative legal method is used during the review and study of legal literature, the main scientific approaches to solving research tasks, classification of subjects and their administrative and legal status, analysis of foreign legislation. The formal legal method is used in the analysis of regulations made it possible to identify the features and shortcomings of Ukrainian legislation in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence, to formulate proposals for improving their activities. The statistical method was used in processing official statistics on the number of cases of domestic violence.

The study of the issue was conducted in four stages:

4. at the first stage the theoretical generalization of the established legal categories which is a basis of our research was carried out. In particular, the concept of "domestic violence" and its components was analyzed, approaches to the modern understanding of the concept of "public administration" were described;
5. at the second stage, a system of public administration entities that implement measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence was formed. The role and significance of the central executive body that formulates and implements policies in the issues we study, as well as the current status of public organizations in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence, are clarified separately;

6. the third stage provides key statistics on the number of cases of domestic violence in Ukraine compared to foreign countries. The experience of foreign countries in the organization of measures to prevent and combat domestic violence is analyzed. The bodies and institutions authorized for such measures are described. Positive aspects for the implementation of best practices in Ukraine have been identified;
7. at the fourth stage, conclusions were drawn on the current state of combating and preventing domestic violence. Specific proposals to the current legislation of Ukraine on minimizing the number of cases of domestic violence are given.

### **3. Results and Discussion**

#### **3.1. The concept of domestic violence and public administration as key categories of research**

To begin with, the number of scientific papers and research on domestic violence is growing every year. In this regard, each scholar (lawyer), one way or another, interprets the established legal categories that are relevant to our study. In view of this, it is necessary first of all to proceed from the analysis of the current legislation, and only then to turn to the doctrinal works of scientists who give their own understanding of such phenomena. The concept of "domestic violence" in Ukrainian law has appeared relatively recently. And at first it was understood as "domestic violence". Although both concepts are used in binding and recommendatory international legal acts that exist both at the level of the UN and the Council of Europe and the European Union. Among them are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN General Assembly, 1948), the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women of 1967, which was later, in 1979, replaced by the Convention of the same name (United Nations, 1979), the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (UN General Assembly, 1993).

Thus, it is possible to conclude that the basis for the legislative consolidation of the importance of state eradication of domestic violence are international declarations and conventions, which are binding acts for Ukraine. With regard to the modern period, the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, which was adopted and opened for signature in 2011 in Istanbul (hereinafter referred to as Istanbul Convention). Ukraine has signed this Convention, but has not ratified it, although it is seen that the ratification of the Istanbul Convention will help our country to implement effective tools to protect and ensure the rights of citizens of Ukraine (Council of Europe, 2011).

Also, it is worth mentioning that in Ukraine in January 2018 the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Counteraction to Domestic Violence" (hereinafter - the Law) came into force, which provides a definition: "domestic violence, the range of persons covered by this Law, and also guarantees for the protection of victims of domestic violence" (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2018b). A year later, in January 2019, the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes of Ukraine to implement the provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence" entered into force. According to its provisions, domestic violence has become a separate criminal offense, and this law has introduced new methods of combating sexual violence and harassment, forced marriages and abortions, harassment, etc. (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2018a). It should also be noted that, in accordance with the amendments to the above Law, the General Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (hereinafter - the Criminal Code of Ukraine) is supplemented by Section XIII-1 "Restrictive Measures" and the relevant Article 91-1, which regulates such measures. committed domestic violence (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2001).

As for the very understanding of the term “domestic violence”, the Law defines: “domestic violence as an act (action or omission) of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence committed in the family or within the place of residence or between relatives or between former or current spouses, or between other persons who live together (lived) in the same family, but are not (were not) in a family relationship or marriage with each other, regardless of the place of the victim, as well as the threat of such acts (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2018b). Thus, there are four types of domestic violence: physical, sexual, psychological and economic, each of which is also described in detail in the Law. According to A.A. Vasiliev (Vasiliev & Yurtaeva, 2019), psychological violence: "is nothing more than" traditional mental violence, and does not require a separate, additional argumentation of its use". Paragraph 23 of the Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine “On Judicial Practice in Cases of Crimes against the Life and Health of a Person” of February 7, 2003 № 2 states that “violence can be physical (infliction of bodily injuries or beatings, illegal imprisonment, etc.) and mental (for example, the threat of physical, moral or property damage)” (Supreme Court of Ukraine, 2003)

Some scholars argue that the separation of this form of domestic violence as economic is unnecessary, because it requires qualification only under the provisions of the Criminal Code, which regulates crimes against property (Yakimova, 2019). However, the statement of U.V. Lukach (2017), according to which economic violence is a case when a woman wants to work or do something, but in fact cannot realize her desires due to the prohibition of her husband or other family members. In other words, it is a system of behavior for maintaining power and control over a loved one. Thus, we believe that manifestations of domestic violence in economic form are not always reflected in crimes against property, so the separation of economic violence in the disposition of Art. 126-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine ("Domestic Violence") is a controversial but expedient decision. Thus, having defined in general the con-



cept of domestic violence and its main types (forms), it is possible to explore another initial concept that follows directly from the purpose of the study.

The modern understanding of the interpretation of the term "public administration" is reduced to a set of public bodies (state and non-state), which act to ensure both the interests of the state and the interests of society as a whole (Markina, 2018). V. Averyanov (Averyanov & Pukhtetska, 2010) noted that: "public administration is a set of bodies, institutions and organizations that perform administrative functions; administrative activities carried out by this administration in the interests of society; the sphere of public sector management by the same public administration". V. Malinovsky (2013) - as: "a set of state and non-state subjects of public power, the key structural elements of which are the executive authorities and executive bodies of local self-government"; V.M. Kuzmishin (2018) - is: "a certain system of state executive bodies and executive bodies of local self-government, enterprises, institutions, organizations and other entities endowed with administrative and managerial functions that operate to ensure the interests of the state and the interests of society in general "; S.I. Chernov (2018) that: "a set of state and non-state subjects of public power, the key structural elements of which are executive bodies, executive bodies of local self-government; system of public institutions and their activities".

R.S. Melnik and V.M. Bevzenko (2014) note that: "in Recommendation № R (84) 15 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member states on public liability for damage, adopted on 11 September 1984 at the 375th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies, public authorities (public authorities, - public authority) is understood as:

- a) any public legal entity of any kind or level (including the state, region, province, municipality, independent public legal entity);
- b) any private person in the exercise of his prerogatives of official power".

It is worth noting the lack of legislative enshrinement of the interpretation of the analyzed term in national legislation, which in turn: negatively affects its terminological essence. No less negative is the lack of the Concept of Public Administration Reform in Ukraine, because thanks to the creation of the institution of public administration, according to B. Danylyshyn (2018), "the government should become closer to the needs and demands of citizens, and the priority of public policy should be to ensure the rights and freedoms". This understanding of the institutional principles of public administration obliges public authorities and local governments to become subjects of "serving the interests of society" (Bukhanevych, 2010). Thus, given the above considerations and reservations, in our opinion, the position of supporters of the "narrow" theory of understanding public administration as a system of executive and local government, which in accordance with the law, within the competence to manage public affairs is most appropriate for our study.

### **3.2. General characteristics of the subjects carrying out measures in the field of prevention and counteraction to domestic violence**

Classifications of public administration entities working in the field of prevention and counteraction to domestic violence have already been carried out by researchers interested in the research topic. In addition, there are several basic approaches to the classification of public administration bodies that implement measures to prevent and combat domestic violence.

It is possible to consider some of these classifications. Thus, O. Kovalova (2008) proposes to divide these subjects of public administration: by the nature of their activities. In this regard, the latter are divided into those that are obliged to carry out activities to overcome this negative social phenomenon (for example, the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, special units of the National Police, shelters for victims, etc.), and those that do not directly (for example, local governments, enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of ownership, associations of citizens, as well as individual citizens). Scientists

G. Gorbova and V. Galunko (2016) propose to classify public administration bodies according to the level and scope of competence into bodies of general competence; branch; functional and other entities that, in accordance with the law, can participate in combating domestic violence. This division of entities is the most appropriate, in terms of the administrative component.

O. Kolomoyets (2010) approaches the classification from the point of view of division of subjects of public administration according to the level of their competence and divides them into three groups. Thus, the first level includes specially authorized executive bodies for the prevention of domestic violence. To the second - public administration bodies, whose activities are not directly related to the prevention and combating of domestic violence, but which are obliged to record the facts of violence. Both public associations and organizations working in the field of protection of human rights and freedoms - belong to the third group.

If we consider the position of the legislator, then in accordance with the Law to: "entities carrying out measures in the field of prevention and counteraction to domestic violence include:

- 1) specially authorized bodies in the field of prevention and counteraction to domestic violence;
- 2) other bodies and institutions entrusted with the functions of implementing measures in the field of prevention and counteraction to domestic violence;
- 3) general and specialized support services for victims;
- 4) citizens of Ukraine, foreigners and stateless persons who are in Ukraine legally" (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2018b).

Based on such a statutory model (system) of entities implementing measures in the field of prevention and combating domestic violence, it is possible to conclude that the subject of public administration in the field of prevention and combating domestic violence is special and has its own system that con-

sists of subjects of general competence, subjects of special and subjects of auxiliary competence, among which public organizations occupy a prominent place. This model of division of subjects is the most rational in terms of the administrative component of our study.

As for the subjects of general competence, they are: “the central body of executive power, which ensures the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to domestic violence. This is the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, which coordinates the activities of authorized units of internal affairs, guardianship and care for the prevention of domestic violence, summarizes information on domestic violence, determines the need for specialized institutions for victims of domestic violence in regions, monitors the organization and activities of specialized institutions for victims of domestic violence, develops and approves guidelines for the correctional program for persons who have committed domestic violence, etc.” (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2015).

It should be noted that based on the analysis of the Regulations on the Ministry, there is no clear division of powers between the Ministry and its local bodies. And this in turn leads to the fact that the powers of the same entities are regulated by different regulations, but at the same time slightly different, which significantly complicates the law enforcement process. It is also worth mentioning: “local state administrations, including their structural subdivisions, which are responsible for implementing measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence” (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2018b).

The law also defines a list of institutions and bodies that have functions to implement measures in the field of prevention and counteraction to domestic violence, among which are:

- 1) services for children;
- 2) authorized subdivisions of the bodies of the National Police of Ukraine;

3) education management bodies, educational institutions, establishments and organizations of the education system;

4) health care bodies, institutions and health care institutions;

5) centers for the provision of free secondary legal aid;

6) courts;

7) the prosecutor's office;

8) authorized bodies on probation (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2018b).

Such subjects, according to the model presented by us - are subjects of special competence.

An important place among public administration bodies in combating domestic violence is occupied by units of the National Police of Ukraine. They are entrusted with tasks in the field of administrative and legal response to cases of domestic violence, timely detection and prevention of offenses, elimination of their negative consequences (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2015). At the same time, it should be noted that despite the rather detailed list of powers of the National Police, the law does not specify which units work in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence. P. Bilenko (2019) proposes to include in the authorized units of the National Police of Ukraine, which carry out prevention and counteraction to domestic violence: the Department of Preventive Activities of the National Police of Ukraine; patrol service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine; juvenile prevention units; service of district police officers.

Separately, in the specified category of subjects, it is necessary to note about bodies of prosecutor's office. The Prosecutor's Office is tasked with collecting, summarizing and publishing information on cases of domestic violence (Svirin, 2018). It is the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine that controls the filling of the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations. However, there is a need to improve the system for collecting and entering information in this register. For example, the collection of information does not currently provide

complete data on victims. It is also necessary to establish the nature of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. This information can help prevent the continuation of domestic violence (Lesko, 2019).

The subjects of auxiliary competence may include public organizations and centers for free secondary legal aid. With regard to free legal aid centers, it should be noted that victims of domestic or gender-based violence have the right to receive free primary legal aid (consultations, clarifications on legal issues), as well as access to free secondary legal aid (lawyers). services, representation in court, preparation of procedural documents) in the centers for the provision of free secondary legal aid (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2011). An important place in 2021 is given to public organizations. La Strada-Ukraine, the Ukrainian Women's Foundation, is one of the most successful public organizations with extensive experience in Ukraine. Despite their active participation in combating and preventing domestic violence in Ukraine, these organizations actively cooperate with international and European institutions in order to implement best practices to overcome this socially negative phenomenon (Dovgun, 2020).

However, it should be noted that in Ukraine, extensive activities of non-governmental organizations are possible only with the support of international donors. For example, the NGO La Strada-Ukraine has set up a national telephone hotline for the prevention of violence and protection of the rights of children and women through funding from international funds (Hamburg & Vakulinskaya, 2019). January 2020, a new version of the Law of Ukraine "On Social Services" came into force, which refers public associations to the subjects of the system of social services (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 2019). Thus, in order to actively involve non-governmental organizations in the provision of services through social procurement, it is necessary to adopt a number of bylaws and develop a clear mechanism for reporting to public associations.

### **3.3. International experience in preventing and combating domestic violence**

Turning to a direct analysis of foreign experience, it should be noted that as of mid-2021 in Ukraine, the provision of social services, including temporary asylum to persons in difficult life circumstances, in particular due to domestic violence and gender-based violence, provide more than 550 centers and hotlines, including:

1. 21 centers of social and psychological assistance;
2. 23 shelters or departments for victims of domestic and / or gender-based violence;
3. 339 mobile teams of social and psychological assistance to victims of domestic and / or gender-based violence);
4. 12 centers of medical and social rehabilitation of victims;
5. 12 centers of day care of victims;
6. 142 "hotlines" (Fig.1).

**Figure 1.** Distribution of actors providing assistance to victims of domestic violence.

Source: generated by the authors

If we analyze the legislation of European countries on combating domestic violence, it should be noted that regulations establishing legal liability for these acts began to be adopted only in the middle of the twentieth century, and on the prohibition of corporal punishment of children even later. For example, Austria adopted these rules in 1989, Bulgaria - in 2000, Croatia - in 1999, Cyprus - in 1994, Denmark - in 1997, Finland - in 1983, Germany - in 2000, Hungary - 2005, Latvia -1998, Norway - 1987, Sweden - 1979, Ukraine - 2004 (Van Bueren, 1998).

A promising practice for Ukraine is to use the experience of the Republic of Poland, namely the procedure for combating domestic violence by various government agencies (Blue Card procedure) (Krizsan & Pap, 2016). Such a procedure can be initiated by the police, representatives of social welfare institutions, medical workers, teachers and representatives of local self-government bodies. It ensures a coordinated response of different public administration bodies to cases of domestic violence. Arriving on call for an incident of domestic violence, a police officer fills in part A of the "Blue Card". Part of the card remains with the victim, who can find in it a description of their rights and contacts of institutions where it is possible to seek help (Gorbova, 2015).

Thus, it allows to inform the victims about the ways of obtaining legal protection, about the organizations and institutions that provide assistance. The police officer, in turn, passes the information to the interdisciplinary committee, which coordinates the system of combating domestic violence at the local government level. It should be noted that all public administration bodies that receive notifications under the Blue Card procedure are required to provide a written report on how they are used and the measures taken (Krizsan & Pap, 2016). Although Ukraine has adopted the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On Approval of the Procedure for Interaction of Entities Carrying Out Measures in the Sphere of Prevention and Counteraction to Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence", there is no clear and logical mechanism of interaction in Poland. (Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2018).

Positive practice of foreign countries - is the experience of the United States and Canada, whose legislation contains not only administrative and legal mechanisms, but also includes a number of educational and correctional components (Kiflyuk & Topchiy, 2019). A feature of US administrative law in the field of combating domestic violence is the presence of different types of protection orders: emergency, temporary and permanent. An emergency security warrant is issued without a court hearing, when the victim applies to the poli-



ce. Law enforcement officials, in turn, contact the judge on duty, who determines the likelihood of a threat. This allows you to quickly prevent violence when it is impossible to hold a court hearing (Dovgun, 2019). For example, at night or on weekends. A temporary security warrant is issued at a court hearing if there are grounds for a period of 14 to 21 days. The victim reports the violence, files a lawsuit for protection and identifies the perpetrator. The warrant is issued without prior notice to the perpetrator. Emergency and temporary protection orders allow to quickly prevent the continuation of violence until the final decision of the case in court (Kiflyuk & Topchii, 2019).

#### **4. Conclusion**

Based on the analysis of the legal basis of the activities of entities that implement measures in the field of prevention and combating domestic violence, it is possible to conclude that today the role and importance of the subject of public administration, which is special and has its own system, consists of subjects of general competence, subjects of special and subjects of auxiliary competence, among which public organizations occupy a prominent place. In particular, the NGO La Strada-Ukraine has set up a national hotline for the prevention of violence and the protection of the rights of children and women through funding from international funds. In addition to public organizations, an important place among the total number of subjects belongs to the National Police of Ukraine, because they are responsible for tasks in the field of administrative and legal response to domestic violence, timely detection and prevention of offenses, elimination of their negative consequences. Although we found out that despite the detailed list of powers of the National Police of Ukraine, the current legislation does not specify which units are entrusted with such powers. In this regard, it is proposed to include the following subdivisions in the authorized subdivisions of the National Police of Ukraine: the service of district police officers, juvenile police units, the patrol service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Department of Preventive Activities

of the National Police of Ukraine. It was found that as of September 2021, more than 550 centers and hotlines provide assistance to persons as a result of domestic and gender-based violence against them, including 142 hotlines, 339 mobile groups of social and psychological assistance to victims of domestic violence, 12 days care centers for victims and medical and social rehabilitation centers for victims, 23 wards for victims of domestic violence and 21 centers for social and psychological assistance.

## **5. Recommendations**

Based on the positive experience of the studied countries, something similar to the "Blue Card" should be introduced in Ukrainian legislation, following the example of the neighboring state - the Republic of Poland. Which in turn will inform victims about ways to obtain legal protection, about organizations and institutions that provide assistance. The need for tougher sanctions, the creation of specialized units of public administration and the creation of an effective mechanism for domestic violence based on the experience of the United States and Canada was also argued. In particular, the existence of security warrants is positive, namely: emergency, temporary and permanent, which will accelerate the response of relevant actors in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence in cases of the latter.

It is proved that the presence of a significant number of entities that have the authority to prevent and combat domestic violence and violence on the grounds of the article provokes duplication of some powers, which in general has a negative impact on prevention. At the same time, some areas of prevention of domestic violence, on the contrary, are not covered by the action of the subjects of prevention. The materials of this article can be useful for scholars and practitioners who generally study the problems of domestic violence in Ukraine and analyze international experience. Also, these recommendations can be taken into account by the legislature and the executive in terms

of amending existing legislation in the field of preventing and combating the spread of domestic violence in Ukraine.

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