

considered not only the actual physical violence they were subjected to, but also the suffering engendered by the constant mental anxiety caused by the threat and anticipation of such violence.

Argentina's National Immigration Law stipulates that migrants (regardless of age) should not be detained during deportation procedures before administrative or judicial bodies. A judicial authority may authorize detention as a last resort measure in exceptional cases.

Venezuela's Migration Law also prohibits detention of all migrants. It provides several alternatives for the purpose of ensuring the enforcement of a deportation or removal action. The competent authority may impose on a foreigner who is subject to a deportation action, the following precautionary measures: Periodic reporting to the competent authority. Prohibition from leaving the location in which s/he resides without corresponding authorization. Provision of adequate monetary bail, for which the economic conditions must be taken into account. Residence during the administrative procedure in a designated locality. Any other measure deemed appropriate to ensure compliance with the competent authority's decision, provided that the measure does not involve deprivation or restriction of the right to personal liberty. These measures must not exceed period of 30 days.

In Finland, detention decisions should be notified without delay to a district court. The district court that received the notification should hear the matter no later than four days from the date of detention, in the presence of the official who ordered the detention and the detainee. Any decision to continue the detention is reheard no later than two weeks later by the District Court.

In Austria, an alternative to detention is offered through residence requirements. Accommodation is provided in a special facility in Vienna run "Verein menschen leben", where residents are required to report daily to the local police officer present at the facility.

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CRIMINAL LEGAL RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In the United Kingdom, the criminal law against domestic violence is implemented in the following way: in accordance with the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004, domestic violence is any case of threat, violence and ill-treatment (psychological, physical, sexual, financial

or emotional) between adults, who are or were cohabiting partners, or against family members, regardless of gender, sexual orientation.

It is noted that the offender's behavior has a serious impact on the victim, if it causes the victim to fear, in at least two cases: that violence will be used again or if it causes serious anxiety of the victim that significantly negatively affects his/her daily activities. In order for the specified crime to take place, the criminal behavior must occur “repeatedly” or “constantly”. A significant negative impact on daily activities may include, but is not limited to, signs such as termination or change of the victim's communication, deterioration of physical or mental health, changes in the daily routine, including meal times or time of household chores, school attendance, taking measures at home to protect oneself or children, changes in work patterns, working status and change of the route to work. The so-called “Clare's Law” determines current practice of police interaction with the public in overcoming the problem of domestic violence. A person can go to the police to check, if the partner shows the signs of “violent behavior in past”.

The rehabilitation program is supervised by the probation service. In our opinion, the positive elements of the system of criminal legal counteraction to domestic violence in the United Kingdom are the possibility of prohibiting contacts between the aggressor and the victim; possibility of prevention of the aggressor from accessing family housing; and the possibility of checking the partner for a violent past. It is advisable to implement such provisions in the legislation of Ukraine.

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PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (EXPERIENCE OF THE USA)

The experience of the US in the fight for gender equality is quite long and extensive. In the US there are many different communities who unite in the struggle for gender equality a large number of people, state structures and public organizations. The hallmark of the fight against gender inequality in the USA is that active participants of these communities are not only women but also men. Which play a major role in activities to overcome gender-based violence.

Based on the statistical data, we can conclude that every fourth woman in the course of life has the possibility of becoming a victim of violence. Every sixth woman in turn or been the victim of rape, or at least once in your