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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE PREVENTION OF ILL-TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

Improving the effectiveness of prevention of various types of crime helps to study progressive experience, borrowing the best world practices. Therefore, in order to optimize and improve the activities of the entities for the prevention of ill-treatment of animals in Ukraine, it is necessary to analyze the relevant strategies used in the states, such as the EU and the USA.

Divergent approaches to laws concerning animal cruelty occur in different jurisdictions throughout the world. For example, some laws govern methods of killing animals for food, clothing, or other products, and other laws concern the keeping of animals for entertainment, education, research, or pets. There are a number of conceptual approaches to the issue of cruelty to animals. The first European law on the torment of animals was adopted in the United Kingdom in 1822. The next penalty for the harsh treatment of animals at the legislative level was introduced by Poland. The World Federation of Animal Protection coincided in the next century - in 1953, and the International Society for the Protection of Animals - in 1959. A year after the merger of the two of these organizations into one, in 1982 the historic document was signed – the World Charter of Nature –which, at the global level, established the norm that all living beings should be given opportunities for safe existence. In 2002, Germany became the first European country to secure animal protection at the constitutional level [3].

Given the subject of our study, the European Convention for the Protection of Animals adopted in 1987 is in the forefront. Ukraine has become the twenty-third country that has signed and ratified this Convention. In accordance with the basic principle of the Convention on the keeping of domestic animals, no one has the right to cause pain to an animal suffering or harm, and nobody can throw out an animal. The Parties to the Convention undertake to consider the possibility of constant identification of dogs and cats by means of special methods, in which the animals caused minor pains or suffering, or not caused at all, for example by means of tattoos, as well as the introduction of a register of animal numbers along with the names and addresses of their owners. The rules of keeping animals depend on anyone who constantly or temporarily cares for the animal, is

obliged to provide it with water, nutrition, physical activity, and take measures to prevent its escape [3].

The provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of Animals from August 1, 2014 came into force in Ukraine. However, national legislation, in particular, the Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Animals from Cruel Treatment" and some other normative acts, do not yet contain significant changes in standards for the purchase and proper maintenance of domestic animals. This state of affairs shows the conscious reluctance of the relevant authorities to join the international movement regarding the impossibility of ill-treatment of animals [1; c. 734].

The Police Force in the USA attaches great importance to animal welfare and strives to combat all acts of cruelty to animals. At present, all Police districts with crime investigation units have designated teams to professionally investigate animal cruelty cases. Animal Protection Police Officers (APPOs) assist with a wide array of encounters between animals and humans, from reports of stray dogs, to raccoons in living rooms, to potential neglect or cruelty situations. APPOs are trained law enforcement officers responsible for enforcing county ordinances and state laws that pertain to animals and their treatment. The primary function of the Police Department Animal Services Division is to help protect county residents while humanely assisting with pets. The maximum penalty upon conviction is a fine of \$200,000 and imprisonment for 3 years [4].

Unfortunately, there are no such police units in our country. The Ukrainian "Criminal Code" has a law that would protect "animals from people". However, there has been no serious punishment for 4 years since its existence. These are only small fines up to 3000 hryvnias or arrest for a term up to six months. One law for our society is not enough to regulate these crimes against animals. It is necessary to continue to analyze the current experience of the EU and the US with the full involvement of the public [2]. This will be the key to developing Ukraine's own effective strategy for the humane treatment of animals, the organization and management of communal shelters for animals, and the prevention of ill-treatment of animals.

Список використаних джерел

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THE VARIOUS ILLICIT USES OF CYBERSPACE AMOUNTING TO A SYSTEM-LEVEL CHALLENGE TO SOCIETY

Any analysis of cyberspace and the security threats it entails should first acknowledge that this is not the concern exclusively of governments and public authorities, commercial enterprises, or individuals. Cyber security is a problem which concerns everyone, particularly as society becomes ever more dependent on the global ICT (Information and Communications Technology) infrastructure, and therefore vulnerable to interference by adversaries able to act within or against ICT systems. In cyberspace, different interests and constituencies are challenged by a variety of interconnected actors and actions. And if society – for all its diversity – cannot respond in a similarly interconnected way, then the sum of security diminishes overall.

The challenge of cyber security can be described in terms of a spectrum of cyber threat domains: state-sponsored cyber attacks; ideological and political extremism; serious and organized crime; and lower-level / individual crime. Lower-level and individual crime such as computer hacking can appear trivial and to lack organization, but it can have high-level consequences and can feature prominently elsewhere on the spectrum. Serious and organized criminal misuse of the global ICT infrastructure is increasing, in both quantitative and qualitative terms, and at considerable cost to the global economy.

The Internet seems to fit the requirements of ideological and political extremists particularly well, and governments can expect access to and use of the global technological commons to remain closely contested. Finally, for some states and governments it is clear that the Internet is seen as a strategic asset to be used for the purposes of national security, and perhaps