

Список використаних джерел:

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UK DURING COVID-19

Domestic abuse is often a hidden crime that is not reported to the police. Therefore, data held by the police can only provide a partial picture of the actual level of domestic abuse experienced. Many cases will not enter the criminal justice process as they are not reported to the police.

COVID-19 has been recognized globally as a public health crisis, which has directly led to the deaths of more than 40,000 people in the UK (World Health Organization, 2020). The lockdown measures in the public sphere have created a window into the existing violence in the domestic sphere, as increasing incidents and reports have propelled what is more often thought of as private violence into the public gaze. The COVID-19 lockdown in the UK has made visible a collapse of the public and private sphere, blurring the boundaries between the two.

In March 2020, domestic abuse charities sounded the alarm. From the beginning of the nationwide COVID-19 lockdown, their helplines experienced a sharp rise in calls from victim-survivors, and saw early evidence of domestic abuse cases escalating, featuring high levels of physical violence and coercive control (Home Affairs Select Committee, 2020) [1]. Domestic homicides more than doubled [2] in the first three weeks of lockdown.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales showed that 1.6 million women and 757,000 men had experienced domestic abuse between March 2019 and March 2020, with a 7% growth in police recorded domestic abuse crimes. Although there is limited official data so far on the impact of lockdown on domestic abuse, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) report that in mid-May 2020, there was a 12% increase in the number of domestic abuse cases referred to victim support. Between April and June 2020, there was a 65% increase in calls to the National Domestic Abuse Helpline, when compared to the first three months of that year.

Calls to London's Metropolitan Police also increased during this time but were mainly from third parties, rather than survivors themselves. The combined effect of survivors having fewer opportunities to report the abuse and neighbours having more, might explain this change but, improved recording by the police might also be a factor.

Emerging evidence shows a change in those who perpetrate abuse. Between April and June 2020, there was an 8 % increase in abuse from current partners, a 17 % increase from family members and a decline of 11 % in abuse experienced by former partners, according to a study by LSE and the Metropolitan Police [3].

There are both civil and criminal remedies for victims of domestic violence.

Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 came into force in December 2015 and criminalises patterns of coercive or controlling behaviour where they are perpetrated against an intimate partner or family member. Several other criminal offences can apply to cases of domestic violence. These can range from murder, rape and manslaughter through to assault and threatening behaviour.

Civil measures include non-molestation orders, occupation orders and domestic violence protection orders (which can mean that suspected perpetrators have to leave their houses). The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 (as amended) provides both civil and criminal remedies. These include non-harassment and restraining orders. A Library briefing paper on the 1997 Act discusses these in more detail [4].

As per the submissions of the Central Government, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has recognized the need for a quick response mechanism to assist victims of domestic violence during the lockdown. It has conducted special sensitization webinars for helpline personnel on how to provide psychological and legal counselling, and has directed district collectors / district magistrates to provide logistical support to helpline personnel and to make duty rosters for concerned officers so that they are able to render help to affected victims.

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021, which came into force on 29 April 2021, aims to make changes to better protect survivors of domestic abuse and strengthen measures to address the behaviour of perpetrators. Writing in *The Sun*, Nicole Jacobs warned that "legislation won't change things overnight, but it paves the way for a new beginning." Organisations such as Refuge and Women's Aid have also welcomed the Act, but stress that effective implementation and funding will be key to its success [3].

Consequently, it is highly recommended that police forces and domestic abuse charities prepare for a post-lockdown surge in reports of

high-risk domestic abuse, and prepare to support victim-survivors wishing to safely exit abusive relationships. The findings stress the importance of retaining a firm focus on addressing domestic abuse – as lockdown lifts, vaccines are rolled out, and beyond.

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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND GENDER VIOLENCE

Domestic violence - illegal action or inaction (as well as threats to commit them) in the form of physical, sexual, psychological, economic violence committed in a certain circle of persons, regardless of their place of residence.

Today, various forms of domestic violence are a problem not only in Ukraine but also in most foreign countries. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for 2019, no country's legislation fully protects against domestic violence, and in some countries it is not a crime at all. The percentage of women who have experienced physical and / or sexual abuse in the family at least once in their lives varies from 9.8% (Switzerland) to 85% (Pakistan). This problem is more acute for