

SCIP is a multi-agency DPS unit: the Polizia di Stato, Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza head it, on a rotation basis. Officers representing all police forces staff it.

NCB coordinates international investigations and police action on behalf of Italy's four principal police forces. It circulates information between agencies and staff, particularly as it relates to people suspected of aiding and abetting migrant smuggling and human trafficking, as well as the identification and localization of foreign terrorist fighters.

To boost national security and investigations for national law enforcement, the NCB has given national police forces across Italy access to Interpol's databases on wanted people, stolen passports and stolen vehicles, meaning they can quickly determine if a person is a potential criminal or security threat.

By providing globally-sourced intelligence about regional crime trends, the NCB helps police officers across Italy detect and investigate the flow of illicit goods along trafficking routes in and around the country. NCB is a regular partner in Interpol-led global police operations in the region.

Список використаних джерел:

1. How Interpol supports Italy to tackle international crime. URL: <https://www.interpol.int/Who-we-are/Member-countries/Europe/ITALY>
2. The main policing entities in Italy. URL: <https://polis.osce.org/country-profiles/italy>
3. Italian Law & Police. URL: <https://www.washington.edu/rome/health-safety/italian-law-police/>
4. Understanding Italy. Italian Police. URL: <https://www.understandingitaly.com/italian-police.html>

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COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

Domestic violence is a pattern of behaviors used to gain or maintain power and control [1].

Domestic violence includes sexual assault, child abuse and other violent crimes. Domestic violence is illegal in the United States under all circumstances. All people in the United States are legally guaranteed protection from these types of abuse.

A police officer has the right to arrest your groom (bride), husband / wife, partner or other person if he or she thinks that the person has committed a crime. In the United States, victims of crime, regardless of immigration status or citizenship, can receive assistance from governmental or non-governmental agencies, which may include counseling, interpreters, temporary housing, and even cash assistance [2].

The UN Model Law on Domestic Violence, adopted by the UN Commission on Human Rights on February 2, 1996, is one of the most important international legal instruments [3].

Today, the United States is a country with well-developed mechanisms for combating domestic violence, so therefore to be a role model for learning from this sphere.

An emergency security warrant is issued by a judge to a person if there is a need to contact the police when a court hearing has not yet taken place and it is not possible to hold it urgently (for example, at night). A temporary protection order is issued to a person upon his application to the court if there are grounds for a period of 14 to 21 days. A permanent protection order is issued after a temporary protection order during a trial, where the participation of the guilty person is mandatory. The judge may, if there are grounds, extend the warrant for up to 2 years, after hearing the victim and the person accused of domestic violence. A security warrant in the United States provides a wide range of restrictions and obligations for a person who has committed domestic violence.

There are more than 200 special courts in the United States dealing with domestic violence cases. Some research show that specialized courts deal with domestic violence cases more effectively, increase the level of law-abiding behavior by lawbreakers, impose harsher punishments, and impose a higher percentage of convictions. Various programs to prevent all forms of domestic violence play an important role in countering the United States [4].

Thus, the accumulated experience of the United States in combating domestic violence is positive and useful for borrowing by other countries. The most effective tools for preventing violence are the developed system of security warrants and the implementation of correctional programs. The problem of domestic violence is complex and requires not only the improvement of legislation, but also the development of educational and prevention programs.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Power and Control. Break Free from Abuse. URL: <https://www.thehotline.org/identify-abuse/power-and-control/>

2. Legal Rights and Resources for Travel. URL: https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/visas/IMBRA/IMBRA_Ukrainian.pdf

3. Міжнародний досвід попередження та протидії домашньому насильству : монографія / А. О. Галай, В. О. Галай, Л. О. Головка та ін.; за заг. ред. А. О. Галай. Київ : КНТ, 2014. 160 с.

4. Досвід зарубіжних країн у подоланні насильства в сім'ї. Код доступу: <https://ep.unesco-socio.in.ua/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/60-Bakaim.pdf>

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LE TERRORISME EN TANT QUE LA MENACE À LA SÉCURITÉ PUBLIQUE EN AFRIQUE

On sait que le terrorisme constitue une grave menace pour la sécurité, les droits de l'homme et la démocratie. C'est pourquoi il est indispensable que les États prennent des mesures pour empêcher et sanctionner efficacement les actes terroristes.

Pourtant, on observe que pas tous les moyens sont admissibles. Il faut protéger la sécurité publique et la prééminence du droit sans mettre en péril les fondements des droits de l'homme, qui sont notamment consacrés par la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme. [1]

Selon les experts, ces dernières années ont été le témoin d'une évolution rapide du terrorisme et de l'extrémisme violent sur tout le continent africain, générant des menaces et des problèmes aux coûts, à l'échelle, à la gravité et à la complexité d'une ampleur considérable. [2]

Actuellement, on constate que la plus grande menace mondiale est l'Organisation terroriste internationale «L'État islamique». En 2015, l'organisation «Boko Haram» a juré d'allégeance à l'État islamique. Cette organisation a été fondée en 2002 et opère au Nigeria, au nord du Cameroun, du Niger et du Tchad. Sa tâche est d'introduire la charia au Nigeria et d'éradiquer le «mode de vie occidental», y compris les aspects politiques, sociaux et éducatifs. Après avoir juré allégeance à l'État islamique le groupe s'appelle la province ouest-africaine de l'État islamique. Selon diverses estimations, le nombre de militants est de 4 à 6 000 personnes. En 2014 l'organisation a été reconnue comme terroriste par le Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU.

Selon les sources spéciales, cette organisation mène les attaques terroristes suivantes: