

A mandatory response strategy has been implemented in the United States to prevent sexual violence. Medical institutions are obliged to report any facts of violence. In some states, citizens are required to report child abuse to law enforcement.

It is also advisable to pay attention to the Canadian system of combating domestic violence. Canada has been pursuing a policy of "zero tolerance" in this direction since 1997. According to it, no case should escape attention and punishment. Canada does not have a federal law to combat domestic violence that applies to the entire country. Four provinces have separate legislation to combat this negative phenomenon. [3]

Thus, the analysis of the modern system of combating domestic violence in developed countries such as the United States and Canada allows us to conclude that the most effective tools for preventing violence are the developed system of protection orders 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. Accordingly, not only changes in the legislation are relevant for Ukraine, but also the development of new institutions for the prevention of domestic violence. However, when improving the legislation, it is important to take into account the socio-economic specifics of Ukraine.

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### **ORGANIZED CRIME IN CANADA**

Organized crime is defined in the Criminal Code as a group of three or more people whose purpose is the commission of one or more serious offences that would “likely result in the direct or indirect receipt of a material benefit, including a financial benefit, by the group.” Organized

crime centres on illegal means of making money, such as gambling; prostitution; pornography; drug trafficking; insurance and construction fraud; illegal bankruptcy; motor vehicle theft; computer crime; and counterfeiting, among many others. The structure, sophistication and widespread nature of organized crime first became evident in the 1960s and 1970s. Some criminal organizations are based on ethnicity, such as the Italian Mafia and Chinese triads. Others are founded within certain industries or activities.

There is more to organized crime in Canada than the Italian criminal organization known as the Mafia or “the Mob.” The Mafia is the best known and most documented group. In North America, just about every major national or ethnic grouping and every section of society has been involved in organized crime. There have been many crime gangs in Canada whose membership was based mainly on ethnicity, including Irish; Jewish; Chinese; Jamaican; Haitian; Vietnamese; Somali and others.

For a long time, many scholars did not believe organized crime was highly structured, or capable of sophisticated operations. This changed due to several key factors. The first was the revelations of the United States Senate’s “Valachi” hearings in 1963. Then, in the 1970s, wiretaps allowed police to document Mafia leaders discussing their hierarchy and operations in the USA and Canada. The creation of the American Witness Protection Program also encouraged Mafia defectors and informers to cooperate with the police and prosecutors.

In the last ten years or so, the situation has changed markedly. Canada and a host of other countries have created new forms of individual criminal liability through targeted organized crime legislation. These new laws specify culpability for individual conduct but place the act within the context of group activity, rationalizing more onerous individual punishment as deterrence of group-oriented criminality.

Legislators in Canada creating new laws to address the problem of organized crime beyond the application of conventional doctrine are faced with a daunting task. In terms of structuring a model of anti-gang laws, two sets of concerns must be borne in mind if these laws are to be both effective and defensible.

There is a vast literature on the operation of organized crime, and it engages scholars working in many fields including sociology, criminology, economics, history, and law. The essential point that can be taken from any number of studies is that criminal organizations are founded upon the principle of fluidity rather than rigidity, although there are of course exceptions. Criminologists commonly point to the loose and shifting network of alliances that exist between members of a criminal organization.

Criminal organizations can be active and then descend into an underworld of shadows, later to reappear.

The Code's organized crime provisions are broad in scope and represent a policy shift from that which went before.

In Canada, the two higher-tier offences of the criminal organizations model are rightly subject to legitimate criticism as to allocation of prosecutorial resources in mounting complex prosecutions. Such prosecutions are legitimate responses to what Parliament perceives as a real problem to be remedied through targeted legislation. The criminal organization model in this regard also accords well with the contemporary emphasis on attacking the economic benefits of criminal wrong-doing, helping to clarify where confiscation, restitution, and other profit-stripping orders are desirable.

In conclusion, Canada, like other European countries, is constantly fighting crime with the appropriate powers and has comparable successes. **Список використаних джерел:**

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## **CRIME PREVENTION MODEL IN THE USA**

The United States has always attracted the attention of the world community as a country with the most powerful economy, the most powerful army, a high degree of introduction of innovative technologies and others. However, the United States has one of the highest crime and criminal record levels. The most dangerous cities in the United States with a criminal situation are Detroit, Memphis and others [5]. This state of affairs in the field of criminological policy requires US politicians to develop adequate, decisive, and sometimes tough action to curb crime and keep it at a relatively safe level for society.

According to the "broken window theory" formulated by D. Wilson and D. Kelling in 1982, "if someone breaks the glass in a house and no one puts in a new one, not a single window will remain in that house, and then