

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

economically underdeveloped countries, with women in these countries more likely to recognize such violence as justified.

The original provisions of international standards for combating domestic violence are based on a deep awareness of the inadmissibility of such violence, which is a gross violation of human rights.

In recent studies, the positive experience of foreign countries in combating domestic violence remains to some extent unexplored. In many countries around the world, prevention and prevention of domestic violence is one of the topical areas of work for law enforcement, social workers, psychologists, educators, which is due primarily to the prevalence and magnitude of the social consequences it causes.

According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development for 2019, no country's legislation fully protects against domestic violence, and in some countries it is not a crime at all.

It should be noted that there are in fact no comprehensive international legal instruments that would systematically establish international standards for the prevention of domestic violence. Most international instruments are aimed at promoting gender equality and preventing violence against children and women: the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

The findings state that the similarity of the rules governing the prevention and counteraction to domestic violence in Europe is not only a desire to implement the provisions of the Istanbul Convention, but also shared social values that are protected - the health and life of individuals, peace and well-being families, etc.

The positive measures of European countries may be implemented in the field of preventing and combating domestic and gender-based violence in our country, so they need more detailed study.

Data from CDC's National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) show:

- About 1 in 4 women and nearly 1 in 10 men have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime and reported at least one impact of the violence (like being concerned for their safety).
- Over 43 million women and about 38 million men experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- When IPV occurs in adolescence, it is called teen dating violence (TDV). About 11 million women and 5 million men who reported experiencing contact sexual violence, physical violence, or stalking by an

intimate partner in their lifetime said that they first experienced these forms of violence before the age of 18.

All forms of intimate partner violence are preventable. Strategies to promote healthy, respectful, and nonviolent relationships are an important part of prevention.

Programs that teach young people healthy relationship skills such as communication, effectively managing feelings, and problem-solving can prevent violence. These skills can stop violence in dating relationships before it occurs.

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INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: DEFINITION, CAUSES AND COUNTERACTING

Terrorism is, in its broadest sense, the unlawful use of intentional violence to achieve political aims, especially against civilians at the international level.

The topic of terrorism is both complex and emotive. It is complex because it combines so many different aspects of human experience, including subjects such as politics, psychology, philosophy, military strategy, and history, to name a few. Terrorism is also emotive both because experiences of terrorist acts arouse tremendous feelings, and because those who see terrorists as justified often have strong feelings concerning the rightness of the use of violence. Without a doubt, terrorism evokes strong feelings whenever it is discussed. A key challenge of understanding terrorism is both acknowledging the moral outrage at terrorist acts, while at the same time trying to understand the rationale behind terrorism.

Terrorism is not a new phenomenon in human experience. Violence has been used throughout human history by those who chose to oppose states, kings, and princes. This sort of violence can be differentiated from what is termed as terrorism. Violence in opposition to a government is often targeted against soldiers and those who govern. Terrorism, however, is characterized by the use of violence against civilians, with the expressed desire of causing terror or panic in the population. Terrorism is not unique