

Employees of internal Affairs bodies have the right to perform their legal duties, serve the community and protect all persons from illegal actions in all circumstances. Everyone who works in law enforcement agencies must be physically and mentally healthy.

Children enjoy human rights and apply to adults. In addition, the following rules of applying to children:

- behave with children in a way that develops their self-esteem; accelerates their reintegration into society; fully reflects all the interests of the child and takes into account the needs of people of their age- children should not be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the death penalty or life imprisonment;

- discipline must respect children's dignity, it must nurture the child's faith in justice, self-respect and respect for human rights.

In society, alcoholism and drug addiction often generate violence. Drugs and alcohol destroy a person who consumes them not only from the inside, but also causes social deformation of the face. In the prevention of violence, legal education of citizens in the sphere of family relations of great importance as one of the ways to overcome violence.

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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Gender-specific violence against women is still widespread in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Paraguay.

It is estimated that in Peru , seven out of ten women are subjected to violence by their partners. Peru has committed to implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which include achieving gender equality and eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls. In 2015, the Peruvian Government also passed a law on the prevention, punishment and elimination of violence against women and family members. A national action plan that entered into force in 2016 provides for greater collaboration with private businesses in the effort to combat violence. However, a lack of exchange between the political, civil society and business sectors makes it difficult to implement existing laws and plans. The potential for mutual learning and increasing effectiveness has so far remained untapped. Governmental, non-governmental and private sector

representatives in the region are working together to combat violence against women. The project works on improving cooperation and the exchange of experience among regional and national representatives. It also supports cooperation with the private sector. Campaigns, studies and the dissemination of information are supporting a process of social change that rejects violence against women. Joint preventive measures are effective within the organisations themselves and beyond.

In Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Paraguay, studies carried out in conjunction with partners looked at the costs to businesses caused by violence against women by their partners. The alarming figures not only caught the attention of businesses; they also prompted cooperation between representatives of governmental and non-governmental organisations. As a result of this, a state accreditation scheme was introduced in Peru and Paraguay, under which businesses can be certified as being safe and free from violence and discrimination against women.

More than 400 businesses in the region are running numerous campaigns and training programmes to combat violence against women. A particularly successful cooperation arrangement between Ecuador's largest telecommunication company and the project produced an app named Junt@s ('together'), with which women can alert the emergency services or a trusted person by just pressing a button.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN CANADA

If any country should understand this problem, it's Canada, where Dec. 6 is the National Day of Remembrance and Action on Violence Against Women, marking the targeted massacre of "feminists" at the University de Montreal's Ecole Polytechnique in 1989; 14 women died, and 14 were injured, including men. Yet an April 2018 report by a United Nations Special Rapporteur found that violence against women in Canada remains a "serious pervasive and systematic problem" and "unfinished business that requires urgent actions." Canadian women's human rights are "protected in an incomplete and patchwork way."

Family Violence Laws

Under the Constitution, the Parliament of Canada has the authority to