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LEGAL REGULATION OF MECHANISMS TO PREVENT DISCRIMINATION AND VIOLENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF ARMED CONFLICT

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ПРАВОВЕ РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ МЕХАНІЗМУ ЗПОБІГАННЯ ДИСКРИМІНАЦІЇ ТА НАСИЛЬСТВУ В УМОВАХ ЗБРОЙНОГО КОНФЛІКТУ

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The article examines the particularities of law enforcement during a period of full-scale armed conflict, when discrimination and domestic violence intersect with the consequences of war crimes, occupation, and mass human rights violations. It analyzes the requirements for the application of EU Directive 2024/1385 in the context of harmonizing national legislation with EU law and developing a new state strategy to combat discrimination and domestic violence. The Directive introduces mechanisms – aligned with national legislation and practices—to ensure effective coordination and cooperation among relevant authorities and organizations in protecting and supporting victims of gender-based violence. The study substantiates that armed conflict significantly influences the dynamics of domestic violence through post-traumatic stress, economic instability, and population displacement. The article highlights the importance of amending the Statutes of the Armed Forces of Ukraine regarding gender-based discrimination, sexual harassment, violence, and violations of sexual freedom and integrity, as well as developing reporting and protection mechanisms. The study recommends improving digital reporting tools within organizations and enterprises to prevent impunity for perpetrators. The composition of the commission, as stipulated by law—which must include representatives of both genders, a representative for gender equality and a psychologist during the conduct of the internal investigation—will contribute to an objective clarification of the facts of the case. All these measures will help to prevent such offences in society.

Key words: martial law, armed conflict, war crimes, domestic violence, effective mechanisms, social protection, gender equality, discrimination.

Introduction. Domestic violence constitutes a profound social wound affecting millions annually. It is not merely a private family matter but a systemic phenomenon requiring comprehensive state policy and societal engagement. According to the United Nations,

over 2.4 million people in Ukraine - predominantly women and girls – experience or

are at risk of gender-based violence and require protection [1]. Official statistics indicate that 76-80% of domestic violence victims are women, while perpetrators are predominantly men (approximately 87–88%) [2], underscoring the gendered nature of domestic violence and its threat to human rights and public safety.

Alarmingly, UNDP and human rights organizations report that approximately 600



women die each year in Ukraine due to domestic violence [3], emphasizing the urgency of strengthening prevention and protection systems. Recent Ukrainian scholarship approaches domestic violence through three interconnected perspectives: criminal-law characterization of contemporary forms of violence; inter-agency coordination and local governance mechanisms; and integration of international standards, including the Istanbul Convention, under conditions of armed conflict and martial law.

Studies by L. V. Kotova address the qualification of psychological, economic, and cyber violence and the alignment of criminal legislation with the Istanbul Convention, emphasizing that effective prevention requires a comprehensive state strategy and professional training of law enforcement [4]. O. A. Kansky compares Ukrainian and European approaches to criminal liability for domestic violence, highlighting the need for harmonization of norms and stable judicial practice [5]. S. S. Soroka examines evidence of systematic violence and the relationship between administrative and criminal liability, stressing the importance of professional handling of cases by police and courts [6; 7; 8].

Y. M. Bysaga considers domestic violence responses during martial law, emphasizing inter-agency coordination, digitalization of processes, and development of crisis center networks [9]. G. V. Tatarenko and L. Hrytsenko analyze the impact of armed conflict on the prevalence of violence, advocating for the implementation of international humanitarian standards into national legislation [10; 11]. S. M. Avramenko explores the social dimension, including gender and cultural factors and reintegration mechanisms for victims [12].

H.M. Hrytsenko, one of the authors of this article, has previously examined issues of prevention and counteraction to domestic violence in the context of armed conflict [13].

Consequently, Ukrainian scholars are developing a systemic understanding of domestic violence as a multidimensional phenomenon, combining criminal-law analysis, social prevention measures, and the implementation of international human rights standards.

Despite a substantial body of research, the dynamics and duration of the armed conflict in Ukraine create conditions that necessitate the consideration of additional mechanisms for preventing domestic violence, keeping the topic highly relevant for further comprehensive study. The social consequences of war, economic instability, and the transformation of societal relations generate new forms of violence that are not always covered by existing legislation. Judicial practice regarding the qualification of psychological violence, the establishment of patterns of abuse, and the application of protective orders remains inconsistent, requiring scholarly reflection and the development of unified approaches. At the same time, insufficient inter-agency coordination, inadequacies in victim protection mechanisms, and a lack of reliable statistics indicate the need for further empirical research. Under conditions of armed conflict, it is crucial to integrate international human rights and humanitarian standards into the national system and to improve state policy aimed at violence prevention, victim rehabilitation, and enhanced response effectiveness.

This study presents a comprehensive analysis of domestic violence prevention mechanisms in contemporary Ukraine through the lens of national legislation (criminal, administrative, and other branches of law), international standards, and foreign experience, as well as judicial practice, including precedents of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). Based on the review of statistical data, regulatory acts, and law enforcement practice, it outlines recent achievements and identifies persisting



challenges. Particular attention is given to the impact of wartime conditions on domestic violence prevention.

Research Aim – to analyze the impact of prolonged martial law in the state on manifestations of discrimination and domestic violence in society, as well as mechanisms for their prevention and counteraction.

Presentation of Main Material. The Law of Ukraine “On the Prevention and Counteraction of Domestic Violence” of 2017 (hereinafter – Law № 2229-VIII) defines domestic violence as acts or omissions of a physical, sexual, psychological, or economic nature, committed within a family or close relationships, that cause or may cause harm to physical or mental health, suffering, or losses to the victim [14]. The law classifies forms of domestic violence as follows: physical violence (beating, pushing, infliction of bodily injuries, etc.), psychological violence (humiliation, insults, threats, stalking, intimidation), economic violence (deliberate deprivation of housing, food, money, or other property, prohibition from working, financial control), and sexual violence (coercion into sexual acts, rape, any sexual assault on an adult without consent) [14]. Importantly, a child who witnesses domestic violence is also legally recognized as a victim, even if no force is directly applied to them [15]. Thus, Ukrainian legislation adopts a broad approach to understanding domestic violence as a gender-based phenomenon primarily affecting women and children, though men, elderly persons, and others may also be victims.

Domestic violence is considered a human rights violation that undermines the foundations of the family and society. For a long time, it remained “invisible” – perceived as a private family matter – but since the late 20th century, the problem has gained international recognition as socially dangerous. Ukraine, like many other

countries, has progressed from denying the problem to gradually developing legal mechanisms for its resolution. The prevention of domestic violence became particularly pressing after 2017, when significant legislative changes occurred in this field. Moreover, new challenges arose due to the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the imposition of martial law, and war realities, which also affected the situation regarding domestic violence. Wartime conditions intensified risk factors: mass stress, poverty, population displacement, and post-traumatic disorders among military personnel – all contributing to an increase in domestic violence cases in recent years. Simultaneously, the state focuses on documenting and investigating war crimes, including instances of sexual violence committed by Russian military personnel against civilians in occupied territories. These crimes are classified as violations of international humanitarian law and are investigated separately; however, the overall background of violence caused by the war necessitates continued attention to the “quiet front” – domestic violence in Ukrainian families.

State policy on countering domestic violence in Ukraine was established in the early 2000s. The first specialized act was the Law of Ukraine “On the Prevention of Family Violence” of 2001, which introduced basic response mechanisms, including the concept of “family violence” and administrative liability for it. Accordingly, in 2003, Article 1732 was incorporated into the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses (CUAO), establishing liability for family violence (currently – “committing domestic violence”) [16]. Under Article 1732 CUAO, committing domestic violence is considered a deliberate act or omission of a physical, psychological, or economic nature that harms the physical or mental health of the victim. Such acts include



violence that does not cause bodily injury, threats, insults, stalking, deprivation of housing, food, clothing, funds, or other property to which the victim is entitled.

A key step in forming the modern system for countering domestic violence was the adoption at the end of 2017 of a comprehensive legislative package – the foundational Law № 2229-VIII “On the Prevention and Counteraction of Domestic Violence” [14] and Law № 2227-VIII, which introduced substantial amendments to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, establishing criminal liability for domestic violence and new legal mechanisms to protect victims [17]. These changes took effect in January 2019 and provided the long-awaited criminalization of domestic violence. Article 126¹ “Domestic Violence” was added to the Criminal Code of Ukraine, establishing criminal liability for deliberate systematic physical, psychological, or economic violence against a spouse, former spouse, or another person with whom the offender has or had family or close relations. Acts causing physical or psychological suffering, health disorders, loss of ability to work, emotional dependence, or significant deterioration in the victim’s quality of life are recognized as crimes against personal integrity and human dignity. Sanctions for this crime include community service for 150-240 hours, arrest for up to six months, restriction of liberty for up to five years, or imprisonment for up to two years.

A defining element of this offense is the systematic nature of violent acts, i.e., committing no fewer than three acts of violence (physical, psychological, or economic) against the same person. The law explicitly states that the crime is considered completed upon the commission of the third act of violence, which caused at least one of the consequences listed in the article. Judicial practice confirms that to establish

systematicity, it is not necessary for the previous two incidents to be officially documented or to have already entailed administrative liability – it is sufficient to have evidence of repeated violent behavior (testimonies of victims or witnesses, medical reports, psychological evaluations, correspondence, etc.). Thus, Article 126¹ of the Criminal Code of Ukraine logically continues the administrative norms, including Article 1732 CUAO, which provides liability for single instances of domestic violence. If such acts acquire a systematic character, they are classified as criminal offenses. This legislative evolution reflects the state’s intention to strengthen legal protection for victims, distinguishing administrative liability for isolated incidents from criminal liability for prolonged, repeated, and life- or health - threatening violence.

Previously, there was a mistaken practice requiring the existence of two protocols under Article 1732 CUAO (for previous episodes) to initiate a criminal case, but the Supreme Court clarified the “mythical” nature of this requirement, emphasizing that domestic violence can be proven by all admissible evidence, not only administrative protocols [18]. Simultaneously with the introduction of Article 126¹ CC, other mechanisms for protecting victims and influencing offenders were established. In particular, Article 91¹ CC allows the court, when sentencing for a crime related to domestic violence, to impose protective measures on the offender. Such measures include prohibiting the offender from residing with the victim, limiting communication with the child, restricting access to certain locations or individuals, directing participation in offender programs, etc. Protective measures may be applied for 1–3 months, with the possibility of extension to 12 months by court decision. Special attention is drawn to the obligation to undergo correctional programs for offenders, aimed at



correcting aggressive behavior. Judicial practice has established approaches to determining the duration of such programs: the Supreme Court indicated that the minimum period must meet legal requirements (at least 3 months), as a shorter period does not cover the full scope of the program. Thus, correctional programs were introduced as an additional measure to prevent recidivism through psychological work with the offender [19;20].

The introduction of Article 126¹ CC allowed Ukraine to fulfill part of its international obligations in preparation for the ratification of the Istanbul Convention. The criminalization of domestic violence was positively evaluated by the human rights community, although its implementation highlighted new challenges, including proving systematicity in court and ensuring a balance between state response and family rights. During the first years of Article 126¹ CC's application, courts developed precedents for holding offenders accountable. In 2019, the first year of Article 126¹ CC, 1,068 criminal proceedings for domestic violence were registered. In subsequent years, the number of such crimes steadily increased: in 2020 – 2,213, in 2021 – 2,432. Meanwhile, in 2022, due to the destabilizing effect of full-scale war, there was a temporary decrease in registered cases – to about 1,500. However, by 2023, this number rose again to 2,705 criminal proceedings, reflecting renewed law enforcement activity in documenting systematic violence in families and increasing societal awareness of the problem [21].

In 2024, the number of criminal proceedings under Article 126¹ CC continued to rise. According to official data from the Office of the Prosecutor General and analytical platforms, 2,777 criminal proceedings were initiated in the first 11 months of 2024, and a total of 8,185 criminal offenses related to various types of

domestic violence were registered for the year [21;22]. According to the National Police, approximately 80% of these cases are forwarded to court with indictments, indicating a sufficiently high level of documentation and evidence. Additionally, in 2024, under Article 1732 CUAO on administrative liability for domestic violence, 149,876 administrative offenses were recorded [23]. This trend indicates a certain stabilization following the wartime decline in 2022 and the gradual restoration of response systems for domestic violence under martial law.

Regarding 2025, only partial statistical data is currently available. In the first quarter, 794 criminal proceedings under Article 126¹ CC were registered in Ukraine, and 32,268 statements and reports of domestic violence were received by the police [24;23]. The reduction in cases in 2025 may be explained by several factors simultaneously: reduced intensity of hostilities in some regions, relocation of significant portions of the population, limited access to assistance services in frontline regions, and societal fatigue from war stress. Meanwhile, administrative offenses for the first three months of 2025 totaled 26,076, also lower than 41,372 cases in the corresponding period of 2024 [25].

Overall, the trend demonstrates that after the initial decrease in 2022, law enforcement practice under Article 126¹ CC gradually intensifies. This reflects not only increased public trust in the law enforcement system but also improved inter-agency coordination in countering domestic violence, which remains one of the most pressing socio-legal challenges in contemporary Ukraine.

Law № 2229-VIII established a comprehensive system for preventing and countering domestic violence, providing not only punishment for offenders but also protective measures for victims. Key immediate-response tools are special orders – urgent and restrictive.



An urgent restraining order is one of the primary tools for protecting victims of domestic violence. It is issued by National Police officers in situations of direct threat to the life or health of a victim and is effective for up to ten days. The order may require the offender to immediately leave the family residence, prohibit approaching or contacting victims, or prevent actions that create danger.

According to official data from the National Police of Ukraine, 43,341 urgent restraining orders were issued in 2022, and 98,947 in 2023, more than doubling the previous year's figure [26]. This trend indicates both increased operational response by law enforcement and growing public trust in the domestic violence protection system.

In 2024, the number of such orders continued to rise, as confirmed by statistics from regional police units. According to the Main Department of the National Police in Odesa Oblast, over 380 urgent restraining orders were issued in just a few months of 2024. Similar activity is reported in other regions: in Ternopil Oblast, 1,244 orders were issued in the first half of 2024, while more than 3,600 domestic violence cases were recorded in total for this period [27;28]. These regional examples confirm enhanced preventive measures and police attention to the problem.

As of October 1, 2025, the National Social Service recorded 90,288 reports of domestic violence [29]. Simultaneously, 32,268 statements and reports were filed in the first quarter of 2025, almost half the number for the same period in 2024 (55,868) [25]. This decrease may result from population relocation, reduced family contact, and improved preventive work by law enforcement. Nonetheless, the consistently high number of urgent orders confirms the effectiveness of this mechanism for rapid response to threats to victims' life and health.

Overall, the 2022–2025 dynamics demonstrate a consistent strengthening of the institutional capacity of the National Police of Ukraine in preventing and countering domestic violence. Urgent restraining orders have become one of the most effective tools for immediate protection of victims, ensuring real state intervention in critical situations and creating a preventive effect on offenders' behavior.

A restrictive court order is a measure applied upon the victim's application under civil procedure. The court may issue a restrictive order for 1–6 months (with possible extension to 12 months), establishing specific prohibitions for the offender: approaching the victim's residence or workplace, communicating with the victim or children, writing, searching, etc. Essentially, it functions as a judicial "protective order" to safeguard the victim over a longer period. Violations of urgent or restrictive orders entail administrative liability. Often, restrictive orders are applied concurrently with criminal proceedings – for instance, if the case is under investigation, the court may issue such an order to isolate the aggressor until the verdict. In the first European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) case on domestic violence against Ukraine – *Levchuk v. Ukraine* (2020) – the issue of evicting the offender from the shared residence was addressed [30]. The applicant could not obtain the eviction of her former husband through the court, despite instances of violence. The ECHR found that national authorities failed to provide effective protection of her right to respect for home and private life, effectively denying a restrictive order due to formal obstacles (husband's property rights). The Court emphasized that protection of domestic violence victims may require limiting the perpetrator's property rights if necessary for the victim's safety. This precedent prompted Ukraine to improve procedures for issuing court orders so



that the aggressor's property is not prioritized over the life and health of the victim. In 2022–2023, legislative amendments clarified mechanisms for applying restrictive orders and expanded police powers to remove offenders from premises even when they own them.

In addition to injunctions, Law № 2229-VIII establishes a system of social and preventive measures. In Ukraine, specialized support services for victims are being developed – including shelters for victims of violence, crisis rooms, and advisory services. Although the network of such institutions is still evolving, progress is evident: with the support of international donors, shelters for women with children have been opened in various regions, and 24-hour hotlines operate (for example, number 116123). According to the Ombudsman's annual report, the violence prevention system was not fully prepared for the challenges of wartime – in particular, there arose a need to establish shelters in temporarily occupied territories, to coordinate the work of mobile psychological support teams for internally displaced persons, and to improve coordination between the police, social services, and local communities [31]. In 2022, a mobile application, “Hidden SOS Button,” was even launched to allow victims to alert the police discreetly from the perpetrator. Such innovations aim to mitigate the difficulties associated with martial law, when victims' access to standard support channels may be restricted.

A separate issue concerns registries of domestic violence cases. Under current legislation, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine maintains the Unified State Register of Domestic Violence Cases, which records all complaints, facts of issued injunctions, case outcomes, and other relevant information. This tool not only provides systematic monitoring of the situation but also allows tracking the history

of each perpetrator and victim, coordinating the activities of inter-agency actors involved in responding to violence [32].

Alongside the nationwide database, internal mechanisms for recording and preventing violence are being established in certain sectors, particularly in education. In accordance with the Procedure for the Interaction of Subjects Implementing Measures in the Field of Prevention and Combating Domestic Violence (approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine №658 of 22 August 2018), educational institutions are required to maintain a log of detected incidents (complaints) of domestic violence or gender-based violence in the prescribed format (Appendix 3). Teachers or authorized persons must record essential information (date, identity, circumstances) and notify the police or child protection services within twenty-four hours of each detected case or even suspicion of violence.

This dual record-keeping – both state and local – creates a unified informational ecosystem for response, ensures rapid interaction between the educational institution, law enforcement agencies, and social services, and establishes an additional layer of protection for children and youth in the educational environment.

Thus, Ukraine currently has a multi-level system for combating domestic violence: from preventive measures and social services to administrative sanctions and criminal prosecution. Ukrainian legislation is substantially aligned with European standards, as evidenced by the ratification of the Istanbul Convention in 2022 [33]. In this context, it is logical to transition to the international dimension of the issue, since international standards provide the framework for state obligations and protection practices.

Domestic violence as a phenomenon attracts international attention from the perspective of human rights and gender equality. As early as



1993, the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, proclaiming that violence within the family constitutes a violation of women's rights and fundamental freedoms [34]. The UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, in General Recommendation №19 (1992), clearly recognized that gender-based violence, including domestic violence, constitutes a form of discrimination against women [35].

A key global instrument is the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, known as the Istanbul Convention (2011). This comprehensive treaty established legally binding standards for addressing domestic violence. The Istanbul Convention requires states parties to implement a wide range of measures at the national level: criminalize various forms of violence (including psychological violence, stalking, physical and sexual violence, rape, forced marriage, female genital mutilation, forced abortion, and sterilization – Arts. 33–39); ensure preventive measures (awareness campaigns, professional training, educational programs); establish an adequate number of shelters, hotlines, and crisis centers; respond promptly and appropriately to each case, protecting victims and holding perpetrators accountable. Ukraine signed the Istanbul Convention in 2011, but ratification was delayed for over a decade due to internal debates. Only on 20 June 2022 did the Verkhovna Rada ratify the Istanbul Convention, which entered into force on 1 November 2022, making Ukraine the 36th state party to the treaty.

Ratification of the Istanbul Convention marked a significant step in developing the national policy on violence prevention. The Ukrainian Ombudsman emphasized that this act would elevate the protection system to higher

European standards. Consequently, in 2022–2023, a number of regulatory acts were adopted to practically implement the Convention's provisions and adapt national legislation to its requirements.

At the same time, the challenges arising from armed conflict necessitate a comprehensive approach. Global experience shows that post-war periods are usually accompanied by a surge in various forms of violence, including domestic violence [35, 36]. Therefore, it is essential to plan programs for the social and psychological adaptation of veterans, develop initiatives for training in non-violent conflict resolution, and implement family counseling and support. These measures are an integral part of the primary prevention system for domestic violence, even if they operate indirectly, fostering a culture of peaceful coexistence and societal resilience after war.

The Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Disciplinary Statute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Internal Service Statute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Regarding the Improvement of Mechanisms for Ensuring Military Discipline, Preventing and Combating Discrimination and Sexual Harassment” [37], adopted on 25 February 2026, aims to improve mechanisms for ensuring rapid response and combating sexual harassment, gender-based discrimination, sexual violence, and offenses against sexual freedom and integrity among military personnel. The step-by-step mechanism for detecting such violations is intended to document latent offenses that remained unrecorded for subjective or objective reasons and to prevent impunity, which otherwise could lead to repeated acts of violence and discrimination.

Foreign countries have developed various approaches to addressing domestic violence. In the United States, social services work not only



with the individual victim or perpetrator but with the entire family – for example, child protection authorities often intervene if children witness domestic violence. Several states have specialized domestic violence courts where judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys have expertise in these cases, enhancing the quality of justice. Electronic monitoring is also widely used: violators of protective orders may be required to wear electronic bracelets that alert the police when approaching the victim [38].

In the United Kingdom, the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme, informally known as “Clare’s Law” [39, 40], was introduced by the Home Office in 2014 following the high-profile case of Clare Wood, a woman killed by a former partner with a prior record of violent offenses. The mechanism allows any person to request information from the police regarding a partner’s history of violence (Right to Ask) or for the police to proactively inform a potential victim of risk (Right to Know). This procedure aims to prevent repeat acts of violence through timely public information and has been officially implemented in England, Wales, and Scotland, later adapted in Canada and Australia. In Ukraine, a similar mechanism could be relevant in the context of developing electronic registries and open data.

Several countries have implemented policies for the immediate removal of the perpetrator from the household at the early stages of conflict. For example, in France, Poland, and the United Kingdom, the police have the authority to temporarily detain or remove the aggressor following a domestic dispute call to protect the victim [41].

The EU Directive 2024/1385 of the European Parliament and Council of 14 May 2024 on combating violence against women and domestic violence [42] aims to establish a comprehensive system for effective prevention

and response to violence against women and domestic violence across the EU. One key area of prevention and response is coordination and cooperation. Member States are required to establish mechanisms, taking into account national legislation and practices, to ensure effective coordination and collaboration among relevant authorities and actors involved in preventing and combating these offenses. The Directive also emphasizes self-regulatory measures and codes of conduct for addressing cyber-violence. Implementation of these norms at the national level will not only facilitate documentation of domestic offenses and prosecution of perpetrators but also prevent offenses in workplaces and organizations.

Adequate funding and staffing of police units for combating domestic violence must also be ensured. In Ukraine, special mobile police teams such as “Polina” exist, but their number is limited. State-level incentives, including subsidies and public-private partnerships, are needed to establish new shelters, particularly in rural areas and small towns. The war has increased the number of internally displaced persons, including many vulnerable women and children who, fleeing the conflict, may face violence in host communities. Special support programs for these groups must be established. Additionally, access to psychological support should be guaranteed: state centers for free psychological rehabilitation for victims of violence should operate in every region.

After the war, Ukrainian society will have a significant number of demobilized military personnel, people who have survived occupation or captivity, and individuals with disabilities. Global experience shows that post-war periods are characterized by a surge in societal violence, including domestic violence. Therefore, it is necessary to plan programs for the social and psychological adaptation of veterans, provide



training in non-violent conflict resolution, and offer family counseling. These measures form an indirect but essential part of domestic violence prevention initiatives.

Conclusions. Combating gender-based discrimination and domestic violence constitutes an integral aspect of human rights protection and the strengthening of the rule of law within the state. In the context of confronting external aggression, attention must also be paid to internal threats to citizens' safety. Addressing gender-based discrimination and domestic violence is not only a component of legal policy, but also a fundamental condition for building a just and resilient society founded on the principles of dignity, equality, and the rule of law. Over recent years, Ukraine has been developing legislative and institutional mechanisms in this area, combining international experience with national law enforcement practices.

It is essential to ensure compliance with EU legislative requirements concerning the coordination of actions among bodies tasked with combating these phenomena in society. Given the prolonged military conflict on the territory of Ukraine, the population's exposure to constant stress, the return of internally displaced persons from abroad, and the demobilization of military personnel, there is an increased risk of such violations occurring in workplaces and other organizations. Therefore, an effective mechanism for reporting incidents at the level of private institutions (with the possibility of maintaining the confidentiality of the complainant) is necessary to counter these phenomena effectively.

Establishing an effective mechanism to combat gender-based discrimination and domestic violence is an indispensable element of affirming human rights and a guarantee of the sustainable development of a democratic state. Future measures should focus on improving

coordination between public authorities and other organizations in creating mechanisms for documenting such violations and holding perpetrators accountable, given that the latent rate of these offenses in society remains very high, enabling offenders to evade punishment. Only through a comprehensive approach – legislative, institutional, and educational – can the phenomenon of domestic violence and gender-based discrimination be addressed as a social and legal problem that threatens the foundations of human security and dignity worldwide.

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Гриценко Г.М., Кириченко А. І. Правове регулювання механізму запобігання дискримінації та насильству в умовах збройного конфлікту. – Стаття.

У статті визначено особливості правозастосування у період повномасштабної війни, коли дискримінація та домашнє насильство поєднується із наслідками воєнних злочинів, окупації та масових порушень прав людини. Розглянуто вимоги застосування Директиви ЄС 2024/1385 під час гармонізації законодавства з правом ЄС та розробці нової стратегії протидії дискримінації та домашньому насильству у державі. Дана Директива запроваджує відповідні механізми, з належним урахуванням національного законодавства чи практики, для забезпечення ефективної координації та ефективної співпраці між відповідними органами влади та іншими організаціями і установами, у захисті жертв насильства щодо жінок та в їх підтримці. Обґрунтовано, що війна істотно впливає на динаміку домашнього насильства через посттравматичні розлади, економічну нестабільність та переміщення населення. Зазначено важливість внесення змін до Статутів Збройних сил України відносно протидії дискримінації за ознакою статі, сексуальним домаганням, насильству, правопорушенням проти статевої свободи та статевої недоторканості, та розробку механізму повідомлення про порушення і захисту. Рекомендовано

удосконалити механізми повідомлення про насильство за допомогою цифрових інструментів у організаціях та підприємствах для запобігання уникнення відповідальності правопорушників. Визначений на законодавчому рівні склад комісії: до якої повинні входити представники обох статей, представник з питань гендерної рівності та психолог під час проведення службового розслідування буде впливати на об'єктивне з'ясування обставин справи. Всі ці заходи будуть впливати на запобігання даним правопорушенням у суспільстві.

Ключові слова: воєнний стан, збройний конфлікт, воєнні злочини, домашнє насильство, ефективний механізм, соціальний захист, гендерна рівність, дискримінація.

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