

Criminological and Criminal Signs of Mental Violence in Crimes against Public Security under the Criminal Law of Ukraine

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Abstract

The article discusses topical issues of mental violence in the criminal legislation of Ukraine, based on the articles “Robbery”, “Extortion”, “Fraud” and “Threat to Property” of the section “Criminal Offences against Property”. Particular attention is paid to the empirical framework that was compiled based on the indicators of the Office of the Procurator-General of Ukraine and the convictions of Ukrainian courts under these articles. On the basis of the above-mentioned, objective indications of the existence of mental violence in these offenses are identified, their significance is analysed, and mental violence is substantiated by the examples of court verdicts. Based on the analysis, proposals for supplementing the mandatory object in the form of mental health were developed. With the aim of improving the skills of investigators in the field of psychology, criminal law, and criminology, it is proposed to develop an algorithm of actions of investigators concerning the detection of mental violence in the commission of criminal offences against property.

Keywords: property crimes, property offenses, mental violence, threat, coercion, criminal liability.

Introduction

Public relations that protect property as a subject of criminal offenses are the most common type of criminal offense in society. Property rights are enshrined in various legal acts beginning with the Convention on Human Rights.

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The analysis of public relations that protect property is the most elaborated in legal science. The most renowned scholars who study this issue are Hazdaika-Vasylyshyn,(2012), Gavrish. (1994), Borzenkov (1961), Rozenberg (1948), Gauhman (1997), Dorokhina (2016), Denysova (2008), Ditrikh (2009), Ilina (2007), Pinaev (1975), Sakun (2010), Zelinskyi (1998), Semeniuk-Prybaten (2016), Klepytskyi (1997), Kostenko (2008), Korzhanskyi (1996), Hurtovenko (1891), Kolodiazhnyi (2010),Lashchuk (2005), Matyshevskij (1996),Marx (1982), Matyshevskyi (1983), Panov (1977), Domenko (2006), Panov (1977), Navrotskyi (1997), Streltsov (2000), Kazmirenko (2009), Myroniuk (2012), Khramtsov (2012), Yosypiv (2009), Soloviova (2019).

The statistical data on the court proceedings regarding issues of criminal offenses against property (Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court No 3, 26.04.2002, 2002; Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court No 10, 06.11.2009, 2009; Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, 2000) is well-established. However, the manifestation of mental violence in criminal offenses against property remains understudied.

Analysis of reporting of the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine

The reports of the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine from 2017 to 2021 were analyzed, including the analysis of 8763 convictions from 2017 to 2021 for criminal offenses against property. This is illustrated by tables, diagrams, and images in the article. The authors analyzed the object, the subject, objective and subjective features of criminal offenses against property and found that mental violence is one of the ways of committing the following criminal offenses against property:

- robbery — 31%;
- extortion — 2,5%;
- fraud — 66,4%;
- threat to damage or destroy property that is aimed at intimidating the victim regarding the destruction of the subject of the criminal offense by explosion, fire or any other means) — 0,01%.

According to the report of the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, 2 176 930 criminal offenses against property were recorded in 2018. According to statistical data in 2019, 2 028 912 criminal offenses against property were recorded. In 994 931 criminal proceedings the decision on closure was made. In 2020, 1446565 criminal offenses against property were recorded. The following analysis was carried out for the convictions, which became possible with the help of the database of the Unified State Register of judicial decisions. Thus, in 2017, 45 664 convictions were rendered, while in 2018, 46 872 convictions were issued,

in 2019, 27571 convictions were issued, in 2020, 34417 convictions were issued, and in 2021, 38765 convictions were rendered for criminal offenses against property (Figure 1).

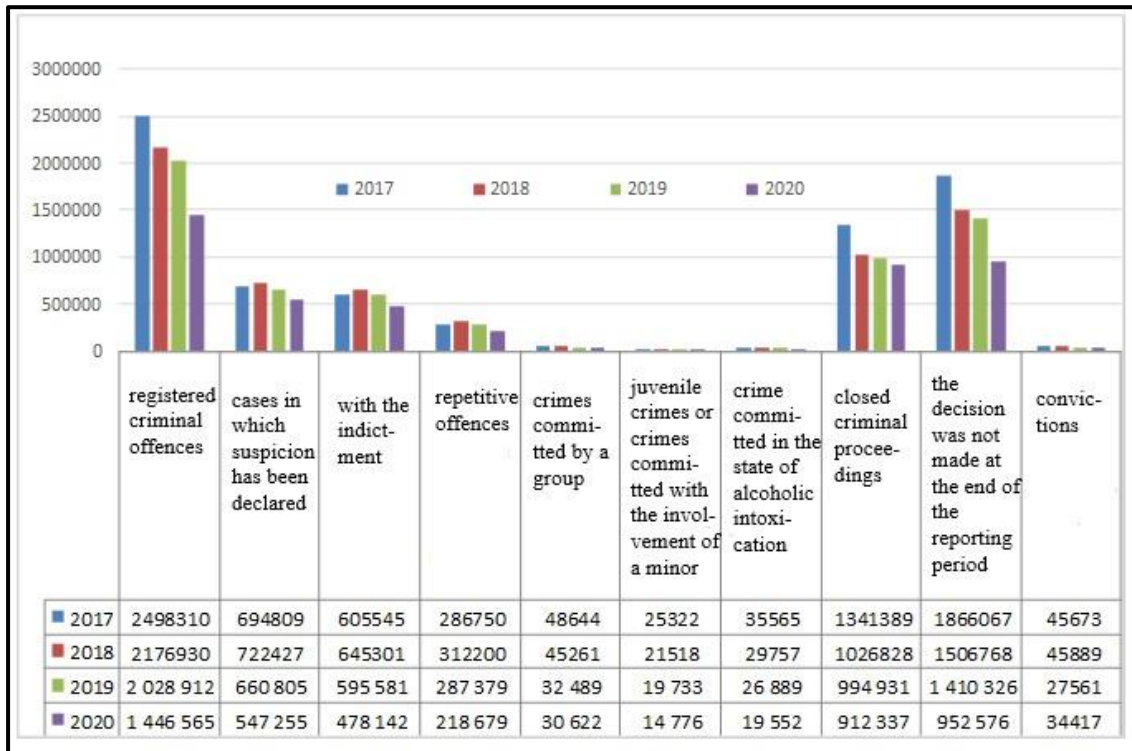


Figure 1. Data on the number of criminal offenses against property for 4 years

Having analyzed these data, it is possible to assert that criminal offenses against property occupy the first place among the most widespread socially dangerous actions on the territory of Ukraine. In our opinion, mental violence is manifested most clearly in criminal offenses against property, envisaged by the articles 187, 189, 190, and 195 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Therefore, this study will begin with the analysis of these articles. which will be further analyzed in this work.

Robbery as physical and mental impact on the victim

This study should start with the analysis of one of the most dangerous criminal offenses against property, namely robbery (Art. 187 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), which apart from property damage, causes health damage. In the disposition of the Art. 187, the lawmaker defines it as an attack aimed to take

possession of other people's property, the method being violence or threat of violence. Accordingly, it is observed that this criminal offense combines the right to property and life or health of a person (Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court No 10..., 2009).

Within the criminal-legal doctrine, the concept of violence is traditionally equated with the act of physical violence. However, mental violence and threat of violence during the robbery are the manifestations of mental violence. Regarding the external manifestation of mental violence during the robbery, it is committed as an attack, which is a way of its commitment.

Mental influence is characterized by the threat of violence, i.e., the intimidation of the victim by the inevitable use of physical violence, dangerous for life and health (Kazmirenko, 2009). The purpose of such threats is always to force the victim not to resist the offender, meanwhile it does not matter whether the subject intended to or had the opportunity to realize (carry out) the threat. In this context, the nature of the threat must have a subjective perception of both the victim and the offender. The offender must rely on the threat, which serves as a means sufficient to achieve the goal, that is, the possession of other person's property (Robbery or theft, 2019).

It is the way of this criminal offense that is connected with mental influence on the person by the application of verbal, conclusive and physical actions, namely: threat of murder, bodily injury, intimidation, demonstration of weapons, etc. However, a person is aware that if he/she fails to fulfil the condition of the offender, the harm to the health of the victim will be inflicted (Kazmirenko, 2009). The main purpose of the threats is to suppress the will of the victim so that he/she is not able to resist, and accordingly "voluntarily" give property to the offender. It does not matter whether the subject intended and was able to realize (carry out) the threat. For the right qualification of the robbery, it is sufficient for the victim to believe that the threat is concrete, immediate and real. In this context, a subjective attitude to guilt is important for the victim and the offender, namely they need to understand that the threat is a way of committing a criminal offense (Robbery or theft, 2019).

This can be illustrated by the case No. 185/8957/19, in which on 21.10.2019 Pavlograd City Court of Dnipropetrovsk region found guilty the offender. On 24.08.2019, having the intent to take possession of other person's property by means of assault combined with the threat of violence which is dangerous to life or health, he saw a person who was previously unknown to him (Verdict on the case No 185/8957/19, 2019). In order to realize his criminal intent, the accused attacked the victim, holding a kitchen knife in the right hand, and began to express verbal threats regarding the use of violence against the victim, namely, the

infliction of bodily injury with a knife. He also demanded to hand over the victim's mobile phone. As a result, the victim, while accepting such a threat as real, gave her mobile phone to the offender. After that he left the scene of the crime, disposing of the victim's property at his own discretion.

In fact, in this case, a robbery was committed because the victim perceived it as real. However, in most cases, the court does not take into account how this event affected the physical and mental state of the victim after a socially dangerous act. This can be a mental experience at the moment of the attack, a real harm to health both in the form of direct nervous breakdown, the manifestation of these diseases in the future, or the aggravation of the existing diseases. Within such an approach, it is necessary to regard mental health of a person as an additional obligatory object.

It is worth emphasizing that in this criminal offense, it is not necessary that the damage should be inflicted on the owner. The victim can be any manager of the property, who is in charge of property or money. However, subjective signs are important. The guilt necessarily has a direct intent, while the subject can be any person who has reached 14 years of age. Another important element that constitutes a criminal offense is the form of a criminal offense under the legislative structure. In art. 187 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, this is inchoate crime, which is finished since the appearance of the threat.

According to the report of the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, in 2017, 20 331 criminal offenses were recorded in Ukraine, opened on the grounds of a criminal offense, provided for in Art. 187 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. In 2018, 14 682 criminal offenses were recorded, opened on the grounds of a criminal offense. In 2019, 12 566 criminal offenses were opened on the grounds of a criminal offense, provided for by the Art. In 2020, 9479 criminal offenses opened on the grounds of a criminal offense, provided for by the Art. In 2021, 15478 criminal offenses opened on the grounds of a criminal offense, provided for by the Art (About registered criminal offenses provided by Art. 187..., 2020).

According to the analysis of judicial statistics, it is observed that in 2017, 1211 convictions were issued under the Art. 187 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, while in 2018, there were 1121 convictions, and in 2019, there were 390 convictions (Figure 2).

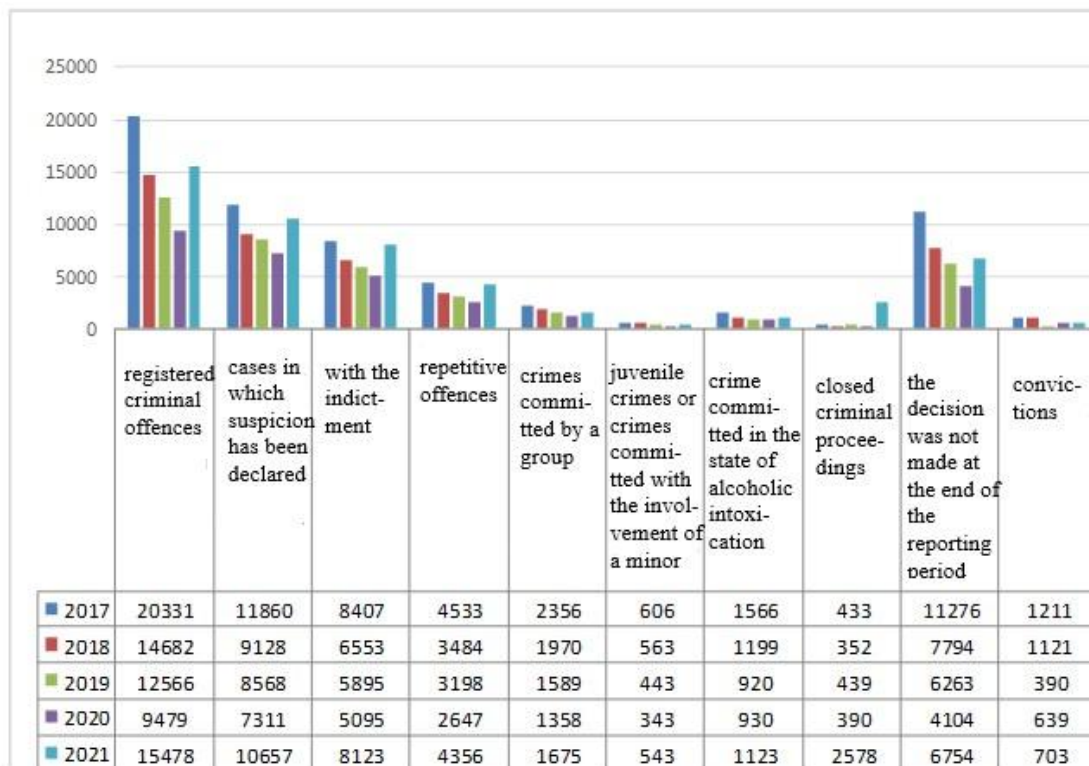


Figure 2. Data on the number of criminal offenses under the Art. 187 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine for 5 years

Extortion as a psychological impact

The next criminal offense against property, which is committed directly with the use of mental violence against the victim in the form of threats, coercion and concussion, is a criminal offense provided for in the Art. 189 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine “Extortion”. According to the levels of public danger, this criminal offense is no less dangerous than robbery (Art. 187 Criminal Code of Ukraine). According to the article, the extortion is a demand of the transfer of another person's things (property) or other actions regarding the property with the threat of violence against the victim or his/her close relatives, including the limitation of rights, freedoms or lawful interests of the said persons, the threat of damage or destruction of property, including disclosure of information, which the victim of a criminal offense or his/her relatives want to keep in secret.

The direct object is the right to property. The additional object may be health, immunity, freedom, and the optional object may be honor, dignity, and the right to privacy. The subject of the extortion may be not only property that belongs to the victim of a criminal offense, but also property that is in the

possession of a subject of a criminal offense, for example, it is stored or received in debt, etc. That is, in such cases, the offender demand unlawfully that the victim should not to assert any claim for the return of the property.

The extortion is made in the following forms:

- 1) property claims;
- 2) threats of violence, disclosure of information (both in relation to the victim and his/her relatives), damage to property.

The general characteristic of property benefit is the illegal offer of the subject of criminal offense to the victim regarding the transfer of property or property rights (a demand, which has signs of legality, is not the extortion). The subject of the offense understands that mental violence will be committed without which he/she will not receive property. The peculiarity of the extortion in this case is that the subject does not take active action to acquire the property, but will receive it by means of the active actions of the victim.

The difference of property benefits from the threat is the time of action. So, in case of property threats are instant, while general threats may be realized in the future (Hunia, 2014a). However, there are cases in which the threat occurs at the time of the claim being expressed as a guarantee of satisfaction for the victim's consent.

Let us provide an example of case No. 237/466/19 of 21.05.2019, when the subject made a request for a monthly transfer of the amount of 300 hryvnia to the student who received this money as a scholarship. The threats were realized in the form of physical violence, namely, beating (Verdict on the case No № 237/466/19, 2020).

The next form of extortion is the threat of information distribution. This is blackmail, when the victim is frightened by the fact that the information, he/she wants to keep secret will be disclosed. At the same time, for qualification it does not matter whether the information is true or not (the information can be directly about the victim or his/her close people, their actions, which they do not want to be known, such as the disclosure of commercial secrets, presence of disease, etc.) (Domenko, 2009).

In case No. 301/2094/19, the victim wanted to keep secret the information concerning her sister and her intimate life. The subject demanded to pay him 10000 hryvnia, otherwise he threatened to spread it via the Internet, in particular, through the social network "Instagram". As a result, he was sentenced to punishment under Part 1 of the Article 189 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Domenko, 2009). In this example, violence was expressed in the form of mental violence such as threats and pressure on the victim and her close relatives to spread her intimate photographs (disclosure of information). The victims

perceived these threats as such that they could destroy her sister's life by ruining her reputation.

Public evaluation, family and other relationships, as well as profession, reputation and status of the individual are important. Therefore, the extortion has a situational and subjective character. The offender uses the demand (blackmail), but the victim agrees to these demands in order to maintain his/her status.

Subjective signs of the criminal offense are a direct intent combined with a lucrative impulse, the purpose being illegal enrichment. The age of criminal offense is reduced (14 years). The inchoate crime means that a criminal offense is completed from the moment of the demand, regardless of the criminal offense being brought to an end.

It should also be noted that during the study, 313 police officers were interviewed. It was found that 53,65% of respondents believe that Article 189 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Extortion" contains signs of mental violence. 20,85% of respondents identified the extortion as crime that contains signs of physical violence. 25,5% of the police officers understand the extortion as crime that contains both signs of physical and mental violence. At the same time, 45,6% of respondents answered that the extortion pertains to criminal offenses with a formal composition; 23,45% consider the extortion to be inchoate crime; and 18,7% consider the extortion to be a criminal offense with a financial composition.

The development of social networks and the Internet affect the emergence of a new type of extortion such as cyber extortion, which makes the commitment of the above mentioned crimes more convenient and accessible. For example, these may be threats of the distribution of confidential information by e-mail. In addition, it is the servers that store the information that, when stolen through the Internet, are further used to blackmail political figures and celebrities (Dutchak et al., 2020).

Based on the data of the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine for 2017, 4742 criminal cases were registered in Ukraine on the grounds of the Art. 189 Criminal Code of Ukraine (Table 3). According to the prosecutor's office data for 2018, 4645 cases were registered. According to the Prosecutor's Office's figures for 2019, in Ukraine 4832 cases were registered, which contain signs of criminal offenses against property. In Ukraine, according to statistical data for 2020, 4832 cases containing evidence of criminal offenses against property were registered (About registered criminal offenses provided by Art. 187..., 2020). In 2021, 6544 cases of extortion were registered (About registered criminal offenses provided by Art. 187..., 2020; Table 3). When analyzing the register of court decisions, the following trend is observed in convictions. Thus, in 2017 the court issued 91 convictions under the Art. 189 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in 2018 there

were 80 convictions, in 2019 - 38 convictions, and in 2020 - 59 convictions (Figure 3).

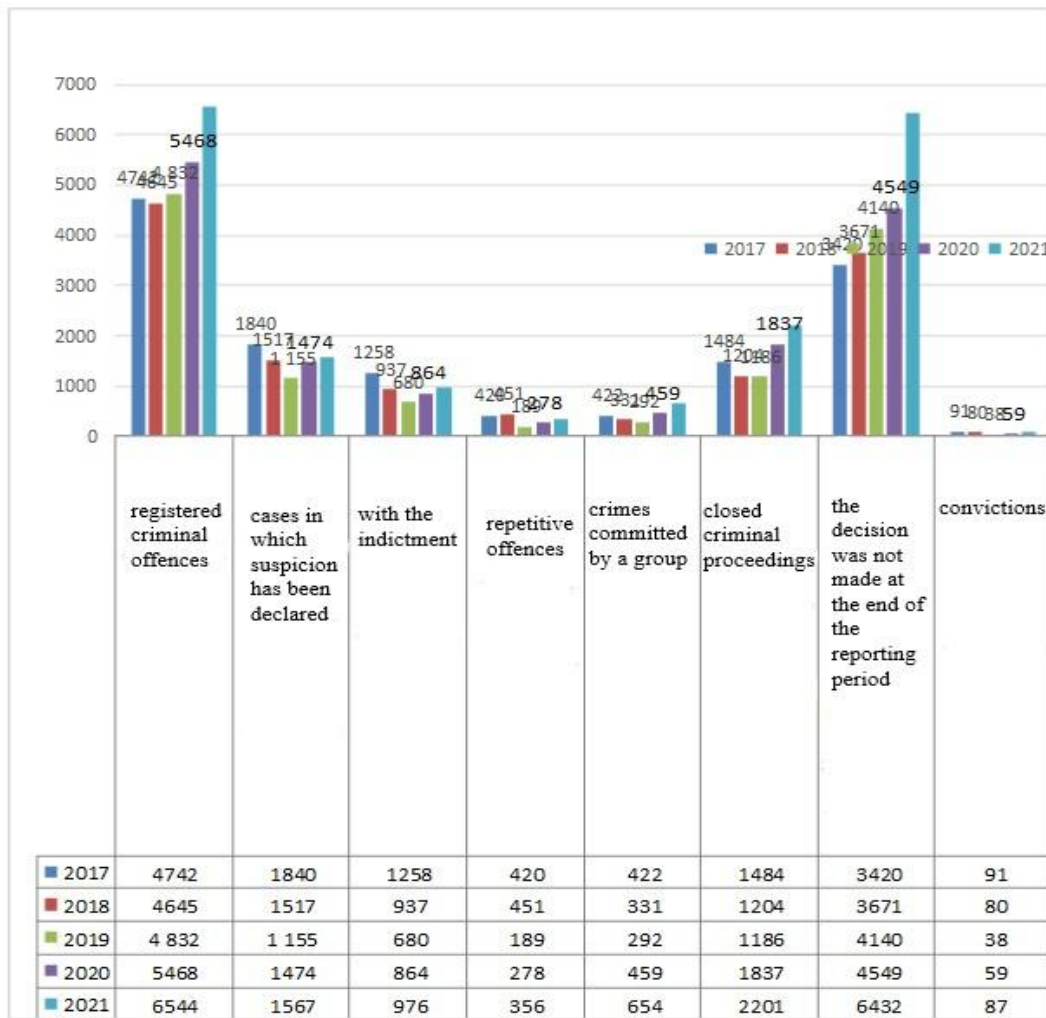


Figure 3. Data on the number of criminal offenses under the Art. 189 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine for 5 years

As a conclusion, it should be noted that in comparison with other criminal offences against property that are committed by the use of mental violence, the extortion is much less common. This can be observed in the following tables (Figures 4 and 5).

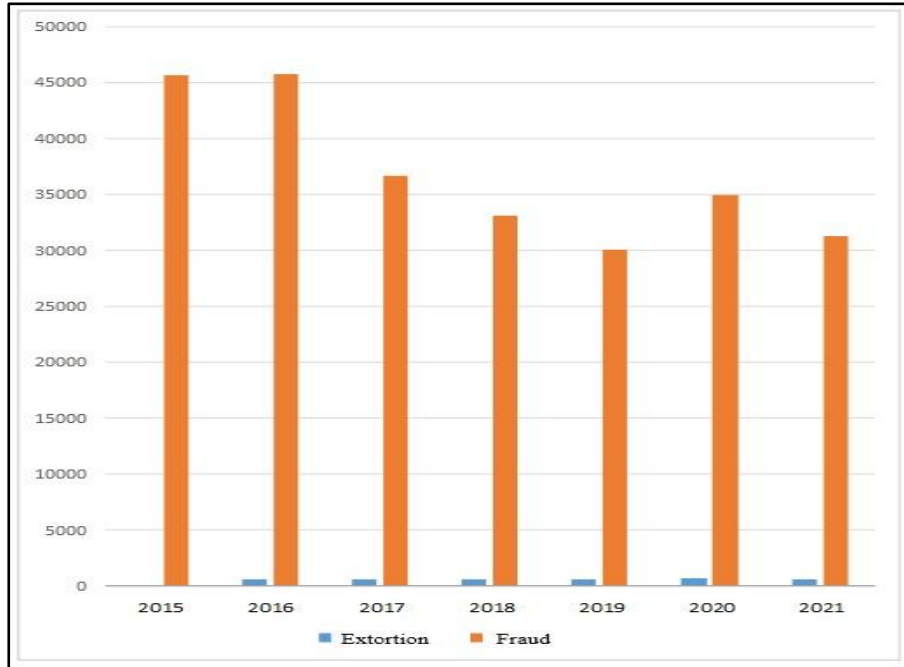


Figure 4. *The percentage of extortion and fraud out of the number of registered*

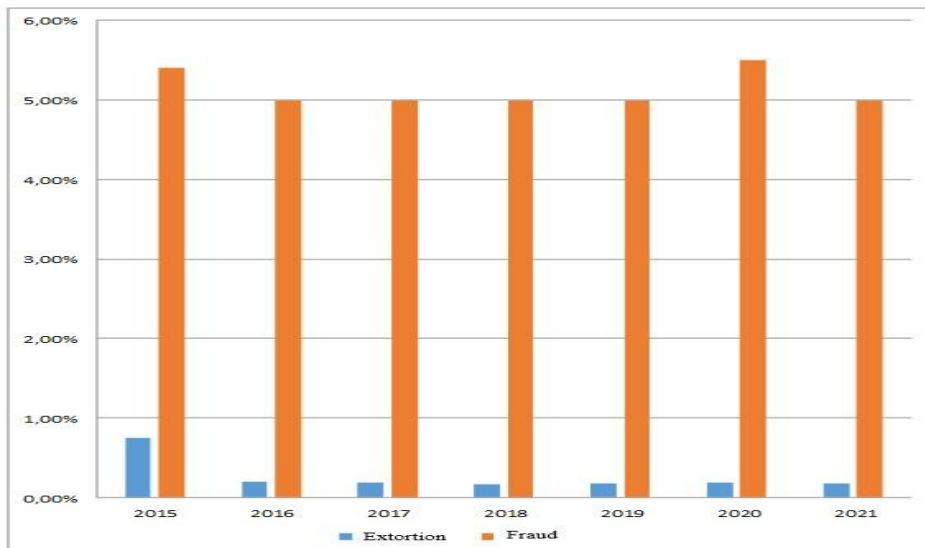


Figure 5. *The percentage of convictions for extortion and fraud out of the overall number of convictions for crimes against property*

Fraud and mental violence

The next criminal offense is the most widespread criminal offense against property. There are some differences in the understanding of mental violence in the Art. 190 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Fraud" because there are doubts as to whether fraud is mental violence or not. Fraud is the acquisition of other person's property or the acquisition of the right to property by deceit or abuse of trust. The object of criminal offense is social relations which protect property. On the objective side, it is the possession of property or the right to property, which is done by means of deceit or abuse of trust, involving mental violence of non-violent nature. In this sense, this is a case of hidden mental violence, which is defined as manipulation in psychology. This manipulation presupposes threats, coercion, warning, blackmail, demand, persuasion, or instilling.

Hidden mental violence is usually a manipulation that is used to convince other person, which creates a desire to take certain actions or refrain from carrying them out under the shadow manipulation of the offender. In fraud, manipulative influence is multifaceted. In case of multilevel manipulation, mental violence is hidden, which is used for neurolinguistic programming (NLP), transneuronal analysis (neurodegenerative stimulation). It is worth noticing that the influence can be planned, situational, or diffuse. This is only a small number of ways that fraudsters use to exercise mental violence when committing criminal offenses. As a result of such manipulation, not one person, but a certain group of injured people become involved in this unlawful act. At the same time, the manipulators constantly control the victim's consciousness, take into account hunger, fatigue and limitation of time for decision making, and also select external effects such as sounds or visualization of activity. Deceit as a way of criminal offense is a deliberate behavior of a person when he/she has a desire to mislead another person. There are the following types of deceit:

- 1) active deceit when a person is reported false information;
- 2) passive deceit when the truth is hidden and a person is mistaken in cause-effect factors.

As a rule, deceit is expressed in oral and written forms, often involving the use of forged documents. There are no less than forty types of deceit in criminology (Bulanov, 2015).

Returning to the interview conducted among the police officers, it was found that 57,6% of the respondents referred to "deceit" as a category of mental violence, while 39,3% of the respondents believed that "deceit" is voluntary consent of the individual.

In your opinion, what category does the term "deceit" belong to?					
1) physical violence	x	x	x	x	x
2) mental violence	44,5	53	50	75	57,6
3) it does not belong to violence, it is voluntary consent	55,5	47	50	16,7	39,3
4) Your answer_____	x	x	x	8,3	3,1

Abuse of trust as a form of fraud is a rare manifestation of mental violence, but it is usually combined with fraud (Irkhin, 2010). The peculiarity of the deceit is that trusting the fraudster, the victim transfers property or the right to property being wrong in the circumstances of the case. However, this act is a deliberate act, which is why the victim's consciousness is being called into question.

This can be illustrated by judgment on the case No. 344/1737/19 of 17.01.2020 issued by Ivano-Frankivsk City Court of Ivano-Frankivsk region. Using friendly relations, the offender won the trust of the victim and got access to the client base, and then when she was away, he rented out an apartment on her behalf to third persons without notifying the victim (the owner) (Verdict on the case No 344/1737/19, 2020). In march 2018, he was convicted for concluding lease agreements on a temporary use of an apartment with the third person, which caused damage to the owner in the amount of 17 436,6 UAH.

Subjective signs of fraud are characterized by direct intent, lucrative impulse, general age of criminal responsibility (16 years). There is also a qualifying sign connected with a special subject, namely the official who uses his/her official position. The composition of a criminal offense is characterized by a financial composition. Therefore, the offender should have an opportunity to dispose of the property as a sign of the completion of a criminal act (Resolution of the Supreme Court No 541/440/15-к, 2018).

According to the report of the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine for 2017, 299 391 cases were registered under the Art. 190 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, out of which 49 855 cases had real signs on which it was possible to draw the indictment and bring them to the court. 366 criminal cases were closed. According to the data of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine for 2018, 247 368 criminal cases having the signs of criminal offence against property were registered. According to the statistics, in Ukraine in 2019, 220 783 cases, which had signs of criminal offences against property, were registered. In 2020, 222 515 cases were registered, which contain the signs of criminal offenses against property. In 2021, 231 657 cases with the signs of criminal offenses against

property were registered (About registered criminal offenses provided by Art. 187..., 2020; Table 4).

The following analysis concerned convictions, which became possible with the help of the database of the Unified State Register of judgements. For example, in 2017 there were 2253 convictions, in 2018 there were 2217 convictions, and in 2019 there were 1354 convictions. The largest figures correspond to the city of Kyiv and Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Lviv and Odesa regions. In 2020, 1928 convictions were issued, the largest number of cases corresponding to Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk regions. In 2021, there were 2123 convictions, with the largest number in the city of Kyiv and Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk regions (Figure6).

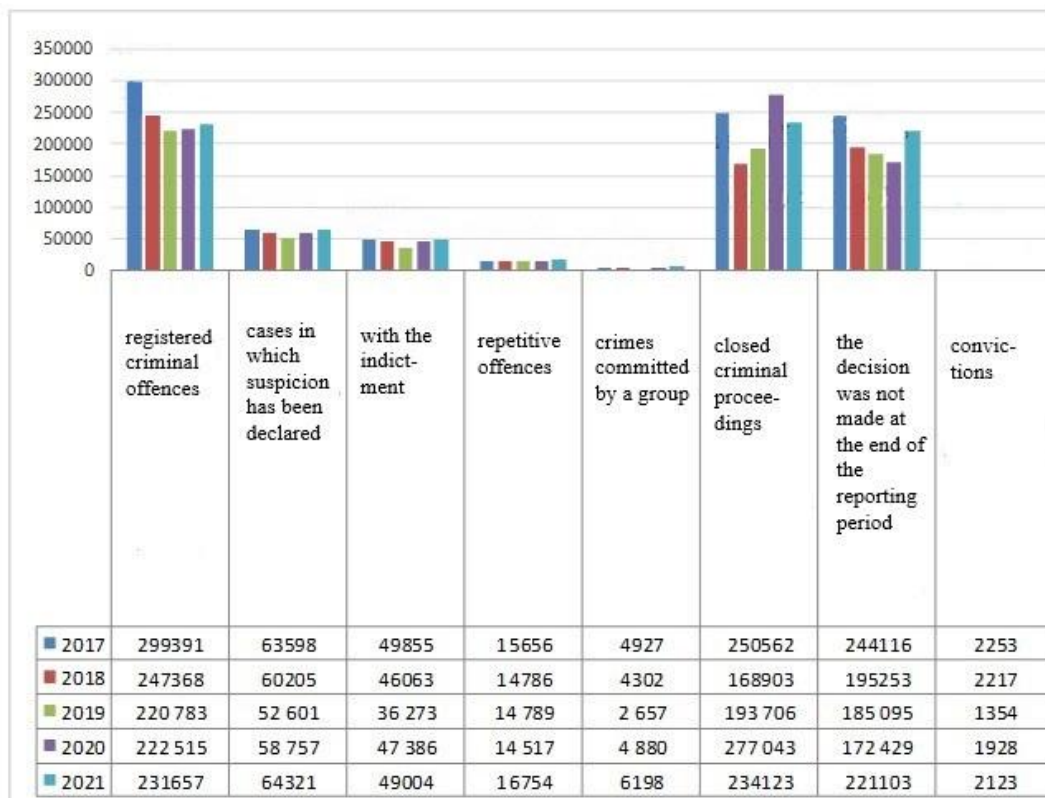


Figure 6. Data on the number of criminal offenses under the Art. 190 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine for 5 years

Proposals for amendments to the legislation involve the construction of an additional facility for the protection of mental health within the framework of qualification of the Art. 190 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Threat of damage or destruction of property as psychological violence

The next kind of criminal offense against property is provided for in the Art. 195 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine “Threat of damage or destruction of property”, which may be committed with the use of mental violence. Objective signs of the Art. 195 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine “Threat of damage or destruction of property” is the social relations that protect property, while the social relations that protect the mental health of the individual are additional signs.

The way of committing this criminal offense is the threat of damage or destruction of property as an external manifestation of illegal behavior, which is expressed by the following active actions: intimidation of the owner or the administrator of the property and any other person who has an interest in the preservation of such property, as well as direct destruction of the property as a subject of criminal offense by means of arson, explosion or any other way. These active actions constitute a criminal offense (Dorokhina, 2016).

The obligatory sign of this criminal offense is the reality of the execution of the offense. Threats as a way of committing criminal offense can be written, oral, and conclusive (Hunia, 2014b). In this case, the type of mental violence is the threat that the offender tries to influence the victim and force him/her to perform some actions without applying physical violence to the victim.

Subjective signs of this criminal offense include direct intent. However, lucrative impulse and purpose do not influence qualification and can be anything (for example, revenge, or jealousy). At the same time, in the cases of hooligan motives, qualification takes place according to the Art. 296 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine “Hooliganism” and there is no need for additional qualification under the above article. The subject is 16 years old. The criminal offense is inchoate since the moment of the destruction of property.

Thus, in criminal case № 169/477/19, at the petrol station “Ukr-Petrol”, the accused, being in the state of alcoholic intoxication, threatened in a verbal form to destroy the property of the victim by setting a fire in the presence of witnesses. This caused the victim fear of the realization of such a threat since the accused expressed his threats in a decisive tone. In the course of the investigation, it was found that he had already burned the house of his former wife and had threatened his neighbors from the same village to burn theirs. This showed that the victim had real grounds to fear this threat, which would result in her being deprived of housing (Verdict on the case No 169/477/19, 2019).

According to the report of the Prosecutor General’s Office of Ukraine, in 2017, 222 cases were registered concerning criminal offences against property. However, the number of criminal offenses, which had real signs by which it was possible to draw the indictment and refer it to the court, reached 7. According to

the report of the Prosecutor General’s Office of Ukraine, in 2018, 201 cases were registered containing criminal offenses against property. In 2019, 307 cases were registered, which contained the signs of criminal offenses against property. In Ukraine, according to statistical data for 2020, 269 criminal offenses against property were registered. In 2021, 372 criminal cases of criminal offense against property under the Art. 195 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine were registered (About registered criminal offenses provided by Art. 187..., 2020; Figure 7).

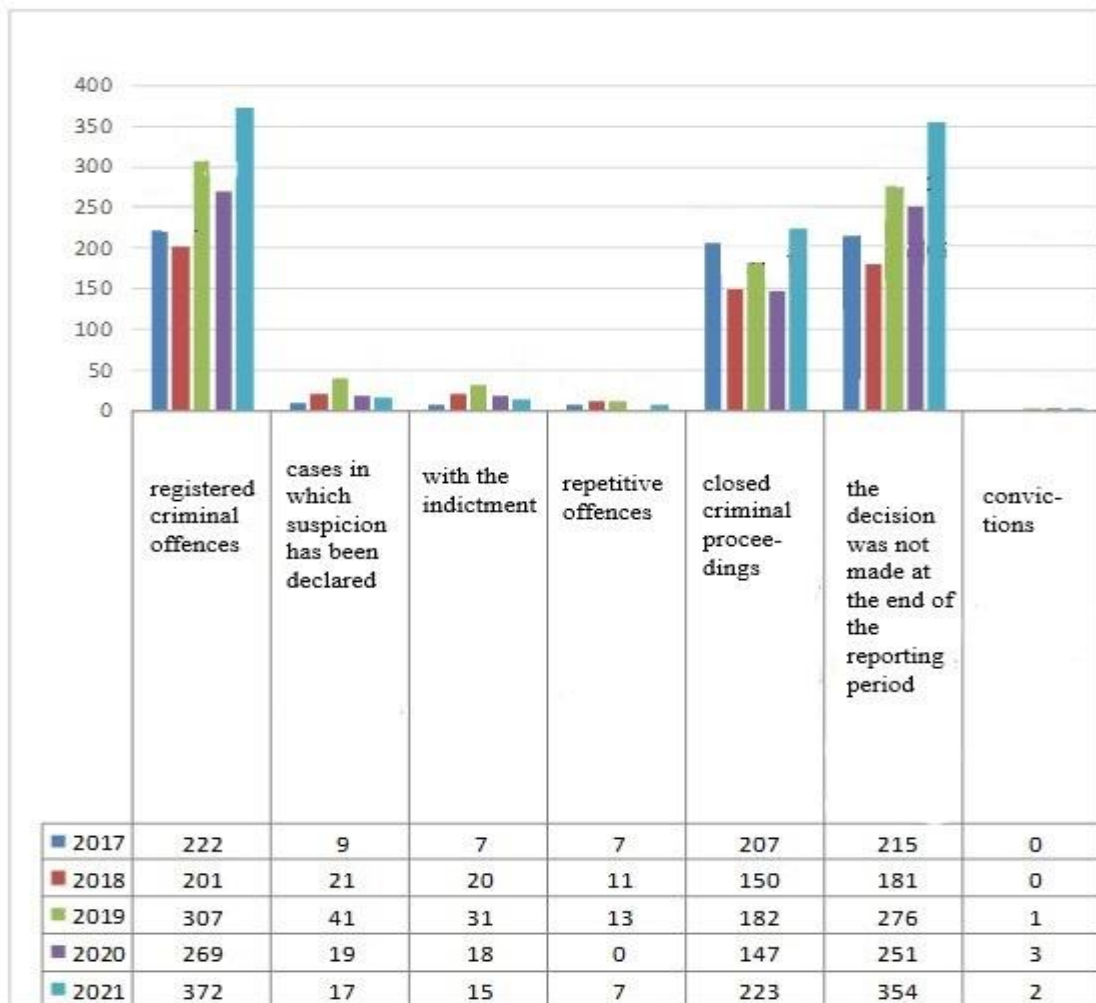


Figure 7. Data on the number of criminal offenses under the Art. 195 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine for 5 years

This analysis concerned convictions, which became possible with the help of the database of the Unified State Register of judgements. In a period from 2013 to 2019, 1 conviction was issued under the Art. 195 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. However, in 2020 and 2021, 3 and 2 convictions respectively were issued. This points to the fact that the country is reaching a new level of legal consciousness, with threats regarded as violence and courts determining punishment for executing threats.

Summarizing the study, it is necessary to mention that the Art. 195 “Threat of damage or destruction of property” causes damage only to mental health because when the property is damaged or destroyed, the criminal offense is qualified as “Intentional destruction or damage of the property” (Art. 194 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). The Art. 195 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is formulated as an inchoate crime, which is finished since the appearance of the threat perceived as real by the victim.

Having conducted the interview of the police officers and having analyzed the statistical data, it is possible to assert that the bodies of pre-trial investigation do not have enough information and knowledge on the investigation of criminal offenses committed with mental violence. Therefore, it is necessary to provide additional trainings and develop an algorithm of actions for officers of the pre-trial investigation bodies to investigate criminal offenses committed with the use of mental violence, which would use knowledge and skills of psychology, criminology, criminalistics. In addition, it is necessary to pay attention to manipulation as a way of committing mental violence through threats, blackmail, deception.

Conclusion

To summarize the above-mentioned, it is necessary to note that along with the damage to property rights in the criminal offenses under consideration, harm to mental health is caused. This issue is not studied enough and its protection is not stipulated in the law of Ukraine on criminal responsibility.

When analyzing criminal offenses against property committed by the use of mental violence, the convictions are studied as practical examples of such violence. On their basis, it is possible to conclude that one should take into account the methods of fraud and provide assessments of the socially dangerous consequences of such an offense. It is necessary to strengthen the additional obligatory object of mental health of the person at the legislative level, which are provided for in the Articles 187, 189, 190, 195 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. In addition, it can be concluded that due to the fact that law-enforcement bodies improve their material base every year in terms of technical support and

monitoring facilities such as Safe City, it is more difficult to hide the physical methods of mental violence. Therefore, the majority of criminals try to intimidate the victim by threatening and coercing (mental violence) to prevent the victim from reporting the crime to law enforcement bodies.

Broadening the understanding of mental violence in criminal cases against property will help to raise the level of knowledge of the officers of the pre-trial investigation bodies, as well as the level of the detection of criminal offenses committed by the use of mental violence. In the future, it will help to identify the main and effective measures to combat mental violence in Ukraine.

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