

The Parliamentary Assembly deplores the fact that sexual harassment and assaults against women are still frequent within the armed forces. Conforming to the existing internal culture is often regarded as a factor of cohesion, instead of recognising that diversity strengthens operational capacities. It is vital to change mentalities, step up efforts to prevent such violence and establish mechanisms for dealing effectively with complaints [3].

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### **ORGANIZED CRIME IN CANADA**

Canada is a Cesspool Filled with Organized Crime. According to various sources, more than 2600 organized criminal groups can operate in Canada, compared to Ukraine, it is much more, in Ukraine there are no more than 500 organized criminal groups.

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 [2].

Canadian organized criminal groups, whose main interest was fraud with real estate, mortgage lending, entered the top 3 activities. The other two rounding out the top are illicit drugs and crimes against persons, such as extortion. And it all went on like that because – real estate is a top tool for money launderers [3].

State services that fight organized criminal organizations: Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC); Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP); INTERPOL in Canada; Organized Crime Branch. Services are

struggling with the street and motorcycle gangs, and internationally connected crime groups, such as the Mafia.

Mafia manage drug importation networks that fuel violent conflicts between OCGs operating at the distribution level. Street gangs are more likely to be involved in overt violent activities that present a higher risk to public safety, such as shootings and homicides, than other subsets of OCGs. Outlaw motorcycle gangs often take part in legitimate charitable events and other public relations efforts to portray themselves positively [5].

If we talk about revenues, the reports show the following organized crime in Canada took in about \$20 billion annually. Today, this amount is much higher.

Canada also has the famous Toronto Mafia. In Toronto until the mid-1980s, at least four major Mafia-style criminal organizations existed. They were run by Canadians of Sicilian or Calabrian origin. Two of them were named as members of the Mafia during the Valachi hearings: the organizations run by Paul Volpe and Johnny «Pops» Papalia. After the murder of Volpe in November 1983, his old organization mostly disappeared. The same is true for that of Papalia, after he was murdered at the behest of a rival local Calabrian Mafia family in 1997.

It is unknown whether it is valid today, but in 2010 there were traces of their groups. Another interesting event is also related to this: TORONTO (2021) – A new book has been released detailing the links between Mexican drug cartels and the tech-savvy, diverse and widespread organized crime group in Canada known as the Wolf Pack.

In «The Wolfpack», authors Luis Horacio Najera and Peter Edwards use their decades of experience writing about organized crime, both in Canada and Mexico, to detail how organized crime operates in Canada after a group of millennial hotshot gangsters sought to fill the void left by the death of Montreal godfather Vito Rizzuto.

Economic crimes committed by organized crime groups cost Canadians billions of dollars every year. The impacts of organized crime also go far beyond monetary effects. Violence, intimidation, and corruption are mainstays of many organized criminal groups. They affect public confidence in our most fundamental sources of solace and security our homes, neighborhoods and communities.

In summary: Organized crime is not just the traditional Hollywood portrayed criminal and crime. Gangs must meet certain financial thresholds each day to remain in the gang.

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## **ABROAD EXPERIENCE OF POLICE WORK IN ENSURING THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN**

**Actuality of theme.** Analysis of such a complex issue in scope, importance and content as ensuring the rights and freedoms of the least protected and vulnerable stratum of society - children, definitely requires consideration of foreign developments, because the study of foreign experience contributes to the expansion of our ideas about the legal phenomena under investigation, helps to look at one or another the problem from a different point of view, to compare one's own achievements with the achievements of foreign colleagues, not to waste time on solving problems that have already been solved on the pages of foreign publications.

The study of the foreign experience of the organization and activities of the police in the field of ensuring the rights and freedoms of the child is complicated by the fact that a significant part of the powers exercised by the National Police in Ukraine are assigned to the competence of civil bodies and services in some of the mentioned countries, and in some countries they are exercised by the police in conjunction with non-police bodies and institutions.

The purpose of the work is to study the activities of the police of foreign countries in the field of ensuring the rights and freedoms of the child in order to evaluate its effectiveness and introduce the most valuable developments on the national soil.

The system of bodies and institutions endowed with special competence in the field of children's rights in the USA operates on the basis of the principles of: an individual approach to each child; application of special procedures for criminal prosecution of a child who is in conflict with the law; existence of the institute of state guardians; the priority of the function of helping, rather than punishing, the delinquent child; implementation of selected influence measures with the participation of the public; broad involvement of social services and volunteers in preventive work in the child's environment [1, p. 207].

In general, work with children or minors to ensure their rights and freedoms is carried out by the US police within the framework of: 1) general social legislation, the norms of which are aimed at supporting childhood and carrying out protective work with minors; 2) legislation regulating the juvenile justice system. Thus, according to the first option,