

(ATF); U.S. Secret Service (USSS); U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS); U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS); U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Inspector General (DOL-OIG); and the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Criminal Division. The mission of the IOC-2 is to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations posing the greatest threat to the United States by (1) providing de-confliction and coordination of multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency, and multi-national law enforcement operations, investigations, prosecutions, and forfeiture proceedings; (2) identifying and analyzing all source information and intelligence related to transnational organized crime; and (3) disseminating such information and intelligence to support member agency investigative efforts. According to the *U.S. Law Enforcement Strategy to Combat International Organized Crime (IOC Strategy)* released in April 2008 by DOJ, international organized crime has considerably expanded in presence, sophistication, and significance in recent years and it now threatens many aspects of how Americans live, work, and do business. These threats include criminal penetration of global energy and strategic material markets that are vital to American national security interests; logistical and other support to terrorists and foreign intelligence services; the use of cyberspace to target U.S. persons and infrastructure; and the manipulation of securities markets and financial institutions [4].

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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES

According to statistics, more than 70% of juvenile crimes are committed in a group.

Given the incompleteness of statistical information (individual participants in group crimes are not prosecuted or remain unknown to law

enforcement agencies), it can be argued that the commission of a crime by a single adolescent is the exception rather than the rule, but in such cases there is always influence on the juvenile offender. social environment, antisocial groups to which he belongs or belonged before.

It should be noted that participation in a group and complicity in the commission of a crime usually do not coincide. It is also possible that there is a difference in the role played in the group and in the commission of a specific crime, which must be taken into account when working with minors.

Studies show that criminal groups of minors and young people arise mainly on the basis of informal groups or "leisure groups". This is due to such elements of adolescent psychology as increased tendency to suggestion and imitation, emotional instability, group orientation (conformism), the dominance of the need to communicate with peers and reassessment of the importance of their approval, uncritical assessment of their strengths and weaknesses and etc.

Of course, criminogenic significance is not the listed age characteristics in themselves, but their content and direction. Social personality traits in adolescents are just beginning to take shape. In addition to the already mentioned lack of self-criticism in assessing their behavior, they may even have a reduced ability to select conscious actions. But special attention should be paid to the dominant need for communication and the tendency to group at this age. It is here that adolescents have the opportunity to express themselves and assert themselves as individuals.

According to psychological research, participants in criminal groups of minors and young people originally united: house neighborhood - 30.4%, living on one street – 24.8%, joint study and work – 10%.

Their anti-social orientation was conditioned by the need to satisfy the need for communication in the presence of narrowness, limited interests (their primitivism), inability to organize their leisure, which is exacerbated by a set of objective reasons and difficulties in the normative pastime. Full-blooded communication with peers in a formal environment for adolescents who find themselves in psychological isolation is replaced by antisocial. The anti-social group becomes a reference group, due to which its negative influence intensifies, and age features take distorted forms: increased emotionality is manifested in incontinence, the need for self-affirmation – in brutality, cynicism, and so on.

Minor members of anti-social groups, as a rule, are not able to express themselves and establish themselves in groups whose activities are socially useful, they gradually lose touch with the groups to which they formally belong, cease to focus on their attitude, do not value their opinion.

About 70% of them study poorly or mediocre, 40% – violate discipline, 37% – have previously committed misdemeanors and offenses; there are also conflicting relationships in the family and school. Such character traits as cruelty, aggression, impudence, and insidiousness (up to 45% of those surveyed) are exacerbated, which are much less common among law-abiding adolescents.

This clearly indicates a violation of the process of socialization and moral deformation and leads to an attempt at self-affirmation among others, including through the commission of offenses. The group, in turn, influences its members, instills in them anti-social views and attitudes, encourages a criminal lifestyle – there is an active process of "re-education". Of course, not every difficult teenager comes into conflict with the law, but the relationship between these phenomena is obvious.

At each stage of the formation of a criminal group of minors it is possible to turn it to positive development, but this requires certain conditions, a corresponding change in the conditions of functioning. Abandoned, the "permissive" group is more likely to become criminogenic, committing first minor offenses caused by brawls, pranks, and then offenses and crimes.

In the process of transformation of an anti-social group of minors into a criminal one, important changes take place in it: the number of participants decreases; the share of people with negative socio-moral characteristics is growing (unemployed, previously convicted, etc.); the composition of the group becomes more heterogeneous in social status; participants spend more and more time in places of criminal coloring; the methods of group leadership change from democratic to authoritarian.

Prevention of group criminal activity of minors and young people largely depends on the efforts of law enforcement officers. But the study of practice shows that there are significant shortcomings in this work. Thus, of the 132 groups that were registered, only 14.2% were subject to special measures for their separation and reorientation, and only in half of the cases there were positive changes.

The main reasons for low efficiency are: individual preventive work is carried out formally, without taking into account the personality of minors and young people, their relationships, the specifics of grouping, position in the group; there is no purposeful work on the group that has become a reference for the adolescent, which he focuses on, whose opinion he especially appreciates; insufficient assistance is provided in adapting to life, establishing positive connections and relationships.

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GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND COVID19 MITIGATION MEASURES

Because Gender-Based Violence Against Women (GBVAW) is still happening every day, everywhere, UNODC is implementing several initiatives around the world in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, through trainings with police, reviewing legislative initiatives, promoting essential services for survivors, or coaching judges to improve criminal justice systems, to name a few.

About 1 in every 3 women worldwide has experienced sexual and other form of violence, and women are more likely than men to being killed by intimate partners or family members.

GBVAW consists of several types of abuse, including physical, sexual, physiological, and economic abuse, consequently harming families and communities on a socio-economic scale.

Women struggle accessing justice whether they are victims, witnesses, alleged offenders or prisoners, a true key challenge because of discriminatory criminal laws and procedures. This is also portrayed in the lack of gender diversity among criminal justice professionals and the presence of gender bias, highlighting the importance of developing methods to strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women [1].

Violence against women is one of the most widespread violations of human rights. It can include physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse, and it cuts across boundaries of age, race, culture, wealth and geography. This type of violence has far-reaching consequences, harming families and communities. Gender-based violence not only violates human rights but also hampers productivity, reduces human capital and undermines economic growth. Although rates of women exposed to violence vary from