Finally, the brutality of the crime scenes; the senseless, repetitive acts inflicted on the victims; and a sense of helplessness in failing to catch the offender are all factors that may impact the emotional well-being of investigators involved in a serial murder case. Burnout, stress, and hopelessness are just some of the feelings that may affect members of the investigative team. To combat these issues, different authors offer many techniques to deal with stressful situations at work [2].

To conclude, there has been significant progress over the past few years in understanding serial killers and the crimes they commit. However, there is still much work to be done. Continued research in the topic areas is vital to advancing the knowledge on this important subject. A report from the FBI's behavioral unit notes that there is no single identifiable cause or factor that leads to the development of a serial killer. Rather, there are a multitude of factors that contribute to their development. The most significant factor is the serial killer's personal decision in choosing to pursue their crimes [2, 3].

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PEDOPHILIA IN EUROPE

Today, children are becoming increasingly skilled users of the Internet, in which they are attracted to online games and social networks, reminiscent of the Council of Europe (CoE). Thanks to Wi-Fi and mobile Internet, there is always access to the network - both day and night. They mostly benefit from being connected: doing homework, communicating with peers, sharing content with them, and editing videos. But they can face danger on the Internet, CE experts say. Criminals get to know children through social networks, livestreams and online games, receive personal information from them, photos or videos, and then begin to threaten to

distribute this content, demanding to send money or photos and videos with sexual images. In the latter case, it turns out that minors themselves are beginning to produce child pornography - in the EU this phenomenon was given the term “sexting” [1].

According to a study by the British organization EU Kids Online Survey (conducted in 2014) the number of children who publish their photos on the Internet is growing: from 6% in 2010 to 20% in 2014. At the same time, 20% of the surveyed children from 14 to 16 years old published their images with a sexual context on the Internet. 43% of children communicated on the Internet with people whom they did not see in reality, 11% of them sent their photos to these acquaintances. As shown by the Pan-European Insafe Youth Panel Survey, among surveyed British teenagers from 14 to 18 years old, one in three flirted and sent their candid photos and videos via the Internet, of which 28% wanted to attract attention in this way, and 14% did it under pressure.

CoE independent expert on children's rights on the Internet, Doctor of Law and mother of two teenage children Elisabeth Milovidov made special recommendations for parents. She introduces the term digital parenting to indicate that parents should not leave their child alone with phones and tablets. But banning such devices is not the best method. Adults will have to join children, delve into content that is interesting to kids and teenagers, explain to them the possibilities of the Internet and tell them about its dangers. The sphere of the Internet should be included in education, emphasizes Dr. Milovidov: “When handing over your smartphone or tablet to a child, say that working with the device requires responsibility” [2].

She divided the recommendations by age groups of children. The smallest - children under eight - can also actively use technology. Here it is imperative to monitor the screen parameters, such as brightness, as well as the themes of websites and games that a child can open. “Sit your child next to you when you are online so that he learns to use the Internet, discuss what is happening together,” the expert advises. She emphasizes that at this stage it is necessary to carefully take care of the protection of the computer: update the firewall - software that repels attacks by hackers, viruses and "worms", install content filters for children, make sure that on all devices that the child has access to, the privacy settings of social networks, platforms and applications are set at maximum levels. All settings should be checked regularly as they can sometimes reboot after updating or changing the terms of service.

Next age group is 9-12 years old. It makes no sense for them to be prohibited from going online, as they will find a loophole anyway, and the

parents will lose control over what happens to them there. Dr. Milovidov encourages children to discuss what they are doing on the Internet, what sites they visit, with whom and what they talk about. “Teach your children not to share personal information with anyone and to protect their privacy. Show them how to block users on social media. You must be sure that your child will turn to you for help if something happens on the network,” explains the expert.

Teenagers from 13 to 17 years old may face more complex problems online, as they begin to use it freely and meaningfully. “Encourage your teen to talk to you about any problems they encounter while online. You can even make an agreement with your child, write down in it your hopes on how he will use the technology,” advises Dr. Milovidov. She suggests noting the mood in which children sit down at a computer or tablet and with what mood they get up because of it, whether their behavior changes when entering an adult's room - they can close programs on the screen or quickly turn off the computer. If the child is agitated, angry or secretive, then it is worth talking to him, offering support. “As a last resort, seek help from other parents, schoolchildren or doctors,” says the author of the recommendations.

Various studies, such as, for example, the European Online Grooming Project, show that online criminals can quickly gain the trust of the victim and achieve a frank conversation or video chat within two minutes. Moreover, the child will not have a sense of danger. According to Dr. Milovidov, many children believe that pedophiles are fat elderly men, while they can be people of any gender and age, they can hide behind someone else's face. They are betrayed by one thing: a conversation with them immediately acquires a sexual connotation.

It is important to explain to the child that by sending his image online, he loses control over it forever, emphasizes Dr. Milovidov. It is worth explaining to parents what is acceptable for posting and submitting. Young people think that sharing photos is just a game, but it can greatly affect self-esteem and cause emotional stress. “Make sure your kids don't add strangers as friends on social media or post personal information there. Teach them to think before sharing information. Critical thinking is critical when working with the Internet,” the expert suggests.

“Older children can be shown real-life examples from the news that illustrate the risks, dangers and legal challenges of sexting,” says Dr. Milovidov. - If children have experienced sexting, use this moment to talk to them about sex, share your views and values on relationships. This will help the child make the right decisions in the future.”

The Council of Europe cautiously adds that criminals sometimes meet with children in reality and offer them gifts. In this case, the child faces a more serious danger - he may become a victim of human trafficking. The CE expert suggests paying attention to whether the child gets new phones, other devices, expensive things that his parents did not buy him, whether they use adult words with sexual connotations.

In case the child after all, he became a victim of an online criminal, Dr. Milovidov advises to contact the police. “Don’t give anything to the extortionist, don’t pay. Stop correspondence with him and block him on social networks. Save all the evidence, take screenshots of the correspondence,” says the expert. In this case, the affected child should feel concern for parents.

Separately recommendations refers to the phenomenon of revenge porn. Peers or ransomware can spread defamatory images online, threatening the child. “Convince children never to take photos and videos of naked friends and girlfriends, and if their friends send them explicit content, it must be removed,” advises Dr. Milovidov. make sure the pictures are really erased. " If the photos were posted on the Internet, then you can contact search engines and social media owners with a request to remove the content and links to it. In the legislation of a number of countries, for example, Germany, France, Great Britain, there are already norms that allow punishing those who distribute photographs without the consent of the person depicted on them. And the UK has created an online retaliation helpdesk that advises for free on how to remove photos from the internet.

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