

- **Blended Sentence:** In some jurisdictions, the juvenile court can order that you spend time in a juvenile facility until you are 18, then transfer to an adult jail.

#### Non-Incarceration Punishments for Juvenile Offenders

A juvenile court judge also has the discretion to offer rehabilitation options for you, depending on the crime. Some disposition orders that do not include confinement are:

- **Verbal Warning:** The judge simply reprimands you verbally;
- **Fine:** You are ordered to pay a fine to the government or to the victim, if any;
- **Counseling;**
- **Community Service:** As your punishment, the court may ask that you complete a certain number of hours in service to your community;
- **Electronic Monitoring:** You are ordered to wear a wrist or ankle bracelet at all times to verify where you are for a certain period of time;
- **Probation:** You may be assigned certain conditions that you have to meet, including attending counseling, meeting curfews, avoiding certain individuals (such as gang members) and completing anger management classes. In this case you will be assigned a probation officer who reports back to the court. If you have violated the terms of your probation, you can receive a harsher disposition order such as incarceration [3].

#### *Список використаних джерел*

1. What are the four main types of Juvenile Delinquency. Pages – 12. <https://www.scribd.com/document>
2. Juvenile Crime-Outlook for California Part III.2015. [https://www.lao.ca.gov/1995/050195\\_juv\\_crime/kkpart3.aspx](https://www.lao.ca.gov/1995/050195_juv_crime/kkpart3.aspx)

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## **CONCEPT OF TERRORISM FIGHTING: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

International terrorism is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. Since this threat has never been so strong, France is taking action at every level with its international partners to combat terrorist networks in France and abroad.

The goals are many:

- Reduce terrorist groups' regional hold;
- Combat financial, human, logistic and terrorist propaganda networks;
- Prevent radicalization;
- Protect French interests and nationals abroad.

- To achieve these goals, France's international action against terrorism includes:

- Taking determined military action;
- Stabilizing liberated areas and seeking political solutions to conflicts;

- Scaling up action by the European Union;
- Enhancing international cooperation to fight terrorist financing in particular.

- Enhancing international cooperation

Because terrorist groups represent a global threat, France is taking action with its partners to enhance international cooperation when it comes to fighting terrorism in many areas, including:

- Preventing radicalization and curbing terrorist propaganda

France conducts high-level dialogue with its main partners on prevention of radicalization and participates in multilateral discussions on this issue. Efforts to stop the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes remain a key focus of our counterterrorism action. France is conducting high-level dialogue with digital companies to achieve rapid and lasting withdrawal (in one hour maximum) of terrorist content online.

- Working to combat foreign terrorist fighters (FTF)

France is involved in different work aiming to contain the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters, in the appropriate international bodies, notably the United Nations, and within the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), which brings together 29 countries and the European Union.

- Building our partners' capacity to combat terrorism

France is implementing training programmes for its partners: law enforcement investigators, magistrates and services working on counterterrorism.

Spearheading the fight against terrorist financing

Terrorist groups need financing and they use all the means at their disposal to attain it, including new technologies to collect and transfer funds. That is why in 2018 France mobilized countries determined to identify and drain all the sources of terrorist financing. At the instigation of President Macron, an international No Money for Terror Conference was held on 25 and 26 April in Paris on combating the financing of Al-Qaeda and Daesh. Representatives from 70 countries and leaders of some 20 international and regional organizations and specialized agencies attended the first No Money for Terror Conference. In their final statement, the participants committed to reinforce their legal frameworks and their intelligence cooperation. Several clear priorities and tangible measures were defined in a summary document called the Paris Agenda.

A second No Money for Terror Conference was held on 7 and 8 November 2019 in Australia. France is making important efforts to rally the international community's support for implementing the Paris Agenda:

1. For the first time, a resolution on terrorism was adopted in the Security Council on 28 March 2019, enshrining a key political decision on this issue:

By reaffirming the obligations of States, including the criminalization of the financing of terrorists, terrorist organizations and acts.

By calling for increased use and effectiveness of asset freezing tools in counter-terrorism;

By urging States to assess and anticipate terrorist financing risks, create a financial intelligence unit, and strengthen international cooperation:

By increasing the involvement of the UN system in tackling terrorist financing, in addition to the action conducted by the FATF whose central role in determining international standards in this area must be enhanced.

By recalling the need to make sure humanitarian stakeholders' action continues when measures are taken to curb terrorism financing.

2. Fighting terrorist financing was one of the three counter-terrorism priorities promoted by France during its G7 presidency.

3. France, which seeks to set an example in this area, regularly recalls its commitment to implementing the Paris Agenda to its technical and political partners.

4. France actively supports increasing FATF's resources and visibility. In 2018, it made a voluntary contribution of €1 million over three years. It supported prolonging the FATF mandate and increasing its operational budget in April, during a ministerial meeting that was held on the sidelines of the World Banks' and the IMF's spring assemblies.

#### *Список використаних джерел*

1. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/The-Fight-against-Terrorism>

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## **CORRUPTION IN GERMANY: REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND PREVENTION RULES**

Corruption refers to dishonest or unethical behavior involving the misuse of power or authority for personal gain. It can occur in various forms and in different sectors, such as politics, business, government, and even social interactions. Corruption typically involves bribery, fraud, embezzlement, nepotism, or other illicit practices that undermine the integrity, fairness, and efficiency of institutions and processes. Corruption is harmful to societies and economies because it diverts resources away from