Most U.S. police agencies recruit candidates with a high school or college degree. Few police departments have higher education requirements for staff (in particular, according to the US Department of Justice, only 1% of departments require a four-year higher education diploma, 7% need a two-year higher education degree, and 4% start college education, and 86% - a certificate of secondary education). Moreover, police candidates are required to complete courses in any of the following disciplines: law enforcement; administration of justice; psychology; advocacy; history of America; public administration; English; legal relations; sociology; commercial law. In a number of major US cities, young people who have graduated from school and wish to join the police force after reaching the age of 21 practice in the police. Classes with this category are usually conducted by experienced instructors. The training includes classes on the Constitution and civil rights, state laws and municipal regulations, accident investigation regulations, and more. Practiced patrolling, traffic control, training in firearms, personal safety techniques, rules of conduct in extreme situations

The system of professional training of law enforcement personnel is closely interconnected with the system of selection - recruitment. One of the characteristic features of the recruitment system in law enforcement agencies is high competition. This is because the profession of police officer or federal law enforcement officer in the United States is highly prestigious and well paid. The competition for a position in a large police department is 20-40 people. And in such a reputable agency as the FBI, the competition can reach several hundred people in one place. The main methods of professional selection for work and study are: analysis of the candidate's documents; selection interviews; biographical survey; psychological testing; assessment centers. Moreover, the US police training system takes into account issues of preventing corruption and preventing conflicts of interest (in particular, developed handbooks on ethics, principles of ethical conduct, standards of ethical conduct for members of the executive branch).

**Список використаних джерел**

1. The History of Policing in the United States [Electronic resource]:

– Mode of access: – https://plsonline.eku.edu/sites/plsonline.eku.edu/files/the-history-of-policing-in-us.pdf. – Title from the screen.

2. How Long Does It Take to Become A Police Officer? [Electronic resource]: Law Enforcement. – Mode of access: – https://golawenforcement.com. – Title from the screen.

**Шахрай Д.,** курсант ННІ № 1
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

## COUNTERING THE GAMBLING BUSINESS

One of the sectors that financial criminals see as a target for money laundering and terrorist financing is the Gaming and Gambling industry. Money laundering techniques are used to convert funds from criminal activities into legal money in the Gaming and Gambling industry. Gaming and gambling businesses have specific responsibilities to prevent these crimes.

All gaming and gambling ındustries are subject to the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA). The gaming and gambling industry is also subject to and has to comply with national or local regulations such as Moneyval, FATF, and European Union Directives in order to anti-money laundering and terrorist financing. In addition to the regulations, each gambling business has to have a comprehensive AML Compliance Program suitable for its business.

The United States has some regulations for legal gambling states. One of the main regulators has the authority to review the Financial Crimes Protection Network (FinCEN) gambling businesses for compliance with the Bank Privacy Act (BSA) and violations of the law. But FinCEN has delegated its compliance review authority to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). If the IRS detects a significant BSA violation in both its casino and its review, FinCEN initiates an investigation into that casino, and an administrative penalty is imposed on the casino based on the outcome of the investigation. At this point, FinCEN and IRS cooperate to detect BSA violations in casinos in the USA and to take criminal action. The U.S. Bank Privacy Act (BSA) has some regulatory requirements for the gaming and gambling industry, including:

- Creation of Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) when at least $ 5,000 suspicious transactions are carried out

- Creating Currency Transaction Reports (CTRs) in cash inflows and outflows in excess of $ 10,000

- Application of the most suitable AML compliance programs within the casino

- Keeping track of customers' debts or loans, such as credit extensions over $ 10,000, and keeping those records for up to five years

Besides BSA, FinCEN also has some regulations and recommendations for the industry. FinCEN, published in 2010 for the gaming gambling industry, contains the following information:

-An internal control system should be created to ensure continuous compliance with BSA.

-Training of casino staff to identify unusual or suspicious transactions

-Making and keeping a record required under BSA

-Eligibility tests for money laundering and terrorist financing risks resulting from the products and services provided

-Determining the name, address, social security or taxpayer-identification number and other identifying information for a person

There are some regulations for controlling the Australian or gaming and gambling industry and reducing risks. In Australia, AUSTRAC regulates some commercial activities in the gambling sectors with the Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Law published in 2006. If a gambling business has a geographic connection with Australia, AUSTRAC is considered a legal entity that has to report. Under the law, casinos have obligations such as notifying AUSTRAC of some business activities and transactions, keeping records, and conducting the AML / CTF program.

In Australia, gambling agencies or bookmakers, Casinos, Bars, clubs, and providers of electronic gaming machines under the gaming and gambling industry are subject to these regulations. Australia is also the gambling jurisdiction with one of the strictest compatibility requirements in the world.

Another Australian gambling regulator is the National Consumer Protection Framework (NCPF). The purpose of NCPF is to introduce a variety of regulations that focus on minimizing the harms of risks such as money laundering in the gambling industry responsible for the execution of online bets in Australia. NCPF measures have some minimum standards, and states follow these recommendations. Some of these measures are:

-reduction of customer verification time
-prohibition of credit limits for betting purposes
-creating some prohibitions on specified incentives
-clarification of account closing mechanisms
-giving activity statements to customers
-deterring the use of payday loans for online betting
-implementation of a voluntary pre-commitment program
-training of staff on responsible behavior of gambling.

The European Union does not have direct industry-specific E.U. legislation in the field of gambling services for the Gaming and Gambling industry. As required by the E.U. Court of Justice, EU countries may arrange their own gambling services if they comply with the basic rules established under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). E.U. countries are also allowed to offer some games of chance through the Internet. In some European countries, monopolistic regimes that provide online gambling services have been established. A government-controlled public operator manages these serving online gambling services. In addition, many E.U. countries have installed licensing systems that allow multiple operators to offer services in the market. Online gambling regulation in E.U. countries is determined and established according to established legal rules. The European Union commission supports efforts to modernize national online gambling legal frameworks in E.U. countries. In addition, it supports all consumers to ensure a high level of protection.

Anti-Money Laundering Directive is mandatory for all gambling businesses. This is because some gambling products have a high risk of money laundering. It is seen that

ineffective controls cause land-based betting and poker situation. Member States may decide to grant a full or partial exemption to gambling businesses. On the other side, the online gambling industry also has high risks due to a large number of transaction flows and a lack of face-to-face interaction. Despite the high-risk exposures of casinos, it has had a mitigating effect since 2005 to counter money laundering and financing of terrorism. Lottery and game machines offer a moderate risk of money laundering and terrorist financing. In addition, black-based bingo offers a low risk of money laundering and terrorist financing due to relatively low bets and winnings.

In general, 4AMLD directives are also aimed at performing procedures such as Know Your Customer (KYC)**,** Customer Due Diligence (CDD) in the gaming and gambling industry. With these procedures, casinos can identify the risks posed by their customers, evaluate them, and take the necessary measures.All gambling businesses in the world are subject to a local or national AML regulation.

**Список використаних джерел:**

1. New perspective of nanotechnology / Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s41935-018-0088-0

2**.** Journal of Applied Sciences / Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: https://scialert.net/fulltextmobile/doi=jas.2010.1873.1884

3. Sanction Scanner / Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: https://sanctionscanner.com/blog/aml-regulations-for-gaming-and-gambling-industry-209

**Шершун Б.**, курсант ННІ №1
Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

## MODERN METHODS OF PREVENTION VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

One of the main problems of our time today is widespread violence against children and adults. This problem has not been solved for a long time and is often ignored due to the fact that victims of sexual violence are afraid to ask for help from special services or law enforcement agencies. Those who commit these crimes most often in childhood or adolescence have also suffered from sexual or domestic violence, which has caused possible mental or psychological trauma. Therefore, when they find themselves in a leading position, most often in a state of drug or alcohol intoxication and so-called mental trauma, they remember all the images and problems of their past.