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The supervision of the UAE banking and financial sector (including banks, exchange houses, and investment companies) falls under the authority of the Central Bank. The Central Bank issues licenses to financial institutions under its supervision and can impose administrative sanctions for compliance violations. The Central Bank issues instructions and recommendations as it deems appropriate and is permitted to take any necessary measures to ensure the integrity of the UAE's financial system. The central bank has issued a number of circulars outlining the requirements for customer identification and providing for a basic suspicious transaction-reporting obligation.

Conclusion

The New AML Law has harsher punishments with the aim of combating Money Laundering. Also, the law addresses the Financing of Terrorism and the Financing of Unlawful Organizations, which constitutes a step forward for the UAE as Money Laundering is often closely linked to the Financing of Terrorism or Unlawful Organizations.

The initiative of the UAE legislator to pass the New AML Law indicates that the UAE shall not tolerate financial crimes and emphasizes that the UAE does not want to be seen as a safe haven for perpetrators of such crimes. We believe that the New AML Law will have a positive impact on the UAE and the integrity of its financial system.

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FIGHTING AGAINST CRIMINALITY IN LATIN AMERICA

Criminality is the quality or state of being criminal [2]. It is a common phenomenon for the whole world with a different rate in different countries.

Latin America features among the world's most prolific and concentrated forms of criminal violence. Home to just 8% of the world's population, Latin America experiences at least 33% of the world's

homicidal violence. In 2016, 17 of the 20 most homicidal countries and 47 of the 50 most homicidal cities on the planet were located in the region. Although the region is still the world's most murderous in 2017, some of the most violent countries registered improvement – including El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. Over the past decade, the annual regional increase in homicide was 3.7%, three times the population growth rate of 1.15%. There are indications that the situation is worsening: the regional homicide rate is expected to increase from 21.7 murders per 100,000 in 2012 to 39.6 per 100,000 by 2030 [1, c. 17].

A real challenge in Latin America is ensuring standardized and reliable statistics on crime and victimization. While the region has achieved significant gains in recent years, there are many challenges. There are many sources of data for assessing the incidence and characteristics of criminal violence including crime records, health statistics and victimization surveys. But generating comparable data is exceedingly challenging at the national scale. As a result, there is a growing tendency to focus on sub-national and even micro-level data to better understand the patterns of crime in cities and neighborhoods [1, c. 21].

When looking at what causes homicide rates to rise, the report mentions correlations to youth unemployment and teen pregnancies, especially when teens

are in disadvantaged situations.

Latin America's cities grew faster than in the rest of the world, the Washington Post said. The outlet refers to an Economist article which states that the vast migration to cities lead to unemployment, inequality, “poor government services” and “easily available firearms.”

According to the report, the countries do not have enough police officers in high-crime areas and many of them are either involved in organized crime or are willing to look the other way. Only 14 % of people in Venezuela say they feel safe. Less than one in five people are confident in the police. Almost half of Latin Americans believe police are involved in crime. The faith of Latin Americans in the judicial systems declined between 2015 and 2016 [3].

The high crime rates also affect the attitudes and perceptions of Latin American citizens, as several polls and surveys have shown in the past decade. For instance, the 2014 wave of the Americas Barometer asked respondents what is the most important problem facing their countries; almost one-third of respondents (32.6 %) considered criminal violence as the most serious problem. Unsurprisingly, the percentage of people who considered crime as the most serious problem was even higher in the most violent countries (for example, 47.9 % in El Salvador and 65.2 % in

Honduras). Normally, it is the police that are sent to fight crime; they are, in theory, the first responders. However, the conundrum facing many Latin American states plagued by pervasive drug-related crime and violence is that they are unable to rely on their police forces to provide citizens with the protection they demand. While police are normally at the front lines in the battles to defeat crime, they are also the part of the problem: inept, corrupt, outnumbered, and outgunned by lethal criminal syndicates with sufficient resources to purchase police docility or connivance.

Even if they could hold their own against criminal organizations – which they cannot – police often lack the motivation to try. Instead, the police throughout the region regularly skirt the law, and even cross the line into criminality, corruption, and rampant violence. Running drug operations and prostitution rings, committing extrajudicial killings and kidnappings, providing intelligence to drug traffickers, and abusing detainees have become familiar police practices in a number of Latin American countries. Opportunities for these activities abound, as do motives, such as poor pay, poor training, and the knowledge that such transgressions will likely go unpunished. These police practices have also led to an erosion in trust in the police and to low levels of satisfaction with the performance of the police.

The obvious solution is to reform the police.

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EQUAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN THE USA

Gender equality is a global campaign that seeks to place a higher value on the work that women do.

There have been some structural changes in U. S. police profession. Yet, the numbers of female police officers employed in police departments are still disproportionate when compared to male police officers. In this study, I described and analyzed female police officers' work experiences