

draft legislation to eliminate recruitment fees, and granting official status to more victims who were incarcerated abroad for crimes their traffickers compelled them to commit.

Virtually, every country in the world is affected by these crimes. In the world, an estimated 40.3 million people are entrapped in modern slavery—from women forced into prostitution or domestic servitude, girls forced to marry older men, children forced to support armed groups, or men forced to work in construction or agriculture. Whether through deception, threats, or violence, roughly one in every 192 people alive today find themselves in exploitative situations that they cannot leave. Trafficking is the fastest growing criminal industry in the world, second only to drug dealing in terms of its moneymaking potential [2, p. 1-6].

The global problem is that human trafficking has acquired transnational character.

Unlawful trans-boundary movement can be an individual action, or an enterprise developed by a group that engages in that activity for profit.

Without distinguishing between the wide range of factors involved in this practice, member states of the European Union have for the past two decades raised significant concern regarding trafficking in response to a collection of diverse issues including: international labor migration, the victimization of women and children, the impact of conflict on vulnerable populations, and issues related to refugees.

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IRELAND: STATISTICS ON CRIMES

Ireland, also known as the Republic of Ireland, is a country in north-western Europe. The capital city is Dublin. The population for 2020 is about 5 million people. The following statistics have been made by «UNODC International Homicide Statistics» («United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime International Homicide Statistics»). Statistics show the rate and the number of homicides in Ireland.

In 2018, homicide rate for Ireland was 0.9 cases per 100,000 population. Though Ireland homicide rate fluctuated substantially in recent

years, it tended to decrease through 1999 - 2018 period ending at 0.9 cases per 100,000 population in 2018. In the period from 2008 to 2018, the level was stable at 0.8-1.3 cases per 100,000 population. This is the top 18 place in the world.

In 2018, the number of homicides in Ireland was 42. This is the average for the previous 10 years. In 2007 there were 78 murders, and the next year, 2008, the number was reduced by a third (from 78 to 51). The next 2 years (2009, 2010), the number grew by 2 people per year. But in 2011 there is a sharp drop of 24% (from 55 to 42). The main reason for the increase and later a sharp decline may be the economic crisis of 2008, consequences of which were felt in 2009 and 2010 in the form of a decrease in GDP (Gross domestic product), a decrease in jobs and an increase in unemployment. The economic situation was improved cardinally in 2011, when the European Union provided economic assistance to Ireland.

In 2014, number of homicides by firearm for Ireland was 17. In 2007-2010 average number was 22. Though Ireland number of homicides by firearm fluctuated in recent years, it tended to decrease through last 10 years. Ireland homicides by firearm rate was at level of 0.4 cases per 100,000 population. This is the top 25-30 places in the world.

Ireland assault rate was at level of 93.5 cases per 100,000 population in 2018. In 2008 was at level of 366.5 cases per 100,000 population. Between 2012 and 2013 was the sharp drop, from 294,4 cases per years to 66,9 cases per years.

“Kidnapping” means unlawfully detaining a person or persons against their will (including through the use of force; threat; fraud or enticement) for the purpose of demanding for their liberation an illicit gain or any other economic gain or other material benefit; or in order to oblige someone to do or not to do something. “Kidnapping” excludes disputes over child custody.

In 2017, kidnapping rate for Ireland was 1.6 cases per 100,000 population. Though Ireland kidnapping rate fluctuated substantially in recent years, it tended to decrease through 2003 - 2017 period ending at 1.6 cases per 100,000 population in 2017.

The police are responsible for the fight against crime in Ireland. In Ireland it is called Garda. «An Garda Síochána» in Irish, which means the «Guardian of the Peace». The service is headed by the Garda Commissioner who is appointed by the Irish Government. Its headquarters are in Dublin's Phoenix Park. The Garda structure throughout the country currently includes about 15,000 people, including civilian specialists. All of the above crimes are investigated by the Garda National Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

There are a number of types of Community Crime prevention programmes, which help to involve the population in the fight against crime.

Neighbourhood Watch, for example, is a crime prevention and community safety programme for urban areas. It operates as a partnership

between An Garda Síochána and the public. It works on the basis that every member of a community can help to improve the quality of life in the area by keeping a look out for neighbours and reporting suspicious activities to the Gardaí. Neighbourhood watch programmes aim to improve community safety, prevent crime, develop Garda and community links, increase public confidence in An Garda Síochána, foster a caring environment for older and vulnerable people and reduce anti-social behaviour, including graffiti and harassment.

Community Alert is a community safety programme for rural areas with an emphasis on older and vulnerable people. It operates as a partnership between the community, An Garda Síochána and Muintir na Tíre (national Irish voluntary organisation dedicated to promoting the process of community development.). It works on the principle of shared responsibility for crime prevention and reduction. Community Alert programmes aim to foster the process of community development, reduce opportunities for crimes to occur, unite communities in a spirit of neighbourliness and community service and to devise programmes to improve the quality of life for all in rural communities.

Text Alert enables communities to set up a group to receive alerts advising them of suspicious or criminal activity in their area. As well as ensuring awareness among users of the service, it can also lead to them reporting suspicious activity to Gardaí. Sending the information by text means that it can be disseminated rapidly to a large amount of people in a cost-effective way. Text Alert is a one-way system, and operates on the following principles:

- Member(s) of the public reports incident to the Gardaí (24-hour Garda District -Telephone number which is widely advertised);
- The reporting Garda verifies details and determines that the "Text Alert" system should be utilized;
- Garda sends text or e-mail out to each registered "Community Contact" in their Garda District;
- Each "Community Contact" forwards the text to their "Community Group" to advise the public to watch out and report any developments. If the information is received by e-mail the Community Contact may forward the e-mail or convert the content to SMS Text and send to their Community Group.

More useful information can be found on the official website of the Garda Síochána in the section «crime» and «crime prevention», which describes in detail crimes, the places and times where and when they most often occur, the algorithm of actions when crime is detected.

So, the relatively low level of crimes against human life in Ireland is ensured by the active cooperation of the police and the population, programs which involve the population in crime prevention. The economic situation in the country also has an important role, because there is inextricable link between the economic situation and rising crime, as evidenced by the statistics above.

Список використаних джерел

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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 industries 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