

## **FIGHTING MONEY LAUNDERING: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE**

Money laundering and terrorist financing can threaten a country's economic and financial stability while funding violent and illegal acts. That is why many governments have stepped up the fight against such practice.

Criminals and terrorists attempt to move money and conceal its real sources and destinations. Money laundering, as it is known, is the effort by criminals and terrorists to convert illicit proceeds of crime into what appears to be legitimate sources of revenue, or to move funds from one member of a criminal enterprise or terrorist group to another without raising suspicions. For criminals, profiting from their crimes is their goal; for terrorists the funds are necessary to carry out their destructive acts.

Criminal activities, such as drug trafficking, smuggling, human trafficking, corruption and others, tend to generate large amounts of profits for the individuals or groups carrying out the criminal act.

Money laundering and the financing of terrorism are financial crimes with economic effects. They can threaten the stability of a country's financial sector or its external stability more generally.

Effective regimes to combat these threats are essential to protect the integrity of markets and of the global financial framework as they help prevent financial abuses. Action against money laundering and terrorist financing thus responds not only to a moral imperative but also to an economic need.

Today total corruption has penetrated all spheres of life. The corruption scope even became a threat to the national security.

Eliminating corruption is a difficult task and the solution requires a systematic approach, as well as the proper political, legal and institutional actions.

The lack of positive results of the national fight against corruption encourages us to learn and summarize the international experience in this sphere.

Here are a few examples of countries, which had made substantial progress in fighting corruption. Most of these countries recently had an extremely high level of corruption.

Israel. The basis of all anti-corruption measures in Israel - is ramous monitoring of possible corruption actions. The monitoring is carried out by government agencies, special units of the police, the Office of the State Controller, which is independent from the ministries and various NGOs. If the corruption facts appear the investigating bodies are being informed immediately.

The legislation of Israel provides significant social benefits for the state employers. At the same time the penalties for the officials, involved in corruption actions are very heavy, thus local corruption in the country is almost absent. The number of cases brought to court is less than 5%.

Germany. The liquidation of material and first of all the financial part of organized criminal groups is the basis for fight against corruption in this country.

The legal base in the Germany prevents money-laundering, the property of persons, involved in corruption actions should be confiscated. Likewise, the bank institutions are obliged to provide information, concerning the money transactions over 20 000 Euros, to the law enforcement agencies. This information should be used for the investigation purposes only.

The general line of the German government in the area of prevention of corruption is the elimination of corruption in public service.

Germany, by an example of other countries, in particular Israel, plans to create the register of the corrupted firms. Those, who gets to this "black list" loses the right to participate in any state tenders and automatically become the object of closer attention of the law enforcement agencies.

Great Britain: this country has the most ancient traditions in the fight against corruption. The system of anti-corruption mechanisms is settled here on the legislative level. The first anti-corruption law in the civil service was adopted here in 1889. The following two laws as of 1906 and 1916 were consequences of society's reaction for spreading this socio-political phenomenon. Contrasting legal traditional principles, these laws obliges officials to prove own innocence.

In Great Britain the public opinion plays very important role during the decision making, especially if the case somehow affects social, political and economic development of the country.

Singapore. The progress of anti-corruption policy in the country simply impresses.

The main unit of the Singapore's fight against corruption system is constantly operating specialized body – the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB). The CPIB is an independent body which

investigates and aims to prevent corruption in the public and private sectors in Singapore, besides it is the sole agency responsible for combating corruption in Singapore.

Japan. The experience of fight against corruption shows, that the absence of single unified act, aimed to defeat this evil, does not affect the effective resolution of the problem. For example, in Japan the anti-corruption regulations are present in different national laws.

Moreover, Japan has no single agency designated solely to fight corruption; however, many agencies actively fight corruption within their jurisdiction. For example, the Fair Trade Commission (JFTC), the National Police Agency (NPA), and the National Tax Administration Agency (NTAA).

There are strict restrictions stipulated for financing of election campaigns, political parties, any donations for candidates and so on. Violation of the law is punishable by sanctions.

In Japan, as in other countries, the main tendency of the fight against corruption is the human resources policy.

USA. In this country the wide experience of the fight against corruption has been accumulated. Exactly here, in 1929 for the first time in the history, the organized crime became a subject of discussion at "high level".

Since then this problem is in the center of attention of the commissions, committees and subcommittees which were created according to the decision of the congress or the president who as a result of long and in-depth examination of various aspects of fight against organized crime and corruption developed the recommendations, which later became the basis for federal laws.

In June, 1970 the US Government created National Security Council for combat International Organized Crime, whose main objective was to develop a national action program. Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime and performs methodical management of this work.

The Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) is the main division of the Department of Justice directly assigned to combat against organized crime.

Criminal prosecution for bribery in the USA is exposed not only on those who take bribes, but also those who offer it. In US Code it is detail specified what categories of officials are understood as the persons, accepting bribes. Responsibility for bribery is subject everyone who gives, offers, promises something valuable with the illegal purpose to a public official or candidate for this position.

Список використаних джерел

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