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INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGULATION FOR COUNTERACTING MONEY LAUNDERING

This article analyzes the international legal regulation counteracting money laundering. Relevance of the topic is determined by the fact that in the modern world money laundering poses a danger to the entire international community. According to experts of the International Monetary Fund, the criminal organizations legalize 1.5 trillion dollars each year, which is about 5% of the gross world product. The international community considers prevention of money laundering as one of the most effective means of combating transnational organized crime, corruption and money laundering, attributing this crime to international ones.

In scientific studies of money laundering it is defined as a link between the criminal sector of the shadow economy and an open economy, the channel through which income derived from criminal practices transfers into the legal sphere of economic relations, thereby maintaining both legal and illegal business. It emphasizes the nature of money laundering as the process by which "dirty" money, usually cash received in the course of criminal activities go through the banking system thereby transforming into "clean" money, i.e., they are given the appearance of legitimate income, and therefore it is not possible to identify the person, which is the initiator of the transaction, or the criminal origin of the funds.

The purpose of this article is the implementation of comparative legal analysis of international legislation of the USA and European countries for prevention of money laundering.

It is concluded that the creation of a group similar to the Eurasian group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism will harmonize legislation in the member states of the CIS in the field and successfully deal with practical issues of cooperation between national systems for counteracting money laundering.