METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTERACTION TO CRIMINAL GAINS LEGALIZATION (CCGL)

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The article deals with classical CGL scheme, economic nature of CGL process. Moreover, the notion of "CGL risk" is given; algorithmic model of CGL is described.

Nowadays the conceptual trend definition of institutional system functioning of counteraction to criminal gains, gained by means of CCGL, both on the regional and federal management levels is considered to be the most important identification problem principles forming of effective domestic economic innovation model.

The actuality of the work is determined by the perfection necessity of CCGL process methodological grounds algorithmization.

The final aim of work is the development of effective algorithmic CCGL model based on the synthetic unity principles of national system financial monitoring functioning.

In order to develop such a system it is necessary to define economic essence of CCGL risks.

The following interpretation of the notion "CCGL risk" based on scientific works of A.V. Vorontsovskij, A.B. Yurchuck, V.I. Yarochkina is suggested: "CCGL risk is the possibility of negative event occurrence, characterized by the presence of loss connected with the formation of condition system of legal gains definition, received as a result of committing a crime by CGL scheme participants.

The analysis of classical money laundering subjects cooperation should be carried out due to define the principles of effective methodological instrument forming of operations identification that should be subject to inspection from financial monitoring in the sphere of CGL. Typical CGL scheme is based on the epistemic principles of the "five flags" theory.

The following principal stages of CGL should be singled out in compliance with the principles of typical CGL scheme: allocation of cash resources, transition and penetration into international banking sector and integration.

The article deals with the problem of legalized cash resources in terms of first two stages operation transition to the subject of CGL system control.

According to the classic theory of competitive intelligence in the sphere of CGL the realization of system activities in the sphere of operation identification connected with CGL probably only at the first two stages of realization of CGL laundering scheme. It is not reasonable to identify operations of analyzed sort in the network of legalized proceeds confiscation at the third stage. This statement is determined by the necessity of comprehension of semantic nature of integration stage in the CGL process from the position of analyzed process final stage.

This is precisely the reason to the fact, why the efficiency of CCGL system functioning is determined by the degree of strategy optimization of hierarchical stages of the system and methods of identification, analysis, prediction and neutralization of risks concerning clients CGL operation organization.

As a result of the research, we worked out CCGL algorithmic model. The following levels of management should be considered in the network of this model: identification, analysis, prediction and neutralization.

This CCGL algorithmic model provides opportunities for:

1) optimal identification of qualification, degree of uncertainty and damage from CCGL risk by the use of instruments of static and expert analysis;

2) identification of reasonable organization level of examining operation;

3) full determination of damage from risk according to the position of Federal Financial

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Monitoring Service authorities and analyzed organization (of economic subject);

4) organization of effective system of CGL risk monitoring and using of monitoring results in the sphere of predictable CGL risks identification (Bayes algorithm);

5) identification of economic nature of integrated risks, estimation level of their uncertainty according to the value of this particular risk level which should be considered in the network of analyzed integrated risk.

According to the previous research we can conclude that formation of effective CCGL algorithmic model is possible only in the case of scientifically-grounded risk management system determination which reflects economic nature of CGL risks and meets the requirements of domestic and international legislation in the sphere of CCGL.

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