

basics of the harmonized qualification of criminal acts should be outlined, the basics of the elements of the crime composition are determined, which are further adapted to the laws of the states. Third, the provisions of international treaties provide for direct commitments by States to combat crime. It is important that such international treaties determine the basis for the practical implementation of the tasks set, the application of international cooperation measures.

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THE PLACE AND ROLE OF ROMAN LAW IN THE MODERN WORLD

The relevance of the topic is that Roman law has long been used in European countries. At present it has not lost its necessity. It has become the basis for modern law in many countries. Roman law is important for the overall development of future lawyers. After all, a lawyer must know the history of law in order to work in the future in this area.

The purpose is to characterize the system of Roman law, to identify its peculiarities and to determine its necessity in the modern world.

The history of Roman law in antiquity spans a period of more than a thousand years. Initially, the law of a small rural community, then that of a powerful city state, Roman law became in the course of time the law of a

multinational empire that embraced the entire Mediterranean world. During its long history, Roman law progressed through a remarkable process of evolution. It advanced through different stages of development and underwent important transformations, both in substance and in form, as it adjusted to changes in society, especially those changes derived from Rome's expansion in the ancient world. During this long process the interaction between custom, enacted law and case law entailed the formation of a highly sophisticated system that evolved from layers of different elements. But the great bulk of Roman law, especially private law, was the product of jurisprudence, not legislation. This unenacted law was not a confusing mass of shifting customs, but an enduring tradition developed and transmitted by specialists, initially the members of the priestly college of the pontiffs and, in later times, the secular jurists. In the final phases of this process, when law-making was increasingly centralized, this law, together with statutory law, was compiled and then codified. The codification of the law both completed the development of Roman law and formed the means by which Roman law was subsequently disseminated to the modern world.[1, p. 1]

Law in ancient Rome is already divided into public and private.

Ulpian defined this division as follows: "Public law is that which belongs to the provision of the Roman state, private - concerns the benefit of individuals; there is something useful in the public relation and useful in the private relation. " Thus, the criterion for the distinction between public and private law, according to Ulpian, is the nature of interests. The law that protects the interests of the state, the public interest is public law, and the law that protects the interests of individuals is a private right.

Public law defines the structure of the public organization of Rome, establishes the position of magistrates, priests, legal regime of shrines, etc. The rules of public law are imperative in nature, and therefore applied by the state (in the person of the competent authorities) on its own initiative, when required by the protection of the general public interest (punishment of criminals, collection of taxes, fines, etc.). The imperative nature of the rules of public law is reflected in its principles, in particular the principle that prohibited the privilege of private privileges (*privilegiy ne inroganto*), as well as the principle formulated by the Roman lawyer Papinian: public law cannot be modified by the treaties of individuals. The main essence of public law is the acceptance of legal centralization.[2, p. 5-6]

Roman law has influenced the modern law of many European countries, including Ukraine.

Today, the scope of European law is expanding from abstract metaphysical to narrowly pragmatic points of view, each of which cannot claim adequate display European law in its entirety and completeness.

European law became possible thanks to unity of cultural perspectives: the first perspective is related to the revival of the idea of the role of law in society as fundamental regulation and the spread of ideas of Roman law (the so-called "The second birth of Roman law"); the second is related to the development of Christian civilization; the third is an idea the extraterritorial nature of a recognition-based right rights of fundamental social value. But speaking of influence Roman law on European, it should be noted that there is no language the direct, direct use of Roman law in its original form, rather, is not about authenticity system of unique legal regulation, and about its "re-singing", with preserving the basic system-building elements. Modern Polish thinker T. Hiaro talks about forms of "reincarnation" or versions of Roman law in Europe.[3, p. 29-30]

Ukraine is focused on integrating into the world community, creating a civil society, building a rule of law, and this in turn requires the impartial review of many established views, including the nature and nature of the development of Ukrainian law.

When considering the reception of Roman law in medieval Ukrainian law, we should take into account the specifics of this process, which is due to the peculiarities of Ukraine's civilizational orientation, its geopolitical and cultural position in the East-West system.

As a result of both Western and Eastern influences, Ukraine's law was shaped as a synthesis of local customary law, a reciprocal Roman and Byzantine law. At the same time, the reception of Roman law took place in two types: directly and indirectly (directly - because of Catholic influence, since the Western Church lived under Roman laws, and indirectly - through German, Polish, Lithuanian law).

Actually, through Byzantine law, there was a indirect influence of Roman law, since Byzantium itself suffered the powerful influence of the latter (recaptured it). This led to the influence of Roman legal ideas on the formation of Ukrainian legislation of that day, in particular, on bills created in Ukraine in the 16th-19th centuries.[4, p. 159-160]

Thus, the Roman law system affected a large number of European law systems, including Ukraine. Roman law is the basis of modern Ukrainian law. Nowadays a lawyer should know not only the modern law of the state, but also its historical origins. When adopting new legal acts, Ukraine reverts to the principles that testify to the humanity, existence of rights and guarantees of the individual. Roman law can also be observed in the recognition of the right to private property, the expansion of the range of

property rights, the extension of the rights of the parties to contractual relations, the manifestation of private initiative, free discretion in the conclusion of contracts, etc.

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FIGHTING MONEY LAUNDERING: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Today criminals apply a number of techniques and mechanisms to obscure their illegal ownership and control of illicitly obtained assets. By its very nature, money laundering is an illegal activity carried out by criminals which occurs outside of the normal range of economic and financial statistics.

As money laundering is a consequence of almost all profit generating crime, it can occur practically anywhere in the world. Generally, money launderers tend to seek out countries or sectors in which there is a low risk of detection due to weak or ineffective anti-money laundering programs. Because the objective of money laundering is to get the illegal funds back to the individual who generated them, launderers usually prefer to move funds through stable financial systems [4].

On March 9, 2019 article about participation of Austria banks in Russian money-laundering scandal was published. This article governs scandal that has spread to Austria after a prominent Kremlin critic filed a complaint urging Vienna prosecutors to investigate \$967m of suspicious money flows from Danske Bank to Raiffeisen and other lenders in the country. Bill Browder, an anti-money-laundering activist and investor, said that Austrian banks had for years ignored red flags and enabled Russian