

# **Investigating money laundering, hijacking, and purging the proceeds it In Iran and international documents**

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**Abstract: Money laundering is the process of transforming illegitimate and dirty money illegal and illegitimate activities into clean, legitimate and legal money, with underground economics, an unhealthy and inefficient administrative system, and a financial system lacking a strong supervisory system, considered appropriate for its commission. To be The phenomenon of money laundering can be regarded as a circle of negative currents of the community, which, in its entirety, affects the various, but abnormal, factors, in particular, the financial-monetary processes in general and the entire economic, political and social structure. The criminality thinking of this phenomenon was followed by the spread of organized crime in the world, and the goal was to cut off the motive of committing crimes by cutting off the hands of the criminals their criminal proceeds, thereby combating organized crime by fighting money laundering. the payment. Money laundering has widespread adverse and harmful effects. Disturbance in financial markets, increasing inflation, decreasing tendency towards investment in productive activities, corruption, capital flight the country and decreasing public confidence at the domestic and foreign levels are among the neglected consequences of money laundering (Ahmadi, Mohammad, 2008). . The characteristics of organization and transnationality without sacrificing this crime, its economic, social and political losses and its close connection with other crimes has increased the necessity of the criminality of this phenomenon in the world as well as in Iran. Several international and regional instruments on money laundering have been adopted, some of which are the Vienna Convention 1988, the Council of Europe Convention of 1990, the 1991 European Directive, the Fourth FATF Recommendation of 1990 and its amendments in 1996 and 2000, the Palermo Convention In 2000, the 2003 Convention on the Elimination of Corruption in Iran, along with the international community, has been ratified with the delay in the Anti**

**Money Laundering Law (Shahriari, Mohammed, 2007). Some of the requirements and tools to combat money laundering include: ratifying and enforcing national and international money laundering laws and regulations, creating insecure space for criminals, reforming the tax structure of the country, controlling and controlling foreign currencies, creating A powerful organization to combat money laundering and, finally, to rebuild and reform the banking system. Because banks, as the most important haven of money laundering agents, are equally sensitive to the money laundering problem. Key words: money laundering, money laundering, dirty money, transnational crime, organized crime, offense of origin, international documents**

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