

Euro-Asian Cooperation in the Field of Training on Economic Security

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Abstract. The modern models of training and retraining of personnel, which are created for the all-Russian system have certain lacks, regarding the creation of models and the determination of connection between them. The article reviews the system of personnel training to combat the money laundering and financing the terrorism (AML/CFT) in the Russian Federation. The article shows the necessity of the international integration for the training of highly qualified personnel and the advantages of creation of the international consortiums uniting universities, scientific centers and non-profit organizations. This will allow to develop the practice, science and education in the field of economic security.

Keywords: economical security, AML/CFT, anti-laundry campaign, consortiums, specialist, training of personnel.

1 Introduction

The necessity of economic security of the country, as a part of the national security, significantly increases in terms of globalization of the international economic system and the intensification of the economic relations between the countries. The sum of annually laundered money, which is received in the criminal way, is about \$1.5 trillion, which makes about 1.9% of world GDP.

Money laundering and financing of terrorism are the threats for the international financial system and the economy of any state. These phenomena are inseparably linked with other crimes: corruption, drug trafficking, human trafficking, fraud, thefts. The list of crimes can be continued, because the criminal legalized income is a consequence of any illegal activity. In terms of real terrorist threats and the new schemes of money laundering arises the question of the competence of the staff of organizations working with money and other property which can be used for both laundering of income and financing of terrorism, their knowledge and readiness for identification and prevention of illegal financial flows which are used for terrorist activity.

Experts in economic security are very demanded today in the labour market. However the level of their preparation in this field doesn't meet sometimes the international standards. The constantly changing economic situation and peculiarities of inter-country interaction demand profound knowledge of specialized disciplines and analytical skills.

2 Problem Statement

In modern economic literature there are many works devoted to the analysis of topical issues of improving the system of economic security of the state, organization and personality - this is primarily the work of T. Bobrovskaya et al. [1], S. Mojsoska & N. Dujovski [2], J. Tymchyshyn-Chemerys [3], J. Heinz [4], C. Chen et al. [5], V. Klimuk et al. [6], E. Pecherskaya et al. [7]. However, today there are still a lot of unresolved issues.

Informatization of society has led to such a concept as "information wars", when the informational space becomes the arena for spheres of influence. Information has become one of the most valuable resources and especially subjected to threats and risks. Computer swindlers commit even more economic crimes, that is facilitated by the development of electronic commerce and payment systems in the Internet. Cracking of databases of the state and business firms by means of computer technologies brings multimillion losses. Today we can see the urgent need of specialists in the field of information protection, counteraction to money laundering and financing of terrorism.

Now over 6 million employees are involved in the world anti-money laundering system. In Russia, in spite of the fact that this sphere is new, already 120 thousand people are involved in AML/CFT. However there are still a lot of unresolved questions and problems which demand new knowledge and abilities from the experts.

The models of training and retraining of personnel in the field of anti-money laundry have certain lacks with regard the creation of these models and their interaction. These lacks are:

1. Definition of conceptual bases of the creation of models.
2. Choice of structure of models.
3. Differences in training of specialists with the higher education and the training of specialists within the system of additional professional education.
4. Definition of the order of the development of models.
5. Identification of interaction between the developing models and the educational standards.

3 Research Questions

Let's analyse the specified lacks and the means of their elimination in more detail.

Definition of the conceptual bases of the creation of models. Based on the experience of development and the realization of the state educational standards of various generations it is possible to formulate basic requirements to the created models:

- The models have to reflect the level structure of the national system of the training of specialists.
- The models have to describe various trajectories of training of professionals in the field of AML/CFT.
- The structure and content of models have to provide continuity of educational standards with models.
- The content of models has to reflect a competent approach to the qualification of experts.

Choice of the model structure.

The continuity of educational standards and models will be reached, if the following features are defined in the structure of each model (bachelor, master, expert):

- Tasks of professional activity (by types of professional activity).
- Objects of professional activity.
- Types of professional activity.
- Professional competences (by types of professional activity).

Differences in models of training of specialists with the higher education and the specialists within the system of additional professional education. The main difference is the lack of regulatory requirements for the necessity of the development of the state educational standards of additional professional education. Thus, the continuity between the educational standard and the model is not required.

Therefore the structure and the content of the model of professional development and retraining of experts of AML/CFT can be different in comparison with the structure and the content of models of training of bachelor, master or expert. However, the necessity of the ensuring the continuity of education in the field of AML/CFT requires the development of the educational standard of additional professional education of the branch (not state) level.

4 Purpose of the Study

Proceeding from the existing problems, it is possible to formulate the main scope, without the achievement of which, it will be impossible the development of the effective model of professional development and retraining of specialists of AML/CFT. It is the development of the industry educational standard of additional professional education. It should be noted, that we have such an experience: the educational standard of additional professional education of civil servants is already developed and used.

5 Research Methods

If during the development of the industry educational standard of additional professional education the continuity is provided with Federal state educational standards of the third and the subsequent generations, then the structure of models of training of specialists with the higher education and structure of model of professional development and retraining of experts of AML/CFT will be identical.

The uniform conceptual bases of models of preparation and retraining of personnel for AML/CFT, which are formulated above, allow us to create the generalized algorithm of performance of the main development stages of such models:

- The trajectory and educational level of training of experts (bachelor, master, expert) or level of training and retraining of personnel is chosen.
- The field of professional activity is defined for the chosen level.
- Objects of professional activity are defined for the chosen level.
- Professional competences (by types of professional activity).
- Types of professional activity are specified.
- The tasks of professional activity are formulated on the basis of generalization of the specified tasks described above.
- One or several professional competences are formulated for each task of professional activity.

The presented algorithm has universality and does not depend on educational level of training of specialists.

6 Findings

The work on the development of the system of training for the organizations which are carrying out operations with money or other property, that, according to the current legislation, are obliged to undertake measures for AML/CFT, is carried out since 2009. Personnel training of financial institutions and organizations are an important task. Not less

significant is the training of public authorities in the sphere of AML/CFT: law-enforcement, control, supervising and others, which fulfil measures for AML/CFT. For this reason the whole blocks, sections and separate subjects on AML/CFT are included in the programs of professional development of government employees. Such integrated professional training promotes the elaboration of general, integrated approaches in combatting the money laundry and financial terrorism. It also strengthens interdepartmental interaction and collaboration of structures and departments, being a basis of system approach in work of the state and its bodies.

One of the significant subjects in the system of professional retraining and professional development of personnel for the national AML/CFT system is the autonomous non-profit organization International Educational and Methodical Center of Financial Monitoring (IEMCFM).

The research works of IEMCFM are performed for ensuring the participation of the Russian Federation in activity of The Group of development of financial measures of combatting the money laundering (FATF), as well as the regional groups created on its type (RGTF), also the group of divisions of financial investigation organization "Egmont" and other international organizations dealing with AML/CFT.

IEMCFM was also an initiator of creation of the International Network Institute (INI) in the sphere of AML/CFT. The main advantages of its creation are presented in Brochure "Network Institute in the field of combating the legalization of criminal proceeds and terrorism financing" [8].

The uniform system of use of intellectual, material, information resources and innovative technologies of the International Network Institute allows the students to get the most relevant, modern knowledge in the sphere of AML/CFT and to participate actively in various international actions and research projects which are carried out by participants and organizations of the Network Institute irrespective of the location of the universities.

Among the participating countries of the International Networking Institute (INI) in the sphere of AML/CFT there are Abkhazia, Azerbaijan, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia, India, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Peru, Transnistria, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, the Republic of South Africa, South Ossetia. INI represents the modern scientific and educational consortium uniting the universities, scientific and education centers of the states of the Euro-Asian region.

Among the foreign institutions of higher education which constitute the International Networking Institute, it is possible to distinguish the Academy of public administration at the President of the Kyrgyz republic, the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic university named after the first President of the Russian Federation B.N. Yeltsin, the Kyrgyz national university of Zhusup Balasagyn, the Educational and methodical center of Public service of financial investigation at the Government of the Kyrgyz republic, the Belarusian state university, the Belarusian state economic university, JSC Financial Academy of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Research center in the sphere of AML/CFT of the Fudan University (China), Association of business schools of the countries of BRICS, the Karaganda state university named after the academician E.A. Buketov, the Russian-Tajik (Slavic) university, Financial and economic institute of Tajikistan, Tax academy of the state tax committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Tashkent state economic university, the Tashkent state legal university, the Tashkent university of information technologies, the Tashkent financial institute.

The new format of successful interuniversity and scientific interaction will provide the development of practice, science and education in the sphere of AML/CFT and it will also provide Russia and the partner states with personnel and scientific potential.

7 Conclusion

Modern reality requires the effective concept of economic security as the basis for the effective management. Within this approach it is possible to attract investors and to provide sustainable development and the high-quality growth.

The condition of economic security of the state is essential for its functioning. Active and stable economic growth, responsible use of national finances, national resources and, first of all, protection of economic interests within the international cooperation are necessary for the state normal functioning. The creation of international consortiums will allow Russia and the participating countries to provide highly skilled personnel and scientific potential.

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