

ABSTRACT

Anti money laundering is one of requirements what Vietnam has to meet during its integration in international economy. While developed countries have had measures to fight against money laundering, in many transition economies such as Vietnam, the problem has just started to be addressed.

Clearly, money laundering is a global concern. Therefore, a developing country as Vietnam must be aware of the danger of money laundering for its developments. However, if money laundering activities cost its GDP, then anti money laundering costs its funds also since an effective anti money laundering is essentially a luxury good. For developing countries where are limited about finance as well as skilled human resources, instead of copy style, they should have appreciate steps to meet AML international standards based on their characteristics. Using comparative analysis, we point out that the international standards may be the same in all countries, but different ways to apply in each country. In another word, although money laundering is a global problem, the border factor needs to be considered in AML progress. Accordingly, this study attempts to estimate what the measures Vietnam government took to control money laundering in the country accordance with international standards and whether competent authorities take adequate measures to minimize, if not eliminate, such activities in the country in the current situation of Vietnam.

Keywords: anti money laundering, international standards, predicate offences, priority, Vietnam