

1. Record Nr.	UNIBAS000021407
Titolo	L'état angevin : pouvoir, culture et société entre 13. et 14. siècle : actes du colloque international organisé par l'American Academy in Rome ... [et al.] : Rome-Naples, 7-11 novembre 1995
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Rome : Ecole française de Rome, 1998
ISBN	2-7283-0376-2
Descrizione fisica	726 p. ; 24 cm
Collana	Collection de l'Ecole française de Rome ; 245 Nuovi studi storici ; 45
Disciplina	945.7
Soggetti	Regno di Napoli <1266-1815>
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano Francese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
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2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910457790503321
Autore	Sharman J. C (Jason Campbell), <1973->
Titolo	The money laundry [[electronic resource]] : regulating criminal finance in the global economy // J.C. Sharman
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca [N.Y.], : Cornell University Press, 2011
ISBN	0-8014-6320-3 0-8014-6319-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (214 p.)
Collana	Cornell studies in political economy
Classificazione	PH 3960
Disciplina	364.16/8
Soggetti	Money laundering - Prevention Banks and banking, International - Law and legislation Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction: Policy Diffusion and Anti-Money Laundering -- 1. Money Laundering and Anti-Money Laundering -- Part One. Does Anti-Money Laundering Policy Work? -- 2. An Indirect Test of Effectiveness -- 3. A Direct Test of Effectiveness -- Part Two. Why Has Anti-Money Laundering Policy Diffused? -- 4. Blacklisting -- 5. Socialization and Competition -- Conclusions: Implications for Scholarship and Policy -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	A generation ago not a single country had laws to counter money laundering; now, more countries have standardized anti-money laundering (AML) policies than have armed forces. In <i>The Money Laundry</i> , J. C. Sharman investigates whether AML policy works, and why it has spread so rapidly to so many states with so little in common. Sharman asserts that there are few benefits to such policies but high costs, which fall especially heavily on poor countries. Sharman tests the effectiveness of AML laws by soliciting offers for just the kind of untraceable shell companies that are expressly forbidden by global standards. In practice these are readily available, and the author had no difficulty in buying the services of such companies. After dealing with providers in countries ranging from the Seychelles and Somalia to the

United States and Britain, Sharman demonstrates that it is easier to form untraceable companies in large rich states than in small poor ones; the United States is the worst offender. Despite its ineffectiveness, AML policy has spread via three paths. The Financial Action Task Force, the key standard-setter and enforcer in this area, has successfully implemented a strategy of blacklisting to promote compliance. Publicly identified as noncompliant, targeted states suffered damage to their reputation. Subsequently, officials from poor countries became socialized within transnational policy networks. Finally, international banks began using the presence of AML policy as a proxy for general country risk. Developing states have responded by adopting this policy as a functionally useless but symbolically valuable way of reassuring powerful outsiders. Since the financial crisis of 2008, the G20 has used the successful methods of coercive policy diffusion pioneered in the AML realm as a model for other global governance initiatives.
