

financing, the parties enter into a factoring agreement, under which the creditor assigns to the factor the right to claim funds for the shipped goods/services rendered to the debtor (buyer);

3. The factor transfers to the current (settlement) account of the creditor the amount of the debtor's monetary obligation (excluding discount);

4. The debtor transfers to the account of the factor (with open factoring) or the creditor (with hidden factoring) money for the purchased goods/services within the period allotted for deferred payment;

5. The creditor from the funds received from the debtor to pay for the previously shipped goods/services rendered, repays obligations to the factor (with hidden factoring).

Conclusion. Factoring is effective for small and medium-sized enterprises, which usually have difficulties with working capital. Their lack of access to conventional capital markets increases their need for short-term commercial and Bank loans to replenish working capital. Working with factoring allows these firms to receive cash resources for goods and services sold as soon as possible after delivery and send them back to their own business, which in turn serves as an excellent incentive to increase turnover and business.

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**BASIC LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIME PREVENTION
IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS AND TURKMENISTAN:
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

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The urgency of the problem is determined primarily by the fact that crime prevention, which is a complex process based on a set of measures aimed at minimizing the manifestation of criminogenic factors that reproduced crime, is one of the most important tasks of any state. The importance of conducting a comparative legal analysis of crime prevention systems in the Republic of Belarus and Turkmenistan is reinforced by the practical absence of such studies.

The purpose of this research to give legal analysis of crime prevention under the legislation of the Republic of Belarus and Turkmenistan.

Material and methods. The legislation of the Republic of Belarus and Turkmenistan is being studied. The study is based on the comparative method and is formally based on the comparative and formal legal method.

Findings and their discussion. The legislative base of national crime prevention systems in the countries in question is constituted by constitutional principles, relevant international law norms, international treaties, criminal legislation, national and regional state crime prevention programs, and other regulatory legal acts defining this activity. The general principles of crime prevention are reflected in the Criminal Code and the Administrative Codes of the Republic of Belarus and Turkmenistan, and, moreover, they are almost identical. Thus, part 1 of Article 2 of the Criminal Code “Tasks of criminal law” states that “The criminal legislation of Turkmenistan has the task of protecting the person, the right and freedom of citizens, the interests of society and the state, property, public order, independence, constitutional order and neutral status of peace and security of mankind from criminal encroachment, as well as crime prevention” [1, Article 2]. Approximately the same provisions are reflected in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus: “... The Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus contributes to the prevention of criminal encroachment, educating citizens in the spirit of compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus” [2, Article 2].

Establishing the task to be solved by criminal law, art. 2 of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan defines both the protective and preventive (preventive) function of criminal law. The latter can be divided into two types, in accordance with the criminal legislation of Turkmenistan:

1) private prevention, aimed at preventing the illegal activities of persons who have previously committed crimes. This type of prevention includes a system of measures of criminal punishment or coercive measures of educational influence on minors, as well as measures of a medical nature in relation to person who have committed a crime in a state of insanity, patients with alcoholism, drug addiction or substance abuse;

2) general prevention, the purpose of which is to prevent the commission of a crime by others. This type of prevention includes the criminal prohibition itself, as well as legal incentives for the offender to switch to lawful behaviour, for example, exemption from criminal liability when voluntarily surrendering weapons, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices [1, Art. 287], actively promoting the disclosure or suppression of crime [1, Art. 292]; voluntary passing of the pass [1, Art. 306-1], with the voluntary release of the victim in trafficking on persons and promoting the disclosure of the crime [1, Art. 129-1] and others.

Analysis of the legislation of the Republic of Belarus allows to conclude that the basis of the crime prevention policy is also based on two basic directions, the first of which is reflected in legal norms affecting the criminal conditions determining

criminal behavior, and the second is to legally fix the rights and obligations state bodies and official bodies, citizens in the field of crime prevention [3].

In the republic of Belarus and in Turkmenistan, special legislative acts regulating crime prevention activities have been adopted and are in force. These include national laws regulating the activities of law enforcement agencies (on internal affairs agencies, prosecutors, and state security), as well as laws on countering the most dangerous types of crime (laws on countering corruption, human trafficking, drug trafficking, terrorism criminal proceeds, etc.)

Existing differences in the legislative framework of the activity in question should also be avenged. Thus, unlike Turkmenistan, in the Republic of Belarus, preventive activities are regulated by a special Law on the Basics of Crime Prevention (2014) [3]. In turn, a positive example for the Belarusian legislator can serve valid in Turkmenistan Law on state protection of victims, witnesses and other participants in criminal proceedings in 2016 [4].

Conclusion. The legislation of the Republic of Belarus and Turkmenistan, which ensures the prevention of offenses, with all their differences and peculiarities, is based on generally accepted principles and norms reflected in the international legal acts ratified by them. Both countries attach great importance to the institute for the preventions of crime, enshrining it in regulations governing activities aimed at protecting public order, the right and legitimate interests of citizens and legal entities.

The basic principles that should determine the state policy in the field of crime prevention are: defining and directing the activities of the state to create relevant institutions and legislative norms governing the practice of preventive activities; the relationship of crime prevention activities with relevant social and economic policy measures; coordination of government institutions and civil society; consistency and use of different strategies for different social groups and so-called. “Risk groups”, with all the differences between the Republic of Belarus and Turkmenistan, are the basics of their criminal policy.

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