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however, may not testify that the parties will be a binding decision, which as a result of the dispute will resolve all contradictions.

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1. Collective labor disputes and their settlement: monograph / A.V. Yasinskaya-Kazachenko. – Minsk: RIVSH, 2019 – 224 p.
2. Petochenko, T.M. Prospects for expanding the use of conciliation procedures in resolving labor disputes in the Republic of Belarus / T.M. Petochenko // Law in modern Belarusian society: Collection of scientific papers. Issue 6. – Minsk: Law and Economics, 2011. – C. 430-436.

NATIONAL COUNTERACTION TO THE LEGALIZATION OF CRIMINAL PROFITS

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The aim of our research work is a comprehensive study of combating money laundering at the national level in the Republic of Belarus.

The actuality of the research work: research topic is relevant in the light of the development of the economy of our state and the activation of various elements in the «shadow» sector.

Latency of money laundering, corruption, low professional level of individual employees and some other factors determine the low efficiency of law enforcement practice in our state.

In general, money laundering is to a greater extent a supranational crime, and a number of international legal acts have been adopted to counter it.

The Republic of Belarus needs to study international experience related to the regulation of criminal liability for the legalization («laundering») of criminal proceeds, analysis of a number of offenses specific to this sphere of relations, both from the point of view of their design features and content identifying the reasons for the low efficiency of criminal law measures aimed at combating the legalization («laundering») of criminal proceeds and making proposals for improving the relevant measures formulation of recommendations for amending and supplementing the norms of the current criminal legislation providing for liability for legalization («laundering») of criminal proceeds.

Material and methods. Research methods are general scientific methods of cognition (analysis, synthesis, system-structural, etc.), specific scientific (specific sociological, logical-legal, historical-legal, comparative-legal).

Findings and their discussion. Belarusian specialists in the field of criminal law should use the modern achievements of science in the field of philosophy, sociology, theory of law, criminal law, psychology, criminology, criminal procedure, criminalistics, to develop a set of measures to counter the legalization of criminal proceeds.

We see the scientific novelty of the study of the causes and conditions of legalization in the study and analysis of the specifics of the public danger of legalization («laundering») of proceeds from crime; the development of a system of special measures to prevent a crime under Article № 235 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus [1].

The peculiarity of the harm of the act in question is formed not only from direct material damage to the state as a whole, but also from negative aspects that are revealed only as a result of comprehensive theoretical research.

In the Republic of Belarus, measures aimed at combating the legalization («laundering») of material assets acquired by criminal means should be grouped on several grounds: measures aimed at forming the legal awareness of the population, which is extremely intolerant of money laundering, measures related to the complete confiscation of criminally acquired property and funds, organizational and legal measures to complicate the implementation of the intent of the subjects of crimes on («laundering»).

The law enforcement officer should conduct a comprehensive analysis of the factors that determine the analyzed types of crimes, give a criminal-legal description and develop a system of special measures to prevent the legalization («laundering») of material assets acquired by criminal means, when developing new programs for reforming the economic, political and social spheres of society, improving legislation, primarily criminal (as well as specialized), and other regulatory framework, when preparing guidance clarifications of the highest judicial authorities, development of government programs.

And persons engaged in the study of the problem of combating money laundering need to analyze statistical information, reporting materials of the internal affairs bodies of the Republic of Belarus, financial investigation bodies, publications in periodicals and special scientific literature on the topic under study, use data from a number of criminological and sociological studies affecting certain problems of combating the legalization («laundering») of proceeds of crime, and on the basis of this, develop scientifically grounded practical measures to combat that should be introduced into practice only after careful analysis and appropriate consultations and agreements with competent practitioners.

Conclusion. We believe that in the creation of effective measures to combat money laundering, a legal and economic approach is necessary. At the same time, the discussion about the priority of a legal or economic approach to solving problems of combating money laundering is the subject of a separate study.

However, without studying the economic aspect of this problem, it is very difficult to solve it in complex.

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