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**Administrative Liability for Offenses  
in the Field of Technical Regulation**

Specialty 5.1.2. “Public Law (State Law) Sciences”

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT**

for the degree of Candidate of Legal Sciences

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### **Relevance of the Research Topic.**

Any human activity is, in one way or another, associated with numerous technical and technological rules relating to the manufacture and operation of products, machines, and mechanisms. As has rightly been noted, the role of these rules is especially increasing at present, when “disregard for technical norms may lead to catastrophic consequences, including for human life and health, property, and the environment”[1]. For the orderly and systematic establishment of these rules and for monitoring their observance, the institution of technical regulation is formed.

The complexity, diversity, and comprehensive nature of the requirements applicable to objects of technical regulation give rise to a number of objective problems. The requirements themselves may be complex, excessive, contradictory, or inconsistent with contemporary “best practices” and standards. These circumstances may be caused, *inter alia*, by historical factors and by the difficulty of abandoning rules that still “work” but are morally obsolete. The quality of such requirements and their ability to address the necessary tasks may differ substantially depending on the type of products and sphere of activity concerned.

On the other hand, even an ideally structured system of requirements for particular types of products will not achieve the objectives of safety and quality unless proper compliance with those requirements is ensured, including appropriate consumer information concerning the properties and characteristics of products, their conformity with certain standards, etc. In order to attain the ultimate goal, a coordinated system of measures and rules is necessary, within which technical and technological requirements proper constitute only the basic level. At the upper level of this system are the legal measures ensuring compliance with those requirements, among which administrative liability for their violation plays a special role.

At the same time, legislation on administrative liability in the field of technical regulation developed in parallel with technical regulation itself and, in some cases, responded in a timely manner to changes in paradigm, while in others it borrowed concepts that were either outdated or not fully consistent with the specific nature of the social relations connected with technical regulation. Regulation of technical

regulation at the supranational level has a significant influence on the practice of imposing liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation, which gives rise to particular difficulties associated with the harmonization of legislation. Although it cannot be said that this legislative institution wholly fails to perform its tasks, it is characterized by uneven law-enforcement practice, “blank spots,” and also lags behind certain legislative reforms affecting the field of technical regulation. This is due, not least, to the absence of profound comprehensive studies of the institution of administrative liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation.

The foregoing requires a doctrinal rethinking of the administrative-law foundations of liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation in the Russian Federation, as well as the development of proposals aimed at their improvement.

Thus, the study of both theoretical issues and law-enforcement practice relating to administrative liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation is relevant and in demand at the present stage of societal development.

**Degree of Scholarly Development of the Research Topic.** Technical regulation is characterized by a broad scope: the relevant requirements, in one way or another, affect all spheres of human activity and social relations in every branch of law. In addition, most mandatory requirements applicable to objects of technical regulation are technical and technological in nature and therefore occupy, to a certain extent, a distinct position in relation to the system of law and the system of legislation. For these reasons, technical regulation cannot be classified as an object of continuous close attention in legal scholarship, although its relevance has never been in doubt, especially at the current stage of the scientific and technological revolution, when the influence of technology on human life is unprecedented and certain aspects have been the subject of fairly profound scholarly studies.

Particular attention should be paid to legal theorists who substantiated and examined technical regulations, standards, and the requirements contained therein as an integral part of the legal system and identified their place within that system. Among them are Yu. A. Tikhomirov, V. Yu. Lukyanova, L. K. Tereshchenko, T. Ya. Khabrieva, and others. Owing to the development of modern digital

technologies, technical regulations have come to be considered alongside requirements embedded in software and algorithms of information systems; in this connection, the works of S. E. Channov and R. V. Amelin should also be mentioned.

The abandonment of the Soviet standardization system and the transition to technical regulations, as well as the development of international cooperation in establishing product safety requirements, gave rise to numerous studies devoted both to particular types of products and activities and to the institution of technical regulation as a whole. Special mention should be made of the works of S. V. Avdasheva, A. A. Ageev, Yu. V. Kotlyarov, P. V. Kryuchkova, T. L. Kuksa, S. V. Pugachev, Yu. V. Stepanenko, and others. The recent emergence in legislation of the innovative institution of mandatory requirements has also led to a number of studies authored by I. Z. Aronov, P. I. Burak, T. I. Zvorykina, E. V. Sotnikova, A. F. Nozdrachev, and others.

Although no comprehensive study of administrative liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation has thus far been carried out in Russian legal scholarship, a substantial contribution to the study of general issues of administrative liability has been made by such specialists in administrative law as A. B. Agapov, D. N. Bakhrakh, A. M. Voronov, O. V. Grechkina, A. S. Dugenets, I. M. Divin, S. M. Zyryanov, A. I. Kaplunov, P. I. Kononov, D. A. Lipinskiy, A. E. Lunev, N. V. Makareiko, M. V. Maksimov, A. V. Malko, A. V. Martynov, N. A. Morozova, N. G. Salishcheva, V. A. Seleznev, A. Yu. Sokolov, A. P. Shergin, O. V. Shmaliy, and others. Particular issues of administrative liability for offenses in various areas of technical regulation have been examined by L. I. Broslavskiy, G. N. Vasilenko, A. V. Ivashkina, L. E. Kalinina, V. V. Kvanina, N. A. Korsakov, Yu. V. Kotlyarov, E. S. Matishova, G. G. Yachmenev, and others. Separate mention should be made of works dealing with the procedural aspects of bringing persons to administrative liability by O. V. Pankova, O. E. Selkhova, A. I. Stakhov, T. F. Shaikhutdinova, S. V. Shchepalov, and others.

The interdisciplinary nature of the research required examination of the works of representatives of other sciences, primarily technical sciences, including N. G.

Zanko, K. R. Malayan, O. N. Rusak, V. S. Belykh, V. N. Tsygichko, and others. Among them, particular emphasis should be placed on works devoted to safety and risk theory by A. G. Bezverkhov, Yu. S. Norvartyan, A. V. Yudin, N. M. Zaslavskaya, K. V. Maslov, E. E. Nikitina, and others.

Special attention should also be paid to the dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Legal Sciences by A. V. Kalmykova, “Technical Regulation in Contemporary Conditions” (A. V. Kalmykova, Technical Regulation in Contemporary Conditions: Candidate of Legal Sciences Dissertation, Institute of Legislation and Comparative Law, Moscow, 2020). That work provides an in-depth and comprehensive treatment of the legal nature of technical regulation and its development under conditions of integration. At the same time, the work is chiefly comparative-law in character and is mainly focused on the study of supranational regulation and the harmonization of national legislation. Issues of administrative liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation are considered there only superficially as one of the particular aspects of harmonizing and synchronizing the legislation of various states that are members of interstate associations.

In addition, the dissertation work by A. S. Panova, “Legal Support for the Quality and Safety of Goods” (abstract of Doctor of Legal Sciences dissertation, Yekaterinburg, 2020), should be mentioned. That work examines the concept and legal support of the quality and safety of goods, the legal nature of technical regulations, as well as the relationship between technical regulations, safety assurance, and the risk of causing harm. At the same time, the work is markedly private-law in nature and studies specifically the system of civil-law means of ensuring the quality and safety of goods, including measures of civil liability of the supplier for the delivery of goods of improper quality.

Thus, the present work is the first to undertake a conceptual comprehensive study of administrative liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation in the Russian Federation.

**The object of the dissertation research** is the social relations arising in the establishment and application of administrative liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation, including procedural issues of bringing persons to liability and

imposing punishment, as well as the social relations constituting the object of the relevant offenses.

The subject matter of the dissertation research comprises doctrinal provisions of administrative law related to technical regulation and administrative liability, norms of international law, legal acts of the Russian Federation, materials of judicial and law-enforcement practice, and scholarly literature on the issues under study.

**The purpose of the dissertation research** is to develop the author's concept of administrative liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation in systemic interrelation with other elements of the institution of technical regulation, its goals and objectives; to conduct a comprehensive study of the theory and practice of creating and implementing administrative-law mechanisms for countering offenses in the field of technical regulation; and to formulate practical recommendations for improving domestic legislation in this sphere.

The stated purpose of the research makes it possible to identify the following set of objectives:

- to characterize the content of technical regulation in the Russian Federation and at the EAEU level in historical perspective and at the present stage, and to identify the main objectives, principles, and development trends of the institution of technical regulation;

- to formulate the concept of and identify the features of administrative liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation;

- to characterize the system of safety assurance measures formed within the institution of technical regulation and to substantiate the place of administrative-law norms, and in particular the institution of administrative liability, within this system;

- to carry out a systemic analysis of the elements of administrative offenses in the field of technical regulation, to identify their key features, possible gaps and contradictions, as well as law-enforcement problems, and to develop scientific and practical recommendations for improving both the system as a whole and individual elements of administrative offenses;

– to analyze the specifics of imposing punishment for offenses in the field of technical regulation and to develop practical recommendations facilitating the implementation of the principles of administrative punishment.

### **Research Objectives.**

The stated purpose of the research makes it possible to identify the following set of objectives:

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– to characterize the system of safety assurance measures formed within the institution of technical regulation and to substantiate the place of administrative-law norms, and in particular the institution of administrative liability, within this system;

– to carry out a systemic analysis of the elements of administrative offenses in the field of technical regulation, to identify their key features, possible gaps and contradictions, as well as law-enforcement problems, and to develop scientific and practical recommendations for improving both the system as a whole and individual elements of administrative offenses;

– to analyze the specifics of imposing punishment for offenses in the field of technical regulation and to develop practical recommendations facilitating the implementation of the principles of administrative punishment.

**The methodological basis of the dissertation research** consisted of formal-logical methods such as abstraction, modeling, analysis, and synthesis, as well as systemic-functional and structural methods. In particular, the method of structural analysis and synthesis was used to construct a system of the elements of administrative offenses in the field of technical regulation and also to present technical regulation holistically as a system of safety assurance measures in which administrative liability occupies the upper level. The analytical method also made it possible to examine in detail the elements of administrative offenses in the field of

technical regulation. Special legal methods of juridical cognition were actively employed: comparative-law, historical-law, and formal-legal methods. In particular, the comparative-law method was used when comparing different approaches to the establishment of technical regulation measures and of the elements of administrative offenses in the field of technical regulation in various states. Through the use of the formal-legal method, legal concepts such as “technical regulation,” “administrative liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation,” and “safety measures” were formulated or clarified, their features were identified, and various classifications were carried out.

**The regulatory legal framework of the dissertation** research consisted of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation, federal constitutional laws, federal and regional laws, and subordinate regulatory legal acts.

**The empirical basis of the dissertation research** includes acts of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and other judicial bodies, as well as materials from decisions of arbitrazh courts rendered on the issues under study. The subject matter of the research determined its interdisciplinary character: materials of statistical and other studies conducted within technical sciences, risk theory, safety assurance, etc., were actively used.

**Substantiation and Reliability of the Research Results.** All of the author’s proposals and conclusions are reasoned and supported by the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal legislation, the legislation of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, and law-enforcement practice. The substantiation of the scholarly propositions, conclusions, and recommendations formulated in the dissertation is confirmed by the approbation of the developed scholarly propositions and recommendations. The main provisions and conclusions of the research were drawn on the basis of the theoretical and methodological framework and are reflected in scholarly publications.

**The scientific novelty of the research** lies in the fact that, as a result of a comprehensive study of the institution of technical regulation and of the administrative-law and administrative-procedural foundations of liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation, theoretical propositions have been formulated and substantiated that testify to the formation of an integral scholarly conception within which the specific nature of administrative liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation is disclosed; its place in the system of norms ensuring the safety of products and related processes is identified; definitions of basic concepts in this sphere are proposed; directions of administrative-law support for compliance with mandatory requirements for products are identified, including the development of the institution of state control (supervision) over compliance with such requirements, the imposition of liability for their violation, and the application of punishment for violating such requirements; and practical proposals for improving current legislation in this sphere are formulated. The author's legal constructs resulting from the dissertation research are capable of exerting a positive influence on the development of administrative-tort legislation in the field of technical regulation.

**Structure and Scope of the Research.** The structure of the dissertation is determined by the goals and objectives of the research, the logic of the internal presentation of the essence of the problem, and the conclusions drawn from the research. The dissertation consists of a table of contents, an introduction, three chapters divided into 8 sections, a conclusion, and a bibliography.

#### **Proposals for Improving Russian Legislation Submitted for Defense:**

1. It is proved that technical regulation constitutes a complex intersectoral legal institution, the principal content of which consists of techno-legal norms of law having the structure "human–nature" and "human–machine" and indirectly aimed at regulating social relations concerning the safety of products and related processes. For systemic safety assurance in the sphere of the production and use of products, these norms must be supported by other legal measures that make it possible to

organize and control the conduct of legal subjects aimed at adopting organizational and technical measures and complying with the requirements of techno-legal norms (item 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.2 Public Law (State Law) Sciences).

2. A definition of administrative liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation has been developed as a legal mechanism by which the state responds to violations of legal norms ensuring safety in the sphere of the production and use of technical and industrial objects; this mechanism is implemented through a body of legal norms compelling compliance with technical, organizational-methodological, and other safety measures aimed at preventing their violation and imposing adverse consequences on an offender who is unwilling to comply with them voluntarily.

This mechanism has a dual nature, being, on the one hand, part of the general mechanism of administrative liability and, on the other hand, part of the comprehensive mechanism of safety assurance in the sphere of the production and use of technical and industrial objects (item 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.2 Public Law (State Law) Sciences).

The principal factors determining the specific nature of administrative liability in the field of technical regulation have been identified: (a) the technical-technological character of mandatory requirements in the field of technical regulation and their orientation toward safety assurance, and (b) the extraterritorial character of such requirements, in particular their binding force within the territories of the EAEU member states.

3. It is proposed to supplement the system of principles governing the establishment of mandatory requirements and the assessment of their application with the following legislative principles of administrative liability in the field of technical regulation:

– the inadmissibility of bringing a person to administrative liability for non-compliance with mandatory requirements in the field of technical regulation where such non-compliance is caused by compliance with other mandatory requirements

that exclude the possibility of complying with the requirements in question, provided that the choice made does not lead to a substantial increase in safety risks;

– the inadmissibility of bringing a person to administrative liability for failure to comply with mandatory requirements applicable to products or production processes if compliance therewith is impossible because of sanctions imposed by unfriendly states (item 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.2 Public Law (State Law) Sciences).

4. It is substantiated that the principal object of administrative offenses in the field of technical regulation is constituted by relations in the sphere of ensuring the safety of citizens, the property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property, the environment, animals, and plants.

It is shown that safety assurance is based on a multilevel system of measures, the foundation of which is constituted by mandatory requirements applicable to products and to the processes related to their production and circulation, these requirements being predominantly technical and technological in nature. The next level is formed by measures ensuring control over observance of the said requirements, which include, in particular, the institution of conformity assessment and the institution of state control (supervision) over compliance with mandatory requirements in the field of technical regulation. Administrative liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation belongs to the group of upper-level legal measures ensuring the implementation of all other measures by subjects of technical regulation (item 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.2 Public Law (State Law) Sciences).

5. It is proved that the legislative approach currently in use, according to which a number of administrative offenses in the field of technical regulation have qualified material elements connected with the creation of a threat of causing harm as a result of the commission of an offense, does not correspond to the specific nature of relations in the sphere of safety assurance. Depending on the position of the law enforcer, any violation may be interpreted either as creating a threat or, conversely, as not creating one, given that a threat of causing harm arises a priori from any

actions related to the production or circulation of products. For the differentiation of administrative liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation, it is proposed to use a different approach based on risk assessment (item 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.2 Public Law (State Law) Sciences).

6. It is substantiated that, in the legislation on administrative offenses, in addition to the general element providing for administrative liability for violation of requirements applicable to objects of technical regulation, enshrined in Article 14.43 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation, there are numerous special elements providing for administrative liability for the violation of such requirements in relation to particular types of products or spheres of activity, and only some of them are expressly named as exceptions from the disposition of Article 14.43 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation.

The following doctrinal principle is proposed: in the field of technical regulation, the general norm on liability for violation of requirements (Article 14.43 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation) is applied subsidiarily in relation to special elements providing for liability for violation of analogous requirements with respect to particular types of products or spheres of activity. It is proposed to enshrine this principle legislatively in the form of a note to the said article: “Bringing to administrative liability under this article shall be permitted only if the act expressed in violation of the requirements of technical regulations or mandatory requirements subject to application does not constitute an administrative offense provided for by a special norm of this Code in relation to the corresponding type of product (works, services) or sphere of activity” (item 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.2 Public Law (State Law) Sciences).

7. It is substantiated that the qualified element of the administrative offense provided for by Part 3 of Article 14.44, which establishes liability for the emergence of a threat of causing harm as a result of false declaration of conformity, requires refinement in terms of establishing the connection between the committed act and specific safety threats. In this regard, it is proposed to state the disposition of the said article as follows:

“Actions provided for by Parts 1 and 2 of this Article that have entailed harm to the life or health of citizens, the property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property, the environment, or the life or health of animals and plants, or that were committed with the purpose of intentionally concealing information on the non-conformity of products with the requirements of technical regulations (or mandatory requirements for products applicable until the date of entry into force of the relevant technical regulations) aimed at ensuring the safety of the life or health of citizens, the property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property, the environment, and the life or health of animals and plants” (item 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.2 Public Law (State Law) Sciences).

8. It is proved that incorrect test (measurement) results issued by a testing laboratory may mislead a bona fide seller of products, as a result of which false declaration of conformity (Part 14.44 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation) may be committed unintentionally and, in turn, this may be regarded as a violation of the mandatory requirements of technical regulations that provide for such conformity assessment (Part 14.43 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation). In order to bring the proper subject of the offense to administrative liability, it is proposed to establish the principle according to which the applicant (seller) should bear liability under Articles 14.44 and 14.43 if inaccurate (biased) test results are provided by him in the declaration of conformity only where he knew or should have known that the test results were inaccurate (biased). It is also proposed to supplement Article 14.48 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation with Part 2 worded as follows:

“Actions provided for by Part 1 of this article, which have caused harm to the life or health of citizens, the property of individuals or legal entities, state or municipal property, the environment, or the life or health of animals and plants as a result of misleading the customer of the tests,

shall entail the imposition of an administrative fine on officials in the amount from fifty thousand to seventy thousand rubles or disqualification for a term of one to three years; and on legal entities, from seven hundred thousand to one million

rubles” (item 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.2 Public Law (State Law) Sciences).

9. It is proved that qualified elements of administrative offenses in the field of technical regulation that provide, as a consequence of unlawful actions, for the emergence of a threat of causing harm do not correspond to the specific nature of social relations in the sphere of safety assurance; accordingly, depending on the position of the law enforcer, any offense may be regarded either as inevitably creating a threat or, conversely, as not creating one, owing to the immanent existence of such threats. In this regard, it is proposed to extend the risk-oriented approach implemented in Federal Law No. 248-FZ “On State Control (Supervision)” at the stages of planning and prevention to the stage of administrative liability as well: to eliminate delicts of threat creation associated with violations in the field of technical regulation and to introduce differentiation of administrative punishment depending on the risk category assigned to the object (item 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.2 Public Law (State Law) Sciences).

10. It is substantiated that, in order to ensure the principles of individualization and proportionality of administrative punishment, the lower limit of the administrative fine for unqualified elements of administrative offenses in the field of technical regulation should be changed to ten thousand rubles for legal entities, and punishment in the form of a fine should be differentiated with due regard to the influence of offenses on the risks of realization of safety threats, including by determining which threats were affected by the violated requirements, what harm and to which objects may be caused as a result of the realization of those threats, and to what extent the probability and/or amount of potentially possible harm increased as a result of the offense. For the purpose of determining these factors, it is proposed to take into account the results of riskological expert examination (item 19 of the passport of scientific specialty 5.1.2 Public Law (State Law) Sciences).

**The theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation research** results is determined by its novelty, as well as by the author’s conclusions of a theoretical and legal nature. The proposals formulated by the author may be used

both by the federal legislator for the further development of legislation on technical regulation—primarily legislation on administrative liability for offenses in the field of technical regulation—and in the law-enforcement practice of courts and supervisory authorities.

The conclusions and generalizations made on the basis of the dissertation research may be used in the educational process in the preparation of textbooks, training courses, and teaching materials, as well as in teaching the courses “Administrative Law,” “Administrative Procedural Law,” and “Legal Foundations of Technical Regulation.”

**The degree of reliability of the propositions and results of the conducted research** is ensured by the use of consistent theoretical foundations formulated on the basis of scientifically grounded approaches; by a body of correctly selected research methods; and by the optimal combination of ways of interpreting the results of empirical studies. The validity of the dissertation results was confirmed through comparison of the outcomes of theoretical inquiry and empirical data with studies by domestic and foreign authors on related topics.

The results of the dissertation research were discussed and approved at meetings of the Department of Service and Labor Law of the Povolzhsky Institute of Management named after P.A. Stolypin—Branch of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration under the President of the Russian Federation.

The main results and conclusions of the research were published by the author in six scholarly publications, four of which were published in scholarly journals included in the HAC list, two in journals included in the list recommended by the Academic Council of RANEPA for the publication of jurisprudence articles, and two in other editions.

#### **The Author’s Scholarly Articles on the Topic of the Dissertation Research:**

- 1. Sidorova Yu.I.** Problems of Improving Legislation on Administrative Liability for Administrative Offenses in the Field of Declaration of

Conformity // Bulletin of the Saratov State Law Academy. 2024. No. 3. Pp. 89–94.

**2. Sidorova Yu.I.** The Object of Administrative Offenses in the Field of Technical Regulation // Legal Policy and Legal Life. 2024. No. 3. Pp. 377–385.

**3. Sidorova Yu.I.** Development of the Institution of Technical Regulation in the Russian Federation Under Sanctions Policy // Modern Law. 2024. No. 1. Pp. 51–55.

**4. Sidorova Yu.I.** Trends in the Development of Legislation in the Field of Technical Regulation // Bulletin of the Povolzhsky Institute of Management. 2022. Vol. 22. No. 4. Pp. 96–104.

**5. Sidorova Yu.I.** On Administrative Offenses Related to the Exercise of State Control in the Field of Technical Regulation // Public Authority in Contemporary Russia: Reality and Prospects: Collection of Scholarly Works Based on the Materials of the International Scientific and Practical Conference Dedicated to the Memory of Doctor of Legal Sciences, Professor, Honored Scientist of the RSFSR Vasily Mikhailovich Manokhin, Within the Framework of the IV Saratov Legal Forum “The Role of Law in Ensuring the National Security of Contemporary Russia” (Saratov, June 6, 2024) / general ed. by A. Yu. Sokolov; editorial board: A. Yu. Sokolov et al.; Saratov State Law Academy. Saratov: Publishing House of the Saratov State Law Academy, 2024. 352 p. Pp. 269–272.

**6. Sidorova Yu.I.** Administrative Offenses Related to Violation of Mandatory Requirements Applicable to Objects of Technical Regulation // Current Issues of Modern Research [electronic resource] / Scientific Publishing Center “World of Science.” Electronic text data (4.59 MB). Neftekamsk: Scientific Publishing Center “World of Science,” 2024. 1 optical compact disc (CD-ROM). System requirements: PC with a processor of at least 233 MHz, Microsoft Windows Server 2003/XP/Vista/7/8, at least 128 MB of RAM; Adobe Acrobat Reader 10.1 or higher; CD-ROM drive 8x or higher;

keyboard, mouse. Title from title screen. Electronic text prepared by the SPC  
“World of Science.” Pp. 177–187.