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**RUSSIAN INSTITUTION OF BAILIFFS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF
STATE LEGAL REFORMS OF THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH AND LATE
20TH – EARLY 21ST CC. (HISTORICAL AND LEGAL RESEARCH)**

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Thesis/Dissertation Abstract

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Research Rationale. From the second half of the 19th c. up to date, Russia got through three periods of complex radical state legal reforms: 1) state legal reforms of the emperor Alexander II, 2) creation of the Soviet state and Soviet period first years state legal reforms, and 3) creation of the Russian Federation and contemporary state and legal transformations. Moreover, in the first and third periods the reforms were not only of radical but also of liberal democratic nature.

Both in the second half of the 19th c. and in the first years of the Soviet period, and in the late 20th – early 21st cc., the judicial reform was an integral component of the state legal reforms, in the course of which law-enforcement agencies were inevitably transformed.

Since 1 January 2020, the institution of bailiffs in the Russian Federation has been reformed in multiple aspects as a result of entry into force of Russian Law-Enforcement Agencies Service and Amending Certain Russian Legal Acts Federal Law of 1 October 2019 No. 328-FZ. At present, the organisation and activities of law-enforcement agencies in Russia is governed by Russian Law-Enforcement Agencies Federal Law of 21 July 1997 No. 118-FZ (as amended on 27 December 2019).

The practical significance of the enforcement of acts of court is beyond dispute: it is evident that it is not the judgement in itself that is interesting and significant for the prevailing party but rather its enforcement. Consequently, qualitative and timely enforcement of judgements is not only an important security for human rights and freedoms but also a factor exercising a significant influence on the population's confidence in the state in general and in the judicial power in particular.

The institution of bailiffs is not something absolutely new for Russia. After becoming one of the innovations of Russian court legislation of 1864, it was fully functional in the course of 54 years. Its history was interrupted in 1917 and its renewal only took place in the post-Soviet period in 1997. The presence of the chrono-discrete pause in the existence of the Russian institution of bailiffs, on the one hand, offers the scientific community the opportunity of conducting its complete historical and legal research and, on the other hand, offers the scientific community the opportunity of its complex comparison in different historical periods. A chrono-discrete research of the

institution of bailiffs, as well as similar research of other institutions, is of interest simultaneously in two aspects: a scientific-theory aspect and a practical aspect. The academic interest is inspired by the fact that this topic has been studied by a particularly narrow group of specialists in the scientific literature and at the present moment, it may be affirmed that it is underdeveloped. The practical interest is predetermined by the fact that the comparative analysis of the historical and current experience in a number of cases leads to development of practical recommendations on current Russian legislation improvement in the corresponding sphere.

The issue scientific development degree is covered in depth in the *Historiography of the Institution of Bailiffs in Russia* thesis, first chapter, first section. Nonetheless, it should be noted in this section of the introduction that in the Russian Empire, no serious research of the institution of bailiffs was conducted, which, in our opinion, was due to the fact of its apolitical nature and, as a consequence, absence of public interest in it. For this reason, attention was generally given to bailiffs within the framework of the science of civil procedure law (works by N. A. Aleksandrov, Ye. V. Vaskovsky, A. Kh. Golmsten, L. Zapolsky, K. I. Malyshev, Ye. A. Nefedyev, M. I. Preobrazhensky, I. Ye. Engelman, et al.). When the Russian scholars who lived before the revolution studied enforcement proceeding as a stage of the civil procedure, they focused on the stage of enforcement of acts of court, which was quite natural. In such a case, the legal status of bailiffs, as well as a number of other issues associated with the regulation of this institution, were not studied. The works, irrespective of their genre, were reduced to a paraphrase (and sometimes to an analysis) of the corresponding fragments of the Judicial Statutes of 1864 and generalisation of the Court practice of the cassation departments of the Senate.

Throughout the Soviet period of national history, not a single work with an advanced study of the institution of bailiffs was published. This is because of the absence of the latter in the Soviet Union and by the absence of practical importance of its study. Besides, the ideology component also played a not unimportant part: although the judicial reform of 1864 was considered as a democratic process in the Russian Empire, it was bourgeois by nature. Accordingly, the socialist state was not interested in

that experience. Exception to the above is the thesis research of R. Kh. Vakhleyeva¹ and V. P. Pastukhov². In those works, dedicated to Soviet law-enforcement agencies, short historical insights were given, in which, among other things, the institution of bailiffs in the Russian Empire was touched upon.

In the modern period of historical development, the renewed interest in the institution of bailiffs has been inspired since 1997, when the Bailiffs Federal Law of 21 July 1997 was adopted. The contemporary bailiffs literature may be divided into three fields: 1) historical and legal research of the Russian Empire institution of bailiffs (D. V. Boldyrev, V. M. Golubev, V. V. Zakharov, T. A. Zezyulina, O. A. Ivanova, B. M. Magomedov, A. Yu. Miroshnichenko, et al.), 2) research of the institution of bailiffs in the Russian Federation (A. A. Aleksandrov, V. V. Boriskin, A. M. Vinnichenko, T. G. Voyevodina, V. A. Gureyev, O. S. Ziberova, R. V. Kashitskaya, M. A. Klepikova, B. M. Magomedov, V. A. Orlov, K. B. Ryakhovsky, S. V. Sazanov, V. A. Seleznev, P. P. Sergun, A. G. Chobanyan, et al.), and 3) comparative law research of certain aspects of the institution of bailiffs in pre-revolutionary and modern Russia (V. V. Zakharov, B. M. Bolshakova, et al.).

In spite of the aforesaid, it may be affirmed that by now, there is no research in which complex analysis of the Russian Empire and Russian Federation institution of bailiffs is carried out.

The research target is social relations associated with different aspects of arrangement and functioning of the institution of bailiffs in Russia in the second half of the 19th – early 20th and late 20th – early 21st cc.

The research subject is regulatory legal acts, as well as other historical sources, which make it possible to characterize the institution of the bailiffs in the Russian Empire and the Russian Federation and conduct its complex comparison in different historical periods.

The research objective is discovery, on the basis of a complex chrono-discrete

¹ Cf.: Valeyeva, R. Kh. Judgement Enforcement Agencies in Accordance with the Soviet Civil Procedure Law: Thesis ... Candidate of Judicial Sciences. L., 1961.

² Cf.: Pastukhov, V. P. Judgement Enforcement Law History in the Ukranian SSR: Thesis ... Candidate of Judicial Sciences. Kiev, 1970.

analysis, of general and specific characteristics of the institution of bailiffs in the Russian Empire and the Russian Federation, as well as of positive historical experience, which may be used in improvement of the current legislation in the sphere of enforcement of acts of court.

The objective claimed in the work is achieved by completing **tasks to:**

- discover the institution of bailiffs historiography features in different historical periods;
- characterize the thesis research source basis and establish the information value of different types of historical sources to study Russian institution of bailiffs;
- formulate Russian institution of bailiffs history periodization;
- study in the comparative aspect the institution of bailiffs formation mechanism and the requirements for bailiffs in the Russian Empire and Russian Federation;
- on the basis of analysis of pre-revolutionary and regulatory legal acts, discover the general and the special in Russian Empire and Russian Federation bailiffs functions, rights, duties, and legal liability;
- on the basis of study of historical and modern sources, characterize the material content and rights and duties exercise guarantees of bailiffs in the periods under review;
- on the basis of comparison of Russian pre-revolutionary and modern institution of bailiffs, develop practical recommendations on current legislation improvement in the sphere of law-enforcement agencies organisation and activities.

The work academic novelty resides in the fact that it is the first complex historical comparative and legal research of the Russian Empire and Russian Federation institution of bailiffs.

One of the academic novelty elements is the use of chrono-discrete monogeographic comparative law methodology to study the institution of bailiffs. The thesis academic novelty also consists in formulation, on the basis of the said methodology, of this institution history periodization and practical recommendations on current legislation improvement in the corresponding sphere.

The academic novelty of the work also lies in the fact that in it has been introduced in scientific use a complex of historical sources from seven funds of Russian State

Historical Archive, from 15 funds of the Central Archive of the Nizhny Novgorod Region, CANN, and from one fund of the State archive of the Pskov Region, making it possible to characterize the practical activities of bailiffs in the course of carrying out the 1864 judicial reform in the Russian Empire.

The chronological framework includes two historical periods when there was (is) the institution of the bailiffs in Russia. The first period covers all the time of existence of the institution of bailiffs in the Russian Empire from 1864 to 1917. The second period begins in 1997, when the institution of the bailiffs was renewed in the Russian Federation, and continues up to the present day.

The research source basis is represented by the imperial period and our times historical sources complex. All the sources used in the thesis may be divided into two large groups: 1) published sources and 2) unpublished sources (archive materials). They are described in detail in section 1.2 of the thesis research.

The first group comprises regulatory legal acts of different levels of both of the historical periods, materials of periodical press and official statistics, as well as other published sources.

The second group is represented by a complex of archive materials kept in seven funds of Russian State Historical Archive (Funds 20 Department of Trade and Manufactures of the Ministry of Finance (1858–1917), 565 Department of State Treasury of the Ministry of Finance (1900–1916), 573 Department of Assessed Contributions of the Ministry of Finance (1896–1906), 592 State Farmers Land Bank of the Ministry of Finance (1896–1902), 629 Petrograd (Petersburg) International Commercial Bank (1869–1917), 759 His Imperial Majesty's Own Chancellery for Institutions of Empress Maria, 3rd Expedition, 1883, and 1287 Economic Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 1872, 15 different funds of the Central Archive of the Nizhny Novgorod Region (Funds 178 Nizhny Novgorod District Court (1869–1917), 179 Public Attorney's Office of Nizhny Novgorod District Court (1866–1917), 370 Bailiffs of the Magistrate Session, Nizhny Novgorod Municipal Magistrate Court District (1904–1916), 1854 Chancellery of the President of Nizhny Novgorod District Court (1864–1917), 2039 Bailiffs for the Varnavin Uyezd, Town of Varnavin (1900–

1909), 2477 Bailiffs of the Magistrate Session, Semenov Magistrate Court District, Bor Area (1879–1882), 2478 Bailiffs of the District Court for the Semenov Uyezd, Town of Semenov (1894–1908), 2479 Bailiffs of the District Court for the Gorbatov Uyezd, Town of Gorbatov (1903–1917), 2480 Bailiffs of the District Court for the Vasil Uyezd, Town of Vasilsursk (1893), 2481 Bailiffs of the District Court for the Balakhna Uyezd, Town of Balakhna (1869–1917), 2496 Bailiffs of the District Court, P. M. Lyubsky, City of N. Novgorod (1893), 2497 Bailiffs of the District Court, Lavrovsky, City of N. Novgorod (1890), 2498 Bailiffs of the District Court, Okulov, City of N. Novgorod (1907–1916), 2499 Bailiffs of the District Court, I. A. Svyatukhin, City of N. Novgorod (1892–1910), 2594 Bailiffs of the District Court for the Nizhny Novgorod Uyezd, City of N. Novgorod (1890), and one fund of the State Archive of the Pskov Region (Fund 250 Bailiff of Pskov District Court for the City of Pskov Vsevolod Aleksandrovich Yegorov, City of Pskov (1894–1906). The archive materials used in the research suggest a correlation between the requirements of the Judicial Statutes of 1864 and actual practical activities of bailiffs in the Russian Empire.

The research theoretical and practical relevance lies in the fact that the provisions of the research contribute to knowledge increment in the history of Russian bailiffs, Russian Empire and post-Soviet state judicial transformations, as well as national history of state and law in general. The research materials may be used in law-making activities in improving laws regulating law-enforcement agencies organisation and activity, as well as in teaching when giving any type Russian state and law history classes.

Research Methodological Foundation. The work is based on chrono-discrete monogeographic comparative law methodology focused on historical comparative and legal research of chrono-discrete institutions³, to which, among others, the institution of bailiffs pertains. Along with general-science learning techniques, as well as dialectical and technical method, an important role in the research is played by the statistical method, used in imperial period and our times statistics collection and analysis, as well

³ Cf.: Chrono-Discrete Monogeographic Comparative Law Methodology Issues Monograph / Ed. A. A. Demichev. M.: Rusayns, 2021.

as periodization method. The periodization method use made it possible to distinguish between and characterize essentially differing periods of Russian institution of bailiffs history.

Defended Positions:

1. The history of the institution of bailiffs, first created in the Russian Empire as a result of the judicial reform of 1864, is of chrono-discrete nature because there was not only a time gap but also abandonment of historical tradition in it. The renewal of a similar institution, based not on the Soviet experience but rather on the experience which had existed before the revolution, only took place in the Russian Federation in 1997. As a consequence, there is a similarity of many statutory regulations concerning the government of the organisation and activities of bailiffs in the Russian Empire and the Russian Federation.

2. On the basis of such criterion as the nature of adopted normative acts and chrono-discreteness of the history of the institution of bailiffs, the following periodization of the institution of bailiffs in Russia is suggested:

1) 20 November 1864 – 22 November (5 December) 1917: creation and functioning of the institution of bailiffs in the Russian Empire on the basis of the Judicial Statutes of 1864;

2) 22 November (5 December) 1917 – 21 July 1997: chrono-discrete pause in the history of the institution of bailiffs and abandonment of its tradition which existed before the revolution;

3) 21 July 1997 – 1 October 2019: functioning of the renewed institution of bailiffs with a status which had not been clearly defined under the laws of 1997;

4) 1 October 2019 – present time: functioning of the institution of bailiffs in the Russian Federation as a law-enforcement agency.

3. In general, the legal status of a bailiff in the Russian Empire bears resemblance to that in the Russian Federation, however, there is a fundamental distinction of one from the other (in the period of the Empire, this status was marked by uncertainty for the bailiffs were “at courts”, whereas at present time the Federal Bailiffs Service, FBS, pertains to the law-enforcement agencies) and there is a continuity of the

legal system of the second half of the 19th and late 20th – early 21st cc. Together with differences resulting from concrete historical conditions, there is an essential similarity in the age and reputational qualifications, as well as in the citizenship (nationality) qualification, in certain mechanisms and approaches to bailiff personnel formation, in the activity functional base, in a number of rights and duties, etc.

4. In enforcement of judgements, the bailiffs of the second half of the 19th – early 20th cc. acted not only as officers, but also in their personal capacity. For this reason, before their entrance on duty, they paid a deposit from which losses from improper performance of their duties were subtracted. Accordingly, pre-revolutionary bailiffs were financially interested in the legality of their actions. Apart from this, the mechanism of instituting administrative or civil action against bailiffs or their criminal prosecution in the Russian Empire and Russian Federation for their misconduct has similar characteristics, adjusted for the differences in the concrete historical situation.

5. The bailiffs material award and rights and duties exercise guarantees fixed in the national legislation of the historical periods under review are essentially comparable. All the guarantees for bailiffs may be divided into two groups: material guarantees and guarantees aimed at maintenance of professional activity. Both groups of guarantees exist in both the periods under review. The principal difference is that at present time, the FBS is a law-enforcement agency with ensuing consequences. While the modern legislation handles a wider range of issues in this sphere, one of integral components of Russian Empire bailiffs maintenance was a tariff fee and possibility to get an old-age insurance pension, which has no parallel in the Russian Federation.

6. On the basis of the historical comparative and legal analysis of the institution of bailiffs, some practical recommendations have been suggested focused on improvement of the current Russian legislation regulating law-enforcement agencies organisation and activities:

- we consider it reasonable not to amend the Bailiffs Federal Law by excluding Chapter 1 from it, substituting Chapter 1.1 for it, and changing the contents of a part of other articles, but adopt a new Russian Law-Enforcement Agencies Federal Law;
- it is reasonable, using the historical experience of payment of old-age insurance

pensions in the Russian Empire, to make a two-level pension provision for bailiffs (probably, for other public officers, too). The first level must be formed by the usual currently existing law-enforcement officers state pension. The old-age insurance pension (second-level pension) must be formed at the cost of obligatory deductions from the salary of future pensioners and invested by specially created official funds in public bonds or other securities. Accordingly, the future pension amount will depend on the period of participation in old-age insurance payments.

The confidence level of the research results is confirmed by the previously approved chrono-discrete monogeographic comparative law methodology, use of a wide range of published and unpublished historical sources of different types, as well as of scientific literature, logicality and consistency of the conclusions drawn, evaluation of the research results and their introduction into the teaching process.

Research Results Evaluation. The results of the thesis research have been discussed at a meeting of the Department of Theory and History of State and Law of Nizhny Novgorod Institute of Public Administration, Branch of Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, are used in the teaching and learning process of Nizhny Novgorod Institute of Public Administration, Branch of Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, reported during scientific and entertainment events: at the international applied-research conferences *Man and Society in Contradiction and in Agreement* (N. Novgorod, 2018), *Tambov Plevako Legal Readings* (Tambov, 2021), *Current Issues of Internal Affairs Bodies Management in the Modern Context* (N. Novgorod, 2021), *Legal Terminology Theory, Practice, and Technique* (12th Babayev Readings) (N. Novgorod, 2021), and all-Russian applied-research conferences *Law-Enforcement Agencies Civilists Congress* (N. Novgorod, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023), and *Current Topics and Development Potential of the Scientific School of Chrono-Discrete Monogeographic Comparative Law* (N. Novgorod, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023).

The results of the thesis research have been published in the postgraduate degree seeker's 25 scientific articles, six of which have come out in peer-reviewed scientific journals recommended by the State Supreme Qualifying Committee at the Ministry of

Education and Science of Russia. The total volume of the published works on the topic of the thesis research is 16.1 printed sheets.

Thesis Structure. The research consists of an introduction, two chapters (with three sections in the first chapter and four sections in the second chapter), a conclusion, a list of abbreviations, and a list of references.

Author's Publications on the Topic of the Thesis Research

1. **Goltsman, E. V.** Legal and Regulatory Framework of Functioning of the Institution of Bailiffs in the Russian Empire and the Russian Federation (Chrono-Discrete Analysis) // Historical and Legal Issues: New Dimension. – 2019. – No. 3. – P. 95–107.
2. **Goltsman, E. V.** Russian Institution of Bailiffs Comparative Law Research Historiography // Historical and Legal Issues: New Dimension. – 2020. – No. 1. – P. 54–67.
3. **Goltsman, E. V.** General Description of the Bailiff Legal Status in the Russian Empire and the Russian Federation (Comparative Legal Aspect) // Current Topics of State and Law. – 2020. – Vol. 4. – No. 16. – P. 426–434.
4. **Goltsman, E. V.** Bailiffs Legal liability in the Russian Empire and the Russian Federation (Comparative Legal Analysis) // Legal Science and Practice: Russian MIA Nizhny Novgorod Academy Bulletin. – 2021. – No. 2 (54). – P. 151–157.
5. **Goltsman, E. V.** Russian Empire and Russian Federation Bailiffs Rights and Duties (Comparative Analysis) // Historical and Legal Issues: New Dimension. – 2022. – No. 1. – P. 111–119.
6. **Goltsman, E. V.** Synergism in the Activities of Bailiffs and a Judicial Authority: History and Contemporaneity (Chrono-Discrete Nature) // Bulletin of Povolzhye Institute of Public Administration⁴. – 2023. – Vol. 23. – No. 1. – P. 91–96.
7. Russian Chrono-Discrete Institutions: Monograph / Ed. A. A. Demichev. – M.: RUSAYNS, 2022. – 246 p. (Goltsman, Ye. V. Chapter 4. Institution of Bailiffs. –

⁴ Included in the list of journals recommended by RANEPa Scientific Board for publication of articles on jurisprudence.

P. 92–118).

8. Periodization Method in Chrono-Discrete Monogeographic Comparative Law Methodology: Monograph / Ed. A. A. Demichev. – M.: RUSAYNS, 2023. – 230 p. (Goltsman, Ye. V. Chapter 6. Bailiffs History Periodization. – P. 112–126).

9. **Goltsman, E. V.** Requirements Applicable to Bailiffs in the Russian Empire and the Russian Federation (Comparative Legal Analysis) // Current Issues and Development Potential of the Scientific School of Chrono-Discrete Monogeographic Comparative Law: Collection of Research Papers Comprising the Proceedings of the First All-Russian Scientific Conference / Ed. A. A. Demichev and K. A. Demichev. – N. Novgorod: NNIPA, RANEPa, 2018. – P. 117–127.

10. **Goltsman, E. V.** More on the Chronological Break in the History of the Institution of Bailiffs in Russia // Man and Society in Contradiction and in Agreement: Collection of Research Papers Comprising the Proceedings of the International Applied-Research Conference. – N. Novgorod: Gladkova, O. V., 2018. – P. 156–158.

11. **Goltsman, E. V.** Bailiff Personnel Formation Mechanism in the Russian Empire and the Russian Federation (Comparative Legal Analysis) // Current Issues and Development Potential of the Scientific School of Chrono-Discrete Monogeographic Comparative Law: Collection of Research Papers Comprising the Proceedings of the Second All-Russian Scientific Conference / Ed. A. A. Demichev and K. A. Demichev. – N. Novgorod: NNIPA, RANEPa, 2019. – P. 85–92.

12. **Goltsman, E. V.** Administrative Activities of Bailiffs in the Russian Federation // Law-Enforcement Agencies Civilists Congress: Proceedings of the All-Russian Applied-Research Conference with International Participation (Nizhny Novgorod) – Barnaul 25–26 March 2019) / Composite Authors. – M.: Rusayns, 2019. – P. 139–141.

13. **Goltsman, E. V.** Administrative Activities of Bailiffs in the Field of Property Rights Enforcement Procedure // Administrative Activities of Departments of Internal Affairs Bodies Participating in Public Order Maintenance in the Unified Dislocation System: Collection of Scientific Articles Following the Results of the Regional Applied-Research Conference. – N. Novgorod: Russian MIA Nizhny

Novgorod Academy, 2020. – P. 58–60.

14. **Goltsman, E. V.** Russian Empire and Russian Federation Bailiffs Rights and Duties Exercise Guarantees (Comparative Analysis) // Second Law-Enforcement Agencies Civilists Congress: Collection of Writings. – M.: Rusayns, 2020. – P. 121–133.

15. **Goltsman, E. V.** Chrono-Discrete Monogeographic Comparative Law Methodology Use for Study of the Institution of Bailiffs in Russia // Current Issues and Development Potential of the Scientific School Chrono-Discrete Monogeographic Comparative Law: Collection of Research Papers Comprising the Proceedings of the Third All-Russian Scientific Conference / Ed. A. A. Demichev and K. A. Demichev. – N. Novgorod: NNIPA, RANEPa, 2020. – P. 95–106.

16. **Goltsman, E. V.** Financial Support of Bailiffs in the Russian Empire and the Russian Federation: Comparative Legal Analysis // Issues of Legal Science in Research of Postgraduate Degree Seekers and External Doctoral Candidates: Collection of Articles / Ed. Ye. Ye. Chernykh and I. I. Pshenichnov. – N. Novgorod: Russian MIA Nizhny Novgorod Academy, 2021. – Issue 27. – P. 45–54.

17. **Goltsman, E. V.** Russian Bailiffs Law Terminology: History and Contemporaneity // Bulletin of Nizhny Novgorod Institute of Public Administration. – 2021. – No. 3 (61). – P. 58–68.

18. **Goltsman, E. V.** Russian Bailiffs History Periodization // Russian Law Journal. – 2021. – No. 4 (9). – P. 14–21.

19. **Goltsman, E. V.** Enforcement Proceeding Practice in the Russian Empire (Source: CANN) // Tambov Plevako Readings: Proceedings of the V International Applied-Research Conference. – Tambov, 2021. – Vol. 1 – P. 23–29.

20. **Goltsman, E. V.** Functions of Bailiffs in the Russian Empire and the Russian Federation: Comparative Legal Analysis // Current Issues and Development Potential of the Scientific School of Chrono-Discrete Monogeographic Comparative Law: Collection of Research Papers Comprising the Proceedings of the Fourth All-Russian Scientific Conference / Ed. A. A. Demichev and K. A. Demichev. – N. Novgorod: NNIPA, RANEPa, 2021. – P. 108–121.

21. **Goltsman, E. V.** Legal liability of Bailiffs in the Russian Empire // Third Law-Enforcement Agencies Civilists Congress: Collection of Articles Comprising the Proceedings of the All-Russian Applied-Research with International Participation, Nizhny Novgorod – Barnaul, 25–26 March 2021. – M.: Rusayns, 2021. – P. 170–176.
22. **Goltsman, E. V.** Institution of Bailiffs as a Russian Chrono-Discrete Institution // Current Issues and Development Potential of the Scientific School of Chrono-Discrete Monogeographic Comparative Law: Collection of Research Papers Comprising the Proceedings of the Fifth All-Russian Scientific Conference / Ed. A. A. Demichev and K. A. Demichev. Nizhny Novgorod: NNIPA, RANEPa, 2022. – P. 118–129.
23. **Goltsman, E. V.** Basic Structure of the Institution of Bailiffs in the Russian Empire and the Russian Federation (Chrono-Discrete Analysis) // Fourth Law-Enforcement Agencies Civilists Congress: Collection of Articles Comprising the Proceedings of the All-Russian Applied-Research Conference with International Participation, Nizhny Novgorod – Barnaul, 24–25 March 2022. – M.: Rusayns, 2022. – P. 177–184.
24. **Goltsman, E. V.** Russian Federation Law-Enforcement Agencies Main Areas of Activity Procedural and Institutional Aspects // Fifth Law-Enforcement Agencies Civilists Congress: Collection of Writings. – M.: Rusayns, 2023. – P. 144–152.
25. **Goltsman, E. V.** Evolution of the Institution of Bailiffs in Russia: General Description // Current Issues and Development Potential of the Scientific School of Chrono-Discrete Monogeographic Comparative Law: Collection of Research Papers Comprising the Proceedings of the Sixth All-Russian Scientific Conference / Ed. A. A. Demichev and K. A. Demichev. – N. Novgorod: NNIPA, RANEPa, 2023. – P. 76–91.