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**THE INITIAL STAGE OF INVESTIGATION OF CORRUPTION-
RELATED CRIMES NOT RELATED TO EMBEZZLEMENT
COMMITTED BY MILITARY PERSONNEL**

Specialty 5.1.4 – Criminal Law Sciences

ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION
for the degree of Candidate of Law

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The relevance of the dissertation research topic. The investigation of corruption crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel in the Russian Federation is of particular importance both for the development of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, the Federal Service of the National Guard of the Russian Federation and other military formations, and for the development of the state as a whole.

The rapid development of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, the Federal Service of the National Guard of the Russian Federation and other military formations, their rearmament, the introduction of new technologies, forms and methods of warfare, and the fulfillment of their assigned combat missions require significant budgetary allocation. Thus, in recent years, huge budget allocations have been allocated from the budget of the Russian Federation to reform the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, the Federal Service of the National Guard of the Russian Federation and other military formations: 849.5 billion rubles in 2020, 813.2 billion rubles in 2021, and 935.6 billion rubles in 2022. rub., 2023 – 915.4 billion rubles, in 2024 – 1.92 trillion rubles.

At the same time, the large-scale reform of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, the Federal Service of the National Guard of the Russian Federation and other military formations is becoming interesting for criminal servicemen, whose illegal acts, expressed in action or inaction, are focused on obtaining various material benefits, which significantly harms the interests of the military service as a whole and the reputation of law enforcement agencies. on a national scale. According to official statistics, there has been an increase in corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel.

Corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel are characterized by a variety of methods of commission and high latency. Corruption-related crimes are usually carefully prepared, and various schemes and tricks are used during the implementation of corruption crimes, which complicates their detection and investigation.

Currently, a number of problems have been identified in the activities of law enforcement agencies, law enforcement agencies and departments that we are investigating, which require their study and resolution.

The identified problems are directly related to the lack of a forensic methodology for investigating corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel at the initial stage.

The initial stage of the investigation, in our opinion, is characterized primarily by the actions of the subject of search and cognitive activity to initiate criminal proceedings, establish the event of the crime, identify the signs necessary to initiate criminal proceedings, and issue a procedural document on the involvement of the suspect as an accused.

The lack of a methodology and algorithm for the actions of the investigator or the body of inquiry leads to the problem of collecting evidence, making tactical mistakes, which, in turn, will affect the course of the investigation.

Another important problem that arises at the initial stage in the investigation of corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel is the untimely, in some cases emergency, conduct of investigative actions, inability to choose the right tactics for individual investigative actions, taking into account the specifics of the subject of criminal encroachment, low qualifications of experts and specialists, which can, in particular, in turn, lead to poor investigation results. At the same time, when investigating corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel, a professional approach to the organization of interacting persons who are directly involved in the investigation of the crime is important, as well as having specific knowledge in the area under investigation, which will be needed in the future when appointing and conducting examinations, which will eventually give the necessary result for the subject. investigations.

The above-mentioned problems that arise at the initial stage of the investigation of corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed

by criminal servicemen in uniform indicate the need for their scientific study and further implementation into the investigation methodology of such crimes.

The state of scientific development of the research topic. The methodology of investigation of certain types of crimes is reflected in the works T.V. Averyanova, O.Ya. Baeva, R.S. Belkin, A.R. Belkin, L.V. Bertovsky, V.K. Gavlo, I.F. Gerasimov, L.Ya. Drapkin, V.D. Zelensky, E.P. Ishchenko, A.N. Kolesnichenko, I.M. Komarov, A.M. Kustov, N.Y. Lebedev, D.N. Lozovsky, I.M. Luzgin, S.V. Malikov, V.A. Obratsov, S.V. Pakhomov, A.V. Rudenko, N.P. Yablokov and many other research scientists.

Russian criminologists I.V. Alexandrov, O.Ya. Baev, L.V. Bertovsky, I.A. Vozgin, T.S. Volchetskaya, A.Yu. Golovin, G.A. Zorin, A.M. Zinin, A.S. Knyazkov contributed to solving the issues of investigative situations, countering the investigation of crimes, and the best selection of tactics for various investigative actions., A.F. Lubin, N.Y. Lebedev, Ya.M. Mazunin, S.V. Malikov, I.F. Panteleev, E.R. Rossinskaya, A.N. Savenkov, A.V. Smirnov, S.A. Stepanov, O.V. Chelysheva, A.V. Shakhmatov, N.P. Yablokov and others.

Currently, there are very few comprehensive forensic studies reflecting the issues of disclosure and investigation of corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel.

Thus, in the dissertation study by A.A. Volkov "Corruption of military personnel (based on the materials of the Far East of the Russian Federation)", the concept and essence of corruption of military personnel are revealed, the characteristics of types of corruption crimes are considered, the analysis of the state, structure and dynamics of corruption crime of military personnel is carried out, the criminological characteristics of the personality of a corrupt serviceman are reflected; in the dissertation research

Khachikyan P.P. "Combating corruption in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation" the criminological characteristics of corruption in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation are considered, the concept and qualification, the nature of corruption are revealed, the causes of corruption crime in the Armed Forces of the

Russian Federation are investigated, the existing mechanisms of prevention and combating corruption are analyzed.

In the dissertation study by Sh.M. Shurpaeva "Criminal law and criminological characteristics of corruption-related crimes in the field of procurement for state and municipal needs", the qualification of crimes is considered, the issues of criminal law characteristics are revealed, the problems of qualification of corruption-related crimes in the field of procurement for state and municipal needs are investigated; in the dissertation study by M.A. Podgrushny. "The fight against bribery as a corruption crime in modern Russia: criminal law and criminological aspects" discusses the specifics of the formation of responsibility for corruption-related crimes. The elements and signs of corruption crimes in the criminal legislation of certain foreign countries are studied with the prospect of using positive experience in the Russian legal space, the composition of corruption-related crimes is analyzed, problematic issues related to the interpretation and qualification of objective and subjective signs of bribery are highlighted.

In the dissertation research of Kryukov V.V. "Methodology for investigating corruption-related official crimes" highlights the patterns of criminalistic characteristics and the specific features of the organization of the investigation of corruption-related official crimes, the structure of a standard crime investigation methodology is proposed, the issues of the specifics of initiating criminal cases of corruption-related official crimes are considered, initial investigative situations are analyzed and standard programs for their implementation are proposed, procedural and tactical errors are analyzed., disadvantages, scientific and methodological recommendations for their prevention and elimination are proposed in the practice of investigating crimes of this category; in the dissertation research Stepanova S.A. "Methodology for the investigation of crimes against military service involving the use of physical violence" reveals the author's approach to improving the investigation of crimes related to injury to the health of military personnel during conscription or contract committed by military personnel, presents a detailed

criminalistic description of the main elements that determine its structure, The activities of the subject of the investigation are highlighted and recommendations are given on the organization and methodology of investigating certain types of crimes at the initial stage, the features are revealed and recommendations are given on obtaining verbal information during the investigation of crimes of the group in question.

The purpose of the study is to develop the theoretical foundations and methods for investigating corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel, including a typical criminalistic description of the crime and an algorithm for investigating crimes.

The purpose of the study determined the formulation of the following tasks:

1) to define the concept of corruption and provide a criminalistic classification of corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel;

2) to identify possible ways of committing corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel;

3) group the nodal signs of the personality of the subject of the crime as one of the main elements of the criminalistic characteristics of corruption crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel;

4) identify criminalistically significant information about traces and their types in the investigation of corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel;

5) to reveal the criminalistic approach to dividing the preliminary investigation into stages;

6) to highlight the specifics of the initiation of criminal proceedings on the grounds of corruption crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel, taking into account the specifics of the source of information about the crime;

7) present typical initial situations that arise and are subsequently subject to resolution at the stage of preliminary verification of materials, and organically turn into typical investigative situations of the initial stage;

8) to improve existing and develop new tactical methods of search and seizure in the investigation of corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel, taking into account the specifics of military service;

9) to present and describe the possibilities of implementing certain operational investigative measures in the investigation of corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel.

The object of the dissertation research is the illegal criminal activity of an official undergoing military service under a contract who has committed corruption crimes unrelated to embezzlement, as well as the professional activity of an investigator (inquirer) at the initial stage in the investigation of corruption-related crimes.

The subject of the dissertation research was information obtained from various sources about corruption-related crimes committed, not related to embezzlement, committed by military personnel, as well as the activities of the subject to disclose and investigate crimes at the initial stage.

Methodology and research methods. The methodological basis of the research was a dialectical approach using methods of analysis, synthesis, analogy, abstraction, induction, deduction in order to achieve the truth and validity of the results of the research, as well as formulated suggestions and recommendations. The work uses private scientific methods: statistical – in collecting and analyzing data on the number of corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel under contract, as well as the results of their disclosure and investigation.; sociological – when conducting a survey of investigators with experience in investigating the group of crimes under study; historical-systemic – when studying trends in the formation and development of criminalistic knowledge about the methodology for investigating corruption-related

crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel. The combination of these and other scientific methods made it possible to form a holistic perception of the subject area of the dissertation research.

The theoretical basis of the research was the theoretical provisions of various fields of scientific knowledge and the works of domestic and foreign scientists in the field of criminal law, criminal procedure law, criminology, criminology, operational investigative activities, general and legal psychology and conflictology.

The normative legal basis of the study was the main provisions based on the Constitution of the Russian Federation, international legal documents regulating criminal procedure, the Criminal Procedure and Criminal Codes of the Russian Federation, the Federal Law "On Operational Investigative Activities", other federal laws, the legal positions of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, explanations of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation Federation, departmental regulations.

The empirical basis of the study is based on the researched and analyzed extensive empirical material, which was compiled by data obtained from the study of 120 criminal cases investigated by the preliminary investigation authorities and reviewed by the courts of first instance in the Abakan, Barnaul, Yekaterinburg, Kemerovo, Krasnoyarsk, Novokuznetsk, Novosibirsk, Omsk and Tomsk garrisons for the period 2020-2025; published resolutions, definitions and decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation; 75 employees of military investigative agencies in the Abakan, Barnaul, Yekaterinburg, Kemerovo, Krasnoyarsk, Novokuznetsk, Novosibirsk, Omsk and Tomsk garrisons were interviewed using a specially designed questionnaire.

The scientific novelty of the dissertation research lies in the fact that the author has developed and proposed a forensic methodology for investigating corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel at the initial stage.

In his research, the author identified the main signs of corruption-related crimes and determined the structure of their criminalistic characteristics. The main methods of committing corruption-related crimes have been identified, the formation and content of which largely depend on the position held by the military personnel. The most characteristic criminalistically significant personality traits of a criminal serviceman have been identified, the content of which is determined by military rank, the purpose of military units, the location of deployment and the specifics of performing service and combat tasks. Criminalistically significant information about the detected and recorded traces left at the crime scene by criminals in uniform is presented, and the characteristics of their types are presented.

We have presented the main reasons for initiating criminal cases against military personnel who have committed corruption-related crimes, analyzed criminal cases, identified key reasons and grounds for initiating cases, identified the categories of military personnel against whom illegal acts were committed, and characterized them, as well as the category of citizens and law enforcement agencies from whom information was received and which it became the reason for the initiation of criminal cases.

The most characteristic typical initial situations are identified, which are based on information that forms the content of the reason for initiating criminal cases against officials (military personnel), and recommendations are given to the subject of the investigation to resolve typical investigative situations at the initial stage of the investigation.

In his dissertation research, the author paid special attention to conducting investigative actions, such as search and seizure. The features are identified and recommendations are given for conducting a search and seizure, taking into account the location of office premises on the territory of a military unit, their categorization (secret, for official use, unclassified), for selecting a circle of persons involved in investigative actions, as well as the specifics of preparing and conducting a search and seizure in a military man's living quarters. Typical initial

situations in terms of conducting a search and seizure are presented and an algorithm for their implementation is proposed.

The article considers the specifics of conducting operational search activities, such as questioning, surveillance, wiretapping and removing information from technical communication channels in relation to military personnel who have committed corruption crimes, and provides recommendations on the selection of persons participating in the survey, taking into account their military rank, military position, tenure, and tenure. military service and gender characteristics.

The scientific novelty is reflected in the following main provisions submitted for defense:

1. A significant sign that determines corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel holding an official position in the ranks of the Armed Forces is an illegal act committed by an official, usually with the military rank of an officer (with rare exceptions, senior warrant officer, warrant officer), for selfish motives, characterized by seizure and (or) treatment other people's property in favor of the perpetrator or other persons (close relatives, colleagues, friends) and encroaching on the legitimate rights and interests of the soldier's personality, the established procedure for military service and the security of the state as a whole.

Regulation No. 1, submitted for defense, corresponds to paragraph 5, 6 of the Passport of the scientific specialty 5.1.4. "Criminal Law Sciences"

2. The author's definition of corruption is a socially dangerous phenomenon characterized by unlawful actions or omissions of an official during the performance of official duties, expressed in the fulfillment or promise to fulfill personally or through an intermediary, deliberately illegal actions (omissions) that harm the interests of the state, for selfish purposes for personal illicit enrichment with material benefits.

Regulation No. 2, submitted for defense, corresponds to paragraph 5, 6 of the Passport of the scientific specialty 5.1.4. "Criminal Law Sciences"

3. The author's criminalistic classification of corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel.

In this classification, all non-embezzlement corruption crimes committed by military personnel are divided into three groups. The first group covers the criminalistic classification of crimes related to the subject of the crime, the second group includes the classification of crimes according to the location of military units, formations, and the third includes the classification of crimes according to the nature of performance of service and combat tasks by units of military units, formations, and military formations.

The criminalistic classification of crimes by the subject of the crime should be divided into three groups: the first group includes military personnel, depending on their military ranks; the second group, depending on their position; and the third group, depending on their time in office.

The criminalistic classification of crimes by the deployment of military units and formations should be divided into three groups: the first group includes regional centers and large cities on whose territory military units are stationed; the second group includes closed and open military towns; the third group includes cities located on the territory of closed administrative–territorial entities that have the status of the city district.

The criminalistic classification of crimes by the nature of the performance of service and combat tasks by units of military units, formations and military formations is also divided into three groups: the first group includes units for the protection of important state facilities at facilities, communications and security, escorting special cargo; the second group includes special motorized military units, operational units, whose task is to is the protection of public order and ensuring public safety; The third group includes military units directly subordinate to the district commanders of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and the Federal Service of the National Guard Troops of the Russian Federation, whose task is to ensure the operational and combat activities of the district command and control in all areas and types of activities.

Regulation No. 3, submitted for defense, corresponds to paragraph 5, 6 of the Passport of the scientific specialty 5.1.4. "Criminal Law Sciences"

4. The structure of the criminalistic characteristics of corruption crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel includes the following criminalistically significant information: about the identity of the serviceman who commits this type of crime; about the method of committing this type of crime; about traces containing information confirming the fact of this type of crime.

Regulation No. 4, submitted for defense, corresponds to paragraph 5, 6 of the Passport of the scientific specialty 5.1.4. "Criminal Law Sciences"

5. Criminalistic characteristics of persons committing corruption crimes not related to embezzlement.

Among the total number of people who commit corruption crimes not related to embezzlement, the main place is occupied by criminals-military personnel with a high level of intelligence, holding certain positions, having military knowledge of higher, senior and junior officers, warrant officers (midshipmen) and contract servicemen, possessing skills and abilities acquired during military service in various positions. The high level of training of an official, professionalism, knowledge of his business, extensive experience in managing subordinate personnel as one of the main signs of the criminal's personality in the group of crimes under study allows him to effectively achieve criminal goals, manipulate subordinate personnel and conceal traces of criminal activity, which significantly confuses and complicates the work of the subject of the investigation to identify and identify individuals. involved in the commission of a corruption-related crime at the initial stage of the investigation.

Regulation No. 5, submitted for defense, corresponds to paragraph 5, 6 of the Passport of the scientific specialty 5.1.4. "Criminal Law Sciences"

6. The full-structured method of committing corruption crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel covers preparation for the commission of a criminal act, direct actions aimed at committing a corruption crime, and actions to conceal material traces of the crime.

Preparation for the commission of a criminal act includes the selection by the unit commander of persons close to himself and further a petition for their appointment to military positions of department commanders and deputy platoon commander. After appointment, the platoon commander sets his own requirements and unspoken rules that run counter to the general military regulations of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and criminal legislation in general.

Direct actions aimed at committing corruption crimes include the creation of situations involving the possibility of illegally receiving remuneration for actions that must be performed by the unit commander due to the duties assigned to him.

Actions to conceal material traces of a crime include disguising the corrupt activities of the unit commander by compiling documentation regulating the organization and performance of service and combat tasks, the content of which does not actually coincide with the actual results of service and combat activities.

Regulation No. 6, submitted for defense, corresponds to paragraph 5, 6 of the Passport of the scientific specialty 5.1.4. "Criminal Law Sciences"

7. Criminalistic characteristics of traces left during the commission of corruption crimes not related to embezzlement.

Typical material traces left by a criminal serviceman during the commission of corruption-related crimes are reflected in official documents. The main types of official documents containing data of great evidentiary importance in the investigation of corruption crimes not related to embezzlement and requiring increased attention to them are: official documents regulating the operational and combat activities of units for the protection and defense of important state facilities and special cargo, units for the protection of public order and ensuring public safety and other divisions in the daily activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, divisions of the Russian Guard and the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation.

Regulation No. 7, submitted for defense, corresponds to paragraph 5, 6 of the Passport of the scientific specialty 5.1.4. "Criminal Law Sciences"

8. A special feature of the initiation of criminal proceedings on the grounds of corruption crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel is the specificity of the source of information about the crime:

1. Statement of a crime:

- written statements from close relatives of a contract serviceman (19%);
- written statements by military personnel about a crime committed against them (39%).

2. Reporting of a crime that has been committed or is about to be committed:

- the information was received through notifications and information letters from employees of interacting and controlling bodies, which contained information about a corruption-related offense (29%);

- the information was revealed by employees of the military prosecutor's office during the implementation of supervisory measures in the units of military formations to verify compliance with legislation in the field of military service (7%);

- Information about corruption-related crimes was received by the military investigative body from internal financial control and audit units (6%).

I would like to emphasize that the "turnout" is 0%.

Regulation No. 8, submitted for defense, corresponds to paragraph 5, 6 of the Passport of the scientific specialty 5.1.4. "Criminal Law Sciences"

9. Typical initial situations that arise and subsequently need to be resolved at the stage of preliminary verification of materials, and organically turn into typical investigative situations of the initial stage, are presented.

When resolving typical initial situations of corruption crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel, the most effective, from the point of view of obtaining criminalistically significant information, are: obtaining explanations from colleagues, obtaining samples of documents for comparative research and subsequent appointment of appropriate examinations, conducting documentary checks and audits, inspection of documents and objects.

Regulation No. 9, submitted for defense, corresponds to paragraph 5, 6 of the Passport of the scientific specialty 5.1.4. "Criminal Law Sciences"

10. In the process of investigating corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel, it is necessary to organize the interaction of the subject of the investigation with the following participants:

- operational staff of the units of the Federal Security Service for the troops of the National Guard of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation;

- operational staff of the units of the internal Security Service of the Federal Service of the National Guard of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation;

- military personnel and employees of the anti-corruption units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, the Federal Service of the National Guard of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation;

- experts from expert departments;

- representatives of the mass media (mass media).

The main areas of cooperation in the investigation of corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel are:

- exchange of criminalistically relevant information that can form the basis for the subject of the investigation to make organizational and (or) procedural decisions.;

- joint solution of the tactical tasks of the investigation (conducting pre-investigation, investigative, procedural actions, operational search measures, etc.);

- involvement in the implementation of interim measures.

The basic criteria for choosing participants in interaction should be recognized: they have special powers, relevant competencies and the means to implement them; the legal regulation of the interaction function; the consolidation of responsibility for the improper performance of the interaction function.

Regulation No. 10, submitted for defense, corresponds to paragraph 5, 6, 9 of the Passport of the scientific specialty 5.1.4. "Criminal Law Sciences"

11. Features of the investigative actions "search" and "seizure".

The special features include: limited access to the territory of the military unit and directly to the office premises; the high-ranking official position of the commander of the unit in respect of which the investigative action is being carried out; the selection of participants in the investigative action from among the military; the involvement of supervising officers of the FSB and USB services; the selection of specialists from among persons who have the necessary form of access to information containing state secrets; the need to take other measures to comply with the secrecy regime.

Regulation No. 11, submitted for defense, corresponds to paragraph 5, 6, 9 of the Passport of the scientific specialty 5.1.4. "Criminal Law Sciences"

12. Organically adapted and specially developed tactical methods for carrying out operational search activities, such as: questioning, surveillance, listening to telephone conversations, removing information from technical communication channels and obtaining computer information, taking into account the specifics of performing service and combat missions and the order of military service.

Regulation No. 12, submitted for defense, corresponds to paragraph 6, 9 of the Passport of the scientific specialty 5.1.4. "Criminal Law Sciences"

The theoretical significance of the study lies in the fact that the provisions considered in our scientific work, the conclusions presented and the recommendations proposed are primarily aimed at improving the theoretical foundations of the methodology for investigating corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel serving in various military positions, in various military ranks, serving in various fields of service.-combat activities, and also in the future they can be used in scientific research of this category of crimes.

The practical significance of the research results is determined by the fact that the dissertation research presents scientifically reasoned recommendations focused on high-quality investigation of corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel. The results of the study can also be fully used in the framework of the implementation of basic professional educational programs of higher education, during the study of such disciplines as "Criminal Law", "Criminal Procedure Law and Criminalistics", as well as during the implementation of professional retraining and advanced training programs for military personnel and staff.

The degree of reliability of the research results is determined by the totality of empirical data obtained during the preparation of the dissertation: information obtained from the archives of the military courts of the Abakan, Barnaul, Yekaterinburg, Kemerovo, Krasnoyarsk, Novokuznetsk, Novosibirsk, Omsk and Tomsk garrisons on crimes of this type registered and considered by these courts for the period from 2020 to 2025.; the use of methods previously tested in scientific research for collecting, analyzing and interpreting data on a particular type of crime and the activities of military investigative bodies to uncover and investigate corruption-related crimes not related to embezzlement committed by military personnel; scientifically based arguments on which the final conclusions are based.

The results of the study were tested in the following areas:

- the conclusions drawn by the author and the practical recommendations developed were discussed and approved at a meeting of the Department of Criminal Law and Procedure of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration;

- the main theoretical provisions of the work are reflected in 12 published scientific papers, including 4 articles published in leading peer-reviewed scientific journals included in the list compiled by the Presidium of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation;

- The author tested the results of his dissertation research, making presentations at scientific and practical conferences of the All-Russian and international levels, criminalistic readings: "Siberian Criminal Procedure Readings" (Baikal State University, 2021), "Actual problems of combating crime: issues of theory and practice" (XXIV International Scientific and Practical Conference, Krasnoyarsk: SibUI Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, 2021), "Personality, Society and the State in the legal dimension" (National Scientific and Practical Conference, Irkutsk, 2021), "Criminal Policy at the present stage" (International Scientific and Practical Conference within the framework of the II Baikal Legal Forum, Irkutsk, 2021);

- the methodological recommendations and suggestions contained in the materials of the dissertation research have been implemented in the scientific work and educational activities of the Novosibirsk Military Order of Zhukov Institute named after General of the Army I.K. Yakovlev of the National Guard of the Russian Federation, which is confirmed by the relevant implementation acts.

The structure of the dissertation is determined by the object, subject, as well as the purpose and objectives of the research and consists of an introduction, three chapters comprising nine paragraphs, conclusions, a bibliographic list and two appendices. The work was carried out to the extent prescribed by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation for dissertation research.

