

ASERS

# Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics

Quarterly

Volume VIII

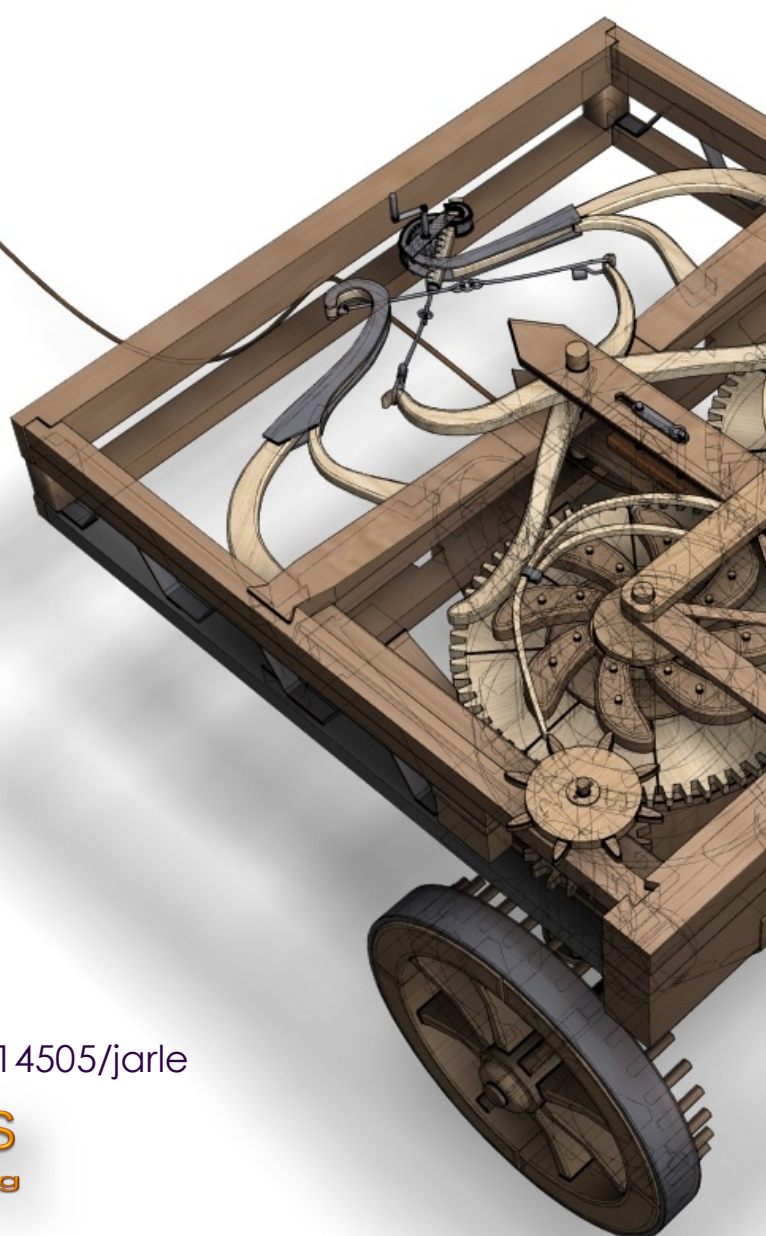
Issue 3(25)

Summer 2017

ISSN: 2068-696X

Journal's DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle>

ASERS  
Publishing



Editor in Chief

**Madalina Constantinescu**  
Association for Sustainable  
Education Research and Science,  
and *Spiru Haret* University, **Romania**

Co-Editors

**Russell Pittman**  
International Technical Assistance  
Economic Analysis Group Antitrust  
Division, **USA**

**Eric Langlais**  
EconomiX CNRS and Université Paris  
Ouest-Nanterre, **France**

Editorial Advisory Board

**Huseyin Arasli**  
Eastern Mediterranean University,  
**North Cyprus**

**Jean-Paul Gaertner**  
Ecole de Management de Strasbourg,  
**France**

**Shankar Gargh**  
Editor in Chief of *Advanced in  
Management*, **India**

**Arvi Kuura**  
Pärnu College, University of Tartu,  
**Estonia**

**Piotr Misztal**  
Technical University of Radom,  
Economic Department, **Poland**

**Adrian Moise**  
*Spiru Haret* University, **Romania**

**Peter Sturm**  
Université de Grenoble 1 Joseph  
Fourier, **France**

**Rajesh K. Pillania**  
Management Development Institute,  
**India**

**Rachel Price-Kreitz**  
Ecole de Management de Strasbourg,  
**France**

**Laura Ungureanu**  
Association for Sustainable Education  
Research and Science, **Romania**,  
**Romania**

**Hans-Jürgen Weißbach**, University of  
Applied Sciences - Frankfurt am Main,  
**Germany**

## *Contents:*

1	<b>From Ideal to Reality: Constitutional Engineering of the XXI Century</b> by Marianna Abramova, Anna Popova, Oxana Vasilieva, Marina Milovanova, and Nikolay Polishchuk ... 703
2	<b>Insurers' Responsibility in Insurance Liability</b> by Natalia A. Antonova, and Elena N. Lunyova ... 708
3	<b>Childhood Legal Protection in Kazakhstan</b> by Nurlan Apakhayev, Kultay Adilova, Dina Bugybay, Gulyiya Mukaldyeva, Gulzhan N. Mukhamadiyeva, and Bakhytkali M. Koshpenbetov ... 714
4	<b>Legal Basis for Ensuring Freedom of Access to Information on the Operation of State Administration Bodies in Kazakhstan</b> by Nurlan Apakhayev, Kuanysh Koishybaiuly, Gulnura Khudaiberdina, Ainur Urisbayeva, Zhanna A. Khamzina, and Yermek A. Buribayev ... 722
5	<b>Topical Issues of Criminal Law and Lawsuit in Kazakhstan: Assignment of Punishment under Criminal Law</b> by Aliya Baisseitova, Zhanar Kegembayeva, Irina Shalkarova (Kim), Omerbay Smailov, and Gulnar Sagynbekova ... 730
6	<b>Improvement of Legal Measures to Prevent Crime with Regard to Minors in Kazakhstan</b> by Svetlana M. Baimoldina, and Sholpan A. Zabikh ... 738
7	<b>Agile Transformation of the Russian Sector of Economy According to the Legislative Framework</b> by Elena S. Balashova, and Elizaveta A. Gromova ... 749
8	<b>Legal Regulation of Municipal Solid Waste Treatment in the Transition of Developing Countries to 'Green Economy'</b> by Dauren Bekezhanov, and Lazzat Yerkinbayeva ... 754
9	<b>The Policy of Combating Crimes Related to Trafficking in Persons: Conceptual Apparatus and Structural Elements</b> by Alimzhan Bekmagambetov ... 763
10	<b>Legal Support of Economic Mechanism of Groundwater Protection and Use Regulation in Central Asia Region</b> by Alina Borodina, and Lazzat K. Yerkinbayeva ... 773
11	<b>Fairness in Dismissal for Business Reasons in Indonesia</b> by Budi Santoso ... 783
12	<b>Uncertainty of the Legal Regulation of Relations in the Sphere of Comparative Advertising: the Essence of the Problem and Possible Solutions</b> by Evgenia E. Frolova, Ksenia M. Belikova, Natalia V. Badaeva, and Irina V. Ermakova ... 792

13	<b>The Concept of Real Right in India and South Africa: Specifics of National Regulation and Trends of Harmonization of Law</b> by Evgenia Frolova, Ksenia Belikova, Natalia Badaeva, Irina Belozerova, and Victor Ulianishev ... 799
14	<b>Improvement Directions for the Mechanisms of Corruption Counteracting in Russian Uniform Information System of Procurement</b> by Anton N. Gazetov ... 813
15	<b>Certain Problems of Fighting Ecocide</b> by Oksana Y. Grechenkova ... 821
16	<b>Problems of Legal Regulation Improvement in the Sphere of Science, Technology and Innovation in Post-Soviet space in Keeping with Modern International Regulatory Trends</b> by Oleg V. Gutnikov, Anna S. Dupan, and Vladimir P. Emelyantsev ... 821
17	<b>Syndicated Lending: Intensification of Transactions and Development of Legal Regulation in Modern Russia</b> by Agnessa O. Inshakova, Alexander I. Goncharov, Olesya P. Kazachenok, and Svetlana Y. Kochetkova ... 838
18	<b>Institutional Aspects of Integration in the EEU: Problems and Prospects</b> by Natalja Jemeljanova, Vladimir Kartashkin, Olga Meshcheryakova, and Anait Smbatyan ... 843
19	<b>Problems of Fighting Crimes on the Internet</b> by Elena Anatolyevna Kirillova, Rashad Afatovich Kurbanov, Natalia Viktorovna Svechnikova, Teymur El'darovich Zul'fugarzade, and Sergey Sergeevich Zenin ... 849
20	<b>Occurrence of Resolutive Condition of a Deed as a Juridical Fact in Civil Law of Ukraine</b> by Anatoliy V. Kostruba ... 857
21	<b>The Place and Role of Professional Legal Consciousness in Various Legal Activities</b> by Vita Volodymyrivna Kovalska ... 865
22	<b>Legal Defense of Interethnic and Religious Relationships: Russian and International Experience</b> by Elena Kunts, and Vladimir Golubovskii ... 871
23	<b>Social Foundation and Sociological Substantiation of Positive Legal Responsibility</b> by Dmitry A. Lipinsky, and Tatiana N. Ivanova ... 878

## ASERS Publishing

Copyright © 2017, by ASERS® Publishing.  
All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, scanning or otherwise, except under the terms of the Romanian Copyright, Designs and Patents Law, without the permission in writing of the Publisher.

Requests to the Publisher should be addressed to the Permissions Department of ASERS Publishing: [asers@asers.eu](mailto:asers@asers.eu) and [apg@aserspublishing.eu](mailto:apg@aserspublishing.eu)

<http://journals.aserspublishing.eu>  
ISSN 2068-696X  
Journal DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle>  
Journal's Issue DOI:  
[https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle.v8.3\(25\).00](https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle.v8.3(25).00)

24	<b>Concept and Model of Local Self-Government Using Organizational Design and Public Communications</b>	... 887
	by Marina N. Lukiyanova, Elena F. Nikitskaya, and Nadezhda V. Sedova	
25	<b>Challenges of Court Orders Enforcement</b>	... 899
	by Maksim Mateikovich	
26	<b>Escrow: International Experience and Perspectives of Application in Russia</b>	... 906
	by Evgenia V. Medentseva, and Maksim A. Tokmakov	
27	<b>Police of the Stavropol Province of the Russian Empire in the Second Half of the XIX Century</b>	... 910
	Lyudmila V. Medveditskova, Julia A. Burlova, Rashid A. Atayev, Andrey N. Osyak, Viktor V. Shanko, and Anatoly K. Kiselev	
28	<b>Legal Ideology as an Element of the Relationship of Civil Society and the State</b>	... 919
	Viktor Yu. Melnikov, Yuri A. Kolesnikov, Alla V. Kiseleva, and Bika B. Dzhamalova	
29	<b>Analogy in the Mechanism of Judicial Control over the 'Golden Parachutes' Amount</b>	... 926
	by Viktor A. Mikryukov	
30	<b>Analysis of Illegal Interception of a Computer Data Transmission Crime in Romanian Legislation</b>	... 933
	by Adrian Cristian Moise	
31	<b>The Modern Understanding of Franchising in Theory and Legislation</b>	... 946
	by Aigul A. Nukusheva, Ulan M. Khamzin, Gulzhazira A. Ilyassova, Unzila Shapak, and Inkar T. Mussayeva	
32	<b>Process Approach in Results-oriented Public Administration</b>	... 950
	by Dulpariz Nurhalieva, Serik Omirbaev, Bazhan Turebekova, and Zhamila Bopiyeva	
33	<b>Legal Framework for Combating Corruption in Nigeria -The Upstream Petroleum Sector in Perspective</b>	... 956
	by Olusola Joshua Olujobi	

## ASERS Publishing

Copyright © 2017, by ASERS® Publishing.  
All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, scanning or otherwise, except under the terms of the Romanian Copyright, Designs and Patents Law, without the permission in writing of the Publisher.

Requests to the Publisher should be addressed to the Permissions Department of ASERS Publishing: [asers@asers.eu](mailto:asers@asers.eu) and [apg@aserspublishing.eu](mailto:apg@aserspublishing.eu)

<http://journals.aserspublishing.eu>  
ISSN 2068-696X  
Journal DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle>  
Journal's Issue DOI:  
[https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle.v8.3\(25\).00](https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle.v8.3(25).00)

- 34 **Status of Refugees in Accordance with the International Law and Legislation of Kazakhstan**  
by Ayman B. Omarova, Nurlan Apakhayev, Kuanysh Koishybaiuly, Tleubek Tleuov, Yermek A. Buribayev, and Zhanna A. Khamzina ... 971
- 35 **On the National Security Correlation with Freedom of Speech in Kazakhstan**  
by Yesbol Omirzhanov, Zulfiya Baimagambetova, Almagul Tusupova, Roza Omirtay, and Serik Uteuliev ... 980
- 36 **On the Question of the Concept and Forms of Cyberbullying in Russia**  
by Nikolai Ivanovich Polishchuk, Sergei Mikhailovich Vorobyov, Alexandra Andreevna Orlova, and Edgar Parhamovich Abovyan ... 987
- 37 **The Experience of the European Union in the Field of Administrative and Legal Support for Asset-Grabbing Prevention**  
by Roman Volodymyrovych Shapoval, Olga Ivanivna Demenko, and Khrystyna Volodymyrivna Solntseva ... 994
- 38 **Modern Paradigms of Legal Consciousness and Development of Legal Awareness in Post-Socialist Space**  
by Galina V. Stankevich, Maxim I. Tsapko, Ruzanna A. Babayan, Radmila E. Arutyunian, and Polina N. Durneva ... 1009
- 39 **Rechtsstaat and Rule of Law: Some Aspects**  
by Zhalgas Temirbekov, Alpysbay Zhussupov, Aliya Orazbayeva, Dina Suleimenova, and Raushan Omarova ... 1017

## ASERS Publishing

Copyright © 2017, by ASERS® Publishing.  
All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, scanning or otherwise, except under the terms of the Romanian Copyright, Designs and Patents Law, without the permission in writing of the Publisher.

Requests to the Publisher should be addressed to the Permissions Department of ASERS Publishing: [asers@asers.eu](mailto:asers@asers.eu) and [apg@aserspublishing.eu](mailto:apg@aserspublishing.eu)

<http://journals.aserspublishing.eu>  
ISSN 2068-696X  
Journal DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle>  
Journal's Issue DOI:  
[https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle.v8.3\(25\).00](https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle.v8.3(25).00)

# Call for Papers

## Volume VIII, Issue 5(27), Fall 2017

### Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics

*Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics* is designed to provide an outlet for theoretical and empirical research on the interface between economics and law. The Journal explores the various understandings that economic approaches shed on legal institutions.

*Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics* publishes theoretical and empirical peer-reviewed research in law and economics-related subjects. Referees are chosen with one criterion in mind: simultaneously, one should be a lawyer and the other an economist. The journal is edited for readability both lawyers and economists scholars and specialized practitioners count among its readers.

To explore the various understandings that economic approaches shed on legal institutions, the Review applies to legal issues the insights developed in economic disciplines such as microeconomics and game theory, finance, econometrics, and decision theory, as well as in related disciplines such as political economy and public choice, behavioral economics and social psychology. Also, *Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics* publishes research on a broad range of topics including the economic analysis of regulation and the behavior of regulated firms, the political economy of legislation and legislative processes, law and finance, corporate finance and governance, and industrial organization.

Its approach is broad-ranging with respect both to methodology and to subject matter. It embraces interrelationships between economics and procedural or substantive law (including international and European Community law) and also legal institutions, jurisprudence, and legal and politico – legal theory.

The quarterly journal reaches an international community of scholars in law and economics.

Submissions to *Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics* are welcome. The paper must be an original unpublished work written in English (consistent British or American), not under consideration by other journals.

*Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics* is currently indexed in SCOPUS, EconLit, RePec, CEEOL, EBSCO, ProQuest, and Cabell's Directory.

Invited manuscripts will be due till July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017, and shall go through the usual, albeit somewhat expedited, refereeing process.

Deadline for submission of proposals:	1 <sup>st</sup> of July 2017
Expected Publication Date:	September 2017
Web:	<a href="http://journals.aserspublishing.eu">http://journals.aserspublishing.eu</a>
E-mail:	<a href="mailto:jarle@aserspublishing.eu">jarle@aserspublishing.eu</a>

Full author's guidelines are available from: <http://journals.aserspublishing.eu/jarle/about>





DOI: [https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle.v8.3\(25\).09](https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle.v8.3(25).09)

## The Policy of Combating Crimes Related to Trafficking in Persons: Conceptual Apparatus and Structural Elements

Alimzhan BEKMAGAMBETOV  
Russian University of Peoples' Friendship (RUDN University),  
Moscow, Russia  
[adilet1979@mail.ru](mailto:adilet1979@mail.ru)

### Suggested Citation:

Bekmagambetov, Alimzhan. 2017. The Policy of Combating Crimes Related to Trafficking in Persons: Conceptual Apparatus and Structural Elements. *Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics*, Volume VIII, Summer, 3(25): 763 – 772. DOI: [10.14505/jarle.v8.3\(25\).09](https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle.v8.3(25).09). Available from: <http://journals.aserspublishing.eu/jarle/index>

### Abstract:

The search for adequate responses to global challenges and threats of a criminal nature (organized crime, terrorism, trafficking in persons, etc.), confirms the need to create a concept of a policy of combating crime associated with trafficking in persons as an integral part of criminal policy. Perhaps, Volkov K.A. was the first to point out the expediency of separating the counteraction to trafficking in persons as one of the directions of criminal policy, but this aspect has not found its further development, which is a serious gap in the law.

The purposes are the doctrinal development of the conceptual apparatus of the policy of combating crime related to trafficking in persons, the design of its complex multi-level structure, the general characterization of key provisions, features, elements and delimitation from similar and related phenomena and institutions.

The author involves constructive-critical, formal-logical, system-structural, comparative legal analysis of empirical and theoretical material. The key is the method of modeling (constructing) the policy of combating crime associated with trafficking in persons. The author is the first to schematically present a theoretical model of the policy of combating crime associated with trafficking in persons as the basis for a corresponding set of practical measures.

**Keywords:** trafficking in persons; criminal policy; human rights protection.

**JEL Classification:** K14; K38; K42.

### Introduction

Counteraction to trafficking in persons is carried out at the international, regional and national levels. Accordingly, it is logical to talk about international and national policies to counteract the above-mentioned crime, or rather the system of criminal acts. In this regard, the following provisions of one of the UN reports are relevant: 'Knowledge and research concerning the specific context of trafficking in persons at the national, regional and international levels are essential to strengthening understanding of that crime and the human rights violations involved' (United Nations 2014).

In this regard, it is necessary to develop a concept of a policy of combating crime related to trafficking in persons. Here it is necessary to agree with Volkov K.A., who, perhaps, the very first in 2010, tried to introduce into circulation the concept of 'criminal policy in the field of combating trafficking in persons'. His words that 'it is quite obvious that today there is a need for a substantial update of the mechanism of counteracting trafficking in persons, turning it into a set of protective and protective measures that should have legislative regulation' (Volkov 2010) are still up to date. Since then, for 7 years, this direction has not received its proper development, which can be regarded as a serious gap. The author refers to the supporters of Volkov K.A. and sees the creation of a theoretical model of anti-crime policy related to trafficking in persons as own mission.

### 1. Literature review

This necessitates an interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach in view of the complexity of the multidimensional criminal phenomenon, as well as the extensive structure of the policy to counteract this. As argumentation (there are actually countless of them), the author gives two quotations.

The first one: 'crime in modern conditions can be characterized as one of the global problems of a planetary scale, which is in a certain relationship with the ongoing modernization and innovation processes and metamorphoses' (Ministry of Justice of Kazakhstan 2013).

The second one: Shestakov D.A.: 'Today, in connection with the globalization of human evil, the extreme manifestation of which is destructive criminal activity in the form of aggressive wars that consolidate economic inequality, the construction of giant financial pyramids leading to the plunder of the majority of the world's population, drug trafficking, arms trade... and, of course, 'trafficking in persons' (Shestakov 2010).

Counteraction to crime related to trafficking in persons, as well as similar ones – anti-corruption, anti-drug, anti-terrorism, anti-extremist policies, being by nature an interdisciplinary institute, should be based on a two-level (international and national) legislative framework, one of the key subjects that should become a new criminological category – 'crime related to trafficking in persons'. However, in this respect, for many years there is still an unexplained gap – the lack of the basic law.

In the collective monograph on Russia's criminal policy, the counteraction to trafficking in persons is included in one of eight 'thematic' areas or subsystems (Revin *et al.* 2015).

At the modern stage of modernization of the entire political and legal system, one of the innovative products should be a theoretical model of the policy of combating crime associated with trafficking in persons as one of the components (subsystems) of criminal (anti-criminal) policies.

The goals and tasks of this scientific analysis are the doctrinal development of the conceptual apparatus of the policy of combating crime related to trafficking in persons, the design of its complex multi-level structure, the general characterization of key provisions, features, elements and delimitation from similar and related phenomena and institutions.

The undertaken review of the specialized literature makes it possible to state the absence of a consolidated position in the issues of the terminology of activities in the field of combating crime (counteraction), as well as structural and content characteristics.

This is evidenced by the reference to journal publications, monographs and textbooks by Avdeev V.A., Avdeeva O.A., Akimzhanov T.K., Babaev M.M., Bekmagambetov A.B., Blinnikov V.A., Volkov K.A., Voronin Yu.A., Gaukhman L.D., Gilinsky Ya.I., Gorshenkov G.N., Dzhansaraeva R.E., Zhalinsky A.E., Kleimenov I.M., Lopashenko N.A., Luneev V.V., Maksimov S.V., Mayorov A.V., Malko A.V., Nomokonov V.A., Osmonaliev K.M., Panchenko P.N., Pudovochkin Yu.E., Rarog A.I., Revin V.P., Revina V.V., and Shestakov D.A.

## 2. Materials and methods

The empirical base of the research includes Report on the meeting of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons held in Vienna from 16 to 18 November 2015, Report of the Secretariat on Activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote and support the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2014., Trafficking in persons: Global Patterns, 2006, Global Reports Trafficking in Persons, 2009, 2014, 2016, Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international level, and public participation, 2015, the Concept of the legal policy of Kazakhstan for the period from 2010 to 2020, approved by the Decree of the President of Kazakhstan No. 858 as of August 24, 2009, legal acts in rendering assistance to victims of trafficking in persons, draft concepts of legal policy of the Russian Federation until 2020, the law-making policy of the Russian Federation until 2020, the law enforcement policy of the Russian Federation until 2020, the report of the Commission on Human Rights under the President of Kazakhstan 'Actual problems of human rights protection in the sphere of combating trafficking in persons in Kazakhstan', generalizations and reviews of the judicial practice of the Supreme Court of Kazakhstan.

The methodology of the research is based on general scientific and private scientific methods of cognition of criminal realities and the policy of responding to them. The present message involves constructive-critical, formal-logical, system-structural, comparative legal analyzes of the above empirical and theoretical material. The quintessence is the method of modeling (designing) a policy of combating crime related to trafficking in persons.

## 3. Results

The policy of combating trafficking in persons is one of the subject-thematic areas of criminal (anti-criminal) policy, which in turn is part of the national legal policy, which also includes criminal law, criminal



procedural, including operational-search and forensic, executive, criminological, including the victimological subsystem of countermeasures and warnings.

Turning to the fundamental points, the author gives the following important quotation: 'legal policy is understood as purposeful planned activity of the state in the sphere of social relations, the essence of which is the development and practical implementation of legal ideas and strategic goals' (Malko 2010). In this definition, an emphasis is placed on the activity aspect, in contrast to the opinions of other specialists who provide a theoretical-instrumental essential characteristic.

A priori, the decision conceptual development of a theoretical model of the policy of combating crime related to trafficking in persons, and then the actual formation and implementation of such, are unrealistic without a scientifically based system approach. After all, as Luneev rightly points out, without 'scientifically grounded measures for the real minimization of crime ... all intellectual efforts are useless' (Luneev 2017).

#### 4. Discussion

UN review and analysis and other documents on combating trafficking in persons use the concepts of 'national policy' (United Nations 2006), 'migration policy' (United Nations 2014), 'antitrafficking policy' (United Nations 2009), 'counter trafficking policy' (United Nations 2016).

Some authors suggest this strategic direction to be called 'anti-criminal policy' (Nomokonov 2012, 2016), others - 'state policy in the sphere of combating crime' (Akimzhanov 2012; Gaukhman and Maksimov 2010), the third group (Avdeev et al/ 2014; Dzhansaraeva 2013; Panchenko 2009) calls it 'counteraction to crime', the fourth group (Voronin 2013; Gilinsky 2014; Gorshenkov 2007; Malko 2015) calls it 'social control', the fifth group (Rarog 2016) calls it 'general line of impact on crime'.

As noted in the monographic study by M. Babaev and Pudovochkin Yu.E., 'Soviet literary sources, referring to the middle of the last century and earlier, used to have the dual interpretation of the concept of 'criminal policy' in common: In a narrow and broad sense, depending on what content is invested in it in one way or another. In a narrow sense (this interpretation prevailed then) it was, in fact, regarded as a synonym for the concept of 'criminally-legal policy' (Babaev et al. 2014).

Taking into account the last circumstance, which we applied to Kazakhstan realities, we also (Bekmagambetov 2001), suggested, as well as V.A. Nomokonov as a general concept to use the phrase 'anti-criminal policy'. There is also a dualism on this account, thus dividing the experts into two groups - supporters of narrow and broad approaches.

Babaev M.M. and Pudovochkin Yu.E. say that 'the majority of specialists', including themselves, 'are supporters of only a broad interpretation of the category under study, according to which criminal policy appears as a system that includes a set of interconnected but at the same time relatively autonomous subsystems: criminal-legal, criminal procedure, criminological, penal, operative-search policy' (Babaev et al. 2014). Let us point out that here criminalistic policy is not listed there. Blinnikov V.A. gives almost similar interpretation, writing the following: 'In the criminal policy has several directions: criminally-legal, criminally-executive, criminal procedure, criminalistic, criminologicand law-enforcement' (Brilliantov 2016). In this case, forensic politics, and in the interpretation by Blinnikov V.A. criminalistic direction is present and this despite the disagreement of individual authors. Thus, Lopashenko N.A., pointing out the 'criminal-legal (criminal) policy, criminal procedure, criminal-executive, criminological', further notes that 'it is hardly correct to talk about criminalistic politics as an independent because of the purely applied nature' (Lopashenko 2009). On the one hand, from the standpoint of a broad approach, forensic politics should have every chance of existence, since the above-named author still recognizes criminology as an independent branch of knowledge. On the other hand, if we take as a basis the systematization by Blinnikov A.V., criminalistic policy can be part of law enforcement policy. However, it is necessary to remember about the warning by Malko A.V. that it is unacceptable to identify the concepts of 'law enforcement policy' and 'criminal policy' (Malko 2012).

Proceeding from this, it is not inconceivable to include the judicial and law-enforcement policy on a par with criminal and other areas (subsystems), which Blinnikov A.V. somewhat earlier called the general concept of law enforcement policy. A similar point at the official level is enshrined in the Concept of the Legal Policy of Kazakhstan: 'The most important link in the legal policy of the state is the criminal policy, the improvement of which is carried out through an integrated, interrelated correction of the criminal, criminal procedure and criminal-executive law, as well as law enforcement' (Online Zakon n.a.). In addition, as experts say, 'ensuring the application of measures aimed at increasing the effectiveness of means, forms and methods of combating crime reflects the law enforcement aspect of criminal policy' (Revin 2015).

In general, it should be considered that the complex phenomenon of the policy of combating crime as a strategic and tactical direction of foreign and domestic policies to ensure criminological security of the individual, society and the state includes many other structural elements: components, aspects, levels, subjects, objects, forms and ways of implementation.

It seems that this integrated approach is the most adequate in relation to a complex multifaceted phenomenon – trafficking in persons. In the context of globalization, the importance of the adequacy of integrative processes in terms of combating trafficking in persons as one of the conditions for ensuring the balance of national legal policies in the context of such forms as law-making and law enforcement is evident.

On the other hand, legal policy is expressed in the following subject-functional (sectoral) directions of criminal (anticriminal) policy: criminological, including victimological, criminal law, criminal procedure, including operatively-search and criminalistic, penal (penitentiary).

Projecting the above-said on our scientific problems, we get the following result. The policy of combating crime related to trafficking in persons is one of the thematic segments that correlates with the criminal-protected objects, legislative and other tactical and strategic tools of criminological, criminal law, criminal procedural, operative-search and criminalistic subsystems of the state's anticriminal activity. At the present stage, in the context of the globalization of crime, including trafficking in persons, the fundamental role of the international policy on combating crime is evident.

The United Nations, represented by the Office for Drug Control and Crime, is the general strategist, regulator and subject of its implementation. As noted in the so-called Doha Declaration 'we reaffirm the interdisciplinary nature of problems in crime prevention and criminal justice and the consequent need to incorporate these issues into the broader agenda of the United Nations with a view to enhancing system-wide coordination' (United Nations 2015).

Approximation of the national legislation in the sphere of counteracting trafficking in persons is largely connected with the activities of the Mission of the International Organization for Migration in Kazakhstan, the successful experience of our country's chairmanship in the OSCE (Bekmagambetov 2011), active work in the UN, including joining the Security Council as a non-permanent member.

Many ideas of this organization have their embodiment in the present reality. At the moment, among the OSCE office programs in Astana is the fight against trafficking in persons, which is embodied in a dozen seminars and trainings for law enforcement officers of Kazakhstan (OSCE n.a.).

The official website of the International Organization for Migration in Kazakhstan notes that IOM became the first organization that raised the problem of trafficking in persons in the region and directed the attention of the Governments of Central Asian countries to the illegal export of their citizens abroad for the purpose of sexual and labor exploitation. Over the last ten years, with the support of international donors, IOM has implemented a significant number of projects aimed at preventing trafficking in persons, protecting victims of trafficking in persons, prosecuting recruiters and traffickers, and promoting regional cooperation among the countries of Central Asia. IOM also works closely with international and non-governmental organizations.

IOM's program on combating trafficking in persons in Kazakhstan was launched in August 2002. In its anti-trafficking activities, IOM is based on the classic 3P principles: Prevention, Protection, and Prosecution. Various components of the IOM program are implemented with the financial support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway and the Bureau for International Drug Control and Law Enforcement of the US Department of State.

Due to economic growth and geographical location, Kazakhstan is a country of destination, transit and origin for trafficking victims. Despite the consequences of the global economic crisis, Kazakhstan remains an attractive destination for citizens from the less economically stable countries of Central Asia. The vast majority of victims of trafficking in persons are brought and sold from Uzbekistan. The main destination countries for citizens of Kazakhstan are such countries as the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, and Russia. In recent years, the number of cases of trafficking in persons inside the country has increased, which is explained by unemployment and an increase in migration flows from rural areas to large cities (IOM 2015).

Therefore, important events are the conclusion of the Memorandum on cooperation in the field of combating trafficking in persons between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan and the International Organization for Migration (Actual Problems of Human Rights Protection in the Sphere of Counteracting Trafficking in Persons in Kazakhstan, 2014), Memorandum of Understanding between the Prosecutor General's Office of Kazakhstan and the International Organization On migration on cooperation in the field of counteraction (Astana, February 27, 2014) (Online Zakon n.a.).

Similar achievements are also available in the CIS: approval by the decision of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States of October 10, 2014, the Concept of Cooperation of the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Trafficking in Persons (Online Zakon n.a.) and on October 25, 2013 Year of the Program of Cooperation of the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the Fight against Trafficking in Persons for 2014 – 2018 (Online Zakon n.a.).

In this regard, as rightly noted by Khanov T.A. and Boretsky A.V., 'the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States adopt comprehensive joint legal, socio-economic, informational and other measures to combat trafficking in persons, as well as measures to protect victims of trafficking in persons and their rehabilitation' (Khanov 2012).

Ovchinsky V.S. and Torbin Yu.G. emphasize that 'the CIS specialized bodies, such as the Council of Ministers of Internal Affairs, the Council of Heads of Security Authorities and Special Services, the Coordinating Council of Prosecutors General, the Bureau for the Coordination of Combating Organized Crime and Other Types of Crimes, play a major role in countering trafficking in persons' (Ovchinsky 2009).

At the present stage, the domestic legal system increasingly focuses on the harmonious interaction of the international and national mechanism to combat criminal challenges and threats, such as torture or trafficking in persons.

Organizational and legal measures to counter trafficking in persons can be conditionally divided into two blocks: normative and legal support (legal basis for counteraction, including general legal: laws, government regulations, etc. and narrow-profile or special: criminally-legal, criminal-procedural, criminally-executive, etc.), organizational-resource (establishment of special organizations, units, including empowerment, financing, interaction with NGOs, creation of crisis centers).

The above-mentioned measures are mainly implemented in the framework of law enforcement policy, including criminal procedure and, in its composition, criminalistic and operational-search policy.

Therefore, it is natural to create at the initial stage (2004 – 2005) an impressive Interdepartmental Commission on Combating Illegal Export, Import and Trafficking in Persons and the implementation of an appropriate combat plan. The General Prosecutor's Office of Kazakhstan plays the coordinating role. Conventionally, it is possible to say that the joint activity of authorized state bodies and other organizations is a policy of counteracting crime related to trafficking in persons.

The first experience was gained in connection with the implementation of Government Resolution No. 219 as of February 24, 2004, 'On the plan of the Government of Kazakhstan's action on combating, preventing and preventing crimes against trafficking in persons for 2004 – 2005', when the first set of measures for law-making, law-growing, preventive, and rehabilitation was implemented. This work was continued in the framework of the implementation of the Action Plan of the Government of Kazakhstan for combating, preventing and preventing crimes related to trafficking in persons for 2006 – 2008. Based on the results of the implementation of the Action Plan of the Government of Kazakhstan on combating, preventing and preventing crimes related to trafficking in persons for 2012 – 2014, approved by the Government of Kazakhstan Decree No. 1347 as of October 24, 2012, amendments were made to the Labor Code, Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code of Kazakhstan, and also the normative decision of the Supreme Court of Kazakhstan No. 7 'On the practice of applying legislation establishing responsibility for trafficking in persons' was adopted.

At the moment, the Action Plan of the Government of Kazakhstan on the Prevention, Prevention and Combating of Crimes Related to Trafficking in Persons is being implemented (expires) for 2015 – 2017, approved by the Decree of the Government of Kazakhstan dated January 28, 2015 No. 23.

As you know, on August 12, 2010, the UN General Assembly approved the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, which includes four aspects: prevention of trafficking in persons; protection and assistance to victims of trafficking; prosecution of crimes in the form of trafficking in persons; strengthening partnership cooperation in combating trafficking in persons' (United Nations 2010).

In the most detailed form, the above-mentioned provisions have been developed in the Model Law against Trafficking in Persons. United Nations Office on drugs and crime (United Nations 2010). At the moment, in accordance with the Law of Kazakhstan as of December 29, 2008, 'On Special Social Services', the Standard for the provision of special social services for victims of trafficking in persons was approved by order No. 138 of the acting Minister of Health and Social Development of Kazakhstan as February 24, 2016 (Ministry of Justice of Kazakhstan 2016). This document is adopted.

Earlier, by the joint order of the Minister of Education and Science of Kazakhstan of September 26, 2014 No. 399, Minister of Health and Social Development of Kazakhstan as of November 19, 2014 No. 240, the

Minister of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan as of September 22, 2014, the criteria for assessing the existence of cruel treatment that led to social disadaptation and social deprivation.

As for the criminal legal policy of combating crime related to trafficking in persons, first of all the research eye was directed to the issues of lawmaking, since it was here that initially there was a 'stumbling block'. The subject of the material and legal characteristics of trafficking in persons, the legislative regulation of legally significant signs of the crime, possible resources for improving the relevant criminal law norms is widely covered, including us, but it is necessary to enter the next level of development (Bekmagambetov 2016).

It seems that the criminalization and penalization of acts in the sphere of trafficking in persons, carried out within the framework of the criminal law policy, is an initial and initial stage, which has its logical continuation in the form of combating crime related to trafficking in persons along with other preventive measures, medical and psychological rehabilitation of victims, procedural protection of these persons, as well as witnesses.

Undoubtedly, the importance of the measures taken by the Government, in particular, of various programs, plans, instructions and similar documents of departmental rule-making, should not be underestimated, however, a higher status document is needed – the Law on Counteracting Trafficking in Persons and Acts Related to It, and subordinate legislation, including Government Decrees, Action Plans, and regional programs.

The policy of counteracting trafficking in persons in a meaningful way includes many interrelated components: of organizational, legal, tactical, strategic and other order. It is characterized by the following features:

- Genetic relationship with the global criminal (anticriminal) policy, which is part of the state, including social and legal policies;
- A set of unique goals, objectives, principles, actors and implementation tools, performance criteria;
- Multi-level setup, systemacity and integrity interrelated interbranch / interdisciplinary elements (victimological, criminal law, criminal procedure, including operatively-search and criminalistic, penitentiary, law enforcement, including judicial and law enforcement policy).

At the same time, as emphasized by Zhalinsky A.E., it is important to consider the following:

(a) Criminal policy should be realized as a social reality, i.e. Institutions, context, a special kind of goal-setting and instrumental activity, and its results, difficult to recognize and evaluated by scientific consciousness;

(b) Being a systemically superior, but not the only way to influence crime, criminal policy depends on the state of social processes, is determined by them, but can still be assessed on constitutionality, organizational efficiency and social justice;

(c) Information on the real state of criminal policy and projects for its improvement are fundamentally subjective, determined by the interests and attitudes of social forces, and assessments of the state of criminal policy and its structural elements are extremely difficult to translate into actions and decisions' (Zhalinsky 2016).

A fundamental source-forming basis (ideological component or aspect) for the policy of combating crime related to trafficking in persons can serve all of the above-mentioned concepts of legal, law-making, law-enforcement, and, finally, criminal-legal policies. In its turn, law enforcement, including judicial and law enforcement policy personifies the executive component (aspect).

The purposes and objectives of the policy of combating crime related to trafficking in persons, based on the most genetic nature, originate in a criminal, based on a legal policy. Officially set purposes, objectives, principles, unfortunately, do not exist, despite the fact that there are place worthy of attention doctrinal developments. Here, first of all, we mean the concepts in the field of legal policy, developed under the leadership of Malko A.V.

In accordance with them, the strategic, promising and universal objectives of legal policy are: social, political and legal stability; economic progress, innovative economy, high labor productivity; a decent level of welfare, quality and life expectancy of citizens; security of the individual, society and the state, etc. (Malko 2010).

At the same time, the following document specifies and directs the subjects of the criminal policy implementation to: ensuring the security of the individual, her rights and freedoms, as well as society and the state from threats related to crime; minimization of the level of social tension in the society on the basis of an optimal and fair settlement of the conflict caused by the crime; promoting the achievement of social welfare and

comfort through the implementation of social rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons involved in a conflict caused by a crime (Criminal Law 2012).

In the above-mentioned document, efficiency can be evaluated on the basis of a complex of data reflecting the following: the ratio of the amount of crime established based on regular victimological surveys to the data of law enforcement agencies on the number of registered and investigated crimes, which makes it possible to really assess the level of crime in the country and the effectiveness of official control over the criminological situation; the quality of the work of the Head of State, the highest legislative body and the Government of the country in terms of timely, reasonable and effective response to threats of criminological security based on opinion polls and expert assessments; the effectiveness of the judicial practice of dealing with criminal cases, assessed on the basis of information on the observance of reasonable time limits for examining criminal cases, changing or canceling decisions on the qualification of crimes, the practice of appointing criminal penalties and other criminal law measures, the quality and timing of the enforcement of sentences that have entered into legal force; the ratio of the extent of the damage caused by crimes to comparable data on compensatory and other payments to victims of crime; public evaluation of the level of criminological security, effectiveness and sufficiency of criminal law responses to criminal threats.

### Conclusion

It seems that the foregoing will allow the development of an optimal model for interaction between state bodies and civil society institutions, interdepartmental and international cooperation in combating crime related to trafficking in persons, which was reflected in the relevant basic law. In methodological terms, it is important not to confuse the two systems of relatively autonomous, though genetically related, coordinates: general (fundamental) approach and a special intersectoral approach with own notion-categorical apparatus.

Within the framework of the first generic concept, legal policy appears which, as we saw above, is divided into law-making and law-enforcement types. Adhering to the second approach, the generic and basic institution is the anti-criminal (criminal) policy, which includes subject-sectoral (criminological, including victimological, criminal, criminally-remedial, including criminalistic, intelligence and penal), as well as thematic (anti-terrorism, anti-corruption, anti-crime policies related to trafficking in persons).

Moreover, practically the same structural elements are also inherent in the global international policy on combating transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons. The proof is, for example, the structure and content of the Model Law against Trafficking in Persons, developed within the framework of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the relevant protocol.

The success in enhancing the effectiveness of combating crime related to trafficking in persons will depend on the speedy development of the conceptual framework for the formation and implementation of the variety of anti-criminal policy analyzed here, with constant consideration of relevant international standards and the fulfillment of commitments undertaken.

Methodological and ideological and theoretical basis for the design policy of combating crime related to trafficking in persons can serve all of the above-mentioned concepts of legal, law-making, law enforcement, and, finally, the criminal law policies of the Russian Federation, as well as extensive experience in the field of criminal political science and criminology, in particular, in the field of criminology of the law and comparative criminology.

The very model of a single legislation on combating crime - a universal legal framework for criminal policy includes two levels. The top position is taken by the Fundamentals (preventive and punitive) of crime legislation, and the bottom position is taken by the code of prevention of crimes and security measures, the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedural Code, and the Penal Enforcement Code. This design is organically combined with the structure of criminal policy, allows the scientific and expert activity of a wide range of specialists in the field of combating crime in general, including those related to trafficking in persons, to be mated and synchronized. Applying the formula (theoretical model) by Shestakov D.A., the author finds another argument in favor of the need for the speedy development and adoption in Kazakhstan of a basic law on combating crime related to trafficking in persons.

### References

- [1] Akimzhanov, T.K. 2012. On some aspects of modern criminological policy in the field of crime prevention. *Femida: 1*, 15-22.



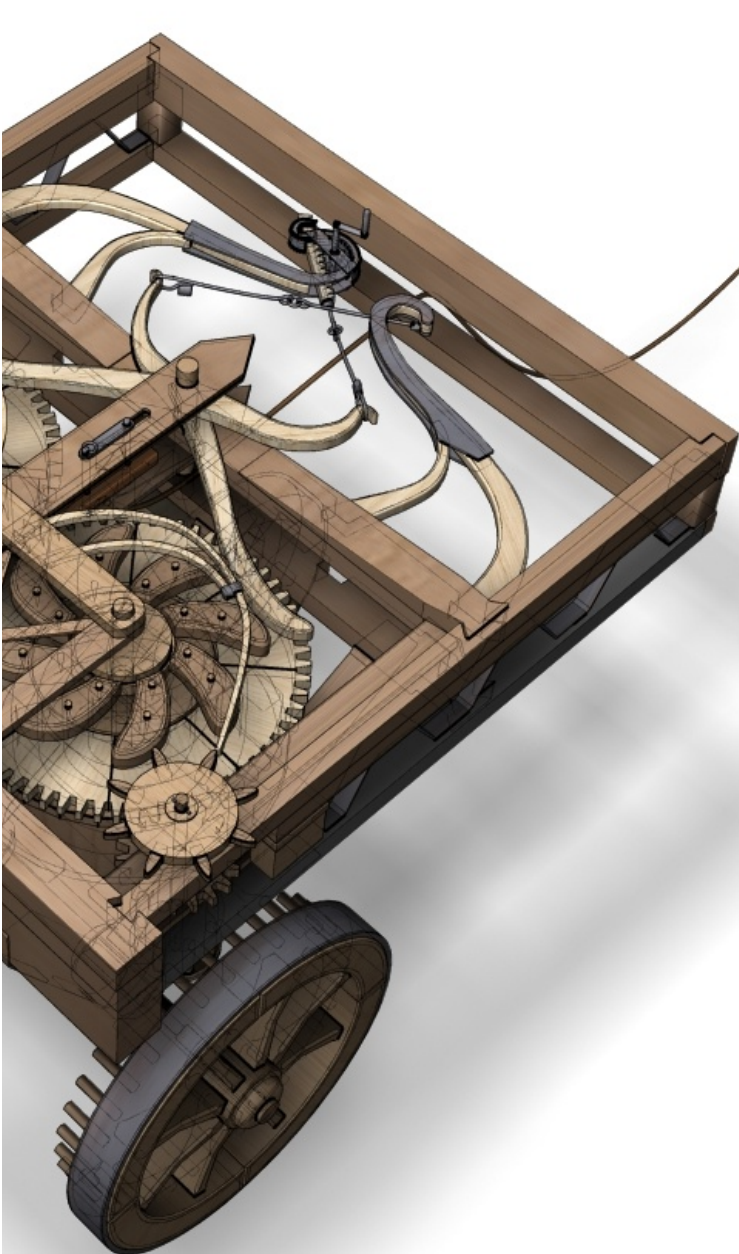
- [2] Avdeev, V.A., Avdeeva, O.A. 2014. The concept of the criminal and legal policy of the Russian Federation: the basic directions of perfection of the criminal law and optimization of measures of counteraction of criminality. *Criminological Journal of BSU*: 1, 12-24.
- [3] Babaev, M.M., Pudovochkin, Y.E. 2014. *Problems of Russian criminal policy*. Moscow: Prospekt.
- [4] Bekmagambetov, A.B. 2001. On the issue of the correlation between the concepts of criminal and criminal-legal policy. Problems and ways of development of criminal legislation. *Collection of scientific papers*, 94-96.
- [5] Bekmagambetov, A.B. 2011. Some proposals on improving measures of Kazakhstan to counter trafficking in persons in the context of the OSCE humanitarian basket. *Gaps in Russian legislation*: 1, 164-171.
- [6] Bekmagambetov, A.B. 2016. Counteracting Trafficking in Persons as an Object of General Legal and Criminal Legal Regulation. *International Cooperation of Eurasian States: politics, economics, and law*: 1, 78-89.
- [7] Brilliantov, A.V. 2016. *The Criminal Law of Russia. General and Special Parts: Textbook*. Moscow: Prospekt.
- [8] Collection of acts of the President and the Government. 2009. *The concept of legal policy of Kazakhstan for the period from 2010 to 2020*. Astana: Collection of acts of the President and the Government.
- [9] Commission on Human Rights under the President of Kazakhstan. 2014. *Actual problems of human rights protection in the field of combating trafficking in persons in Kazakhstan*. Astana: Commission on Human Rights under the President of Kazakhstan.
- [10] Criminal Law. 2012. *The concept of the criminal and legal policy of the Russian Federation*. n.a.: Criminal Law.
- [11] Dzhansaraeva, R.E. 2013. Crime: 'combat' or 'mechanism of counteraction'. *KazSU bulletin. Legal series*: 1, 38-43.
- [12] Gaukhan, L.D., Maksimov, S.V. 2010. Criminal policy. Actual problems of theory and practice. *Collection of Essays*, 53.
- [13] Gilinsky, Y.I. 2014. *Criminology: Theory, history, empirical base, social control. 3rd edition, revised and enlarged*. St. Petersburg: Alef-Press.
- [14] Gorshenkov, A.G. 2007. Criminological control in the sphere of combating crime. *Criminological Journal of BSU*: 3, 5-24.
- [15] International Organization for Migration. (n.a.). *Countering Trafficking in Persons*. Retrieved from <http://www.iom.kz/en/home-page-ru/21-what-we-do/86-13>
- [16] IOM. 2015. *Collection of international and national documents on combating trafficking in persons*. Almaty: Mission of the International Organization for Migration in Kazakhstan.
- [17] Khanov, T.A., Boretsky, A.V. 2012. Interaction of the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan in Combating Crime Related to Trafficking In Persons. *Criminological Journal of BSU*: 4, 79.
- [18] Kleymentov, I.M. 2014. *Comparative criminology: Monograph*. Moscow: Norma.
- [19] Lopashenko, N.A. 2009. *Criminal policy*. Moscow: Volters Kluver.
- [20] Luneev, V.V. 2017. Russia must wring out the signs of the Transi legal system. *State and law*: 3, 58.
- [21] Maksimov, S.V. 2015. Monitoring of the criminal policy of Russia. *Institute of State and Law, Russian Academy of Sciences*, 188-194.
- [22] Malko, A.V. 2010. *Draft Concept of Legal Policy in the Russian Federation until 2020*. Saratov: SSAL.
- [23] Malko, A.V. 2012. *The concept of law enforcement policy in the Russian Federation (draft)*. Saratov: SSAL.
- [24] Malko, A.V., Mazurenko, A.P. 2011. *The concept of law-making policy in the Russian Federation (draft)*. Moscow: MHEI.



- [25] Malko, A.V., Nyrkov, V.V. 2015. Social control as a priority direction of crime prevention and law enforcement policy tool (through the prism of analysis of a number of legislative novels). *Criminological Journal of BSU*: 3, 447-459.
- [26] Ministry of Justice of Kazakhstan. 2013. *Analytical report on the theme of fundamental and applied research 'Criminal legislation of Kazakhstan'*. Astana: Institute of Legislation of the Ministry of Justice of Kazakhstan.
- [27] Ministry of Justice of Kazakhstan. 2016. *adilet.zan.kz*. Retrieved from <http://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/V1600013543#z14>
- [28] Nomokonov, V.A. 2012. Some problems of optimization of anti-criminal policy. *Criminological Journal of BSU*: 3, 36-42.
- [29] Nomokonov, V.A. 2016. On the criminal nature of Russian policy in the field of combating crime. *All-Russian Criminological Journal*: 10, 439.
- [30] Online Zakon. n.a. *online.zakon.kz*. Retrieved from [http://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc\\_id=3128867#pos=1](http://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=3128867#pos=1)
- [31] Online Zakon. n.a. *online.zakon.kz*. Retrieved from [http://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc\\_id=315235738#pos=78;-208](http://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=315235738#pos=78;-208)
- [32] Online Zakon. n.a. *online.zakon.kz*. Retrieved from [http://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc\\_id=31674438#pos=76-21](http://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=31674438#pos=76-21)
- [33] OSCE. n.a. *www.osce.org*. Retrieved from [http://www.osce.org/ru/press-release?filters=+im\\_taxonomy\\_vid\\_1](http://www.osce.org/ru/press-release?filters=+im_taxonomy_vid_1)
- [34] Ovchinsky, V.S., Torbin, Y.G. 2009. *Counteraction to trafficking in persons*. Moscow: Norma.
- [35] Panchenko, P.N. 2009. State power and its role in combating crime. *Criminological Journal of BSU*: 1: , 6-10.
- [36] Rarog, A.I. 2016. Criminal policy and criminal-legal ambitions. *All-Russian Criminological Journal*: 10, 471.
- [37] Revin, V.P., Osmonaliev, K.M., Revina, V.V. 2015. *Fundamentals of modern criminal policy in Russia and Kyrgyzstan*. Moscow-Bishkek: Altyn-Print.
- [38] Shestakov, D.A. 2010. Post-liberal criminology on 'trafficking in persons'. *Criminological Journal of BSU*: 3, 14.
- [39] Shestakov, D.A. 2015. *Introduction to criminology law. 2nd edition, revised and amended*. St. Petersburg: Publishing house 'Yuridicheskiy Tsentr'.
- [40] United Nations. 2006. *Trafficking in persons: Global Patterns*. New York: UN.
- [41] United Nations. 2009. *Global report on trafficking in persons*. New York: UN.
- [42] United Nations. 2009. *Model Law against Trafficking in Persons*. Vienna: UN.
- [43] United Nations. 2010. *United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons*. New York: UN.
- [44] United Nations. 2012. *Global report on trafficking in persons*. New York: UN.
- [45] United Nations. 2014. *Global report on trafficking in persons*. New York: UN.
- [46] United Nations. 2014. *Report of the Secretariat on Activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote and support the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons [...]*. Vienna: UN.
- [47] United Nations. 2015. *Doha declaration on integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international level, and public participation*. Doha: UN.

- [48] United Nations. 2015. *Report on the meeting of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons held in Vienna from 16 to 18 November 2015*. Vienna: UN.
- [49] United Nations. 2016. *Global report on trafficking in persons*. New York: UN.
- [50] Volkov, K. A. 2010. Why does the problem of trafficking in persons and human exploitation remain acute? *Criminological Journal of BSU*: 3, 147.
- [51] Voronin, Y.A., Mayorov, A.V. 2013. Theoretical foundations of the formation of a system for countering crime in Russia. *Criminological Journal of BSU*: 1, 8-16.
- [52] Zhalinsky, A. E. n.a. *Selected Works*. Moscow: Publishing house of High School of Economics.

# ASERS



 **ASERS**  
Publishing

Web: [www.aserspublishing.eu](http://www.aserspublishing.eu) and [www.asers.eu](http://www.asers.eu)

URL: <http://journals.aserspublishing.eu>

E-mail: [jarle@aserspublishing.eu](mailto:jarle@aserspublishing.eu)

ISSN 2068-696X

Journal DOI <https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle>

Journal's Issue DOI [https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle.v8.3\(25\).00](https://doi.org/10.14505/jarle.v8.3(25).00)