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SOME ISSUES OF INVESTIGATION OF TERRORIST CRIMES

Abstract.

The problem of combating terrorist crimes is one of the most urgent tasks facing law enforcement agencies and special services. However, a successful fight against this phenomenon, which has horrific consequences, is impossible without the development of special methods for investigating terrorist crimes. The methodology of terrorism investigation studies the patterns of organization and implementation of disclosure, investigation and prevention of terrorist crimes in order to develop, in accordance with the requirements of legality, scientifically sound recommendations for the most effective investigation.

The generalization of investigative practice involves the development of such an important thing for the fight against terrorism as the search for new scientifically sound ways and forms in the work of the investigator. The success of the investigation of crimes depends not only on a methodically correct approach to the investigation process, but also on close interaction with operational staff, effective use of special knowledge in order to establish the truth, the help of the media and the public. The study revealed the main features of the investigation of terrorist crimes, as well as a comparison with the investigation of other types of crimes. The main results of the study were the development of recommendations for improving the methods of investigating terrorist crimes, as well as identifying key points that law enforcement agencies should pay attention to when investigating such cases.

The theoretical significance of the conducted research lies in expanding knowledge about the methods of investigating terrorist crimes and identifying the main difficulties faced by law enforcement agencies. The practical significance of this work lies in the possibility of using the developed recommendations in planning and conducting investigations of terrorist crimes, which contributes to improving the effectiveness of the fight against terrorism and ensuring public safety.

Key words: terrorist crimes, extremism, criminal investigation, investigative actions, psychological portrait.

Introduction.

Terrorist crimes are one of the most serious challenges for modern society. They threaten the life and safety of citizens, disrupt social stability and can cause panic and fear. To combat such crimes, it is necessary to conduct in-depth and high-quality investigations that will identify and punish the perpetrators.

However, the investigation of terrorist crimes is a complex and multifaceted process that requires a special approach and specific skills. This article discusses some issues related to the investigation of terrorist crimes, including the collection and analysis of evidence, work with witnesses, cooperation with various services and institutions, as well as problems encountered in the investigation. The need to study this problem is due to its relevance in the modern world, where terrorist acts are becoming more widespread and violent.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the main issues related to the investigation of terrorist crimes, to study the methods and materials used in the investigation of such crimes, to identify the main difficulties faced by law enforcement agencies and to identify effective methods and techniques to combat this phenomenon.

To date, there are a number of works devoted to the study of this topic, but some aspects remain insufficiently explored. First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the issues of collecting and analyzing evidence, training law enforcement officers, as well as improving legislation in this area. To achieve this goal, the forensic investigation materials of cases related to terrorist acts were analyzed and modern methods of investigating such crimes were studied.

Materials and methods of research.

To conduct a full-fledged and comprehensive study, the article used statistical data: to study trends, analyze past events and predict future threats of a terrorist nature, identify patterns and features of crimes, identify their characteristics and motives, expert assessments, sociological and general scientific methods, information analysis: collection, processing and interpretation of data from various sources, including the media, the Internet, databases, etc. to identify new threats, trends and methods of implementing terrorist actions.

Results and its discussion.

The initial investigative actions in the investigation of terrorist crimes are aimed at fixing the initial information, which has evidentiary value and can only be obtained by examining the crime scene. The initial examination of the crime scene is (one) of the most important investigative and operational investigative importance, since the traces of the crime and the mechanism of their formation are directly related to the establishment of the method of committing the crime, and may also characterize the identity of the criminal or criminal group.

According to E.D. Isaev, and one can hardly disagree with him, "terrorist crimes represent a complex system of interrelated and mutually conditioned objective and subjective circumstances, physical and mental processes, decisions and actions of intruders, other people who find themselves involved in the sphere of a criminal event, objective processes of reflection in the material environment of the circumstances of the use of weapons crimes" [1].

The actions under discussion are further complicated by the fact that they can be sequential and committed in a chain, separately in time, sequentially, or jointly. Such crimes are particularly dangerous in nature, as they inspire a special atmosphere of fear and horror, insecurity and the inability of law enforcement agencies to protect citizens from socially dangerous attacks that can occur anywhere and at any time. The lack of understanding about the motives and reasons for the commission of a crime exacerbates the consequences of a terrorist crime and is a catalyst for panic among both victims who survived the crime and other citizens who were involved in the crime event.

Such examples of terrorist attacks dissected in time and space are known in world practice, and they are marked by a large number of victims, dead and injured. Often, the tactics of criminals are such that the initial terrorist acts are aimed at distracting the attention of society and law enforcement agencies from the main goal of the terrorists, which is achieved by committing the main terrorist act, as was the case with A. Breivik in Norway.

In 2011, an explosion occurred near government buildings in the Norwegian capital, after which a terrorist in a police uniform shot people for an hour and a half at a youth camp on the island of Uteya. The result of this double terrorist attack was the death of seventy-seven people. As the development of events showed, the first explosion was committed by a terrorist to distract the attention of law enforcement agencies and lull vigilance in other areas requiring protection. In the case of the Norwegian terrorist attack, such a site was an island where schoolchildren and students gathered, who were shot for an hour and a half by A. Breivik. At the same time, law enforcement agencies arrived at the crime scene very late, which caused such a large number of victims of the crime. No one was injured at all from the first explosion near the government building, and the main target of the criminal was precisely the youth camp, where he went immediately after the first explosion.

Thus, the tactics of terrorist acts dismembered in time leads to a large number of victims and is very dangerous.

At the end of 2015, several terrorist attacks occurred simultaneously in Paris. The terrorists carried out seven attacks in different parts of the city – shooting at restaurants and shopping malls, explosions at the stadium and the seizure of a concert hall. The result of these terrorist attacks was the death of one hundred and fifty people, and about two hundred more people were injured. In this case, the terrorists did not choose the main and "auxiliary" terrorist attacks, each of the terrorist

attacks was a separate crime that led to numerous victims. In this case, we can talk about a massive terrorist attack not only on the city, but also on the state as a whole, since such large-scale incidents and crimes always receive a political context and are ideological in nature.

In the case of European terrorist attacks, such crimes are presented as the result of the collision of the European modern world, modern civilization with the Muslim world, the world of religious extremism and fundamentalism.

As the development of events shows, the possibility of committing such terrorist attacks is directly linked to the migration policy of the authorities, measures to non-proliferation of religious extremism and the actions of the authorities to neutralize religious and national segregation and discrimination. The tolerant and soft migration policy of the European authorities, thanks to which Europe has proved very attractive to the bearers of the most extremist and fundamentalist Muslim ideas, ultimately leads to the possibility of committing such terrorist attacks.

It is obvious that the initial investigative actions directly depend on the place, time and method of committing a terrorist act. In the case of an explosion, these are some actions, while the place of the explosion is of decisive importance – in the case of an explosion in a cramped enclosed space filled with a large number of people (train station, metro, airport) – these are some actions, in the case of a terrorist attack in an unlimited space (explosion on board an airplane, bus, train) – these are other actions. Nevertheless, a common feature of such actions is the initial need to ensure the safety of the surviving citizens, localization of the crime scene, localization of the consequences of the crime, first aid to victims and their interrogation, ensuring the safety of other citizens in the surrounding area, which is achieved by localization of the crime scene, as well as in other potentially dangerous places of congestion within this the locality.

As emphasized by most criminologists, "the complexity of carrying out measures to counter terrorism lies in the peculiarities of the methods and means used by terrorists, the use of high technologies, the surprise factor, the wave of terrorist acts that swept around the world showed low efficiency and the obvious inconsistency of the developed and available methods for the prevention and suppression of such crimes" [2]. As M.R. Kim points out in his research, "the features of modern terrorist activity include careful preparation and the covert nature of the activities of terrorist groups, the flexibility and diversity of terrorist tactics throughout the terrorist attack, the high level of technical equipment and armament of terrorists, the presence of persons familiar with the methods and techniques of operational investigative work in terrorist groups" [3].

Many researchers unanimously emphasize that "most crimes of a terrorist nature cannot be solved using only the possibilities of conducting investigative actions, without organizing interaction between employees of the preliminary investigation bodies and operational services" [4]. However, it should be noted that "the last decade has been marked by an increased number of uses of explosion as the most generally dangerous method of committing a terrorist act." In the event of an explosion, the initial investigative actions, taken separately from operational investigative measures, cannot provide exhaustive and sufficient information about a particular person or group of persons who committed a crime, therefore the above statement by researchers in this field is justified. In this case, terrorist crimes not only pose an increased public danger, but are also marked by the high complexity of the investigation. For example, in the case of murder, the initial investigative actions – inspection of the crime scene, interrogations of witnesses and other persons – are able to provide comprehensive information about the identity of the victim, his social circle, possible involvement in the murder of a certain person, possible motives and causes of the crime. In this case, operational investigative measures will be needed only to find the culprit and bring him to the preliminary investigation body. In the case of a terrorist act, all such methods and methods are inapplicable. The explosion destroys or renders unusable many objects and materials of evidentiary value. The explosion itself can be carried out remotely, or by suicide bombing. In both cases, it is difficult to establish the identity of the perpetrator only on the basis of initial investigative actions. Of course, in the case of a suicide bombing, such a task is facilitated.

Analysis of samples of his body remains can provide comprehensive information about the identity of the perpetrator, however, the fact that an entire terrorist organization (Al-Qaeda, ISIS, etc.) is usually behind the suicide bomber does not help to establish the involvement of other persons, as well as the motives and causes of such a crime. In this case, the suicide bomber himself does not even act as a criminal, but only as a way of committing a crime [5].

In the case of a remote explosion, the task becomes even more complicated. The investigation does not have any primary information about the perpetrators of the crime. All that can be obtained initially is an analysis of the composition of the explosive, an analysis of its destructive power and the components of the composition. In such cases, the materials of video recordings of installed surveillance cameras provide invaluable assistance to the investigation. Since terrorist attacks are committed in crowded places, such places are always equipped with video surveillance cameras, the study of which helps the investigation to identify those involved in the terrorist attack. The next most important investigative action is to interview the affected persons, who are often in serious condition. The task of the investigator is to identify those persons who suffered the least and are able to testify about the circumstances of the explosion, while they were close enough to the scene of the terrorist attack and saw something important that is relevant to the investigation. In the case of a terrorist attack in the subway, video recordings obtained from each subway car are examined, eyewitnesses of the terrorist attack, victims who are able to testify are interviewed. Since terrorist attacks are committed without obvious explicit motives and are deeply hidden right up to the very moment of commission, it is information about an indefinite wide range of people that is of crucial importance – this is information from CCTV cameras.

In the case of explosions in trains, buses, and other public transport vehicles, the necessary information is also obtained from surveillance cameras. Sketches of the alleged criminal or criminal group are obtained from CCTV cameras and are supplemented with verbal descriptions of the affected citizens. Thus, the initial empirical information is information obtained directly from the scene of the terrorist attack, both in visual form and in the form of testimony from the injured people. An analysis of the method of the explosion, as well as the placement of the explosive device, its composition and damaging effect can also provide certain information about the criminals - whether they had special knowledge about the composition of the explosive, which method of detonation they used, how and where the explosive was placed, what object they disguised, etc. If professionalism is established in the planning, preparation and conduct of a terrorist attack, we can talk about special training in a combat camp. In this case, even if the crime was committed by a suicide bomber, we are talking about an organized, planned and targeted crime to destroy many innocent people, which indicates religious fanaticism and fundamentalism inherent in certain religious, national and ethnic groups. An initial inspection of the explosion site is essential. At the same time, the investigative task force working at the crime scene must be provided with security. When examining the explosion site, the following signs must be established:

- signs that make it possible to separate a volumetric explosion from a physical explosion or other explosion that occurred naturally, not through deliberate actions of terrorists;
- the area of direct explosive impact;
- identification of possible sources of supply of explosive components.

During the inspection of the scene of an incident in terrorist cases, "it is necessary to take into account its features, it is required to describe the damage in each area with a description of their original dimensions, as well as pay attention to the presence of any containers with flammable liquids or pressure cylinders in the explosion area, the concentration of explosive vapors in the in the case of using flammable liquids" [6].

The inspection of the explosion site during the commission of a terrorist crime has a number of its own characteristics. At the preparatory stage, the investigative task force should include a criminologist, an explosives technician, a specialist in the field of forensic medicine, an automotive

technician if the explosion was committed in a vehicle, a psychologist. After arriving at the scene of the crime and providing first aid to the victims, the investigator must proceed from the fact that the situation of the place of the terrorist attack was preserved as much as possible in the form in which it was immediately after the explosion. The examination of the crime scene begins with a photo or video recording, which is carried out by a forensic expert. The objects of the shooting are the situation of the crime scene, corpses, their fragments, buildings damaged by the explosion, vehicles, objects, fragments of explosive devices, explosives. The explosion site is divided into three zones: the zone of close (high-explosive) explosion action, the zone of the strongest air shock wave action (high-explosive action), the zone of local damage caused by the action of an air shock wave.

The explosion site is divided into zones, and examined separately, special attention should be paid to the examination of corpses. According to scientists, "when examining bodies, one should pay attention and indicate in the protocols of investigative actions the location of the body relative to the explosion site, soot deposition zones, foci of thermal exposure, mechanical impact. It is emphasized separately that "clothing belonging to various deceased persons should be packed separately, since the presence of explosion products on it will help to determine the location of the deceased".

The second and third explosion zones are zones, according to forensic scientists, "of the greatest interest for explosive expertise. "The researchers emphasize that" these are the zones of action of the shock wave, and fragments of an explosive device can be found in them, as well as fragments and fragments of destroyed objects of the physical environment of the scene". The third explosion zone is a high-explosive zone, according to researchers, "characterized by the destructive effect of an explosive wave that destroys the glazing of nearby buildings". Scientists focus our attention on the fact that "the glazing either collapses completely or is covered with a network of cracks and the nature and size of damage to objects located in this area are recorded in the protocol of inspection of the scene" [7].

Thus, the initial investigative actions in the investigation of a terrorist crime are of a reinforcing nature, when all empirical information available at the time of the crime scene inspection is investigated and documented. As a rule, we are talking about an explosion as a method of terrorist attack. The entire situation of the crime scene should be preserved as much as possible in the form in which it was immediately after the explosion.

The characteristic features of conducting investigative actions in this case are the expanded composition of the investigative task force and its complement of specialists and experts of the explosive and transport profile, a specialist in the field of forensic medicine and a psychologist to help victims. Operational search information can include the seizure and destruction of all video recording materials from outdoor surveillance cameras that are installed in places where a large number of people gather, since it is in such places that terrorist attacks are committed. These are train stations, airports, metro stations, transport infrastructure facilities, public transport vehicles, etc. Visual information, which includes video recording materials, is compared with the testimony of eyewitnesses and witnesses of the incident, helping to restore an objective picture of the crime.

Since terrorist crimes are committed in most cases by a group of persons, it is necessary to apply investigative techniques and methods of operational and investigative work with group forms of crime. It is necessary to separate suspects and defendants who want to cooperate with the investigation from defendants who conflict with the investigation and deny their involvement in the crime. Subsequent investigative actions include interrogations, confrontations, the production of forensic examinations and familiarization of the accused with their results

The study of the personalities of the accused is the main task of the preliminary investigation, while the social ties of the accused are analyzed and studied, his closest circle of communication is worked out, as well as relatives for establishing links with terrorist organizations. Since the terrorist motive of the crime must be established at the preliminary investigation, cross-

examinations and confrontations of the accused and suspects can provide important information for the investigation.

The separation of the accused according to the investigative position and the differentiated investigative tactics and approach can help in the investigation of crimes. Defendants cooperating with the investigation can provide valuable information regarding the motives of the crime, while defendants in conflict with the investigation may be confronted with the fact of deterioration of their position by their chosen position.

Non-admission of guilt and refusal to cooperate with the investigation in the case of a group commission of a crime can be used by the investigation as an opportunity to aggravate the qualification of the degree of complicity.

As A.A. Abramova points out in her fundamental study "The psychological portrait of a criminal who commits the financing of terrorism and extremist activities as an element of criminalistic characteristics", "the main rule of using tactical and psychological techniques of interrogation and presentation of evidence is their systematic use. The scientist focuses our attention on the fact that "systematic use strengthens each of the techniques and methods discussed above and ensures reliable overcoming of the most acute conflict situations" [8].

The identification of terrorist motives for the crime is achieved by analyzing the materials and documents seized during the search. Special importance is attached to the study of the seized literature, which is checked for the presence of religious extremist and radical ideas.

So, for example, according to the materials of the verdict of the North Caucasian Military District Court dated July 24, 2015 in early 2011 on the territory of the Republic of Dagestan by another person, the materials of the criminal case, in respect of which were allocated to a separate proceeding in connection with his search, for attacks on law enforcement officers, citizens and organizations in order to A stable armed group (gang) has been created to forcibly establish an Islamic state with a Sharia form of government on the territory of the Republic of Dagestan.

This group was characterized by the presence of automatic firearms, ammunition, explosive devices in it, cohesion and stability, which were achieved through the coherence of joint criminal actions and the unity of criminal intentions, ensuring control over the behavior of its participants and maintaining internal discipline, stability of its composition, close interconnection between participants based on the territorial principle of compact residence and ethnic community based on participation in the so-called "Jamaat", commitment to radical Islamic ideology, on the relationship of kinship, friendship and long-standing acquaintance [9].

The presentation of charges of a terrorist act, as well as the organization of an illegal armed formation and participation in it, incriminated by the investigation by the accused, required proof of the presence of firearms and ammunition at the place of residence of the accused. In addition, the forcible establishment of the Islamic State in the Sharia form of government, which was the motive for the commission of a crime, must be proved through numerous interrogations and confrontations of the accused, as well as the presence of certain physical evidence confirming extremist and terrorist motives.

The involvement of the accused in terrorism is also characterized by extremist motives. So, in this case, the establishment of a form of government in the state by force is an extremist motive.

Also, in this case, the circumstances of the creation of an armed group on the basis of friendly and family relations should be proved. The unity of criminal intentions should also be established on the basis of cross-examination of the accused. Thus, the main investigative work begins after the identification of the persons involved in the terrorist act, their detention and the development of social ties.

A particularly important circumstance to be proved is the intent of the accused and suspected of committing a terrorist act. In case of conflict with the investigation and refusal to cooperate, such information can be clarified only by studying the communication of suspects and accused both with each other and with the organizers of a terrorist act, who may be in another state and

even on another continent. In such cases, it is mandatory to request details of telephone conversations of the accused, as well as requests for computer information on the provision of personal correspondence of the accused using various messengers and electronic applications – Whatsapp, Telegram, etc. As practice shows, the accused increasingly do not discuss the details of the crime over telephone conversations, resorting to the use of encrypted data, which is provided by electronic messengers. Since such information is stored on the servers of service operators for six months, the investigation must track down the accused within the prescribed period and request all this information from the mobile operator.

Thus, the subsequent investigative actions in the investigation of terrorist crimes are aimed at establishing the involvement of the accused and suspects in the commission of this crime, establishing the motives and causes of the crime.

Such actions consist in the seizure and reclamation of all available correspondence, including through the use of electronic messengers and other means of communication, establishing control and wiretapping of telephone conversations, conducting searches at the place of residence of the accused, conducting various examinations, and choosing a preventive measure for the accused.

As a rule, such crimes provide for mandatory detention, and further investigative actions are carried out with the accused already in the pre-trial detention center.

It is important to conduct a comprehensive psychological and psychiatric forensic examination with the accused for their sanity.

As a rule, all suspects and defendants in such criminal cases are sane and are subject to criminal liability on general grounds.

The problems of proving a terrorist motive occur in the practice of investigative authorities, therefore, special attention should be paid to the analysis of seized materials and documents during searches.

This may be special religious literature, as well as correspondence of the accused on relevant topics with the presence of extremist religious radical and fundamental ideas.

Conclusion.

The results of the conducted research allowed us to draw the following conclusions about the work done and formulate proposals and practical recommendations.

It is proved that terrorist crimes are aimed at destroying as many people and property as possible in order to instill fear and a sense of complete insecurity. Terrorist activity is anti-State in nature, as it is aimed at undermining one of the most protected state interests - public safety and law and order;

It has been established that the criminalistic characterization of terrorist crimes is another way of their scientific and research study, characterizing such signs of a criminal act that are not included in the criminal law characteristic. These include the prevalence of the criminal act, the method of committing the crime, the typical characteristics of the victims, the typical features of the crime itself, the behavior of suspects and accused.

It is emphasized that the initial investigative actions in the investigation of a terrorist crime are of a reinforcing nature, when all empirical information available at the time of the crime scene inspection is investigated and documented.

It is reasonable that the subsequent investigative actions in the investigation of crimes of a terrorist nature are aimed at establishing the involvement of the accused and suspects in the commission of this crime, establishing the motives and causes of the crime.

It is concluded that the problems of proving a terrorist motive take place in the practice of investigative authorities, therefore special attention should be paid to the analysis of seized materials and documents during searches. This may be special religious literature, as well as correspondence of the accused on relevant topics with the presence of extremist religious radical and fundamental ideas.

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ТЕРРОРИСТІК БАҒЫТТАҒЫ ҚЫЛМЫСТАРДЫ ТЕРГЕУДІҢ КЕЙБІР МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ

Андатпа.

Террористік бағыттағы қылмыстарға қарсы күрес мәселесі құқық қорғау органдары мен арнайы қызметтердің алдында тұрған ең өзекті міндеттердің бірі болып табылады. Алайда, террористік сипаттағы қылмыстарды тергеудің арнайы әдістерін жасамай, қорқынышты салдары бар бұл құбылыспен сәтті күресу мүмкін емес. Терроризмді тергеу әдістемесі заңдылық талаптарына сәйкес тергеуді неғұрлым тиімді жүргізу бойынша ғылыми негізделген ұсынымдар әзірлеу мақсатында террористік сипаттағы қылмыстарды ашуды, тергеуді және алдын алуды ұйымдастыру және жүзеге асыру заңдылықтарын зерделейді.

Тергеу практикасын жалпылау тергеушінің жұмысында жаңа ғылыми негізделген жолдар мен формаларды іздеу сияқты терроризмге қарсы маңызды күресті дамытуды қамтиды. Қылмыстарды тергеудің сәттілігі тергеу процесіне әдістемелік тұрғыдан дұрыс көзқарасқа ғана емес, сонымен бірге жедел қызметкерлермен тығыз қарым-қатынасқа, арнайы білімнің ақиқатын анықтау үшін тиімді пайдалануға, бұқаралық ақпарат құралдары мен халықтың көмегіне байланысты. Мақала мақсаты террористік қылмыстарды тергеудің негізгі ерекшеліктерін анықтап, қылмыстың басқа түрлерін тергеумен салыстыруды жүргізу. Зерттеудің негізгі нәтижелері террористік сипаттағы қылмыстарды тергеу әдістерін жетілдіру бойынша ұсыныстар әзірлеу, сондай-ақ мұндай істерді тергеу кезінде құқық қорғау органдарына назар аудару керек негізгі ойларды анықтау болды.

Жүргізілген зерттеудің теориялық маңыздылығы террористік қылмыстарды тергеу әдістері туралы білімді кеңейту және құқық қорғау органдарының алдында тұрған негізгі қиындықтарды анықтау болып табылады. Бұл жұмыстың практикалық маңыздылығы терроризмге қарсы күрестің тиімділігін арттыруға және қоғамдық қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз етуге ықпал ететін террористік сипаттағы қылмыстарды жоспарлау және тергеу кезінде әзірленген ұсыныстарды пайдалану мүмкіндігінен тұрады.

Негізгі сөздер: террористік қылмыстар, экстремизм, қылмыстық істерді тергеу, тергеу әрекеттері, психологиялық сурет.

НЕКОТОРЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ РАССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ ТЕРРОРИСТИЧЕСКОЙ НАПРАВЛЕННОСТИ

Аннотация.

Проблема борьбы с преступлениями террористического характера является одной из наиболее актуальных задач, стоящих перед правоохранительными органами и спецслужбами. Однако успешная борьба

с этим явлением, имеющим ужасающие последствия, невозможна без разработки специальных методов расследования преступлений террористического характера. Методология расследования террористических актов изучает закономерности организации и осуществления раскрытия, расследования и предупреждения террористических преступлений с целью разработки, в соответствии с требованиями законности, научно обоснованных рекомендаций для наиболее эффективного расследования.

Обобщение следственной практики предполагает развитие такого важного для борьбы с терроризмом направления, как поиск новых научно обоснованных способов и форм в работе следователя. Успех расследования преступлений зависит не только от методически правильного подхода к процессу расследования, но и от тесного взаимодействия с оперативными сотрудниками, эффективного использования специальных знаний с целью установления истины, помощи средств массовой информации и общественности. Целью статьи является выявление основных особенностей расследования преступлений террористической направленности, а также проведено сравнение с расследованием других видов преступлений. Основными результатами исследования стали разработка рекомендаций по совершенствованию методов расследования преступлений террористической направленности, а также выявление ключевых моментов, на которые правоохранительным органам следует обращать внимание при расследовании подобных дел.

Теоретическая значимость проведенного исследования заключается в расширении знаний о методах расследования преступлений террористической направленности и выявлении основных трудностей, с которыми сталкиваются правоохранительные органы. Практическая значимость данной работы заключается в возможности использования разработанных рекомендаций при планировании и проведении расследований преступлений террористической направленности, что способствует повышению эффективности борьбы с терроризмом и обеспечению общественной безопасности.

Ключевые слова: террористические преступления, экстремизм, расследование уголовного дела, следственные действия, психологический портрет.

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