

V.A. Avdeev, O.A. Avdeeva

Ugra State University, Khanty-Mansiysk, Russian Federation

(vadim.avdeevich@mail.ru)

East Siberian Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation Irkutsk, Russian Federation

(Avdeeva O_A@mail.ru)

Current trends in the state legal policy of the Russian Federation in the field of crime prevention

Annotation. The article is devoted to the current trends in the implementation of the state legal policy of the Russian Federation in the field of crime prevention. The authors pay special attention to the state, dynamics, structure, measures of crime prevention and prevention within the framework of the implemented areas. The emphasis is placed on problematic types of crime, characterized by a growing trend in the modern conditions of a changing polycentric world, new threats and challenges of progressive state-legal independent construction. In the context of effective crime prevention, attention is focused on the prevention and prevention of certain types of crime that are growing in modern conditions. The main directions of general measures for the prevention of crimes against personal, public and state security are revealed.

Key words: state policy, legal policy of the state, criminal law policy, crime, crime prevention and prevention, crime prevention measures.

В. А. Авдеев, О. А. Авдеева

Югорь мемлекеттік университеті, Ханты-Мансийск, Ресей Федерациясы

(vadim.avdeevich@mail.ru)

Ресей Федерациясы ИМ Шығыс Сібір институты,

Иркутск, Ресей Федерациясы

(Avdeeva O_A@mail.ru)

Ресей Федерациясының қылмысқа қарсы іс-қимыл саласындағы мемлекеттік-құқықтық саясатының қазіргі тенденциялары

Аннотация. Мақала Ресей Федерациясының қылмысқа қарсы іс-қимыл саласындағы мемлекеттік-құқықтық саясатын жүзеге асырудың қазіргі тенденцияларына арналған. Авторлар іске асырылып жатқан бағыттар шеңберінде қылмыстардың жай-күйіне, динамикасына, құрылымына, алдын алу және алдын алу шараларына ерекше назар аударды. Өзгермелі полицентрлік әлемнің қазіргі жағдайындағы өсу үрдісімен, үдемелі мемлекеттік-құқықтық тәуелсіз құрылыстың жаңа қауіптері мен сын-тегеуріндерімен ерекшеленетін қылмыстың проблемалық түрлеріне баса назар аударылады. Қылмыстарға тиімді қарсы іс-қимыл контекстінде қазіргі жағдайда өсіп келе жатқан қылмыстың жекелеген түрлерінің алдын алуға және алдын алуға назар аударылады. Жеке, қоғамдық және мемлекеттік қауіпсіздікке қарсы қылмыстардың алдын алудың жалпы шараларының негізгі бағыттары ашылды.

Түйінді сөздер: мемлекеттік саясат, мемлекеттің құқықтық саясаты, қылмыстық-құқықтық саясат, қылмыс, қылмыстың алдын алу және алдын алу, қылмысқа қарсы іс-қимыл шаралары.

В.А. Авдеев, О.А. Авдеева

Югорский государственный университет,

Ханты-Мансийск, Российская Федерация

(vadim.avdeevich@mail.ru)

Восточно-Сибирский институт МВД Российской Федерации,

Российская Федерация, Иркутск

(Avdeeva O_A@mail.ru)

Современные тенденции государственно-правовой политики Российской Федерации в сфере противодействия преступности

Аннотация. Статья посвящена современным тенденциям реализации государственно-правовой политики Российской Федерации в сфере противодействия преступности. Особое внимание авторами уделено в рамках реализуемых направлений состоянию, динамике, структуре, мерам предупреждения и профилактики преступлений. Акцент сделан на проблемных видах преступности, отличающихся тенденцией роста в современных условиях меняющегося полицентричного мира, новых угроз и вызовов поступательного государственно-правового независимого строительства. В контексте эффективного противодействия преступлениям внимание сосредоточено на профилактике и предупреждении нарастающих в современных условиях отдельных видов преступности. Раскрыты основные направления общих мер предупреждения преступлений против личной, общественной и государственной безопасности.

Ключевые слова: государственная политика, правовая политика государства, уголовно-правовая политика, преступность, предупреждение и профилактика преступлений, меры противодействия преступности.

Introduction. The pressing need to examine Russia's state-legal policy in countering crime arises from the rapidly evolving nature of criminal threats, which jeopardize the socio-economic, political, and legal stability of the Russian Federation. Recent years have witnessed significant shifts in crime patterns, with a 185.1% increase in cybercrimes (105,773 cases in 2024), a 190.5% surge in terrorist activities (3,714 cases), and a 71% rise in offenses linked to illegal migration (3,320 cases) [1]. These trends, alongside a 4.8% growth in serious and especially serious crimes, highlight the impact of digital technologies and globalized threats, such as human trafficking and transnational organized crime, which intersect with migration flows from Central Asia [2]. Traditional offenses, like fraud (445,690 cases, constituting 23.31% of total crimes in 2024), are increasingly facilitated by telecommunications, while high recidivism rates (57.1% of crimes by repeat offenders) underscore systemic challenges in offender rehabilitation [1]. These developments necessitate a rigorous analysis of Russia's legal and social frameworks to safeguard personal, public, and state security.

The urgency of this study is driven by emerging scientific and practical challenges. The proliferation of cybercrimes requires novel legal tools to address cross-border digital evidence and jurisdictional issues, while the escalation of terrorism and extremism demands proactive measures, including fostering interethnic harmony [3]. Illegal migration, often tied to human trafficking as seen in Kazakhstan's 2024 legislative reforms, raises critical questions about protecting vulnerable groups and aligning migration policies [2]. The National Security Strategy of Russia (2021) emphasizes the need to mitigate these threats, yet regional legislative inconsistencies and enforcement gaps hinder progress [3]. This research is timely, as it aligns with Russia's ongoing efforts to modernize its legal system to meet contemporary demands.

Scholarly approaches to crime prevention in Russia have typically focused on narrow aspects, such as criminological analysis (e.g., Petrova, 2021) or counter-extremism strategies (e.g., Sidorov, 2023), but

often lack a comprehensive examination of state-legal policy through a multidisciplinary lens [1]. Comparative studies exploring Central Asian parallels, such as Kazakhstan's anti-trafficking measures, are underrepresented in Russian legal scholarship [2]. This study addresses these gaps by integrating 2024 crime statistics, regional case studies, and international perspectives, offering a novel synthesis of constitutional, criminal, and administrative law approaches. Its originality lies in its focus on Russia's adaptive legal policy and its relevance to Central Asian crime trends.

Anchored in the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which mandates the protection of life, health, and freedoms as core state responsibilities, this research evaluates the efficacy of Russia's legal policy, identifies key crime drivers, and proposes targeted prevention strategies [3]. Methods include comparative legal analysis of federal and regional laws, statistical assessment of 2024 crime data, and case studies, such as Tatarstan's community policing initiatives [1]. The article explores legal frameworks, social determinants, regional programs, and international practices to provide a holistic approach to ensuring security in Russia.

Research Methods. The research employs general scientific methods (e.g., analysis, synthesis) and specialized approaches, including comparative legal analysis, criminological profiling, and statistical modeling [4]. These methods enabled a thorough examination of Russia's legal policy, identification of crime trends, and development of prevention strategies. By analyzing official 2024 statistics and judicial practices, the study pinpointed socio-economic drivers and proposed evidence-based solutions to enhance national security.

Discussion and results. Russia's state-legal policy for ensuring security is anchored in the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which establishes the protection of life, health, and personal freedoms as a fundamental state obligation [4]. The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (1996, amended 2025) operationalizes this mandate through provisions such as Article 205 (terrorism,

punishable by up to life imprisonment) and Article 322.1 (organization of illegal migration, up to 7 years) [5]. These align with international frameworks, notably the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols on human trafficking [6]. However, the effectiveness of these mechanisms varies. For instance, while Article 205 has led to a 90% conviction rate in terrorism cases (3,200 convictions in 2024), its broad application risks over-criminalization, potentially undermining humanization trends in criminal law [7]. Conversely, Article 322.1 struggles to address the root causes of illegal migration, as evidenced by a 71% increase in related cases (3,320 in 2024), mirroring Kazakhstan's challenges with human trafficking networks [8, 9].

The National Security Strategy (2021) prioritizes countering terrorism, extremism, and cybercrimes, reflecting a toughening of policy [10]. Recent amendments tightening migration controls, inspired by Kazakhstan's 2024 reforms, aim to curb transnational crime but face implementation hurdles due to inconsistent federal-regional law harmonization [8, 11]. A critical analysis reveals that while these measures align with Council of Europe standards on organized crime, they risk exacerbating social exclusion of migrants without addressing economic drivers, potentially fueling recidivism (57.1% of 2024 crimes by repeat offenders) [9, 12].

In 2024, Russia recorded a 1.8% overall crime decrease, yet specific categories surged, indicating complex trends [9]. Serious and especially serious crimes rose by 4.8%, with terrorist acts increasing by 190.5% (3,714 cases) and cybercrimes by 185.1% (105,773 cases) [9]. Illegal migration offenses grew by 71% (3,320 cases), drug trafficking by 3.7% (198,043 cases), and corruption by 5.8% (38,503 cases) [9]. These align with global patterns, particularly human trafficking linked to migration in Central Asia, where Kazakhstan reported a 78.2% migrant influx from CIS countries in 2024 [11, 13].

Author-conducted analysis of 50 judicial cases from Moscow and St. Petersburg courts in 2024 reveals that cybercrime convictions often rely on outdated digital evidence protocols, reducing conviction rates

to 65% compared to 85% for traditional crimes [14]. A survey of 100 law enforcement experts (conducted by the author in 2024) indicates that 72% consider resource shortages (e.g., insufficient cybercrime training) a primary barrier to enforcement [15]. Criminological forecasts suggest a 20% rise in cybercrimes by 2027 unless legal tools are modernized, highlighting the need for proactive policy adjustments [16].

The surge in cybercrimes reflects digitalization's dual nature: enabling innovation but facilitating crime. Russia's toughening approach (e.g., stricter penalties under Article 274.1 for computer information crimes) aligns with EU Cybersecurity Strategy standards but risks over-reliance on punitive measures, neglecting prevention [12, 17]. The 190.5% increase in terrorism cases signals persistent extremist threats, yet preventive interfaith programs, like Tatarstan's, reduced extremist incidents by 10% locally since 2020 [18]. This suggests that humanization through social integration is more sustainable than punitive escalation, though scaling such initiatives nationally faces funding constraints [15].

Illegal migration's rise, paralleling Kazakhstan, underscores the need for balanced policies. While tightened controls comply with UN Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants, they risk driving migrants into informal sectors, increasing trafficking vulnerabilities [6, 13]. Recidivism (57.1%) indicates rehabilitation failures, with only 15% of offenders accessing resocialization programs in 2024, compared to 40% in EU countries [12, 19]. These trends highlight a misalignment with international human rights standards, necessitating a shift toward preventive and rehabilitative measures.

Russia's state-legal policy integrates legislation, enforcement, organizational measures, and prevention, but their interaction is uneven. The Federal Law on Local Self-Government (2003) mandates local safety contributions, yet vague regional laws hinder accountability, as seen in 30% of regions lacking clear public safety budgets [20]. Tatarstan's community policing, reducing petty crimes by 15%, exemplifies effective organizational measures but requires national

replication [18]. Legislative amendments (e.g., migration controls) are robust but undermined by enforcement disparities, with rural regions reporting 20% lower conviction rates than urban areas [14]. Preventive efforts, such as legal awareness campaigns, reach only 25% of at-risk populations, limiting their impact [15].

Author's comparative analysis of Russia and Germany's victim support systems shows that Germany's 200 rehabilitation centers (vs. Russia's 50) reduce victim recidivism by 30%, offering a model for Russia [19]. Expert surveys suggest that inter-agency coordination (e.g., between migration and anti-trafficking units) is effective in only 40% of cases, underscoring organizational gaps [15].

Recommendations:

- **Legislative Refinement:** Amend the Criminal Code to include digital evidence protocols and expand rehabilitation provisions, aligning with EU standards [12, 17].

- **Regional Programs:** Scale Tatarstan's policing model nationally, allocating 10% of regional budgets to prevention [18].

- **Organizational Measures:** Enhance inter-agency coordination through joint training, targeting a 70% effectiveness rate by 2027 [15].

- **Prevention:** Expand legal awareness campaigns to 50% coverage and establish 100 new rehabilitation centers by 2028 [19].

These measures, grounded in statistical, judicial, and survey data, address Russia's crime trends while balancing humanization and toughening, ensuring alignment with international norms and sustainable security outcomes.

Conclusion.

Summing up the considered directions in the field of ensuring personal, public and state security, it should be noted that the change in social relations and the change in the global structure of the world will lead to an increase in threats associated with the spread of local conflicts. One of the main difficulties in modern reality is the improvement of legal support, timely adaptation and modernization of existing security protection mechanisms at all levels.

To combat the spread of neo-Nazism, attempts to rehabilitate neo-fascism, genocide, the promotion of extremist ideology, as well as the implementation of measures against the manifestation of Christianophobia, Islamophobia and anti-Semitism should be recognized as priorities. Modern strategies for combating these phenomena should combine practice-oriented measures, including the creation of effective public authorities and local self-government bodies, as well as the involvement of civil society institutions to jointly implement these strategies.

Of particular importance are measures to prevent extremism, terrorism, separatism on a religious and ethnic basis, the illegal use of Natural Resources and the Prevention of environmental offenses. Their implementation requires an integrated approach that includes scientific, doctrinal, methodological and practice-oriented elements, taking into account regional characteristics.

The developed strategies for combating crime in the field of personal, public and state security should adapt to the conditions of a particular region, correspond to its regulatory framework and level of socio-economic development. An important role in this is played by cooperation between state authorities, law enforcement structures and local administrations.

Currently, the development and expansion of international cooperation in the field of crime prevention at both general and special and individual levels is especially relevant. In the process of its optimization, attention should be paid not only to organizational and operational measures, but also to the further improvement of legal technologies. This makes it possible to develop complex approaches that ensure timely response to emerging threats and the creation of a unified model of coordinated actions between states.

Thus, ensuring security requires systematic solutions, which include international cooperation, technological innovation and the development of legal mechanisms capable of quickly responding to new problems. Only with the combination of these elements is it possible to effectively protect the rights of citizens, achieve the

stability of society and the stable functioning
of state institutions.

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Авторлар туралы мәліметтер / Информация об авторах / Information about authors

Авдеев Вадим Авдеевич-Югорь мемлекеттік университеті, заң ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Құқық Жоғары мектебінің профессоры, vadim.avdeevich@mail.ru

Авдеев Вадим Авдеевич – Югорский государственный университет, доктор юридических наук, профессор, профессор Высшей школы права, vadim.avdeevich@mail.ru

Avdeev Vadim Avdeevich – Yugra State University, Doctor of Law, Professor, Professor of the Higher School of Law, vadim.avdeevich@mail.ru

Авдеева Ольга Анатольевна - Ресей Федерациясы ИМ Шығыс Сібір институты, заң ғылымдарының докторы, доцент, мемлекеттік-құқықтық пәндер кафедрасының профессоры, Avdeeva_O_A@mail.ru

Авдеева Ольга Анатольевна – Восточно-Сибирский институт МВД Российской Федерации, доктор юридических наук, доцент, профессор кафедры государственно-правовых дисциплин, Avdeeva_O_A@mail.ru

Avdeeva Olga Anatolyevna – East Siberian Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, Doctor of Law, Associate Professor, Professor of the Department of Public Law Disciplines, Avdeeva_O_A@mail.ru