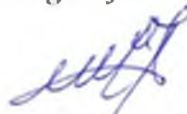


REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE METHODOLOGY FOR
INVESTIGATING RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY**

Specialization: 5612.01 – Criminal procedure,
criminology and forensic examination;
operational-search activities

Field of Science: Law

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Relevance and scope of the topic. One of the most critical priorities facing the independent Republic of Azerbaijan is the strengthening of crime prevention efforts, the reinforcement of the rule of law, and the reliable protection of human rights and freedoms. Achieving these objectives is a foundational principle of Azerbaijan's statehood and remains a central focus of governmental efforts. This commitment is reflected in the adoption of relevant laws and decrees outlining specific responsibilities and measures for implementation by the state.

Residential burglary not only involves unlawful entry into a dwelling but also requires a specific intent to commit theft within the premises. This issue demands urgent resolution as it undermines public order and jeopardizes the safety of citizens. The effective detection and prevention of residential burglary often hinge on the proper conduct of investigative procedures. In the Republic of Azerbaijan, previous research has been conducted to address certain criminal-legal issues associated with residential burglary. However, taking into account the specific nature of residential burglaries in the country, the issues related to their investigation, including the investigative methodology, have not been adequately examined.

This gap in research diminishes the effectiveness of efforts to combat the continually evolving nature of residential burglary. Decades of investigative experience have yet to yield the desired outcomes in this area.

The increasing prevalence of residential burglaries nationwide, coupled with persistent deficiencies in the methodological, tactical, organizational, technical, and legal aspects of preliminary investigative bodies, adversely affects the resolution rate of such crimes. Property-related crimes, including residential burglary, account for a substantial proportion of recorded offenses in Azerbaijan. For instance, of the 36,494 criminal cases registered in 2022, 7,794 were thefts, of which 2,173 involved residential burglaries.

In order to ascertain the objective truth during the investigation

of criminal cases related to residential burglary, investigators must not only consider prior experience with similar cases but also apply forensic techniques, investigative tactics, and methodology. Where necessary, they should incorporate and apply modern, scientifically grounded recommendations and insights from other relevant fields.

The necessity to develop and systematize new theoretical and practical recommendations to address the organizational, tactical, and methodological challenges inherent in the investigation of residential burglary crimes underscores the significance of this research. Furthermore, the need for legislative reform further affirms the relevance of this study.

The number of comprehensive scientific studies addressing the nature of residential burglary, including its criminal-procedural, criminalistic, and operational-search aspects, is limited and has not garnered significant attention. Research on various facets of this issue was primarily conducted in the early 1990s and 2000s. М.А.Гельфер¹; Е.А.Еқорішева², І.А.Батаев³.Ү.Н.Астақина⁴ Ү.Н., М.Ү. Зыузина⁵ and others have made contributions in this field. However, in Azerbaijan, the issues concerning the methodology of investigating theft offenses, particularly residential burglary, as well as the interaction among the competent authorities involved in these activities, have not been sufficiently analyzed or explored, especially in light of the theoretical and practical advancements in recent years.

The identification of existing issues in the investigation of residential burglaries and the formulation of solutions should be approached in accordance with the following principled

¹ Преступления против личной собственности граждан. Учебное пособие /Отв. ред.: Здравомыслов Б.В. –М.: РИО ВЮЗИ, 1987. – 38 с.

² Первоначальный этап расследования краж из помещений, совершенных несовершеннолетними в группе:/автореферат дис....к.ю.н./–М.,2004. –20 с.

³ Оперативно-розыскное и криминалистическое обеспечение процесса расследования краж из квартир граждан:/дисс.к.ю.н./–Ижевск, 1998. – 178 с.

⁴ Проблема оптимизации первоначального этапа расследования квартирных краж:/дисс...к.ю.н./– Саратов, 2001. – 211 с.

⁵ Ситуационный подход в криминалистической методике расследования и судебного следствия по уголовным делам о квартирных кражах:/автореферат дисс....к.ю.н./–Краснодар, 2012. –19 с.

methodological provisions:

- 1) The complex and multifaceted nature of the problem requires a holistic approach, integrating interdisciplinary scientific knowledge;
- 2) Investigating the essence, defining characteristics, criminological, and criminalistic aspects of residential burglaries in the Republic of Azerbaijan through comprehensive scientific and practical analyses;
- 3) Determining the procedural actions of the investigator in alignment with the potential criminalistic conditions during the investigation of residential burglaries;
- 4) Examining the characteristics of urgent investigative measures within the preliminary investigation process, based on the analysis of residential burglary cases;
- 5) Analyzing the dynamics of the investigator's interaction with other authorities involved in the investigation of residential burglaries.

The Object and Subject of the Research. The object of this research comprises the commission, prevention, and investigation of residential burglary crimes, as well as the social relations arising from the application of criminal procedural legislation in the Republic of Azerbaijan and the use of criminalistics methods.

The subject of the study focuses on the legal, tactical, methodological, and organizational aspects of the activities of law enforcement agencies and other relevant bodies involved in the investigation of residential burglaries, along with the synthesized findings derived from investigative practice.

Research Goals and Objectives. There are differing views among both theoretical scholars and practitioners regarding the issues surrounding residential burglaries and the methods to address these problems. A unified approach to these issues is essential for both the effective investigation and prevention of such crimes. Therefore, the primary goal of this research is to

contribute to resolving these issues consistently, to develop methodological recommendations, and to improve the legislative framework in this field.

The primary objectives of this study, which examines the characteristics of the methodology employed in the investigation of residential burglaries, are as follows:

- 1) To investigate the fundamental, complex criminological and criminalistic characteristics of residential burglaries;
- 2) To identify deficiencies in the field and propose relevant solutions, based on a summary of investigative and judicial experiences related to criminal-procedural, criminalistic, and operational-search activities in the investigation of residential burglaries, while incorporating pertinent statistical data;
- 3) To provide well-founded recommendations aimed at rectifying errors in the application of investigative methodology, based on an analysis of the organization of residential burglary investigations and the tactics employed during investigative actions;
- 4) To enhance existing legislative provisions governing the investigation of residential burglaries and propose relevant amendments to address identified gaps and deficiencies in the legal framework.

Research Methods. The methodological framework of this study is based on the key principles of general legal theory, criminal procedure, criminology, and criminalistics. In addition, theoretical methods from disciplines such as psychology, logic, sociology, pedagogy, forensic expertise, and operational-investigative activities were utilized in developing the methodological aspects. Furthermore, various research methods were employed, including statistical analysis, case study, analysis, synthesis, and comparative analysis. The statistical analysis method is based on the review of judicial experience in the Republic of Azerbaijan and statistical data related to criminal registration over the last decade. The case study method involves the use of archival materials from the Baku Grave Crimes Court, Khatai District Court of Baku, Ganja Grave Crimes Court,

Nizami District Court of Ganja, and Kepaz District Court of Ganja, as well as precedents from the European Court of Human Rights. The analysis methods are grounded in the study of scientific literature and judicial practice data. The comparative analysis method was applied to examine the legislative frameworks of different countries.

Main Propositions Defended

In accordance with the objectives set by the research, the following new scientific propositions were defended based on its content:

- 1) The motivation behind criminal behavior in residential burglaries determines the correct understanding of the socio-legal essence of preventive actions in the fight against these crimes, necessitating a comprehensive study of the causes and conditions that give rise to such criminal activities, as well as their criminological classification.
- 2) The development of investigative methodology, grounded in the complex criminalistic characteristics of residential burglary crimes, and incorporating the latest achievements in criminalistic theory and practice, results in the acquisition of more effective evidence with significant value for the detection, investigation, and prevention of such crimes.
- 3) Improving the relevant regulatory norms and developing mechanisms for their implementation, aimed at: enhancing the interaction of all competent authorities in the Republic of Azerbaijan involved in the detection, investigation, and prevention of residential burglaries; increasing the efficiency and quality of the complex measures that ensure the management of these activities; and optimizing the organization of the preliminary investigation to minimize time, effort, and resource expenditure.
- 4) The coordinated application of the methods and tools outlined in legislation by competent independent entities involved in the preliminary investigation of residential burglaries ensures a comprehensive solution to common investigative tasks;

- 5) The interaction between investigators and operational-search bodies must be structured to leverage all positive aspects of collaborative efforts, ensuring a comprehensive approach in forming hypotheses, planning, task allocation, and other essential measures during the detection and investigation of residential burglaries.
- 6) The application of criminalistic methods utilizing specialized knowledge in solving residential burglary cases and locating offenders constitutes a critical element of an effective investigative methodology;
- 7) The investigator's preventive measures aimed at addressing criminal activities related to residential burglaries are pivotal in preventing individuals predisposed to criminal behavior from engaging in further unlawful acts;
- 8) A special form of interaction between investigative bodies and operational-search bodies is when the investigator gives instructions to the relevant investigative body or the investigator to carry out separate investigative actions. This provision is reflected in Article 85.4.7 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC). However, despite various definitions of the investigative body in the legal literature and opinions about the scope of investigative actions entrusted to that body, it has not been reflected in the law.

Taking into account the theoretical and practical importance of the issue, we consider it appropriate to make certain clarifications by the legislation, to interpret the concept of the investigative body, as well as to determine the scope of cases and investigative actions entrusted to the investigative body.

Therefore, an appropriate paragraph should be added to Article 7.0.49 of the CPC, which provides for the concept of an investigative body:

7.0.49. investigation body - a criminal-investigative unit with the authority to carry out operational-search measures, and it is an investigative apparatus that has the right to conduct an investigation, initiate a criminal case and carry out urgent investigative actions.

Due to the mentioned necessity, in Article 85.4.7 of the CPC, the scope of investigative actions entrusted to the investigative body or the investigator should be specifically specified.

9) In certain instances, it becomes necessary to engage a specialist in the investigation of crimes related to residential burglaries. Legal literature identifies two forms of specialist participation during the preliminary investigation. The first form involves the specialist assisting in the conduct of various investigative or procedural actions, with the results documented in a protocol. The second form entails the specialist examining evidence in the criminal case and preparing a document based on the findings. However, neither the legal literature nor the law provides clear guidance on the specific terminology for this document. To address this gap, it is proposed to amend Article 96.4.5 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) by inserting the phrase **"providing an expert opinion on the examination of the evidence"** after the words "providing notes";

10. During the investigation of residential burglaries, it often becomes apparent that restricted and prohibited items, such as weapons or drugs, are seized from the premises. To address criminal-legal issues arising during the investigation, it is necessary to appoint a forensic expert to examine these items.

In light of this, it is proposed that the following paragraph be added to the list of cases defined by evidence in Article 140 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC):

140.0.6. The opinion of an appropriate forensic expert regarding the description of the act concerning objects whose circulation is prohibited, as specified in the special part of the Criminal Code.

11. In the course of investigating residential burglaries, various traces, including fingerprints and biological evidence, are discovered at the scene and subjected to examination and registration. These traces undergo dactyloscopic and genomic registration checks in accordance with applicable laws.

Article 7 of the Law on "State Dactyloscopic and Genome Registration" outlines the circumstances under which mandatory state dactyloscopic registration is required. This provision mandates the collection of fingerprints from individuals involved in any type of criminal offense, as well as from those administratively detained, regardless of the nature or severity of the offense.

However, Article 14 of the same Law restricts mandatory genome registration to individuals suspected of, or accused or convicted of, serious or particularly serious crimes, specifically those concerning the sexual integrity and freedom of individuals, including sexual abuse or violence against children.

This distinction, based on the severity and nature of the crime, poses significant obstacles in the effective prosecution and investigation of crimes, including robbery offenses such as residential burglaries. Therefore, it is recommended that Article 14 of the Law on "State Dactyloscopic and Genome Registration" be amended. Specifically, the phrase "persons who have committed serious and particularly serious crimes" should be replaced with **"persons who are suspected of committing a crime, accused or convicted of a crime, or administratively detained";**

12. Although the description and justification part of the indictment under criminal procedural legislation outline the method, motive, and purpose of the crime, there is no explicit provision requiring the inclusion of the circumstances that created the cause and conditions for the commission of the crime. The circumstances leading to the commission of a crime may, in some instances, be considered by the court either as a mitigating circumstance or as a factor that characterizes the defendant's personality.

In this context, in Article 59.2 of the Criminal Code, the possibility of considering other circumstances as mitigating (other than those explicitly mentioned in Article 59.2) necessitates that the circumstances leading to the commission of the crime be clearly identified in the indictment.

In light of the above, we propose the inclusion of the following clause in the "list of cases to be proved" under Article 139 of the Criminal Procedure Code:

139.0.7. The reason and circumstances of the crime.

Further, the relevant provision should be added to Article 289.3 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as follows:

289.3.7. The reason and circumstances of the crime.

Scientific Novelty of the Research. This dissertation represents the first comprehensive scientific study dedicated to the peculiarities of the methodology for investigating residential burglaries in the Republic of Azerbaijan. Taking into account the latest advancements in criminological research, operational-search activities, and the provisions of the current criminal-procedural legislation, this work outlines the specific aspects of the methodology for investigating residential burglaries, as well as the characteristics of the activities of investigators in this field.

The following points, highlighting the novelty of this research, are addressed in the dissertation:

1. An explanation of the complex criminological and criminalistic features of criminal behavior in the context of residential burglaries.

2. Identification and analysis of the main elements of the criminalistic characteristics associated with residential burglaries.

3. Investigation of the tactical and psychological features concerning both the organization of the investigation and the execution of investigative actions in criminal cases related to residential burglaries.

4. Analysis of the interaction between investigative bodies and other agencies during the investigation of residential burglaries, along with the identification of the primary directions for preventive measures.

Theoretical and Practical Significance of the Research. This dissertation addresses a range of theoretical and practical issues related to the methodology of investigating residential burglaries, based on an analysis of existing theoretical literature, court practices, and the provisions of current legislation. The research also formulates proposals and recommendations aimed at addressing these issues. These recommendations are expected to positively

impact the advancement and application of criminalistic methodology, contribute to the development of theoretical foundations in criminalistic science, and enhance its practical implementation. Moreover, the study offers valuable insights for improving the performance of investigative bodies in the investigation of residential burglaries and addressing related challenges.

The findings of this research, derived from investigations, summarization of court practices, and analysis of relevant legislative provisions, can serve as both a theoretical and practical resource for a wide range of stakeholders. In particular, law enforcement officials in the Republic of Azerbaijan, university students, educators, and professionals involved in investigative and judicial practice may benefit from this work. Furthermore, the proposed legislative improvements can aid in refining criminal and criminal-procedural legislation, as well as the "State Dactyloscopic and Genome Registration" law in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Approval and Application. The main propositions, conclusions, and recommendations presented in the dissertation have been reflected in works published by the author in the form of scientific articles and materials from scientific-practical conferences, which have been communicated to relevant scientific and practical professionals. In addition, the results of the research have been utilized in the author's investigative practice, in the training process for employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and in the educational process at the Police Academy. A total of 10 scientific articles on the subject have been published both in the Republic of Azerbaijan and in international scientific publications.

Institution Where the Dissertation Was Conducted. The dissertation was carried out at the Forensic Expertise Center of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Dissertation Structure. The dissertation is structured as follows: an introduction, three chapters comprising eight sections, a conclusion, a list of references, and appendices.

FUNDAMENTAL CONTENT OF THE WORK

The **Introduction** section outlines the relevance and scope of the topic, the object and subject of the research, the goals and objectives of the study, the research methods employed, the main propositions defended, the scientific novelty of the research, its theoretical and practical significance, the approval and application of the research, as well as the name of the institution where the dissertation was conducted. The section also includes the volume of each structural part of the dissertation and the total length of the dissertation, indicated by a designated sign.

Chapter one, entitled "**Criminalistic Characteristics of Residential Burglaries and Circumstances to be Determined,**" consists of two paragraphs.

In the first paragraph, titled "**Criminalistic Characteristics of Residential Burglaries,**" a brief analysis of the primary scientific concepts related to the criminalistic characteristics of crimes is provided to accurately identify the key criminalistically significant features of residential burglaries. Based on the analysis of the content of criminalistic crime characteristics, it was determined that the following elements (information) should be incorporated into the criminalistic profile of residential burglaries: the mechanism of the crime; methods used; the location, time, and circumstances surrounding the commission of the crime; tools and means employed in the crime; typical characteristics of the offender's profile; common traces and other material consequences of the crime; the connection of the specific crime with other offenses; and the cause(s) (circumstances) and conditions that facilitated the commission of the crime.

Throughout the study, the various elements of the criminalistic characteristics of residential burglaries were explained in detail. Particular emphasis was placed on the selection of the crime commission method, based on experimental data. The method of commission, which is a central element of the criminalistic characteristics of theft, integrates the actions of preparation, execution, and concealment of the crime into a unified system.

In terms of the method of commission, theft is defined as the secret plundering of property. Based on the nature of the criminals'

actions, all methods of theft are categorized into two primary groups: those that involve entering a property (e.g., house, building, warehouse, or other storage facility) and those that do not.

The first group of theft crimes is divided into three sub-groups in criminalistic literature (1. Theft, which involves breaking and entering, executed through secret means, utilizing technical devices or specialized knowledge; 2. Theft, which involves secret entry without breaking barriers; 3. Theft, which occurs by openly entering a building or apartment, either in the presence of the victim or a representative of the enterprise, or with their consent). Thefts committed by close relatives living in the same apartment frequently occur⁶. Therefore, it was considered appropriate to classify this type of theft separately. Crimes committed by family members possess distinct criminalistic characteristics. Such crimes are often marked by the fact that close relatives living together in the same household are well-acquainted with the locations where valuables, such as money and jewelry, are stored. This familiarity makes it easier for them to steal these items, and sometimes, the property owner may not become aware of the theft until a period of time has passed.

In modern times, criminals increasingly utilize platforms like "Google Earth" and "Street View" to assist in selecting methods for committing thefts from apartments located in city centers. These tools help determine entry and exit routes, and even identify the presence of security cameras in buildings and surrounding areas. Satellite and 3D imagery loaded into mapping software allow criminals to identify potential targets. *"The aerial view capabilities of Google Earth, for example, enable the identification of fences, trees, and other distinguishing features in the yard or immediate surroundings, further aiding the planning of thefts"*⁷.

⁶ Yaqublu, O.K. Mənzil oğurluqlarının törədilməsi üsulunun bəzi səciyyəvi xüsusiyyətləri və onun kriminalistik əhəmiyyəti//–Bakı: "Qanun" elmi hüquq jurnalı, –2023.№2 (340), – s. 57-64.

⁷ Residential Burglary in Guelph: Looking at the Physical and Social Predictors of Break and Enters by Joel. App –2012. URL: <https://atrium.lib.uoguelph.ca/server/api/core/bitstreams/3897cac7-f274-4bc6-80a3-37d2ed2eb63d/conten>

The concept of "residential place" is interpreted as areas suitable for permanent or temporary habitation, irrespective of property law elements (rights of disposal, use, and ownership), in alignment with national legislation and the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The methods employed in the commission of residential burglaries exhibit significant variation. For instance, such crimes are typically perpetrated during the absence of occupants, primarily in the morning or daytime. Conversely, in commercial establishments such as stores and warehouses, these crimes are predominantly committed during evening or nighttime hours. Professional burglars, equipped with a sophisticated understanding of investigative methodologies, often implement countermeasures to evade detection. Consequently, material traces at crime scenes are frequently minimized, complicating the investigative process.

In cases involving residential burglaries, key elements requiring examination include the nature of the stolen property, its ownership, the extent and value of the damage, the location, timing, and method of commission, the identities and roles of participants, and the circumstances facilitating the crime. Addressing these elements comprehensively is deemed essential to ensuring a thorough, objective, and legally sound investigation.

The information system delineated within the criminalistic characteristics of residential burglaries serves to guide the investigative process comprehensively. It enables investigators to reconstruct the crime's mechanism, identify the scope of facts to be proven, and adapt investigative strategies to the specific circumstances of each case. Furthermore, it facilitates the execution of operational-search measures to gather critical evidence, while also supporting the formulation of preventive measures aimed at mitigating future incidents.

In the second paragraph of the first chapter, titled **"Criminological Analysis of Residential Burglaries and Its Importance in This Category of Cases"**, the criminological aspects of residential burglaries were analyzed. This paragraph also details the preparation of a program and plan to ensure the execution of

criminal activities, including identifying methods for gathering information, collecting and analyzing data, summarizing research results, and applying the findings.

The methods used by investigators to identify circumstances facilitating the commission of crimes are largely uniform, as they adhere to procedural legislation. Therefore, the investigator should also consider crimes related to residential burglaries, as well as other offenses committed by different categories of individuals. The role of the court in identifying factors that contribute to the commission of crimes is more limited compared to that of the investigator. This limitation depends on the thorough investigation of such cases by the investigative authorities and their complete and accurate documentation in the case materials. When sufficient information is provided, judges are better equipped to form an understanding of both the criminal's identity and the motives for committing the crime.

The reasons and circumstances that lead to residential burglaries are often unclear. *"Detecting them requires evaluating the offender's age, upbringing, environment, educational and working conditions, and other relevant factors"*⁸. In many instances, a combination of circumstances, rather than individual factors, creates conditions favorable for committing such crimes.

A deep and comprehensive study of the criminal's personality, life, and upbringing not only reveals the circumstances that contributed to the commission of the crime but also creates the basis for making an informed decision regarding the individual's future. Only after having sufficient information can the investigator make a reasoned decision, such as whether to send the case to court or apply educational measures for a minor. A court that is fully informed about the accused person is in a position to render a decision that ensures their reformation.

The investigation of the accused person's identity, as well as their life and upbringing conditions, should not be limited to a specific framework during the investigation and trial.

⁸ Ширалиева, С.Д. Криминалистическое матрицирование и анализ деятельности при расследовании квартирных краж //–Баки: "Elm və təhsil", – 2004.№9. – s. 111-120.

In each criminal case involving minors, it is necessary to determine: the accused's life and upbringing conditions within the family; the minor's educational and employment conditions; the minor's interests and how they spend their time; the characteristics of the minor's personality; and their behavior prior to committing the crime.

*"...During the investigation of crimes committed by minors, in addition to examining their real-life conditions, it is essential to investigate and assess their virtual activities, including the social networks they use and the websites and channels they follow on those platforms"*⁹.

The characteristics of the person's personality and the information about their behavior prior to committing the crime can often clarify the circumstances that led to the commission of the crime. The behavior of the individual before the crime should be studied thoroughly, with attention to both the negative and positive aspects. It is this objective study that allows us to determine whether the crime was committed impulsively or if it was a logical progression of the individual's previous behavior.

Criminological research and statistical analysis show that unemployment, a low level of education, insufficient rehabilitation programs for incarcerated individuals, and delays in crime registration are among the leading factors contributing to residential burglaries.¹⁰

To address this, it is proposed to add a specific provision to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan to penalize the deliberate concealment or failure to register information about criminal incidents.

As previously mentioned, factors such as the environment in which a person is raised, their level of education, unemployment

⁹ Daanov, C. Müstəntiqin yetkinlik yaşına çatmayanlar tərəfindən törədilən talama əməllərinin profilaktikasına dair fəaliyyəti //– Bakı: Polis Akademiyasının "Elmi xəbərləri" elmi hüquq jurnalı, –2022. №1 (33), –s. 5-12.

¹⁰ Yaqublu, O.K. Mənzil oğurluğu cinayətlərinin törədilməsinə səbəb və şərait yaradan halların kriminalistik xüsusiyyətləri //–Bakı: Polis Akademiyasının "Elmi xəbərləri" elmi hüquq jurnalı, –2023. №4(40), – s. 118-124.

status, prior convictions, and other circumstances, either individually or collectively, contribute to creating favorable conditions for the commission of theft-related crimes.

The investigator can obtain information about the circumstances contributing to the commission of the crime through various methods, including analyzing the individual's family life, as well as their work and educational conditions.

One of the key issues is the inclusion of the causes and circumstances that contributed to the commission of a crime in the decision to terminate criminal proceedings, the indictment, and the sentence. According to Article 221 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, when the investigator identifies circumstances (causes and factors) that facilitate the commission of a crime during the preliminary investigation, they must submit a formal submission to the relevant legal or official authority, requesting measures to address those circumstances. The review of the submission is mandatory, and the investigator must be informed in writing about the outcome within one month. In practice, investigators typically submit such submissions at the conclusion of the investigation. By the time they receive the written response regarding the review of the notification, the criminal case has already been referred to court. If the case is no longer under the investigator's jurisdiction, taking further action on it is legally inadmissible. Therefore, investigators must submit the submission without delay, even before the criminal case is concluded, and the written response regarding the outcome of the review should be incorporated into the indictment.

When the cause of the crime is identified, the legislation does not provide specific guidance on the actions to be taken in this regard. The results of this investigation should be reflected in the document issued at the conclusion of the investigation (such as the decision to terminate criminal proceedings or in the indictment).

Although the description and justification of the indictment under criminal procedural law address the method, motive, and purpose of the crime, there is no explicit provision requiring the inclusion of the circumstances that created the conditions for the

commission of the crime. In some cases, the circumstances leading to the commission of a crime may be considered by the court either as a mitigating factor (such as committing the crime due to difficult living conditions or an act of mercy, etc.) or as a reflection of the defendant's character (for example, committing theft to buy drugs, etc.). In this context, the Criminal Code allows for the consideration of other mitigating circumstances (other than those explicitly listed in Article 59.2). This highlights the need for the circumstances leading to the commission of the crime to be clearly identified in the indictment.

We deem it appropriate to include the determination of the causes and circumstances of the crime in the list of elements to be proven under Article 139 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC), as well as under Article 289.3.1 of the CPC (to the descriptive and justificatory part of the indictment). These proposed amendments to the legislation are not mutually exclusive.

As a general rule, in submissions sent to different authorities, only specific aspects of the offender's case are examined in detail. A comprehensive analysis of these aspects can be presented in the indictment. If such circumstances are reflected in the decision to terminate the criminal proceedings or in the sentence, the receiving authority may take appropriate measures to address them. The information included in the sentence can be of significant value to the personnel of institutions responsible for the re-education and rehabilitation of offenders.

The circumstances leading to the commission of the crime may be included in the sentence at the conclusion of the descriptive part, following the factual details of the criminal act.

According to official statistic information, increasing fine for responsibility on burglary on Article 177.1 of Criminal Code from AZN 100 to AZN 500 in 2017, as well as decrease of leaving houses by house owners and those, who are tend to commit robbery as a result of restrictions imposed on movement of people regarding announcement of coronavirus pandemic in 2020 can be included among reasons for decrease in number of residential burglaries in 2018-2021.

We support “*establishment of Center for Criminological Research*”¹¹ in the Republic of Azerbaijan which regularly investigates social, psychological, economic, etc. factors of criminogenic condition effecting involvement of persons in house theft, in general, problems of involvement of persons under 18 in crimes.

Second chapter of the dissertation entitled “Organization of investigation of residential burglaries and tactical features of investigation actions” consists of three paragraphs.

Approaches of different criminalist scientists regarding issues of organization of investigation have been analyzed and its elements have been determined in the first paragraph of the second chapter entitled “**Basics of organization of investigation of residential burglaries**”.

The concept of organization of investigation is “considered as a collective concept”¹² which characterizes selection of more effective technical-criminological means and tactical methods, etc. The concept can be agreed upon in relation with different types of crimes (groups).

Organization of primary investigation of crimes is adoption of necessary processual decisions by inspector in several articles of Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Azerbaijan, implementation of investigation and other procedural actions, assignment conduction of operational-search measures, implementation of different investigation actions to an inspective body, inspector, researcher. Investigator conducts interrogative and procedural actions himself in one case, while in another case assign implementation of such actions to other persons.

Organization of primary investigation of crimes consists of following elements: gathering, study, and assessment of information

¹¹ Mansurov, V.Ş. Cinayətkarın şəxsiyyətinin öyrənilməsinin kriminoloji problemləri // “Qloballaşan cəmiyyətdə hüquq elminin aktual problemləri” Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, –Bakı: –9aprel, –2008, – s. 193-195.

¹² Белкин, Р.С. Курс криминалистики: учебное пособие для вузов. –М: ЮНИТА-ДАНА, –2001. – 990 с.

about events, which have a sign of crime, and people, who participated in these crimes; planning; connecting with close structures or mutual contact; adoption of organizational and tactical decisions; regulation (activity relevant to plan on disclosure of crime); criminalistic forecast; accounting, analysis of works and control¹³.

Organization of investigation is broader concept and contains both planning and other structural elements. Planning is a complex criminalistic method and a program activity of an investigator, it is one of management methods of investigation process and a process of implementation of assigned tasks, it is determination of more effective methods, ways, and means from concept point of view.

Connecting with close structures or mutual contact means agreed action of employees of Prosecutor Office and Ministry of Internal Affairs in combating house theft.

Adoption of organizational-tactical decisions is study and assessment of gathered information allowing forming tasks, which should be resolved in each stage of process of disclosure and investigation of crimes. Before implementation of these tasks, organizational-tactical decisions should be adopted and *"the most optimal action should be determined by taking into consideration investigative condition and factors impacting it"*¹⁴. Organizational-tactical decisions should be adopted timely guided by legislation, validity, and requirements of real implementation on time.

Quick closure of committed crime allows criminal activity of a concrete person directed to new crimes both in preparation period and moment of crime.

Quality and efficiency of investigation on criminal cases regarding house thefts much more depend on launch of the criminal case in time from many points of view as well. Even "a little delay leads to commitment of new robberies by those, committed the crime, loss of evidence, realization of the obtained property within a

¹³ Məmmədov F.M. İstintaq və əməliyyat-axtarış fəaliyyətinin qarşılıqlı əlaqəsinin psixologiyası //– Bakı: "Qanunçuluq", –1998. № 4, – s. 15-18.

¹⁴ Яблоков, Н.П., Криминалистика: учебник и практикум для прикладного бакалавриата. 3-е изд. и доп. –М.: Издательства Юрайт, –2017. –240с.

short period of time, and complication of the investigation as a result"¹⁵.

All information about all cases of the incident and personality of guilty persons, episodes of criminal activity, results of conducted investigative actions and operational-search measures should be accounted and analyzed.

Accounting and analysis of case helps prevention of undesirable results in work of investigator, operational worker. More optional variant of accounting is application of individual computer or information systems by using Electronic Accounting Machine.

Concept of criminalistic conditions regarding crimes of residential burglar, elements of planning investigation, features of criminalistic assumptions have been researched in the second paragraph of the second chapter entitled **"Criminalistic conditions on criminal cases regarding house thefts, planning investigation, and features of criminalistic assumptions"**.

Criminalistic conditions (investigation) is a complex system of mutual relations of certain conditions of process of disclosure and investigation of crimes and it is accepted as a condition... Factors that effects formation of investigative condition can be divided as objective and subjective for their essence.

Investigative condition means current conditions which have been formed in a certain stage of investigation, exists within borders of this stage, based on real information for determination of reality during process of investigation of crime, and is characterized by optimality of investigation activity elements.

Process of study and assessment of investigative condition contains determination of tasks and goals such as obtaining necessary information characterizing it, determination and division into parts of composition elements of condition, comparison of analyzed information and division into parts, ad well as formation of results, adoption of necessary decisions.

Analysis and assessment of investigative condition paves the

¹⁵ Qasimov, Ə.Ə. Cinayət işi başlama ilə əlaqədar meydana çıxan problemlər və onların ibtidai araşdırmaya rəhbərlik edən prokuror tərəfindən həlli. Monoqrafiya. –Bakı: "Bakı Universiteti" nəşriyyatı, – 2008. –192 s.

way for correct perception of happening mechanism of crime by proving subject, on other hand efficient implementation of procedural actions and non-professional measures.

Typical criminalistic assumptions should be put forward forward to provide organization of primary investigation of crimes of residential burglaries. Firstly, criminalistic assumptions on way and means of committing the crime, its venue and time should be thoroughly analyzed. Putting forward typical assumptions almost determines direction of works, which will be done in the future and impacts achievement of final result in a certain essence. Besides total assumptions, special assumptions are also put forward on different elements of crime composition.

If "scene" of crime is not fully clear, it is relevant to check all assumptions by not only consecutive method, but also parallel method. Otherwise, it can lead to time loss in practice.

Other methods besides investigative actions in checking assumptions put forward regarding residential burglaries: operational-search measures can only be applied controlling and organizational actions of investigator and operational staff.

If period of primary investigation regarding criminal cases on residential burglaries is extended, investigators are sometimes recommended to return to materials gathered on the criminal case and operational materials. Each document is studied and analyzed again and purpose is getting an exact imagination on confirmation or reject of all assumptions put forward beforehand, as well as checking all suspicious persons relevantly is provided.

As investigation plan is a consecutively determined system of purposeful actions considered for implementation by investigator to define reality on criminal cases, it is related to establishing criminalistic assumptions. Thus, "an investigation plan is developed relevant to assumptions regarding committed crime, assumptions are checked"¹⁶.

While developing a plan of primary investigation of criminal

¹⁶ Салимов, К.Н., Алиев, Б.А. Методика расследования террористических преступлений. –Баку:Ганун, –2003. – 536 с.

cases on residential burglaries, work burden of the inspector, volume of other cases at his execution should be taken into consideration. To determine circle of investigative actions and operational-search measures which should be implemented from beginning until end of the criminal case regarding this category of crimes beforehand is difficult. Thus, new assumptions may arise, which make amendments on planning necessary. So, planning must be conducted in stages. In the first stage, plan of emergent investigative actions is developed, while a large plan of primary investigation in the second stage, and plan of other actions on checking concrete cases arise in process of primary investigation in the third plan.

The third paragraph of the second chapter entitled **“Tactical features of investigative actions on criminal cases regarding residential burglaries”** comprehensively analyzes tactical features of review of the site, interrogation, controlling testament on the site, search and seizure, definition of expertise, and conduction of other investigative actions.

Determination of consecutive actions which should be done on each stage of “review of the site” as an algorithm helps elimination of mistakes in this field. Involvement of a specialist in the examination of the site increases efficiency of investigative actions. In order to increase responsibility of the specialist, his commentary is also developed in a written form and signed as a commentary of an expert, he should be warned about bearing a criminal responsibility for purposeful false commentary. In this regard, it is relevant to add “or specialist” after the word of “expert” in Article 297.1 of the Criminal Code, “or specialist” after “of expert” in Article 299.1 of the Criminal Code, and “or specialist” after “of expert” in Article 299.2 of the Criminal Code, as well as “of specialist” after “of expert” in Article 287 of the Criminal Code¹⁷.

Detection of hidden criminals, robbed property, and place of other objects which are important for determination of reality on the

¹⁷ Yaqublu, O.K. Mənzil oğurluqlarının istintaqında mütəxəssisin iştirakı, onun hüquq və qanuni mənafeinin qorunmasında qanunvericilikdə olan aktual problemlər/ “Müasir dövrdə insan hüquqların aktual problemləri” Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfransının materialları, –Bakı: – 27 dekabr, – 2022, – s. 190-197.

case, depends on connection of actions of all persons participating in search, employees of investigative and operational-search units, who are in close contact with criminals.

Tactical operation in determination of a person, who committed burglary, is realized by passing through stages of detection, analysis, systematization, and formation of assumptions on mechanism of the incident based on it and circle of related persons; detection of concrete person (persons); systematization of evidence, gathered for raising a claim.

One of the most important means of determining subject of the crime is criminalistic and operational-search account, dactyloscopic and genom registration, method of committing crime, account of numbered things, operational-search account containing information on imprisoned, accused, arrested for crimes, wanted etc. persons, informative-assistive account in which things that have signs in the site, materials, typical breaking tools and tools that are used while committing crimes, examples of parts of information (clothing, transport means, etc.), as well as collection of bullets, sleeves taken from the sites where armed attacks are committed, are gathered.

Typical conditions of the robbed thing should be determined in the first stage of the investigation and directions of the search should be noted in each condition.

Development of tactical operation "Detection of criminal" considers distinguishing concrete tasks. Tasks which should be performed during process of implementation of considered tactical operation can consist of following: determination of fact of burglary; clarification of mechanism of committing burglary; determination of the person, committed residential burglary; determination of related persons and role of each of them in different stages of criminal activity; determination of circle persons, witnessed burglary; detection of circle of persons, who helped the suspicious person (for example, maintenance of the robbed thing or its transport to sale place), or those who purchased robbed items from him, etc.

Obtaining data has kinds such as procedural and non-procedural. Non-procedural basics of gathering, study, and assessment of information on incidents which have signs of crime

and persons, who participated in them, is made up by its obtaining as a result of implementation of operational-search measures.

Determination of implementation means of tactical operation in detection of criminal and development of its working model allows its successful conduction. As we have always mentioned, means of the operation include operation-search measures, investigative actions, and use of help of community members.

Third chapter of the dissertation entitled **“Features of mutual contact of investigator with operational-search bodies during investigation process of residential burglaries and profilactical activity of investigator”** consists of three paragraphs.

It is noted in the first paragraph of the third chapter entitled **“Features of mutual contact of investigator with operational-search bodies during investigation process of residential burglaries”** mutual contact of investigator with operational-search bodies during investigation process of residential burglaries means *“jointly agreed activities carried out by organizationally independent entities, using the methods and means available to each party”*¹⁸, in accordance with the procedure provided for by the legislation, aimed at the complex solution of common tasks.

The Code of Criminal Procedure does not contain the term “mutual activity”, which reflects the mutual activity of investigative and interrogative bodies during the investigation of crimes and constitutes its general provisions. However, the essence of the activities entrusted to these bodies during the detection and investigation of crimes is sufficiently disclosed in the relevant articles of the code. Mutual interaction between investigative and interrogative bodies is understood as joint activity established in connection with the detection, prevention, disclosure of crimes, the investigation of which is assigned to their powers by legislation, the identification and elimination of circumstances that create conditions for the commission of these crimes, as well as the fulfillment of other

¹⁸ Гармаев, Ю.П. Использование результатов оперативно-розыскной деятельности при расследовании уголовных дел о незаконном обороте наркотиков: Практическое пособие. –М.:Изд.дом Шумиловой И.И., –2005. – 83 с.

duties assigned to them in the fight against crime.

Mutual contact during initial investigation on criminal cases regarding residential burglaries consists of following stages: operational check of data about residential burglaries (until investigation); launch of criminal case on operational checking materials (when signs of crime regarding residential burglaries exist); initial research on criminal cases regarding residential burglaries.

Terms such as initiative on putting questions for joint discussion regarding the case by each participant body or concrete person in order to provide effectiveness of mutual contact during initial investigation of crimes regarding residential burglaries; equality of all mutual contact participants during the discussions not depending on their procedural and service condition; independence of each mutual contact subject on jointly adopted decision (a member of an organ or group) in realization of the decisions; mutual necessary assistance of mutual contact process participants to one another should be followed.

Although Code of Criminal Procedure does not have a norm explaining concept of an investigative body, an investigative body means an interrogative apparatus which has a right to conduct an investigation and criminal search, to launch a criminal case, to implement emergency investigative activities. Taking into consideration that the concept of an "interrogative apparatus" and an "investigator" are written with "or" in the Article 85.4.7 Code of Criminal Procedure, we see an investigator has a right to assign investigative actions to operational advocate. Assignment of investigative actions such as detection and taking direct evidence, as well as interrogation of persons, suffering from damage, suspicious and accused persons, witnesses who saw the incident directly, to an investigative body is not purposeful. Possibility of assignment of investigative actions such as conduction of search in residential or non-residential places regarding determination of place of wanted persons, those, who fled from prisons, or under control to an investigative body should be taken into account. It would be more purposeful that certain clarification is conducted by legislation in this regard and definition of concept of "an investigative body", and

determination of list of cases and investigative actions assigned to an interrogative body.

Regardless of form of joint activity of investigation and operational bodies, they always act as bodies with different independent functions. In order to help investigator on disclosure and investigation of residential burglaries, a decision on allocation of a group of operational workers (or a decision on establishment of an investigative-operational group) justify itself in practice, paves the way to cope with the total case.

Second paragraph of the third chapter entitled “**Use of special knowledge in investigation of residential burglaries**” is dedicated to determination of analysis of use of special knowledge by employees of law-enforcement bodies, as well as prosecutor office, and court in disclosure and investigation of crimes, and determination of features.

Another form of use of special knowledge regarding residential burglaries is a forensic expertise and forensic trasology, forensic-dactyloscopic, forensic commodity studies, forensic-genetic, forensic-biological, forensic-chemical, forensic-phototechnical, and other types of expertises are defined. Legislation also shows cases, which are determined on basis of evidence, it means cases of necessity of appointment of expertises.

It would be purposeful to add appointment expertise in criminal predmets reflected in Article 227, 232, 235, 326 of the Criminal Code in Article 140 of the Code of Criminal Procedure on basis of some evidence to the list of determined cases¹⁹.

In some cases, person (persons), who committed a residential burglary, leave biological signs in the residence after entrance - blood, saliva, hair, nail, skin, sweat, other secretions of the organism, tooth, tissue samples and appointment of forensic-genetic expertise for determination of the persons who committed crime and identification of personality following these signs.

While DNA is the most researched one among biological signs

¹⁹ Yaqublu O.K. Mənzil oğurluqlarının istintaqında xüsusi biliklərdən istifadənin nəzəri və təcridi aspektləri //–Bakı: “Qanun” elmi hüquq jurnalı, –2023.№7 (345), –s. 72-77.

in investigation of criminal cases, detection of these signs in the site is not always possible. However, microorganisms always exist in incident sites. Each microorganism has a gentle entitled microbiome, which place an important role in identification of personality. Positive result of microbiological signs taken from site depends on level of following rules on detection, taking, packaging, transport, and study of these signs. Any wrong intervention (touch with open hand and without a mask, coughing, etc.) can make these signs useless. *“Microbiological science are classified as both biological and trasological signs”²⁰.*

Conduction of state, dactyloscopic and genom registration for identification of personality is regulated with law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on “State Dactyloscopic and genom registration”. Law determines case of obligatory state dactyloscopic registration, and regardless of public security degree and character of the crimes, taking finger-hand signs for dactyloscopic registration from administratively imprisoned persons is determined as an obligatory. However, according to Article 14 of the Law, only persons suspected of, accused of, or convicted of committing serious or especially serious crimes, as well as crimes against the sexual integrity and sexual freedom of the person, including crimes related to sexual exploitation or sexual violence against children, are subject to mandatory state genome registration.

These two registrations of crimes by the degree and nature of public danger of the legislation create a great obstacle to the fight against crime, the investigation of robberies, including residential burglaries. It should be taken into consideration that the recognition of a crime of theft as a serious crime depends on the value of the property. The number of persons who committed crimes subject to mandatory genome registration covers only 16.6 percent of all criminals.

The introduction of such a restriction on mandatory genome registration in the legislation leads to inequality in the protection of

²⁰ Gülekçi, Y. və Şener, H. “Olay yeri incelemede spesifik alanlar-I”. –Ankara: Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık, –2024. –264 s.

the constitutional rights of citizens who have been subjected to criminal intent. Considering that Article 29 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan does not give preference to any type of property, that more than 85 percent of crimes do not pose a major public danger and are less serious crimes, and that the vast majority of crimes against property are committed by convicted persons, Article 14 of the Law on “State dactyloscopic and genome registration” limits citizens’ activities to restore their violated rights depending on the value of their property, and consequently, the severity of the crimes.

In Article 14.1.1, it is appropriate to replace the words “serious or especially serious” with the words “persons suspected of, accused of or convicted of committing a crime, as well as persons administratively arrested,” as in the cases of mandatory state dactyloscopic registration in Article 7 of the Law²¹.

The third paragraph of the third chapter, entitled “**Preventive activity of the investigator in the investigation of residential burglaries,**” is devoted to the study of the features of criminalistic prevention, including the investigator’s preventive activity as part of general legal prevention.

“The main goal of the investigator’s preventive activity in criminal cases related to residential burglaries is to identify and eliminate the causes and circumstances that contributed to the commission of a specific crime”²².

In accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, the investigator’s preventive activity in the materials of a specific criminal case can be aimed at eliminating both specific circumstances and circumstances that contributed to the commission of crimes as a whole.

It is mandatory for the investigator to consider the submission

²¹ Yaqublu O.K. Mənzil oğurluqlarının istintaqında xüsusi biliklərdən istifadənin nəzəri və təcrübi aspektləri //–Bakı: “Qanun” elmi hüquq jurnalı, –2023.№7 (345), – s. 72-77.

²² Əzimov, Z. Cinayətin açılmasında müstəntiqin əməliyyat-axtarış orqanları ilə qarşılıqlı əlaqəsinin bəzi məsələləri //–Bakı: “Hüquqi dövlət və qanun”, – 2001.№4-5, – s. 29-34.

of the circumstances (causes and circumstances) that allowed the commission of the crime and to take measures to eliminate them, and the investigator must be informed in writing about the result within one month. In practice, the presentations of investigators are only of a general nature and do not provide an in-depth analysis of the causes and circumstances that contributed to the commission of the crime. This can be explained by the fact that the investigators do not study these circumstances in depth or show negligence. In many cases, the presentations simply explain the nature of the violation and reflect a request to strengthen measures to prevent its recurrence, but in addition to what measures were taken, the plot of the case, the specific reason for the commission of the crime should also be indicated.

The investigators' control over the implementation of the submitted presentations is very weak, as a rule, the investigators are not interested in what measures have been taken. This is a violation of the requirements of Article 221.2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which requires the investigator to consider the presentations and provide the investigator with written information about the results within a month. The investigator should be interested in what work has been done on his submission after a month, and sometimes sooner, and should request a written response from the addressees.

Materials on the facts of theft should be sent to the Commission for the Affairs and Protection of the Rights of Minors, and during meetings of collectives in the places where the person who committed the crime studied, worked or lived, taking into account confidentiality, as well as when speaking to the press, radio and television, the investigator should provide information on the circumstances that contribute to the commission of residential thefts and the methods of committing the crime, as well as measures that will prevent the occurrence of such crimes by studying international experience. Although it is mentioned in the legislation, the "Regulations on the Commissions for the Affairs and Protection of the Rights of Minors" do not mention the powers of the Commission regarding the adoption of compulsory measures of an educational

nature, including the application of measures of an educational nature such as detention, and it is also outside the subject of regulation in the Law "On the Prevention of Neglect and Delinquency of Minors". Therefore, the mentioned cases should be assessed as a gap in the legislation and taken into account in the future.

Identifying and holding accountable all participants in a crime is an important issue in any investigation. *"The main directions of the investigator's preventive activities are related to identifying all participants in a crime, exposing criminals and holding them accountable"*²³. If a person is not exposed, he or she may commit a crime again. Therefore, the investigator must identify and hold accountable the persons who participated in the commission of the crime, including the instigators who involved the minors in criminal activity.

Recommendations of specialists with special knowledge are also of great importance in the preventive activities of investigative and interrogative bodies. The establishment of permanent, operational and mutual assistance-based relations with specialists of the examination department in procedural activities has a great impact on preventive work on the detection of circumstances that create conditions for the occurrence of violations of the law and their prevention.

The main theoretical generalizations and proposals are presented in a systematic manner in the **conclusion**.

The **appendix** contains an electronic "Card" on the study of the upbringing conditions of minor burglars and the circumstances that contribute to their commission of crimes, a booklet called Preventive Manuals on Burglary, and a training program on investigating burglaries.

²³ Kərimov, E. Müstəntiqin öz işini planlaşdırması // – Bakı: "Hüquq dövlət və qanun", –1998. №2, – s. 78-81.

The author's scientific works on the dissertation topic are as follows.:

1. Ягублу, О.К., Профилоктическая деятельность следователя как самостоятельный элемент методики квартирных краж//Актуальные проблемы правовой защиты публичных и частных интересов в Российской Федерации и Азербайджанской Республике. Материалы международной научно-практической конференции, – Воронеж: –13 декабря, –2013, –с.175-181;

2. Yaqublu, O.K. Mənzil oğurluğu ilə bağlı cinayətlər üzrə hadisə yerinin baxışı istintaq hərəkətinin həyata keçirilməsi nəticəsində cinayətkarın şəxsiyyəti haqqında məlumatın toplanmasının taktiki xüsusiyyətləri//–Bakı:Məhkəmə ekspertizası, kriminalistika və kriminologiyanın aktual məsələləri. Elmi əsərlər məcmuəsi,– 2014.№60, – s.110-117;

3. Ягублу, О.К., Особенности использование результатов оперативно-розыскной деятельности в уголовном процессе Азербайджанской Республики//Проблемы противодействия актам терроризма отечественный и зарубежный опыт, –Алматы: –21 ноября, –2014, – с.113-120;

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7. Yaqublu, O.K. Mənzildən oğurluq edən şəxsin axtarışı və tutulmasının taktiki xüsusiyyətləri//–Bakı: Polis Akademiyasının “Elmi xəbərləri” elmi hüquqi jurnalı, – 2023.№2(38), s. – 138-143;

8. Yakublu, O.K. Some Criminal-Procedural, Criminalistic and Criminological Aspects of Studying the Personality of Minors Who Have Complete Theft//–Dnipro: Grani.The scientific and theoretical almanac, –2023. №3 (26), – s.74-77.
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