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CERTAIN ASPECTS OF USE OF SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE DURING THE INVESTIGATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES BY JOINT INVESTIGATION TEAMS

Knowledge of the modern capabilities of forensic examinations, qualified assistance in finding trace information of a criminal offense, their proper recording for the purpose of correct procedural registration affect the quality of work of law enforcement agencies, making it necessary to increase the efficiency of the use of special knowledge during the investigation of criminal offenses. The actions of specialists directly related to the detection and recovery of traces and material evidence are carried out in accordance with the tactics of examining the scene of the incident and the methodology of investigating certain types of criminal offenses.

We emphasize the fact that the current trends in the development of international crime necessitate the creation of joint investigation teams, which require the use of special knowledge during the investigation of crimes of an international nature and international crimes.

In the general sense, special knowledge is scientific, technical or other knowledge obtained as a result of special training and practice by a subject whose procedural status is defined as an expert or equated to a specialist. During the investigation of crimes, the following procedural forms of using special knowledge are used: involvement of a specialist to provide direct technical assistance during procedural actions; engaging a specialist to provide written advice; engagement of an expert to conduct a forensic examination. In addition, in view of investigation practice, non-procedural forms of using special

knowledge have become relevant, first of all, the oral consultation of an investigator with a specialist, the involvement of a specialist during the verification of operational information about the commission or preparation for the commission of a crime [1].

The use of special means intended for the detection, removal and disposal of dangerous objects is implemented only by a special subject who is able to explain the principle of operation of the detected objects. Non-procedural assistance is most often used by the investigator due to the participation of specialists in the verification of the detected traces according to forensic records, the production of subjective portraits, training in techniques and methods of working with traces. Before going to the scene of the incident, the investigator together with the specialist should carry out a number of organizational and preparatory measures, namely: develop a plan of inspection of the scene of the incident, in which points or questions that need to be clarified should be noted; to prepare the necessary scientific and technical means and other special means for identifying, extracting and fixing physical evidence; to make a decision to involve other specialists in accordance with the circumstances of the committed criminal offense [2, p. 148–149].

During the investigation of crimes, joint investigative teams put forward versions of the commission of criminal acts. Therefore, the versions put forward by a specialist during the investigation of crimes can relate not only to the circumstances of the event (number of criminals, characteristics of the criminal, time, place, method, tools), but also to the nature of the connection of certain traces and objects with this event and the possibilities of their use in the further investigation (in this regard, the specialist determines what exactly, to what extent and in what manner should be recorded) [2, p. 149].

Depending on the objects of inspection, in addition to a forensic specialist, narrow-profile specialists may be involved, for example, explosives technicians, weapons experts, specialists in the field of rocket and aviation technology, gunners, mechanics, etc. Forensic experts or doctors to examine corpses, cynologists with service dogs, biologists to take DNA samples, etcetera can also be involved. Along with a forensic specialist who can take photos and videos, it is advisable to involve a video specialist separately. At the scene of the shelling, it is recommended to carry out preliminary studies to determine the direction from which the bombing was carried out. If possible, the firing position from which the fire was fired, the type of weapon, the time of fire, and the distance from which the fire was fired

are determined. Corresponding studies are carried out by a ballistic specialist or a weapons specialist [3, p. 73–74].

It should also be noted that expert activity combines the processes of knowledge and work. An important component during the investigation of crimes is the expert's cognitive activity, which is based on the application of special knowledge and is aimed at obtaining reliable information. Taking this into account, creative thinking, intuition and modeling of an expert situation gain importance.

During the investigation of corruption crimes, forensic examinations, computer-technical, commodity studies, phonoscopic, construction-technical and evaluation-construction examinations, biological, examinations of the value of real estate and property rights to this property, appraisal-land, forensic accounting and others [4, p. 141]. In turn, special forensic knowledge includes technical and forensic means and methods of detecting, fixing, extracting and examining material traces, in particular, forensic photography, sound and video recording, forensic forensic science, forensic document science, forensic science about external signs of a person, forensic weapons science [5, p. 222].

In addition to the above, the common goals and procedural basis of activity during the investigation of criminal offenses lead to a significant degree of convergence of forensic and medical knowledge, first of all, during the inspection of the place where corpses were found, the removal of objects for the identification of persons, the determination of the nature of injuries, layers of other substances on the bodies of victims etc. The use of peculiar special knowledge comes from the complex field of medical forensics [6, p. 215–216].

Thus, with the globalizing world processes and the development of technologies, the emergence of international crime has become an urgent problem of a global scale. Investigating crimes at the international level requires the use of special knowledge by joint investigation teams. When carrying out a large number of investigation actions, authorized persons have a need to use their own special knowledge and to involve relevant specialists, in particular, during the inspection of the scene of the incident, inspection of things, investigation experiment, appointment of various types of examinations, etc. Thanks to the use of special knowledge, as an important source of information support for the investigation, investigation versions and algorithms for further investigation actions are built.

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COMBATING CRIME: JAPAN EXPERIENCE

An analysis of the international experience of combating crime shows that, under current conditions, criminal acts pose a real threat to the democratic development and national security of most countries. Criminal elements, with close interregional and international links, are increasingly focusing their efforts on controlling the most profitable areas of economic relations. Absence of a unified national concept of counteraction to crime, inconsistency of national, regional, sectoral state targeted programs of social prevention in the respective directions does not contribute to crime