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Tactical and procedural features of the search in the investigation of crimes against public security

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Abstract

Based on the review of legislation and other scientific sources, the results of the generalization of investigative and judicial practice, the legal and organizational principles of search in criminal proceedings in the investigation of crimes against public security are studied. The study used both general scientific methods to determine certain legal categories that characterize the search in the investigation of crimes against public safety, and special methods. It is based that the conditions of search in the criminal process in the investigation of crimes such as the creation of a criminal organization, assistance to members of criminal organizations and cover-up of their criminal activities, banditry, terrorist act, illegal handling of weapons, ammunition, or explosives, etc. are generalized and substantiated. It is concluded that the fulfillment of such conditions during registration is established by the Law, which determines the admissibility of the evidence obtained in the subsequent investigation. The faculties of the researcher and the employees of the operating units are highlighted, as well as the algorithm of their actions during the start and realization of the search.

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The procedural procedure for carrying out a search in the investigation of crimes against public security was considered.

Keywords: crimes against public security; criminal proceedings; search for evidence; faculties; researcher.

Características tácticas y procesales de la realización de un registro en la investigación de delitos contra la seguridad pública

Resumen

A partir de la revisión de la legislación y otras fuentes científicas, se estudian los resultados de la generalización de la práctica investigativa y judicial, los principios legales y organizativos de búsqueda en procesos penales en la investigación de delitos contra la seguridad pública. El estudio utilizó tanto métodos científicos generales para determinar ciertas categorías legales que caracterizan la búsqueda en la investigación de delitos contra la seguridad pública, como métodos especiales. Se fundamenta que las condiciones de allanamiento en el proceso penal en la investigación de delitos tales como la creación de una organización delictiva, asistencia a miembros de organizaciones delictivas y encubrimiento de sus actividades delictivas, bandidaje, acto terrorista, manejo ilegal de armas, municiones o explosivos, etc. están generalizados y fundamentados. Se concluye que el cumplimiento de tales condiciones durante el registro lo establece la Ley, que determina la admisibilidad de la prueba obtenida en la investigación posterior. Se destacan las facultades del investigador y los empleados de las unidades operativas, así como el algoritmo de sus acciones durante el inicio y realización de la búsqueda. Se consideró el procedimiento procesal para la realización de un allanamiento en la investigación de delitos contra la seguridad pública.

Palabras clave: delitos contra la seguridad pública; proceso penal; búsqueda de pruebas; facultades; investigador.

Introduction

Public safety creates an atmosphere of the public peace, an atmosphere of confidence in the reliability and effectiveness of security, its guarantee, a sense of security that can be relied on, in which they are confident, which is reassuring. The downside of the need for public safety is the state of public unrest, concern for reliable protection of the community, feelings of

insecurity from criminal encroachments, the presence of danger, threats to life and health, property, loss of security, lack of it, fear for life and health.

Crimes against public safety are provided by Section IX of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Articles, 255-270-1) (CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE, 2001), generally dangerous, guilty (international or negligent) acts (actions or omissions) that violate safe conditions. vital activity, protection from physical and psychological threats and create a general danger of death or other serious consequences or cause such consequences. Their generic object is public (general) security - safe living conditions, health and property (property), their protection, which ensures the prevention and neutralization of threats of causing them significant harm, and the direct objects are areas (subsystems) components of public safety due to sources of increased danger.

The subject of these crimes are weapons, ammunition, explosives, radioactive materials, explosive devices, nuclear explosive devices that disperse radioactive material or emit radiation, flammable and corrosive materials, and another chemical, biological, explosive materials, and other dangerous objects. for the environment. These items are intended or can be used as a means of destroying a living target, destroying or damaging the environment. In view of this, it is extremely important in the investigation of crimes against public safety to conduct investigative (search) actions aimed at obtaining (collecting) such evidence or verification of already obtained evidence in a particular criminal proceeding.

However, it should be noted that the conduct of investigative (search) actions are often accompanied by restrictions on human rights, which provides for coercive influence applied to the participants of investigative (search) actions by authorized bodies and persons in order to ensure procedural order, criminal procedural evidence (Kun, 2017). The Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine not only proclaims the requirement to respect the rights and legitimate interests of participants in criminal proceedings but also defines the duty of the investigator, prosecutor to create conditions and ensure the opportunity to exercise their rights, implement them (Galagan and Dulskiy, 2019).

One of the most effective and at the same time the most difficult ways to find evidence is a search. Proper conduct and registration/recording of the obtained data is an extremely important component of criminal proceedings. There is an objective need to develop practical recommendations for improving the efficiency of investigative bodies to collect and verify the evidence by conducting a search, which will help to avoid errors during its conduct. Thus, the tactical and procedural features of this investigative (search) action in the investigation of crimes against public safety will be the subject of our study.

1. Methodology of the study

The study used both general scientific methods (observation, description, comparison) to determine certain legal categories that characterize the search in the investigation of crimes against public safety, and special methods, in particular: systematic analysis, as well as system-structural and formally logical - provided an opportunity to clarify the legal nature and essence of the search; thanks to the comparative legal method, the views of scientists on certain aspects of procedural and organizational features of the search were analyzed; thanks to the formal legal method, the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, other laws were investigated, the content and meaning of the used concepts and terms were clarified, conclusions and proposals on their interpretation during the search were substantiated; structural and functional - was used to analyze the procedural order of the search, and statistical - in order to summarize the results of the study of materials of criminal proceedings; With the help of modeling and forecasting, specific proposals were formulated for the organization and tactics of searches in the investigation of crimes against public safety.

2. Analysis of recent research

Despite the significant number of studies on the search (Belkin, 2001; Kohutich, 2008; Shumylo, 2013; Komarova, 2019; Chornous, 2021; Stakhivskiy, 2009; Zaitsev *et al.*, 2020), some issues related to this investigative action in the investigation of crimes against public safety remain unresolved. Today there is a need, taking into account current trends in the development of criminal procedural relations and criminology, a new theoretical understanding of the legal nature of the concept and the concept of search; clarification of the powers of search participants and legal guarantees of their implementation; determination of organizational and tactical features of carrying out the specified investigative (search) action, the establishment of things and documents which need to be withdrawn; the procedural impossibility of conducting a search at the initial stage of investigation of crimes against public safety in the absence of sufficient information about the person being searched, registration of search results, etc. Active use of search in criminal proceedings of this category is a permanent, but constant improvement of its legal regulation, and, at the same time, the presence of legal and organizational problems in the practice of bodies and persons conducting searches and involved in its conduct, determine the feasibility of this investigative (search) actions in the investigation of crimes against public safety.

3. Results and discussion

Search as an investigative (search) action in the system of means of obtaining evidence in the investigation of crimes against public safety is one of the most effective among other investigative (search) actions. This is due to the fact that its implementation ensures the recording of traces of a criminal offense. The main tasks of the search conducted at the initial stage of the investigation of crimes of this category are: to establish the location of persons involved in the crime; finding money, valuables, vehicles, computer equipment, other property, as well as weapons and objects used as instruments of crime, clothing, shoes and other things of the suspects, means of communication used during the crime, other things, and documents, belonging to both criminals and victims and relevant to criminal proceedings. Items that have been withdrawn from circulation by law are subject to seizure regardless of their relation to criminal proceedings.

In accordance with Part 1 of Art. 234 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine search is carried out in order to identify and record information about the circumstances of a criminal offense, finding a weapon of a criminal offense or property obtained as a result of its commission, as well as establishing the location of wanted persons (Criminal Procedure Code, 2012). First of all, it is worth noting the lack of a legally defined purpose of the search - the possibility of conducting it to find, including items and documents relevant to criminal proceedings or securing a civil lawsuit, which has repeatedly emphasized scientists (Strakhova, 2014).

In the context of the problem we are studying, there is no doubt about the need to improve the legal regulation of the search by expanding the purpose of its search - finding other items and documents relevant to criminal proceedings or securing a civil lawsuit (Tertishnik, 1997).

After all, this is the goal of the investigator in most cases of investigating crimes against public safety. The investigator obtains the factual data on the basis of which the decision to conduct a search in the investigated criminal proceedings is made, first of all, from procedural sources by conducting investigative (investigative) and covert investigative (investigative) actions. At the same time, it is impossible to ignore the indicative information obtained as a result of operative search activities (Kikinichuk *et al.*, 2018).

The most important conditions for a successful search in case of a crime against public order by a group of persons are the availability of complete and accurate information about the items sought, the availability of technical means that can store both video and voice information on advice, instructions on the actions of individuals with the illegal shipment, technical devices for the production of forged documents, seals, etc. Therefore, careful preliminary preparation for the search should be carried out (collection of

indicative information about the objects of the future search and persons to be searched, correct selection of search participants, and preparation of the necessary technical means). However, when conducting a search at the initial stage of an investigation, full compliance with these conditions is often impossible. At the same time, delaying a search can lead to the irreversible loss of valuable evidence that can be destroyed, relocated or hidden.

Based on the general provisions on search tactics set out in the forensic literature, it is possible to formulate certain rules for conducting a search of crimes against public safety: 1) if there are sufficient grounds to believe that the crime was committed by members of an organized criminal group several objects (requires the creation of several investigative teams); 2) provide access to the search object; 3) the head of the investigative task force should personally distribute powers among its members, explain their rights and responsibilities; 4) if necessary, prohibit those present during the search to make telephone calls and any contacts; 5) warn about the use of technical means of fixation.

When conducting a search, the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code are subject to unconditional execution, according to which a search of a person's home or other property based on a decision of an investigating judge must be recorded by audio and video recording (Part 10 of Article 236) (CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF UKRAINE, 2012). After all, in accordance with Part 6 of Art. 107 of the Code of non-application of technical means of recording criminal proceedings in cases where it is mandatory, entails the invalidity of the results obtained as a result of the procedural action (CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF UKRAINE, 2012).

Given that a search is a complex and time-consuming investigative (search) operation, the prosecutor must involve a specialist when planning the investigation. When planning a search, he should consider the activities that a specialist or group of specialists may carry out during the search. It should be taken into account: whether there are types of work that are impossible or difficult to perform without the participation of this person; whether there is a need to study a complex situation that requires the use of special knowledge; whether a significant amount of work will be carried out, part of which can be performed by a specialist; whether there is a need to perform work that requires high qualification. The need to involve a certain specialist during the search should be carefully considered, as the search may be ineffective (Yaremchuk, 2016).

The success of a search is largely determined by the thorough preparation for it. Preparatory measures for the search include a collection of indicative information (about the place of the search, about the persons who are planned to be searched, about the nature of the searched items); determination of search time; selection of search participants; preparation

of technical means of fixation; study of material evidence found before the search in the course of other investigative (search) actions.

Training may consist of conducting investigative (search) actions and other activities in order to obtain information about: a) the identity of the searched person, his lifestyle, connections, daily routine, in particular, information about the living conditions and upbringing of the minor, his family and circle of acquaintances); b) the place of the search (location of the premises, the situation, the presence of a homestead, garden, utility rooms, the presence of hiding places); c) wanted items, as well as whether the suspect could not transfer them for storage to neighbors, acquaintances, relatives or stored in public or non-residential premises (not being able to hide certain items at home, minors seek help from peers, and not only accomplices in the crime, but also comrades, friends or just acquaintances (Komarov, 1972).

Based on the information received, the investigator decides who should be involved in the search, what technical means can be used during the search. The search must involve operatives, whose tasks will be to protect the place of the investigative (search) action, to assist the investigator in inspecting certain premises or areas, as well as to monitor the psychological reactions and behavior of the searched person, because the teenager such age traits as hyperexcitability, lack of self-control, less than an adult, can control their emotions and experiences. To strengthen the emotional impact will help the use of tactics «verbal intelligence», when the investigator announces his intentions, checking the reaction of the searched.

For the correct organization of the expert's work, it is necessary to define forms of his help. Based on the object of search and the object of perquisition, the specialist helps the investigator to choose the order of this investigative (search) action. When choosing the tactics of involving a specialist in the search should take into account: what type of perquisition will be conducted (premises, terrain, vehicle, hiding place, person); an object of search (documents, tools used to transport persons, personal belongings, as well as other items that are important for establishing the circumstances of the crime); the subject of the search; the purpose of the search; which specialist should be invited; invitation of several specialists to conduct a search; the situation in which the search will be carried out (based on the available materials of the criminal proceedings); whether it will be an additional, repeated search; involvement of a specialist in conducting a tactical operation «group search».

Thus, during a search of the organizer of the illegal smuggling of persons across the state border, it is desirable to involve a specialist in the field of computer technology, whose participation will seize a variety of equipment that may contain important information about the organization of the crime. In addition, the specialist will help to avoid the seizure of equipment

that does not contain information related to the investigation. A specialist in the field of computer technology can assist in finding data contained in e-mail archives, hard drives, other media and prevent the destruction of information after turning off a computer or other digital device (Chernyavsky *et al.*, 2017).

As a specialist, in some cases it is advisable to invite a forensic inspector, whose task will be the use of various search devices, fixing the technical means of the detected caches and found objects. Sometimes a search dog should be used to search for certain items, as well as a person suspected of robbery (for example, an accomplice). Thus, the assistance of a specialist in conducting a search in the investigation of crimes not only helps to find and seize weapons and objects that will be the subject of expert research from the direct perpetrators of illegal smuggling of persons across the state border but also to collect information about persons who are coordinators or organizers of the crime.

According to the analysis of the materials of criminal proceedings, in practice, there are many cases when investigators during a search in criminal proceedings on the grounds of crimes against public safety do not comply with the procedural requirements of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. As a result, this has a negative effect on the effectiveness of the taking of evidence in criminal proceedings in this category, as the facts obtained as a result of the relevant searches cannot be recognized as admissible evidence. Thus, on April 15, 2020, the Criminal Court of Cassation of the Supreme Court in case N^o 753/21466/18 satisfied the defense's cassation appeal, finding that the expert's conclusion was derived from inadmissible evidence. In the cassation appeal, the defense counsel noted that without the proper legal assessment of the courts of both instances was the fact that during a search of the residence of a person conducted in violation of the Criminal Procedure Code, resulting in a protocol and video recording of the investigative (search) action. the conclusions of the examinations derived from them were declared inadmissible evidence, two signal pistols were also seized, one of which, according to the conclusion of the forensic ballistic examination, was recognized as a firearm. However, this expert opinion cannot be considered admissible evidence and is the basis of the accusation, as it is derived from inadmissible evidence - a search report, and the courts' reference to the fact that the convict voluntarily gave him a firearm and confirmed by the court of the first instance that he kept these weapons without the permission provided by the law is not based on case materials. The court overturned the decision and ordered a new hearing in the appellate court (RESOLUTION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF UKRAINE: CRIMINAL COURT OF CASSATION, 2020, Case No. 753/21466/18).

Indicative in this case are the illegal actions of the investigator in the criminal proceedings № 12017040440002016, who carried out a search of V.'s apartment without video recording, and the seizure of weapons - without witnesses. In addition, during the search, the investigator left the premises together with the found hunting weapon «Saiga 12 K», which was later found to make structural changes in order to acquire the signs of a firearm (CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS. 2017. № 12017040440002016). In addition to the above, it is worth mentioning the violation of the rights to the inviolability of the home of the person who is its tenant. In situations where a person is not a homeowner, but only a user, the question arises: from whom to obtain consent to inspect the premises. The Supreme Court in its decision № 346/7477/13-k of 31.10.2019 notes that investigative actions with the permission of the owner of the apartment in the part of the apartment rented by the person violate the inviolability of the latter`s housing (RESOLUTION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF UKRAINE, CRIMINAL COURT OF CASSATION, 2019, No. 346/7477/13-k.).

We share the position of S.V. Ilyuk, that in the procedural legislation it is necessary to detail the concept of another possession, which is owned by a legal entity, as the property can be an integral property complex. Under such conditions, the question arises as to the legality of the search permit for the entire property complex or the identification of specific objects from one complex that are subject to search. That is why determining the part of the ownership of the legal entity where the search is planned requires concretization and legislative regulation (Ilyuk, 2020).

Analysis of the state of investigation of crimes of this category shows that in the vast majority of cases the search is carried out in the home, other property of the person (apartment, basement, country house, garage, etc.) (83%), less often - in the office, car (17%). At the same time, the person is detained in the room, the search of which was authorized by the court. Under such conditions, the investigator has the right to search a person following the provisions of Part 5 of Art. 236 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. However, in practice, problems arise when a person is detained in a room or property owned by another person whose search warrant has not been obtained, or when the person is in a publicly accessible place.

Given the lack of regulation of such situations, the investigator may conduct a search, applying the provisions of Part 3 of Art. 233 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, on the grounds, for example, direct prosecution of a person suspected of committing a crime. However, immediately after such actions are taken in accordance with the same norm, the prosecutor or investigator, in agreement with the prosecutor, is obliged to apply to the investigating judge for a search. Otherwise, the evidence established as a result of such a search will be inadmissible.

The defense counsel's request to participate in the investigative (search) action must be mandatory for the investigator. A person whose home is searched, regardless of whether he or she is in the procedural status of a suspect or a witness, demands that he or she be entitled to protection. The absence of a report on the investigative (search) action should be considered as a significant violation of the right to defense (Milova, 1998). If previously the right to legal assistance during a search at the stage of pre-trial investigation could be used only by a suspect, now it can be counted on by other persons whose interests are affected by this investigative (search) action, including the homeowner. The investigator or the prosecutor has no right to prohibit the participants of the search to use the legal assistance of a lawyer or representative. Thus, the investigator, the prosecutor is obliged to allow such a lawyer or representative to be searched at any stage of its conduct (Part 3 of Article 236 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine) (CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF UKRAINE, 2012).

When the investigation is carried out «in hot pursuit», the search is carried out immediately. The time of the search should be chosen so that it provides the easiest access to the searched premises, territory, corresponds to the period of the most probable location of relevant persons and objects at the search site, creates favorable conditions for search, and complicates counteraction by interested persons.

A search usually begins with an overview of the object being searched. For example, when investigating the illicit trafficking of a weapon during a search of the search site, its features, the most probable places of storage, processing, and manufacture of weapons are identified, and suspicious areas are identified that require particularly careful investigation. The behavior of the searched persons should be taken into account when determining possible places of shelter. If the investigator has information about the location of weapons, ammunition, explosives or explosive devices, obtained as a result of operational and investigative measures, it is better to inspect the place at the end of the search (Zvarygin, 2013).

It is advisable to search the room clockwise or counterclockwise so that the survey is thorough and carried out from object to object, from one room to another. The search should begin with non-residential premises: basements, barns, attics, etc., and then proceed to the search of residential premises. The whole room is subject to careful inspection, because, for example, weapons are often stored in various hiding places, which can be a variety of household items. In each case, it is necessary to focus on the nature of the situation and the place of the search.

When searching the area, which may be a homestead, yard, garden, or other areas, you must first pay attention to the existing structures (cellar, barn, well, etc.), and then to objects such as haystacks, stacks of firewood, tree hollows, etc. During a search of outbuildings, bullet casings, bullet

marks in walls and boards may be found in the yard, which may indicate the use of weapons by the suspects. In this case, even if the weapon is not found during the search, the bullet casings are found, the bullets must be removed, so in the future they can be used to identify the weapon, to confirm the version of criminal intent.

If during the search the found weapon is investigated in a certain way. Yes, S.V. Denisyuk and V.Yu. They whisper that it is necessary to indicate the type, type of weapon, system, brand, number, size, quantity, brand of the manufacturer. The investigator should only indicate the data he sees on the weapon. When describing the weapon, the caliber is also indicated in the protocol (Denisyuk and Shepytko, 1999).

During the search of the office premises, the workplace of the searched person is first inspected. The hidden caches, weapons, and ammunition must be photographed or videotaped, as well as a layout of the hiding places or places of storage of weapons. If during the search there was an attempt to destroy or hide weapons, ammunition, this must be noted in the report. In some cases, research is quite effective.

It should be noted that, despite the effectiveness of the search in identifying evidence, it is often superficial: the entire area to be searched is not investigated, no attention is paid to the detection and seizure of other items relevant to criminal proceedings. The search reports do not fully describe the detected instruments of the crime, weapons and other material media, do not specify in detail the location of the evidence, and so on.

In addition to a search of a person's home or other property, according to the law, another type of search can be distinguished - search of a person (Part 3 of Article 208, Part 5 of Article 236 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine). However, its normative regulation in the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine is not fully regulated. Therefore, it is quite difficult to conclude on the grounds and procedure for this procedural action, which leads to difficulties in law enforcement. In particular, as L.D. Udalova, the question of the possibility of conducting a search of a person remains open, if he was not detained or is not in the home or other property in which the search is conducted (Udalova, 2013). No less relevant are these issues regarding the investigation of crimes under Art. 2631 of the Criminal code of Ukraine. Currently, the law provides for only two cases for conducting a search of a person (during a search of a home or other property of a person or during the detention of a person in accordance with Part 3 of Article 208 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine).

In addition to the general recommendations on the objects of search set out above in the investigation of the criminal offenses under investigation, the focus should also be on finding such material evidence that the suspect has links with other members of the criminal group. Some things can be in

a certain room, and be on the person. Therefore, a search of the premises must be combined with a personal search, in accordance with the general procedural rules.

Objects found during a search must be handled with great care, as fingerprints of the suspect and the victim may appear on their surfaces. Therefore, it is necessary to take them in hand so as not to destroy possible traces. This is especially true of items found not in the suspect's home, but in common areas, non-residential and utility rooms and buildings, in the backyard, as he may declare that he has nothing to do with them. Detection of fingerprints of the suspect on the specified objects will help to expose his lie, and fingerprints of the victim - their belonging to the suspect.

In situations of a crime against the public safety by a group of persons, simultaneous searches, the so-called group search, become important. As members of criminal groups usually maintain close ties, they immediately inform each other about the events that are taking place in order to be able to coordinate their actions promptly, to take measures to hide the stolen and other traces of the crime. The preparation and conduct of a group search is a rather complex tactical operation that requires careful determination of the composition of the members of the investigative task forces and their careful instruction. It should also provide for the simultaneous initiation of searches of different persons and well-established communication between groups for the prompt exchange of information on its progress and results. Sometimes the results of a search conducted by one group are very important for another (Shvydky, 2006). The results of the study of criminal proceedings of the studied category show that the tactical operation «group search» is rarely used by investigators, although the circumstances of the criminal proceedings showed the expediency of conducting a group interrogation.

When investigating crimes against public safety, a personal search is conducted both during a search of a person's home or other property (Article 236 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine) and during the detention of a suspect (Part 3 of Article 208 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine). Personal search facilitates the prompt receipt of the necessary factual data about the crime, which allows in the future to organize substantive work with the suspect. During the personal search, the suspect's clothes, hat, shoes, wearables, and, if necessary, the body of the searched person must be examined. Subjects that are in the person are also subject to inspection: bags, briefcases, bags, etc. It should be borne in mind that some household items can be adapted for weapons. If the weapon is not found, attention is paid to places where it could be stored: pockets, near the belt. It is there that traces of grease, metal microparticles, gunpowder, etc. can be found (Ishchenko, 2010).

Conclusions

We conclude that the procedural procedure for submitting, considering and resolving requests for a search, as well as the actual procedure for conducting a search, has features related to the restriction of the rights and legitimate interests of the person. The factual grounds of the search determined a set of sufficient data, the authenticity of which was duly verified and substantiated, that the instrument of the crime, property obtained as a result of its commission, objects and documents relevant to establishing the circumstances of the crime are in housing, other property, person or any person.

The objects of searches in this category of criminal proceedings are households, warehouses, offices, outbuildings, cars, individuals. Searches of searches in this category of criminal proceedings are not only private houses, apartments, dormitories, offices, outbuildings, cars and persons, but also places of predominant leisure time for suspects and other persons, homesteads, utility rooms, basements, attics, garages, etc.

The tactical features of the search in the investigation of crimes against public safety are determined by: a preliminary inspection of the territory; a ban on attending phone calls; a warning about the use of technical means of fixation. The search makes it possible to identify: the perpetrators themselves, documents, including forged ones, diagrams, draft records, vehicles, camouflage, personal organizers, credit cards, other things, and objects that indicate the circle of accomplices and their connections, etc.

The use of the relevant generalized knowledge described in this scientific article during the search during the investigation of crimes against public safety will contribute to the achievement of the tasks of the criminal process, the exercise of their powers by authorized entities during the pre-trial investigation.

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