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INTERRELATION BETWEEN FORENSIC AND INTELLIGENCE TACTICS

The article is to determine the value of forensic content and operational tactics on the creation of a theoretical basis for the development of the concept of tactics operational units within criminal proceedings.

Criminalistic tactics should be considered in two ways: as a way to practice the investigator, prosecutor and defense counsel, aimed at the fulfillment of the relevant procedural functions, as well as a branch of forensic science.

The definition tactics entrusted with different categories (thinking, techniques and methods, scientific statements and recommendations, subjective reflection of objective processes, and independent and investigative units, etc.); differently formulated or not specified its functions, legal framework, subjects; differently due its elements. Without going to the criticism of some formulations operational tactics, it is advisable to bring the results of the analysis of the essence of the concept.

With ice agree with scientists that the basics of operational tactics enroll mental processes such as perception and thinking operative worker. However operatively-search tactics must be based on other mental processes - imagination and memory.

In the process of mental operations (in order to make decisions about her own line of conduct) operational staff use not only the results of an analysis and evaluation of operational situations, but the system of scientific findings and recommendations of the tactical planning and experience of conducting search operations.

Therefore, operational and investigative tactics - a system of intellectual (mental) operations and practical subjects investigative actions to prevent the likely resistance and overcome or neutralize the actual resistance of their activities to implement legal obligations and exercising the rights provided by law.

The peculiarity of operational tactics is that it is based primarily on a study of the practice.

With signs the fields of forensic and operational tactics are:

- The existence of subject and object with conflicting interests;
- The problem of the subject, which involves overcoming counter object (real or probable) or causing it to specific actions (in the absence of explicit counter);
- Consideration of both tactics in two ways: as a way of practice, as well as a section of the relevant science.

The main distinction between forensic and operational tactics is their purpose to serve two related, but different state and legal institutions, investigative and criminal proceedings. Therefore, entities criminologist ychnoyi tactics and be Investigator, prosecutor, defense counsel, as well as employees of operational units authorized (subject to the orders of prosecutor) and the subjects of operational tactics - exclusively OSA subjects.

N. Klymenko, *PhD in Law, Professor of Law Faculty of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv*

ASIAN FORENSIC SCIENCES NET WORK - AFSN

Currently, the world operates five systems that bring together (on different principles) scientific reserves forensic expert institutions of different countries: European, South African, forensic environmental, trasological and Asian.

Asian forensic expert network (AFSN) (hereinafter - Network) exists since 2008 year. Network precedes the experience of previous regional contacts.

The establishment of the Network was held in Singapore in 2008 at a meeting of forensic expert institutions of scientific services of department of forensic service of Brunei, Department of Chemistry Malaysia, the Philippines National Bureau of Investigation, the Central Institute of Forensic Examination Thailand, Vietnam Institute of Forensic Examination of Medical Sciences and the Office of Singapore.

During the meeting, was elected interim board of six members and Chairman of the Board - Dr. Paul Chui (Paul Chui) of the Singapore Office of Medical Sciences and his assistant from the Department of Chemistry Malaysia.

In 2009 was adopted the Charter and Code of Conduct for members of the Network.

The main goal of networking to try to improve forensic science and practice in South-East and East Asia, and to ensure the coordination of research in the field of expertise in criminal proceedings.

The main areas of cooperation:

- accreditation of forensic laboratories to international standards of quality;
- improvement of training and qualification forensic expert institutions through training expert specialties, organization of training courses, training, attestation, participation in seminars etc. b);
- conduct of methodological work (create a single scientific-methodical bases of expert research, methodical review of the conclusions, information exchange and methodical reference books);
- organization of research work, including coordinating the development of new methods of expert, testing and implementation of the results.

Today Network operates the official site, prints periodical «Forensic Asia Newsletter» (content: "Judicial Bulletin Asia").

As part of Network operate three business groups: genetic identification of illicit drugs, quality and standards of products. The total list of the Network members and their forensic expert institutions is in the table.

One of the guarantees of the quality of forensic institutions are members of the Asian Network of accreditation according to international standards ISO/IEC 17025, ISO 17020, which will provide high quality research and the formation of expert opinions, taking them as evidence by all courts in each member state of the Asian expert community and foreign and international courts (including the European Court of Human Rights).

States that make up the Asian Network should independently implement new types of expert studies depending on the crime situation and level of development of national science and technology.

The problem for the Member States Network is a question of common terminology and conceptual apparatus of general forensic examination, which requires the development of international terminological dictionaries, encyclopaedias and more.

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GENERAL CONDITIONS OF PLANNING OF INVESTIGATION OF VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST JUVENILES

Investigations into criminal offenses require high organization of investigative work, the important place which takes planning inquiry.

In forensic literature under investigation planning understood identify ways of investigation, outlining the circumstances to be established in the criminal proceedings, the definition of investigative (detective) and covert (search) operations and other measures of their content, sequence of, deadlines and more.

The essence and content planning investigations into criminal offenses contains various components, namely: the goals, principles, forms, stages and more.

P Eid terms of investigation planning violent offenses committed on minors, it is necessary to understand certain set of circumstances, factors, knowledge and skills that make planning possible.

With General notes planning conditions investigate violent crimes committed on minors, is the availability of adequate assessment and investigative background information (external and internal) and resources that taken together define

investigating the situation, which forms an imaginary model investigated commit violent criminal acts.

A special role in planning the investigation of violent offenses committed against minors her person playing skill investigator to properly assess the investigation of the situation on which it forms an imaginary model of its execution. B agate respects investigating the situation faced by the investigator determines criminological characteristics of the offense, which is its default model.

The immediate plan of priority actions within the investigation should be carried out by the investigator, who is a part of daily duty investigative team. Typically, among the measures to the fact of violent criminal assault plan the following measures:

- The establishment of eyewitnesses' events that took place;
- Proof of the event to the public;
- Targeting the personnel of other units of internal affairs of the city and region suspects wanted her person;
- Checking minors who have no permanent residence;
- Inspection visits, as, according to s precinct police inspectors, likely to commit violent acts as s;
- Check for involvement in violent acts committed by persons living in nearby houses who were previously convicted for similar offenses;
- Carrying out every apartment bypass to obtain important forensic information;
- Demanding CCTV records (if any) and others.

Today, according to the criminal procedure law in separate criminal police units of the Interior Ministry of Ukraine for children have employees who specialize in investigating offenses committed by minors. This practice is advisable to extend to all territorial departments (administration) of the Interior in operational units and investigative offices (departments), providing them with full-time positions for these employees.

D. Smernytskyi, *PhD in Law, Deputy Head of the State Scientific Research Institute of Internal Affairs of Ukraine*

INFORMATION SUPPORT OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITY

Information management is the starting point from which to begin scientific research (initially collect and evaluate information about scientific achievements in the relevant field, and then begin a study on the improvement of certain areas).

Translated from Latin «information» (information) - this clarification, the idea that information (or combination) of objects, phenomena and processes of the world. In general information - information about the universe, united in a single concept. But information are information which, if the subject who perceives them in a certain data.

The purpose of this article is to study the administrative and legal regulation of information support of scientific and technical activities.

And information support of scientific and technical activities should be considered as a wide (reflecting its use in the general system of social attributes district), and in the narrow (legal) content of the concept of information.

The fundamental piece of legislation in the field of information is the Law of Ukraine "On information", which is a set of rules on the provision of information in Ukraine. However, the law does not cover the full scientific activities; it only restricts the technical direction and, therefore, needs some revision.

Law of Ukraine "On the scientific and technical information" provides the proper basis for the construction of information system on scientific and technological activities. But overlooked is scientific activity.

Q shutdown and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On State Registration of research, development work and dissertations" allowed and a clear system of registration of scientific development. But it also does not establish clear rules concerning the registration of the results of scientific activity in all directions, focusing attention mainly on scientific and technical activities.

Need procedure for state registration of public research, development work and dissertations, and government accounting procedure for classified research, development work and theses.

So in Ukraine created a reliable system operation information database regarding research and scientific and technical developments. It clearly works only in the technical area, leaving aside the humanitarian sphere. Oh AIN amendments to current laws and regulations should be directed at expanding the information provision field of research of humanities and the establishment of common standards and requirements in the sphere of scientific and technical activities.

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FORENSIC SUPPORT OF JUSTICE IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN EUROPEAN INTEGRATION PROCESSES IN UKRAINE

The basis of modern theoretical foundations of development and improvement of the judiciary in Ukraine in European integration context is the use of the experience of European countries and harmonization of national and European legislation with national interests.

The purpose of the article is to study the theoretical principles of justice expert support in the context of contemporary European integration processes in Ukraine.

The right to a fair trial in a democratic society occupies a decisive place and, therefore the problem of forensic support of justice is crucial in the context of European integration vector judicial reform in Ukraine.

The main types (subspecies) examinations in accordance with this instruction the appointment and conduct of forensic examinations and expert research is forensic, engineering, economic, Commodity, expertise in the field of intellectual property psychological, of art, environmental, other types of examinations.

Some experts affirm guarantees of Hainaut in Section II of the Regulations, where defined the rights, duties and responsibilities of the expert. Regulations prohibit Hainaut very spare experts of feeder, going beyond its expertise and clarify points of law. This is an additional guarantee of judicial independence.

The issue of judicial independence have been reflected in several international instruments.

In the context of harmonization of national principles of organization of the judiciary and ensure justice in Ukraine an important role is the question of the length of the proceedings.

The existence of effective domestic remedies will reduce congestion by reducing the number of cases that will come to him and because of their detailed consideration at the national level will facilitate their further consideration with home.

It should also restrict the maximum number of experts both sides at court, or who are appointed at the request of the parties, to shorten the term of the courts and making decisions. You need to change those previous procedures that have no practical value, and courts provide proper staff.

It improve the scientific and approaches and to set the date for examination taking into account various factors (complex of art and research, peer load specialists, available at art and necessary equipment, a few at art and art and as at and given to research facilities, etc.).

Head of expert agencies must specify and control the timing of the examination in each case, taking into account the qualifications and experience of experts, the number of experts working in the institution.

Forensic activities in the context of current European integration process have seen me as a pillar of justice in Ukraine. Improving the regulatory and organizational interoperability of the Service of Ukraine and the Ministry of Interior of the judiciary is an indispensable guarantee of approximation of national legislation to European standards, Ukraine's entry into the European legal axiological space.

CONCEPT OF SUBJECTS OF CONTROL OF TERRORISM IN UKRAINE

The article is to define the essence of the concept of "counter-terrorism agents in Ukraine", as well as the maintenance of the system such entities.

Control of terrorism is activities to prevent, detect, suspend, and minimize the consequences of terrorist activities.

Subjects of combating terrorism in Ukraine are participants of legal relations in combating terrorism, law endowed with certain rights and duties terms of prevention, detection, suppression and minimization of consequences of terrorist activities.

In accordance with Law of Ukraine "On Combating Terrorism" organization combating terrorism in Ukraine and providing the necessary forces, means and resources are feasible Cabinet Ministers of Ukraine.

Besides him, the said entities also include the President of Ukraine and Supreme Rada of Ukraine carrying out regulatory supports for this activity and have authority on establishment, reorganization and liquidation of other actors in the field.

Head body in the national system of fighting and counter terrorism is the Security Service of Ukraine is a state law enforcement agency for special purposes, which guaranties state security of Ukraine. As part of the Security Service of Ukraine has Antiterrorist Centre, which coordinates the activities of counter-terrorism in preventing terrorist attacks on public figures s critical public infrastructure of high risk.

Another state law enforcement agency for special purposes by the law of Ukraine responsible for counter terrorism is the State Security Department, which carries out state protection of the authorities of Ukraine and officials.

Subject of combating terrorism is a Foreign Intelligence Services of Ukraine and State services as a Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine.

In part to counter terrorism are central bodies of executive power.

Central authorities, directly countering terrorism include:

- Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine;
- Ministry of Defence of Ukraine;
- Central executive bodies to form and implement state policy in the field of civil protection;
- The central executive body that implements the state policy in the sphere of protection of state border - Administration of the State Border Service of Ukraine;
- The central executive body that implements the state policy in the field of execution of criminal penalties - the State Penitentiary Service of Ukraine.

Thus, the results of the study, the subjects of combating terrorism in Ukraine are participants of legal relations in combating terrorism, law endowed with certain rights and duties terms of prevention, detection, suppression and minimization of consequences of terrorist activities.

A. Chychyrkin, Deputy Chief Investigator of Pereyaslav-Khmelnysky Police Station of Kyiv Region Police Department

CONCEPT AND NATURE OF INTERACTION BETWEEN INVESTIGATORS AND FORENSIC EXAMINERS

D comprehension of proper documentation of crime and its consequences, to ensure the impartial and indisputable evidence that can be used in the process of proving to the truth, perhaps under conditions close collaboration of expert investigators and staff units. Therefore, the study concept and essence of interaction with staff of expert investigative units are quite important.

Overall interaction can be described as a joint activity of two or more entities, aimed at achieving a common goal. C is joining efforts with other law enforcement investigating bodies for concerted action on detection and investigation of crime. Such joint efforts are implemented in the forms prescribed by law and departmental regulations or developed by practice.

In interaction always provides coherence for the purpose. In coherent action at the place and time it is not a mandatory feature.

Employees of expert departments under the criminal procedure law of Ukraine may make in the course of this interaction in a professional investigative (detective) action or as experts in conducting examinations.

The most successful is a definition of interaction between the investigator and forensic experts, "Interaction - is based on the laws and regulations of the common agreed for the purpose, place and time of the activity of investigators and employees of Forensic units for the successful detection, prevention and investigation of crimes".

Independence and equality of workers with investigators examining division not affect the managing of the very latest ix b roll in the investigation of crime. The investigator is the leader of the entire course of the investigation, it has the initiative in cooperation in the investigation of certain criminal cases, determining complex investigative (detective) of action and taking the procedural steps.

In simultaneous the investigator has no right to influence the choice of experts (specialists) tools, techniques and methods for detecting traces, expertise, rendering it non-procedural care.

Thus, coherence investigator with the specialist is not only a necessary condition for the most effective use of scientific and technological means and methods used in the investigation (search) action, but also a guarantee of performance of the work as a whole.

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FORENSIC PERIODICALS IN THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY IN UKRAINE

Task of article is to highlight aspects of forensic detection of crimes in periodicals early twentieth century and their impact on the development of criminology in Ukraine.

Type and periodicals: newspapers, magazines, journals, newsletters, calendars and more.

Depending on the purpose scientific journals can be divided to share scientific and theoretical, scientific and scientific-methodical.

First question criminology journals covered in general legal directions and then began to leave the specially organized forensic print edition.

From the October Revolution of 1917, the issue of combating crime discussed in the pages of such publications, "Journal of Police", "Journal of Forensic Medicine and Common Hygiene", "Journal of Civil and Trade Law", "Journal of the Ministry of Justice", "Journal of criminal law and process" "Criminalist", "Law", "Court Newspaper", "Court Review", "Jail Journal", "Legal Newspaper", "Legal Chronicles" and so on.

These periodicals contain information on judicial practice in civil and criminal cases with the analysis and recommendations of the investigation process to prevent procedural errors.

Typical matters covered in its pages periodicals of the time, were:

- Scientific analysis of the current legislation, the discussion of draft regulations, coverage of advanced foreign regulations;
- Legislation or extracts from them, government regulations, decisions of courts of different levels;
- Litigation (criminal, civil, administrative and other matters);
- Information on new books, monographs, brochures, etc.;
- Research legal actions (congresses, conferences, debates, etc.).

According to the analysis, periodicals of early twentieth century about criminal law and forensic criminology direction contributed to the development both in Russia and in Ukraine because of the information they publish. This information is used actively in the work of police officers, judicial investigators and judges.

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INFLUENCE OF SMOKE PROTECTION SYSTEM ON DEVELOPMENT OF FIRES

Design and construction of high-rise buildings and structures associated with a number of town-planning, architectural planning, design, as well as sociological, physiological and other problems that require special study and integrated solutions. One such problem is the smoke protection of multi-storey buildings.

The system of smoke protection as a whole may include the system:

- Smoke from the premises and (or) corridors;
- Ensure smoke-free stairwells;
- Air overpressure in the elevator shafts, stair-lifts, stairwells and lift lobbies.

The main task of the smoke protection system of multi-storey buildings is to provide smoke-free vertical evacuation routes from the building in case of fire. This problem is solved by the device of the corridors of smoke removal systems (premises) systems and air overpressure in the stairwells and elevator shafts.

Given that the modern high-rise buildings set's mostly metal doors, should consider the case where the combustion products come out through the open door. Therefore, in the course of the inquiry should be checked with emergency workers, in what position is the front door before extinguishing.

It is also necessary to pay attention to the case when the doors unlocked apartment tenants were unable to evacuate. When a faulty smoke system, namely in excess of the volume of air to be removed through the valve when the door opens into the apartment, the outside can create a great vacuum that requires little effort to open the door.

In practice, there are cases, and when due to lack of gas exchange spontaneously damping fire, but an open door (window) promotes the accelerated gas exchange that. It affects the speed and direction of fire. The most widely used in the fire got heat transfer by convection.

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AUTOMATION OF FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS

In today's world the level of development of a sector of human activity depends on how well and wisely used it information technology.

C. participant level of means and methods of processing information cannot talk about the methodology and technology of information processing.

Today no one doubts that automation forensic expert study is an actual problem. Solving this problem will significantly increase productivity experts, make conclusions more reasonable, raise research process to a new level. And the use of a number of new techniques is not possible without the use of computer facilities.

Some scholars such services, they use computer technology areas:

- The creation of software for automated expert solving problems and design expert conclusions;
- Creation of databases and automated information retrieval systems in solving fact-finding objects contact interaction;
- Workstation design expert;
- Automated process control expertise.

The practice of forensic expert studies of recent years shows that the efficiency expert solving problems is inextricably linked with higher levels of automation of information support through the creation of automated systems and complexes, according to data banks kinds of examinations or objects and methods of expert research.

Y. Kolisa, *Forensic Examiner of the Poltava Region Forensic Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine*

INTERACTION OF DIFFERENT SERVICES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CYBERCRIME

Relatively new kind of crime - cybercrime b and c - Largely depends on the security of computer systems.

Object of unlawful attacks is information which is processed in a computer system, and the means of committing the crime - the computer.

Responsibility for the crimes of this category provides section XVI of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

One important means to create evidence for disclosure of cybercrime is computer expertise. In such a rush Expertise largely depends on correct packaging of computer technology, which is extracted. In this case, the packaging keeps the object of study and prevention of unlawful access to it. Therefore, in such a way investigating authorities must send objects of study in computer expertise.

However, in practice the technique often packaged incorrectly. There are cases where system units of personal computers did not pack and paste only important for its nest of paper labels or buttons.

Wrong packages of objects of study can negatively influence not only the conduct of computer expertise, but also on the whole course of the investigation.

Improvement and Quality investigating computer crimes will facilitate the involvement of a specialist to participate in the inspection of the scene. It will help the investigator to determine which objects should be given to the expert for examination and how to pack.

The objective of computer expertise is the identification information contained on computer media, and the definition of its purpose. Forensic expert should explain what information he is interested. This approach will reduce the time required for the study.

The tasks of computer and technical expertise also include the search and determination viruses existing software, including malicious intended for illegal interference with operation of computers and computer networks.

Task of forensic computer expertise require the most specific definition of issues that put its decision, and the volume necessary for expert research material, and thus prior consultation forensic expert.

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SPECIAL FEATURES OF APPLICATION OF EXPERTIZE FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF HOOLIGANISM IN SPORTING EVENTS

Sporting events is often in violation of public order and security. One of the most socially dangerous acts in this case is hooliganism.

Task of article is to highlight certain aspects of the use of special expertise in the investigation of bullying committed at sports events.

Use of special expertise in the investigation of bullying should be considered in the light of this knowledge manipulation by certain entities during the conduct of the investigation (search) action.

According to the Criminal Procedure Law of Ukraine subjects of use of special knowledge are clearly defined their immediate media: investigator, specialist and expert. This expertise whose e SLI can use both directly and indirectly.

In general expertise in the investigation of bullying committed at sports events, can be used in different ways:

- Directly investigator during the preliminary investigation;
- By participating specialist during the investigation;
- In the form of judicial expertise.

Especially important category of cases in the study is the use of special expertise in the inspection of the scene and conduct forensic examinations.

Most typical material traces at the scene are footprints, traces of actions knives or objects that it replaced, damaged or destroyed property, blood stains and more.

Legal expertise within this category of affairs may be appointed as t KOVO out in early, and at a later stage of the investigation.

During the investigation of bullying there is a need for different examinations, biological, explosive, forensic medical, handwriting, forensic chemical, trasological psychiatric, forensic examination of knives.

An important element using special expertise in the investigation of any crime (including crimes of this category) is the assessment of the expert report.

The expert opinion should be clear and understandable.

Special and knowledge in the investigation of bullying committed at sports events are also used by interrogation expert.

Thus, during the investigation of hooliganism committed in the course of sports events may apply different expertise. One of the most important in this context is part specialist during the inspection of the scene, and Jae significant amount of evidence-based information that can be found here, should be clearly extracted and recorded.

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LACK OF SPECIAL LAW AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING OF FORENSIC EXAMINERS AS A PREREQUISITE FOR EXPERT ERRORS

The problem to avoid mistakes expert in the investigation of crime is important. An important lever to avoid them is to improve expert activity, including

improvement of professional skills of forensic experts, the effectiveness of training and retraining and more.

Among the features expert activity for signs that fundamentally differs from its other activities. Only their totality and interrelation provide special character to expert opinion.

The public nature of peer activity is that it is aimed at strengthening the rule of law and democracy, is one of the measures of disclosure s crime.

An important feature is the peer of its regularity; she in the manner prescribed by law.

Another feature of expert activities related to the relative independence of the expert in identifying and selecting species and research methods, techniques and tools in conducting forensic examinations.

Feature expert activity is also linked with socio-psychological atmosphere, caused interest in its results.

An integral feature of an expert is the interaction with other experts in the team, other experts in the group that was created for the comprehensive examination commission or other services MIA of Ukraine.

Efficient solving of problems depends on the capabilities and readiness of experts (level of intelligence, knowledge, skills, abilities and other features expert).

Cause for false expert opinion is not always a result of his wrong actions.

Errors made by the experts are heterogeneous and can be divided into three categories: operational, epistemological, procedural.

Expert can make mistakes objective in work that does not depend on objective and of subjective reasons, based on the features of his thinking.

Possibility of expert opinion manifested through the control head of the expert institution (division) and self-control expert.

Ways of preventing errors in expertise are:

- Professional recruitment;
- Perfection of system of education experts;
- Organisation of work and expert valuation load;
- Expert perfection in practice.

Prerequisite of errors in research is lacking psychological and legal aspects of the training of forensic experts.

S. Olkhovenko, *PhD in Law, Head of the Transcarpathian Region Forensic Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine*

CURRENT STATE OF FORENSIC SCIENCE AND ITS APPLICATION FOR CRIME INVESTIGATION

Modern science and technology that are content category expertise and widely used in practice of investigation of crimes, contributing to a significant expansion of evidence-based sources of information in criminal proceedings.

One of the most important forms of use of special knowledge in criminal proceedings is forensics. Thanks to the forensics investigator and court receiving new information which has probative value to criminal proceedings and which cannot be obtained through other legal means.

Development of forensic examination takes place both in scientific and in the practical aspects. In particular, in higher educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine conducted research in the field of forensic diagnostics and prognostics, forensic science, modern information technology, automation expert studies, the use of microscopy research in the infrared and so on.

Thanks to the development of scientific research now gained scientific basis for such examination as odorolohichna; Examination human voice, sound environment, examination of computer systems, computer software; expertise printing products manufactured on modern computer systems; examination of credit cards, securities, etc.

Arsenal expert divisions of MIA of Ukraine added as advanced traditional and new types of forensic examinations. An example is the examination of art that allows a qualitative investigation of offenses related to the attack on cultural, historical, scientific, artistic, archaeological or other value.

Development forensic activity contributes significantly to scientific cooperation departments of the Service of MIA of Ukraine with research institutions and universities of Ukraine, participation in scientific and consultative and advisory bodies.

Also of forensic activity and efficiency Forensic ensure disclosure and investigation of crimes promotes international cooperation Forensic units of CIS countries and abroad, the European network of forensic science institutions (ENFSI).

Sharing international experience of expert practice is not only within different s events that take place abroad, organizes such events in Ukraine.

During results, it should be noted that a further improvement of forensic possible only if the fruitful cooperation between legislators, scientists, researchers, practitioners, continuous exchange of experience with foreign colleagues, dissemination of good practices expert practices.

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PROGRAM-TECHNICAL COMPLEX FOR STUDY OF A NEW METHOD FOR BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION BY PHASE PORTRAIT OF ELECTROCARDIOGRAM

Problem of biometric identification of human remains is important. It is based on the analysis of individual characteristics of personality.

The hypothesis of the possibility of building new biometric technology, based on the individual characteristics of the phase portrait electrocardiogram, was first formulated in 1995. Thus, when the detection of 16 matches in two electrocardiograms can be certain significantly decide on the ownership of the same person. American criminologists make even recommended electrocardiogram such identification signs that cannot be faked.

Today there are various approaches to biometric identification electrocardiogram.

Registration and processing of electrocardiograms usually requires multiple leads (usually in 12). This is rather awkward and requires specific skills necessary and at the location of electrodes on the body. This is a significant lack of such identification and limits district of practical Appl.

Other identification method Personas this identification by phase and we portrait and am single-channel ECG and use of existing individual characteristics phase portraits.

Each phase portraits and particular has features that will easily even during visual analysis. Individual features of portrait can be used as an additional biometric parameter in enforcement of border and passport control, immigration, forensics registration systems, during and expertise with experts.

To automate the process of comparing the corresponding phase portraits of need.

G. Shcherbakova, *Ph.D. in Law, Associate Professor, Senior Research Fellow of the Research Institute of the National Academy of Prosecution of Ukraine*

CRIMINALISTIC CHARACTERISTIC OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY MINORS

Crimes committed by minors, have a number of distinctive features that must be taken into account.

Understanding of the nature and content of criminological characteristics of crimes committed by juveniles has not only theoretical significance, but also practical direction.

The article is to highlight the features of criminological characteristics of crimes committed by minors.

In legal sources in criminalistics characteristic of a systematic understanding of the general description of the data, the typical characteristics, circumstances and other characteristics of a certain type (group) of criminal offenses.

Scientists usually determined following elements of criminological characteristics:

- The person of the offender;
- Methods and instruments of crime;
- Furnishings criminal offense (information about the time and place of its commission);
- Trace pattern;
- Identity of the victim.

In forensic characterization of crimes committed by minors, we sweat the Aliens distinguish several levels:

- General forensic characterization of crimes committed by minors, which contains information on forensic and meaningful signs of crime;
- Forensic characterization of certain groups crime (property, against life and health);
- Forensic characterization of certain categories of crimes (theft, robbery, etc.).

Experience shows that analysis of the main elements of criminological characteristics of crimes committed by minors, and the correlation relationships between them contributes not only to determine the optimal directions of investigation but also finding ways to prevent such a crime. And therefore facilitate clear understanding of the nature and content of criminological characteristics of crimes committed by juveniles has not only theoretical significance, but also practical direction.

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PROBLEMS OF FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITS FOR DEMINE AND EXAMINATION OF EXPLOSIVES OF THE FORENSIC SERVICE OF MIA OF UKRAINE

The high level of tension in Ukraine, the frequent terrorist attacks in public places, transportation hubs, in places where government and courts of concern in the community. The additional destabilizing effect on society has the fighting taking place in the country today.

The aim of the article is to study the factors affecting the work of the experts-Bomb Expert Service of MIA of Ukraine in modern conditions.

The quality of the experts Bomb depends on many circumstances.

As a result of explosive-examination of expert Demolitions obliged to draw conclusions according to the issues raised and to prepare an expert opinion. Carrying out such an examination can be interrupted by emergency ambulance services house experts as a specialist for a new scene that brings to his work a number of negative factors have retardation, need to switch attention, the desire to finish the job more quickly, treatment investigator wonder result of the examination, the diversion counselling employees of operational services, searchers offender (MDL). In addition, the increased number of examinations can cause deterioration of the quality of their pro I conduct.

At the same time, urgent investigation will serve as a signal to society about the triumph of justice, the inevitability of punishment, the power of law enforcement and public administration in general. The same signal will get criminals and perhaps some of them it will encourage renounce unlawful intentions.

It should also be noted one more distraction from the normal operation of expert Bomb factor when employees explosive-units sent to a trip to the East of Ukraine to provide practical assistance to units involved in the anti-terrorist operation, and to perform tasks to ensure public safety. It is understood that the absence (albeit temporary) individual employees in locations deployment units significantly increases the load on the rest of their colleagues.

The action of the above factors (especially their entirety) leads to physical and mental strain on Bomb experts, the consequence of which could be objectively deterioration of the quality and safety of their work.

In such conditions bomb division Expert Service of the Interior Ministry of Ukraine as a one and out of the main actors in the fight against terrorism requires improving the material and technical base, introduction of international experience in the fight against terrorism (especially on the application of scientific and technical means). The successful realization of the specific hours of combat terrorism and will contribute to raising the prestige of the workers explosive-units, in particular, their proper social security.

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PROBLEMS OF FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF CHAIN SAW CUTS ON WOOD

For the last time in Ukraine there is a tendency that the destruction and damage of shelter forest belts and illegal felling of forests, especially in rural areas. This trend leads to soil erosion and her significant violations of the natural balance of the earth.

In order to establish the identity of the sample on a wood expert institution to provide the study sections stumps and sections of tree trunks, cut down chain saws.

On wood cutting process, the formation of traces of cutting tools and shape of chips affects the layered wood structure. Swelling and drying wood lead to changes in size and shape trace of cutting tools. This fact should be considered during the review and investigation of traces.

The physical properties of wood that affect the formation and preservation of traces belonging humidity, water absorption, permeability, swelling, drying and shrinkage of wood, its specific volume and weight.

By the mechanical properties of wood are its hardness and compressive strength, bending, stretching, and splitting.

Chain saws are formed on both surfaces of wood, may be the same as in general and on individual basis.

Results of the study traces cut wood are largely dependent on the actions of operational and investigative staff during the inspection of the scene.

Overall, the results of forensic investigation can significantly influence the following factors:

- The accuracy of the scene recording conditions and circumstances extracting pieces of wood with traces of cutting;
- The accuracy and completeness of the description tracks cut with their shapes and sizes;
- The provision to study traces cut in full, but not limited parts thereof;
- Providing available expert protocol inspection of the scene or a copy, as well as pictures of the scene, traces cut so that display tracks the location of cutting;
- Provision (if applicable) unable expert personally acquainted with the situation of the scene to establish the modus operandi of the perpetrator.

The results of the study conclusively determine the presence identity for the whole of the sample timber.

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S. Moroz, Deputy Head of Ternopil Region Scientific Research Forensic Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine

USE OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL FEATURES OF SIGNATURES IN FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF HANDWRITING

The common and individual handwriting characteristics that exist at this time, basically meet the needs of expert practice. This allows you to use it as the study of handwriting and signature for signature and handwriting as objects of study rather similar in nature. However, between them exists a number of differences. Therefore, in some cases, mechanical transfer of the method for determination of handwriting identification signs of the signatures is not valid.

The results of the analysis and synthesis of the literature expert practice, there is a need for amendments to the conventional system of signs. Such a system should be based on attributes more clearly outlining terminology and wording that reflect the content of individual signatures and identification signs provide their unambiguous interpretation.

The article presents an updated system of signs that meets the needs of expert practice and can be used during handwriting research.

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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF HANDWRITING

Examination of handwriting has passed several stages of development, namely:
- accumulation of knowledge and experience;

- formation of theoretical principles;
- Deployment of theoretical and experimental studies mathematization of knowledge;
- formation theory forensic handwriting identification.

Today examination of handwriting judicial branch is highly subject theory of legal expertise and industry criminology.

However, it can be assumed that the development of examination of handwriting completed.

Analysis of theoretical development and generalization of expert practice was made to isolate the main directions of further development of examination of handwriting in modern times.

The first direction concerns the research structure for solving identification tasks to optimize methods of examination.

The second important direction of the examination of handwriting is the rapid penetration into the study of handwriting mathematical methods.

The third area of development - is the formation of theoretical and methodological foundations of forensic handwriting diagnostics.

The fourth direction of the court examination of handwriting - is deepening research information field of handwriting (handwriting includes information not only about the features of writing-motor system of man, but the identity of the musician).

Another important direction in the development of examination of handwriting is the use of tools and their automation, which is aimed at identifying the dynamic properties of the handwriting.

An important trend in the development of examination of handwriting is research records and copies of handwritten signatures obtained by electrophotography devices, scanners, printers, fax facilities.

Does the new direction of the court is examination of handwriting graphology.

Addressing that exist in examination of handwriting adjudication and, will further improve as its theoretical principles and practice of forensic handwriting examination.

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PROBLEMS OF INTERACTION BETWEEN INVESTIGATORS, COURTS AND FORENSIC SERVICE OF MIA OF UKRAINE IN THE FIELD OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTANCY

In today's socio-economic development of Ukraine prevention of tax evasion has become extremely important. Unfortunately, today this issue is often viewed as a struggle against crimes that have already occurred.

Losses that cause state undertakings evading taxes, and conditioned by several factors, namely:

- The destruction of formation of financial revenue to the state budget because the state is unable to properly perform their social function;
- Business entities that avoid paying taxes, getting Tb unjustified profits are able to "push you" of market goods and services of their honest competitors.

Under such conditions the increasing relevance of economic costs and gaining expertise that recognition also assigned to confirm or refute acts (conclusions) audits the State Tax Inspectorate regarding transactions between undertakings overestimation (underestimation) taxes and charges.

As the experience of expert practice, contribute to overcoming the existing problems:

- Introduction of practice of involving specialists with higher economic education to the investigative (detective) action in removing and selection of tax, accounting and other documentation for the examinations and investigations;
- Obtaining initiate judicial economic examinations consulting legal experts to formulate questions that they will ask to address the examination or investigation;

- A method for forensic examination of economic accounting and taxation and recommendations to the initiators of expertise and research and so on.

Implementation of these proposals is not only optimizes the process of appointing judicial and economic expertise of accounting and taxation, but will overcome a major problem in this area - the imperfection of scientific-methodological and regulatory framework applied. This will contribute to improve the fight against violations of the law and bringing offenders to justice.

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DETECTION OF SUGAR IN IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVES AND PRODUCTS OF THEIR EXPLOSIVE TRANSFORMATION

Today is not a problem to find a certain "recipe" of manufacturing an explosive device in the home, including on the preparation of explosive. The vast majority of these "recipes" preparing explosives based on the use of substances that can no fuss purchased at market, shops or via the Internet.

Usually the easiest to prepare explosives in artisanal conditions need to combine two components: an oxidant and reductant.

In general, to determine whether use such sugar reaction:

- Molish reaction;
- Tollens oil resorcin;
- Reaction with entraune;
- Selivanov fructose reaction;
- Silver mirror reaction;
- Fehling reaction;
- m-dynitrobenzol reaction;

- Reaction of osazone formation;
- Bial reaction.

There others in addition to these reactions.

These detection methods have certain deficiencies sugar. Some of them are insensitive, the second - non-selective. Use of third method is limited by the presence of explosive transformation products of other substances, including nitrates and nitrites.

Three methods were chosen for experimental studies: use of argentum nitrate in alkaline, triphenyltetrazolium in alkaline, and resorcinol. The results of experimental studies are presented.

The most selective method of detecting sugar determined using triphenyltetrazolium method. And can be recommended for use in expert practice.

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BIOMETRIC IDENTIFICATION OF IRIS AND RETINA

As you know, the human iris is located around the black pupil, determines eye colour and contains certain pattern unique to each person and for each eye. It can be seen without optical devices increase and under different light conditions when the pupil changes its size (increases in darkness and decreases in bright light), you can see more or less part of it. The size of the (visible) part of the iris also depend on how wide-open eyes.

Patterns iridescent shells left and right eye also significantly different from each other.

Pattern stabilized in age from six months to two years and remains unchanged throughout life. Iris is practically not prone to injuries and pollution.

Identification by iris is one of the most accurate of all biometric identification technologies (experts put it on a par with DNA technology) - false identification rate

is very low and almost zero. The pattern of the iris is virtually impossible to counterfeit.

Technology identification iris used for many years. The practice of these technologies demonstrated their high reliability and precision.

Restrictions on the widespread use of such identification are mainly related to the cost of the existing equipment.

Patterns iridescent shells are available for the identification process using video systems that do not require personal contact with the scanner. To scan it is enough to have a camcorder and computer with specialized software. The video received eye from a distance of 1 - 1.5 m.

Now use the identification system eventually identifies the iris, which is 0.3 seconds. This time is optimally suited for identification of passengers at airports to control access to various enterprises and institutions.

There are active and passive recognition systems.

Original image iris can be stored on a computer memory system in a graphics format.

Certain difficulties in applying this method of identification arise when using contact lenses because contact lenses are coated with a pattern of iris another person fully able to "cheat" biometric system.

Process of recognition also quite substantially depends on external conditions and especially on the light, changing which leads to significant changes in pupil size, which complicates the procedure of recognition

Technology of authentication of iris is used in many airports around the world.

However, implementation of market prospects means of identification by iris performance linked to two conditions. Firstly, it should considerably improve the quality of iris recognition regardless of environmental conditions. Second, these tools have become more comfortable and provide maximum comfort to the user without requiring him any additional effort recognition procedure.

Today one of the most serious problems, which significantly limits the possibility of using the method of identification by iris is the virtual absence in many countries of real databases with images of iridescent membranes of the eyes of

individuals (or a very small number of them), which largely prefers to use methods of identification Fingerprint and face people (face control). It makes no sense to shoot the biometric data of the person, if they do not compare.

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APPLICATION OF 3D-MODELING BY THE FORENSIC SERVICE OF MIA OF UKRAINE

In the current conditions of the world, no sphere of society can do without the use of computer technology. Today, thanks to 3D-modeling can simulate the principle of operation of many devices and visually see their work.

The article aims to outline the possibilities of computer 3D-modeling during the expert studies, reconstructions of the crime scene.

General computer program for 3D-simulation, including software package 3 D MAX, is a special application for creating professional development of three-dimensional graphic compositions.

In use of three-dimensional modelling is characterized by a high degree of visibility reproduction facilities, contributing significantly increase the level of their research.

AIN O lines use three-dimensional modelling of the Service in the Interior Ministry of Ukraine may include:

- Reconstructions of the crime scene;
- Creation of 3D-model of the object based on the analysis of traces left at the scene;
- The creation of mathematical models and calculating certain phenomena and events based on mathematical and physical formulas inherent to these programs.

To implement programs of computer modelling in practical s s unit of the Service of MIA of Ukraine only need to purchase licensed software and to train staff

working with him. In the future, these workers can not only simulate, but also possess promising areas such as 3D Printing and 3D-printers that every day is increasingly gaining market and may soon make a worthy competition to conventional printers.

In proceedings computer's software automation and modelling in expert practice raise research facilities to a new level, will contribute to the emergence of new types of research.

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ELECTROCHEMICAL ETCHING AS A METHOD OF FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF VIN'S

One of the priority issues facing the law enforcement agencies of Belarus, is the fight against crimes in the sphere of circulation of vehicles. One of the most important places in this fight take forensic examination and identification markings studies vehicles using special methods to establish the presence or absence of evidence of modification of markings.

One method is a method of investigation of electrochemical etching, is based on the effect of the so-called anodic dissolution.

In areas exposed to shock or thermal effects, the properties of the metal (in particular, its density and the ability to respond to an aggressive environment - electrolyte) differ from those of their metal on the adjacent areas (Well it is, and refers to the welds). Consequently, the metal in these areas is dissolved in the electrolyte at a different rate than at adjacent portions and in case of welds also acquires a slightly different tint when exposed to aggressive environments. Thus, as a result of non-uniform dissolution of the metal parts on the surface of the raised contours remote signs arise.

There are three basic ways to electrochemical reduction of signs and remote hidden welds on metal:

- 1) immersion method in which the object marks or seams on the metal to be recovered by immersing in a vessel with an electrolyte (electrolytic bath);
- 2) creation of an electrolytic bath is exposed directly to the site of the subject;
- 3) method of electrolytic etching (or a method of electro polishing), where the electrolyte is applied to the metal surface by means of a tampon wound on the cathode (negative electrode).

It is clear that I have to identify the remote and hidden markings welds on body parts and other car license units is preferable to use a third way - the way of the electrolytic etching.

One of the main conditions for the successful application of this method is the careful preparation of the surface of the part. To do this, the portion of the surface analysed must be sanded with sandpaper.

It is desirably to periodically photographing. If this is not done, the situation in which an expert, it tends to get a clearer picture, the solution is too thick metal layer and a portion of useful information in the form of fragments of strokes or even entire characters will be lost.

The advantages of the method of electrochemistry baiting and I s evident:

- The total time of exposure to acid, the marking target varies from a few seconds to a few minutes;
- The possibility of visual inspection of the original manifestation of signs marking the etching process, which in turn makes it possible to capture using photographic intermediate stage of the investigation;
- Possibility of carrying out etching on the vertical surfaces and surfaces arranged at an angle to the ground;
- The ability to conduct research in adverse weather conditions (low temperature, precipitation, wind, etc.);
- Means for carrying out all the etching (except for the electrolyte) does not require significant expenditures; they can be made from the materials at hand.

For the most complete and quality of such studies should be applied not only to the method, and a set of special techniques.

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GRAPHIC DESIGN OF SITUATION AT A SCENE OF FIRE

Efficiency inspection of fire as a source of evidence in the case largely depends on the design of its results. It should be designed not only technically and procedurally correct, but also visually.

Photos can be displayed position of the fire on the ground, the relative positions of individual objects, objects in the scene, to emphasize features that reflect patterns of fires, changing the degree of destruction, burning directional signs and more.

In such cases the protocol inspection of fire illustrating graphic materials, plans, diagrams, drawings, performing in scale. It is important that they correctly reflect the required data and does not allow for arbitrary interpretation. Complete picture of the situation impossible without its graphical display that contains features fire damage structures and materials.

One task during the inspection of the fire is to establish its branch, that is the place where originally there was burning. Heat and location hearth fires indicate its proper signs, namely colour change of metal elements, deformation of metallic elements, burnout and more significant trees 'wooden structures and so on. These signs hearth fire advisable to apply for the scheme.

The article gives examples as evidence that the proper graphical representation of the fire, prepared for its review, helps to identify causal relationships fires and improve the efficiency of research.

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PROBLEMS OF TREATMENT OF FINGERPRINTS ON THE SPOONS OF HAND-GRENADES USING DNA-PRESERVING METHODS

In terms of today's increasingly cases of referral to study hand grenades, hand grenades fuses uniform and leverage them to detect traces of hands and on a possible future allocation of DNA profiles on their surfaces.

Employees fingerprint examinations NDEKTS sector in Ukraine Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Kherson region held a series of studies using the methods of detecting traces of hands on parts of the explosive devices which do not prevent their further DNA research.

Traces of hands showed the powder using zinc oxide, soot and solution ruthenium tetroxide which do not prevent further medical and biological research.

For the experiment took away four levers with different surface structure (painted, unpainted and with traces of corrosion).

The results of the experiment environmental conditions had almost no effect on the quality of the identified tracks. However, the experimental results lead to the conclusion that detect traces of hands on the levers methods which do not prevent their further biomedical research should in the short term from the moment of the crime, namely within 1-2 hours. After this time the study of such objects should be performed are using physical and chemical methods that are more efficient in this case, but that lead to the destruction of DNA information.

In terms of prevalence, cost harm health researcher would be best to apply the powder is zinc oxide and soot - for them to find traces of papillary patterns fastest, and they are contrasting. However, chemical reagents, which are part of the so-called method of «RTX» (ruthenium tetroxide) are not only more cost, but rather harmful to the human body.

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PROFESSOR V. RUSETSKY - ONE OF THE PIONEERS OF THE FORENSIC SCIENCE OF OUR COUNTRY (TO THE 135TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH AND THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH)

This year marks two anniversaries connected with the name of a famous forensic scientists, doctors and photographic pictures, Professor Vladimir Rusetsky - 135 years since the birth and the 90th anniversary of his death.

Vladimir Rusetsky was born 19(7) in April 1880 in Odessa.

Graduated Key school in, and then on foot to the Kiev University of St. Vladimir. He studied simultaneously in two faculties: mathematics and law. He was fond of fine art photography; his works were exhibited at the photo exhibitions not only in Russia but also abroad.

In 1908 he successfully completed a full course of university education and almost five years served in court at the Kyiv Court of Justice. He spoke French and German, Italian and knew Latin, was interested in forensic techniques and was a specialist in forensic photography.

In the summer of 1913 V. Rusetsky graduated from a two-month course at the St. Petersburg office of scientific and forensic examination, which was prepared for the opening shots in Moscow, Kiev and Odessa similar surgeries. After Course, he was appointed assistant manager of the Moscow office of scientific and forensic examination. Rusetsky headed to photo lab and specialized in carrying out fingerprint, handwriting examination, and examination of documents and securities.

One of the first innovations Rusetsky should recognize improvement of fingerprint lifting foil (adhesive paper).

Among the inventions V. Rusetsky also designed photometric device for comparative spectroscope, which found application in all offices of the scientific and forensic examinations of Russia.

In the fall of 1915 VL Rusetsky started to develop a special instrument for the forensic ballistic investigations of firearms and ammunition.

In April 1918, the decision of the Moscow office of the government of the Soviet scientific examination of the fate of Noah was eliminated and VL Rusetsky left without work. Arriving in Petrograd, led the first of the district was created in the Soviet state forensic department of forensic photographic encyclopaedia, occupying the post of professor.

In January 1922 V. Rusetsky was offered a permanent job in the Criminal Investigation Department and lead of the scientific and technical subdivision Tsentrorozyska. A few months later he headed the unit was reorganized into the Department of Science and Technology at the Criminal Investigation Department of the Board of the NKVD of the RSFSR.

In early 1923, he went seriously ill: the doctors discovered he had tuberculosis, asthma and heart failure. In August of the same year he was forced to leave the service in internal affairs agencies. Two years later, 45-year-old professor V. Rusetsky died. He was buried in the city Moscow.