

Functional Purpose of Tactical Operations in the Development of Criminalistic Methodics of Crime Investigation

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Abstract

The relevance lies in the investigation of the role and functional purpose of tactical operations in the development and implementation of criminalistics methodics for investigating criminal offences, which are used to identify, investigate, solve, and prevent committed criminal acts. The purpose is to clarify the influence of the functions of tactical operations on the construction of criminalistic methodics for investigating a criminal offence, as well as to analyse and describe the concepts of “tactical operation” and “criminalistics methodics of investigating criminal offences”. The results are as follows: the proposal of a contemporary interpretation and definition of the terms “tactical operation”, “functions of tactical operations” and “criminalistic methodics of investigating criminal offences”; identified the influence of tactical operations on the development of criminalistic methodics of investigation of a criminal offence; describes the features of various types of tactical operations during the investigation of certain types of criminal offences by an investigator.

Keywords: Oorganisational and Tactical Means, Forensic Complexes, Optimal Systems of Criminal Intelligence Activities, Optimisation of Investigative Methods, Functions of Tactical Operations.

Introduction

The current state of legal science and the present-day realities require solving new problems arising before criminalistic science in the field of technological advance, and problems arising during information, epidemic, and global threats and

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modern challenges to the world community (Shepitko, 2018). Therefore, one of the priority tasks that criminalistic science should focus on is the development and implementation of criminalistics methodics of investigating criminal offences that help optimise the activities of law enforcement agencies. In addition, for the effective application of criminalistics methodics of investigating criminal offences, it is necessary to study the functional purpose of tactical operations in the development and practical application of appropriate criminalistics methodics of investigating certain types (groups) of criminal offences.

Tactical operations are organisational and tactical complexes of the criminal procedure, while they act as efficient means of implementing the methods of pre-trial investigation and court trial of committed crimes, and substantially affect the effectiveness of applying criminalistics methodics of investigating certain categories of criminal offences (Zhuravel, 2013; Tacij et al., 2014). The process and technology of constructing tactical operations to be used in the future during the investigation of criminal offences is influenced by determining the place of this criminalistic category in the forensic procedure, as well as in the criminalistic system itself. Notably, the completeness and focus of these developments depends on which part of criminalistic science will develop the problems of tactical operations performed to solve various tasks and individual intelligence actions of the investigation in general (Konovalova & Shevchuk, 2021).

However, tactical operations have not yet found a final place in the system of criminalistic science. There are different opinions on this matter, expressed by individual researchers, namely S.Z dorovko (2002) argues that upon determining the place of tactical operations in the system of criminalistic science, it is necessary to proceed from the general principles of the interrelation between criminalistic tactics and methodology, and concludes that tactical operation constitutes a category of criminalistic tactics. Some researchers refer to the subject of criminalistic tactics the definition of the goal and set of actions in the planning and implementation of tactical operations (Bakhin et al., 2002). V. Shepitko (2007) is also convinced that tactical operation is a category of criminalistic tactics. As for the criminalistics methodics, the researcher believes that the tactical operation finds its specific manifestation regarding a certain type of crime, specific orientation, and content (Shepitko, 2007). Thus, the authors of this study believe that a tactical operation belongs to the means of criminalistic tactics, and already in this capacity, like other tactical and forensic means, it is implemented in the criminalistics methodics. In the future, in the context

of developing a separate criminalistic theory of tactical operations, their place in the system of criminalistic science and the process of criminal proceedings will undergo substantial changes (Makarenko, 2016; Yaroshenko et al., 2020).

The scientific literature contains such terms as “tactical operations” and “tactical combinations”, and these terms spark lively discussions among researchers regarding the question of which exact term should be used. A tactical combination is a combination of criminal intelligence activities and tactical techniques or measures used to solve a particular (intermediate) tactical task of investigating a committed criminal offence. Most researchers believe that the use of a tactical combination is possible only within the framework of one investigative action, which is aimed at solving a tactical problem, considering the investigative situation at hand and the stage of the investigation, and it cannot be combined with other procedural actions (Shepitko et al., 2019).

The formation of tactical operations through which an effective investigation of criminal offences is performed should be conducted based on certain fundamental principles. The construction and implementation of such tactical operations must first comply with the principles of criminalistic science. The study and establishment of the principles of tactical operations should be based on their identification as the main principles, postulates, provisions, theories, and concepts.

These principles should also be followed when developing tactical operations upon the formation of criminalistics methodics of investigating criminal offences. Thus, the principles of tactical operations are interpreted as main provisions that should be based on the inherent features of the investigation object, which in turn will contribute to the possibility of generalisation and dissemination of the acquired knowledge in judicial and investigative activities (Zhuravel, 2020a). The principles of tactical operations must necessarily be formed considering and applying the principles of judicial and investigative (detective) activities, criminalistic science as a science in general and its individual sections (Danshyn et al., 2019).

Special principles of tactical operations are also highlighted. Such principles include the following ones: the principle of determinism, the principle of complexity, uniformity, the principle of formalisation, structuring and adaptation, as well as the principle of goal setting. These principles are closely related and complement each other, which as a result helps create a unified system aimed at building each tactical operation, which will also allow developing such tactical operations and criminalistics

methodics, using which the investigation of criminal offences and court trial will become more efficient (Chornous, 2020).

The role of tactical operations in improving the effectiveness of the developed and proposed criminalistics methodics of investigation is rather justified. This approach once again confirms the conclusion that it is necessary to clarify and establish the functional purpose of this type of organisational and tactical tool in the process of optimising and improving the effectiveness of pre-trial investigation and judicial proceedings using tactical operations (Ackermann et al., 2020; Vapniarchuk et al., 2021). Therewith, the functions of tactical operations are manifestations of the properties, role, and functional purpose of tactical operations, aimed at implementing the goals of investigation, solving individual tactical tasks, situationally determined, and related to the objects of influence and reflecting the main areas of activity in the process of their implementation. Thus, the functional purpose of tactical operations in the development of criminalistics methodics is not only to ensure the effective procedure of criminal proceedings, but also to optimise it and increase its effectiveness.

The main purpose is to clarify the role of tactical operations functions in the development of criminalistics methodics of investigating criminal offences, as well as to describe individual tactical operations in the investigation of certain categories of criminal offences.

The main objectives of this study are as follows:

- definition of the terms “tactical operation” and “criminalistics methodics of investigating criminal offences”;
- description of the concept of functions of tactical operations;
- research of the role of tactical operations in the development of criminalistics methodics of investigating criminal offences;
- interrelation of tactical operations and criminalistics methodics of investigating criminal offences;
- description of tactical operations upon the investigation of certain types (groups) of criminal offences, considering their functional purpose and role in certain criminalistics methodics.

Materials and Methods

The research methods involve general theoretical and special legal methods of scientific cognition. According to certain goals and objectives, the study employs a set

of research methods of modern epistemology. Using the methods of synthesis and theoretical analysis, a study of scientific articles in the field of tactical operations in the investigation of criminal offences by an investigator was conducted, as well as the influence of tactical operations on the development of appropriate criminalistics methodics of investigation. The dialectical method forms the basis of scientific research of the problems chosen by the authors, since through this method, all the processes of planning, building, and applying tactical operations in certain criminalistics methodics of investigation are cognised, considering the functional purpose of these organisational and tactical means and their impact on the development and proposal of methodological and forensic recommendations. The use of this method regarding the problem under study preconditions the substantiation of new provisions and conclusions that are of research-to-practice importance and are aimed at enhancing the practical application of tactical operations and establishing their interrelation with criminalistics methodics of investigation of criminal offences, and it is also used to investigate the concept and functional purpose of these organisational-tactical means to develop methodological criminalistic recommendations for efficient investigation of crimes, solving the case and maximum protection of the rights of participants in this procedure.

Sociological and statistical methods were employed to investigate the opinions of researchers on problematic issues arising upon the practical application of the various types of tactical operations available in the modern arsenal of criminalistic science and their efficiency.

The Aristotelian method was used to analyse the corresponding terminology, formulate conclusions and recommendations on the methodological framework for the development of the terminology of criminalistic science (tactical operation, forensic methodology, functions of tactical operations) and use them in criminalistic science and law enforcement practice. Categories and techniques of formal logic are widely applied in research: concept, definition, proof and refutation, judgment, analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalisation, etc.

In addition, for a more complete and effective study of this subject, the following methodology is employed: hermeneutical method, applied to cover the essence of the terms “criminalistics methodics of investigating criminal offences” and “tactical operation”, as well as the ability to identify the essence and features of this concept in practice; analysis, which enabled the division of the object of this study

into components for their independent study, and also helped connect individual legal phenomena that were the subject of analysis into a logically structured legal reality.

To investigate the problems of this study, the authors used scientific articles in the field of criminalistics methodics of investigating criminal offences, criminalistic theory of tactical operations, methodological foundations of criminalistic science, etc.

Results and Discussion

In present-day realities, the introduction of an effective system for countering criminal offences makes provision for the adoption of urgent measures aimed at optimising criminal proceedings based on the latest achievements of technological advance, as well as expanding the possibilities of their use in the practice of countering modern crime (Pchelina, 2017). In this regard, the criminalistic doctrine and law enforcement practice demonstrate an increasing tendency to activate the development of complexes of investigative and covert criminal intelligence activities and measures to achieve the goals and solve tactical tasks arising in the process of pre-trial investigation and court trial of criminal offences (Pcholkin & Fedosova, 2019). An integrated approach to investigative activities, criminal intelligence and organisational measures allows choosing the optimal line of conduct in the presence of a certain information base or in extreme working conditions of the investigator and criminal intelligence unit specialists (Shepitko, 2017; Novikovas et al., 2017).

The construction of any scientific concept involves the formulation of the definition of the category under study. This axiomatic statement is also inherent in a tactical operation, the definition of which has not only theoretical, but also practical significance. At the same time, considering approaches to the formulation of the term “tactical operation”, it is necessary to consider that the definition of this concept is one of the most controversial in the present-day theory of criminalistic science, and this cannot but affect the final development and investigation of the theory of tactical operations and determining the influence of the functions of these tactical means on the construction and implementation of individual criminalistic methodics of investigation (Konovalova & Shevchuk, 2021).

In criminalistic science, the vast majority of researchers understand tactical operation as a certain purposeful search and development of ways, techniques, and recommendations for determining ways to optimise the investigation of criminal offences at a particular stage, i.e., as a system (complex or combination) of the same or different investigative activities, criminal intelligence operations, organisational measures aimed at solving an intermediate task of investigation in the given situation

(Stepaniuk, 2019). A tactical operation is considered as a kind of algorithm, a programme of actions of an investigator, criminal intelligence unit worker, and other persons to solve certain tactical tasks arising during the investigation, and solve investigative situations at a certain stage of criminal proceedings.

A. Dulov (1979) was the first, who proposed the “tactical operation” definition in his monography “Tactical operations in the investigation of crimes”. According to this definition, he understood a set of certain actions, in particular investigative audit, criminal intelligence, and others, which are developed in the process of carrying out activities related to the investigation of a committed crime and which are developed under the guidance of an investigator who is investigating a crime to implement a tactical task that can only be solved by conducting investigative actions. In turn, M. V. Saltevsky (1999) understood the tactical operation as the activity of an investigator, which is aimed at solving tactical tasks arising upon the investigation of criminal offences. Among the features that characterise tactical operations, the following can be distinguished:

- planned use of tactical operations;
- a set of interrelated tactical actions, as well as the interrelation of investigative actions, organisational, technical, and other actions and activities of algorithmic nature;
- the presence of a leading role for the investigator and prosecutor involved in the investigation of the committed crime;
- tactical operations are aimed at solving certain tactical tasks of the investigation (Dulov, 1979).

The creation and construction of tactical operations should be carried out considering the committed criminal act, the investigative situation that has developed and, accordingly, the tasks that follow from this situation, as well as considering a certain stage at which the criminal proceedings are taking place. Each of these factors has a different impact on the formation of tactical operations. In this regard, these factors require a more detailed study due to their considerable impact on the construction of tactical operations.

Knowledge of the essence of tactical operations involves the study and investigation of the features of these tactical and criminalistic means. Essential features of tactical operations are as follows:

- consistency of interrelated overt and covert investigative (criminal intelligence) actions and other algorithmic measures;

- the conditionality of this system of actions by the investigative or judicial situation at a certain stage of criminal proceedings;
- the planning of a tactical operation, that is, the actions and activities of such an operation are conducted according to a single plan;
- the managerial role of the investigator, prosecutor (except operational and tactical operations, where the head may also be an official of operational units), and in court trials - judges;
- focus of actions and measures on solving a separate tactical (intermediate) task in pre-trial investigation and court trial.

The functions of tactical operations reflect and determine the role and purpose of this tactical tool for optimising the procedure of pre-trial investigation and court trial and solving tactical (intermediate) tasks concerning certain investigative (court) situations. According to the degree of generalisation among the functions of tactical operations, it is advisable to distinguish cognitive, predictive, regulatory, organisational, constructive, search, and preventive. They are inherent in a complex of procedural and non-procedural actions, reflect the main areas of activity in the process of conducting a tactical operation, the role, and purpose of these tactical means in the process of investigating crimes and judicial proceedings.

The criminalistic methodics should be interpreted as a system of certain interrelated actions, which in turn ensure the efficient implementation of activities related to the investigation of a criminal offence and the prevention and counteraction to the commission of the same. Each criminalistic methodics of investigating committed criminal offences should contain a set of investigative (criminal intelligence) actions or measures, and which should be implemented in a certain sequence. In addition, for the effective use of criminalistic methodics of investigating the criminal offences, but also accordingly, during their formation, tactical operations should be considered, the essence of which is to make certain decisions and actions by the investigator that will help to better and more qualitatively perform activities related to the investigation of the criminal offence. Thus, criminalistic methodics is the final section of criminalistic science, which includes a system of integrated scientific provisions and developed on their basis complexes of methods, tools, techniques, recommendations, and technologies in the form of information and cognitive models of a typed nature, set out in a descriptive or formalised form regarding the organisation and optimal implementation of the process of collecting, evaluating, and using evidentiary information about the specific features of

committing criminal offences to ensure their effective detection, investigation, prevention, and trial and optimisation of the entire criminal procedure.

Criminalistic scientists expressed different opinions regarding the role and purpose of tactical operations in the development of criminalistic methodics of investigating crimes. G.A. Matusovsky (1999) noted that tactical operations should be considered an important structural element of criminalistic methodics. Such proposals have found expansive support among other scientists, who justify the need to consider tactical operations as an essential and mandatory structural element of certain criminalistic methodics of investigation.

The inclusion of tactical operations in the structure of criminalistic methodics is quite fair, since the implementation of such tactical operations should be performed at the level of application and implementation of criminalistic methodics of a certain type and elements included in the criminalistic methodics, which is aimed at ensuring an effective procedure of pre-trial investigation of criminal offences. The vector and content of the tactical operation used by the investigator during the investigation of a criminal offence are primarily conditioned upon its features, which is being investigated and the investigative situation that has developed. Although tactical operations are general in nature, they should be developed directly and in a criminalistic methodics according to the specific features of the criminal offence or a certain group of such criminal offences.

The use of criminalistic methodics of investigating criminal offences also becomes efficient due to the interrelation of investigative actions in the system of tactical operations. Emphasising the importance of tactical operations in the development of a criminalistic methodics for investigating criminal offences, it should be emphasised and noted that the means and techniques used to conduct operations should be developed within the framework and considering the features of certain types of such offences. This provision most convincingly defines the place and role of tactical operations in the development of a criminalistic methodics for investigating a criminal offence.

Tactical operations used by investigators during the investigation of criminal offences should be developed within the framework of criminalistic methodics of investigation. This provision is explained by the fact that tactical operations are a much broader concept than investigative (criminal intelligence) actions. In addition, the main area where tactical operations are implemented is precisely the criminalistic methodics of investigation, since tactical operations are implemented through the

criminalistic methodics, acquiring specific features, which in turn reflects their adaptation to the conditions of combating a criminal encroachment (Zhuravel, 2020b). These tactical operations provide the necessary information for organising the investigator's activities in the investigation of each such criminal offence, namely against justice (Shepitko, 2020; Harguindéguy & Cervi, 2022); related to drug trafficking (Khanov et al., 2017; Shevchuk et al., 2018); kidnapping (Sokolova, 2010), etc.

The investigator, upon considering criminal offences committed in the sphere of official activity, must establish all the circumstances of the commission of such a criminal offence, while considering that such socially dangerous acts are frequently committed by suspected persons in complicity. Most often, persons who commit criminal encroachments in this area use all possible means to counteract the investigation, and therefore investigators should organise their activities in such a way as to identify all signs of a criminal offence as soon as possible and identify all those involved. The above provisions can be defined as separate tactical tasks, the solution of which allows effective and objective investigation of the committed criminal act (Haltsova et al., 2021). Among the tactical operations that are inherent in the investigation of criminal offences committed in the sphere of official activity can be distinguished: identification of episodes of the committed illegal act, establishment of the status of the subject of a criminal offence, identification of witnesses, identification of accomplices of the committed illegal act, search and detention of the criminal and others. The main tactical task during the investigation of criminal offences is to establish if a person guilty of committing such an offence has the status of an official and, accordingly, whether such a person has official (power) authority (Pchelina, 2017; Tuz, 2019).

Frequently, criminal offences committed in the sphere of official activity are characterised by repeatability, totality, and appropriate technologies for their commission; in this regard, the investigator is faced with the task of identifying and establishing all the stages and episodes of the committed criminal offence. According to this, it is believed that such a tactical operation as “identification of episodes of an illegal act committed” is manifested in conducting investigative (search) and covert (intelligence) investigative actions, as well as other actions necessary to identify all episodes of criminal activity. During the application and implementation of this tactical operation, it is necessary to carry out the following measures: check the commission of other crimes by the person suspected; confer with specialists

(Yaremchuk, 2019); seize documents related to the activities of an official who has committed a crime in the sphere of official activity by conducting searches or temporary seizure of documents (Palekha & Alexeyenko, 2022); appoint examinations; remove information from electronic information systems; interrogate a person suspected of committing a crime and witnesses to the committed offence (Getman et al., 2020).

Tactical operations used in the investigation of premeditated murders with hooligan motives are also of certain research-to-practice interest. During the application of criminalistic methodics of investigation of the above-mentioned crimes, according to R. Bichurin (2015), several tactical operations are used, which include as follows: the weapon of crime, the identity of the criminal, the composition, and role functions of the criminal group, the composition of eyewitnesses to the crime, the location of the criminal, the conditions of murder, overcoming the opposition to the investigation, etc.

The tactical operation “detention of a person suspected of committing a crime” is characterised by a set of certain actions aimed at ensuring an effective investigation of the crime committed, as well as procedurally competent and rapid detention of a person guilty of committing a crime. Describing such a tactical operation as “identification of accomplices of the committed offence”, it can be noted that this tactical operation makes provision for a combination of investigative and secret investigative actions, as well as other actions aimed at finding and detaining all accomplices of the committed crime and determining the role of each accomplice of the committed offence. For the efficient application of this tactical situation, several actions are carried out, namely:

- interrogation of the suspect;
- interrogation of eyewitnesses of the crime;
- simultaneous interrogation of persons with conflicting testimony;
- investigative experiment;
- conducting all necessary examinations;
- conducting, if necessary, covert investigative actions.

In addition, an important tactical operation, during the investigation of this type of crime, is “verifying the testimony of a person suspected of committing a crime”, since on the one hand, the investigation of this type of crime is described by the presence of witnesses and their testimony, and on the other hand, there are

conflicting testimonies of all participants in this crime. Proceeding from the above provisions, it is necessary and important to thoroughly verify the testimony of a person suspected of committing an offence to fully establish the circumstances of the crime committed. The next tactical operations examined by the author are tactical operations for investigating crimes committed in the economic sphere. V. Konovalova (1999), upon investigating tactical operations used in the investigation of crimes committed in the field of economic orientation, noted that these tactical operations should include procedural and non-procedural actions. She also pointed that the main feature of tactical operations is the combination of several actions necessary for an efficient investigation of committed offences (Konovalova, 1999).

Tactical operations used by investigators to investigate crimes committed in the economic sphere include as follows: to ensure the safety of all participants in the criminal procedure; to detain the person guilty of committing a crime; to identify and expose all accomplices in the crime; to protect all available evidence in the case; to neutralise the counteraction to investigation of the committed offence; to ensure compensation for the damage caused. The most common and important tactical operation of investigating a crime committed in the economic sphere is “detaining the person guilty of committing the crime”. During the application of this tactical operation, several tasks are solved that help investigate the committed offence more efficiently and quickly. This tactical operation involves conducting investigative and covert investigative actions, as well as actions and measures through which successful and procedurally correct detention of a person guilty of committing a crime or a group of persons is performed; accordingly, an efficient investigation of the crime and protection of the rights of persons who are victims of this crime is performed (Pholkin & Fedosova, 2019).

The next key tactical operation is “identification and exposure of all accomplices of the crime”. This tactical operation involves conducting several investigative and covert investigative actions, as well as other search and analytical actions and measures aimed at exposing all accomplices of the committed crime and clarifying the role of each of them in the commission of the corresponding criminal act (Cherniavskyi et al., 2019). If it is established that several persons took part in the commission of this crime, then it is necessary to conduct this tactical operation together with the tactical operation “corrupt connections”, since it is corrupt connections that are a sign of an organised group that ensures the performance of these persons during the commission of the crime.

During the investigation of crimes committed in the economic sphere, such a tactical operation as “protection of all available evidence in the case” becomes essential, since such a tactical operation involves the protection of all available evidence in the case, which is aimed at establishing the truth in the case. For the efficient use of such a tactical operation, one can additionally perform several activities, including research of available documents; review of documents; search for evidence in the case; preservation of all materials in the case; analysis and use of information obtained from documents (Pcholkin & Fedosova, 2019).

Research-to-practice interest is acquired in organising and conducting tactical operations during the investigation of criminal offences committed by members of youth informal groups (associations). The investigation of this type of criminal offence requires the investigator to use all available and necessary tactical operations (Shapoval et al., 2018). In the practice of investigating crimes committed by members of such informal groups, three main tactical operations can be distinguished, namely:

- identifying the person suspected of committing a crime and detaining them;
- protecting eyewitnesses of the committed illegal act;
- neutralising the counteraction to the investigation of the committed crime (Larkin, 2019; Adamenko, 2022).

Thus, tactical operations, as multifunctional organisational and tactical means of investigating certain types (groups) of criminal offences, are predominantly manifested in their ability to substantially increase both the efficiency of this process and its effectiveness. In this regard, the role of tactical operations in the development of individual criminalistic methodics of investigation should be considered through the lens of their functional purpose, namely functions that in their unity are designed to optimise the process of pre-trial investigation and judicial proceedings, which has a considerable practical and theoretical significance for investigative and judicial practice.

Conclusions

This study defined the terms “tactical operations”, “criminalistic methodics”, “functions of tactical operations” and established the interrelation (mutual influence) of the functional purpose of tactical operations with the features of the development of individual criminalistic methodics for the purpose of their optimisation. Criminalistic methodics is the system of integrated scientific provisions and methods, tools, techniques, recommendations, and technologies developed based on said provisions

and methods, in the form of information and cognitive models of a typed nature, set out in a descriptive or formalised form regarding the organisation and optimal implementation of the process of collecting, evaluating, and using evidentiary information about the specific features of committing criminal offences to ensure their effective detection, investigation, prevention, and trial and optimisation of the criminal procedure. Tactical operation should be interpreted as a criminalistic complex of organisational and tactical orientation, which constitutes a system of procedural and non-procedural actions and measures determined by the investigative (court) situation and aimed at solving a separate tactical (intermediate) task during pre-trial investigation and court trial.

The functions of tactical operations determine the role of this tactical tool for optimising the procedure of pre-trial investigation and court trial in general. The functions of tactical operations influence the development of individual criminalistic techniques. Therewith, the role of tactical operations in the development and implementation of criminalistic methods is that the planning and use of such tactical means create real opportunities to optimise and improve the efficiency of collecting evidentiary information and the process of pre-trial investigation and court trial, since their organisation and conduct are focused on achieving a common goal and are aimed at solving individual (intermediate) tactical tasks, while increasing not only the efficiency, but also the effectiveness and quality of the entire criminal procedure.

During this study, the authors also analysed and described various types of tactical operations used by investigators upon the investigation of certain types and groups of criminal offences, namely describing the following areas of committed offences: economic sphere, crimes committed by officials, crimes committed by members of youth informal groups (associations), as well as in premeditated murders committed from hooligan motives. The most popular tactical operations that are used by the investigator in the investigation of the investigated criminal offences are as follows: “apprehension of a person in the act of committing a crime”; “establishment and search for the identity of the criminal”; “establishment of the location of the person who committed the criminal offence”; “neutralisation of the interested persons' counteraction to the investigation”; “identification of accomplices”.

Upon developing and implementing individual criminalistic techniques, it is essential to consider the functional purpose of tactical operations, which should be considered as a kind of information and cognitive model that reflects the structure and technology (logic, chronology) of the implementation of these criminalistic complexes

in accordance with the type of criminal offence, the stage of criminal proceedings, the investigative (judicial) situation and tactical (intermediate) task. The use of information contained in these models allows the investigator, prosecutor, and judge to effectively solve general and situational issues when organising and performing tactical operations.

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