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**INNOVATIONS IN CRIMINALISTIC TECHNIQUE:
PROBLEMS OF CREATION AND APPLICATION**

Abstract. *The article is devoted to the researchers of current problems of innovations in criminalistic technique. The theoretical bases of development of criminalistic innovations in criminalistic technique and problems of their application in practice are analyzed. The concept of criminalistic innovation is considered, its essential features are singled out. It is substantiated that the creation and application of innovative criminalistic products today is a priority task of criminalistics and an urgent need of practice. Research of new branches of criminalistic technique largely determines the innovative directions of modern criminalistic research in the field of criminalistic technique. The use of means of criminalistic technique should cover all types of activities (investigative, judicial, expert, prosecutorial, legal, detective, operational and investigative, etc.), which takes into account the trend of expanding the scope of criminalistic knowledge in legal practice.*

Keywords: *criminalistic innovation, innovations in criminalistic technique, innovations in criminalistics, innovative criminalistic product.*

Introduction. In modern conditions, the tasks of criminalistics are determined by her social function — to assist your own receptions, methods and means to combat criminal phenomena. In this regard, the main task of criminalistics is to support law enforcement agencies in the fight against crime, full and timely technical criminalistic support and accompaniment the investigation and prevention of crimes, their judicial



trial. This task can be realized on the basis of comprehensive use of the achievements of modern science and technics [1, c. 163; 10; 11; 17]. Therefore, in today's conditions in the formation and implementation of criminalistic knowledge must take into account the processes of informatization, digitalization, globalization in society, their impact on the state and nature of crime, the level of civilization and the presence of global threats to the world community. As rightly noted by V.Yu. Shepitko crime accompanies global problems of society in the field of economy, politics, ecology, provision of resources and supplies, energy, demography [14, c. 14], including a significant impact and the current exacerbation of the epidemic situation in the country and the world.

Traditionally, in criminalistics there are three areas of identifying the development and implementation of innovations — technical-criminalistic, tactical-criminalistic and the direction of providing methods for investigating certain types of crimes [2, c. 50; 10;12]. In our opinion, the technical-criminalistic direction has received the most active development in terms of innovation, but in the researches of this issue there are now many debatable and unresolved issues that need special study and resolution. As the study of special literature and practice shows, today not enough attention is paid to the study and analysis of innovative areas of criminalistic research and problems of their application in the practice of law enforcement agencies to improve efficiency and optimize their work. Therefore, the problems of innovations in criminalistic techniques, which are not sufficiently developed in criminalistics today and need in-depth research and analysis, are becoming especially relevant and important today.

Results and discussion. Today in the criminalistic doctrine there are a number of debatable problems concerning the study of innovations in criminalistics and the problems of their introduction into the practice of investigative, judicial and expert activities. Thus, a separate in-depth study, critical analysis and further research developments require problems: the study of the theoretical foundations of innovation in criminalistics, determining their place and role in the system of criminalistic

knowledge; development of the concept and features of criminalistic innovations; identification and research of types of innovations in criminalistics, their characteristics; problems and directions of creation of innovative criminalistic products and technologies; research and analysis of the introduction of innovations in the practical activities of combating crime; efficiency and practical value of the proposed innovations in criminalistics; identification and research of promising areas of innovative development of criminalistics, including innovations in criminalistic techniques, theoretical and methodological foundations of their development and problems of introduction and application of criminalistic innovations in practice.

In our opinion, the main essential features of criminalistic innovation are as follows:

1) the novelty of developed, proposed and implemented in practice products (products), technologies, services, solutions is manifested in the fact that they are associated with the creation and emergence of new properties improve its parameters and characteristics, so they are newly created, or newly used, or improved;

2) developed, proposed and implemented in practice the latest technical, tactical, methodological and forensic means (innovative criminalistic means) are in demand and used in a constant mode in practice, they are implemented in the form of new products (products), technologies, services, solutions;

3) developed, proposed and put into practice the latest technical, tactical, methodological and criminalistic means *are the result of scientific-research or research-construct* development, in demand and applied in practice, forms of implementation (application) of such innovative criminalistic means are new products (products), technologies, services, solutions;

4) the use of such innovations is *carried out by special entities* (investigator, judge, etc.), which ensures the qualification and efficiency of the use of developed and implemented in practice innovative means;

5) *the focus* of innovative tools on the effective solution of criminalistic problems, ensuring optimization, improving the quality and effectiveness of law enforcement practice and further innovative development of criminalistics.



Thus, *criminalistic innovation* — is developed, implemented and put into practice the latest technical, tactical, methodological and criminalistic means that are the result of scientific-research or research-construct development, embodied in the form of a new product (products), technologies, services, solutions used by qualified special entities in practice and aimed at effective solution of criminalistic problems, optimization, improving the quality and effectiveness of law enforcement practice and further innovative development of criminalistic science.

In our opinion, that the most successful, optimal for the process of development, implementation and application of innovations in law enforcement practice that meet the above characteristics, should be recognized the established term "criminalistic innovation", thus emphasizing its focus on solving tasks of criminalistics, obtaining the effect of their practical application and fulfillment of their functional purpose — ensuring the improvement of the quality and effectiveness of investigative, judicial and expert activities.

Analysis of criminalistic literature and practice shows that today there is a paradoxical situation in which criminalistics, developing its recommendations, including criminalistic innovations is not specifically engaged in purposeful study of issues related to their implementation in practice. At the same time, the problems of implementing criminalistic innovations in practice are fundamentally important, as recently quite a lot of innovations in criminalistics have not been implemented in practice. The reasons for the latter are different, they can be both objective and subjective. In our opinion, the problems of the reasons for non-implementation and unclaimed innovations in criminalistics should be the subject of separate criminalistic studies.

Moreover, the generalization and analysis of investigative practice indicate an obvious low level of use of innovations in pre-trial investigation. Thus, according to the results of a survey of investigators of the Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, it was found that the reasons for this state of affairs are: the lack of innovative developments suitable for implementation in investigative activities (this was indicated by 52.4% of

our respondents); lack of scientific and practical recommendations for their use (4.1%); lack of investigative skills to use these innovations (2.7%); imperfection of available funds (9.6%); insufficient compactness of new criminalistic means (3.1%), etc. [13, c. 50; 17; 22]. All these problems related to the use of innovative criminalistic technique.

Today, criminalistic technique, harmoniously combining the achievements of natural, technical, humanities, is considered by most criminalistic scientists (V.P. Bakhin, R.S. Belkin, V.G. Goncharenko, V.Y. Karlov, N.I. Klymenko, M.V. Saltevsy, V.Yu. Shepitko, etc.) as a section of criminalistics, which is a system of scientific knowledge, as well as developed on their basis technical means, technique and methods designed to collect, research and use the use of criminalistical significant information in order to establish truths in litigation.

It is known that the emergence of criminalistic technique as a system of criminalistic knowledge and a variety of practical activities is associated with the introduction of the achievements of natural and technical sciences in the practice of combating crime [6, c.7; 9; 15; 16; 19] Criminalistic technique were formed on the basis of the use of data from the natural and technical sciences in criminal proceedings in order to detect and investigate crimes. Methods of chemistry, physics, ballistics, medicine and other fields of knowledge were adapted to identify traces of crime, their study and interpretation, and ultimately — to solve the problems of criminal proceedings. Along with this, and developed their own criminalistic technique and means. Thus, in the field of criminalistics there is a coherent system of scientific and technical means, adapted and specially designed for the detection, investigation and prevention of crimes. The purpose of the use of criminalistic technique is to identify and study the reflections (traces) of a criminal event and extract evidence from them [5, c. 121].

In the modern realities in the field of criminalistic technique there is a tendency of active search for the development and implementation of innovative criminalistic products aimed at optimizing the investigation of crimes and trials. As noted in the



criminalistic literature, such innovative products include new developed or adapted to the needs of investigative (judicial) practice criminalistic means, modern information technology, electronic knowledge bases, methods of recording, analysis and evaluation of evidence, and others. Examples of innovations in law enforcement are identification biometric systems based on static and dynamic human characteristics (electronic human identification systems based on biometric characteristics — fingerprints, appearance, appearance of the iris, DNA, gait, handwriting, etc.), automated workplaces (in particular, the workstation of the investigator "Insight"), automated information retrieval systems and databases ("Investigative Practice", "Investigative Precedent", etc.), etc. [13, 40].

In this regard, the use of *nanotechnology for criminalistic purposes*, in particular, the development of innovative methods and technologies that expand the possibilities of human identification in genotypic examination are of scientific and practical interest. The development of a biochip, which allows to establish the identity of the subject on a tiny trace of DNA with a probability of 99.6%, allows today to identify individuals when detecting at the scene, say, crumpled napkin or cigarette butt with a small amount of saliva, which was impossible before. [3, c. 121].

Moreover, the development of criminalistic technique involves the *development of information-reference systems such as Automated Workplaces (AWP)*. Examples of such AWP's are: AWP of the investigator "Insight", AWP of forensic experts of various expert specialties (trasologist, ballist, economist, phonoscopist, polygrapholog examiner, etc.). Therefore, criminalistic technique today is developing in the direction of introducing innovative information, digital and telecommunications technologies in law enforcement activities. This development is also associated with the improvement and creation of criminalistic means for the study of sound, electronic traces, human DNA; adaptation of the latest technics for technical-criminalistic support of tactics of investigative (search) actions and unspoken investigative (search) actions.

Recently, along with traditional means of detection, fixation, retrieval, as well as the study of material traces and the situation in general, an innovative and very

promising area is the active use of *modern three-dimensional digital technologies and artificial intelligence*, which aims to create visualization and reconstruction of circumstances and pictures of the crime or its individual episodes (details) using 3D models. Practice shows that law enforcement officers are increasingly faced with the need to study and record material objects located in large areas — the consequences of criminal explosions, fires, accidents and catastrophes on various modes of transport, man-made disasters. For the reconstruction of the scene, the method of laser scanning of certain objects and their reproduction in the form of 3D-visualization systems is becoming more widespread, which allows to capture and reconstruct in millimeter details the scene and its individual objects in three-dimensional space, which is not possible when using conventional means and methods of research of these objects.

Investigating the role of criminalistic technique in combating crime, V.Yu. Shepitko points out that at the present stage the use of the latest scientific-technical means and technologies is proposed in the investigative activity: audio, video control, surveillance systems, digital photography and video recording, electronic controllers, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) — quadcopters and criminalistic aerial photography. There are certain peculiarities in the introduction of innovations and in the application of criminalistic means and technologies in remote pre-trial proceedings, during interrogation, identification by videoconference, presentation for identification of a person outside of his visual and audio surveillance, etc. The use of the latest scientific-technical means is quite important when conducting unspoken investigative (search) actions: removal of information from transport telecommunications networks, removal of information from electronic information systems, inspection of public places, housing or other property, locating electronic means, monitoring person, thing or place, audio, video control of a person or audio, video control of a place, etc. [23 ; 24, c. 146]. To increase the efficiency of this direction of activity, it is necessary to make greater use of geodetic satellite systems and aerial photography, carried out with the help of unmanned aerial vehicles. [8].



In our opinion, a promising area in criminalistics is the use of innovative means and technologies of criminalistic technique in various areas of law enforcement, expanding the application of criminalistic knowledge in various types of legal practice, which in today's reality is quite relevant and requires further research. We are talking about the possibility of using criminalistic technique in court proceedings, in criminal and civil proceedings, administrative proceedings, in the prosecutor's office, advocacy and notarial activities [25, 43] etc. In our opinion, this shows a manifestation of another important trend in the development of modern criminalistics — the expansion of the application of criminalistic knowledge from the sphere of combating crime to law enforcement and other activities [12, 905; 20; 21].

Conclusions. In view of the above, we can conclude that improving the efficiency and quality of the investigation is inextricably linked with the active introduction into investigative practice of modern advances of science and technology. Criminalistics, integrating the latest advances of science and technics, creates for law enforcement agencies in line with modern threats of innovative means, receptions and methods of combating crime" [4, c. 20]. The purpose of the use of criminalistic technique is to identify and study the reflections (traces) of a criminal event and extract evidence from them. Therefore, the successful and skillful use of innovative means of criminalistic technique ensures the completeness, accuracy, efficiency and effectiveness of the investigation and trial, contributes to the optimization of these activities and the solution of the main tasks of criminal proceedings. One of the most important tasks of further development of criminalistics is to improve the structure of criminalistic technique in view of the emergence, development and current state of certain innovative areas of this branch of criminalistics. The use of criminalistic technique permeates all types of activities (investigative, judicial, expert, prosecutorial, legal, detective, operational and investigative, etc.), which takes into account the trend of expanding the scope of criminalistic knowledge in legal practice.

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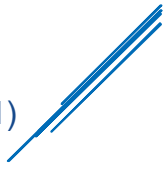
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

BUSINESS ECONOMICS			
Макунина И.В. Миронцева А.В.		ИНДИКАТОРЫ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ФИНАНСОВОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ ПАО «ГРУППА ЧЕРКИЗОВО» И ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ ПО ИХ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЮ	7
REGIONAL ECONOMY			
Лобанова А.Е.		ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ ПРОЕКТОВ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННО- ЧАСТНОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА	16
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS			
Нajnišová E. Sidak S. Купів В. Sidak M.	   	DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF THE INSTITUTE OF BANKING SUPERVISION IN THE EU	25
Маркова Е.Е. Сорокунский А.Ю.		ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ АВТОМАТИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМ ШВАРТОВКИ СУДНА В ПОРТУ	30
FINANCE AND CREDIT			
Cherkashyna K.F.		MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICIES: TOGETHER OR ON OPPOSITE VECTORS	35
Варналій З.С. Мехед А.М.		СИСТЕМА ФІНАНСОВОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ ПІДПРИЄМСТВА: ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ ТА МЕТОДИ ОЦІНКИ ЇЇ ЕФЕКТИВНОСТІ	38
Пилипів О.М.		ІННОВАЦІЙНІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ НА РИНКУ БАНКІВСЬКИХ ПОСЛУГ	46
PEDAGOGY AND EDUCATION			
Davronova Sh.F.		APPLICATION OF ELECTRONIC EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING PROGRAMMING TO FUTURE COMPUTER SCIENCE TEACHERS	50
Кіян Н.В. Орлов О.І. Третяк А.О. Тімко Н.О. Мілокостенко О.В. Третяк Д.В.		ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ТА ПЕРЕВАГИ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ ТЕСТОВОГО КОНТРОЛЮ ЗНАНЬ ПІД ЧАС ДИСТАНЦІЙНОГО НАВЧАННЯ В ІНФОРМАЦІЙНО-ОСВІТНЬОМУ СЕРЕДОВИЩІ "ДІАЛОГ"	54
Семеновога О.В.		ШЛЯХИ ФОРМУВАННЯ УМОТИВОВАНОЇ КОМАНДИ ПРОФЕСІОНАЛІВ В ОСВІТНЬОМУ ЗАКЛАДІ ЧЕРЕЗ ПАРАДИГМИ ІННОВАЦІЙНОГО МЕНЕДЖМЕНТУ	63
Турок О.С.		ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЧНІ ЗАСАДИ ЕКОЛОГІЧНОЇ ОСВІТИ	67




PHILOSOPHY AND COGNITION			
Muradkasimova K.Sh. 	ENHANCING ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE BY APPLYING EFFECTIVE TIPS		70
Рахмонов А.Б. 	К ВОПРОСУ О МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЙ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА		74
PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY			
Комарницька Л.М. 	ФОТОТЕРАПІЯ ЯК ПРОГРЕСИВНИЙ МЕТОД ПСИХОТЕРАПІЇ		78
Руденок А.І. Мазуренко О.М. 	ТЕОРЕТИЧНИЙ АНАЛІЗ ПІДВЛАДНОСТІ МАНІПУЛЯТИВНОМУ ВПЛИВУ ВІДПОВІДНО ДО ЛОКУСУ КОНТРОЛЮ СТАРШИХ ШКОЛЯРІВ		85
PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTIC			
Карпенко М.Ю. 	ГІПНОСТИЛІСТИЧНІ ПАТЕРНИ СИНТАКСИЧНОГО РІВНЯ		90
LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LAW			
Shevchuk V. M. 	INNOVATIONS IN CRIMINALISTIC TECHNIQUE: PROBLEMS OF CREATION AND APPLICATION		94
Возняковська К.А. 	COVID-19: ЯК ЦЕНТРАЛЬНІ БАНКИ РЕАГУЮТЬ НА ПАНДЕМІЮ		105
Канава О.Ю. 	ПИТАННЯ, ЩО МОЖЕ ВИРІШИТИ СУДОВА МОЛЕКУЛЯРНО-ГЕНЕТИЧНА ЕКСПЕРТИЗА ПРИ РОЗГЛЯДІ ЦИВІЛЬНИХ СПРАВ		108
Пірог А.С. Щербина Є.М. 	ОКРЕМІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПРИВАТНОГО І ДЕРЖАВНОГО НОТАРІАТУ В УКРАЇНІ		111
Шандигаєва К.Р. 	КІБЕРЗЛОЧИННІСТЬ В УКРАЇНІ: ПРОБЛЕМИ ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ		115
ARTS, CULTURAL STUDIES AND ETHNOGRAPHY			
Балбус Т. 	УКРАЇНСЬКЕ НАРОДНЕ ДЕКОРАТИВНЕ МИСТЕЦТВО – ВІД ІСТОРІЇ ДО СУЧАСНОСТІ		119
HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY, ARCHIVAL STUDIES			
Энфиаджян А.С. (Арам Энфи) 	СТРАНА СВЯТЫХ ЗАКОНОВ И БЕССМЕРТИЯ АРАТТА КАК ПЕРВЫЙ МЕЖГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ КОММУНИКАТОР, РАСПОЛОЖЕННЫЙ НА АРМЯНСКОМ НАГОРЬЕ		133
MEDICINE AND PHARMACY			
Урманова Ф.Ф. Алимкулова К.З. 	МИНЕРАЛЬНЫЙ СОСТАВ НОВОГО РАСТИТЕЛЬНОГО СБОРА «ФЛЮКАМ»		144
Варуха К.В. Міщенко С.А. Лиман М.О. 	ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ СУДОВО-МЕДИЧНОГО ВСТАНОВЛЕННЯ КРОВІ МЕНСТРУАЛЬНОГО ПОХОДЖЕННЯ		148

Тўрақулов В.Н.		ЎРТА ТИББИЁТ ХОДИМЛАРИНИ ИЖТИМОИЙ ТАРМОҚЛАР ВА ZOOM ПЛАТФОРМАСИДАН ФОЙДАЛАНГАН ҲОЛДА МАСОФАДАН ТАЪЛИМ ОЛИШИ (НАВОИЙ ВИЛОЯТИ МИСОЛИДА)	154
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PHYSICS AND MATHS

Mammadova A.M.		EXACTLY SOLUTION OF THE POSITION EFFECTIVE MASS SCHRÖDINGER EQUATION WITH NEW KINETIC ENERGY OPERATOR FOR THE CONFINED QUANTUM HARMONIC OSCILLATOR MODEL	162
----------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----


CHEMISTRY AND MATERIALS SCIENCE

Zeynalov N.A. Mammadova U.A. Isazade A.F. Seidova Ch.M. Shikhverdiyeva N.T. Aslanova H.F.		QUATERNIZATION OF CHITOSAN WITH CH ₃ J	165
Zeynalov N.A. Mammadova U.A. Seidova Ch.M. Shikhverdiyeva N.T. Aslanova H.F.		SYNTHESIS OF HYBRID MATERIALS BASED ON POLY-N- VINYLPIRROLIDONE AND PD	168
Гуцул Х.Р. Іваненко І.М. Кримець Г.В.		ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ МОРФОЛОГІЇ НАПІВПРОВІДНОГО ЦИНКУ(ІІ) ОКСИДУ	173


AGROTECHNOLOGIES AND AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY

Бутенко А.О. Грибуля Є.В. Лобода А.Ю. Карепін Є.В.		ВРОЖАЙНІСТЬ СОРТІВ СОЇ РІЗНИХ ГРУП СТИГЛОСТІ ЗАЛЕЖНО ВІД ЕЛЕМЕНТІВ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ ВИРОЩУВАННЯ	176
-------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----



GENERAL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICS

Tokhirov E. Aliev R.		IMPROVING THE BRAKING DISTANCE OF THE TRAIN BEFORE LEVEL CROSSING	183
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INFORMATION AND WEB TECHNOLOGIES

Kolos S. Bilushchak T.		TYPICAL BEHAVIOR OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF PERSONALITY IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC INFORMATION SPACE	188
Мазниченко Н.І.		МІСЦЕ І ЗНАЧЕННЯ ЕКСПЕРТНИХ СИСТЕМ В ОБЛАСТІ ПРАВА	192

ARCHITECTURE, CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN

Kaliev N.M.		ORIGIN AND CURRENT USE OF RAW MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION OF HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF KARAKALPAKSTAN	202
Kaliev N.M.		PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS TO ENSURE THE SUSTAINABILITY OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS IN THE SOUTHERN ARAL SEA REGION	207

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Антоненко- Миргородська А.М. Шаляпіна І.В.		РОЗВИТОК РУХОВИХ НАВИЧОК У ДІТЕЙ ПІД ЧАС ФІЗИЧНОГО ВИХОВАННЯ У ЗАКЛАДІ ДОШКІЛЬНОЇ ОСВІТИ	212
Скирта О.С. Лошицька Т.І. Володченко О.А.		ПОРІВНЯЛЬНИЙ АНАЛІЗ ОСОБЛИВОСТЕЙ ТЕХНІКО-ТАКТИЧНИХ ДІЙ РИНГОВИХ РОЗДІЛІВ ЛОУ-КІК І К-1 КІКБОКСІНГУ «ІСКА»	216