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**CURRENT TRENDS FORENSIC TACTICS**

**Summary.** The article reviews current trends forensic tactics.

**Keywords:** criminalistics, forensic tactics.

**Formulation of the problem**. Forensic tactics as a subsystem of the general theory of criminology, the organization provides its recommendations during the collection of forensic work, study, use of evidence in accordance with the objectives of the investigation, court action, which, ultimately, increases the effectiveness of the investigation and trial. Among the subjects of forensic activities at the pre-trial investigation is investigator, operative worker, specialist, expert, in the trial - the prosecution, the defense, the court.Processes of differentiation and integration of the achievements of various sciences proceedings affects the content of forensic tactics. Forensic software sphere trial guidance, tools, techniques, methods, and their effective use in court by the prosecution, the defense and the court indicate the need for clarification of the theoretical concept of forensic tactics, structure, boundaries and relationships with forensic techniques and methods of investigating individualtypes of crime, in other fields of scientific knowledge. The trend of forensic tactics in the trial include the development of forensic advice, techniques, and methods that are used mogutbyt stakeholders, the parties and the court to investigate and assess the available and collected evidence. Analysis of the latest research. Problems tactics judicial investigation had been the subject of scientific research LE Arotskera. He noted that one of the main conditions that determine the originality of the provisions of forensic tactics in court, is to participate in the examination of evidence, in the production of all court actions, along with the court and the prosecution and defense [1, 17-18]. Presentation of the basic material. Modern development of forensic tactics are inextricably linked to the further development of existing and development of technical and forensic tools, techniques, tactics and combinations, changing its goals and recommendations with typical experimental methods of the natural, technical, economics, legal psychology, information theory, mathematical logic provisions and computer technologies. This trend is due to the processes of "mechanization", "psychologization" and the "computerization" forensic tactics. The introduction of the investigation, litigation new tactics and tricks cause changes in procedural law governing the procedure for collecting, research and use of evidence. Forensic tactics in this procedure ensures the effectiveness of the pre-trial proceedings in the investigation and in court. Adoption of the new Criminal Procedure Code in Ukraine, significant changes of investigative works on the development and improvement of forensic tactics. Modern technologies of communication through videoconference entered in criminal proceedings. Thus, in the new criminal procedure law is the questioning, identification via video during pre-trial investigation (Article 232 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure) and conducting the proceedings via video in court (Article 336 of the new CPC). Changed significantly in the new procedural legislation of Ukraine kinds investigation. Legislator allocates investigation (investigative) actions and secret investigation (investigative) actions. The latter include audio-video control person; arrest, inspection and seizure of correspondence, of information from transport telecommunication networks of information from electronic information systems, locating by electronic means, observation of a person, object, place, control of the commission of the crime, a tacit obtaining samples required for comparative studies. These actions on the tasks, goals, subjects are not performing to the investigative and operational-search. Thus, in the new Code of Criminal Procedure have the legal regulation of the operational-search activities. In this regard, there was a need to develop new tactics, tactical operations (combinations). New procedural legislation defined the procedure of collecting, research and use of evidence. In this case, the object of forensic tactics is a new criminal procedure law, which takes the total value of the object of knowledge in science of criminal procedure and criminology. This trend reflects another trend of forensic tactics. The order of proceedings is governed by the law of criminal procedure. During the trial, the court, prosecutor, defense counsel have to solve different tactical and tactical decisions. Outside the legislative regulation of the remaining steps of the prosecution, the defense, in particular legal situation, the tactics of the evidence, the tactics of interrogation of the accused (defendant) questioning of witnesses and victims, the tactics of examination of physical evidence, the tactics of the other proceedings. The basic principle of criminal justice is the principle of adversarial proceedings. It provides a clear separation of functions: prosecution, defense, review and resolution of the merits. In this connection it is necessary in the trial included the following three interrelated, interdependent situation forensic tactics: a) the provisions that characterize the prosecution tactics, b) provisions that describe the tactics of protection c) provisions that describe the tactics of the proceedings in the court. In the prosecution and the defense in the trial different tactical goals and objectives. In accordance with Part 3. 56 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure in court the victim has the right to hold a charge in the event of failure of the prosecutor from podderzhaniyaobvineniya and enjoys all the rights of the prosecution during the trial (parts 2, 3, 4 tbsp. 340 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure).If you are involved in a lawsuit Representative - defender of the rights of the victim and the legal representative of the minor victim, in cases specified by law, they have all the rights of the prosecution (Articles 55-59, part 4. 340 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure). It should be noted that in the new Code of Criminal Procedure (Chapter 3) is defined by the defense, in particular - is suspect, the accused (defendant), acquitted, convicted, his counsel, the legal representative of a minor suspect or accused person. The prosecution is using forensic advice, techniques, methods, and during the trial to study the collected evidentiary information about a crime, its composition and motif, other circumstances relevant to establish the guilt of the person with a crime or innocence of a person to commit it. During the trial, the prosecution investigation, realizing the function of criminal prosecution in the court examines the facts of a crime, the evidence collected, it gives them an objective assessment and tactical decisions: 1) to support the prosecution in pleadings, that is, to prove the offense, the defendant guilty of committing this crime and to convince the court of the correctness of its decision on the procedural position of conviction,convictions on one specific article of the criminal law and the application of penalties, which corresponds to the gravity of the offense and the defendant. In accordance with Art. 338 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, the prosecutor has the right to change the legal classification iliobem charges if during sudebnogorazbiratelstva established new facts of the offense with which the accused person, and - to add additional charges (Article 339 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure), and 2) to refuse to support charges pleadings, if during the trial is not set in the event of a crime or an act of the defendant is not an offense or not proven part of the defendant of a crime and to convince the court of the correctness of their position on procedural guilty verdict [2, 34].Essential to the proceedings has defense tactics. Some criminologists identified the concept of "defense tactics" and "tactics of advocacy." According to them, the tactics of advocacy includes recommendation system, modeled on the achievements of science and practice of the profession of the legal position optimally counsel and its implementation in the specific context of his work in this or that case, the most effective means of action in protecting the rights and interests citizens [3, 243]. This definition is not certain.First, one of the functions of the criminal proceedings is the protection function. Second, in the Code of Criminal Procedure (including the new one) uses the terminology "protector." At trial, the prosecution and the defense for their own use procedural interestsvarious tactics, techniques to persuade the judge to correct its procedural position. Using the tactics of one party to influence the tactics of the other side, as well asthe tactics of the judge. The choice by the parties, the judge forensic advice, techniques, methods, depending on the situation that has developed in preparation for the court hearing, during the trial or in the production of court action. As thepractice in the proceedings may arise conflict-, conflict, problem situations. Depending on the situation, the prosecution, the defense and the court chosen tactics.Output. The above confirms the need to clarify the theoretical concepts of forensic tactics. I believe that the forensic tactics as part of criminology, is a system of scientific statements, recommendations for the organization and planning in the particular situation of the crime investigation, trial, production, investigative, judicial actions and determining the optimal course of action actors and participants in forensic activities, ensuring their safety, resistance management in the investigation and trial.

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**Корж В. П. Сучасні тенденції розвитку криміналістичної тактики**

**Анотація.** У статті розглядаються сучасні тенденції розвитку криміналістичної тактики.

**Ключові слова:** криміналістика, криміналістична тактика.

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