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FORENSIC TACTIC TOPIC: FORMATION HISTORY, CONTENTS AND TRENDS

Emergence history of tactical beginnings in the investigation of the criminal for forensic purposes is considered and the further formation of the system of scientific knowledge in countering crime is tracked. A historical excursion to the emergence and development of criminal tactics and its role for other branches of forensic tactics has been undertaken. The formation of criminal tactics is conditioned using psychological knowledge in the context of crime counteraction. In the genesis of criminalistics tactics, the data of psychological science are traditionally attributed to its sources.

Attention is paid to changing the subject of forensic tactics in modern conditions and the causes of such changes are determined. The content and structure of forensic tactics are conditioned by the need to provide the tactical means of various subjects (investigator, detective, prosecutor, investigative judge, parties to criminal proceedings, court, etc.). The activity approach to criminalistics tactics is proposed and the necessity of isolation of its branches (advocacy, judicial, investigative, searching) is substantiated. Forensic data should be used not only by the prosecution but also by the defense. Arguments are given regarding the need to develop the scientific provisions of advocacy tactics (defense tactics or tactics of professional defense in criminal cases) and to consider it as a separate branch of forensic tactics. The expediency of separating the responding counter-investigation tactics as a structural part of criminalistics tactics was also emphasized.

The substantive side of criminalistics tactics is considered with the help of its structural elements (tactical techniques, tactical systems, tactical combinations, tactical operations, etc.). Changes in the legal field, the model of criminal proceedings, the «revision» of traditional criminal law institutions and the process have a significant impact on the content of criminalistics tactics.

Keywords: criminal tactics, criminal psychology, forensic tactics, investigative tactics, judicial tactics, trends in forensic tactics, means of forensic tactics, tactical technique, system of tactical techniques.

Formulation of Research Problem. Forensic tactics play an important role in the structure of forensics, which is due to its influence on the formation of various sciences.

Different parts (sections) of forensics were formed under the influence of one or another science: chemistry, physics, toxicology,

medicine, biology, etc. The rise of forensic tactics was significantly influenced by psychology; this science concerning soul, of the mental (about the laws and mechanisms of the psyche of a living person).

Analysis of recent researches and publications. The subject of forensic tactics has received some attention in forensic science¹. Hans Gustav Adolf Gross², in his scholarly writings, turns not only to the forensic science, the science of *realities of criminal law* but also to the criminal psychology³. In his writings he not only examines the technique of investigating material evidence, but also offers some psychological methods for investigating crimes. In particular, his Handbook for Forensic Investigators (Handbuch für Untersuchungsrichter als System der Kriminalistik, 1892; Handbuch für Untersuchungsrichter, Polizeibeamte, Gendarmen, 1893) addresses psychological issues and provides recommendations: when a witness wishes to tell the truth false observation due to arousal, false observation due to head injury, etc.); if the witness does not want to tell the truth (about the lie as a phenomenon). In addition, issues such as changing the appearance of criminals, misstatement of rank and name, simulations of illnesses etc.⁴.

This **article purpose** is to investigate the genesis of the notion of forensic tactics and to express one's vision on the subject.

First attempts to use the means of influence on the person involved in the crime: suspect or accused were «inquisitorial» nature and were

¹ Lublinsky P. The subject and significance of the study of evidence ... J. Stifen. Essay on evidence law. St. Petersburg: Senate Printing House, 1910; Weingart A. Criminal Tactics: A Guide to Crime Investigation. St. Petersburg: Vestn. police, 1912. 293 s.; Shtiber V., Shneikert G. A Practical Guide for Criminal Investigation Workers / Per. with him. Moscow: Gostekhizdat, 1925. S. 35–190; Yakimov I.N. A guide to criminal technology and tactics. Moscow, 1925. 430 s.; Yakimov I.N. Criminal tactics. 2nd ed. reslave. and add. Moscow: NKVD of the RSFSR, 1929. S. 3; Great Ukrainian legal encyclopedia: at 20 t. T. 20: Criminalistics, legal expertise, legal psychology / editorial. : V. Yu. Shepitko (head) and in. Kharkiv, 2018. S. 801, 802; Schur B.V. Tactics of neutralization of protections of zlochinov, organized by groups: monograph / as amended. V. Yu. Shepitka. Kharkiv: Grif, 2005. 176 s.; Gross H. Kriminal-Psychologie. 2.Aufl. Leipzig: F.C.W. Vogel, 1905. XII etc.

² See.: Encyclopedia of forensics in persons / ed. V. Yu. Shepitko. Kharkov: Apostille, 2014. 400 p.

³ Gross H. Kriminal-Psychologie. 2.Aufl. Leipzig: F.C.W. Vogel, 1905. XII. 701 s.

⁴ Gross G. A Guide for Trial Investigators as a Forensic System. New ed., Perepech. ed. 1908 Moscow: LexEest, 2002. 1088 p.; Hans Gross. Works of the Scientist and Literature from the Funds of the Scientific Library of the Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University: To the 100th Anniversary of the Death: Bibliog. show / Contribution: SI Nezhurbida, MP Dyachuk, ed. introduction. Article: SI Nezhurbida, K. Probst. Chernivtsi: Books — XXI, 2015. 222 p.

based on physical and mental violence, conducting certain experiments and tests based on the psychophysiology mechanisms and patterns of human organism (*Trial by ordeal* or *Trial by water*, *Red-hot iron*, *Rice trial*, etc.). Indictments and confessions were obtained through torture and torment, as a rule, «good inquest» meaning interrogation using physical and mental influence were carried out. This interrogation also took place using certain «scientific and technical (forensic) means»; special vises for thumbs, arms, *choke pear*, *Spanish boot*, rope winches for stretching the body, pillory, *breaking wheel*, etc. Psychological mechanisms were used in demonstrating torture tools and explaining their purpose, in obtaining evidence in the room where the corpse is stored, etc. Of course, such approaches contradict scientific beliefs about the possibility of a permissible psychological influence on another person to obtain objective testimony, admit guilt in the act, cause suffering and consequently violate human rights and freedoms.

Rise of forensic tactics is closely linked to the history of forensic science as a science that would provide answers to the following questions: *Quis, quid, ubi, quibus auxiliis, cur, quomodo, quando*¹.

According to Herberts Manns these questions, which have served as a reliable scheme for investigative activity for many centuries, do not lose their significance nowadays². Historically, the process of criminalistics forming was associated with borrowing data from other sciences (natural, technical, humanitarian, etc.) to solve problems of counteraction to crime. It was the attempts to apply the various sciences in the fight against crime that led to the emergence of integrated scientific knowledge corresponding to the term criminalistics; the use of advanced achievements of science and technology in the fight against crime. It was the attempts to apply the various sciences in the fight against crime that led to the emergence of integrated scientific knowledge corresponding to the term criminalistics; the use of advanced achievements of science and technology in the fight against crime³.

From criminal tactic to forensic tactic. During the birth of forensic science as an independent field of knowledge, tactics were

¹ In fact, these are the answers to the following questions: Who, what, where, with whose help, why and for what purpose, how and when?

² Manns H. La criminalistique (police scientifique) comme science appliqué et objet de l'enseignement. Criminalistics as an applied discipline and subject of teaching: Sat. tr prof. and teach. state Irkutsk University. Irkutsk, 1921. Department 1. Issue. 2, pp. 139–164.

³ The Great Ukrainian Legal Encyclopedia: in 20 volumes. Vol. 20: Forensics, forensics, legal psychology / editorial. : V. Yu. Shepitko (Chairman) and others. Kharkov, 2018. P. 800.

considered as part of police (criminal) technology. E. Locar emphasizes that we will call the police technique a set of methods borrowed from biology, physics, chemistry, and in very small numbers from mathematics (cryptography theorems) and those that allow us to establish material evidence of crime. It is striking that such a definition covers both forensic medicine, forensic chemistry, and the psychology of witness testimony¹.

P. I. Lublinskii identifies six divisions, one of which was formulated as doctrine of methods of the accomplishment of various crimes and the method of their detecting (criminal tactics)². A. Weingart outlined his opinions on criminal tactics in the paper Criminal tactics. Crime Investigation Guide³.

First ideas about criminal tactics were related to the consideration of the peculiarities of professional criminals, the investigation of secret ways of their communication, ways of committing crimes, information about the behavior of the offender before and after committing the crime, methods of disclosing crimes, the search and detention of criminals, as well as recommendations some investigative actions (scene inspection and tracing, search, questioning of defendants and witnesses, comparison of handwriting, etc.)⁴. I. M. Yakimov emphasizes that criminal tactics study criminals and ways of committing crimes to develop the best methods of their disclosure, for which he uses scientific material collected and developed by criminal technique⁵. In the modern period, there are different approaches to the separation of criminal tactics and its importance.

In the modern period, there are different approaches to the separation of criminal tactics and its importance. At the same time, forensic investigators need to consider the peculiarities of criminal tactics during the conduct of procedural actions, the detection of traces of crime, the establishment of deliberately false testimony⁶.

¹ Lokar E. Guide to forensics / trans. S.V. Poznysheva and N.V. Terzieva. Moscow: Jurid. Publishing House of the Narkomiust of USSR, 1941 P. 9.

² Lublinsky P. Ii. Subject and significance of the study of evidence ... J. Stifen, Essay on evidence law. St. Petersburg: Senate Printing House, 1910. P. XX.

³ Weingart A. Criminal tactics: a guide to crime investigations. St. Petersburg: «Vestn. Police, 1912. 293 p.

⁴ Shtiber V., Shneikert G. Practical Guide for Criminal Investigation Officers / Per. with him. Moscow: Gostekhizdat, 1925. P. 35–190; I. N. Yakimov, Guide to criminal technology and tactics. Moscow, 1925. P. 430.

⁵ Yakimov I. N. Criminalistics. Criminal tactics. 2nd ed. revised and supplemented. Moscow: NKVD of the RSFSR, 1929. P. 3.

⁶ Great Ukrainian Legal Encyclopedia: in 20 volumes. Vol. 20: Forensics, forensics, legal psychology / editorial. : V. Yu. Shepitko (Chairman) and others. Kharkiv, 2018. P. 801, 802.

Noteworthy are the suggestions made by some scholars regarding the need to isolate such a sub-sector of forensic tactics as the tactics of neutralizing counteraction to the investigation of crimes¹. Today, the tactics of combating counter investigations remain underdeveloped. In our opinion, the foregoing direction of forensic tactics can be presented in several blocks: 1) tactical means of overcoming false witnesses and exposing false statements; 2) tactical means of promoting investigative secrecy; 3) tactical means to protect the evidentiary information from its destruction and distortion; 4) tactical means to ensure the safety of participants in criminal proceedings; 5) tactical means that help prevent the occurrence of investigative (tactical, organizational, methodical) mistakes².

Formation of criminal tactics is conditioned by the introduction of psychological knowledge in of combating crime field. In the genesis of forensic tactics, the sources of psychological science have traditionally been attributed to its sources. Its special role is determined by the fact that tactical techniques are directly or indirectly directed at a specific object – the human psyche; their development and construction are based on the psychological features of the processes of perception, memory, thinking, certain properties and states: their content and mechanism of realization are due to the need for psychological influence in order to establish psychological contact, actualization of the forgotten, exposure of falsehood in testimony, etc.³ At the end of the XIX and the beginning of XX century, research on the psychology of the testimony of witnesses and accused emerges as an independent tendency in the development of Criminalistics.

Development of forensic tactics is characterized by unevenness and amplification of its individual parts. In different periods of time there is a fascination with the tactics of criminal activity, the study of the person and type of offender, and then on the contrary, the roll occurred in the direction of investigative tactics, the development of methods of investigative activity⁴. The history of forensics is known in various

¹ *Shchur B. V.* Tactics of neutralization of counteraction to investigation of crimes committed by organized groups: monograph / ed. V. Yu. Shepitka. Kharkiv: Grif, 2005. 176 p.

² *Shepitko V. Yu.* Problem Lectures on Forensics (read at Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University): textbook. allowance. Kharkov: View. Apostille Agency, 2012. Pp. 137, 138.

³ *Shepitko V. Yu.* Theory of Forensic Tactics: Monograph. Kharkov: Griff, 2002. P. 37.

⁴ *Shepitko V. Yu.* Forensic tactics (system-structural analysis): monograph. Kharkiv: Kharkiv Legal, 2007. P. 5.

terminological approaches to the designation of tactics (criminal tactics, investigative tactics, forensic tactics). The changes were not only terminological but also essential.

Subject matter of forensic tactics and its transformation.

In modern forensics, there are different approaches to defining the concept of forensic tactics. Moreover, this concept also includes different content load. O. O. Exarchopulo notes that the term *forensic tactics* has recently been used in forensic science to refer to the relevant section of science and training. Previously, this section of forensics was referred to as investigative tactics, since the proposed tactical recommendations were mainly developed in the framework of the preliminary investigation.

However, not only investigative practice but operative work and the activities of the judiciary required the scientific support for the choice of optimal policy¹. It is necessary to agree with V. I. Komisarov, who writes that forensic tactics for today is no longer just a scientifically grounded system of methods of preliminary (pre-trial) investigation, but an orderly structure of theories, scientific provisions and as a result of theoretical constructs: scientific and practical. a system of general and specific recommendations for the optimum conduct of procedural actions.

If we consider forensic tactics as an independent part of the forensic system, then it is advisable to distinguish two aspects:

1) tactics as content (theory); 2) tactics as a function (means) of regulating relationships in the field of justice.²

In these circumstances, new definitions of forensic tactics emerge.

There is an opinion that forensic tactics are a system of scientific provisions and recommendations based on the organization and planning of preliminary (pre-trial) and judicial investigation (trial), determination of the line of conduct of the persons conducting evidence, and techniques of specific investigative and judicial ones. actions aimed at collecting and investigating evidence, establishing the causes and conditions conducive to the commission and concealment of crimes³. There is an opinion that forensic tactics is a section of the science of forensics, covering a system of theoretical provisions and practical recommendations for determining the optimal behavior of persons conducting preliminary investigations, as well as judicial review of criminal cases based on the rules and principles

¹ Exarchopulo A. A. Forensics: a textbook. SPb., 2009. P. 445.

² Komissarov V. I. Criminalistic tactics: history, current state and prospects for development: monograph. Moscow: Jurlitinform, 2009. P. 87.

³ Averyanova T. V., Belkin R.S., Korukhov Yu. G., Rossinskaya E. R. Forensics: a textbook for high schools / ed. R. S. Belkin. Moscow: Norma, 2003. P. 453.

of criminal proceedings¹. Other authors point out that forensic tactics, which is a section of forensics, examines the regularities of the organization and implementation of *forensic, investigative and expert activities* to develop in accordance with the law scientifically sound recommendations for improving its effectiveness² (Emphasis added: V. Sh.).

In modern conditions, scientists have abandoned the use of the term *investigative tactic*. The use of the phrase: *forensic tactics* is widely used in specialized literary sources. It can be stated that in all textbooks on forensics there was a unification of forensic terminology and the use of the term: *forensic tactics*³. However, in many definitions the notion of forensic tactics remained the old meaning: limited only to investigative activities or the investigation of crimes.

There is some doubt about definition of forensic tactics proposed by the Latvian forensic scientists V. N. Perovich and E. V. Nimande. The authors write that forensic tactics can be defined as a section of a special part of the theory of forensics, which describes and explains the regularities of conducting investigative actions⁴. At the same time, the mentioned criminologists emphasize that attempts to «integrate» into the terminology of criminology such terms as judicial tactics, prosecutorial tactics, lawyer tactics and other similar «novelties», have nothing to do with criminal investigation within the framework of the modern criminal process and have no criminal record do not apply⁵.

Applying this approach is evidence of its obsolescence and inconsistency with the current state of forensic science and legal practice.

It turns out that nothing has changed in the content of Criminalistics tactics except for the name and conversion of the term «investigative tactics» to *forensic tactics*. The question is: What is the point of changing the terms?

In this case, it is necessary to be in the positions of using the terms *investigative tactics* or *crime investigation tactics*. The proposed definition

¹ Yakushin S. Yu. Forensic tactics: questions of theory and practice: textbook. allowance. Kazan: Kazan. state Univ., 2010. P. 35.

² Kurs kriminalistiki: V 3 t. T. 1. Obshcheteoreticheskie voprosy. Kriminalisticheskaya tekhnika. Kriminalisticheskaya taktika / pod red. O. N. Korshunovoy i A. A. Stepanova. SPb. : Yuridicheskiy tsentr Press, 2004. S. 468.

³ See: Terekhov V.N., Nimande E. B. The essence of forensic tactics. Theory and Practice of Forensic Science and Forensic Science: Coll. of sciences. articles. Kharkiv: Law, 2018. P. 36.

⁴ Ibidem. P. 42.

⁵ Ibidem.

does not consider changes in the procedure for pre-trial investigation, the functions and powers of the investigator, detective, prosecutor, investigating judge or defense attorney in competitive criminal proceedings.

Understanding of the nature of forensic tactics by individual forensic scientists is objectionable and does not correspond to the objective situation. Thus, S. V. Larkin, who preaches a new model of forensics, restricts forensic tactics to only algorithms of investigative actions¹. In our opinion, forensic tactics cover not only problems of optimization of investigative (investigative) actions. It is much broader in scope; its recommendations are not limited to the tactics of investigating crimes. Tactics also cannot be limited by algorithms and programs. Tactics is not always a ready-made scheme, it is dynamic, situationally dependent, individual in each case. There are many techniques, methods, methods for their types, forms and internal content².

In its substantive content, forensic tactics consist of certain means.

The structure of forensic tactics can be traced to its elemental composition, which provides for the selection of those parts on which the tactics are based: 1) tactical reception as a method of carrying out a procedural action aimed at achieving its purpose; 2) tactical recommendation – scientifically substantiated and proven practice advice on the choice and use of tools, techniques and behaviors; 3) tactical techniques subsystem (system) – an ordered set of interrelated and interrelated techniques that are targeted in the implementation process (sometimes referred to as a tactical combination); 4) tactics of investigative (investigative) (judicial, operative-search) action, which covers the whole typical complex of possible implementation, realization;

5) system of investigative (search) or other actions (tactical operation), which is aimed at fulfilling the task of investigation in the relevant investigative situation³. One of the foremost tasks of forensics is to develop modern methods, techniques and tools aimed at improving the effectiveness of pre-trial investigation. A role among this kind of scientific development is occupied by systems of tactical techniques as the most optimal means of obtaining evidentiary information and its use in forensic

¹ Lavrukhin S. V. The system of forensics. State and law. 1999. № 8. P. 31–36.

² Shepitko V. Yu. Problemy strukturovaniya kriminalisticheskoy taktiki // Izbrannyye trudy. Harkov : Apostil, 2010. S. 152–155.

³ The Great Ukrainian Legal Encyclopedia: in 20 volumes. Vol. 20: Forensics, forensics, legal psychology / editorial. : V. Yu. Shepitko (Chairman) and others. Kharkov, 2018. P. 801.

practice¹. The formation of systems of tactical techniques is very necessary, as such systems can provide invaluable organizational and methodological assistance to the investigator in restoring the gaps of his personal experience and in stimulating his professional creativity².

In current context, forensic tactics are not limited to the tactics of individual investigative (investigative) actions. Typical tactical (forensic) operations most effective complexes of investigative actions, operative and search measures and other measures on intermediate tasks of investigation and investigative situations, occupy an important place in the system of tactical means. The development and implementation of tactical operations should help to optimize the detection and investigation of crimes, as well as to establish interconnection and interdependence between individual investigative (investigative) actions, organizational and other measures.

The content of forensic tactics is influenced by changes in the legal field, the model of criminal justice, «revisions» of traditional institutions of criminal law and process. This problem is of relevance in connection with the harmonization of the criminal procedural mechanism and its compliance with international and European standards, the introduction of the principle of parties' competitiveness, ensuring the proper balance of public and private interests. Forensic science (and its forensic tactic section), in a sense, performs the function of a criminal or other litigation.

The development and implementation of forensic facilities depends on their consumer (investigator, investigating judge, prosecutor, defense lawyer, judge, etc.), the form of criminal proceedings, the procedure for conducting investigative (investigative) and judicial actions.

An important argument regarding the expediency of introducing the provisions of *competitive* forensic science is the existence of changes in the functional purpose of the investigator as a procedural figure, its legislative limitation only by *indictment function*.

This provision is already sufficiently clearly stated in the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine of Ukraine (§ 2 of Chapter 3 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine). In Art. 40 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine defines powers of the investigator as a party to the prosecution.

The role of an independent and procedurally independent investigator, who must make responsible decisions and perform an

¹ Shepitko V. Yu., Zhuravel V. A. Tipovi sistemi taktichnih privomiv: problemi rozrobki ta efektyvnogo zastosuvannya. Pitannya borotbi zi zlochinnistyu : zb. nauk. prats. Harkiv : Krossrout. 2009. Vid. 17. S. 237–251.

² Goncharenko V. G., Sokiran F. M. Taktika psichologichnogo vplyvu na poperednomu slidstvi : navch. posibnik. Kyiv : Ukr. akad. vnutr. sprav, 1994. S. 22.

important function of gathering and recording evidence (the function of investigation), is currently significantly limited by procedural mechanisms (judicial control, procedural guidance by the prosecutor, etc.). In this sense, the investigator is in fact transformed into an «auxiliary» procedural figure.

In the modern period there is a sharp scientific debate about *forensic advocacy, forensic support of the prosecutor's activity, forensic component of the court*. In our opinion, it is appropriate currently to ask the question of the formation of *competitive* Criminalistics. Forensic data should be used not only by the prosecution but by the professional defense. Therefore, I. I. Kogutich rightly notes that, unlike in the past, the priority direction of state policy of the modern period has become *De jure* and increasingly becomes *De facto* protection of the individual. Hence competitiveness acquires such features, which correspond to its essence¹.

The question: if forensic tactics should develop techniques, methods, and tools for advocacy or does it serve only the prosecution side?

The answer to this question lies in the purpose of the judiciary and the essence of competitive proceedings. If advocacy is aimed at seeking truth, restoring justice, and eliminating social conflict, the answer should be positive. Moreover, there is no other scientific knowledge that would provide the lawyer with scientific techniques, methods and means other than forensic science. The most important areas of forensic advocacy should be: 1) technical forensic science; 2) tactical and organizational and methodical; 3) forensic expert (providing specific expertise). Attempts to determine the nature of lawyer's tactics (or tactics of professional criminal defense) are of scientific interest.

It is believed that the tactics of professional protection in criminal cases is a subsystem of forensic tactics, which consists of a system of appropriate means (techniques, combinations, operations, recommendations) developed and developed based on scientific provisions of forensic tactics, acceptable and rational presentation, investigation and use of information by a lawyer. that justifies or mitigates the responsibility of the client, secures the rights and interests of the latter in terms of potential or real, direct or indirect as opposition from individuals and organizations who oppose his defender in the implementation of the criminal procedure functions².

¹ Kogutich, I. (2008). Kryminalistychni znannia, yikh sutnist i potreba rozshyrennia mezh vykorystannia. Lviv: Triada plus [in Ukrainian].

² Baev, M. O. (2004). Takticheskie osnovy deyatel'nosti advokata-zaschitnika v ugovolnom sudoproizvodstve. Voronezh: Voronezh. gos. un-t [in Russian].

Conclusions. This article traces the development of forensic tactics in the period of the emergence of forensic knowledge, the transformation of scientific discipline from criminal tactics to forensic tactics. The historical excursion made it possible to draw attention to some tendencies of the formation of the subject of forensic tactics and the significant influence of psychology on its internal content and certain tactical means (tactical techniques, systems of receptions, tactical operations, etc.).

During the formation of forensic tactics, the laws of psychological science were used. The role of psychological knowledge in the development of forensic tactics provides an opportunity to attribute it to the intellectual core of Criminalistics.

Attempts have been made to investigate the subject of forensic tactics in modern conditions. The idea has been formulated and some arguments have been put forward as to the expediency of introducing the provisions of *competitive* Criminalistics. According to the author, the provisions of forensic tactics and its means (tactical recommendations, tactical techniques, tactical combinations, tactical operations) should be used by different subjects of criminal proceedings (investigator, detective, prosecutor, investigating judge, judge, defense lawyer, expert). Arguments have also been given as to the expediency of distinguishing advocacy tactics (or defense tactics) as an important area of forensic tactics.

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**ПРЕДМЕТ КРИМІНАЛІСТИЧНОЇ ТАКТИКИ:
ІСТОРІЯ ФОРМУВАННЯ, ЗМІСТ ТА ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ**

Розглянуто історичні передумови виникнення та формування криміналістичної тактики. Простежено становлення кримінальної тактики та її трансформації в тактику слідчу, а згодом й у криміналістичну. Визначено роль психології як важливого джерела у формуванні криміналістичної тактики. Приділено увагу змісту криміналістичної тактики, її структурним складовим та деяким тенденціям розвитку. Проаналізовано тенденції щодо змінення предмета криміналістичної тактики в сучасних умовах. Обґрунтовано необхідність виокремлення певних галузей та підгалузей криміналістичної тактики (судової, прокурорської, адвокатської та ін.).

Ключові слова: кримінальна тактика, кримінальна психологія, криміналістична тактика, слідча тактика, адвокатська тактика, судова тактика, тенденції криміналістичної тактики, історія криміналістичної тактики, засоби криміналістичної тактики, тактичний прийом, система тактичних прийомів.

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