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THE OBJECT, SUBJECT AND TASK OF LEGAL ENGINEERING EXAMINATION OF ACCIDENTS IN CASE

Ensuring the high quality, completeness and correctness of the expert's conclusions based on the results of the investigation of accidents involving electrical intrusion, in the diversity of the actual circumstances of the occurrence of the event, in the huge range of electrical appliances and a large number of technical regulations in their application is impossible without a clear definition and understanding by the expert of the fundamental Fundamentals of expert science, which primarily concern the object, subject and task of examination.

The need for their detailed consideration is conditioned by the complex nature of the knowledge used in this area: in the field of electrical engineering and in the field of labor protection and safety of life.

The analysis of the scientific literature and the developments of scientists in this field is associated with insufficient development of issues of a clear and comprehensive definition of the term «subject» and «object» of judicial complex expert examinations examination of cases of electrical injuries. The author summarizes the various results of theoretical research and, considering expert practice, conducting an examination, offers to determine the subject and object of forensic engineering examination related to electrical injury.

Considering the typical tasks of a forensic examination, attention is drawn to the growing tendency of setting a specific task regarding the prediction of the occurrence of a certain negative event to resolve. The necessity is grounded and it is proposed to supplement the classification of expert tasks in the engineering and technical investigations of cases of electrical intrusion with a new kind – prognostic problems.

Keywords: forensic engineering and technical examination, electrical examination, examination in the field of labor protection and safety of life, accidents involving electrical intrusion, subject, tasks, object of expertise.

Formulation of Research Problem. Defining the relevance of the topic of the study is based on the fact that forensic engineering expertise of accidents related to electro-trauma in its essence is the use of the achievements of various branches of specialized knowledge (in the field of occupational safety and health, electrical engineering, forensic medicine) in the pre-trial investigation such cases and in judicial proceedings, which are integrally applied to resolve the issues raised before the examination.

Knowledge is integrally applied to solve the questions posed to experts. The purpose of any expert investigation of an accident involving electrocution, including a comprehensive one, is to conduct a complete, objective and comprehensive study to provide a reasoned and correct conclusion.

To date, domestic and foreign scientists and researchers have scientifically substantiated and identified the object, subject and tasks of forensic examination in a general sense, based on epistemological analysis of knowledge nature. However, specific issues and definitions of the subject, object and task of complex examination of accidents related to electro-traumatism, considering their specificity and multiplicity, practical application, have not been practically developed and investigated. To ensure the high efficiency of the study, the preparation and the conclusion of the proper quality, completeness and correctness of the establishment of the real circumstances of the event related to electrocution, the person conducting such research (expert) should fully possess, understand and practically use the whole conceptual toolkit basic definitions and terms. The forensic expert should clearly operate and highlight the concepts in each case. Therefore, we will consider the object, subject and tasks of a comprehensive engineering and technical examination of electrocution accidents.

The consideration of these issues will be based on a comparative analysis of the definitions of the subject, object and task of various types of expertise (occupational safety and health, electrical) with the identification of characteristic common features and features, their adaptation and adaptation to a comprehensive examination of accidents, electrocution. The results for this study are based on the personal experience and analysis of scientific and regulatory sources, the practice of conducting comprehensive forensic engineering and technical examinations of accidents related to electrical trauma in forensic institutions of Ukraine.

Analysis of recent research and publications. General principles of forensic expertise, among which the basic ones undoubtedly include the definition of the object, subject and tasks of forensic examination, were thoroughly covered in the works of such scientists as T. V. Averyanov, L. Yu. Arotsker, R. S. Belkin, A. I. Vinberg, V. G. Goncharenko, O. R. Ro ssinskaya, M. Ya. Segai, E. B. Simakova-Efremyan, V. Yu. Shepitko, O. R. Shliakhov and others¹.

¹ Div. naprikklad: *Aver'janova T. V.* Soderzhanie i harakteristika metodov sudebno-jekspertnyh issledovanij [Contents and characteristics of forensic research methods]. Alma-Ata : Kaz. NiiSJe, 1991. 240 s.; *Arocker L. E.* Sushhnost' kriminalisticheskoy jekspertizy. Kriminalist. Jekspertiza [Essence of forensic examination. Forensic expert. Expertise]. Moskva : VSh MOOP RSFSR, 1966. Vyp. 1. S. 51–54; *Belkin R. S., Vinberg A. I.* Kriminalistika. Obshheteoreticheskie problem [General theoretical problems]. Moskva: Jurid. lit., 1973. 264 s. [in Russian]; *Honcharenko V. H.* Metodolohichni problemy vchennia pro predmet kryminalistyky [Methodological problems of teaching about the subject of criminology]. Aktualni problemy kryminalistyky: materialy mizhnar. nauk.- prakt. konf. (Kharkiv, 25–26 veres. 2003 r.). Kharkiv : Hryf, 2003. S. 11–13 [in Ukrainian]; *Rossinskaja E. R.* Sudebnaja jekspertologija: genezis, predmet, sistema, funkci, tendencii razvitiia [Judicial expertise: genesis, subject, system, functions, tendencies of development].

These researchers have made a significant contribution to the development of the theory and methodology of forensic expertise, developed and defined basic concepts such as subject, object, tasks and further development, laid the groundwork for improvement and evolutionary movement. Applying them to the definition of the subject, object and task of examination is an effective tool in the process of scientific knowledge. However, when considering these fundamental concepts, they should be correlated with specific areas of expertise (or complex of specialist knowledge) used in different types of forensic science. In this respect, the subject matter, object and tasks of forensic examination should be regarded as a set of investigated laws in the field of scientific knowledge, which have their specific peculiarities. All this necessitates theoretical consideration of the basic foundations of comprehensive forensic research electrocution accidents.

Article Purpose. Defining and defining the object, subject and task of a comprehensive forensic engineering examination in the investigation of electrocution accidents.

Main content presentation. Identifying, establishing, collecting and recording the circumstances of an event, investigating the offenses and adjudicating the criminal proceedings against them is inherently a process of knowing the truth, a process of proving that with a view to the continued expansion of scientific and technical capabilities and, therefore, a deeper understanding of is constantly evolving and improving. In the judiciary, proving and establishing truth as a kind of cognition is retrospective, since the event (accident, crime or misdemeanor) has already taken place and is being known according to the data currently coming. Obtaining complete and objective information about a past event is almost impossible without the use of specialized knowledge in various fields of science and technology, which is owned by a expert witness:

Criminalistics and Forensic Expertology: science, studies, practice. Vilnius; Varšuva; 2016. R. 32–49.; *Segaj M. Ja.* Sudebnaja jekspertologija: obekt, predmet, priroda i sistema nauki [Forensic expertise: object, subject, nature and system of science]. Teorija ta praktika sudovoï ekspertizi i kriminalistiki. Harkiv : Pravo, 2003. Vip. 3. S. 25–32. [in Russian]; *Simakova-Yefremian E. B.* Teoretyko-pravovi ta metodolohichni zasady kompleksnykh sudovo-ekspertnykh doslidzhen [Theoretical and methodological foundations of complex forensic research] : dys. ... d-ra yuryd. nauk: 12.00.09. URL : http://nauka.nlu.edu.ua/download/diss/Simakova/d_Simakova.pdf; *Shepitko V. Yu.* Tendentsii i perspektyvy rozvytku kryminalistyky (kontseptualnist pidkhodiv i dyskusiiniist pohliadiiv) [Trends and Prospects for the Development of Forensics (Conceptualism of Approaches and Discussion of Views)]. Aktualni problemy kryminalistyky: materialy mizhnar. nauk.-prakt. konf. (Kharkiv, 25–26 veres. 2003 r.). Kharkiv : Hryf, 2003. S. 7–8[in Ukrainian]; *Shljahov A. R.* O predmete sudebnoj jekspertizy [On the subject of forensic examination]. Nekotorye voprosy teorii sudebnoj jekspertizy : tezisy nauch. soobshh. na 7 teor. seminare — kriminalisticheskikh chtenijah 26 ijunja 1975 goda. Moskva : VNiiSJe, 1975 [in Russian].

specialist, expert. The most common procedural form of the use of specialized knowledge in the judiciary is the involvement of a forensic expert, who implements the state of the art in science and technology, and is at the same time a source for establishing and explaining the facts and circumstances of the case using specialized knowledge. Forensic expertise increases the probative value of the evidence system and facilitates the proper resolution of proceedings. The development of forensic examinations of certain types, a significant expansion of their capabilities, led to the need to study the laws and methodology of the formation and development of forensics, the regularity of the study of their objects based on special knowledge of natural, technical or other sciences. Both general theoretical knowledge of the subject, subject matter, forensic expertise, and applied knowledge of the peculiarities of types of forensics and the assessment of expert opinion are equally required.

The Glossary of Forensic Terms gives the following definition of the object of the examination; it is a materialized source of information defined by the procedural law¹.

Object of forensic examination are material (materialized) sources of information (objects, formations, etc.), which are researched (recognized) by the expert based on application of specialized knowledge, within the subject of expert research by certain methods and means for solving tasks (questions), assigned by the authorized person person (body)². Due to the evolutionary development and refinement of the natural and technical sciences, forensic technology and expert tools, the scope of forensics is also being expanded.

Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine: *On Forensic Examination* and Part 1 of Article 69 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine stipulates that forensic examination is a research based on special knowledge in the field of science, technology, art, craft, etc. objects, phenomena and processes for the purpose giving an opinion on issues that are or will be the subject of a trial or contain information about the circumstances of the offense. According to E. B. Simakova-Efremian, the legislator did not quite accurately distinguish the range of objects of expert study, which include phenomena and processes. Because the phenomenon or process related to the crime is not directly investigated by a forensic expert – they have already taken place in the past. The forensic expert examines the material

¹ Slovar' osnovnykh terminov sudebnykh jekspertiz [Dictionary of the main terms of forensics]. Moskva : VNiiSJe, 1980. S. 53 [in Russian].

² Osnovy sudovoi ekspertyzy [Basics of forensic examination] : navchalnyi posibnyk dlia fakhivtsiv, yaki maiut namir otrymaty abo pidtverdyty kvalifikatsiiu sudovoho eksperta / avt.-uklad.: L. M. Holovchenko, A. i. Lozovyi, E. B. Simakova-Yefremian ta in. Kharkiv : Pravo, 2016. 928 s. S. 27 [in Ukrainian].

and materialized media (the latter means the media presented in certain documents, etc., which the forensic expert examines)¹.

Integration object of forensic is the systematic integral material formation, combined with the common object of study of its different parties (properties). E. B. Simakova-Efremyan proposes the following definition of the integration object of forensic examination, with which the author agrees this is a systematic integral material (materialized) formation, combined by a common subject of study of its different parties (properties), to solve a problem that requires application of integration of specialized knowledge in various fields of science, technology, etc.

Summarizing the above, we can give the following definition of the object of forensic engineering examination of accidents related to electrocution – a trace-reflection in the form of material and materialized sources of information (physical evidence: electrical equipment, apparatus of protection and control; documents on phenomena and processes, etc.) contained in the case file regarding electrocution.

In the general sense, as a philosophical category of knowledge of reality, the object of study is a process or phenomenon that gives rise to a problematic situation and is chosen for study. When this part of objective reality is the topic of research, it becomes the subject of research. The subject is what is contained within the object. The subject matter of the study is the theoretical reproduction of objective reality, those essential relationships and relationships that are subject to direct study are the main determinants of a study².

As categories of the scientific process, the object and the subject of the study are related as general and partial. The object of scientific study is the surrounding material world and the forms of its reflection in the human consciousness existing regardless of our consciousness, are selected according to the purpose of the study. «A subject is a category that determines a certain integrity... that is distinguished from the world of objects in the process of human activity and cognition... The subject

¹ Simakova-Yefremian E. B. Teoretyko-pravovi ta metodolohichni zasady kompleksnykh sudovo-ekspertnykh doslidzhen [Theoretical and methodological foundations of complex forensic research]: dys. ... d-ra yuryd. nauk: 12.00.09. URL : http://nauka.nlu.edu.ua/download/diss/Simakova/d_Simakova.pdf (data zvernennia 10.09.2019) S.157 [in Ukrainian].

² Dyv., napr.: Dovidnyk zdobuvacha naukovoho stupenia. Zbirnyk normatyvnykh dokumentiv ta informatsiinykh materialiv z pytan atestatsii naukovykh kadriv vyshchoi kvalifikatsii [Collection of Regulatory Documents and information Materials on Certification of Higher Qualified Scientific Staff] / Uporiadnyk Yu. i. Tsekov; perednie slovo R. V. Boika. Kyiv : Redaktsiia «Biuletenu Vyshchoi atestatsiinoi komisii Ukrainy», 2000. 64 s.; P. Yolon. Piznannia. Filosofskyi entsyklopedychnyi slovnyk [Knowledge. Encyclopedic Dictionary of Philosophy] / V. i. Shynkaruk (holova redkolehii) ta in. ; L. V. Ozadovska, N. P. Polishchuk (naukovi redaktory) ; I. O. Pokarzhevskia (khudozhnie oformlennia). Kyiv : Abrys, 2002. 742 s. [in Ukrainian].

includes only the main, most essential features and properties (in terms of research)»¹.

Based on the philosophical interpretation of this concept, we can determine that the subject is a set, a set of main properties, the most essential aspects of the phenomenon under study, the event, the object to which the cognitive process of the researcher is directed. In general, this interpretation also applies to the determination of the subject matter of the forensic examination.

The subject matter of the examination is determined by the research objective, the subject (s), the subject (s) and the methods of conducting the research². However, to date there is no definitive solution in the scientific literature to the concept of the subject of examination, it is debatable since there is no common understanding of the content of the subject of forensic examination among scientists and practitioners. The analysis of various theoretical developments in this regard shows that the following types of definitions of the subject of forensic examination took place: issues that are solved with the help of specialized knowledge in its conduct; a set of factual data to be established on the basis of specialist knowledge; factual data that is established through the use of specialized knowledge; the circumstances of the case, which are investigated with the help of specialist knowledge of the questions that are put to the decision of examination³.

In the author's view, the most appropriate and revealing concept is the well-known scientist O. R. Shlyakhov's definition of the subject of examination as established based on special knowledge of factual data (facts, circumstances of the case).

He emphasizes the relationship of the subject to the objects and methods of forensic examination⁴.

¹ Filosofskij jenciklopedicheskij slovar [Philosophical Encyclopedic Dictionary] / red. kol. S. S. Averinceva i dr. 2-e izd. Moskva : Sov. jencikl., 1989. S. 505 [in Russian].

² Osnovy sudovoi ekspertyzy [Basics of forensic examination]: navchalnyi posibnyk dlia fakhivtsiv, yaki maiut namir otrymaty abo pidtverdyty kvalifikatsiiu sudovoho eksperta / avt.-uklad.: L. M. Holovchenko, A. i. Lozovyi, E. B. Simakova-Yefremian ta in. Kharkiv : Pravo, 2016. S. 24 [in Ukrainian].

³ Div. napr.: *Aliev I. A., Koruhov Ju. G.* Predmet obshhej teorii sudebnoj jekspertyzy. Osnovy sudebnoj jekspertyzy [The subject of the general theory of forensic examination. Forensic fundamentals]. Ch. 1: Obshhhaja teoriya. Moskva : RFCSJe pri MJu RF, 1997. S. 25; *Belkin R. S.* Kurs kriminalistiki: v 3 t. Moskva [Forensic science course: in 3 volumes]; *Jurist*, 1997. T. 2. S. 311–315; *Mirskij D. Ja., Rostov M. N.* Ponjatie obekta sudebnoj jekspertyzy [The concept of the object of forensic examination]. Aktual. problemy teorii sudeb. jekspertyzy. Moskva : VNiiSJe, 1984. Vyp. 44. S. 26 [in Russian].

⁴ *Shljahov A. R.* O predmete sudebnoj jekspertyzy [On the subject of forensic examination]. Nekotorye voprosy teorii sudebnoj jekspertyzy : tezisy

Carrying out a comprehensive forensic engineering and technical examination of accidents related to electro-trauma (hereinafter – CITENVE) is conditioned by the need to apply in the study of various fields of scientific knowledge: in the field of occupational safety, life safety and electrical engineering; its nature is integrative.

Forensic expertise in the field of occupational safety and health (SEGOPBZD) is one of the types of engineering and technical expertise.

Designed to establish the mechanism of occurrence and impact of dangerous or harmful factors, causes of accidents, as well as to determine the requirements of regulatory documents, non-compliance with which is causally related to the accident.

The subject of SSGSBDE is the actual data and circumstances of an accident (accident), which are established based on special scientific and technical knowledge in the fields of occupational safety, industrial safety and safe life. Forensic Electrotechnical Expertise (FEE) is one of the types of forensic engineering . It is intended to establish the actual data on the structure, composition of the electrical installation or its components, the causes of occurrence and occurrence of emergency situations and emergency modes in the electrical equipment, as well as compliance with its technical condition and process of operation with regulatory requirements.

The subject of FEE is the circumstances of the occurrence, development of abnormal modes in electrical installations or their components, electrical receivers, actual data on the consequences of such modes, which are established based on special scientific and technical knowledge. In the author's view, the most comprehensive and comprehensive definition of the subject of comprehensive examination, which undoubtedly includes the study of accidents related to electro-trauma, is proposed by the scientist-researcher E. B. Simakova-Yefremian to determine the intersectoral subject of complex research in forensic science. It is factual data (facts) and circumstances of the case concerning the establishment of the nature, properties, states of objects, generic (group) affiliation, source of origin or specific objects by their reflections, as well as, by appropriate means (methods) as a result of the study of material and materialized information carriers for the purpose of solving diagnostic, identification and situational tasks of forensic science¹.

Summarizing the above, given that this type of examination by its nature requires the use of various branches of specialized knowledge (is

nauch. soobshh. na 7 teor. seminar — kriminalisticheskikh chteniyah 26 iyunja 1975 goda. Moskva : VNIISJe, 1975 [in Russian].

¹ *Simakova-Yefremian E. B. Teoretyko-pravovi ta metodolohichni zasady kompleksnykh sudovo-ekspertnykh doslidzhen* [Theoretical and methodological foundations of complex forensic research] : dys. ... d-ra yuryd. nauk: 12.00.09. URL : http://nauka.nlu.edu.ua/download/diss/Simakova/d_Simakova.pdf (data zvernennia 10.09.2019). S. 175 [in Ukrainian].

inherently a complex expertise), we propose the author's definition of the subject of complex forensic engineering and technical expertise of accidents related to electrocution – (facts) and the circumstances of the case regarding the conditions of occurrence of a dangerous factor, structure, condition, occurrence and development of abnormal or emergency modes in electrical equipment, causes, mechanism and conditions under which electrocution occurred, through the integrated use of a complex of specialized knowledge in the field of occupational safety, life safety and electrical engineering.

The author deliberately omits part of the definition proposed by Simakova-Efremian in the part of the research task, since in the following we will consider in more detail the task of complex examination of electrocution accidents. Since the substance of the subject is reflected in the tasks of the study, the close and inseparable link between the subject and the task of forensic examination is evident. The purpose of forensic expertise is an expert activity aimed at transforming the initial information contained in the materials submitted for expert examination and physical evidence into evidence that can be used by the initiator of the examination to make the right decision in the case.

From this definition of the expert task it follows that it has an informational nature and a procedural role and can be interpreted as a problem, formally expressed and embodied in the questions submitted to the expert and which requires a decision based on his specialized knowledge. To date, forensic scientists have conducted the coverage and scientific substantiation of the criteria for the classification of examinations by the nature of the tasks to be solved. Until the mid-1970s, the traditional division of tasks into two groups, identification and non-identification, prevailed among scientists. However, with the development of scientific knowledge and the emergence of new types of expertise, there was an opinion on the division of tasks into identification, diagnostic and situational. As E. B. Simakova-Yefremian notes, mainly scientists now differentiate tasks into three types: identification, diagnostic and situational.

Identification: these are the expert tasks whose main purpose is to establish the fact, the individual-specific identity or the general group (generic) affiliation of specific material objects. The latter can be both material objects and their reflection, as well as events and phenomena. Diagnostic tasks are aimed at establishing the nature of the object, its purpose, scope, properties and condition, conditions of operation, mechanism of interaction with other objects, causes of occurrence of certain consequences, results, etc.

The most characteristic of these problems is the identification of the link between the result being observed and the causes of its occurrence.

Situational tasks are associated with establishing the mechanism and conditions of occurrence of an event, they are usually accomplished by establishing the circumstances of the case. This study is based on a

logical assessment of the situation at certain stages of the formation and development of events, conditions of occurrence of a negative factor.

That is, when solving a situational problem, the processes of interaction and communication of objects (phenomena) as carriers of information about the circumstances of the investigated event are clarified.

These three types of tasks are also solved by a comprehensive forensic engineering examination of electrocution cases, since it is an integrative application of specialist knowledge in the field of life safety and electrical engineering. For the most part, forensic engineering and technical examination of accidents related to electro-traumas is characterized by solving diagnostic and situational problems. Generalized analysis of expert practice shows that more and more recently, new specific tasks for the study of hazards in human life are being put before expert institutions.

Articles 273, 274 and 275 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provide for criminal liability for violations of safety rules during the performance of work with high risk, at explosive enterprises (workshops), violation of rules for the safe operation of buildings or structures. In this case, liability is established in cases where the above violations have only created a threat of death or other serious consequences.¹

During the pre-trial investigation of such violations, there is a need for expert research to establish specific discrepancies from a technical point of view to the rules, norms and requirements of normative-technical acts for occurrence because of such deviations of prerequisites of an accident, since without the use of special knowledge it is impossible to establish. In such cases expert should solve the problem of predicting the possibility (real, high probability) of the occurrence of negative consequences in the presence of the fact of failure to comply with the relevant requirements.

The solution to this problem, unlike situational, is predictive. The expert, using his or her specific knowledge, should evaluate the existing factual circumstances in the context of the multiplicity of conditions and factors that will influence the dynamics of a possible development of the event, create such a prognostic model that in the aggregate and inseparable combination of conditions and factors will inevitably lead to an extraordinary event. For example, using a hand-held power tool with damaged insulation of conductive parts and without a properly connected protective PE conductor will result in electric shock. Thus, in this case, only the combination of the two factors (damaged insulation and the absence of a protective conductor) will inevitably lead to electrocution. By its very nature, solving a prognostic problem has a lot to do with the process of solving a situational problem to study the mechanism and conditions of occurrence of a negative factor, logical assessment of the

¹ Kryminalnyi kodeks Ukrainy [Criminal codex of Ukraine]. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14> (data zvernennia 19.05.2019) [in Ukrainian].

situation and factual circumstances. However, in a situational task, the expert reproduces the events of the past based on trace-display and recorded information.

When solving a prognostic task, it is necessary to create (imaginatively) and predict the process of development of a dangerous situation, to establish the degree of influence of each negative factor and its dependence and connection with non-compliance with specific requirements, to assess under what conditions and circumstances an objective threat will first be created in the first place. human life, the inevitable onset of other consequences (harm).

Often, solving a prognostic task is impossible without solving diagnostic and situational sub-tasks, in which case they act as auxiliaries aimed at creating a holistic, comprehensive research process.

Conclusions. Forensic science is characterized by a set of basic features that distinguish one type of research from another: subject, object, expert techniques and character of special knowledge, which play a dominant role in solving tasks of this class, kind, type, subspecies of science.

When conducting a comprehensive engineering and technical study of accidents related to electro-trauma, a forensic expert should have a thorough knowledge of professional knowledge, as well as a clear and enough understanding of the basic theoretical provisions: the subject matter, object and tasks of such examination. The discovery of the concepts of the object, object and division of the tasks of forensic engineering and technical examination of accidents related to electro-traumas, for identification, diagnostic, situational and prognostic purposes has the ultimate goal, which is to create a universal toolkit that enables experts to effectively apply scientific basis, and comprehensive identification of the cause of the accident and establishing a full range of cause and effect relationships of actions / omissions of specific persons with negative consequences and the case.

At the same time, it should be noted that the issues discussed in this paper are subject to further research and scientific study.

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ОБ'ЄКТ, ПРЕДМЕТ І ЗАВДАННЯ СУДОВОЇ ІНЖЕНЕРНО-ТЕХНІЧНОЇ ЕКСПЕРТИЗИ НЕЩАСНИХ ВИПАДКІВ, ПОВ'ЯЗАНИХ З ЕЛЕКТРОТРАВМУВАННЯМ

Забезпечення високої якості, повноти та правильності висновків експерта за результатами проведених досліджень нещасних випадків, пов'язаних з електротравмуванням, в умовах різноманітності фактичних обставин настання події і величезної номенклатури електротехнічних пристроїв та великої кількості норм технічної регламентації їх застосування унеможлиблюється без чіткого визначення та розуміння експертом засад судової експертології, до яких першочергово належать поняття об'єкта, предмета і завдань судової експертизи.

Необхідність детального розгляду вказаних понять обумовлюється комплексною природою застосовуваних при цьому знань: у галузях електротехніки, охорони праці і безпеки життєдіяльності та інших.

Обґрунтовано необхідність та запропоновано доповнити класифікацію експертних завдань інженерно-технічного дослідження випадків електротравмування новим різновидом – прогностичні завдання.

Ключові слова: судова інженерно-технічна експертиза, електротехнічна експертиза, експертиза у галузі охорони праці та безпеки життєдіяльності, нещасні випадки пов'язані з електротравмуванням, предмет, завдання, об'єкт експертизи.

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