

OBTAINING EVIDENCE DURING THE INVESTIGATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES AGAINST THE WILL, HONOR AND DIGNITY OF A PERSON

Nataliia Dobrianska

Doctor of law, Associate Professor,
Department of postgraduate and doctoral studies,
Tavria National University named
after V.I. Vernadsky, Kyiv, Ukraine
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6319-0409>
E-mail: Natalya2008@ukr.net

Vadym Filashkin

Doctor of law,
Donetsk regional state administration,
Regional military administration, Kyiv, Ukraine
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-3920-9268>
E-mail: filashkin@ukr.net

Ihor Barsuchenko

Lawyer, Bar association
"Premier Group", Kyiv, Ukraine
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-8643-6303>
E-mail: ibarsuchenko@gmail.com

Viktor Nikitenko

Doctor of law, Associate Professor,
Department of legal support of business activity,
State University of Trade and Economics, Kyiv, Ukraine
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2798-1668>
E-mail: viknik2411@ukr.net

Andrii Antoshchuk

Doctor of law, Associate Professor,
Department of criminalistics and forensic medicine,
National Academy of Internal Affairs, Kyiv, Ukraine
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5088-4372>
E-mail: antoshchuk2015@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Based on the provisions of forensic tactics, the opinions of scientists and the results of the generalization of the judicial and investigative practice of investigating criminal offenses against the will, honor and dignity of a person, the article analyzes the peculiarities of the organization and tactics of conducting an inspection of the scene, interrogation and search in criminal proceedings of this category. The purpose of the scientific research is determined - to develop organizational and tactical recommendations aimed at improving the tactics of

conducting individual investigative (search) actions, namely, inspection of the scene, interrogation, search during the investigation of criminal offenses against the will, honor and dignity of a person. Achieving the goal of the scientific article was facilitated by the application of a set of general scientific (analysis, synthesis, deduction, induction, analogy, abstraction) and special legal (dogmatic, systemic-structural, formal logic, modeling, content analysis, statistical) methods and techniques of scientific knowledge, which made it possible to comprehensively study the research object. The importance of carrying out the specified investigative (search) actions both at the initial stage of the investigation and at the next stage, depending on the specific illegal act and investigative situation, is emphasized. A list of persons whose testimony is important in criminal proceedings has been determined. The importance of preparing for the interrogation, inspection of the scene and search, which will include determining the location and layout of the premises, establishing the persons who live in it, inviting witnesses, using technical means and determining the date, time and persons involved in their conduct, has been proven. In addition, the purpose, tasks and tactics of conducting the specified investigative (search) actions are determined, and a list of typical questions is highlighted. In addition, it was emphasized the importance of establishing an effective mechanism of interaction between the investigator and operative units, organizing an intensive search for the victim, suspect, complex and operational application, along with obtaining statements, other investigative (search) actions and covert investigative (search) actions.

Keywords: enforced disappearance; kidnapping; human trafficking; testimony; tactics.

OBTENÇÃO DE PROVAS DURANTE A INVESTIGAÇÃO DE OFENSAS PENAIS CONTRA A VONTADE, HONRA E DIGNIDADE DE UMA PESSOA

RESUMO

Com base nas disposições da tática forense, nas opiniões dos cientistas e nos resultados da generalização da prática judicial e investigativa de investigação de crimes contra a vontade, a honra e a dignidade de uma pessoa, o artigo analisa as peculiaridades da organização e táticas de realização de vistoria de local, interrogatório e busca em processos criminais dessa categoria. O objetivo da investigação científica é determinado - desenvolver recomendações organizacionais e táticas destinadas a melhorar as táticas de condução de ações investigativas (buscas) individuais, nomeadamente, inspeção do local, interrogatório, busca durante a investigação de crimes contra a vontade, honra e dignidade de uma pessoa. O alcance do objetivo do artigo científico foi facilitado pela aplicação de um conjunto de conhecimentos científicos gerais (análise, síntese, dedução, indução, analogia, abstração) e jurídicos especiais (dogmáticos, sistêmico-estruturais, lógica formal, modelagem, análise de conteúdo, estatística) métodos e técnicas do conhecimento científico, que possibilitaram o estudo abrangente do objeto de pesquisa. É enfatizada a importância de realizar as ações investigativas (buscas) especificadas tanto na fase inicial da investigação como na fase seguinte, dependendo do ato ilegal específico e da situação investigativa. Foi determinada uma lista de pessoas cujo testemunho é importante em processos penais. A importância da preparação para o interrogatório, inspeção do local e busca, que incluirá a determinação da localização e disposição do local, a identificação das pessoas que nele residem, a convocação de testemunhas, a utilização de meios técnicos e a determinação da data, hora e pessoas envolvidas em sua conduta, foi comprovado. Além disso, são determinados o objetivo, as tarefas e as táticas de condução das ações investigativas (pesquisa) especificadas e uma lista de questões típicas é destacada. Além disso, foi enfatizada a importância de estabelecer um

mecanismo eficaz de interação entre o investigador e as unidades operativas, organizando uma busca intensiva da vítima, suspeito, aplicação complexa e operacional, junto à obtenção de depoimentos, outras ações investigativas (busca) e encobertas ações investigativas (pesquisa).

Palavras-chave: desaparecimento forçado; sequestro; tráfico de pessoas; testemunho; táticas.

1 INTRODUCTION

An inalienable right of every person is the right to freedom, a component of which is the will of a person. This right is guaranteed and protected by every modern democratic state. According to Art. 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, everyone has the right to freedom and personal integrity. This right is enshrined in Art. 5 of the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950 and paragraph 1 of Art. 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966. In Ukraine, this right is enshrined in Article 29 of the Constitution of Ukraine. Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine defines that a person, his life, health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are determined by the highest social value (Constitution of Ukraine, 1994).

Offenses against the will, honor and dignity of a person include the following actions provided for by the Criminal Code of Ukraine: "Illegal deprivation of liberty of a person or kidnapping of a person" (Article 146), "Forcible disappearance" (Article 146-1), "Taking hostages" (Art. 147), "Child substitution" (Art. 148), "Human trafficking" (Art. 149), "Exploitation of children and their use for begging" (Art. 150 and Art. 150-1), "Illegal placement to an institution for the provision of psychiatric care" (Article 151) (Criminal Code of Ukraine, 2001). The specified norms cover quite diverse actions against the victims, but they are united by the common object of the crime, which is a person, as well as the special ultimate goal of criminal actions - the exploitation of a person or obtaining other benefits.

In the mass media and special literature, it was repeatedly noted that due to the war in Ukraine and the appearance of a significant number of internally displaced persons, there were serious threats of a significant increase in the number of victims of human trafficking (Dobrota, 2016).

Official statistical data show that in the general structure of crime, the acts provided for in Chapter III of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine occupy a small share (no more than 0.2%). At the same time, in recent years, there has been an alarming trend of increasing the number of these violations (Andrushko, 2020, p. 7), which indicates the need for an adequate state response to each fact of their commission (Riznyk, 2023, p. 19). In particular, over the past 10 years in Ukraine, more than 700 people have been convicted of

illegal deprivation of liberty or kidnapping, of which more than 80% were committed by a group of people based on a prior conspiracy.

Illegal deprivation of liberty and kidnapping of people, illegal placement in mental institutions, exploitation of children and their use in begging are sometimes registered as separate facts, but more often they act as links of the organized criminal business of human trafficking. The detection and investigation of such crimes causes a special public resonance, and requires the concentration of attention and efforts of law enforcement agencies to achieve the main goal - to establish all episodes and all accomplices of the criminal scheme, stop their activities and bring them to justice.

Practitioners indicate the existence of many difficulties associated with the qualification of criminal offenses against the will, honor and dignity of a person, mistakes of a tactical and procedural nature, made by investigators when clarifying the circumstances of illegal encroachments. The mentioned problems require careful scientific analysis in order to minimize them in the future and ensure effective countermeasures against the investigated encroachments. At the same time, the entry into force of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine in 2012 forces a new consideration of certain issues of collection and verification of evidence in criminal proceedings of this category.

The purpose of the article is to develop organizational and tactical recommendations aimed at improving the tactics of individual investigative (search) actions, namely, inspection of the scene, interrogation, search during the investigation of criminal offenses against the will, honor and dignity of a person.

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To achieve the goal of the scientific article, a set of methods and techniques of scientific knowledge were applied, which made it possible to comprehensively study the object of research. With the help of general scientific methods (analysis, synthesis, deduction, induction, analogy, abstraction) the content of the considered questions is detailed. During the research, special legal methods were applied, in particular: dogmatic - when interpreting the conceptual apparatus of the research; systemic and structural - when considering the components of the organization of preparation and conduct of separate investigative (search) actions in the investigation of criminal offenses against the will, honor and dignity of a person; formal logic - to determine the tasks and areas of activity of investigators in typical investigative situations of investigating such illegal acts, formulating versions; modeling – to

develop recommendations regarding the tactics of conducting an inspection of the scene of the incident, questioning witnesses, victims, search and other investigative (search) actions; content analysis - to process the materials of criminal proceedings according to individual quantitative and qualitative parameters with further interpretation of the obtained results; statistical - for summarizing the results of investigative, prosecutorial and judicial practice materials, evaluating the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in obtaining evidence in the investigated criminal proceedings.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After the initiation of criminal proceedings, pre-trial investigation bodies carry out a number of procedural actions, in particular investigative (search) actions, with the help of which evidence is collected and checked. The list of these actions is clearly defined in the criminal procedural law. However, it is not mandatory that all of them be carried out during the investigation of each criminal proceeding. Depending on the specific circumstances, that is, on the established investigative situation, the person conducting the investigation independently decides what actions to take, when and in what sequence (Faryma, 2021, p. 155).

Investigative (search) actions are the main tool of the process of proof in criminal proceedings (Avramenko, 2011, p. 88), which, according to clause 2 of Art. 91 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, consists in the collection, verification and evaluation of evidence in order to establish the circumstances that are important for criminal proceedings, and therefore, to ensure the implementation of the tasks of the criminal justice system regarding the full, quick and impartial investigation of a criminal offense (Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine, 2014).

Each investigative (research) action has certain features, they differ in the specifics of immediate tasks, tactical techniques and methods of achieving a specific goal, the composition of participants, etc., but at the same time, in their totality, they form a complete system (Voitovych, 2021, p. 163).

Inspection of the scene of the incident is an urgent investigative (research) action aimed at establishing, recording and studying the situation at the scene of the incident, traces of the crime and the criminal, and other factual data that allow, in combination with other evidence, to draw a conclusion about the mechanism of the incident and other circumstances of what is being investigated.

The inspection of the scene of the enforced disappearance of a person, as an urgent investigative (search) action aimed at the immediate perception and study of the situation at the scene of the incident, includes: detection, fixation and extraction of various traces and other material evidence in order to clarify the nature of the event that took place, the person criminal, motives for committing the crime, as well as other circumstances that are important for criminal proceedings (Voitovych, 2021, p. 153).

The last known whereabouts of the violently disappeared person, the place of residence or visit are mostly subject to inspection. At the same time, depending on the specific investigative situation, the specifics of the available information about the missing person and the known circumstances of his disappearance, it may become necessary to conduct other types of inspection. The inspection of the place where the victim was captured is carried out with the aim of identifying traces that can contribute to establishing the identity of the kidnappers and their search. In case of theft by criminals of any objects (jewelry, audio, video equipment, etc.) for the purpose of their subsequent search, it is necessary to establish their signs and remove technical documentation. If not much time has passed since the abduction, footprints of both the victim and the kidnappers may be found at the scene. Their mutual location, as well as the time and mechanism of the display will help to verify the testimony of eyewitnesses or to obtain primary information about the event when there are no witnesses. If the enforced disappearance of a person took place with the help of a vehicle, or its use was indicated by the applicant, a witness, or traces of the vehicle were removed, when examining and recording the traces of the vehicle at the scene of the accident, the following must be indicated: the location of the traces; the type of surface on which they are found and its condition; the beginning, length and type of braking traces; braking intensity of both wheels; the number of track tracks and their relative location.

In cases of kidnappings committed by criminal groups, not only the traces of the criminals, but also the traces of the victims are of forensic interest. It is very important to correctly determine what traces and where they should or could have remained as a result of the crime in question. It is advisable to search for traces both at the place of capture and at the place of detention of the abducted person, as well as in the vehicle used to transport the victim. Since we are always talking not only about material, but also about ideal traces, their carriers (sources) should also be identified by the route of the vehicle used by criminals.

Places of forced detention of the victim are residential premises - houses, apartments, as well as various utility buildings. The purpose of the inspection of the specified scene of the event is: to identify traces of presence at the scene of the persons involved in the abduction;

finding traces confirming the testimony of the victim about the circumstances of his forcible detention; discovery of audio and video equipment on which the victim's address to his relatives was recorded; detection of prohibited items: weapons, explosive devices and substances, narcotics, psychotropic substances (Voitovych, 2021, p. 160).

During the inspection of the scene, all objects that may be related to a criminal offense are inspected, depending on the specific investigative situation. Therefore, the informativeness of an investigative review is much higher than, for example, a search. For example, an inspection of the scene of trafficking in children for the purpose of their sexual exploitation is carried out in places where pornographic objects are manufactured (apartments, houses, photo studios, rented premises) and their sale and distribution (such places can be places of gathering of people, namely public transport stops, places of spontaneous trade, markets and shops), as well as places where the production of pornographic objects was carried out or at the place of residence of the offender (Voichyshen, 2020, p. 138-139).

Sources of evidence in electronic form can be: various media; all-in-ones, mobile devices (mobile phones, tablet computers), digital cameras, routers, routers, computer networks, the global Internet, sound and video recordings, etc., that is, any electronic device that enters the place can be a source of evidence search. It is also worth noting that new types of electronic devices that can contain electronic evidence are constantly appearing (Vakulenko *et al.*, 2016, p. 10).

In order to preserve the information contained on computer media and to prevent its careless or intentional destruction or damage, it is necessary to: restrict the persons present from accessing the computer equipment; to identify, describe and photograph each such device which, at the time of its inspection, contains relevant information; with the participation of a specialist, take measures to prevent the change or destruction of information, to fix it.

It is necessary to pay attention to the review of documents, namely to the list of typical documents during the investigation of the illegal transfer for exploitation of newborns by the staff of maternity hospitals: documentation of the medical institution (rights and obligations of employees, registration books and journals, shift schedules, etc.); documents accompanying the transfer of the body for burial; documents related to sending the child's corpse to the perinatal center for examination; documents related to the birth of a child; medical documents (examination reports, medical cards, etc.) (Faryma, 2021, p. 166-167).

Taking into account the data obtained during the inspection of the scene of the

incident, the investigator quickly puts forward versions of the event that took place, about the persons who committed a relevant criminal offense against the will, honor and dignity of a person, organizes urgent operational measures to search for and arrest criminals, plans an investigation .

Interrogation is a procedural action, which is an informational and psychological process of communication of the persons participating in it, regulated by criminal procedural norms, aimed at obtaining information about the facts known to the interrogated, which are important for establishing the truth in the case. The choice of interrogation tactics depends on the following factors: interrogation situation; the procedural status of the interrogated person and the level of his interest in the results of the investigation; characteristics of the interrogated person (age, character, level of legal awareness, presence of criminal experience, etc.); the nature of the information and evidence that the investigator has, etc.

Interrogation of witnesses is the most common investigative (search) action during the investigation of criminal offenses of this category.

In criminal proceedings on the enforced disappearance of a person, despite the fact that abductions are usually committed in the presence of eyewitnesses, it is not possible to establish them in all cases. This is due to the fact that kidnappers seek to minimize the danger of eyewitnesses (they try to commit abduction in sparsely populated places, carry it out quickly, use "behavior masking"). In some places, citizens do not want to participate in criminal proceedings as witnesses due to fear for their lives and health, family members and loved ones. In such cases, first of all, the following are established: eyewitnesses of the criminal offense; persons who were seen near the scene of the incident or in the company of the missing person shortly before the commission of the criminal offense; acquaintances of the victim and (or) criminal (close relatives and family members, friends, roommates), who are aware of his lifestyle, daily routine, intentions, connections, conflicts and problems; neighbors of the victim; persons who saw the victim shortly before the disappearance; persons who were present at the transfer of redemption; eyewitnesses who observed the circumstances of the release of the abducted person; law enforcement officers.

Interrogation of witnesses in the investigation of enforced disappearance, illegal deprivation of liberty or abduction of a person, hostage taking, depending on the amount, nature of possession of information and methods of obtaining it, can be classified into several groups: interrogation of eyewitnesses; interrogation of witnesses of preparation of criminals to commit illegal acts; interrogation of witnesses who are relatives, acquaintances and colleagues of the abducted; interrogation of witnesses - eyewitnesses to the release of the

kidnapped (Burlaka, 2010, p. 75).

In some cases, the applicant is a witness to the preparation of criminals for human trafficking, illegal deprivation of liberty or kidnapping, forcing them to beg. For the most part, such witnesses can be colleagues of criminals; relatives of criminals; persons from whom criminals purchased firearms; owners of vehicles attempted to be used or used by criminals and others.

During interrogations of close relatives and family members, acquaintances, colleagues of the abducted person, two situations may arise: the person gives truthful, complete testimony about the events that took place, for example, when the person does not hide the fact of the abduction, but refuses to provide information related to the demands of the kidnapers. During the questioning of witnesses in the first situation, the investigator faces the task of establishing as precisely as possible the nature of the criminals' threats, how the witnesses received them (in writing, on video, via messengers), the measures taken by the interrogators in order to release the abducted person. During the questioning of witnesses in the second situation, investigators are often faced with reluctance to testify about the actions of criminals, their demands on close relatives and family members of the abducted. This is due to the fact that the kidnapers set the following conditions: if the latter do not report the kidnapping to the law enforcement authorities, then they (criminals) will release the kidnapped person after the relatives fulfill the conditions (Burlaka, 2010, p. 75). In these cases, the investigator must convince the interrogated person of the falsity of his position. If the witness is afraid of revenge by criminals, it is necessary to explain that he and his family members will be provided security as persons participating in the criminal proceedings in accordance with the current legislation.

From the analysis of the mentioned criminal proceedings, it can be seen that the persons who were demanded to pay the ransom were usually the relatives and relatives of the abducted person. During their interrogation, first of all, it is found out from whom and under what circumstances they learned about the abduction; what events preceded it; did they observe anything unusual in the mood and behavior of the abductee; did the abductee tell about threats, extortions, surveillance before the disappearance; whether the interrogators did not notice the surveillance of the stolen, etc. Then, the interrogated person is asked who and in what form made the demands for redemption. It is desirable to receive testimony about exactly what the kidnapers said with a verbatim reproduction of their phrases (Voitovych, 2021, p. 88). The circumstances of the meeting with the kidnapers or their intermediaries, the demands that were made, and the special characteristics of the persons are clarified.

In addition to interrogations of eyewitnesses of human trafficking, illegal deprivation of liberty or kidnapping, forced to beg and other criminal offenses of this category, interrogations of neighbors, co-workers, acquaintances and relatives of the victims are important. The specified persons are investigated: the interests of the victim, the nature of his activity, behavioral characteristics, the presence of diseases, attitude to alcohol and drugs; environment and circle of friends; had a hostile or hostile relationship with someone; who could be interested in his abduction; where and with whom the victim was last seen, whether they knew about his intentions and plans on the eve of the abduction; under what circumstances the witness learned about the abduction; signs of the stolen person (his clothes and things that were with him), whether he had money, documents, valuables with him.

The list of questions that must be clarified during the interrogation of child victims in human trafficking proceedings includes: questions related to the circumstances of recruitment, the circumstances of the victim's transfer abroad, the place of destination, the victim's work and other conditions of his work, aimed at establishing the fact and circumstances of forcing the victim to work, as well as questions related to the circumstances of the victim's escape (how did he manage to escape; who did he contact; did he try to get help before that; what made him run away; did the owner try to find the victim; did the victim receive any news from those who remained; is there any connection with them; is there anything else that the victim would like to tell about the owner) and others.

Therefore, interrogation during the investigation of criminal offenses against the will, honor and dignity of a person is a typical investigative (search) action, which is carried out in accordance with Art. 224–227 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, provisions of the tactics of obtaining testimony developed by criminology, taking into account the peculiarities of the investigative and judicial practice of investigating criminal offenses of this category.

In such criminal proceedings, first of all, the following are established: eyewitnesses of the criminal offense; persons who were seen near the scene or in the company of the victim shortly before the commission of the criminal offense; acquaintances of the victim and (or) criminal (close relatives and family members, friends, roommates), who are aware of his lifestyle, daily routine, intentions, connections, conflicts and problems; neighbors of the victim; persons who saw the victim shortly before the relevant criminal offense was committed and can explain the specific circumstances of his behavior, the possible direction and path of movement, signs of the appearance of those probably involved in the crime; law enforcement officers.

It should be recognized as undisputed that achieving a positive result in the work on

detection and investigation of criminal offenses provided for by Art. 146-151 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, depends on the establishment of an effective mechanism of interaction between the investigator and operative units, the organization of an intensive search for the victim, complex and operational application, along with obtaining statements, other investigative (search) actions and covert investigative (search) actions.

The analysis of scientific literature and materials of criminal proceedings of the studied category indicate that at the preparatory stage of the search, the investigator should take the following measures: determine the location and layout of the premises in which the search will be conducted; to establish the number of persons who live (are) in the premises and may be in it during the search; to invite witnesses and specialists who have sufficient knowledge, skills, and abilities to provide effective assistance to the investigator in the preparation and during the search; determine the date, time, location of the search, its duration, as well as measures aimed at ensuring its efficiency and confidentiality.

Solving this task is important given the fact that, according to statistics, abduction by one person is a rather rare phenomenon (3% of cases); abduction of people in the vast majority of cases is committed by groups of criminals: a group of individuals based on a prior conspiracy (56% of cases) and an organized criminal group (41% of cases); we did not detect criminal groups (without prior conspiracy) and criminal organizations involved in kidnapping (Avramenko, 2011, p. 88).

During the investigation of child trafficking, typical objects of search are: tools and means of committing a criminal offense; material objects that were used to advertise services under which human trafficking is disguised, confirm the fact of placing advertisements in social networks, the Internet, etc.; material objects that were used to commit violent acts against the victim, which testify to a certain form of exploitation; computer equipment, digital data carriers, mobile phones, on which information relevant to criminal proceedings is stored; objects that have retained traces of a criminal offense, money or valuables obtained by crime; property and documents belonging to the victim, etc.; other items that are a means of establishing the circumstances included in the subject of evidence (photographs, notebooks, bank cards, etc.); objects that are specially made for the commission of criminal offenses; founding documents of a business entity that provides fictitious services; original and/or forged employment documents; original and/or forged travel documents; documents that reflect the state of accounts, payment of services, accounting of funds, maintenance of residential premises, etc.; wanted persons; vehicles that were used during abduction, transfer of persons, as well as as a place of transfer of funds for a person or exploitation of a person

(Faryma, 2021, p. 176-178).

During a search, it is possible to use not only the method of psychological observation of persons at the place of the search, which undoubtedly increases the effectiveness of this investigative (search) action, but also a technique based on the removal of these persons from the place of the search in order to use their ignorance about its results during further questioning.

Persons who are at the place of search, as well as criminals after their arrest, may also be searched, as they sometimes have various objects and documents that are important for establishing the specific circumstances of the criminal offense committed by them. Such a search is classified as a personal search or search of a person. During such a search, personal safety measures should be observed, and the likelihood of resistance or a sudden attack by the person being searched should be anticipated. Therefore, during the search, usually two operatives should be involved, when one searches the detainee, and the other closely monitors his behavior, preventing the transfer of any items to other persons or other attempts to get rid of them.

Finally, let us emphasize the importance during the investigation of criminal offenses of this category of the organization and tactics of carrying out not only such investigative (search) actions as inspection, interrogation, search, but also surveys, investigative experiments, conducting forensic examinations (phonoscopic, sound or video recording, biological, molecular genetic, forensic, psychological).

It is necessary to carry out covert investigative (search) actions - establishing the location of a radio-electronic device, removing information from transport telecommunication networks, removing information from electronic information systems, arrest, inspection and seizure of correspondence, surveillance of a person, thing or place, use of confidential cooperation, audio-video control of the person, audio and video control of the place. The timely results of secret investigative (search) actions in certain investigative situations give the investigator reasons to postpone the conduct of certain procedural actions, to change the sequence of their conduct in order to overcome resistance to the investigation, which can be of decisive importance for proving the circumstances of the crime and making a legal and well-founded decision in criminal proceedings (Bahrii; Lutsyk, 2017, p. 49).

4 CONCLUSIONS

Among the means of forensic tactics, a special place belongs to tactical techniques.

The importance of their selection and determination of the sequence of application during the investigation of criminal offenses against the will, honor and dignity of a person depends on the direction of a specific investigative (search) action or its separate stages, the tasks that the investigative body wants to achieve, the investigative situation. Despite the fact that conducting investigative (search) actions during the collection of evidence in criminal proceedings is an extremely important measure, such as inspection, interrogation, and search require special tactical and forensic support, primarily regarding the structure and sequence of their implementation.

One of the key conditions for a high-quality investigation of criminal offenses against the will, honor and dignity of a person is the timely arrival at the scene of the incident of the investigative and operational team, which consists of employees specializing in the investigation of illegal actions of the corresponding category. Taking into account the data obtained during the inspection of the scene of the incident, in particular the inspection of documents and computer equipment, the investigator quickly puts forward versions of the event of a criminal offense, about persons who committed an illegal act against the will, honor and dignity of a person, organizes urgent operational measures for the search and detaining criminals, plans to conduct an investigation.

Interrogation during the investigation of criminal offenses of the investigated category is a typical investigative (search) action, which is carried out taking into account: the procedural status of the interrogated and the level of his interest in the results of the investigation; characteristics of the interrogated person (age, character, level of legal awareness, presence of criminal experience, etc.); the nature of the information and evidence that the investigator has, the degree of conflict in the situation. The choice of tactics for obtaining evidence depends on these factors.

In such criminal proceedings, first of all, the following are established: eyewitnesses of the criminal offense; persons who were seen near the scene or in the company of the victim shortly before the commission of the criminal offense; acquaintances of the victim and (or) criminal (close relatives and family members, friends, roommates), who are aware of his lifestyle, daily routine, intentions, connections, conflicts and problems; neighbors of the victim; persons who saw the victim shortly before the relevant criminal offense was committed and can explain the specific circumstances of his behavior, the possible direction and path of movement, signs of the appearance of those probably involved in the crime; law enforcement officers.

In the vast majority of cases during the investigation of criminal offenses against the

will, honor and dignity of a person, the search is characterized by urgency and is carried out at the place of detention of hostages and the place of residence of the suspect, rarely witnesses. The purpose and tactics of its implementation depend on the circumstances of a specific criminal offense of this category, in particular, finding tools or means of committing a crime, other things that will be important for criminal proceedings, establishing the whereabouts and release of hostages, establishing the whereabouts and detaining suspects.

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