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Using the possibilities of criminal analysis during the pre-trial investigation in criminal proceedings

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Abstract

The article identifies theoretical and applied problems of the use of criminal analysis in the investigation of criminal offenses. The main characteristics, components and types of criminal analysis are highlighted. The positive experience of the American model of criminal analysis is studied. The peculiarities of the use of criminal analysis in the territory of Ukraine are clarified, the prospects of legalization of its results are determined, as well as active implementation at the national level to enhance the fight against organized criminal activity. With the help of general philosophical and special scientific methods, the prospects of analytical support of criminal proceedings during pre-trial investigation are examined, proposals are made on active implementation and effective use of methods and results of criminal analysis in criminal procedural evidence. It is concluded that an effective way to analytically obtain information about the suspect's contacts, his probable connections and other entities having an interest of operational and investigative units of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies is to use the method of telephone connections analysis during pre-trial investigation of criminal offences.

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Keywords: crime prevention; registration; criminal analysis; strategist; operational and tactical analysis.

Uso de las posibilidades del análisis criminal durante la investigación previa al juicio en el proceso penal

Resumen

El artículo identifica problemas teóricos y aplicados del uso del análisis criminal en la investigación de delitos penales. Se destacan las principales características, componentes y tipos de análisis criminal. Se estudia la experiencia positiva del modelo americano de análisis criminal. Se aclaran las peculiaridades del uso del análisis criminal en el territorio de Ucrania, se determinan las perspectivas de legalización de sus resultados, así como la implementación activa a nivel nacional para aumentar la lucha contra la actividad delictiva organizada. Con la ayuda de métodos filosóficos generales y científicos especiales, se examinan las perspectivas de apoyo analítico de los procedimientos penales durante la investigación previa al juicio, se hacen propuestas sobre la aplicación activa y el uso efectivo de métodos y resultados del análisis criminal en la prueba procesal penal. Se concluye que una forma eficaz de obtener analíticamente información sobre los contactos del sospechoso, sus probables conexiones y otras entidades que tienen un interés de las unidades operativas y de investigación de los organismos encargados de hacer cumplir la ley de Ucrania, consiste en utilizar el método de análisis de conexiones telefónicas durante la investigación previa al juicio por delitos penales.

Palabras clave: prevención del crimen; registro; análisis criminal; estrategia; análisis operativo y táctico.

Introduction

With the development of any branch of knowledge, including forensic science, problems of varying complexity arise that require specific methods and approaches to solve them. This is also due to the fact that the volume of scientific knowledge is growing rapidly, it is necessary to improve and create new, effective methods of assimilation and practical application of the acquired knowledge. The main task at the present stage of forensic science and operational search activity should be the development of methods of both practical and theoretical orientation, which will create a solid scientific basis for its development.

In connection with the transition to the information society, the world trend in the field of law enforcement has become the use of various methods and tools for analyzing a wide range of information, both directly related to criminal activity and indirectly related to this negative social phenomenon.

After the entry into force of the new Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and the introduction of certain changes in other legislative acts, factors were identified that hinder the implementation of quality activities at the stage of pre-trial investigation of criminal proceedings. Within the framework of the given powers, law enforcement bodies obtain a sufficient array of information on criminal activity, including organized economic crime. In this regard, the use of tools that would be able to process a large amount of available data is a crucial task. One of such tools is criminal analysis (Koristin *et al.*, 2016).

One of such tools in the activities of operational units of the National Police of Ukraine is criminal analysis - a specific type of information-analytical activity, which consists in identifying and accurately determining the internal links between information (information, data) related to the crime and any other data obtained from various sources, their use in the interests of operational search and investigative activities, their analytical support (Bilous, 2021).

As practice shows, timely and effective analytical research contributes to the detection of a significant number of high-profile crimes, especially - “in hot pursuit”, the detention of criminals and the general increase in pressure on crime. The emphasis on criminal analysis is extremely important in the context of law enforcement, given the profound impact it can have on police strategy, tactics and methods.

Currently, criminal analysis has become the beginning of active implementation of technological innovations through constant updating of software analytical tools, modernization of technical means, introduction of innovative technologies (for example, systems for rapid viewing and analysis of surveillance camera materials using Video Synopsis, innovative image processing technology) (Kalynovsky and Shkolnikov, 2017).

1. Methodology of the study

Given the set goal, the specifics of the object and subject of research, the methodological tools were chosen. The methodological basis of the article is a dialectical approach to the analysis of the use of criminal analysis in the activities of investigative and operational units. The study used a system of methods of scientific knowledge: formal logic (deduction, induction, analogy, abstraction, synthesis) to clarify in detail the content of the issues;

empirical - during experimental research and interviewing experts; system analysis method - to determine the directions of introduction of innovative approaches to solving the problem; theoretical - during the study of scientific and educational literature; modeling - in the process of studying certain objects by modeling their individual features.

2. Analysis of recent research

The issue of the content and role of criminal analysis in the criminal procedural activities of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine to combat crime has recently attracted much attention of scientists and practitioners. The scientific basis of the work is the work of authoritative scientists who study the problematic issues of analytical support of criminal proceedings, in particular R. Bilous, V. Vasilinchuk, O. Taran (Bilous *et al.*, 2021), J. Eterno, C. Roberson, (Eterno and Roberson, 2015), I. Fedchak (Fedchak, 2021), O. Kalynovsky, V. Shkolnikov (Kalynovsky and Shkolnikov, 2017), A. Sakovsky, M. Klimchuk (Sakovsky and Klimchuk, 2019), O. Koristin, S. Albul, A. Kholostenko, O. Zayets (Koristin *at al.*, 2016), A. Guchok (Guchok, 2012).

At the same time, today in the doctrine and practice of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies there are many problematic issues related to the definition and common understanding of the category «criminal analysis», its content and types, legal regulation of its use in criminal proceedings and, accordingly, the use of results. products) of criminal analysis in criminal procedural evidence at the stage of pre-trial investigation, etc.

Currently, organizational and legal changes in the activities of law enforcement agencies, which necessitates the continuation of scientific research in this area in the context of new conditions. This justifies the goal of determining the content, place and role of criminal analysis in ensuring effective pre-trial investigation and clarifying all the circumstances to be proved in criminal proceedings, development and publication of relevant legal and applied recommendations.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. General bases of the criminal analysis concerning activity of all law enforcement agencies concerning counteraction to crime

At the beginning of the study, it is advisable to investigate the etymology of the term «analysis», as a component of the broader concept of «criminal analysis», as well as to determine the essence of «forensic information»,

as a related category, which is more inherent in the doctrine of forensic science.

A particularly important place in the criminal process during the implementation of its stages is played by the source of information, which depends on the reliability, truthfulness and reliability. Sources of information are statutory databases and data banks with a wide range of representation, which are used in practice, the activities of state organizations, in carrying out their activities, in the transfer of personal information.

Such sources can be divided into open and closed. Sources of information on criminal analysis may be information obtained in the course of operational and service activities of the police, the media, including the Internet, from other sources, as well as the results of strategic criminal analysis and their own analytical work.

According to the provisions of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine “On the National Police”, the police have the right to carry out information and analytical activities within which they also carry out information retrieval and information-analytical work (Law Of Ukraine “On The National Police”, 2015). During the criminal analysis, there is a purposeful search, detection, recording, removal, ordering, analysis and evaluation of criminal information, its presentation, transmission and implementation.

Saltevsy considers forensic information as «data on the theoretical foundations for the occurrence of traces of a crime, practical methods and means of using them to detect, investigate and prevent crimes» (Saltevsy, 1996: 37). It reduces forensic information to trace data. The proposed definition seems to be somewhat narrowed in scope, since forensic information includes not only information about traces, but also, for example, data about the offender, the situation, etc.

Parshina proposed the following definition: “Forensically significant information is information that is important for establishing the circumstances to be proved in criminal proceedings, or contributing to obtaining such, as well as any information that is important for achieving the goals of criminal proceedings” (Parshina, 2004: 8).

Taking into account the proposed comments, as the initial definition of criminal information, it can be taken as a basis that such is any factual data about the investigated crime event and the circumstances associated with it. In conclusion, we can conclude that information is the basic concept of forensic science. The practical significance of the study of forensic information is necessary in order to determine and develop the most effective ways of collecting it, researching, evaluating and using it, verifying its reliability, as well as introducing the technical means necessary for this.

In its content, «criminal analysis» combines two separate concepts: «criminal» and «analysis». Criminal - one that relates to the study of crime and crime, the fight and prevention of crime (Fedchak, 2021). The analysis ensures the completeness and versatility of the study. In the structure of any forensic research the analytical stage is allocated, its essence consists in movement of thought from the general and separate qualities of object. In this case, the completeness of the analysis is achieved by achieving a level of detail of the characteristics of the studied object, in which each of them is elementary, ie it is not divided into other individual elements, quanta of information about the qualities of the studied object.

In our opinion, it is necessary to distinguish between two aspects of the doctrine of methods. The first is the methods of obtaining a scientific title. The second is the methods of practical activity developed on this basis. A separate issue is the transformation of the first into the second and the clarification of the limitations of the transformation. Thus, we believe that the method of criminal analysis is a method of approach to identifying criminal activity, its mechanism in the time of its formation and development, the essence of which is the conditional division of the object under study (criminal activity) into separate components.

Each of them is studied in interaction as part of the whole, and the characteristic features of the latter are the use of an information system in the form of reflections of the objects of the mechanism of criminal activity, the study of the causes of formation, changes in these objects, the identification and study of relationships between these objects.

Criminal analysis is characterized as a specific type of information-analytical activity, which is to identify and more accurately determine the internal links between information relating to a criminal offense, and any other data obtained from various sources, their use in the interests of operational and investigative activities, their analytical support (Vlasyuk, 2011). The purpose of collecting and analyzing information is to create and test hypotheses and conclusions about past, present and future illegal actions, concerning the description of the structure and scope of criminal groups and the transfer to the management of clear information on operational and investigative (investigative) actions (Bilous *et al.*, 2021).

During the implementation of the criminal analysis procedure, the tasks are solved to ensure the adoption of more effective decisions in a situation of uncertainty or the presence of new challenges, to prevent possible risks and threats, as well as, in general, information support of the bodies ensuring national security, in the implementation of their operational-search activities and procedural actions.

We believe it is possible to agree with the opinion of O. Rozhko, who, having considered the practice of using the mentioned method of work of

law enforcement agencies of foreign countries, came to the conclusion that the use of criminal analysis at the stage of preliminary investigation can qualitatively increase the level of investigation of multi-episode, complex, and high-profile criminal cases (Rozhko, 2018).

In the course of criminal analysis, purposeful search, detection, fixation, removal, ordering, analysis and evaluation of criminal information, its presentation (visualization), transmission and implementation are provided.

In the process of criminal analysis there are two main types - operational and strategic.

Operational analysis is aimed directly at analytical support of operational and investigative activities, in particular in the framework of operational and investigative cases, as well as analytical support of pre-trial investigation of criminal offenses, the conduct of which belongs to the National Police of Ukraine. In addition, the results of operational criminal analysis are passed under investigation to other law enforcement agencies together with data (information) on the identified offenses (Koristin *et al.*, 2021).

Operational criminal analysis consists of planning, collecting, accumulating, comparing and evaluating information, its analysis and reporting, as well as further task setting. The purpose of collecting and analyzing information is to create and test hypotheses and conclusions about past, present and future illegal actions, including a description of the structure and scope of criminal groups and the transfer of clear information to the management regarding operational and investigative measures (Zayets, 2016).

Operational criminal analysis is carried out in three forms: 1) analysis that accompanies operational and investigative and investigative activities their help is refuted); 2) analysis, which is conducted to support operational and investigative and investigative activities (the analyst undertakes analytical tasks, presents the results of the analysis, searches for information from their own databases); 3) analysis that initiates operational and investigative activities (Zayets, 2016).

It is worth noting that all forms of analysis are interconnected, if the analysis accompanies the operational and investigative activities, it simultaneously supports it and provides grounds for investigative (investigative) actions and operational and investigative measures. During the analytical process, information about the offender, the course of the event, the instruments of the crime, the time and place of its commission, etc. is evaluated. The circulation of this information takes place between operatives and investigators and consists not only in providing or receiving information, but also in its active acquisition. The source of information can be databases, materials of pre-trial investigations, including protocols

of interrogations of witnesses and suspects, materials of operative-search cases, reports of other bodies, messages of mass media, etc.

The practical application of the method of criminal analysis by the operative-search units of the National Police of Ukraine confirmed its high efficiency in multi-episode proceedings covering a large area, including a significant number of events and subjects of a criminal group with complex structural structure. In these cases, traditional methods of tracking and associating facts were not effective enough. Operational criminal analysis can cover the following areas: crime, criminals and methods of conducting business.

Analysis of the crime is to reconstruct its course by establishing the sequence of individual events; the presence of signs of recurrence of events; mutual exclusion of information from different sources. The analysis of the crime is carried out in order to determine the recommendations for the further direction of operational and investigative measures and investigative (investigative) actions. In the process of crime analysis, various analytical technologies are used, including action schemes, event schemes or activity schemes.

Also, in addition to crime analysis, it is possible to perform a comparative analysis of crimes, which consists in comparing information on criminal proceedings concerning similar crimes, in order to determine whether some of them could have been committed or organized by the same suspect. Analytical technologies such as systematic search of databases, review of reports and reports, comparison of similarity of the obtained data and determination of the probability of this similarity are used in the course of comparative analysis of crimes.

The analysis, the subject of the study of which is the offender, may relate to the criminal group or profile of a particular offender. The analysis of a criminal group is to organize information on the members of the criminal group in order to get acquainted with the structure of the group and establish the roles of its individual members.

Analytical technologies such as relationship diagrams, action diagrams, event diagrams, activity diagrams, analysis of telephone calls, analysis of financial transactions and compilation of financial profiles of participants in criminal proceedings are used in the analysis of a criminal group. Analysis of the psychological profile of the typical perpetrator allows to determine on the basis of the description of the crime, the character traits of the person who committed it, the type of identity of the perpetrator, the possible area of residence, work performed (Zayets, 2016).

Longer-term problems and challenges, such as identifying key criminal figures or criminal syndicates; Strategic analytics deals with forecasts of growth of criminal activity and establishment of priorities in law

enforcement activity. The products of strategic analysis, as a rule, are: reports on the situation; analysis of phenomena; thematic analyzes; criminological regional analyzes; structural threat analysis; concepts / suggestions for improving the fight against crime.

It should be emphasized that criminal analysis (approach) is not the only cognitive method that can be used in the pre-trial investigation of criminal offenses. All forensic methods are inextricably linked with each other and are used in scientific and practical forensic knowledge in unity, interconnection and in one or another sequence or set.

However, in many cases, it is the results of situational analysis that play a key role in determining the optimal strategy and tactics for pre-trial investigation of criminal offenses. This conclusion is confirmed, in particular, by the practical possibility of implementing during the investigation of specific criminal offenses of certain forensic methods developed by forensic science.

The study of various aspects of the application of criminal analysis gives grounds to identify priority steps for further development of this area of combating criminal offenses in criminal proceedings: the need to further develop the regulatory framework for the use of criminal analysis in law enforcement; increasing the efficiency of the use of criminal analysis in the practical activities of investigative and operational units with modern computer software; formation of appropriate information data banks on a regular basis, etc.

3.2. Typology of criminal analysis in the activities of law enforcement agencies in the United States of America

The term “criminal analysis” has long been used by law enforcement officers in other countries, including the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Poland, the United States, Canada, Great Britain, etc., and has recently entered the vocabulary of investigative and operational units of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies.

In the countries of the European Union, the United States of America (hereinafter - the United States) and other countries of the world, criminal analysis is mandatory for all law enforcement agencies. International structures such as Interpol and Europol are also involved in criminal analysis. Its content, rules and procedures are clearly defined and legally regulated. This applies in particular to the pre-trial investigation procedure.

According to some estimates, criminal analysis has appeared in the UK. As early as 1846, London police detectives carried out such an analysis, which consisted in the classification of criminals and crimes and in the development of the concept of methods for analysts to investigate crimes

related to murder. The need for such an analysis was due to the growth of crime and the need for adequate countermeasures. This period can be called “island”. In 1887, the experience of British police began to be introduced on the American continent.

Of particular interest is the typology of criminal analysis arising from the practice of law enforcement agencies in the United States, where in the 60s of the twentieth century the method under consideration began to be developed as a way to increase the effectiveness of the fight against organized crime.

As a basis for the typology of criminal analysis in the United States, we will take the classification, as well as the definitions and descriptions set out by Deniese Kennedy-Kollar in the *Detective Handbook's*, which has been prepared to help improve investigative skills of law enforcement officials (Eterno and Roberson, 2015).

Kennedy-Kollar identifies seven types of criminal analysis: forensic cartography; administrative and operational analysis; strategic criminal analysis; intelligence analysis; criminal investigation analysis; geographic profiling; tactical analysis of crimes (Kennedy-Kollar, 2015).

The essence of forensic cartography is to create a visual representation of the characteristics of the crime scene. The process involves digitally mapping information about the geographic location of the scene of the incident in order to analyze the influence of the surrounding environment (e.g., roads, parks, schools) on the causes of wrongful acts. Forensic mapping is based on the concept of predetermination of the scene.

Administrative analysis allows, by visualizing statistical data on the commission of crimes in a certain place or, for example, on the frequency of arrests, to demonstrate to the leadership of law enforcement agencies or other persons involved in the crime prevention process, the effectiveness of police operations. Operational analysis serves the purpose of optimal allocation of law enforcement resources for the implementation of activities for the protection of public order and the fight against crime. For example, an analyst can, based on the results of the analysis, suggest the most rational placement of police patrols to identify the facts of driving while intoxicated.

Strategic criminal analysis consists in the analytical processing of forensically significant information contained in databases in order to establish patterns of police activity and evaluate them. All kinds of information on a specific subject of offenses (for example, information about the earlier prosecution of a person suspected of violating traffic rules) or an object (for example, reports about actions that violated public order at an address of interest to the police) is subjected to analysis.

Intelligence analysis is used to identify criminal groups and criminal networks, as well as to establish their structure. This type of criminal analysis can be useful in investigating drug trafficking, Internet fraud, terrorist organizations and people involved in human trafficking. In the process of intelligence analysis, data obtained during the pre-trial investigation are used (testimonies of witnesses, results of operational search activities, information about telephone and other connections, information about the movement of persons, etc.). The ultimate goal of the analyst in this case is to establish links between persons and other objects of operational interest, and to determine their relationship, as well as the role of each within a particular system.

Criminal investigative analysis is an alternative and, according to D. Kennedy-Kollar, the preferred name for criminal profiling. The purpose of this activity is to create a profile of an unidentified criminal in order to identify him or narrow the circle of persons who could be involved in the commission of a crime. The analyst, studying the features of criminal behavior and the scene of the incident, develops a profile of the suspect, including his characteristics, including his criminal past, personal personality traits, features of pre- and post-criminal behavior, habits, marital status, occupation, etc. (Kennedy-Kollar, 2015).

One type of profiling that is usually of interest to the forensic mapping analyst is the so-called geographic profiling. As with other forms of profiling, the goal here is to help law enforcement identify or narrow down suspects. To draw conclusions about the characteristics of the offender, geographic profilers use information about the location of the crime to determine the approximate area of residence of an unidentified serial offender.

The most common type of analysis used in the course of crime investigation is tactical criminal analysis. The goals of this type of analytical activity are the development of investigative leads, the establishment of the circumstances of the commission of crimes and suspects, as well as other areas of work in criminal cases.

The implementation of this type of analysis is possible in the investigation of various categories of crimes, but it is most effectively applicable in the investigation of crimes for which the person to be charged as an accused has not been identified, especially if the crime is serial. Ultimately, tactical criminal analysis serves to solve such tasks of preliminary investigation as establishing a mechanism for committing a crime and persons to be held accountable, connecting criminal cases on serial crimes in order to obtain more complete forensically significant information for their disclosure.

Thus, in the activities of law enforcement agencies of the United States of America in combating crime, a certain direction of work is emerging - criminal analysis. At the same time, this type of activity is used both in the

implementation of police operations to protect public order and suppress crime, and directly in the detection and investigation of crimes. The study of the typology of criminal analysis made it possible to more clearly understand the essence of this method, as well as to develop proposals for the integration of foreign positive experience into the domestic practice of pre-trial criminal proceedings.

In the countries of the European Union and the United States, there are many opportunities for criminal analysis and enforcement for all law enforcement agencies. Of course, the rules of this procedure are clearly defined and regulated in the legal field.

3.3. Peculiarities of interaction between investigators and criminal analysis units under pre-trial investigation

The set of collected factual data as a result of the relevant actions of the authorized participants in the criminal proceedings creates at the initial stage of the pre-trial investigation of the criminal proceedings sufficient prerequisites for information support for the further course of the investigation. However, this becomes possible only when these actions are carried out taking into account all the features of the search and cognitive activities of the investigator and operative, as well as the specifics inherent in the information coverage of the crime. In today's conditions, the disclosure of high-profile, serious and especially serious criminal offenses is impossible without the participation of criminal analysts and appropriate analytical intelligence work during operational and investigative and criminal proceedings (Bilous *et al.*, 2021).

In the bodies of the National Police of Ukraine, criminal analysis belongs to the competence of a specially authorized unit. In some cases, by decision of the Head of the National Police, departments (sectors) of criminal analysis may be established in the structural units of the criminal police and pre-trial investigation of the central police body in the areas of activity of the unit.

These units are directly subordinated to the heads of the relevant structural units of the central police administration body, conduct criminal analysis, which includes their area of activity, and use common software analytical tools. These units are operatively subordinated to the structural unit of criminal analysis of the central police administration body, adhere to uniform standards of criminal analysis in the activities of the National Police, organizational and methodological support, training and retraining of employees of relevant units.

The main areas of work of the criminal analysis units The activities of the criminal analysis unit of the National Police are carried out in the following main areas: operational, tactical and strategic analysis; ensuring

round-the-clock interaction between units of criminal analysis, operative exchange of information with law enforcement agencies of Ukraine and other states; improving information and analytical activities through the development and implementation of modern software analytical tools; regulatory support, development and formalization of methods of criminal analysis, conducting and participating in trainings and practical training.

Subdivisions of criminal analysis are involved in the processing of information materials in the case of: the presence of many aspects that affect the development of the problem; coverage of the problem of large areas; the presence of a complex and branched structure of relations of objects of operative-search case; availability of a large amount of information, which makes it impossible to track and link the facts without the use of special analytical methods (Fedchak, 2021).

It should be noted that, unfortunately, the current criminal procedure legislation in Ukraine does not properly define the mechanism of using the results of criminal analysis as evidence in criminal proceedings during the pre-trial investigation.

In accordance with paragraph 3 of Part 2 of Art. 40 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the investigator is authorized to entrust investigative (search) actions and covert investigative (search) actions to the relevant operational units by issuing a procedural document - a power of attorney, and the operational unit, in accordance with Art. 41 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, is obliged to comply with them. An exhaustive list of such investigative (investigative) actions and covert investigative (investigative) actions is provided in Chapters 20 and 21 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (Criminal Procedure Code Of Ukraine, 2015). The purpose of such assignments is to obtain from the operatives the analysis of the information about the connection contained in the provided material carriers of the information set out in the protocols based on the results of the investigative (search) actions.

However, in the absence of such investigative (search) actions as analysis of communication information in the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the relevant executors use terms not provided by law, which in the future, in case of using such materials, may be declared inadmissible evidence by the court. such factual data, which are obtained in a manner not specified by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.

As rightly noted in the scientific literature, the measures specified in the instructions of investigators may be carried out by an authorized officer of the operational unit on the basis of a decision to involve specialists outlining the circumstances that need to clarify, investigate, analyze or send a letter of analysis or examination (Stashchak, 2019). It is also advisable to involve specialists in the field of telecommunications.

Based on the results of the analysis, the authorized employees of the operational unit prepare the relevant information, and the decision on the possibility of using this information in evidence in criminal proceedings at the stage of pre-trial investigation belongs to the competence of the investigator.

The above encourages the development of an optimal algorithm for the implementation of authorized personnel of operational units at the request of investigators (detectives) analysis of communication information:

- preparation by the investigator of a request for temporary access to communication information, according to Art. 160 of the the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (Criminal Procedure Code Of Ukraine, 2015), in order for the court to make a decision;
- joint analysis of communication information with authorized operational units;
- preparation of an appropriate letter on the analysis (research) of communication information, indicating the questions to be answered, as well as an appendix to the physical information carrier containing an electronic copy of communication information received from the telecommunications operator;
- receipt by the investigator from the operational unit of the reference certificate on the results of information processing;
- examination by investigators in accordance with Art. 237 of the the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine electronic documents with information about the connection and preparation of the relevant protocol and information set out in the certificate of operational units;
- receipt by the investigator of qualified explanations on the operation of base stations, their location, etc., making in accordance with Art. 71 of the the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine resolutions on the involvement of employees, operators and telecommunications providers as specialists and reflect the results of these proceedings in the protocol.

The information obtained in this way in criminal proceedings can be used in criminal proceedings as a source of evidence - a document.

It should also be noted that in accordance with Part 2 of Art. 84 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine of Ukraine, procedural sources of evidence in such criminal proceedings can be used as an expert opinion in case of need to obtain an expert opinion on these issues.

One of the analytical products of criminal analysis is the method of analysis of telephone connections, the essence of which is to build a scheme of telephone calls or the use of automatic recorders of telephone calls (traffic of mobile operators). The main purpose of this method is the analysis of telephone connections to determine the possibility of the appointment of covert investigative (search) action under Art. 263 of the the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine «Withdrawal of information from transport telecommunications networks» and the choice of the most relevant (informative) telephone number for this investigative (search) action.

The analysis of the constructed scheme of telephone calls gives the chance: to choose the most actual (informative) telephone number for appointment and carrying out covert investigative (search) actions according to Art. 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine «Withdrawal of information from transport telecommunications networks»; relationships between people and organizations; strength of relationships (frequency, duration); the nature of criminal activity; location of known criminals and more.

Conclusions

The essence of the method of criminal analysis lies in the maximum use of the knowledge of forensic science and related sciences for the study of operational and other information that has to be processed during the investigation of criminal proceedings. In order for the application of this knowledge to form into a scientific method, it is necessary to develop a clear order, sequence of the use of means and operations, which creates the structure of the method of criminal analysis.

The importance of criminal analysis in combating crime by law enforcement agencies is as follows: is an important area in combating modern methods of ensuring the confidentiality of criminal activity; assists the leadership of the law enforcement agency in organizing the planning and making the right decisions in the fight against organized crime; makes it possible, in the presence of fragmentary information obtained both from open sources and in secret, to find out the potential and intentions of an organized criminal group, to reproduce the actions of criminals; is an effective tool in support of the implementation of investigative and operational to generalize the information about the organized criminal group, conducting specific investigative (investigative) or covert (investigative) investigative actions, operational and investigative measures taking into account the identity of a particular criminal, features and structure of organized criminal group, etc.

The introduction of the system of criminal analysis in the activities of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine provides an opportunity to increase the

effectiveness of analytical support of operational and general investigative activities in combating organized crime, created preconditions for national and international cooperation in risk analysis and criminal analysis.

An effective way to analytically obtain information about the contacts of the suspect, his probable connections and other entities of operational interest from the operational and investigative units of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine is to use the method of analysis of telephone connections during the pre-trial investigation of criminal offenses.

We see the prospects for further development of the institute of analytical support of criminal proceedings in the development of theoretical and methodological principles of its applied use. Successful implementation and introduction of new methods of criminal analysis will allow to actively use analytical methods and techniques that can ensure the implementation of pre-trial investigation tasks for effective investigation of criminal proceedings, will create conditions for more effective implementation of operational and investigative activities and law enforcement functions, which, in turn, will increase the effectiveness of combating crime.

What is stated in this scientific article does not cover all problematic aspects, but provides grounds for further research to improve organizational, legal and forensic aspects of criminal analysis, methods and techniques of its implementation, the development of international law enforcement cooperation in criminal analysis, creating a system of quality training specialists in this field, etc.

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