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Forensic support of the prosecutor's activities in criminal proceedings: concept, content, tasks

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Abstract

Increasing the effectiveness of the prosecutor's activity in criminal proceedings is an extremely urgent task, taking into account the changes taking place in the legal life of the state, the development of scientific and technical progress, and the processes of reforming law enforcement agencies. There are also negative circumstances that today require rethinking and adapting the activities of the prosecutor's office to new, extreme conditions, namely the need to counter the armed aggression of the Russian Federation. These and other circumstances determine the formation of updated principles of the prosecutor's activity. Purpose of the article is to highlight the theoretical foundations and form practical recommendations regarding the forensic support of the prosecutor's activities in criminal proceedings. By using the method of dialectics, special legal methods, and processing the source base, it was established that the goal of forensic support of the prosecutor's activities is to achieve the tasks defined in Art. 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. The realization of this goal depends on the solution of specific tasks, which consist in the development of new and improvement of existing technical means, methods and techniques for working with forensically significant information; building systems of tactical techniques; the formation of organizational foundations and the development of methodological recommendations for the implementation of criminal proceedings regarding various types of criminal offenses. Forensic support of the prosecutor's activities is implemented in accordance with the technical, tactical, and methodical forensic direction, techniques, means, and methods developed by forensics are used

Keywords:

forensics; law enforcement agencies; investigation; forensic recommendation; forensic innovation

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Introduction

The concept of “provision”, based on the interpretation of its content, is to create the conditions of activity, bringing them to a ready state to solve the tasks set. It is criminalistics that offers practitioners the necessary “tools of work” in such conditions. Therefore, it is possible to argue that forensics ensures law enforcement activities, and specifically for the purpose of investigating criminal offences.

Given the changes that are taking place in the legal sphere in Ukraine, the development of scientific and technological progress, the processes of reforming the activities of law enforcement agencies in accordance with the best European and international standards – the issue of improving the efficiency of the prosecutor in criminal proceedings is extremely relevant. There are negative circumstances that today require rethinking and adapting the activities of the prosecutor's office to new, extreme conditions - namely, the need to counteract the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, in connection with the introduction of martial law in Ukraine from February 24, 2022¹, the commission of war crimes against Ukraine and its citizens.

Thus, forensic support is implemented through the use of forensic tools in various forms of expression, is the subject of research in a number of scientific papers and practical manuals. Regarding the forensic support of the prosecutor's activities in criminal proceedings, it is worth highlighting its technical-forensic, tactical-forensic and methodological-forensic direction of implementation [1, p. 46]. Besides, it is necessary to emphasise the importance of forming complex forensic methods of investigation of criminal offences, with the definition of powers, tasks and functions of the prosecutor.

Apart from traditional elements, most modern forensic techniques should incorporate international cooperation of law enforcement agencies and international organisations during the investigation. International cooperation is the activity of competent entities, conducted in accordance with the requirements of the law, coordinated with the competent authorities and officials of foreign states, including obtaining and providing assistance in the pre-trial investigation and judicial proceedings for the lawful and effective examination of criminal cases and the adoption of a just decision. Its content consists in combining the efforts of various state and law enforcement agencies, international and public organisations, individual citizens and their associations in identifying, investigating and preventing criminal offences [2]. At the same time, the actions of the involved entities should be coordinated, and each participant performs those tasks that are within their area of responsibility.

The tasks of legal, forensic support of the prosecutor's activity on the investigation of international

crimes committed in Ukraine as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation and the collection of evidence by forensic means, methods, and techniques for the consideration of cases in the International Criminal Court are particularly acute now.

The efforts of state and law enforcement agencies of Ukraine are aimed at ensuring the achievement of the tasks of criminal proceedings in relation to international crimes committed on the territory of Ukraine. Thus, back in September 2015, Ukraine submitted to the International Criminal Court a statement by which it recognised the jurisdiction of the Court over all crimes (primarily crimes against humanity and war crimes) committed on the territory of Ukraine since the beginning of the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. This statement is not limited by any definite date [3, p. 10]. The Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine has prepared procedural documents (protocols of procedural actions, expert opinions), which confirm the commission of crimes against humanity and war crimes by militants in Donbas and officials of the Russian Federation. These data should serve as evidence in the International Criminal Court [4]. The state of investigation and trial of criminal cases concerning these crimes, which were carried out by law enforcement agencies of Ukraine, is assessed [5, p. 10-11], which will be the subject of consideration by the International Criminal Court.

After February 24, 2022, cooperation between the Office of the Prosecutor General and the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court acquired new tasks and forms of implementation. Measures aimed at conducting joint procedural actions and collecting evidence of the crimes of military aggression of the Russian Federation are underway [6]. Such activities take place in different regions of Ukraine. In particular, in May, the prosecutors of the Chernihiv Regional Prosecutor's Office together with the specialists of the French Gendarmerie conducted investigative actions at the facilities damaged and destroyed by the Russian occupiers in Chernihiv. The foreign team included explosives technicians, tracers, ballistics and a forensic medical expert [7]. The list of numerous examples of cooperation can be continued. There is a specially created by the International Criminal Court group consisting of investigators, experts and other specialists who collect evidence for the investigation of war crimes in Ukraine [8]. New challenges are faced by the prosecutor's forensic support in criminal proceedings – compliance of the applied means, methods and techniques with the best European and international standards. It is important that under such conditions forensic support meets the requirements of innovative development.

¹Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 64/2022 “On the Introduction of Martial Law in Ukraine”. (2022, February). Retrieved from <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/642022-41397>.

Accordingly, the purpose of the study can be defined as the formation of the theoretical foundations of forensic support of the prosecutor's activity in criminal proceedings in modern conditions, characterisation of its concept, content, and tasks. The leading method in the study is dialectics, which is used both to understand phenomena, processes, objects, and their connections with the law enforcement activities of the prosecutor's office and other law enforcement agencies. Among the special research methods used are comparative legal, historical-legal, system-structural.

Literature review

The developments of scientists, namely V.Y. Shepitko, V.O. Konovalova & V.A. Zhuravel [9] and the study of practical activity indicate that the subject of research of science is formed based on the study of the patterns of illegal, primarily criminal activity. Based on the learned patterns, forensic researchers in their works offer scientifically sound and practically tested tools. For instance, it concerns new research on relevant issues of forensic technology. Namely, the works devoted to laser scanning during investigative (search) actions and direct inspection of the scene are relevant. Thus, Yu.Yu. Orlov presented the subject of using laser scanning during the inspection of the scene [10], S.V. Danets detailed the application of this scientific technical means in the investigation of a road accident [11]. The suggestions of the authors expressed in new publications on forensic tactics are of particular interest. Thus, the application of tactical techniques based on the findings in psychology is reflected in the writings by F.M. Sokyran & M.F. Sokyran [12], the use of all sources (verbal and nonverbal) of information in the investigation of criminal offences was reflected in the research by V.V. Tishchenko & O.P. Vashchuk [13]. Among the new trends in the development of forensic methodology should be noted the study by V.A. Zhuravl [14], devoted to the formation of modern theoretical and methodological foundations of forensic methodology and research by Yu.M. Chornous [15] on topical issues of investigation of international crimes. Through the application of modern forensic tools, the evidence is provided and the objectives of criminal proceedings are achieved.

As noted by I. Koziakov [16], understanding of the patterns of processing forensically relevant information is a prerequisite for the effective work of the prosecutor in modern criminal proceedings.

Accordingly, the prosecutor, aside from the detective, investigator and other participants of criminal proceedings who perform law enforcement functions, is also required to master forensic knowledge. Forensic knowledge is currently undergoing development, changes and improvement related to the implementation of the adversarial principle in criminal proceedings, EU integration, and the introduction of international standards in criminal proceedings.

Forensic support itself, as Yu.M. Chornous points out, is a component of the terminological apparatus of forensic science, which requires the solution of a number of practical problems important for law enforcement and law enforcement activities [1, p. 40].

In modern context, researchers V.V. Hvozdiuk & Yu. Chornous [17], R.L. Stepaniuk [18], M.V. Shepitko & V.Yu. Shepitko [19] radically change approaches to all types of support for the activities of law enforcement agencies – legal, organisational, logistical, personnel. Equally important are changes in forensic support advanced based on the current needs of law enforcement considering the synthesis and integration of forensic knowledge. Thus, it is necessary to consider the principles of forensic support of the prosecutor's activity as one of the ways to improve the effectiveness of the tasks performed in law enforcement, and directly during criminal proceedings.

The institute of forensic support of investigation of criminal offences is investigated in the monographic work by Y.M. Chornous "forensic support of investigation of crimes" [20]. The issues of forensic support of the prosecutor's activity are reflected in the publications of I.M. Koziakov [21]. However, a comprehensive study of the forensic support of the prosecutor's activities in criminal proceedings in the scientific literature has not yet been conducted. Given that the effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement activities depends on its basis, that is, the theoretical foundations, it is important to pay detailed attention to the concept, content, tasks of forensic support of the prosecutor's activities in criminal proceedings.

It is necessary to recognise the innovative nature of the science of forensics. V.M. Shevchuk [22, p. 148] argues that the main features of forensic innovation are the novelty of products (products) that are newly created, or newly applied, or improved; the latest technical, tactical, methodological and forensic tools are necessary and are used in practice; the latest technical, tactical, methodological and forensic tools are the result of research, forms of implementation (application) of such forensic tools are new products (products), technologies, services, solutions; the application of innovations is carried out by special subjects (investigator, judge, forensic specialist and others); the focus of innovative tools on the effective solution of forensic tasks, ensuring optimisation, improving the quality and effectiveness of law enforcement practice and further development of forensics.

Materials and Methods

Monographs, scholarly articles, analytical reviews and statistical reports of state and law enforcement agencies, courts, international and non-governmental organisations were used as research materials.

The interpretation of the concept of "methodology" suggests that it is a conceptual statement of the purpose, content, methods of research, which in total provide the most objective, accurate, systematic information about the processes and phenomena covered

by the subject of research. The selected methodology is determined by the following factors: identifying ways of collecting information and gaining scientific knowledge that reflect the dynamic processes of forensic support of the prosecutor's activities in criminal proceedings; formation of an individual, unique research path, on which the tasks set should achieve the set research goal; purpose to ensure the comprehensiveness of the information on the activities of the prosecutor in criminal proceedings and the institute of forensic support in the science of forensic science and practice; support in introducing new information to the fund of the theory of criminal procedure and forensic sciences; creation of a system of scientific information based on objective facts, and the construction of a logical and analytical tool of scientific knowledge for further research in this area.

The dialectical method was selected as the leading method of scientific cognition of real phenomena, and their relevance to the practical activities of the prosecutor's office and other law enforcement agencies, individual authorised entities involved in practical law enforcement activities. Dialectical presentation of the subject and object of the study contributed to a clear definition of the system of general and special methods of cognition, a balanced ratio of which is designed to positively affect the results of the study.

The study employed logical methods and techniques, namely: analysis (to dismember the object into components for the purpose of their independent study) and synthesis (to combine the previously separated parts of the object into a single whole); induction (in summarising the findings from the individual to the general) and deduction (to move from the general to the individual in the process of cognition); specification (to determine the essential links between the individual elements that make up the subject of the study), which were used in the context of the research problem.

To obtain scientifically substantiated results, and ensure the representativeness of the conclusions obtained, it is necessary to apply a system of empirical research methods, in particular: observation (study of practical law enforcement activities and features of its implementation); measurement (to compare static data and other quantitative characteristics within the subject of research); comparison (to identify common and distinctive features of the concepts and processes under study both at the theoretical and empirical levels).

Among the special research methods, the comparative legal method, system-structural method, forecasting method and heuristic method were mainly used.

The application of the comparative legal method allowed to determine the optimal forms of forensic support for the prosecutor's activity in criminal proceedings, to highlight the specific features of their implementation, to propose methods, means, and techniques of their practical realisation. To address these issues, the Ukrainian and foreign experience was studied.

Application of the comparative legal method contributed to the effective development of the practical experience of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine, identification of problematic issues and formulation of proposals for their elimination, comparison of the practice of Ukrainian law enforcement agencies with the practice of foreign countries, trends in the development of legal systems of states and law enforcement within the democratic world community. This method is essential given the relevance of studying the principles of activity of international joint investigative teams, conducting joint investigations of Ukrainian and foreign law enforcement officers on the facts of war crimes committed by citizens of the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine against its citizens.

The application of the system-structural method proved to define the purpose of forensic support of the prosecutor's activities in criminal proceedings and to formulate the tasks necessary for their solution, in accordance with the technical-forensic, tactical-forensic and methodological-forensic direction of implementation, the means, methods and techniques used.

The forecasting method was used to identify promising areas for the development of forensic support of the prosecutor's activities in criminal proceedings. In particular, it is the emphasis on such a promising area as theoretical substantiation and practical implementation of the prosecutor's preventive activities to prevent the commission of criminal offences, the substantiation of the necessity of its forensic support. It is important to consider innovative areas of development and their implementation in the forensic activities of the prosecutor. Heuristic methods of scientific research were used during their selection, substantiation, and determination of the basis for implementation.

Results and Discussion

According to the results of the conducted research, A.V. Lapkin [23, p. 985] notes that within the framework of the prosecutor's office accusatory model, the goal and objectives should be consistent with the goals of the criminal justice system. Based on a systematic analysis of the provisions of the legislation of Ukraine, and international standards, the goal of the prosecutor's office can be formulated as the protection of the individual, society and the state from criminal encroachments. Accordingly, the general anti-criminal orientation of the prosecutor's office's activities can be defined as countering criminal illegality. The following tasks of the prosecutor's office are aimed at achieving this goal: forming and ensuring the implementation of the state policy in countering criminal illegality; coordinating and directing the activities of criminal justice bodies and institutions, and other authorised entities for the prevention, detection and suppression of criminal offences, identifying the persons who committed them, applying coercive measures and executing criminal punishments; promoting

the resolution of criminal law conflicts by bringing those responsible for committing criminal offences to criminal responsibility or applying other measures of a criminal law nature to persons who are not subject to criminal liability; ensuring compensation for damage caused by criminal offences and overcoming their negative consequences through other means [23, p. 985].

The scientist quite rightly revealed the essence of a fairly wide range of the main tasks of the prosecutor's office at the present stage. Their implementation is associated primarily with the necessity of forensic support in various forms, with regard to the specifics of the activity. However, with regard to the subject of this study, it is necessary to focus on the process of criminal proceedings and highlight the specific features of forensic support of the prosecutor's activities under such conditions.

Given the importance of mastering forensic knowledge by all entities that implement law enforcement and law enforcement functions, there is a need for mastering such knowledge by a special subject – the prosecutor.

The ultimate goal of a comprehensive study of forensic support of the prosecutor's activities, according to I.M. Koziakov [21, p. 103-104], should be aimed at developing recommendations (scientific and practical advice) in the following areas: methods of organisation of pre-trial proceedings by the prosecutor; methods of procedural guidance of pre-trial investigation; methods of prosecutorial supervision over the observance of laws during the pre-trial investigation. The formation of such methods should be based on the general objective of the prosecutor's activity – to ensure the fulfilment of the tasks of criminal proceedings (Article 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (CPC) and the effectiveness of pre-trial investigation (clause 8, part 2, Article 36 of the CPC of Ukraine¹).

The key to the effective solution of these tasks is to apply the advances of scientific and technological progress and innovative trends in the development of forensic science.

Thus, among the new directions which deserve consideration is "digital forensics". According to G. Mamedov [24], digital forensics itself includes keyword search, analysis of electronic devices and even analysis of gaming systems, as there may also be important information for the case. Digital forensics tools significantly contribute to the inevitability of punishment in a situation of full-scale aggression, as evidenced by examples of practical activities.

The introduction of the institute of "digital forensics" involves the involvement of completely new practical tools, the introduction of information and communication technologies to detect, extract, research forensically relevant data in cyberspace or the use of tools, techniques and methods based on modern

computer technology. These are common methods of criminal analysis and cyber intelligence. It is worth highlighting the method of social engineering [25, p. 38], which consists in studying and identifying the subject by studying the traces of his activity in cyberspace.

This list can be continued, so it is worth referring to its presentation in further studies. At the same time, these methods, means and techniques are already used in the practical activities of the prosecutor, and it is necessary to introduce a systemic approach to such practices and offer effective recommendations.

Thus, comparing the results of the study with the achievements of other authors (G. Mamedov [24], O. Kozitska [25]) it should be noted that, in general, agreeing with the authors on the broader application of modern digital technologies to address the challenges of law enforcement, the forensic support of the prosecutor's activities in criminal proceedings is considered more broadly, namely covering the areas of: technical and forensic support, including the latest technical means and their complexes for collecting evidentiary and orienting information during criminal proceedings; information and technical, namely information and reference, analytical support using modern digital technology, software, analytical resources.

Based on the results of theoretical and empirical research, the following areas of forensic support are identified, resulting in the establishment of a theoretical and legal basis and the implementation of practical activities of the prosecutor:

- forensic support of the prosecutor's activities in pre-trial criminal proceedings (performing the tasks of organisation and procedural guidance of pre-trial investigation);
- forensic support of the prosecutor's supervision over compliance with the law during the pre-trial investigation;
- forensic support of the prosecutor's activities in court proceedings;
- forensic support of the prosecutor's activity in special procedures of criminal proceedings.

Although a number of sources focus on the activities of the prosecutor during the pre-trial investigation [26], the scope of forensic support should be extended to the trial stage. It is during the trial that the final cognition of the event of a criminal offence takes place, and forensic methods, means, and techniques – that is, the entire "arsenal" of forensic support – are designed to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of criminal proceedings, which is possible only if the event of a criminal offence is finally known.

The implementation of forensic support is also influenced by the type (group) of criminal offences in respect of which criminal proceedings are carried out,

¹Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. (2012, April). Retrieved from <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17>.

and this directly affects the content of the recommendations proposed by forensics.

Thus, guided by the norms of the Law of Ukraine on Criminal Liability¹, it is possible to consider forensic support of the prosecutor's activities in criminal proceedings in accordance with the classification of criminal offences in accordance with the sections defined by the Criminal Code (CC) of Ukraine². This classification reveals the content of specific methods of investigating criminal offences. However, as noted by V.A. Zhuravel [27, p. 196-197], applying a multidimensional approach to the distribution of forensic techniques for the investigation of criminal offences, the following ordering of them vertically and horizontally is relevant: basic methodology; simple (single) methods – species, subspecies (micro methods); complicated (group) methods – generic, intergeneric, complex.

The approach to the four-level classification, which provides for such a distribution of investigation methods, is also substantiated:

- specific (by types of criminal offences, according to the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine³);
- intraspecies methods (distinguished among criminal offences of the same type by criminally significant features or features arising from the specifics of their investigation, the nature of solving criminal cases);
- interspecific (complex), which covers the issues of investigating interrelated criminal offences, and which have common criminal law and forensic criteria;
- extra-species forensic techniques. Such methods are based on the characteristics of the subject of the criminal offence, the influence of the situation, the specifics of the tools used to commit criminal offences, etc. The isolation of these methods is associated with the fact that simultaneously with the process of differentiation of scientific knowledge the integration process began to unfold [28, p. 574-575].

Thus, the forensic support of the prosecutor's activities in criminal proceedings in the form of developing methodological recommendations based on the type of criminal offence considers the classification group to which a particular forensic technique belongs.

Currently, the classification and content of forensic methods as a theoretical tool and practical task of law enforcement practice are undergoing significant changes. The war crimes committed on the Ukrainian state's territory under the Russian invasion necessitate a rethinking of the conditions and procedure for solving these tasks in the current conditions. The importance of the prosecutor's activity in the relevant criminal proceedings is growing, along with the requirements for its forensic support. Particular consideration is given to the procedure for international cooperation with foreign

law enforcement colleagues during the collection of evidence. The responsibility in solving such tasks increases due to the fact that these materials are collected using forensic means, methods, techniques and they must be recognised as appropriate and admissible in the system of international justice, in particular – in the highest court - the International Criminal Court.

According to the data provided above, it is necessary to formulate unified requirements for the construction of forensic methods of investigation of criminal offences and, accordingly, effective recommendations that will take into account the specifics of the criminal offence under investigation and build the prosecutor's tasks taking into account the above and other features.

Conclusions

Forensics is a legal science with a complex nature synthetic and integrative features. It is these features that make it possible to attract the achievements of other sciences, both legal and non-legal (natural, technical, humanitarian, etc.) to solve various forensic tasks. By using its own methodological tools, the information (knowledge, skills, abilities) of other sciences is transformed to enrich its theoretical basis and form an effective practical framework. Accordingly, by borrowing, transforming the achievements of other sciences, and conducting thorough research, provided that a number of requirements are met, is possible to observe the processes and results of creating an innovative forensic product.

According to the analysis of theoretical and practical sources, the content of a prosecutor's very multifaceted activity is to protect the individual, society and the state from criminal offences, and it is expressed in the protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of participants in criminal proceedings, as well as ensuring a prompt, complete and impartial investigation and trial. The achievement of such tasks is the main purpose of forensic support of the prosecutor's activity in criminal proceedings. The implementation of the main objective depends on the achievement of specific tasks of forensic support, which consist in the development of new and improvement of existing technical means, methods and techniques for working with criminally significant data in the activities of the prosecutor; the formation of tactical systems for effective actions in conflict and conflict-free situations; the development of a set of methodological recommendations for the investigation of certain types of criminal offences or their groups; formation and improvement of the organizational basis for pre-trial investigation and trial of criminal proceedings, preventive activities to avoid the commission of criminal offences, etc.

¹Criminal Code of Ukraine. (2001, April). Retrieved from <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14>.

²*Ibidem*, 2001.

³*Ibidem*, 2001.

The aim of forensic support of the prosecutor's activities in criminal proceedings is to engage the latest achievements of forensic science, in accordance with its sectors: general theory, techniques, tactics, and methods developed in accordance with international and national legislation. It is important to consider innovative directions of development and their implementation in the criminal activity of the prosecutor.

Thus, to effectively counteract criminal offences at the international and national levels, which is

a prerequisite for providing international and national security, it is important to address a number of factors. The essential among them is to consider the complex nature of both traditional and new methods, means, techniques of activity and their ultimate goal – prevention, detection, investigation of criminal offences and ensuring the trial of cases, along with creating conditions for the subsequent implementation of preventive activities, that is, elimination of causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of criminal offences.

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Криміналістичне забезпечення діяльності прокурора в кримінальному провадженні: поняття, зміст, завдання

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Анотація

З огляду на зміни, які відбуваються в правовому житті держави, розвиток науково-технічного прогресу, процеси реформування правоохоронних органів, підвищення ефективності діяльності прокурора в кримінальному провадженні є актуальним завданням. Є й негативні обставини, які сьогодні потребують переосмислення й адаптації діяльності органів прокуратури до нових, екстремальних умов, – потреба протидіяти збройній агресії Російської Федерації. Ці та інші обставини обумовлюють формування оновлених засад діяльності прокурора. Відповідно, метою статті є висвітлення теоретичних засад і формування практичних рекомендацій щодо криміналістичного забезпечення діяльності прокурора в кримінальному провадженні за сучасних умов. Використання методу діалектики, спеціально-правових методів й опрацювання джерельної бази дало змогу встановити, що метою криміналістичного забезпечення діяльності прокурора є досягнення завдань, визначених ст. 2 Кримінального процесуального кодексу України. Реалізація цієї мети залежить від виконання конкретних завдань, які полягають у розробці нових і вдосконаленні наявних технічних засобів, методів і прийомів для роботи з криміналістично значущою інформацією; побудові систем тактичних прийомів для ефективних дій за різних ситуацій; формуванні організаційних основ і розробці методичних рекомендацій здійснення кримінального провадження щодо різних видів кримінальних правопорушень, реалізації профілактичної діяльності. Новими є положення щодо виокремлення напрямів криміналістичного забезпечення, які полягають у створенні теоретико-правового підґрунтя та реалізації практичної діяльності прокурора щодо криміналістичного забезпечення: у досудовому кримінальному провадженні; прокурорського нагляду за додержанням законів; у судовому провадженні; в особливих порядках кримінального провадження. На реалізацію криміналістичного забезпечення впливає також вид кримінальних правопорушень, щодо яких здійснюється кримінальне провадження, що визначає зміст запропонованих криміналістикою рекомендацій. Криміналістичне забезпечення діяльності прокурора реалізується згідно з техніко-, тактико- та методико-криміналістичним напрямом, застосовуються розроблені криміналістикою прийоми, засоби, методи, відповідно до системного підходу

Ключові слова:

криміналістика; правоохоронні органи; розслідування; криміналістична рекомендація; криміналістична інновація