

Roman Zayats

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Security Dimensions. International & National Studies nr 2 (12), 104-108

2014

Artykuł został opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

FORMATION OF EXPERT INSTITUTIONS IN UKRAINE

Assoc. prof. Roman Zayats, Ph.D.

First Deputy Head

police colonel, DNDEKTS Internal Affairs of Ukraine, UKRAINE

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the history of a system of peer institutions in Ukraine. Expert Service is part of the expert support crime investigation and administration of justice in Ukraine, organizational structure which is enshrined in law.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 03.11.2014 Accepted 10.11.2014

Keywords

expert service, citizen, forensics, network forensic institutions, research centers

INTRODUCTION

The importance of ensuring combat crime scientific achievements of the various disciplines, including forensic understood by scientists and practitioners as one of the main factors of improvement activities to investigate crimes. Successful completion of this task are the specialized research institutions forensic focus. Thus, in 1946 was established Research Institute of Criminalistics Office of Chief Police Soviet Union, which in 1950 due to the expansion of its functions called the Research Institute of Police [1, p. 29].

ANALYSIS OF RECENT RESEARCH.

In 1951 at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of USSR NTV was established forensic museum, which became the center continue teaching work of criminology in the Republic [2, p. 16].

In November 1957 in Kyiv hosted a scientific conference of the Research Institute of Ministry of Interior of Ukraine, which identified the main function of the activities of expert scientific and technical departments of the Interior and outlined ways to improve it.

By the end of 50 years in law enforcement agencies has developed an extensive network of forensic institutions that perform functions for the expertise and practical assistance provided by qualified investigative units to conduct some investigation and search operations in the dissemination of forensic knowledge among law enforcement officers, the compilation and dissemination of best practices of expert activities, training of highly qualified personnel criminologists.

In the period 1960 - 1980's Institute of the USSR Ministry of criminology was a multidisciplinary research center that provided the conduct and coordination of research on criminology.

Creating a system of the Service chronologically Ukraine can be attributed to 1945, when the Police Department Operations Division Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR was created by science and technology department.

THE MAIN MATERIAL.

Today the Interior Ministry of Ukraine has a network of expert forensic units. In every regional

and city police department operate Forensic units (department, division, group), and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine - State Research Forensic Centre.

Expert Service MIA is integral to the provision of expert investigation of crime and the administration of justice in Ukraine, organizational structure which is enshrined in law. Specificity of expert police units Ukraine is primarily in extreme close up of the process of investigating crimes, namely forensic expert MIA directly cooperate with the inquiry or investigation, part of the investigative team who leaves the scene.

Forensic units MIA performing almost all kinds of forensic, fingerprint, handwriting, avtoroznavchu, ballistic, technical examination of documents trasological, fototekhnichnu and portrait; other classes of forensic examination, explosive and technical materials of substances and products, technical and medical-biological, soil science, economic and commodity, studies using DNA analysis, specific to institutions expertise Man and MOH of Ukraine [3, p. 8; 5].

In practice, the most common crime investigation directly related to personal identification is fingerprint research. Tangible results in the investigation achieves using fingerprint records. To improve the situation, using the accumulated fingerprint Employees ECS implemented automated fingerprint systems "DAKTO 2000", "Sondhi-6" [4, p. 7, 13]. Development of new technical and forensic tools requires appropriate methods of u-tion. The effectiveness of Addis depends primarily on the quality of detection and recording traces fingers. In this regard, experts DNDEKTS processed and summarized international experience and research revealing traces of fingers.

Much attention is paid to development professionals ECS complex physical, chemical, biological, genetic and other studies. Recently, examination of traces of biological origin have been further developed, which is associated with the use of genetic and molecular biological research methods that allow you to identify traces of the individual. The major development in the field of forensic research is the method of

identification, Based-tion on DNA analysis - a method of DNA analysis.

Active development becomes an expert introduction to the practice of techniques hazohroma-tohrafichnoho research that has been successfully used in the study of petroleum products and lubricants. In 2000 began working odorolohichna lab NDEKTS at MIA of Ukraine Vinnytsia region, and from April 2001 resumed its work odorolohichna lab NDEKTS at MIA of Ukraine in Zhytomyr region.

One of the most common types of crime is now a crime involving the use of explosives, and only in the MIA of Ukraine operates a special unit - vybuhotehnichna service. The new service development specialists apply the technique of case studies based on the results of explosions to simulate the situation of the scene to an explosion, the reconstruction method of explosives, carried out on the basis of evidence of the impact of the explosion to the surrounding environment and existing remnants of the destroyed devices. In the development of urgent and promising areas of recognized need to develop highly instrumental methods of research (henoskopiyyi, fonoskopiyyi, liquid chromatography); research in the fields of high technology, a comprehensive study of counterfeit goods, examination of software and hardware computer technology and more.

December 27, 1950 the Ministry of Justice of the Ukrainian SSR approved the new Regulation on the Research Institute, forensic examination. According to the Regulations, the task of institutions other than the development of new methods of research evidence, included the development of the theory of criminology and forensic examination.

In Kiev Research Institute of forensic examination conducted research into new areas of theory and practice of forensic examination, examination of the use of radioactive isotopes, research methodology hacking tools and instruments used in the commission of crimes, damaged texts, written in block letters and special fonts are investigated the question of forensic document security, theory and expert forensic identification experiment. In the development of these areas involved employees

of the institute VK Lysychenko, SA Tsypenyuk, MJ Sega, LK Litvinenko, IJ Friedman, V. Berger, BR Kyrychinsky, MG Bogatyrev, MN Zyuskin et al.

March 7, 1962 the Ministry of Justice of USSR adopted a new regulation on the research institutions of legal expertise that functioned on the territory of Ukraine. The decision involved a provision for research institutes, in addition to a peer, scientific and technical work, maintenance work related to the generalization of expert practice. Since then, a new phase in the work of the Kiev Research Institute of Forensic Expertise.

In the 1960-1966 biennium. Institute staff participate in scientific conferences in cities such as Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa, Kharkov, Tashkent, Minsk and other capitals of the republics of the Soviet Union.

In advanced scientific conferences Ukrainian Scientific Society forensic and forensic institute staff read 86 reports, all in the postwar period to the end of the 60s held forty conferences, which were read by more than 200 reports.

Proceedings forensic scientists of the Institute are published in the annual edition of the republican interdepartmental collection of scientific and methodical works "Criminalistics and forensic evidence." Being active Dissertations and research work of graduate students and staff of the Institute.

The Institute conducted research work in the field of forensic identification methodology and forensic prevention.

During the period from 1970 to 1980 academic staff of the Kiev Institute of fully solved the problem of forensic documents were printed using a typewriter. In the 80 years the Institute has developed and put into practice methods of expert studies using laser systems and devices, as well as the technique of the forensic examination videofonografichnoyi. In Kiev Institute is actively being developed with the use of expert practice highly physical and physico-chemical methods of physical evidence in order to establish the nature of matter, the total group membership and a common source of origin; polarographic method of installation of heavy metals by laser, ultraviolet and infrared spectroscopy, gas chromatographic methodology of analysis

of potent drugs. Group of scientists of the Institute developed and published in 1979 a quantitative method of structural-group analysis to determine the amount of oil in objects coming to study in small quantities.

At the end of 80 years there have been changes in the structure of the Institute, associated with the expansion of its expert functions. In 1988 a laboratory forensic commodity, construction and technical studies, and in April 1990 - Laboratory of Forensic Economic Research.

In addition to expert research staff of the Institute as specialists continued visits to the scene, as the experts involved in the trials, conduct seminars and lectures appear before investigative and judicial employees.

Kiev Institute conducted training of prosecutors-criminalists to improve their professional skills in the field of forensic examinations.

In the postwar period until 1990, researcher at the Institute was published more than 1,200 books and articles that highlighted all the issues over which at that time was working institution, reserved 2 doctoral and 30 master's theses, more than 100,000 forensic examinations.

Throughout its existence, of the Kyiv Research Institute of Forensic Expertise and provide a great help prosecutor's investigative and judicial authorities in their daily fight against crime, on the instructions of the staff investigation departments and courts to conduct expert studies, using the latest scientific and technological means and thereby contribute to the establishment of the truth in criminal cases.

Today Kyiv Research Institute of Legal Expertise incorporates the Department of the problems of criminology and forensic examination and laboratory.

Also in Kiev NDISE judicial sector is fire and Technical Research and the Department of Mathematical Modelling and automation of expert studies.

Work Kharkiv Research Institute of Legal Expertise is characterized by the following factors: mid-50's his staff had done a number of papers on theoretical problems of criminology and forensic examination. In 1952 Kharkiv NDISE spent recording and analysis methods of forgery,

and in 1953, on the instructions of the Ministry of Justice of the USSR, the staff of the Institute held in all institutions and laboratories forensic examination registration methods forgery in cases of theft of state and public property, where as a means of making or concealing stolen used different documents, which meant further forensic studies [2, p. 11-12].

In 1960 for the examination in cases of violation of traffic safety at the institute was established department of forensic studies, in which examined was the issue of the general methods of examination and problems with tainted research braking systems of motor vehicles.

Employees of the Institute continues to actively participate in scientific conferences, where present papers on methods of crime investigation, research writing, handwriting, and more.

Certain place in the scientific work of the Institute holds the development, construction and improvement of instruments and appliances used in the study of physical evidence seized from the scene.

Were made following devices: for rolling balls in fusible metal; for optical scanning balls and other cylindrical surfaces; to detect traces of papillary patterns using radioactive formaldehyde trasohraf, proof filter for color photography, shell for fixing bore traces of smooth-bore hunting weapon, a device for determining the authenticity of the coins and others [5, p. 53].

In January 1967 at the Kharkov Institute was established academic council, which has developed a plan of research work of the expert institution. The plan provided for the preparation of theses and staff of the Institute through the development of current issues of judicial Questioned document examination, technical research documents trasologii, forensic ballistics, tactics of a series of investigative actions involving the use of scientific techniques and tools as well as specialized knowledge [5, p. 54].

Since the late 60's - early 70's at the Kharkov NDISE studies on the possibility of using advances in forensic electronics, cybernetics, vokaloskopiyyi, crystal optics, mathematical linguistics and other natural and technical sciences.

In addition to expertise, employees of the institute assist law enforcement authorities in the place where, in the conduct of individual investigations to detect and fix physical evidence and traces of the crime, act as experts trials, provide written and oral advice investigators and court staff on that are the responsibility of the institute, and the amount of such work is increasing every year.

Over the years, the institute performed more than 130 thousand. Expert surveys. Make up the largest percentage of forensic examination, such as handwriting, technical examination of documents trasological, ballistic and others. Performed reviews of research materials, substances and products, fibers, paints and lubricants, drug raw materials, metals and their alloys. An increasing number of biological, technical, economic and commodity expertise, especially in construction and engineering, accounting, according to the vehicles. Recently annually held 8-9 thousand examinations, of which over 40% is made using a computer.

Great importance was given to the institute and given to research work.

Kharkiv Institute is actively involved in the design and implementation of automation in activities forensic institutions in Ukraine. Measures are taken in automation jobs Institute staff, are banks and databases, automated retrieval systems for certain types of forensic examinations.

In addition, Kharkiv Research Institute of Forensic Expertise has its branches in Dnipropetrovsk, which serves south-western area of the left-bank Ukraine and Crimean Branch, located in the city. Simferopol. These departments perform all forms of crime and some forensic examinations. December 30, 1950 the Council of Ministers of the USSR, it was decided to reorganize the Odessa NDISE, and the Institute was founded Odessa forensic research laboratory, which in October 1963 changed its name to Odessa research laboratory forensic examination.

During this period, the laboratory staff are actively involved in improving existing and developing new machines that are used during the expert examination.

In 1995 Odessa laboratory was reorganized into the Research Institute of Forensic Expertise.

At this time, the Odessa Institute, law enforcement bodies and courts Odessa, Nikolaev, Kherson and Kirovohrad regions providing all kinds of forensic examinations, including avtotehnichni, chemical and biological expert studies. In the Odessa Institute of forensic experts specialize in the following sections: pocherkoznavtsi, trasolohy-Ballista, experts in physical and technical research methods, experts in chemistry and biology and experts vehicles.

In addition to expert practice, Odessa Institute, as well as other expert institutions Ukraine, conducts research and teaching work.

Structure Odessa Research Institute of forensic examination is the same as Kiev and Kharkov Institute.

In September 1968 in the city. Lviv was founded Lviv branch of the Kiev Research Institute of Forensic Expertise, which provided assistance to law enforcement agencies and courts Lviv, Volyn, Rivne, Ternopil, Transcarpathian, and later - Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivtsi regions in the investigation committed crimes.

In 1995 the Lviv branch of the Kiev NDISE was transformed into an independent research institute.

The primary task of the Lviv Institute is to conduct examinations for criminal and civil cases designated law enforcement and judges vyschekaza, the regions of Ukraine.

One of the activities of the institute at the present stage of its development is the use of the latest achievements of science and technology in the practice of collecting, researching sources of evidence-based information, in particular, by vacuum deposition of metals to identify uncertainty-dymyh traces on physical media.

Lviv Institute as an independent scientific expert structural unit not only provide expertise on criminal and civil cases, but also actively involved in research work.

In 1995 in Donetsk, in order to conduct expert studies for law enforcement south-eastern regions was established five research institute of forensic examination, and in 2002 - Crimea and Dnepropetrovsk, which currently are under

development, and their organizational structure is formed almost along the lines of other institutions operating in Ukraine.

CONCLUSION

Current status of special forensic expertise in Ukraine, the focus of which is expert institutions, enables many issues in the collection and study of evidence-based information. Expanded capabilities of traditional forensic examinations to establish gender, age, musician instrument with a laser, computer, holographic technology, microscopic study. Being introduced new expertise: soil science, biological and environmental. Methods entomological studies to establish times of death, the theoretical foundations of the judicial vybuhotehnichnoyi expertise. Established a special laboratory for the study and the methods of forensic holography. Systematized and asked for practical use target collections covering tactical and instructional techniques and tools for investigating crimes.

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