

нормативне регулювання не встигає за розвитком технологій, що загострює проблему кіберзлочинності. Щороку з'являються нові та вдосконалені види кібератак, як наприклад фішинг. Тому необхідне більш широке розповсюдження інформації про відомі види Інтернет-шахрайства та як захиститися від них.

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**TO THE QUESTION OF CONDUCTING THE INTERVIEW DURING  
THE INVESTIGATION OF THEFT OF PASSENGER LUGGAGE IN  
THE AIRPORTS**

The investigation of any criminal offense requires the National Police to respond as quickly as possible and to carry out the most appropriate procedural steps at the appropriate stage of the investigation. One of the most common investigative (investigative) actions in criminal proceedings of various categories is interrogation. It also does not lose its relevance in the investigation

## АКТУАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ЕКСПЕРТНОГО ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ДОСУДОВОГО РОЗСЛІДУВАННЯ

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of thefts of passengers' luggage at airports. It should be emphasized at the outset that interrogation is a rather complicated procedural step in the context of its conduct and optimal results. Therefore, providing appropriate guidance on its preparation and implementation is absolutely necessary for law enforcement practical units.

With regard to defining the concept of interrogation, it should be noted that some scholars define it as a series of logically interconnected questions that are asked by an authorized person in a certain sequence: chronological, logical, tactical, reverse, psychological [4, p. 70]. Other forensic scientists emphasize that the interrogation consists of receiving and fixing in the established criminal-procedural form the subject of investigation of information through direct communicative contact, and the subject of interrogation is the established information as any data that is relevant for establishing the truth in case [6, p. 151]. That is, interrogation in the above definitions is characterized by a question and a certain communicative contact.

In our opinion, the definition of O.V. Dulova, is clearer, who formulates interrogation as an investigative and judicial action, which consists in receiving and fixing testimony about the circumstances relevant to the case directly from the interrogated person, who is a victim, a victim, a suspect, and which is conducted in strict accordance with the criminal procedural law [2, p. 306]. In this case, there is an extension of the definition through the mention of litigation, and all other characteristic elements of the investigative (investigative) action under investigation remain.

We consider it appropriate to emphasize that ensuring optimal results of the interrogation begins from the moment of organizational and preparatory activities. Due to their correct identification and application, the interviewee will in any case provide the investigation with a certain amount of information. Among the activities of the preparatory phase of the interrogation I.F. Panteleyev defines the following: determination of the subject of questioning; determining the number of persons to be questioned; study of the person interviewed; establishing the method of calling for questioning and the order of its conduct; preparation of the place of interrogation; invitation to participate in the questioning of third parties; determining the technical support of the questioning; drawing up an interrogation plan [5, p. 48]. A.F. Volobuyev stresses the presence of such organizational and preparatory measures of the investigated procedural action as: careful, complete and comprehensive study of the materials of criminal proceedings; determining the order of interrogation (the number of persons subject to interrogation and the sequence of their conduct); obtaining information about the interviewee; familiarization with some special issues; invitation of persons whose participation in the questioning is mandatory; scheduling interrogation; determining the time and place of the interview; preparing the place for the interrogation [1, p. 295-297]. In our opinion, the most

tactically correct formulated preparatory actions of law enforcement agencies are as follows: 1) to conduct an interrogation immediately, to minimize the period of time from the moment of need for interrogation to its holding; 2) choose the right way of summoning a person for questioning in order to exclude undesirable disclosure of this fact and influence of interested persons; 3) determine the number of participants in the questioning; 4) obtain full information about the offender's identity, use this information to establish psychological contact with the interrogator and determine the tactics of the interrogation; 5) create an environment where the suspect could focus on the content of the interrogation; 6) to formulate the most important issues in such a way that they are not suggestive; 7) record information after the suspect's story is completed so that interruptions in the testimony do not interfere with the reproduction of events; 8) use technical means as additional means of fixing readings for a more complete reflection of the progress and results of the interrogation [3, p. 114-115]. The survey of law enforcement officials identified the most common organizational and preparatory measures for questioning in the investigation of passenger luggage at airports, according to respondents: study of criminal proceedings - 71%; collection of baseline data on the subject of questioning - 69%; study of the person interviewed - 56%; determination of the technical support of the interrogation - 45%.

To summarize, interrogation is one of the most common investigative (investigative) actions in investigating theft of passenger luggage at airports. The most common organizational and preparatory measures for conducting interrogation in investigating theft of passengers' luggage at airports, according to the respondents: study of criminal proceedings; the collection of raw data concerning the subject of questioning; study of the person interviewed; determining the technical support of the interrogation.

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