

2. Кримінальний процесуальний кодекс України від 05.07.2012 № 5076-VI URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17#Text>

3. Кравченко А. П. Дактилоскопична експертиза у кримінальному провадженні. The process and dynamics of the scientific path: collection of scientific papers «SCIENTIA» with Proceedings of the I International Scientific and Theoretical Conference (Vol. 1), February 26, 2021. Athens, Hellenic Republic: European Scientific Platform pp. 75-76.

**Володимир Жук**

слухач магістратури  
Дніпровського державного  
університету внутрішніх справ

**Микола Єфімов**

доктор юридичних наук, професор,  
професор кафедри криміналістики  
та домедичної підготовки  
Дніпровського державного  
університету внутрішніх справ

## **CERTAIN ASPECTS OF CONDUCTING AN INVESTIGATIVE EXPERIMENT IN THE INVESTIGATION OF HOOLIGANISM UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

The investigation of cases of hooliganism requires special attention to the organizational and tactical aspects of conducting an investigative experiment. Bullying can be a difficult criminal offense to investigate because it often occurs in public places where there may be many witnesses but the environment will be chaotic. The question of investigated criminal proceedings, as well as the conduct of a certain investigative (search) action during their implementation, is especially relevant, arising in connection with the military aggression of our eastern «neighbor».

One of the most complex investigative (research) actions in terms of tactics is an investigative experiment. During the investigation of hooliganism, this procedural action has certain specificities that require additional clarification. After all, its commission is related to the offender's performance of a number of different actions: moving around a certain territory, causing bodily harm, using weapons, breaking shop windows, damaging furniture, etc. In order to test the possibility of performing these actions and checking the hooligan's testimony, an investigative (search) action is conducted [4, p. 202].

With regard to the preparatory stage for carrying out a certain procedural action in the investigation of hooliganism, we note that important measures are the choice of place and time. This task requires a special approach and careful preparation. In particular, let's try to describe these aspects in more detail.

For example, based on the work of E. O. Husachenko, we consider it

important to emphasize the need to choose the immediate place where hooliganism was committed, or where it is possible to reproduce the event as accurately as possible. If the event took place on the street, in a stadium or in another public place, the characteristics of the place should be taken into account, such as lighting, surveillance cameras, density of people, etc. In addition, it is important that the location is open for documentation and observation. The author also points out the need to reconstruct the event in some cases. In particular, it is necessary to reconstruct the event at the scene of the case, especially if the exact place of hooliganism cannot be determined. This may include the creation of similar conditions and circumstances to obtain accurate data on how the event developed [2, p. 96].

One of the most important steps in the preparatory stage of conducting an investigative experiment is determining its purpose. In criminal proceedings based on the fact of committing hooligan acts, the goal can be: 1. Establishing the identity of the suspect. 2. Collection of evidence regarding the method of committing the crime. 3. Collection of information about witnesses and their information about the event [1, p. 200].

It should be noted that for the effective conduct of an investigative experiment, it is important to attract witnesses. These can be eyewitnesses of the event, victims or other persons who have important information about the event. It is necessary to plan in advance who exactly to involve as witnesses in the investigative experiment. The selection of witnesses should be based on their role and the information they can provide. As O. O. Yukhno rightly points out, it is necessary to determine who can confirm the identification of the suspect, who saw the commission of an illegal act and who can provide additional information about the event [7, p. 80].

In addition, it is important to plan and prepare the place and time of the investigative experiment in advance in order to ensure the maximum objectivity and reliability of the data obtained, as well as to ensure the safety of all experiment participants and law enforcement officers [3, p. 154].

To successfully conduct an investigative experiment, you should prepare all the necessary requisites and equipment. This may include photography and video recording, sound recording equipment, plans of the scene, mapping data and other equipment to help recreate the event and gather evidence.

Important details such as the behavior of suspects, the reactions of witnesses and victims, and any unexpected circumstances should be taken into account when conducting an investigative experiment. In turn, V. M. Stratonov and M. S. Chesakova emphasized that a record of all events during the experiment should be kept in the appropriate protocol [6, p. 140].

It is also worth emphasizing the importance of preparing witnesses immediately before conducting an investigative experiment. They should explain their role in the process, what is expected of them, and how they can help the investigation. This will help witnesses to feel more confident and contribute to

accurate testimony [5, p. 68].

Summing up, we note that the organization and tactical features of conducting an investigative experiment in the investigation of hooliganism is a complex task that requires special skills and training. Effectively conducting the specified investigative (search) action can help establish the circumstances of the case, check existing and obtain new evidence. Taking into account the organizational and tactical features will help authorized persons to achieve success in criminal proceedings of the studied category.

---

1. Гапонова К. В., Єфімов М. М. Тактичні умови проведення слідчого експерименту при розслідуванні хуліганства. *Актуальні проблеми експертного забезпечення досудового розслідування* : матеріали наук.-практ. семінару (м. Дніпро, 29 травня 2020 р.). Дніпро : ДДУВС, 2020. С. 199–202.

2. Гусаченко Є. О. Фіксація та оцінка результатів слідчого експерименту. *Південноукраїнський правничий часопис*. 2017. № 3. С. 93–98.

3. Єфімов М. М. Методика розслідування хуліганства : монографія. Дніпропетровськ : Дніпроп. держ. ун-т внутр. справ, 2015. 216 с.

4. Єфімов М. М. Організаційно-тактичні особливості проведення слідчого експерименту при розслідуванні хуліганства. *Наук. вісн. Дніпроп. держ. ун-ту внутр. справ*. 2016. Випуск № 2. С. 202–209.

5. Єфімов М. М. Розслідування злочинів проти громадського порядку та моральності : навч. посібник. 2-е вид., доп. і перероб.. Дніпро : Дніпроп. держ. ун-т внутр. справ, 2018. 188 с.

6. Стратонов В. М., Чесакова М. С. Тактика проведення слідчого експерименту в умовах протидії розслідуванню злочинів. *Науково-інформаційний вісник Івано-Франківського університету права ім. Короля Данила Галицького*. Серія Право. 2018. № 5 (17). С. 139–144.

7. Юхно О. О. Особливості проведення слідчого експерименту в досудовому розслідуванні вбивств, пов'язаних з насильством у сім'ї. *Право.ua*. 2023. № 2. С. 77–85.

**Вероніка Кісільова**

здобувач вищої освіти

**Науковий керівник:**

**Віктор Плетенець**

доктор юридичних наук, професор,

професор кафедри криміналістики

та домедичної підготовки

Дніпровського державного

університету внутрішніх справ

## **ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВСТАНОВЛЕННЯ ПСИХОЛОГІЧНОГО КОНТАКТУ ПРИ ДОПИТІ**

Прийнято вважати, що допит – це слідча (розшукова) дія, яка передбачає отримання та фіксацію в установленому кримінально-процесуальному порядку даних, отриманих від учасників кримінального