

dent on participation in the process of proof in a criminal case, have the right to object to the claim, the right to give explanations on the merits of the claim, the right to submit petitions, including the issues of the collection, validation and assessment of the evidence officials, leading the process.

As a result of research the following conclusions: envisaged by the criminal procedure code of Ukraine the rights of the civil Respondent on participation in the process of proof in criminal proceedings and the level of implementa-

tion show that today, despite enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine and in the new Criminal procedure code of Ukraine the principle of competition, and there is the problem of equality of all participants of criminal proceedings. Logical and necessary to amend, namely to define clearly, since when a person acquires the status of a civil defendant, what rights and responsibilities endowed with exactly the civil defendant and not contain provisions on the rights and obligations of other participants of criminal proceedings.

*Skryhoniuk M.I.,  
Candidate of Law Sciences,  
Senior Lecturer, Department of justice,  
Kyiv National University named after Taras Shevchenko*

## TACTICS SOURCES OF INTERROGATING A SUSPECT WHICH ARE BASED ON NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION KNOWLEDGE

Some issues related to the sources of tactics of interrogating a suspect that are based on the knowledge of nonverbal communication are researched in the article. Some issues related to the sources of tactics of interrogating a suspect that are based on the knowledge of nonverbal communication are researched in the article. The conceptual aspect of the research in question is exposing false information during a suspect's interrogation by an investigator that has been possible due to applying some up-to-date nonverbal communicative tactic methods. The research conclusions are proved by specific results of the conducted criminalistics experiment.

In the modern theory of criminalistics in Ukraine, in interrogation tactics

in particular, the subject in question has not been covered well. So it is relevant and necessary for interrogation practice. In this respect it is worth noting that scientific works of other authors do not resolve the problem of the suspect interrogation tactics based on knowledge of nonverbal communication. The author investigates the issue of tactics of the suspect interrogation the source being knowledge of nonverbal communication in two tactical aspects. The first aspect is that the investigator has to apply nonverbal communication while interrogating the suspect. In these conditions, the investigator has to know how to analyze media of every kind of nonverbal communication. The second tactic aspect

deals with the issue of using specific tactic means such as tactic actions, tactic in-action, tactic methods, tactic operations, and tactic combinations that are based on knowledge of nonverbal communication. At the same time, tactic actions of the investigator have to be: 1) developed on the basis of understanding meditation processes in the respect of prediction the consequences, 2) relevant to interrogation situation, 3) strictly planned, 4) well arranged, 5) implemented on one's own or with participation of others, 6) short-termed (lasting about 17 seconds or more), 7) conducted in the place that is not familiar to the suspect, 8) fulfilled in physical actions that normally have to

be accompanied with words but are not (principle of silent films), 9) based on natural talent and gained artistic skills, pantomimic and mimic aspects in particular, 10) go with use of different objects that are a) related to circumstances that are being proved (for example: objects that look like the ones that were stolen), b) means of fixation the process and results of investigator's actions (the form of interrogation protocol, a pen etc). The author describes specific tactic methods of suspect interrogation that are based on nonverbal communication awareness. The process of investigation was accompanied by a criminalistics experiment with 70 participants.

*Shevchuk V.M.,  
Candidate of Law Sciences,  
Senior Lecturer, Department of criminology,  
National University named after Yaroslav the Wise,  
Honoured lawyer of Ukraine*

## INVESTIGATION SITUATION AND THEIR IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT TACTICAL OPERATIONS

Considered are the problems of research of influence of investigative situations on the formation of tactical operations. It is stated that the criminal investigation situation carries a certain managerial influence on any tactical operation, so consider this circumstance allows to increase the efficiency of the developed operations. It is proved that in the process of preparation and adoption of decisions on the conduct of tactical operations, assessment of the existing situation has a Central place. Research criminalistic situologiya open up new prospects and

opportunities for the successful formation of the scientific concept of tactical operations and its implementation into practical activities.

The author proves that between investigative situation and tactical operation there is a deep genetic link, is that the tactical operation is formed in a particular investigatory situation, depends on the hiring of means and their contents. Draws attention to the fact that at the beginning of the investigation before a Prosecutor not, there is a task which requires a solution, and the situation with a high degree of uncertainty. This creates