

Use of Special Knowledge in the Investigation of Intentional Destruction or Damage to the Property of a Law Enforcement Officer

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■ **Abstract.** The purpose of the study is to determine the typical forms of special knowledge that investigators use in the investigation of intentional destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer, their capabilities, and certain problematic issues that arise in the process of their implementation. Special research methods were applied to achieve this goal: system analysis, comparative-legal, system-structural, and general scientific methods, in particular, dialectical and analogy methods. The scientific originality of the study lies in the fact that based on the analysis of the investigative and judicial practice of investigating intentional destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer, for the first time, those forms of special knowledge that investigators mainly use to solve certain tactical tasks are determined. It also outlines the possibilities and mistakes that investigators make when appointing certain forensic examinations, namely: commodity research, in particular, automotive, tracological, fire-technical, examination of materials, substances, and products. The substantial importance of specialists in conducting inspections of places of events and objects, that is, those investigative (search) actions that are most common for criminal proceedings of the category under study, is proved. The scientific position that experts and specialists are carriers of special knowledge, the use of which is the main guarantee of ensuring an effective investigation of intentional destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer is substantiated. Typical kinds of forensic examinations, including complex ones, are defined, which are appointed by investigators during the investigation of crimes of this type. It is emphasised that the main factor that is crucial in the rapid and complete resolution of the issues raised by the investigator for the decision of the forensic expert is the provision of complete initial data both on the event that occurred and, on the objects, sent for examination. It is proved that specialists in criminal proceedings initiated in connection with the commission of intentional destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer are most often involved in inspections of places of events and objects, searches, investigative experiments

■ **Keywords:** struction or damage to property; law enforcement officer; special knowledge; expert; specialist; forensic examination

■ Introduction

Investigation of intentional destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer (Art. 347 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) is a complex process that requires an investigator to perform complex tactical tasks. Their substantial volume involves the use of special knowledge, the carriers of which are specialists and experts. The latter are endowed with

different legal statuses in criminal proceedings and have different levels of professional competence. These factors should be considered by investigators when investigating a criminal offence because they can affect the implementation of the principles of criminal proceedings in a certain way.

Aspects of the use of special knowledge in the investigation of intentional destruction or damage to property were analysed by M. Buzynarskyi [1] and B. Slobodianiuk [2]. A thorough comprehensive study of this problem in the context of a criminal offence under Art. 194 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine was conducted by A. Bodnar [3]. Some features of the use of special knowledge in the investigation of encroachments on the property of employees of

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law enforcement agencies, members of public establishments for the protection of public order and their close relatives were investigated by V. Husieva. The author analysed the specific features of the involvement of specialists during the inspection of the place of commission of criminal offences under Art. 347, 352 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, and problematic issues of the appointment and conduct of some forensic examinations and certain non-procedural forms of special knowledge use [4].

Ukrainian researchers have not investigated the problems of using special knowledge in the investigation of intentional destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer in a comprehensive manner. This negatively affects law enforcement practice, because investigators do not have scientifically based recommendations to ensure a quick and complete investigation of criminal proceedings of the category under study.

The need to examine this issue is also due to the need to introduce international experience, in particular, advanced methods of conducting forensic examinations, and modern technical and forensic tools in the process of investigating criminal offences. For example, given the fact that a large number of criminal offences under Art. 347 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine are committed by arson, they require analysis and determination of the possibility of introducing various technical and forensic tools into Ukrainian practice, which allow solving certain tactical tasks that are subject to clarification during the investigation of crimes of the types under study. These include, for example, infrared photography as an effective tool for detecting bloodstains at arson sites [5], optimised analytical methods for analysing petrochemical products that allow criminologists to determine not only the type of combustible liquid that was used during a fire (even after an event) but also determining the specific type of fuel used [6], thermogravimetric analysis methods [7], which are actively investigated by foreign researchers, etc.

The purpose of the study is to determine the typical forms of special knowledge that investigators use in the investigation of intentional destruction or damage to the property of an employee of a law enforcement agency, their capabilities, and certain problematic issues that arise during their implementation.

It was necessary to complete the following tasks to achieve this goal:

1. analyse the investigative and judicial practice of investigating intentional destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer to determine the standard forms of special knowledge used by investigators;

2. based on the analysis of the studies of Ukrainian and foreign researchers, outline the possibilities

of standard forms of special knowledge that investigators use in the investigation of crimes of the category under study;

3. considering theoretical findings and empirical data, it is necessary to characterise the problematic issues that exist in investigative practice during the implementation of certain typical forms of using special knowledge in crimes of this category.

The scientific originality of the study lies in the fact that based on the analysis of the investigative and judicial practice of investigating intentional destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer, for the first time identified those forms of using special knowledge that investigators most often use to solve certain tactical tasks. The possibilities and mistakes made by investigators during the appointment of certain forensic examinations are also outlined, including: commodity research, in particular, automotive, tracological, fire-technical, examination of materials, substances, and products. The substantial importance of specialists in conducting inspections of places of events and inspections of objects, that is, those investigative (search) actions that are most common for criminal proceedings of the category under study, is proved.

■ Results and Discussion

The concept of “special knowledge” does not contain its own regulatory consolidation in the current legislation of Ukraine. It is fragmentary present in the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On forensic expertise”. As O. Motliakh aptly states, the content of this issue is more substantiated by the scientific findings of procedural researchers and criminologists of both the Soviet era and modern Ukrainian ones [8].

Thus, for example: B. Lukianchykov, Ye. Lukiianchykov, and S. Petriaiev emphasise that special knowledge should be considered a system of information of a certain branch of science or type of activity (craft), which is used by investigators, prosecutors, courts, or a person involved for this purpose to solve specific tasks of criminal proceedings [9]. In general, the study supports the definition provided by researchers, but some do not refer the prosecution to the subjects of using special knowledge, because for them, knowledge of the field of law, is professional. This position is also supported by the study since the use of special knowledge should be conducted at a high professional level by competent persons.

Without resorting to a scientific discussion on the interpretation of the concept of “special knowledge”, it is proposed, considering the analysis of investigative and judicial practice, to determine the most common forms of special knowledge that investigators use in the investigation of intentional

destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer.

In accordance with the criminal procedure legislation, it is planned to involve such subjects as an expert and a specialist in criminal proceedings as carriers of special knowledge. According to Art. 69 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, an expert in criminal proceedings is a person who has mastered scientific, technical, or other special knowledge, and has the right, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On forensic expertise", to conduct an expert examination, who is instructed to organise an examination of objects, phenomena, and processes containing information about the circumstances of committing a criminal offence, and give an opinion on issues that arise during criminal proceedings and relate to the field of their knowledge [10]. Therewith, the Law of Ukraine "On forensic expertise" provides that forensic experts can be persons who have the necessary knowledge to provide an opinion on the issues under investigation. Forensic experts of state specialised institutions can be specialists who have appropriate higher education, an educational qualification level not lower than a specialist, and have received appropriate training and the qualification of a forensic expert in a particular speciality [11].

An expert in criminal proceedings conducts a qualified study, based on the results of which they draw conclusions that the current criminal procedure legislation defines as a procedural source of evidence. Considering the above, forensic examination is the most qualified form of using special knowledge. This study supports the position of G. Avdieieva, who claims that forensic examination is an important element of scientific-technical provision of investigative activities. Due to the involvement of an expert, the investigator has the opportunity to increase the effectiveness of the criminal investigation and reduce its time frame. The expert opinion contains such evidentiary information that is often impossible for an investigator to obtain without using special knowledge [12]. The involvement of an expert is conducted on behalf of the party to criminal proceedings if special knowledge is needed to clarify the circumstances relevant to criminal proceedings [10]. Based on the results of the analysis of the investigative and judicial practice of investigating intentional destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer, it is concluded that most often investigators appoint the following types of forensic examinations: commodity (42%), automotive (85%), tracological (22%), materials, substances, and products (21%), fire-technical (12%), photographic and portrait (9%), forensic psychiatric

(8%), video or audio recordings (7%), explosive-technical (5%), molecular-genetic (3%), etc.

Commodity expertise is one of the most common forensic examinations in criminal proceedings of the category under study because the object of its research is the subject of encroachment. According to A.V. Bodnar, this examination is a way of collecting evidence of exactly those factual data that are important for the correct establishment of objective and subjective signs of a criminal offence – that is, those non-obvious facts that can be established by commodity specialists through a special examination of the relevant objects [3].

O.V. Shevchenko rightly calls commodity expertise a procedural action, the essence of which is the conduct by forensic commodity experts, based on the tasks of the parties to criminal proceedings and the court, a scientifically founded examination of goods, works, and services to establish their commodity properties and other consumer information when solving the problems of criminal proceedings using systems and methods, which is issued as an expert opinion [13].

The objects of commodity expertise are: a) products of commercial origin (industrial and food groups); b) raw materials, semi-finished products, auxiliary materials; c) containers, packaging means of commercial use in the form of samples, both new and used; d) documents describing the origin, type, article, grade, completeness, and other indicators of goods; e) other material evidence, materials of criminal proceedings [3]. Notably, the subject of commodity expertise is mainly products of commercial origin that are in a state of complete unsuitability or temporary unsuitability, which makes it impossible to use them for their intended purpose.

The appointment of a forensic commodity expert examination takes place in several stages, namely: a) determining the need for a forensic commodity expert examination; b) choosing an expert; c) drawing up a resolution on conducting a forensic commodity expert examination; d) formulating issues that should be resolved by experts; e) familiarising the suspect with this resolution; f) explaining their rights to them [3]. This study believes that during the investigation of intentional destruction or damage to property, in particular, of an employee of a law enforcement agency, a forensic commodity examination should be assigned in each proceeding. Our position is also justified by the legislative provisions, because according to paragraph 6 of part 2 of Art. 242 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, an investigator or prosecutor is required to appoint an expert examination to determine the amount of material damage, if the victim cannot determine them and has not provided a document

confirming the amount of such damage, the amount of non-property damage, environmental damage caused by a criminal offence [10]. Taking this into account, it is believed that the allocation of a stage to determine the need for a forensic commodity examination is inappropriate during the investigation of criminal offences related to the intentional destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer.

Before the implementation of further stages of the appointment of a forensic commodity examination, in particular, regarding the preparation of a decision on its conduct and the formulation of issues that should be resolved by experts, the investigator is obliged to take a number of procedural measures designed to ensure the effective conduct of such studies. These include, in particular, measures aimed at collecting all the necessary initial data on the object of research and the circumstances of the incident.

This need is due to the fact that the value of objects (things) that were in use must be determined in accordance with their market value at the time of committing the crime. The expert must calculate the percentage of wear and tear of the item due to its previous use, which also affects the value of the property. In addition, the investigator is obliged to establish what damage the object of research had before the crime occurred, whether it was in a usable state, what damage was caused as a result of the crime, etc. The investigator must establish all this information and formalise it in a procedural way, and send the received materials for research by a forensic expert. In addition, the investigator must determine whether they will send material evidence directly for the expert's research or limit themselves to providing materials for criminal proceedings. This study believes that the solution to these issues depends on the investigative situation that has developed at a certain stage of the investigation. Therewith, to solve them most optimally, the investigator can seek advice from a specialist – a commodity expert. The latter will also help to correctly formulate the question that the expert should solve.

However, during the investigation of the category of criminal proceedings under study, the commodity expert is assigned the task of determining not only the value of the damaged property but also destroyed. As an example, criminal proceedings No. 12018170190000353, which were considered by the Leninsky District Court of Poltava can be cited. According to the circumstances of the case, the accused decided to take revenge on the district police inspector of the Kobeliatskyi Main Department of the National Police in the Poltava region due to the fact that the latter repeatedly drew up re-

ports on them committing administrative offences. The accused arrived at the territory of the victim's household and set fire to 95 hay bales with a lighter to realise their criminal intent. As a result of the deliberate destruction of property belonging to a law enforcement officer, committed by arson, the victim suffered damage in the amount of 4750 UAH [14]. This study believes that in such cases, the investigator should conduct actions aimed both at establishing individual signs of destroyed property and confirming its presence.

Before appointing a forensic commodity examination, the investigator should consider the fact that in some cases it is advisable for a forensic expert not only to get acquainted with the materials of criminal proceedings but also to directly examine the destroyed or damaged property, especially when the encroachment is committed against real estate. Thus, for example, in criminal proceedings No. 12018200060000317, which was considered by the Akhtyrskyi City District Court of Sumy region, the accused, having brought an offensive fragmentation hand grenade of remote action RGD-5 into combat mode, to use the damaging factors of its explosion to damage the victim's property, used the specified combat supply, throwing it into the courtyard of the household in the direction of the Chevrolet Niva 2123 car. As a result of the impact of the damaging factors of the explosion, which occurred as a result of the use by the accused of an offensive fragmentation hand grenade of remote action RGD-5, damage to the property belonging to the victim, namely: a Chevrolet Niva 2123 car, the facade, windows, and roof of a residential building, which caused material damage to the victim. This study believes that under such conditions and in such investigative situations, it is appropriate for an expert to directly examine the damaged property. If it is impossible to conduct an inspection, it is advisable not to limit yourself to examining the scene of an accident, but also to interrogate the owner and users of the property about its previous condition [15]. Thus, the investigator is also required to inform the victim and other interested parties about the impossibility of performing actions aimed at changing the state of material evidence (in this case, the subject of encroachment).

Another type of common forensic examinations that are prescribed during the investigation of a criminal offence under Art. 347 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is auto-commodity expertise. Auto-commodity expertise systematically examines vehicles (their components) as a commodity, methods of cognition of their use value, cost values of technological aspects of their restoration repair, and requirements for the quality of repair [16].

One of the stages of automotive expertise is a technical inspection of a wheeled vehicle. It allows for identifying a wheeled vehicle; determining its technical condition; completeness; nature and volume of damage caused to the vehicle; mileage and other indicators necessary for the investigation. The current legislation of Ukraine provides for the possibility of conducting automotive research and drawing up an opinion without personal inspection of a wheeled vehicle by an expert. This is possible only by the decision of the body (or person) that appointed the expert examination (involved the expert), provided that all the necessary data necessary for conducting the study is provided [16]. This study believes that under such conditions, to ensure the non-alienation of vehicles that have become the subject of encroachment, it is advisable to seize them and store them in special penalty areas. In general, the specific features of assigning and conducting automotive expertise are similar to the specific features of commodity research.

This study believes that the conclusions of experts obtained from the results of commodity and automotive research are of great importance for the investigation since they allow stating the fact of causing material damage to the victim and contribute to determining the actual amount of damage caused, which can be recovered in favour of the victim by filing a civil claim.

The next type of forensic examination is tracological, the varieties of which are: fingerprint examination, examination of human footprints and shoe traces, traces of paws and teeth of animals, traces of breaking and tools, means of mass production, locking and safety devices, whole parts, edged weapons, and examination of nodes [17].

The main tasks of tracological expertise include: 1) identification or determination of generic (group) belonging of individually defined objects by materially fixed traces – reflections of their trace-forming surfaces; 2) diagnostics (establishment of properties, states) of objects; 3) situational tasks (establishment of the mechanism of trace formation, etc.); 4) establishment of facts related to spatial, functional, structural, dynamic, and some other characteristics of the trace-forming process, and features of trace-forming objects [17].

An important feature that affects the results of tracological studies is the set of objects that should be sent to the expert: 1) a trace with the object carrier, and if impossible – a copy of the trace; 2) the object that may have left a trace; 3) if necessary – diagrams and data on the place, time of detection of traces, conditions in which objects with traces were before they were sent for examination [18].

Determining the possibilities and features of the appointment of forensic tracological examinations,

the main source of receipt of objects for tracological research is the inspection of the scene of the accident. According to A.V. Bodnar, the environment at the scene of an accident in proceedings for destruction or damage to property may contain all types of tracological traces formed as a result of mechanical, chemical, biological, and temperature effects.

The specificity of intentional destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer is that they are characterised by the presence of traces formed mainly as a result of mechanical and temperature exposure. Therewith, as the analysis of the study shows, tracological examinations aimed at establishing the mechanism of destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer are appointed by investigators only in case of detection of the instrument of committing a criminal offence (firearms, knives, axes, etc.). Moreover, for most criminal offences, where, for example, there was a collision of wheeled vehicles or their damage by striking individual fragments of real estate (for example, kicking headlights, side mirrors, etc.), no expert examinations were assigned. This allows concluding that investigators do not fully use the possibilities of tracological examinations.

The criminal proceedings under study are characterised by tracological examinations aimed at identifying traces of the bottoms of shoes and vehicles based on tire tracks. In this context, the tire prints of a car found on the ground may not always identify the vehicle that was at the scene of the crime.

The inability to identify a vehicle is often also due to the fact that by the time it is sent for forensic examination, the wheels or tires may be replaced. In this regard, to ensure the identification of the car, traces of which were found during the inspection of the scene, as noted by M.H. Chernets, it is necessary to conduct the following actions: 1) in addition to tire prints, identify the vehicle, it is necessary to use witness statements regarding the model and colour of the vehicle, traces of scree glass and paint materials at the scene of the accident and damage to the car itself; 2) determine the fact of replacing tires on the car after committing a crime, the investigator should remove all sets of tires that may be found in the suspect's household or garage; 3) confirm the fact of replacing tires on a particular car by interrogating employees of service stations located near the suspect's place of residence or on the way of the car from the crime scene to their house [19].

As for the examination of materials, substances, and products, the need for its appointment takes place in those criminal proceedings of the category under study that are committed by arson. They are also characterised by the appointment of fire and technical examinations.

Forensic investigation of a fire site requires the collection, analysis, and interpretation of physical evidence found at the scene to help determine whether the fire was the result of an accident or intentional action. Standardised methods are usually used as part of an investigation to determine whether an accelerator (such as gasoline) has been used to initiate or increase the speed of fire spread [20]. Under these circumstances, the examination of petroleum products, fuel, and lubricants is quite common. Due to this type of examination, it is possible to determine the flammability group of a particular material, the speed of flame propagation through a particular material, the duration of combustion of individual objects in specific conditions, the ignition temperature, combustion of petroleum products, and any other materials [2]. Typical questions that are set for experts when appointing an expert examination of petroleum products, fuel, and lubricants are:

1. Do the objects provided for research belong to petroleum products, fuel, and lubricants? If so, which ones?

2. Are there any traces of petroleum products, fuel, and lubricants, flammable or combustible liquids (in residues seized at the fire site or samples taken from a person) on the objects provided for research?

3. Do the samples of petroleum products provided for research have a common generic, group affiliation, and previously formed a single volume (single mass) [17]?

Criminal proceedings of the category under study are also characterised by the appointment of comprehensive forensic examinations. The main procedural features of a comprehensive expert examination are the following:

- establishing not only factual data but also circumstances that need to be proved in the case;

- research conducted based on the relationship of various fields of knowledge, techniques, and methods;

- conducting an expert examination by several (at least two) experts who have different specialities (specialisations) and, accordingly, dividing functions between them;

- a complex set of expert studies, each of which is independent in procedural terms, but is linked by a single purpose;

- a single study does not exclude the possibility of a separate examination of the object of research;

- joint analysis and collegial assessment of the conducted research; logical coherence and consistency of the obtained conclusions; formatting of a joint conclusion [21].

Based on the results of the analysis of the investigative and judicial practice of analysing criminal offences of the category under study, it is concluded that the most common are such complex forensic examinations as complex automotive and tracological,

and complex forensic fire-technical, materials, and tracological. A fairly common procedural form of special knowledge, which is used in the investigation of intentional destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer, is the involvement of specialists. According to Art. 71 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, a specialist in criminal proceedings is a person who has special knowledge and skills in using technical or other means and can provide advice during pre-trial investigation and judicial proceedings on issues that require appropriate special knowledge and skills [10]. In other words, the investigator has the right to involve a specialist in obtaining technical assistance or advice that provides for the use of special knowledge.

The specialist draws the attention of the person conducting the investigation to the circumstances relevant to the criminal proceedings, identified by them in the process of investigation of traces, objects, technical means, tools, and devices that could have been used during the commission of the crime. It provides the necessary reference data; notes the circumstances that contributed to the commission of the crime; expresses considerations about the possibility of verifying the collected data on forensic records (collections, file cabinets, information-search engines, an automated data bank). Given the above, an inspection of the scene without a specialist can be regarded as a tactical error [3].

Based on the results of the analysis of materials of criminal proceedings of the category under study, it can be concluded that most often investigators involve forensic inspectors. The interaction of the investigator and forensic inspectors during the pre-trial investigation of criminal offences should be understood as the joint coordinated activity of these entities using technical or other means during the detection, recording, seizure, packaging, and preliminary research of trace information, technical and forensic support for recording the course and results of investigative (search) actions to ensure the effectiveness of criminal proceedings [22].

A forensic inspector, as a specialist, can also be involved in an inspection, investigative experiment, search, and other investigative actions, if the investigator considers this necessary. Its main function is to provide direct technical assistance in fixing the course of investigative action, finding, removing, and packaging material evidence, drawing up schemes, plans, etc. -[4]. In addition, the forensic inspector has the right to conduct measurements, photographing, sound or video recording, draw up plans and diagrams, produce graphic images of the examined place or individual things, prints, and casts, inspect and seize things and documents that are relevant for criminal proceedings [23].

A characteristic feature of the group of criminal offences under study is conducting an additional inspection of the scene of an accident, and inspections of objects or other premises, searches, and investigative experiments. Forensic inspectors and specialists in the field of fire safety, specialists in the field of expertise of materials, substances, and products, employees of the state emergency service of Ukraine and other bodies and institutions are involved in these investigative (search) actions.

■ Conclusions

The conducted study allowed drawing the following conclusions:

1. Experts and specialists are carriers of special knowledge, the use of which is the main guarantee of ensuring an effective investigation of intentional destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer.

2. Typical examinations during the investigation of intentional destruction or damage to the property of a law enforcement officer should be considered: commodity (42 %), automotive (85 %), tracological (22 %), materials, substances, and products (21%), fire-technical (12 %), photographic and portrait (9 %), forensic psychiatric (8 %), video or audio recordings (7 %), explosive-technical (5 %), molecular-genetic (3%), etc.

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Використання спеціальних знань під час розслідування умисного знищення або пошкодження майна працівника правоохоронного органу

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■ **Анотація.** Метою дослідження є визначення типових форм спеціальних знань, які використовують слідчі під час розслідування умисного знищення або пошкодження майна працівника правоохоронного органу, їхніх можливостей та окремих проблемних питань, що виникають у процесі їх реалізації. Для досягнення поставленої мети застосовано спеціальні методи дослідження: системного аналізу, порівняльно-правовий, системно-структурний, а також загальнонаукові методи, зокрема діалектичний та метод аналогії. Наукова новизна дослідження полягає в тому, що на підставі аналізу слідчої та судової практики розслідування умисного знищення або пошкодження майна працівника правоохоронного органу вперше визначено ті форми спеціальних знань, які переважно застосовують слідчі для розв'язання окремих тактичних завдань. Також окреслено можливості й помилки, яких припускаються слідчі під час призначення деяких судових експертиз, а саме: товарознавчі, зокрема автотоварознавчі, трасологічні, пожежно-технічні, експертизи матеріалів, речовин і виробів. Доведено вагоме значення спеціалістів у проведенні оглядів місць подій та предметів, тобто тих слідчих (розшукових) дій, які є найпоширенішими для кримінальних проваджень досліджуваної категорії. Обґрунтовано наукову позицію стосовно того, що експерти й спеціалісти є носіями спеціальних знань, використання яких є головною гарантією забезпечення ефективного розслідування умисного знищення або пошкодження майна працівника правоохоронного органу. Визначено типові види судових експертиз, зокрема й комплексних, які призначають слідчі під час розслідування злочинів цього виду. Акцентовано, що основним фактором, який має вирішальне значення у швидкому та повному вирішенні питань, що поставлені слідчим на вирішення судового експерта, є надання повних вихідних даних як щодо події, що відбулася, так і щодо об'єктів, направлених на дослідження. Обґрунтовано, що спеціалістів у кримінальних провадженнях, розпочатих у зв'язку з вчиненням умисного знищення або пошкодження майна працівника правоохоронного органу, найчастіше залучають до оглядів місць події та предметів, обшуків, слідчих експериментів

■ **Ключові слова:** знищення або пошкодження майна; працівник правоохоронного органу; спеціальні знання; експерт; спеціаліст; судова експертиза