



## METHODOLOGY OF INVESTIGATION OF UNSOLVED CRIMES

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**Annotation:** The article analyzes the organizational and tactical aspects of disclosure and investigation unsolved crimes. Taking into account the investigative practice, the opinions of scientists and practitioners, the problematic issues of this activity are identified, and ways to solve them are proposed.

**Keywords:** investigation of crimes, unsolved crimes, methodology for investigating certain types of crimes.

The methodology for investigating unsolved crimes is of great importance in ensuring justice and security in society. Every unsolved crime is a potential threat to society, and an effective investigation technique can identify the perpetrator, prevent future crimes, and ensure law enforcement.

The priority of solving crimes of past years lies in the fact that the perpetrators of these crimes were not identified in a timely manner and, accordingly, were not prosecuted. Their desire to continue their criminal activities and gradually acquire criminal skills is becoming more and more dangerous for society.

Object of study: criminal law relations arising in the investigation of unsolved crimes of past years.

The purpose of the study: to analyze the features of creating a methodology for investigating unsolved crimes of past years.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks were solved in the course of the study:

- to study the concept and signs of unsolved crimes of past years, as well as the factors influencing their disclosure.
- to identify the tactical features of the investigator's activities in the investigation of unsolved crimes of past years.
- analysis of the peculiarities of the investigation after the resumption of the proceedings.

Analysis, mathematical, modeling, synthesizing, logical, complex and other methods were used as research methods.

Investigation of a crime is a procedural and non-procedural activity aimed at obtaining information that serves as the basis for its nomination, investigation and confirmation, after verification and refutation of all other versions of the crime committed by a certain person (through investigative actions).

During the preliminary investigation, circumstances may arise that do not allow the suspect or the accused to participate in the criminal process. The Criminal Procedure Law

provides for the possibility of suspending pre-trial proceedings in the event of such circumstances.

In the practice of law enforcement, a crime is considered unsolved if the criminal case is suspended:

- a) the person who should be involved as an accused in the case has not been identified (Article 364, part 1, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation);
- b) if the accused is unknown (Article 364, part 1, paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation);

It should be noted that the presence of one of these grounds is not enough to recognize the crime as unsolved. For a lawful and justified suspension of the preliminary investigation, the following procedural conditions must be met:

- 1) signs of committing a crime;
- 2) to carry out all investigative actions that can be carried out in the absence of the suspect or the accused, until its termination.

The criteria for classifying a crime as an unsolved crime of past years include:

- the end of the calendar year;
- suspension of a criminal case;
- non-expiration of the term of criminal prosecution.

The factors influencing the course of the investigation in cases of this category determine the nature and specific content of the case.

When planning, determining the nature and sequence of investigative actions, the investigator must take into account the following:

- general and priority tasks facing him in the investigation of this crime in the conditions of investigation, the nature and location of new evidence that may arise in connection with unknown or insufficiently studied circumstances of the incident, issues that should be clarified in the search, collection and study of this evidence, as well as solving other problems of the investigation;
- availability of information, time, forces and technical means at the disposal of the investigator, allowing to organize and effectively carry out this or that investigative action;
- potential possibilities of using one or another investigative action to verify existing evidence and obtain new ones, as well as to solve other problems of the investigation;
- it is necessary to pay attention to the requirements of the criminal procedure legislation regarding the timing and sequence of individual investigative actions, the degree of urgency of the planned action, and the expected effectiveness.

It is impossible to effectively plan and carry out the work of an investigator (and detective) in a suspended case without a thorough analysis and evaluation of all the information collected during the investigation of a criminal case.

A suspended preliminary investigation may be resumed in two cases:

- 1) if there are no grounds for suspension, that is, the person who committed the crime has been identified; the whereabouts of the accused suspect is established; there was a real possibility of his participation in the case;
- 2) when it is necessary to carry out investigative actions without the presence of the suspect, the accused (for example, a search, some forensic examinations, etc.). In order to eliminate the shortcomings of the previous investigation and identify the person guilty of the crime, additional investigative actions will be carried out.

The tasks of the investigation after the resumption of the suspended preliminary investigation are:

- a) identifying found items and tools that may be relevant to the work;
- b) elimination and prevention of resistance to the investigation on the part of the defense and other persons who contributed to the unsolved crime, by intensifying the investigation;
- c) implementation of additional evidence arising in connection with the appearance of the suspect (search, interrogation of such a person, presentation for identification, etc.);
- d) determine the damage caused by the suspect, taking into account the fact that its nature and size may change significantly over time;
- e) establish the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the crime, as well as the circumstances that contributed to the fact that the crime remained unsolved for a long time;
- f) identify and prove all other actions committed by the suspect.

When investigating unsolved crimes of past years, the tactics of interrogation, verification, search, presentation of a person for identification, appointment of an examination, verification of testimony on the spot are of a peculiar nature. The specificity of most investigative actions is related to the time of their conduct, repetition, as well as possible resistance to the investigation both before the termination of the proceedings and after its resumption.

Interrogation in a case on the resumption of a criminal case can be basic and repeated, its characteristics are determined by the time that has elapsed since the perception of the fact, event, action. The human psyche is a complex and holistic process that includes various elements of mental activity: sensations, attention, memory, thinking, imagination, emotions and will. These elements, which are interconnected and interconnected, can play a different role at any moment. In this regard, the researcher must consider whether intentionality, recall or forgetting play an important role. Therefore, in order to help remember the forgotten or clarify the testimony, it is necessary to determine whether the interrogated person (witness, victim) firmly believes that a certain situation has occurred, or doubts it; if so why. It is recommended to remember an interesting situation by offering to associate it with an easily remembered event, fact (for example, a holiday, a problem at work, in a family, meeting someone or breaking up a relationship, etc.). Details, in particular, actions, thoughts, feelings at the time of the event are revealed.

The investigator must also consider any objects that can revive associative (associative, allied, group) ties and remember the forgotten ones (the scene of the incident, material evidence of this criminal case, etc. names).

It is recommended to identify changes in the situation that occurred after the first search on the search site, as well as areas that have not been sufficiently checked before. These places are given special attention when organizing searches.

The presentation sometimes requires a preliminary reconstruction of the presented objects for identification, taking into account the influence of the time factor. Often the item that needs to be donated is irretrievably lost over time. In such cases, substitutes, some models of the missing item or samples of items of the same group may be provided - for example, samples of goods of the same lot, brand, model, type. In such cases, it is not the uniqueness of the object that is determined, but only the similarity of the previously perceived

object with the presented one, their belonging to the same group. It is widely used in cases where rendering is restored to identify objects from photographic images.

In about one in ten cases currently being investigated, operational investigation and verification of evidence are more widely used in cases of crimes of past years. Changes in the environment can adversely affect the process of identifying a place or its individual details, lead to the destruction of material traces of a crime, and make it difficult to search for these traces with the help of a person examined at the place of instruction. .

On the other hand, changes in the situation over time can also play a positive role in the investigation: the fact that the subject's testimony often refers to these changes often has significant evidentiary value.

The effectiveness of the investigation is directly proportional to how far the instructions relate to a particular place, to what extent they can be compared with the real situation.

Recommendations may be added or changed over time.

The following actions should also be taken in connection with unsolved crimes.

**Collection and analysis of evidence.** The investigation of unsolved crimes requires careful collection and analysis of all available evidence. This may include examining material traces, interviewing witnesses, analyzing documents, etc.

**Coordination between departments and specialists:** Investigation of complex and unsolved crimes often requires the interaction of various internal affairs departments, experts and specialists. Teamwork and information sharing play an important role in dealing with such situations.

**Conducting Additional Investigations:** In some cases, additional investigations may be required, such as interrogations, crime reconstruction, analysis of telephone records and other electronic traces, as well as forensic examinations and experiments.

**Use of new technologies:** With the development of technology and the digital realm, law enforcement agencies can use new tools and methods, such as video surveillance, data analysis, forensics, and more, to help solve unsolved crimes.

**Community Involvement:** Community involvement and contact with witnesses can be an important factor in solving unsolved crimes. Posting information about crimes and seeking help from witnesses can help you get new information and evidence.

**Analyze motives and connections:** Investigate suspects' motives and possible connections to the victim or others who may be involved. This can help identify potential suspects or reveal ulterior motives.

**Training and Development:** Continuous training and development of detectives in modern crime investigation techniques is an important aspect of cold case investigation.

Each country and law enforcement agency may have its own methodology and recommendations for investigating unsolved crimes. For more detailed and up-to-date information, it is recommended to contact the relevant law enforcement and law enforcement agencies of the country or specialized law enforcement research organizations.

It should be remembered that each unsolved crime is general and particular, and the investigation methodology must be adapted to a particular case

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