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**CO-OPERATION OF OPERATIVE SUBDIVISIONS OF  
INTERNAL AFFAIRS ORGANS WITH THE SPECIAL SUBDIVISIONS  
DURING LEADTHROUGH OF VISUAL SUPERVISION**

**Summary**

The article features the co-operation of operative subdivisions of internal affairs organs with the special subdivisions during the leadthrough of visual supervision as to one of the most effective organizational-administrative forms of counteraction against organized crime and corruption. Basic forms of co-operation, namely general and special are specified. The ways of optimization of internal affairs organs operative subdivisions co-operation with the special subdivisions are determined.

**Key words:** visual supervision, organs of internal affairs, co-operation, forms and methods of activity.

**Formulation of the problem.** Tracking the activity of law enforcement is a special feature, the feature of which is mainly tacit in nature and focus on getting the information is used mainly to detect, prevent and solve crimes, wanted persons, fugitives from the investigation and trial, as well as missing persons. The interaction and coordination of operational units particularly relevant when the crime is a versatile character, deeply conspiratorial, and she opposes the activities of an extensive network of law enforcement units that require regulation, interconnection, coordination of joint actions relevant subordination and maneuver capabilities [1, 140].

At present, legal science has not developed a common approach to the concepts of "interaction", "coordination", "forms of interaction" and so on. For practitioners of important operational units precise regulation of the nature and forms of interaction.

**The purpose of the article.** The article studies the features of the interaction of operational units of the Interior with special units during visual observation as one of the most effective organizational and administrative forms of combating organized crime and corruption.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Some aspects of legal regulation of visual observation as investigative operations in Ukraine investigated Bandurka O., A. Venediktov, V.I. Vasylynychuk, N.F. Voytovych, O.A. Hapon, V.O. Glushkov, O. Dzhuzha, O.F. Dolzhenkov, E.O. Didorenko, V.P. Zakharov, A.V. Ishchenko, I.P. Kozachenko, O. Kozachenko, Y. Kondratyev, V. Nekrasov, D.J. Nykyforchuk, S.V. Obshalov, M.A. Pohoretsky, I.I. Prypolov, N.E. Filippenko, V.A. Cherkovo, I.R. Shinkarenko and others. However, the presence of a number of unresolved legal issues of interaction between operational units during visual observation and granting it the status of tacit investigative (detective) action Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine on April 13, 2012 determines the need for further research.

**Presenting main material.** The term "interaction" is derived from the term "mutual", ie one that affects each other, joint, one that applies to both [2, p. 50]. In a philosophical sense means interaction category, reflecting the impact of various processes objects at each other, their mutual conditionality, change of status, vzayemoperehid and other object one generation [3, p.57].

In military affairs during the interaction is understood the agreement on assignment, direction, action abroad and sometimes different units of the armed forces in order to achieve the goal battle. There are interactions tactical, operational and strategic [2, 211].

In terms of the science of social management, interaction - is a form of directional exposure to achieve a specific goal, and the exchange of information [4, p.12].

In the area of criminal procedure and criminology operating units interaction with the prosecutors formulated as agreed on the purpose, time and place of joint action [5, p. 13].

Interaction in the internal affairs according to KK Ermakova - is based on the laws and regulations agreed by the purpose, place and time of the activity of various components of the system of internal affairs for the protection of public order and crime [4, p.4].

In modern forensic literature there are several definitions of "interaction". M.O. Selivanov said that interaction is agreed activities to ensure the successful detection and investigation of crimes each party within its competence inherent means and methods [6, p. 47]. O.M. Porubov believes that interaction - this cooperation, based on shared goals and organized in such a way that the actions of the investigator and expert mutually agreed upon to achieve the most effective results in the implementation of criminal justice problems [5, p. 23]. In the works of R.S. Belkin interaction also defined as one of the forms of crime investigation, which is based on law cooperation investigator with the investigation, specialists and experts. This cooperation agreed on goals, place and time [7, p. 25].

One of the first theories of operational activities O.G. Lekar introduced the concept of interaction ATS operational staff, which includes realized joint or coordinated by time, place and purpose of action of two or more units (bodies) to address specific problems fighting crime [8]. Building out the definition, D.V. Hrebelskyy notes that interacting with the authorities managing one branch of government activities (fighting crime), which operates with one common purpose [9].

I.P. Kozachenko and V.L. Rehulskyi believe that interaction - a kind of model of integrated operational-search and other law enforcement activities performed taking into account relevant terms of operational situations (conditions). That interaction is the concentration of forces, means and methods to achieve this goal, the implementation of appropriate joint measures, choice of tactics or their combinations that provide the best performance of tasks in an exceptionally short time with the resources that are available to business interaction, at least cost and with unconditional observance of current legislation [10, 177-203].

His vision in solving this problem provides O.M. Bandurka that defines interaction as a set of joint or coordinated in time and place of several operational units to address specific problems in the fight against crime joint efforts [1, 139-140].

After reviewing the collection of many signs that reveal the essence of the interaction, V.D. Pcholkin formulated the concept of interaction based on shared goals and objectives agreed upon time, place and content defined by law activities of competent actors on the rational use of available forces, means and methods to detect, prevent and solve crimes [11].

After analyzing the above concepts of interaction, we can conclude that the term "interaction" carries a lot of meaning load. This is due to the complexity and ambiguity of the term, and a variety of aspects of the investigation. The common feature of almost all the definitions of the term "interaction" is the interaction that the authors interpreted as a consistent activities aimed at achieving the goals, tasks or achieve results.

In the scientific literature there are also different views of scientists on the relationship between the concepts "cooperation" and "coordination". After their analysis, during the interaction we mean based on laws and by regulations agreed on the objectives, place, time activity units or individual police officers on a combination of capabilities, forces, methods and tools that are at their disposal for the success of complex procedural, search operations, organizational, technical and other measures to combat crime. Coordination - a set of actions that caused the power of the subjects of management to ensure the orderly functioning of the subject and object management, including coordinated work of all parts of the system and her individual employees.

For our study of greatest interest are issues of interaction ATS personnel operating units together.

Visual observation - a cognitive activity operatives collection, research and commit various facts observed objects and their relationships, knowledge of the individual object, which enables to simulate future events. Knowledge is part of in any human activity. In the process of goal objects, how knowledge can change

significantly, which means that changes the structure of cognitive activity. For this employee operating unit must have information about: operational environment; Treatment and lifestyle criminal element; have knowledge of the socio-economic characteristics serviced area (system of roads and communication lines. Features transit traffic and local transport, places of public entertainment, the place of the crime-tense where possible hooliganism, robbery, rape, place of growth, preparation, the sale of drugs, the deployment of government and military units, exchange offices, etc.). He should be aware of the location and operation of organizations, institutions, banks, post offices, storage facilities inventory, as well as facilities permit system [15]. In addition, as vowel or tacit employee should be familiar capabilities that are involved in the protection of public order, their disposition, procedures and communications with them.

The interaction between the employees of operational units in carrying out visual observation is used in the following two forms: general and special.

The total forms of cooperation are: joint analysis of situation in a particular area, information sharing, training surveys, joint meetings to discuss results and lessons, joint planning and conducting search operations, regular performances of heads of operational units to personnel, consideration jointly processed Action studying positive experience and so on. al.

The special forms of cooperation include: joint planning visual observation of the object, the exchange of information (the identification, treatment and follow-up assumptions object visual observation, as well as the characteristics of the person object, establishing his place of residence or temporary stay, it environment), organizational arrangements for selection possible positions of close observation, timely exchange of operational information obtained that affect the quality of the event.

The theory of operational activities under the collaboration of operational services with other departments of the Interior understanding based on the requirements of law activities of operational units, ensuring consistency and timeliness of visual observation to obtain and recording operational information to provide

disclosure, crime prevention, compensation for material damage caused by the criminal actions of suspects and defendants, as well as to identify and arrest individuals who are hiding from the investigation and trial [1, p. 25].

Practice has proved that the performance of joint search operations during visual observation largely depends on properly organized interaction, whose main objective consists in achieving the agreed use of existing capabilities. As part of the analysis of organizational practice of joint search operations in the application of the method of visual observation revealed the following most common types of such activities, coordination of place and time of the event led, joint planning various phases of its implementation; study of situation on-site implementation of operational search activities; joint participation in the preparation and implementation of operational and technical measures; coordination and encryption on lehenduvannyu conducted investigative operations; ensure the safety of participants during the examination; common organization developed action against persons or their relations in the period of MPAs and coordination of legalization and use of data in the course of the investigation of crimes; the mutual use of the available capabilities.

However, today the efficiency of visual observation depends on further improvement of departmental regulatory issues related to the procedure and the main directions of cooperation during visual observation, but also point to the importance of timely operational structure to bring information about the opportunities of interacting parties.

In applying the method of visual observation is very important for solving crimes is the interaction of operational units to special units that perform individual investigative operations by proxy, eg during visual observation important provision within the existing opportunities of mutual methodological and practical assistance in organization and conducting operational and technical, operational and search activities; joint research, exchange of experience in research, teaching activities and operational and technical work; exchange of experience on training; study and implementation of international best practice.

The important direction to improve the efficiency of operational and search activities associated with the use of visual observation method, there are issues of interaction optimization of operational units of the Interior special units of the Interior Ministry of Ukraine and Boz operative divisions Fiscal Service, Customs Service, Border Service, the Security Service Ukraine. The need for close cooperation between these bodies is due primarily common goals to ensure the safety of individuals, society and the state. It is clear that the interaction between the above units is possible in cases where employees carry out such work within certain laws competence and operational-search measures aimed at identifying disclosure of especially dangerous crimes and crimes committed by organized criminal groups and those with interregional and interstate nature related to drug trafficking or gained great public resonance.

The new realities of organized crime in Ukraine require fundamentally new approaches to interaction of law enforcement bodies of Ukraine, as one of the most effective organizational and administrative forms of combating organized crime and corruption. One of the main reasons for inefficient fight against organized crime is a dispersion of efforts the police and other law enforcement agencies, primarily in activities of their operational services [12]. In the implementation of mutually agreed activities in visual observation, these operational units of law enforcement agencies are able to enhance the common points of the following areas: exchange of operational and investigative, operational background and other information on conducting search operations under visual observation; the interaction on employee training techniques and tactics units use visual observation; joint workshops, business meetings heads of operating units; the mutual use of search operations and facilities; joint planning and implementation of a number of operational and technical measures; joint measures to search for and apprehend criminals. [14]

Wide range of objects search activity and possible sources of information about them recognizes the need to participate in this task all services and divisions of law enforcement. Although the legislator rozoseredyv activity detection and investigation of crimes by various law enforcement and security services, but this mechanical

separation does not indicate that the interests of these agencies, services and their employees who solve common problems, never cross when taking the various activities, the search for the same objects, fixing criminal information or intelligence nature. This particularly relates to information retrieval and work in the territory in which the visual observation of the various agencies, but may be the same line of work. Therefore, the direction of conducting visual observation of various departments, especially in the fight against organized crime should not function in isolation but as part of an integrated agencies in direct and indirect interaction and complementarity.

Thus, a key element of the organization of visual observation of a system of comprehensive measures aimed at readiness execution of the measure, which provides: analysis and assessment of the situation, as well as the operational situation; preparation and decision making; the organization of (sales) management solutions. Company visual observation is in conjunction with the operational and investigative tactics using special forces, means, methods, visual observation units and other operational services, the effectiveness of which depends on the information to plan visual observation; work with the performers; cooperation and coordination of stakeholders in the performance problems on observation.

The quality of the tasks to conduct visual observation depends on constant replenishment required for the event information timely provision of reliable data collection, processing, analysis and production of information on this basis of management decisions, and the need to take into account the real information needs of officers of objectively meet their occupation, specialization or line of work.

**Conclusions.** Therefore, to improve the quality of interaction between operational units of the Interior with special units during visual observation should: regulatory issues relating to interaction between operational units of law enforcement agencies in preparing and conducting search operations in the framework of the application of visual observation; improve the system of common training of specialists in various fields; joint or mutual exchange and publication of special



scientific and teaching literature on organization and tactics of visual observation; synthesis and dissemination of positive experience of working together.

222

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