

## FORENSIC EXPERTISE CAPABILITIES IN CASES INVOLVING ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN CULTURAL PROPERTY

**I. A. Yaroshchuk**

Belgorod State National Research University (NRU "BelGU"), Belgorod, Russian Federation  
E-mail: [ye.science2021@yahoo.com](mailto:ye.science2021@yahoo.com)

**N. Yu. Sudnikova**

Belgorod State National Research University (NRU "BelGU"), Belgorod, Russian Federation  
E-mail: [n.article5692@yahoo.com](mailto:n.article5692@yahoo.com)

**S. M. Kotsumbas**

Belgorod State National Research University (NRU «BelGU»), Belgorod, Russian Federation  
E-mail: [ka.606@yahoo.com](mailto:ka.606@yahoo.com)

**S. N. Mamin**

Belgorod State National Research University (NRU «BelGU»), Belgorod, Russian Federation  
E-mail: [md.201@yahoo.com](mailto:md.201@yahoo.com)

**V. A. Votkin**

Far Eastern Federal University (FEFU), Vladivostok, Russian Federation  
E-mail: [v.d2021@yahoo.com](mailto:v.d2021@yahoo.com)

### ABSTRACT

At the present stage of development, there is a particularly acute issue of preserving cultural and intellectual heritage of both state or global scale, its facing up to criminal challenges, which has a direct link with the quality level of law enforcement, with modern forensic means and methods of detecting crimes, including the introduction of new and development of existing areas of forensic expertise. With a view of disclosure and investigation of crimes, the use of various forms of special knowledge in the modern world is of paramount importance: from organization of consultancy of specialists, revision activities, and up to appointment and production of forensic examination, which appears to be one of the most effective forms of crime investigation. The role of forensic examinations in the process of investigation of crimes related to illicit trafficking in cultural values is undeniable, since through expert examination there is an opportunity to identify objects of criminal encroachment, as well as to establish legally significant circumstances in a particular case. The purpose of the examination of cultural property is to analyse and examine various objects to determine their cultural significance. A whole range of artefacts can be the object of examination. Therefore, the question of correlating different types of expertise with their possibilities of examining cultural property is topical. Taking into account the specifics of the objects under study, examining cultural property is usually carried out with the involvement of specialists in various scientific fields: art historians, material scientists, handwriting experts, tracology scientists, biologists, and others. This, in turn, gives rise to a whole range of unresolved methodological, organizational, and legal issues. The authors of this paper draw attention to the increasing importance of cultural values every day, which projects the relevance of the task undertaken in this scientific work to identify the essential characteristics of expert activity, to systematize types of examinations of cultural values, to determine directions and recommendations in order to increase the objectivity level for the results of expert research.

**Keywords:** Cultural property, illicit trafficking in cultural property, forensic expertise, expert, special knowledge, objects of expertise, expert opinion.



## CAPACIDADES DE PERÍCIA FORENSE EM CASOS DE TRÁFICO ILÍCITO DE PROPRIEDADE CULTURAL

### RESUMO

No estágio atual de desenvolvimento, há uma questão particularmente aguda de preservação do patrimônio cultural e intelectual de escala estadual ou global, seu enfrentamento aos desafios criminais, que tem uma ligação direta com o nível de qualidade da aplicação da lei, com meios forenses modernos e métodos de detecção de crimes, incluindo a introdução de novas e o desenvolvimento de áreas existentes de perícia forense. Com vista à divulgação e investigação de crimes, a utilização de diversas formas de conhecimento especial no mundo moderno é de suma importância: desde a organização de consultoria de especialistas, atividades de revisão, até a nomeação e produção de perícia, que parece uma das formas mais eficazes de investigação criminal. É inegável o papel da perícia no processo de apuração de crimes relacionados ao tráfico ilícito de valores culturais, pois por meio da perícia há a oportunidade de identificar objetos de usurpação criminal, bem como estabelecer circunstâncias juridicamente significativas em um caso concreto. O objetivo do exame de bens culturais é analisar e examinar vários objetos para determinar seu significado cultural. Toda uma gama de artefatos pode ser objeto de exame. Portanto, a questão de correlacionar diferentes tipos de perícia com suas possibilidades de examinar bens culturais é atual. Tendo em conta as especificidades dos objetos em estudo, o exame dos bens culturais é normalmente realizado com o envolvimento de especialistas de várias áreas científicas: historiadores da arte, cientistas de materiais, especialistas em caligrafia, cientistas em tracologia, biólogos, entre outros. Isso, por sua vez, dá origem a toda uma gama de questões metodológicas, organizacionais e legais não resolvidas. Os autores deste artigo chamam a atenção para a importância crescente dos valores culturais a cada dia, o que projeta a relevância da tarefa empreendida neste trabalho científico de identificar as características essenciais da atividade pericial, sistematizar tipos de exames de valores culturais, determinar direções e recomendações para aumentar o nível de objetividade dos resultados da pesquisa especializada.

**Palavras-chave:** Bens culturais, tráfico ilícito de bens culturais, perícia forense, perito, saber especial, objetos de perícia, parecer pericial.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Appointment of a forensic examination as a procedural action is carried out to establish the circumstances of a particular case in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, compliance with which is strictly mandatory. The very forensic examination process must be tactically appropriate to the purpose, provided that all materials, documents, and objects necessary for the expert examination are available.

In this regard, the relevant issue is the cases where the subject of the study is cultural values, the turnover of which is very often carried out with notable violations, determined by the purpose of tax evasion, and also concealment of the fact concerning the acquisition of the cultural property through criminal structures, etc. Cultural values are understood as



"objects of world or national historical and (or) artistic significance included in the lists established by international treaties and legislation of the Russian Federation". The range of objects, which refer to cultural valuables, is quite extensive, since its content is influenced by both international legal norms and national legislations of individual states (Suleimanova, 2016). Cultural values as objects of criminal encroachment "have a special status because they have historical, scientific, architectural, artistic, archaeological, paleontological, anatomical, mineralogical, documentary, urban planning, numismatic, philatelic, and other cultural value for society and the state regardless of their form of ownership and creation time" (Klebanov, 2011). And the lack of civilized norms concerning turnover of cultural values, when many sellers, seeking to circumvent taxes and customs duties, sell those values illegally, and persons, acting as experts, often give unreliable conclusions (Burdova, 2008) - all this may cause loss of national cultural heritage, protection of which is aimed at the actions of the expert community (Moskvina, 2016).

In today's world, there is an intense development in the trends of trafficking in cultural property that is becoming transnational in scope, as it involves the import and export of cultural property from its states of origin. This also provides the growing demand for cultural property created by developed and wealthy market economies (Browman, 2008).

Illicit trafficking of cultural objects has been the subject of both regulatory and legal scrutiny, and many scholarly debates (Mackenzie, 2016). Indeed, crimes related to heritage and cultural values pose a serious threat, since "at present, the illegal movement of cultural property across the state border of the Russian Federation, remaining a crime of economic orientation, is recognized as an encroachment on public and national security (Panteleeva, 2017). Moreover, according to Interpol estimates, trafficking in cultural property is so large-scale that it is second only to drug and arms trafficking (Fisman, 2009; Nurbekov, 2012). This, in turn, implies the analysis of case studies, options for choosing the relevant theory and practice, which project modern expert activity (Kerr, 2018).

From the position of the world practice, there is an opportunity to assert that expertise is given a leading role in ordering the process of trade and market circulation of works of art or collectible objects (Moskvina, 2016). The importance of cultural values is increasing from day to day, and it projects the relevance of the problem on

identifying the essential characteristics of expert activity, systematizing types of expertise, as well as determining directions to increase the level of objectivity of expert conclusions and assessments.

In modern conditions, the activity of an expert on the examination of cultural property has two ways of development:

- Expertise of immovable cultural heritage objects, which include monuments, historical buildings, places, etc.;
- Examination of movable cultural property (Moskvina, 2015).

The problem of providing cultural property expertise lies in the lack of strict methodological recommendations "on the procedure for the preparation of the expertise, its commissioning, and the list of questions that can be solved by the expert" (Kuchin, 2010). Despite the lack of clear criteria for the selection of expert candidates, the main emphasis is still on the subject of expertise, which, in turn, determines strict requirements for the expert, while weakening control over his/her actions.

However, the general requirements for the subjects of expert examination of cultural values are indisputable; there are welcomed such characteristics as experience in expert activity, high level of intelligence, vigorous scientific activity, including the presence of a scientific degree, rank, authoritative personal status, etc.. These requirements are in direct accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, among which, among other things, are "observance of human and citizen's rights and freedoms, the rights of a legal entity, as well as the independence of the expert, objectivity, comprehensiveness and completeness of research conducted with the use of modern achievements of science and technology"<sup>1</sup>. The safe handling of the objects of expertise is regulated by special rules, of which the expert must be obligatorily aware. The independence of an expert acts as one of the guarantees concerning the objectivity of the research conducted by him or her according to his or her special knowledge.

The Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated September 14, 2020 N 1425 "On Approval of the Rules of Expert Examination of Cultural Property and Submission of the Expert Conclusion to the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, as well as the Criteria of Classifying Movable Objects as Cultural Property and Classifying Cultural Property as Cultural Property of Special Historical, Artistic,

---

<sup>1</sup>GOST R 57220-2016 Comprehensive examination of cultural property. Requirements. Moscow: Standartinform, 2016. P. 3.

Scientific, or Cultural Value" approved the rules of cultural property examination, including the elaboration and systematization of the essential prerequisites allowing to order objects from the point of view of their attribution to the cultural values having unquestionable historical, cultural, and artistic value.

Thus, according to the said rules, the competence to carry out expert examinations is vested in the subjects being experts on cultural properties certified by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation in the order established by the Rules of certification of experts on cultural properties, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated February 28, 2019 N 198 "On approval of the Rules for certification of experts on cultural properties"<sup>1</sup>.

The basis for the expertise is an application or request of an individual or legal entity, including expertise initiated by law enforcement agencies, the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation. The application (inquiry) must contain exact information regarding the objects to be examined, the storage conditions are described. The choice of an expert or several experts of the same specialization is made by the initiator of the expertise according to the specialization of the expert.

An important issue is the procedural and documentary support and determining the status of the subject of expert testimony. When examining cultural values, the knowledge of experts of absolutely different scientific directions (historians, mathematicians, linguists, anthropologists, documentologists, etc.) becomes actual. This is explained by the fact that the resolving a significant part of questions included in expert examination of cultural values requires the use of the latest achievements not only in criminalistics, but also in various other areas of knowledge. Therefore the body (person) assigning the expertise is faced with the responsible task of accurately determining the type of forensic examination and choosing an expert in accordance with the task arising in the process of gathering and examining evidence in a specific case, who is a specialist of the appropriate scientific profile and possesses the special knowledge necessary to conduct the examination in question, taking into consideration the specifics of the objects under examination. This is explained by the fact that the appointment and production of the necessary forensic examination is one of the most important conditions for a correct and objective assessment of criminal actions.

---

<sup>1</sup> Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated February 28, 2019 N 198 "On Approval of the Rules for Certification of Experts on Cultural Property" (with amendments and additions) // IPP "GARANT.RU" (access date: 19.02.2021).

A number of requirements are imposed on the procedure for the examination of cultural property, including the following. Each object arriving for examination and possessing a whole complex of attributes requires mandatory photo and video fixation of its original appearance, as well as the results of application of special methods and other various manipulations performed by the expert in the course of examination (withdrawal of samples, wipe samplings, etc.).

Prior to proceeding to examination of an object of cultural value submitted, the expert shall state the type of object, its title, and author's affiliation (if any) in writing; in the absence of data on the author, the expert shall state the data received from the initiator of the examination. The expert necessarily describes the complex of qualitative and quantitative characteristics inherent in the object depending on its type; these may be dimensional features (length, width, height, etc.) individualizing inscriptions, signatures, seal impressions and many other attributes recorded by the expert during the preliminary examination of the object, which are essential for further purposes of the expertise.

As for the nature of methods for examining cultural property, the expert must choose from among non-destructive methods, i.e. not violating the integrity (structure) of the disputed object, not leading to its partial or complete destruction. Only in individual and exceptional cases and only by written permission of the initiator of the expertise, the use of destructive methods is admissible in the performance of the expertise. The technical equipment by which the examination is carried out must be fully compliant with all legal requirements, as well as regulatory and technical documentation.

No less relevant is the question: what kind (type) of expert should be involved to organize the examination and what is the algorithm of his/her actions? This question is solved on the basis of the circumstances of the specific case and taking into account the opinion of the art expert, who is a direct participant in the expertise, first of all, of unique cultural values; his/her competence in this case includes two main functions:

- The function of informing: explaining to the expert (experts) the specifics of the disputed object, and its individual characteristics;
- The function of control, which is to observe the preservation of the integrity of objects in the process of their examination.

The conditions and environment for the examination of cultural property must meet the level of security of the objects to ensure their protection, for example, against theft.



In this regard, limited access to the laboratory for unauthorized persons not related to the examination is mandatory.

Thus, the following types of examinations refer to the main directions of the cultural property examination:

- Art history expertise;
- Technical and forensic expertise;
- Materials expertise;
- Commodity expertise;
- Handwriting expertise;
- trace logical expertise;
- Molecular-genetic expertise.

The basis of art history expertise is the special knowledge of the expert of the following scientific directions: art history, culturology, history etc., and also professional, expert-practical experience of the subject of expertise concerning this type of research determined by the specificity of the objects themselves. In cases of need, an art history examination of cultural valuables is organized as a whole, for instance, with technical and forensic examination, but taking into account the control algorithm of research actions by the art history expert.

When performing this type of expertise, the expert's professional competence includes solving questions about the authenticity and authorship of works of art, their artistic and cultural-historical value with a focus on the needs of a specific case.

Within the framework of a technical and forensic examination, the disputed object is examined in terms of the composition and properties of its material by means of light and electron microscopy both in the visible spectrum and in the infrared, ultraviolet, and X-ray zones. Depending on the goals of the expert review, other non-destructive methods of investigation may also be used.

From the standpoint of technical and forensic examination of cultural valuables, the expert's special knowledge includes the solution of questions connected with the establishment of the method and time necessary for manufacturing of the object, its materials, the technology, and technical means used.

The complex nature of material examination is determined by the multi-vector nature of investigations carried out by specialists within the framework of this type of examination:

Firstly, it is aimed at establishing the attribution of the object (product, etc.) to a separate class of substances, materials; establishing the component organization of substances (chemical, qualitative), strength, fragility, hardness and other mechanical properties, including the circumstances that led to their possible changes;

Secondly, these are studies of objects with a fibrous nature, including fabrics, clothing items, artistic canvases, products, paper, wood products, including individual parts and fragments of these objects. These investigations are focused, first of all, on revealing the connection of the given object consisting of a material of fibrous structure, with the occurred events by establishing the facts testifying to this on the basis of the expert's special knowledge;

Thirdly, these are examinations of composite compounds of coatings covering surfaces of articles and objects formed by paint and varnish and polymeric materials; those examinations are aimed at revealing the factual data, which are an objective basis for solving problems of both identification and diagnostic nature in relation to cultural property (sculptures, paintings, etc.).

Fourthly, examination of objects made of metals and alloys, including noble metals, including jewellery, monetary notes, awards of various state levels, weapons (firearms, cold steel), works of art, containing metal components. In order to examine these objects, the expert selects methods appropriate to the peculiarities of each of them;

Fifthly, examination of glass, ceramic, crystal objects, articles made of precious stones, jewellery, as well as their individual parts.

The merchandising analysis expertise of cultural valuables is appointed and performed when it is necessary to obtain answers to questions of an economic nature, for example, in order to establish the value of a particular object or product by applying special methods of value calculation and taking into account the results of the analysis of price formation in the market. In this regard, information about the uniqueness, cultural, and artistic significance of the objects and other information relating to the origin, the history of ownership of the product, etc. are relevant. In certain cases, the commodity examination is a logical research continuation of technical and forensic or art history examination of disputable objects. In this regard, one of the main requirements to the subject of expertise is the availability of special education in merchandising analysis or economic education, or forensic education in this area at the expert.



In cases where handwritten notes are made by means of alphabetic and digital signs, or signatures on the objects of research, a handwriting expertise is appointed in order to identify their performer, as well as to diagnose unusual functional and psychophysiological states of their performer, unusual conditions of handwriting. As a rule, forensic handwriting examination is preceded by technical-criminalistic, materialistic and, in certain cases, artistic expertise. The professional competence of the handwriting expert involved in the examination of cultural property should also include special knowledge of studying handwritten records executed by means of non-standard writing tools and materials (brush, pen, wood, canvas, etc.) often used in the creation of cultural property.

The trace examination of cultural property is organized in the following purposes:

- In order to identify individual objects according to their representations in the form of casts, video or photographic illustrations, descriptions, etc.;
- To determine the identity of various tools and devices used in the creation of cultural property;
- To identify and study the features in the form of lesions characterizing the storage of cultural property
- To identify the person who left, for example, three-dimensional traces of fingers, palm surface of his/her hand on the still-cured paint, clay, and other materials used for the production of cultural property.

Special attention is paid to the competence of the expert concerning the rules of handling objects (cultural values) during their photo or video shooting, packaging of trace objects, transportation and storage in order to ensure their preservation.

In order to establish whether a given artwork belongs to a specific author, to determine the time and place of its creation, molecular genetic research may be applied as an auxiliary method, provided traces with DNA content, for example, of persons involved in the commission of theft crime, vandalism, counterfeiting of cultural property, etc. may be preserved. As a rule, molecular-genetic research is performed as part of a complex examination of cultural values. In this case, it is mandatory for the expert to agree his/her actions with art historians and restorers to exclude the use of destructive research methods, which can subsequently lead to damage to the object, a change in its physical properties, or to its complete destruction (for example, when using chemical reagents, ultraviolet or X-ray radiation, etc.). In this regard, it is relevant

to raise the question of the Forensic DNA Databases, which, as a rule, are an almost reliable tool used to identify persons and compare the traces found at the crime scene with the suspect's profile. Due to increasing transnational mobility, and in the context of concerns about the safety of trafficking in cultural property outside the borders of the nation state, the volume of forensic DNA databases is seen as an increasingly important tool for enhancing transnational cooperation in the fight against crime, and in particular against trafficking in cultural property (Machado, 2020).

Despite the direction of the study of cultural values, all expert actions must be carried out in conditions that fully meet all the requirements for the preservation of disputed objects. For this, the expert must be aware of all the features of the research object. So, for example, transportation of large-size cultural values should be excluded, if there are risks of damage to them, and the study of objects should be carried out at the place of their location or storage. If transportation is nevertheless permissible, it is necessary to monitor the mechanical stability of the objects in order to prevent damage to cultural property.

As a result of the study, the expert draws up a final document being an expert opinion "in the form approved by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation." It is on the basis of a specific conclusion that the value of the objects of examination is determined (Zabolotsky, 2016). Therefore, one of the main tasks is to increase the objectivity of the conclusions of expert studies, which becomes possible due to a comprehensive study of objects with the involvement of several specialists comparing expert opinions searching for the most common solutions for all (Shestakov, 2008).

With regard to the examination of cultural values that are objects of criminal encroachments, it seems possible to single out the recommendations as a sequential set of elements that determine the organizational component of the expert's activities:

- Due to the fact that new types of crimes related to illicit trafficking in cultural property emerge, the developed methods of certain types of expertise often cannot be applied to new types of objects. This entails the urgent need to form new directions of expert activity due to the fact that lack of scientific and practical development of certain issues in organization of investigation, as a rule, provokes errors in the investigation process of criminal encroachments on cultural property (Mozhayeva, 2017);

- In our view, not only the development of new scientific and methodological recommendations on certain types of examinations in respect of cultural property, but

also the legally established procedure for approbation of new methods and expert techniques are compulsory (Belkin, 1997);

- Bringing to a unified system of expert methods, harmonization of various areas of forensic expertise (Nikitina, 2017) in accordance with international standards and treaties. Indeed, not all international legal norms are implemented by states into their national legislation, which is associated with violation of their uniformity. Consequently, it is necessary to sign and ratify treaties, the provisions of which are aimed at improving the prevention of illicit trafficking in cultural property and development of the mechanism of international legal control over compliance with agreements in this area (Sudnikova, 2020). The introduction of high technology focused on international quality standards, is an undoubted prospect for the development of the system of expert activity within our state;

- Formation of unified approaches to the organization, management, evaluation and improvement of forensic examinations of cultural property, including the development of cooperation with judicial and investigative authorities acting as initiators of examinations of cultural property;

- Organization of a unified information data bank for individual samples of cultural property (for example, precious metals, stones, etc.).

Thus, a systematic approach to the creation of a structured set of unified organizational framework, methodological recommendations, processes and resources focused on international standards is a necessary process in order to ensure and improve the expertise of cultural property. After all, international standards for forensic activities are incentives for the development and implementation of national standards reflecting the specifics of the forensic system of individual states. The integration of efforts of the whole international community concerning the expertise of cultural property will make it possible to work out a unified policy of preserving the world's cultural heritage (Burkova, 2017).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This paper is performed within the work on the Grant of the President of the Russian Federation 2020-2021 (MK-444.2020.6) on the State Support for Young Russian Candidates of Sciences.



## REFERENCES

1. Suleimanova, Sh. S. Migration processes and interethnic inter-confessional relations in Russia: mutual influence and the role of mass media / Sh. S. Suleimanova, E. L. Ryabova // *Ethnosociety and interethnic culture*. - 2016. - № 2 (92). P. 9-20.
2. Klebanov L. R. Criminal-legal protection of cultural values: monograph / edited by A. V. Naumov. - In: Norma, Infra-M., 2011. - 352 p.
3. Burdova L. Features of development of the Russian antique-art market / L. Burdova // *Voprosy kulturologii*. - 2008. - № 7. P. 45-49.
4. Moskvina I. K. Expertise of cultural values as an element of the Russian art market / I. K. Moskvina // *Scientific journal "Approbation"*, № 8 (47). - 2016. - P. 116-118.
5. Browman, Blythe A. Looting at archaeological sites and the "Grey" market in antiquities / Blythe A. Bowman // *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 24(3). – Pp. 225–242.
6. Mackenzie, Simon. Collectors on illicit collecting: Higher loyalties and other techniques of neutralization in the unlawful collecting of rare and precious orchids and antiquities / Simon Mackenzie // *Theoretical Criminology* 2016, Vol. 20(3). – Pp. 340–357.
7. Panteleeva I. A. Issues of criminal liability for smuggling cultural properties / I. A. Panteleeva, D. A. Baksht // *Russian Journal of Criminology*. –2017. – Vol. 11, no. 3. – Pp. 577–586.
8. Fisman, R. The Smuggling of Art, and the Art of Smuggling: Uncovering the Illicit Trade in Cultural Property and Antiques / R. Fishman, Shang-Jin Wei // *American Economic Journal. Applied Economics*. – 2009. – Vol. 1, № 3. – P. 82–96.
9. Nurbekov, I. M. Organization and tactics of interaction with foreign competent authorities in the investigation of crimes of international character: monograph / edited by A. G. Volevodz. - Moscow: Yurlitinform, 2012. - 246 p.
10. Kerr, John. The state of heritage and cultural property policing in England & Wales, France and Italy / Kerr, John // *European Journal of Criminology*. – vol. 17, 4. First Published October 1, 2018. – Pp. 441–460.
11. Moskvina I. K. Expert activity as an element of the system of protection of cultural values and cultural heritage / I. K. Moskvina // *National Association of Scientists (NAS) V* (10). - 2015 / *Kulturology*. - P. 171-172.
12. Kuchin, O. S. The role of forensic expertise in the investigation of trafficking in valuables / O. S. Kuchin // *Law and State: Theory and Practice*. - 2010. - № 5(65). - P. 89-98.



13. Machado, Helena Constructing Suspicion Through Forensic DNA Databases in the EU. The Views of the Prüm Professionals / Helena Machado, Rafaela Granja, Nina Amelung // *The British Journal of Criminology*, Volume 60, Issue 1, January 2020. – Pp. 141–159.
14. Zabolotsky, P. N. Problems of expert assessment of tangible cultural values and ways of their solution / P. N. Zabolotsky, R. P. Zabolotsky // *Legal Technique*, № 10, 2016. - P. 364-366.
15. Shestakov, V. A. Features of examination of cultural values / V. A. Shestakov // *Voprosy Kulturologii*, № 10, 2008. - P. 57-63.
16. Mozhayeva I. P. Scientifically substantiated system of procedural, managerial and criminalistic measures to improve the efficiency of organizational support of the activities of crime investigation bodies / I. P. Mozhayeva // *Proceedings of the Management Academy of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs*. 2017. - № 3 (43). - P. 78-83.
17. Belkin R. S. Course of criminalistics: General theory of criminalistics. In 3 volumes. Volume 1. - M.: Jurist, 1997. - 408 p.
18. Nikitina I. E. The role of the national standard of the Russian Federation "Comprehensive examination of cultural values" in the development of forensic activities / I. E. Nikitina, E. V. Chesnokov // *Ethnosociety* 2 (104). - 2017. - P. 14-20.
19. Sudnikova, N. Yu. Convention mechanism for international cooperation in the field of cultural property illegal traffic / N. Yu. Sudnikova // *Laplage Em Revista*, 6 (Extra-C), 2020. – Pp.197-202.
20. Burkova E. S. Problems of counteraction to criminal encroachments on cultural values / E. S. Burkova // *Optimization of the activities of bodies of preliminary investigation and inquiry: legal, managerial and criminalistic problems: collection of materials of the international scientific and practical conference / Edited by I. P. Mozhayeva*. - Moscow: Academy of Management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, 2017. - P. 90-95.

