INSPECTION OF THE CRIME SCENE

INTRODUCTION

Inspection of the crime scene has a great meaning and is of very high importance for the investigation authorities and the same shall pay special attention to it.

Inspection of the crime scene is nothing new in the investigation procedure, but it presents a preliminary action on the criminal offence, having in mind that criminal actions carried out by the criminals use to be major concern for the society since the time when states were established. Therefore for purposes of protection from such quite modified criminal actions, there was a need for further advancement of such criminal procedure. Often it happens that preliminary actions of the criminals, prior of undertaking their criminal actions they structure and modify the same, including the crime scene in a way that their alibi completely losses the traces to the investigation, or makes the investigation in a large extent rather difficult, so not rarely it happens that even the most professionally qualified investigation officers fail to find the truth and resolve the criminal case. This is why the site inspection is of special importance during the investigative actions of investigation authorities since any careless action may cause unrecoverable casualties during this phase of the proceedings.

1. CONNOTATION

Inspection of the crime scene is a process of investigative actions of gathering substantial evidences, where primary ground of proceeding
authorities for inspection of crime scene is Article 254 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo (CPCK). The CPCK provisions do not regulate the subject of Inspection of crime scene but only determines legal grounds of inspection.

Inspection of the crime scene is an investigative action, through which the proceeding authority establishes a direct perception about the environment where the criminal offence occurred, discovers, fixes, gathers material evidences and explains the circumstances that are of high importance for the criminal case.\(^{48}\)

Inspection of the crime scene is first investigative action through which the proceeding authority starts to establish foundation for further investigation. As solid such foundation is as sound, complete and prompt the investigation will be.

Inspection of the crime scene, different from other actions, as a rule, it is considered to be a non replaceable and non repeatable investigative action. It is considered so, because the proceeding authority through such action establishes a direct perception about the traces and items left behind by the criminal offence and its perpetrator, as well as studies their objective and causing link with the case.

In this regard crime scene may be a territory, a respective premise which at a certain moment has suffered changes, compared with its prior situation, which came as a result of peoples actions committed with or without intent or due to lack of operation of mechanisms and equipments, damages in production, construction and transport or Force Majeure.\(^{49}\)

Inspection of the crime scene is an investigative action, through which the proceeding authority establishes a direct perception about the environment where the criminal offence occurred, discovers, fixes, gathers material evidences and explains the circumstances that are of high importance for the criminal case.

\(^{48}\) Criminal Case (causa criminalis) is an event which with its content talks about the respective criminal offence and its perpetrator, because of whom the criminal proceeding is being conducted.

\(^{49}\) N. Korajlic, Kriminlistika, Prishtinë, 2009, p. 208.
From the criminality point of view crime scene is the place where the perpetrator had undertaken active criminal actions or where he was obliged to commit respective actions, here it is included also the place where the casualty came or should have come as a result of perpetrators planning.

Regarding the notion of the crime scene, it must be understood that crime scene is not just the place where the criminal offence occurred, but also the place where are identified circumstances that are linked with it and its casualty, regardless on the distance between these places.

Crime scene is the most important place of relevant information especially those of tracing character, whereas inspection of the crime scene comprises the core on which the investigation and the correct judgment of the criminal offence is based.

Main duty of the inspection of the crime scene is study of the environment where the criminal offence occurred, its mechanisms and circumstances, discovering, gathering, and fixing of traces, items- material evidences and fixing of the result that came from such inspection.

Main goal of the inspection of the crime scene is gathering of as much evidences as possible that are related to the testifying object.

Inspection of the crime scene, though it is a strong tool for gathering of traces, it does not have an obligation to provide final solution of the problem, on what occurred. The problem on the type of the criminal offence that was committed and which are the factors, will be identified later once all other judicial and investigation actions are completed and after the entire evaluation of gathered evidences through such actions are conducted.

2. BASIC ELEMENTS OF INSPECTION OF THE CRIME SCENE

1.1 Observation of the subjects and logical operations

Observation of the subjects and logical operations are basic elements of the inspection of the crime scene because every criminal case requires different
forms of actions and responsibility but also obligations. Main duty during observation of the subject at the crime scene is protection of life of the subjects who are found at the crime scene and prior of entering the crime scene the proceeding authority shall consider his personal safety, safety of other who arrive at the crime scene, life protection, secure of the crime scene and protection of the material evidences. Life protection does not mean just life protection of the victim but normally even the suspect and the police, too.

During nowadays practices in major crime cases (murders) often proceeding authorities arrive at the crime scene before the medical assistance, therefore I consider that medical assistance shall be organized in such way so to be able to act promptly as soon as it receives the information that their assistance is needed, but because often the person who reports the case initially calls the police thinking that the victim is alive.

Because of the great importance the crime scene has for the criminal offence and for the flaw of further criminal proceedings, the police officers shall operate in a logical manner aiming to draw attention of the medical personnel that while providing medical assistance to be careful on preserving traces of medical offence, though in addition to this they have to watch our medical intervention with purposes of recording changes made at the crime scene. This applies also for other bodies involved in the respective case.

3. PHASES OF CRIME SCENE INSPECTION

Regarding the phases of the crime scene inspection there is no common stand within the criminal science. Some consider that inspection of the crime scene is conducted in two phases (static and dynamic), a high number of authors mention three phases (securing, static and dynamic phase), whereas according to Dushko Modly inspection is conducted in five phases (informative, static, dynamic, controlling and final phase).

Crime scene Inspection phases:

3.1. Informative – Organizing Phase

Informative phase is the first phase when police authorities are being informed about the case Operation employees receive a phone call or have
the case reported by an appealing party at the police station or through other persons who inform the police about the case. During this phase operation employees shall obtain as many information about the case, as possible. This is done for purposes that the police authorities to arrive as soon as possible at the crime scene as well as to be prepared about the nature of the case. At this stage the operation employees shall suggest parties, about temporary securing of the crime scene until the police will arrive at the crime scene.

Upon arrival at the crime scene, police (investigation) authorities during this phase obtain information from the police or from other persons who have secured the crime scene or have knowledge about the event.

According to Nedza Korajlici, the territory of the crime scene, depending on the assessment of the inspection body and its team members, may be expanded or reduced.50

I consider that the crime scene may not be enlarged because the citizens may move freely out of the secured area with police tape, of the crime scene and during their movement they may destroy evidences; same may happen by the curious persons who approach near the securing police type. For these reasons securing of the crime scene shall be done in a wide range area and depending on the case the same may be reduced later. During this phase special attention shall be paid to in obtaining information on potential changes that are made to the crime scene after the criminal offence is committed.

At this phase investigation authorities issue a decision on the manner how the investigation shall be conducted, depending on the situation at the crime scene. In situations when the case is rather complicated a written plan shall be drafted. During this phase a decision on eventual expansion of the team or other professional persons or experts may be issued.

3.2. Static Phase

Static phase is the second phase where the proceeding authority studies and marks group and individual signs of the objects that are found at the crime

scene, its size, positions, lengths, exact length related with two fixed points, orders to make photographing of the surrounding and each building separately.\textsuperscript{51}

This phase follows upon informative phase and has to do with control of the crime scene.

Traces and objects found at the crime scene are recorded in the Minutes with numbers and words, the same are measured, the distance between the same is concluded (sketched), reviewed, an interpretation on the same is made, photos are taken jointly and in details but according to their logical. Numbers and words shall not be written differently.

It is appropriate that the identifying and recording procedure of the traces at the crime scene to be carried out at the same time in order that the damage or destroy of the objects does not happen due to lack of care.

The results must be described with high exactness and clarity in order to be easily identified during conclusions of the dynamic phase of investigation. At this phase a work plan for the next dynamic phase shall be drafted.

3.3. Dynamic or active phase

During the dynamic phase proceeding authority moves the object, if necessary, reviews and marks it with a sign in the side which cannot be seen from the static inspection.\textsuperscript{52}

This phase is the core part of the crime scene inspection, which may have an impact both from the dimensions and the configuration of the terrain.

At this phase proceeding authority is more dynamic, more active, searches, identifies, and fixes traces and objects that are considered to be linked with the event and its relationship. It is allowed to make necessary changes and to conduct searching of some traces and objects paying attention not to

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{51} V. Latifi, Kriminalistika, Prishtinë, 2009, p.177. \\
\textsuperscript{52} V. Latifi, Kriminalistika, Prishtinë, 2009, p.177
\end{flushright}
destroy, contaminate or damage existing traces, respectively not to create new traces.53

During the dynamic phase investigation team observes, compares, experiments and builds up versions. Logic methods of observation, comparing and experimenting, and above all the method of making and verifying versions of investigation assist the same in finding links and circumstances that are significant for the case and for the explanatory mechanisms of the event.54

Worth mentioning that static and dynamic phase of crime scene investigation may not be separated mechanically because in practice, often during crime scene investigations, these two phases merge as the tracing situation at the crime scene requires.

Proper determining of the crime scene and proper assessment of the factual background enables creation of a clear picture on the event.

For discovery, fixing of traces and items – material evidences are used methods and technical scientific equipments that are recommended by the crime technicians for all sorts of traces.

Worth mentioning that static and dynamic phase of crime scene investigation is not a topographic dividing but it has a logic meaning and serves to better familiarize with the site where the criminal offence occurred, in order to collect traces, items – material evidences, in order to study and assess the same, as well as to explain the mechanisms of the crime scene.

3.4. Controlling Phase

During crime scene investigation omissions are always possible especially when we refer to complicated investigations when at the crime scene involves victims and where often standard methodologies have to be avoided. The essence of the controlling phase consist on the fact that all members of the team resume their investigation results and search for

54 V. Latifi, Kriminalistika, Prishtinë, 2009, p.177.
eventual omissions which must be corrected by repeating certain tactical 
and technical measures and activities. Then, once it is clear that during the 
investigation there were various omissions, the same may be eliminated 
only before the completion of the on the crime scene investigation. During 
this phase the entire flow of the investigation shall be reviewed; an analysis 
of all conducted works is made and based on the circumstances another 
measure or activity is undertaken. If there is a need to repeat certain activity, 
this should be done during this phase. It is appropriate to correctly plan the 
entire flow of the crime scene investigation, but shall have in mind that 
plan shall serve as orientation and must be flexible, and must be confirmed 
whether everything is fully reasonable. Once this huge work is done, it may 
be assessed if something else can be done, which was not planned or which 
could have not been foreseen. This way most of the omissions made during 
the crime scene investigation are avoided.

3.5 Final Phase

Final phase is the last phase of crime scene inspection. During this phase 
Minutes shall be kept on the entire inspection at the crime scene and it is 
decided for “corpora-delict” in terms of preserving and forwarding it for 
other expertise. At this phase orientation authorities have the duty to 
compile minutes on the inspection based on the records or remarks which 
arose during the inspection. No delay of this work is acceptable from the 
criminal point of view.

Based on the material conditions it is good that the minutes is typed during 
this phase but everyday practice shows that minutes are being typed in the 
office, and even few days or weeks after, which is not good and such 
practice must be changed.

In the office takes place filming, photos are developed and request for 
expertise are made on the traces and objects found. As can be seen during 
the final phase are conducted some activities without which it is impossible 
to carry out proper crime scene inspection.
4. PREPARATION FOR CRIME SCENE INSPECTION

In order to have successful crime scene inspection, it is of great importance to have good preparations. Crime scene at every kind of criminal offence has unexpected issues, various objects, which cannot be imagined. Therefore it is results that there is a need for organizing and predicting preparatory measures in order to overcome every obstacle that may appear at the crime scene.

4.1. Preparatory Measures when Authority is informed about the criminal offence

4.1.1. Measures undertaken to secure the crime scene

It aims secure and preserve of material evidences and traces. Securing of the crime scene is a set of activities conducted from the phase of having the police officer going for the first time to the crime scene and continues during the inspection of the crime scene and in some occasions even after the inspection at the crime scene is over. Securing of the crime scene may be done also by other persons, but they must be careful that people who are assigned to secure the crime scene are not affiliated or related or have interest with perpetrators of the criminal offence or the injured parties, because they may destroy the crime scene, hide or damage traces of the material evidences and also to lead the investigation in wrong direction.\(^\text{55}\)

First duty of the patrolling police officers, upon providing first assistance to the victim and upon securing of the crime scene, is to inform the proceeding authority that will conduct the inspection.

„Time that has passed, has really gone”, this French idea speaks about the importance of the delay of securing the crime scene.\(^\text{56}\)

Situations at the crime scene bring out requests and priorities that are in contradiction with traceologic reasons i.e. providing assistance to the victim etc. Traceologic reasons often require that police officials enter the crime


\(^{56}\) N. Korjlic, Kriminalistik, Prishtinë, 2009, p.192.
scene before the investigation team for purposes of protecting the traces and providing assistance to the victims. The success of the crime scene inspection as well as other investigation activities depend from the fact the crime scene is changed as less as possible. Securing of the crime scene includes also undertaking all measures for immediate identifying of persons, classifying witnesses and guilty persons as well as including them into a safe and effective supervision. It includes also removing uninvited and curious persons, and gathering of all kind of information etc. crime scene must be secured with physically visible tools, cons, yellow police tape (Police – do not cross), with police vehicles, with police officers in uniforms.

Proceeding authority clearly determines crime scene border and decides on the respective perimeter. Such perimeter is defined as inner perimeter – a zone that covers entire surface, where evidences of criminal offence or accident may be found, while outer perimeter – is the zone near the inner perimeter of the crime scene, which has few chances to be directly involved in the criminal offence or accident. This is a place where stays the media which reports about the criminal offence; this is also the place where the commanding centre stays in order to coordinate efforts of all relevant agencies, if we are dealing with an high extent incident.

In the practice it was noticed that the most difficult task for the first police officer at the crime scene is to secure crime scene from other police officers and other people providing medical assistance, who arrive at the crime scene. It is clear that some people are put inside the crime scene but it is the duty of the first police officer to identify all other persons in order to prevent unauthorized persons entering at the crime scene. Special attention should be paid to record all changes at the crime scene before the arrival of the proceeding authority, and that nothing shall be touched or moved until the dynamic phase.

From the police officer who secures the crime scene it is required to possess professional knowledge in the area of traceology.

Crime scene not only needs to get secured but even protected. While securing the crime scene it is necessary that police officer conducts Standard Operation Procedure.
4.1.2. Verifying technical equipments

During inspection of crime scene a very significant role play also technical equipments, from because from their use depends the quality of the crime scene inspection. All necessary tools that are needed to identify traces, material evidences and fixing the surrounding of the crime scene and other inspection results are located in the investigation bags. Depending on the case proceeding authority may use other more sophisticated tools which cannot be found in the investigation bags such as binocular microscope, quartz lamp, metal searchers, illumination tools etc.

Proceeding authority keeps such technical scientific tools on standby; without such tools it will be very difficult identify, fix, obtain traces and material evidences, because at the crime scene often there more invisible traces or less visible that a human eye can see.

4.1.3. Assigning persons who will be involved inside the crime scene

Inspection of the crime scene, as an investigation action, cannot be carried out by a single person because this actions requires team work which in order to be successfully completed needs to be coordinated with prior defined specific tasks of each participant.

In this investigation action, primary role belongs to the Head of the Investigation Team, who is responsible for the welfare of the investigation team work, because he is the only person who is responsible for drafting minutes at the crime scene, which act will serve as guidance during the investigation phase and shall be administered as evidence during the criminal proceedings.

At the crime scene inspection take place two categories of persons:

- Persons authorized by law, Pre-trial Judge of Presiding Judge, Public Prosecutor or Police, Defendant, Defense Counsel and the Victim.
- Persons who are being assigned by the proceeding authority, experts, forensic specialists and other persons with various
professional qualifications depending on the case but this can be done on the request of the Investigation authority.

Expert takes place almost during entire crime scene inspection based on the nature of the criminal offence that has been committed. The same assists proceeding authority to focus in phenomena that fall under his area of expertise in this way the same assists organizing of the inspection, functioning of the mechanisms and other inspection equipments; draws attention to unclear circumstances.

Assistance of the specialist is required within some respective limits. The same cannot conduct chairing of the inspection; proceeding authority cannot terminate his initiative. i.e. when it refers to the identification of traces, material evidences or use of scientific technical tools used for taking photos, preparing samples and other signs. 57

In practice the most often assistant to the proceeding authority are crime technique experts. Their involvement during the crime scene inspection is a necessity because most of the traces left behind at the crime scene by the criminal offence or the perpetrator and the same need to be searched, identified, fixed or experimented with tools and crime technical tools.

The Defendant, arrested or detained person, witness or the injured party take place during the crime scene inspection for purposes of identifying traces and material evidences and to clarify the surrounding and circumstances of the criminal offence.

Crime scene inspection is led by the proceeding authority, and all involved persons apply its instructions and person at all has the right to interfere in the work of that body.

Unfortunately, in practice, the Prosecutor goes out at the crime scene only for aggravated criminal cases whereas for light cases such as thefts, aggravated thefts, never attends inspections of the crime scene. I consider that such wrong practice shall change, because the Prosecutor even at First phase of investigation as supervisor of the investigation shall have knowledge about the nature of the case.

I consider that performance of procedural action of inspecting the crime scene or reconstruction should be taken more seriously by the Prosecutor, because if the Prosecutor does go out and in person, takes place at the crime scene he will have a clear picture about the crime scene or the how did the event occur and all this would make possible for the Prosecutor to make more convincing during his presentation of the charge. This would also help him during the main trial while addressing questions. Another fact that shall not be under estimated during the court proceedings is creation of perception on professional knowledge about the case and if the Prosecutor makes such impression to the parties that indeed he has good knowledge about the case, not only from the information gathered from the second hand (police, case files etc) but also from the information gathered by the Prosecutor then I consider that, while presenting the charge – the Prosecutor is in advantage compared to the other party.

5. MEASURES WHEN THE PROCEEDING AUTHORITY ARRIVES AT THE CRIME SCENE

5.1 First contact with the police authorities

At the moment when proceeding authority arrives at the crime scene his first contact is patrolling officials who were assigned to secure the crime scene, but it happens in practice that sometimes at the crime scene arrive the investigation officials who immediately secure the crime scene.

First contact is very important because the investigation officer before undertaking any actions for inspection of the crime scene shall ask even himself how much knowledge does he have about the case and then to use golden questions about the crime (What, when, where, who, how, with what, with whom, why and whom).

During the first contact the proceeding authority shall obtain as much information as possible about the case by addressing the above-mentioned questions and based on the answers received from the first police at the crime scene will depend further investigation actions and it will be assessed whether investigation body needs to carry out an inspection of the crime scene or not.
5.2 Notification for providing assistance to the persons

At the very first contact the proceeding authority shall be notified if the victims need any assistance if the case involves victims.

Once there is an injured at the crime scene, the proceeding authority, with prior approval and in presence of the physician makes questions on the event and the suspects when the injured is able to answer the same. A difficulty is considered to address the above-mentioned questioned to a person who is seriously injured.

Medical personnel shall be notified about the material evidences and shall be instructed to reduce contact with the same and avoid cleaning the crime scene.

In practice it may occur that medical personnel arrives first at the crime scene in that case their data must be obtained.

If the victim is escorted to the hospital, it is the duty of the police which secures the crime scene to obtain data from the medical personnel, the vehicle registration plate and name of the health institution where the victim will be transferred. The police shall escort the victim at the health institution.

Even in cases when appears the need to transport the person who is suspected to have committed the criminal offence, the police escort is required, for purposes of direct physical protection of the medical personnel as well as from an eventual assault by the relatives of the victim, as well as obtain of the traces of the perpetrator in order to avoid destroy or damage be the perpetrator.

5.3 Informing about the case

One of very important preparatory actions when the authority arrives at the crime scene is informing about the case which may be done by the witnesses who saw or initially identified the case. Questions addressed to these persons have informative character aiming to collect as much data about the case in order to help organizing prosecution of the perpetrators
and their custody. Questions about the incident are made immediately after first observation of the place where the offence had occurred; questions at the crime scene are very useful since witnesses who have seen, heard or found out about the incident firstly may describe the same with high exactness without being influenced by other factors.

5.4 Verification for arrival of relevant persons

Proceeding body upon undertaking preliminary actions when arrives at the crime scene, depending on the information obtained at the crime scene, verifies the attendants who will take place at the crime scene inspection.

Which persons will take place at the crime scene depends from the nature and type of the criminal offence the manner and the tools by which the same criminal offence was committed.

6. MINUTES AT THE CRIME SCENE

Crime scene inspection, without the Minutes would not present any testimonial value. For the investigation officers and composing of the minutes are applied basic rules “nothing shall change its position”, which means that there shall be no movement of the items, traces, no touching before the same are fully described in the minutes.

From this it results that Minutes presents the main document where the crime scene is reflected. Minutes are compiled to reflect the incident that has occurred and the situation found in the beginning of the inspection including description of the traces and material evidences, group and individual signs, their sizes, distance and everything that may facilitate, both, the investigation group and the court during the proceedings in order to have complete and objective concept of the results that are gathered from the crime scene inspection.

Basic conditions for complete and objective reflection of the results which come from the inspection are minutes at the place where the inspection was conducted. Drafting the same in the Police offices or the prosecution shall
be considered as a practice that results with bad consequences for compiling, especially the risk of reflecting in the minutes what it might sound more important.\(^{58}\)

Description with words of an objective report, drafted based on direct methods during observation of the crime scene inspection and compiling of elements presents basic manner of presenting factual background, concluded from inspection of the crime scene.

For this reason omissions made during compiling of the minutes at the crime scene may have long term consequences in the flow of the proceedings, especially for future criminal proceedings.

For the minutes at the crime scene are applied general provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo on Minutes that are drafted while undertaking procedural activities.

Due to incorrectness of the Code provisions, contents of the minutes at the crime scene vary from one authority to another, which is expressed negatively in the work of the proceeding bodies. Minutes often are incomplete and incorrect, therefore they bring into question procedural validity, mostly due to lack of contextual character than due to formal/legal character of the omission.

According to its legal character and procedural importance, minutes on inspection at the crime scene presents a written document where respective body for inspection of the crime scene reproduces certain content on findings of factual background during crime scene inspection.

From the aspect of proving, minutes at the crime scene presents a proving document, which shall contain precise descriptions about crime scene inspection and shall not reflect thought and expressions of witnesses about the case. In the minutes there shall be no hypothesis of the authority that conducts the inspection of its members. In the minutes shall not be included versions or suspicions towards the suspects and their contribution in neither the criminal action nor their guiltiness.

\(^{58}\) V. Latifi, Kriminalistika, Prishtinë, 2009, p.178
Character of the minutes at the crime scene supposes such content which makes it undeniable, which as such with high confidence proves what is written in its content, in which case a great role has criminal content.

During inspection of the crime scene where the criminal offence was committed are compiled minutes which contain information of importance for inspection and for confirmation of identity of the items (description, sizes, and facility dimensions or traces etc.) and are made sketches, drawings, photo plans, video recording or other technical recordings, which shall be attached to the minutes.\textsuperscript{59} Basis of the proceeding body for compiling minutes during inspection at the crime scene is Article 87, paragraph 5, of the CPCK.

Content of the minutes directs the manner of investigation, explanation of the type of the offence and dictates the content of the criminal report.

Minutes on inspection of the crime scene consists of three parts:

1. Introduction,
2. Description,
3. Conclusion.

6.1. Introduction

Introduction of the minutes presents initial part where is written name of the authority that conducted the investigation at the crime scene, name of the minutes keeper, if kept by that person, time (month, year, date) and place where the inspection is carried out, general description of the place and significant facilities in it, attendants involved in the inspection including their names and their role during the investigation, conditions in which the inspection is conducted, illumination, if the inspection is conducted in an opened area, then weather conditions in which the investigation was carried out shall be mentioned as well as the criminal case without legal qualification, in order to prevent prejudicing the essence of the case, which until that moment was unknown.

Despite this if it is certified for sure that it is about a certain criminal offence, and then a legal qualification may be provided. The data about secure of the crime scene as well as name of the police officer or any other person who was assigned for secure of the crime scene.

### 6.2. Description

Description part of the minutes presents a reflection of factual background certified at the crime scene. This may be considered as the most important of drafting the minutes because the investigation authority in this part completely describes the situation found at the crime scene in accordance with criminal rules and methods.

In this part it is shown that everything is discovered from the inspection: general characteristics of the crime scene; object of the criminal offence.\(^{60}\)

It is important that prior of describing criminal measures and actions, to describe in details and to determine factual background that was found and to prescribe changes that appeared after commitment of the criminal offence until the inspection started.

Having in mind that inspection is conducted during various criminal offences then the content of the description part depends from the concrete criminal offence, however description must be properly compiled, grammatically, wording should stick to its true meaning, in case necessary its explanation may be given, but what we should always apply is systematic description of the situation found. Any lack of respecting this methodology may cause confusion, even incorrectness of the minutes, which would make more difficult later works of resolving the criminal case.

While describing traces and tools, it must be concluded what was found and what was not found at the crime scene. During description, always have to be taken into consideration distinguishing characteristics which makes the same to be distinguished from similar tools and items, to prevent future suspicions of their authenticity. Inspection minutes shall contain no conclusions, opinions and versions but only objective findings.

---

\(^{60}\) V. Latifi, Kriminalistika, Prishtinë, 2009, p.179.
In cases when during inspection invisible traces were damaged, along with the description it should be told what kind of items were used and what methods were applied, as well as the name of the person who did that. Regardless what kind of tools and traces are concerned, during this description must be mentioned also photos and sketches, in order to create complete and realistic picture of the situation.

In this part of the minutes it must be visible how real evidence was obtained and which are the manners and tools by which the same were determined.

**6.3. Final part**

In this part is written the time when the inspection commenced and when the inspection ended at the crime scene, items and traces obtained during the inspection, photos were made, video recording, preparation of samples, fingerprints, footsteps, vehicles, equipments for breaking the samples, plans drafted and remarks of the attendants during the inspection at the crime scene.

**Conclusion**

In this work was presented the subject Crime scene Inspection, with special emphasize the understanding that crime scene inspection is an investigation action, through which the proceeding authority directly determines environment where the criminal offence occurred; discovers, gathers identifies traces and material evidences and explains circumstances that are significant for the case; the importance in the pre criminal and criminal procedure; basic elements of crime scene inspection; phases of crime scene inspection, preparations of crime scene inspection, measures to be undertaken by the proceeding authority once it arrives at the of crime scene and the minutes at the crime scene which at later phases of the proceedings may be introduces as testifying item.