**FEATURES OF METHODS FOR INVESTIGATING LATENT ECONOMIC CRIMES**

The presence of latent economic crime indicates that the level of state statistics on registered crime in the world and in our country can not be considered satisfactory.

In order to detect latent crimes in the field of economics it is expedient to apply general methods of detection of latent crime taking into account the specificity inherent in economic crimes, since there are no universal methods for determining the size of latent crime. A common position is that, in order to improve the quality of the study of the actual state of crime, it is necessary to combine three data systems: official statistics, sociological data and expert assessments.

The effective methods of detecting latent economic crimes are sociological methods. Sociological methods in criminology consist, in particular, in surveys, expert estimation, document analysis and observation.

An effective method for detecting latent crime in the economy is the method of expert assessments, that is, a survey of specialists who are well acquainted with the relevant issues. For example, they can be law enforcement officers, representatives of public human rights organizations, scientists who have the appropriate level of knowledge and experience, which gives them an opportunity to give a reasoned assessment of true indicators, for example, corruption crime.

Untimely accounting of crimes leads to negative consequences by the fact that traces of a crime are lost, persons who have committed crimes have the opportunity to commit new offenses, and the damage caused to the victim is not reimbursed.

The need for the study of this phenomenon has become acute, since economic latent crimes have inherent special qualities and a special character, so it turned into a factor that not only destabilizes the life of society, negatively affects its institutions, but also poses a serious threat to the economic security of the state.