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TÍTULO: Normativa legal de medios técnicos especiales de reparación de infracciones en las carreteras.

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RESUMEN: Desde 2008, en la Federación de Rusia se han introducido sistemas de hardware y software para identificar vehículos y medidores de velocidad. Los sistemas intelectuales más nuevos para monitorear el cumplimiento del límite de velocidad y la grabación de video de varias infracciones a las reglas de tráfico han sido probados y obtuvieron el derecho de operar. El sistema de grabación de fotos y video de las violaciones de las reglas de la carretera tiene como objetivo registrar los casos en que se exceda la velocidad de movimiento establecida para crear la evidencia necesaria de los delitos de tránsito.

PALABRAS CLAVES: conducción peligrosa, transporte, seguridad vial, infracciones de tráfico, sistemas intelectuales.

TITLE: Legal regulation of special technical means of fixing violations on the roads.

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ABSTRACT: Since 2008, in the Russian Federation, hardware and software systems for identifying vehicles and speed meters have been introduced. The newest intellectual systems for monitoring compliance with the speed limit and video recording of various traffic rules violations have been tested and obtained the right to operate. The system of photo and video recording of violations of the rules of the road is intended to record cases of exceeding the established speed of movement in order to create the necessary evidence of road traffic offenses.

KEY WORDS: dangerous driving, transport, traffic safety, traffic offenses, intellectual systems.

INTRODUCTION.

Systems of automatic video recording of offenses in the field of road traffic in the West have been used for many years. The first CCTV cameras were invented in the 1950s in Holland, and they began to be used in the 1960s in the UK.

In Russia, the use of video-recording cameras began as part of the Federal Target Program "Improving Road Safety in 2006-2019", according to which one of the directions of development of the system for preventing dangerous behavior of road users is to ensure that they comply with the requirements of the Traffic Regulations systems for fixing administrative offenses in the field of road traffic,

working in automatic mode by special technical means having photographing and filming, video recording, or by means of photographing and filming, video recording.

DEVELOPMENT.

In accordance with the Administrative Regulations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation No. 185 of March 2, 2009, the execution of the state function includes controlling traffic using special equipment operating in the automatic mode and having the functions of photo and film shooting, video recording, or photo and film equipment. videotapes.

In addition, in October 2013, the Government of the Russian Federation approved the Federal Target Program "Improving road safety in 2013-2020". Over 33.6 billion rubles will be allocated for the implementation of this program over the course of years, of which more than 5 billion rubles will be spent on equipping the road-road network of cities and other settlements, regional roads with automatic control systems and identifying violations of traffic rules. and municipal values (Gaymard, 2017).

The main purpose of equipping roads of the Russian Federation with such systems is to increase the effectiveness of the control and supervisory activity of the traffic police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. The allocation of such significant funds indicates that the leadership of the country and the Ministry of Internal Affairs consider the use of a complex of automatic fixing of administrative offenses to be the most effective means in the fight against them (Carter et al., 2014).

In the regions, regulatory legal acts regulating the use of special technical means for recording violations of the Traffic Regulations were also issued. Thus, in accordance with the order of the Administration of the city of Chelyabinsk "On approval of the municipal program", Improving road safety in the city of Chelyabinsk "for 2016-2018", the city is currently implementing a phased introduction and development of ASUDD.

ASUDD is a comprehensive system of monitoring and coordinated management of traffic and pedestrian traffic, which allows for the collection, accumulation and processing of statistical information about traffic flows - speed, intensity, density, flow, has the ability to integrate with video surveillance and video detection systems, with video recording of violations of the Rules movement (Delhomme & Forward, 2014).

The reconstruction of ASUDD provided by the Program will allow:

- To carry out constant remote monitoring of the work of traffic lights, their serviceability.
- To make video recording of violations of the rules of the road with the subsequent transfer of data to the State Traffic Inspectorate for further processing.
- To increase the capacity of the urban road network of the city by 15-20%.
- To reduce the number of mash situations.
- To provide more comfortable and safe conditions for the movement of vehicles and pedestrians.

Results.

Technical means are devices that are checked by the bodies of the Federal Agency for Technical Regulation and Metrology in accordance with test methods. Methods of verification tests are approved when a specific type of device is entered into the State Register of Measuring Instruments, which is certified by a certificate of type approval of the measuring instrument.

Cameras for photo and video recording should be divided into the following groups:

- Cameras operating in automatic mode.
- Chambers that are used by traffic police when imposing fines.

Chambers of automatic recording of violations of the rules of the road.

The list of violations of the rules of the road, which can be recorded automatically, is not legally defined; that is, theoretically, automatic cameras can detect any traffic violation. In practice, the

cameras are able to fix only some violations of the rules, but their list is constantly updated (Haeger et al, 2018).

Cameras that work in automatic mode are divided into:

- Portable.
- Stationary.
- Mobile.

Portable cameras require daily installation and configuration by traffic police officers. In practice, such cameras record only violations related to speeding.

Stationary cameras are constantly located on the same spot of the road. They need to be configured only once, after which they can fix the following violations:

- Over speed.
- Departure to the prohibitory signal of the traffic light.
- Departure for the stop line.
- Departure to the oncoming lane.
- Travel under the sign "no entry".
- Departure on a strip for route vehicles.
- Departure to the sidewalk.
- The movement of trucks further the second lane on motorways and roads for cars.
- Violation of road marking requirements.
- Making a turn from the second row.
- Not included dipped headlights or daytime running lights.
- Violation of the rules of fare for heavy trucks.
- Failure to provide benefits to pedestrians at pedestrian crossings.

Stationary cameras can control movement simultaneously in several lanes, including on the opposite lanes.

As the technical means are constantly being improved, the appearance of cameras is possible, which will impose fines and for other violations of the rules; for example, the State Traffic Safety Inspectorate plans to teach automatic cameras to fix the absence of CTP insurance against a driver (Haeger et al, 2018).

Mobile cameras are installed in cars, traffic police or public transport. They fix violations in the course of movement of these vehicles.

Mobile cameras can capture:

- Over speed.
- Violation of parking rules.
- Violation of the rules of fare for heavy trucks.

It should be noted here, that in 2016, in order to prevent and suppress corruption-related offenses, strengthen service discipline and legality in the units of the State Automobile Inspectorate, the Minister of the Ministry of Internal Affairs instructed all the territorial bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to stop using the photo-video recording of violations of the rules in the daily activities of mobile devices road traffic.

Radars will no longer be used in the Samara and Rostov regions, and in the Krasnodar Territory, all devices that allow manual erasure are prohibited.

The instruction of the Minister of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is aimed primarily at streamlining the procedure for applying photo and video fixation tools in order to ensure control, respect for the rule of law and the rights of drivers.

A complete ban on the use of mobile means of photo and video recording of violations of the rules of the road is not installed. They can be used after determining the order of their use by the head at the regional level (Akhmetyanova et al., 2018).

Cameras, working in conjunction with the traffic police.

In this case, the cameras are an additional tool to confirm the guilt of the driver and impose a fine. Such cameras can be used to fix any violations of the rules. However, unlike automatic cameras, they do not send penalties. Traffic police can only impose a fine manually.

There are several possible uses of cameras:

- Camera at the inspector. The inspector removes the traffic violation at the camera, then stops the car.
- Camera from another inspector. The traffic police officer records a violation of the rules to the camera, after which he transmits information to the nearest post. The driver is stopped at the post and impose a fine.
- Stationary camera in front of the state road post. Stationary camera works automatically, it recognizes information about possible violations on the post. The traffic police officer comes out, stops the car and carries out an inspection. Traffic control using special technical equipment operating in automatic mode is carried out in accordance with the already mentioned order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation “On approval of the Administrative Regulations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation to fulfill the state function of monitoring and supervising compliance by road users with requirements road safety.

In parallel with the introduction of new technical means by the state, there is a process of counteracting road users who, through various designs and tricks, impede the identification of a vehicle using the means of automatically fixing offenses.

Federal Law No. 307-FL of October 14, 2014 in Part 2 of Article 12.2 of the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation introduced an amendment (entered into force on November 15, 2014), specifying that driving a vehicle not only with state registration plates equipped with the use of materials that impede their identification or impede it, but also with modified state registration marks, equipped with devices or materials that allow them to be modified or hidden.

CONCLUSIONS.

The technical means of automatically fixing violations of the rules of the road allow for round-the-clock monitoring of traffic flows on multi-lane highways and intersections of any degree of complexity, while simultaneously recording several offenses. The use of devices for fixing violations significantly increases the effectiveness of supervision over the observance of the rules of the road, dramatically reduces the number of violations.

The functioning of traffic control systems and photo and video recording systems of violations of the Traffic Regulations on Russian roads are promising directions in the field of road safety, which help the State Traffic Inspectorate to most effectively carry out prevention and reduction of road traffic injuries on the country's roads.

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