

**Actual problems of criminal law,
criminal procedure and criminalistics**

Materials of scientific conference

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Instructions for authors

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Some questions arising at a criminalistic research of materials, substances and products

Abstract. In this article the topical issues arising at criminalistic research of materials, substances and products are considered. In a material situation of a scene always there are small and smallest particles and microtraces of various materials and substances which are in a causal relationship with a crime event. Their value as data carriers steadily increased with development of chemical, physical, biological, mathematical methods of the analysis of objects of small weight and especially increased in modern conditions.

Keywords: microobjects, microtraces, crime event, research of materials, substances and products, chemical analysis, structural analysis.

During investigation of crimes agencies of pre-judicial investigation often face absence of traditional traces on the scene (hands, legs, tools of breaking, transport, etc.), or such a state which complicates to apply traditional methods of research. But anyway on the scene there are always small and smallest particles and microtraces of various materials and substances which are in a causal relationship with a crime event. In modern conditions, with development of chemical, physical, biological and mathematical methods of the analysis of the objects relating to small weight value of a criminalistic research of these particles as data carriers, necessary for disclosure of this or that crime increased.

The criminalistic research of materials, substances and products, as well as other traditional traces begins with their detection and survey when carrying out various investigative actions, such as a search, dredging, survey, etc. Inspection has to be performed directly with participation of the expert, in particular in the presence of microparticles and microtraces of materials and substances.

All necessary technical means, for work with microobjects have to be in new sets for investigators, i.e. in the unified suitcase. In this sentence the keyword is "have to", because in practice often there is the investigator who comes to the scene with an

incomplete set of a suitcase that significantly complicates work with microobjects which also can negatively influence to disclosure of this crime. Incompleteness of a suitcase is connected with the different reasons, shortage of financial means, for purchase of all necessary technical means, the negligent relation of the direct investigator concerning technical means, i.e. loss, loss, etc. All these reasons in total play an important role at the correct disclosure of crimes.

Problems are mainly connected with the concept "microobjects". Microobjects are understood as material carriers of criminalistic information which owing to the small size and quantity can be investigated only on the basis of use of special technical means and methods [1]. Microobjects are subdivided on: 1) microparticles (fibers of fabrics of a vegetable and animal origin, pollen and disjuncts of plants, microscopic particles of metal, scale of skin of the person and other solid bodies up to 1 mm in size); 2) microamounts of substances (various connections and elements which are a part of firm, liquid and gaseous objects) [2].

The developed criminalistic practice shows that the research of microobjects is conducted by a complex of methods of the morphological, chemical and structural analysis. It is substantially caused by features of properties of microobjects which, on the one hand, possess a certain morphology, and