**Annotation.**The article is devoted to the development of the doctrine of complicity in a crime in the works of representatives of the scientific school of criminal law of the All-Union Correspondence Institute of Law (VYUZI). The theoretical foundation used by representatives of the VYUZI scientific school, including the development of pre-revolutionary Russian criminologists, as well as scientists of the Soviet period, has been identified and investigated. In chronological order, the most significant studies of the norms of the institute of complicity, undertaken at the Department of Criminal Law of the All-Russian Union of Lawyers, are analyzed, the scientific results that remain relevant today are highlighted. In particular, the author analyzes scientific positions on such issues as the concept and signs of complicity, types of accomplices, types of complicity, forms of complicity, phenomena related to complicity in a crime (group way of committing a crime, involvement in a crime), the legal nature of complicity. Discussions on certain scientific problems, in which members of the Department of Criminal Law of the All-Union Institute of Law Enforcement, took part, in particular, on the issue of conspiracy to commit a crime as a mandatory sign of complicity. A promising direction for further research on complicity in the framework of the scientific school VYUZI-MGYuA-UnUniversity named after O.E. Kutafina : norms of foreign legislation on complicity in a crime .

**Annotation.** Several regional associations of states, with The created after the Second World War to the economic, social and cultural integration of the specific region of the world (especially in Europe) take on elements of RGANIZATION political nature. In them , embryos or even elements of a kind of public authority appear in relation to the member states and sometimes (through supranational law) to some extent even in relation to individuals and legal entities of the member states. The European Union has a high degree of centralization , the creation of which, after a long integration development, was proclaimed in 1992. Using the methods of political science, state studies , comparative constitutional law in the study , the author of the article comes to the conclusion that

the EU is becoming a new peculiar form of public law education - international state territorial public law formation. The EU institutions (a special type of bodies) create supranational law , which is binding not only for the member states, but also directly (without ratification and implementation ) acts in the member states, applies to their individuals and legal entities and has supremacy over them. national ( country ) law. However, it should be taken into account that EU law is valid in the member states and is obligatory for their individuals and legal entities only within the limits of sovereign rights or state powers that are transferred to the EU by the constitutions of the member states. T Which limits stated in the constitutions of EU member states when joining the EU in its most general form (EC acts must comply with human rights, democratic, legal, social Nome State and others.), Sometimes not very successfully (in some cases refers to the limitation of sovereignty state), but the very principle of limited powers of a regional organization and the scope of supranational law is always established both in the constitutions of the member states and in the constituent acts of the regional organization.

**Resume :** *This article analyzes the ongoing opposite processes in the legal system: convergence and divergence. In particular, it points to the convergence of private and public law, procedural law. The author postulates that in the architectonics of law, simultaneously with the processes of convergence leading to the formation of branches of law , divergence (separation of existing branches) occurs. So, to date, according to the author, from such branches as civil procedural and arbitration procedural law, a new legal entity stands out as administrative proceedings. According to the author's legal system has a great mobile vovaya category obedinyayuscha I the rule of law in legal education through a merger or acquisition of existing branches of law .*

**Annotation.** The presented article examines monitoring as a legal institution, considers the issues of the legal nature of monitoring. The institution of legal monitoring, its semantic characteristics, essence has been studied. The author synthesizes the points of view on legal monitoring that have developed in the

scientific legal environment. The subjects of legal monitoring, in particular such as the ombudsman, scientific research institutes and centers, have been studied in detail.

A comparative analysis of the Russian experience and the experience of the Republic of Kazakhstan in conducting legal monitoring is carried out. The reader's attention is drawn to the importance of mutual exchange of experience in the development of the institution of legal monitoring for both the Russian legislator and the legislator of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Particular attention is paid to regional monitoring and monitoring of departmental acts. Of interest is the experience of developing and adopting model legislation on legal monitoring in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

The author concludes about the importance and necessity of legislative regulation of the institution of legal monitoring in Russia, the formation of a conceptual apparatus in this area.

**Annotation.** The article considers the problem of defining the concept of interethnic peace, enshrined in the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020 and the Strategy for State National Policy until 2025, but which does not have a clear definition. An analysis of the tasks for achieving interethnic peace specified in the Strategy of State National Policy until 2025 allows the author to formulate the initial thesis, the progressive disclosure of which through the concepts of interethnic conflict and contradiction leads to the concept of the essence of interethnic peace. Taking into account the basic human needs for safety and reproduction, repeatedly noted by psychologists, the author comes to the conclusion that it is possible to monitor the interethnic world through the dynamics of the number of interethnic marriages. In support of this assumption, the author provides statistics on the deterioration of interethnic relations in recent years against the background of a decrease in the total number of interethnic marriages. In conclusion, proposals are formulated to clarify the tasks of ensuring interethnic peace and the responsibilities of the authorized executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation that monitor interethnic relations.

**Annotation.** The article examines the variability of the constitutional right of private property. The prospects and tendencies of the development of the constitutional law of private property in the modern world are revealed, for example, the convergence of legal systems in the regulation of the right of private property; weakening of the individual private property of citizens; strengthening and growth of corporate ownership; expansion of the objects of constitutional property rights.

**Annotation.** The problem of acquiring citizenship by compatriots living abroad remains topical, because normative legal regulation of this sphere of legal relations is still in the process of reforming. The Russian Federation is interested in "returning" to its territory those who, in their views, culture, spirit, language, are close to the inhabitants of the state. At the same time, various categories of foreigners are trying to get to Russia, including by illegal means that will not bring any benefit to the country and its inhabitants. Therefore, the state is constantly installing a kind of "filters" so that people alien to Russia do not fall on its territory. Unfortunately, compatriots living abroad also suffer from such legislative changes. This article discusses this problem in detail and suggests some measures to overcome it. Legislative innovations only at first glance made it easier for compatriots to obtain citizenship, but in practice the situation changed for the worse. Therefore, in some areas, it is advisable to return to the old editions, in other cases, to propose new mechanisms for the legal regulation of the considered social relations.

**ABSTRACT:** The article notes that a one second of the forms of public initiatives is tsya meetings and conferences of citizens . The domestic and foreign practice of organizing meetings and conferences is analyzed . The article examines the problems and prospects for the development of this form of public initiative , formulates proposals to improve the mechanism for organizing meetings and conferences of citizens .

**Annotation.** The article analyzes the most controversial provisions of the Concept of the draft Federal Law "On the basis of state and municipal control (supervision)" and of the project and the Federal Law "On the basis of state and municipal control and supervision in the Russian Federation" , suggests ways to improve in the state (municipal legislation ) control and supervision.

**Annotation .** The article contains an analysis of the current legislation in the field of compensation for past (accumulated) harm caused to the environment during the use of subsoil, the results of which reveal gaps in legal regulation in this area, the main of which are the absence of a basic normative legal act regulating the procedure for compensation of the past (accumulated) environmental harm, methods for identifying, recording and assessing past environmental damage associated with the economic activities of subsoil users , the lack of a unified systematic information base on objects / sources of environmental harm, on territories contaminated as a result of economic activities by subsoil users .

**Annotation.** The article is devoted to the problems of legal regulation of the termination of an agreement on the sale of a tourist product. The article analyzes the provisions of the legislation on tourism activities, which establish special grounds for termination of this particular type of contract, as well as the procedure and consequences of termination of an agreement on the sale of a tourist product on these grounds. In order to eliminate the revealed contradictions between the norms of the special law and the general provisions of civil legislation, a proposal was made to exclude from the list of cases of significant change in circumstances contained in the special law those that by their nature do not correspond to the signs of such a change in circumstances, as well as to transform this list from closed to open. A legal gap in the regulation of the issues under consideration was revealed in the form of the lack of precise signs of documents confirming the existence of circumstances indicating a threat to the life, health or property of a tourist in the country (place) of stay and which are grounds for terminating the contract in a special manner, in

connection with which it was proposed to legislate the status of such documents behind reports published by authorized authorities.

**Resume:** The agreement on the establishment of the usufruct is an independent civil law agreement. Based on the provisions of the Draft Law on Amendments to the Civil Code of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the Draft Law), the author of the article discloses the legal nature of the agreement on the establishment of an usufruct, considers its constitutional features, essential conditions, rights and obligations of the parties.

**Resume:** The article examines the concept of the right to build and its difference from related concepts, briefly highlights the history of development and the reasons for the emergence of the right to build in France and Russia, analyzes the situations of the emergence of the right to build on an already built and still undeveloped land plot within the framework of the institute of building law , and also revealed the legal nature of the right to build under Russian and French legislation.

**Annotation.** The article is devoted to the study of the institute of self-recusation of a judge in a civil process and the possibilities of its improvement. It seems that the existing procedure for considering and resolving applications for rejection of a judge needs to be adjusted. As a result of the research carried out, the author comes to the conclusion that the judge's self-recusation statement has priority over the judge’s recusation, and believes that this should be reflected in the title of the corresponding chapter of the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation. In addition, the very procedures for the application and consideration of a judge's self-recusation need to be changed. The author proposes to relieve the judge from the need to disclose the motives of his self-challenge and to establish such a procedure under which the judge’s self-challenge would mean a positively permitted self-challenge. At the same time, it seems expedient to envisage a ban on a judge's application for self-challenge in the presence of an unauthorized application for challenge.

**Annotation.** The article highlights the issues of legal regulation of criminal liability for malicious evasion of payment of funds for maintenance (Article 157 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). Taking into account intersectoral relations, the imperfection of the current legal regulation is shown. The work examines the understanding of the sign of malice, the attribution of funds to alimony to cover additional costs, the limited circle of victims and subjects of the crime under investigation, issues of differentiation of responsibility and punishment. Based on the analysis carried out, a new edition of this norm is proposed.

**Annotation.** The article defines the dependence of the procedural form of criminal proceedings and its differentiation on the needs of society at various stages of its development. Excessive proliferation of simplified criminal proceedings leads to the rejection of full evidence in most criminal cases. The limits of possible simplification of the forms of criminal proceedings are determined . Accelerated forms of criminal proceedings - a special procedure for considering criminal cases with the consent of the accused with the charge brought against him and upon concluding a pre-trial cooperation agreement - do not correspond to the tasks of criminal proceedings, and do not fully protect either the interests of the individual or the interests of society and the state. The main directions of reforming the accelerated proceedings in the criminal process are outlined. It is proposed to limit the possibility of a special procedure for making a judicial decision to the categories of criminal cases on crimes of small and medium gravity, to clearly define those elements of crimes for which it is possible to conclude a pre-trial agreement on cooperation.

**Annotation.** The article examines the features of two types of constitutional proceedings - consideration of cases on complaints of citizens and inquiries of courts, which determine the originality of the representation of the interests of the client by the lawyer. The article analyzes the quality of uncertainty as a basis for considering a case on a constitutional complaint in the Constitutional

Court. Theoretical provisions on inaccuracies in wording and other aspects of uncertainty are illustrated by examples from the practice of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. It will determine which rights are subject to protection in the Constitutional Court and how their violations can be expressed. Concrete examples of judicial practice demonstrate the content of one of the constitutional rights - the right to receive qualified legal assistance, as well as the presence or absence of a violation of the right. The subject of the constitutional complaint is determined. When considering the specifics of proceedings at the request of the courts, the conclusion is formulated that not only a judge, but also a lawyer has the right to initiate the procedure for a court request to the Constitutional Court when carrying out representation in a civil or criminal case. The issues of representation in the constitutional (statutory) courts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in proceedings on complaints from citizens are also analyzed .

**Annotation.** The article analyzes the legal norms of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Belarus and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, which regulate the concept and application of a measure to ensure criminal proceedings - drive, presents surveys of judges, prosecutors, investigators, lawyers of the Republic of Belarus, Ukraine and Great Britain, suggests changes in the norms of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Belarus and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.

**Resume:** Europe has taken the first steps in the construction of railways, and this led to its primacy in the unification of international railway law. At first, the harmonization process took place at the regional level, but going beyond this framework was full of obstacles. The difference in the development and interests of states and the imprint of the colonial domination of European powers did not allow the conventions to become a universal regulator of interstate railway relations. All these shortcomings accompany us to the present day.

**Resume:** In the article, based on the provisions of the law of the Eurasian Economic Union, the author attempts to analyze the legal foundations of the

functioning of the mechanism for preparing clarifications of the provisions of acts of the Eurasian Economic Union in order to determine the procedure for initiating their preparation.

As part of the analysis, the identification of acts of the Eurasian Economic Union is carried out, the provisions of which are subject to clarification, the authorized body of the Eurasian Economic Union is determined, empowered with the right to prepare clarifications of the provisions of these acts, and the circle of persons entitled to apply to the authorized body of the Eurasian Economic Union with an application for their explanation, as well as the order of their selection.

Based on the results of the study of the circle of persons entitled to appeal to the authorized body of the Eurasian Economic Union with a statement on their explanation, the author establishes objectively acceptable options (ways) for initiating the interpretation of the provisions of acts of the Eurasian Economic Union by persons who are not entitled to appeal to the authorized body of the Eurasian Economic Union. economic union with a corresponding statement of explanation.

The author determines the procedure for sending by persons entitled to appeal to the authorized body of the Eurasian Economic Union, applications to clarify the provisions of the acts of the Eurasian Economic Union. At the same time, the possibility of preparing, on the basis of requests from interested persons by the Eurasian Economic Commission, mediated interpretative acts in relation to decisions taken by the Eurasian Economic Commission itself is being analyzed.

The approaches to the formation of the interpretation process in the Eurasian Economic Union before and after the start of its functioning are studied, and their distinctive features are also determined.

**Annotation.** Revealing the position of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the basic legal principles is of exceptional importance today, in particular in connection with the need to determine approaches to legal proceedings that conflict with the national model. An analysis of the ECHR's judgments, characterizing his understanding of the autonomy of the individual, allows not only

to reveal the importance of the principle of self-determination of the individual when considering a specific complaint, but also to identify the dominant trends in the sociocultural and legal development of the European community. In the context of the transformation of the socio-cultural space of the entire world community, which entails a corresponding change in the positions of representatives of the judicial community regarding the basic legal values and principles, it urgently requires the study of existing views and approaches to their understanding, as well as research into the general dynamics of the development of the interpretation of basic legal principles.

**Annotation.** The article discusses the concept of a general consolidated corporate tax base, the prospects for the introduction of which are an urgent and debatable problem of modern tax law. The author examines various positions regarding the proposal to introduce a common consolidated corporate tax base in the European Union, citing the arguments of both supporters and opponents of this institution. A brief analysis of the main provisions of the draft directive on the general consolidated corporate tax base and the results of the work of the working group on the preparation of the said directive are given. The taxation of a corporate group faces the tension between legal separation, on the one hand, and economic integration, on the other, of the constituent entities of this group, namely the parent and subsidiary companies. It is noted that the tensions between the tax sovereignty of individual states and actions to develop a common market can only be improved by taking into account the views of the polar interests of each of the parties. Obviously, in the author's opinion, the common market cannot get an automatic advantage, since its mechanisms are still far from perfect. Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that it is necessary to adapt the tax legislation of the EU member states to the requirements of the internal market laid down in European Treaties.

**Annotation.** Despite the fact that the procedure for cross-border adoption can be successfully completed in accordance with the law of both the state of origin and the receiving state, the recognition of this decision is still a topical issue.

The competent authorities, and sometimes even directly the court of the receiving state, must confirm that the decision on adoption made in the state of origin is lawful. Sometimes it is even necessary to go through a re-adoption procedure .

And only after this procedure, the child is endowed with the right of inheritance and the right to apply for the citizenship of the receiving state. Another problem highlighted in this article is the legal consequences of adoption and an analogue of this form of arrangement of children in the Islamic states of " kafala ".

An analysis of judicial practice demonstrates that there are still many conflicts of interest both between foreign adoptive parents and the legal system of the state of origin of the child, and between the adoptees and the law of the receiving state.

**Annotation** . The article analyzes the drafts of a number of documents, the adoption of which is aimed at changes in the state system of scientific certification, the award of academic degrees. It is concluded that the proposed changes are actually aimed at transforming the existing system into a state-public one. Particular attention is paid to possible criteria for granting scientific and educational organizations the rights to independently adopt the regulations on the dissertation council and the formation of the dissertation council, to exercise control over its activities, to suspend, resume and terminate the activities of the council.

**Annotation.** On the basis of domestic and foreign experience, the author identifies and analyzes the main models of the legal status of scientific and pedagogical workers (NDP), which differ in the nature and degree of state control over their teaching and research activities: statist (Russia and the former USSR), liberal (a typical representative is the United States) and liberal statistic (a typical representative is France).

In the author's opinion, Russia should start moving towards a liberal- statist model and expand the autonomy of universities, including in awarding academic degrees and titles. At the same time, one should be wary of university rankings and citation indices, which, as the results of a study by the European Association of Universities show, do not always give objective results.

**Annotation.** On the basis of the method of comparative jurisprudence, the legal status of professors, associate professors and other scientific and pedagogical workers of higher educational institutions of the USA, Canada and the member states of the European Union is considered. The general and special features that characterize the system of academic degrees and titles of scientific and pedagogical workers in the countries under consideration, the legal regulation of their employment, wages and other working conditions, certification and quality control of research activities are revealed.

**Abstract:** From 23 to 29 June 2015, the Summer School of Young Scientists - 2015 of the O.E. Kutafin on the topic “Legal knowledge: theory, methodology, practice”. This article describes the content of the main classes that were conducted within the school, shows the research methods that have caused the most heated discussions (systematic approach, legal modeling method, mathematical method, etc.). The article provides an overview of meetings with famous people in the field of legal science, which will be of interest to every young scientist.

**Annotation.** The article presents the author's view of the monograph by S.V. Kabyshev and A.D. Ermakova "The constitutional goals of political parties in modern Russia" , notes the enduring importance of studying the problems associated with the formation and development of a multi-party system in Russia . In the monograph under review, consideration of the problems of the constitutional goals of political parties as the basis of the program and ideological activities of parties in modern Russia is linked not only with a manifold increase in the number of

registered political parties, but also with the need for a clearer legal consolidation of the constitutional goals of political parties. The authors of the scientific publication give a versatile description of the term "constitutional goals of political parties", identify some gaps and imperfections in legal regulation, offer their own vision of the conceptual-categorical series on the subject under study. The review shows some of the shortcomings of the study, at the same time notes its importance for the development of the theoretical foundations of a multi-party system in the Russian Federation.