Annotation. The scientific development of the issues of the concept, system, content of the principles of criminal proceedings was carried out by scientists of the Department of Criminal Procedure Law of VYUZI-MYUI-MGLA from the first years of its existence. The works of the current professors of the department are devoted to the analysis of modern principles of criminal justice . Orlov Yu.K. criticizes the confusion between the purpose of criminal proceedings and the principle, since the goal is the result that the system aims to achieve; principles - the basic provisions that organize the means to achieve the goal. Analyzing the adversarial principle, he defends the active role of the court in collecting and examining evidence and objects to the granting of the defense side the right to conduct a "parallel investigation". Voskobitova L.A. points out that the principles of fair trial, publicity and the provision of access to justice by the state should be referred to the principles of criminal proceedings. The competitiveness of the process, according to L.A. Voskobitova , does not contradict the presence of th the court's own initiative in the learning process of the case , due to the new role of the court in modern conditions: it provides a self-limitation of the state law, controlling and stifling under the law of other state authorities conducting the criminal proceedings. To the area of scientific interests of Volodina L.M. refers to the mechanism for ensuring the rights of the individual in criminal proceedings, in which the principles of criminal procedure play an important role. LM Volodina pays much attention to the principles of legality, the establishment of truth in criminal proceedings, publicity, competition, their interaction. In the works of L. N. Maslennikova, for the first time in the criminal procedural theory, the concepts of “public principle”, “private principle”, “dispositive principle” are defined, their content is revealed, the essence and concepts of the principles of publicity and dispositiveness are revealed. It is shown that the content and with the ratio of public and dispositive started in criminal proceedings formed the basis of constitutional principles as the values of the system .

Annotation. The article is devoted to the problem of attracting justices of the peace of the Yekaterinburg district of the Perm province at the initial stage of the formation of the Soviet judicial system after the October coup in the period from October 1917 to May 1918. The article reveals the specifics of the formation of the personal composition of the people's courts on the example of a separate district of the Perm province. The specific localization of the plots under study is due to the use of the latest microhistorical research approaches, which make it possible to see not only the specifics of local processes, but also the general context of events. The article is based on archival documents.

The author shows, using concrete historical material, that in the Yekaterinburg district of the Perm province, all justices of the peace were excluded from the process of forming people's courts by the end of April 1918, by that time the entire staff of judges had changed, although the division into judicial sections in general remained. The reasons are the unwillingness of the justices of the peace themselves to cooperate with the new government, qualified by the Bolshevik leaders as "sabotage", as well as the accusation of some justices of the peace of involvement in counter-revolutionary activities.

Annotation. The article examines the features of the implementation of the judicial reform of 1864 in the Vologda province. The judicial reform of 1864 in the Vologda province began to be implemented in 1873, when peace justice was introduced in the western part of the province, and a little later, in 1874, the Vologda District Court was created. Until that moment, justice in the territory of the province was carried out by pre-reform judicial bodies, such as the Chambers of the Criminal and Civil Courts, County Courts, City Magistrates and Town Halls. In the northeastern part of the province at that time, pre-reform judicial regulations continued to operate. In this territory, peace justice was introduced only in 1882, and the Veliky Ustyug district court was created only in 1912. The main features of the implementation of the judicial reform of 1864 in the Vologda province were the timing of its introduction in different parts of the province and the length of its introduction - 39 years (from 1873 to 1912).

Annotation. The article is devoted to the peculiarities of the legal process inst and tutsionalizatsii the Russian legal system in the historical structed retrospectively to tive and at the present stage. The author analyzed the objective and sube to tive factors that determine the nature of the institutional legal I in the representations. Particular attention is paid to the criteria of institutionalization on a comment e re political parties.

The problematic issues of Russian normative acts, directly devoted to the monitoring of emerging conflicts in the field of interethnic relations, are analyzed. The author's close attention is directed to the analysis of the conceptual apparatus and subject indicators, which are prescribed to be analyzed by the authorized executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. It is noted that the concept of ethnic community used does not reflect the current state of interethnic reality and is outdated, since the signs of their own territory, language and culture have lost their former relevance. The analysis of the subject of monitoring and the processes that contribute to the identification of a conflict situation allows us to conclude that the indicators under consideration are insufficient and the proposed model is not very effective. In conclusion, the author proposes ways to overcome these problems by making amendments to regulations, in terms of defining the concept of a nation, and a comprehensive analysis of indicators affecting interethnic relations, starting from the national composition of the region and ending with the presence of offensive statements in print and electronic publications.

Annotation. At the present stage, in the context of an aggravated geopolitical situation, the process of transformation of the institution of citizenship in the Russian Federation is taking place . In this regard, it seems necessary to overcome the negative tendencies in the sphere of legal regulation of this institution.

In particular, it is proposed to separate the concepts of “dual citizenship” and “second citizenship”, which will make it possible to distinguish between the status

of persons holding Russian citizenship and citizenship of a foreign state with which the Russian Federation has concluded or does not have an appropriate agreement.

The necessity of changing the approach to the definition of the notion of a native speaker of the Russian language used in the law on citizenship is substantiated .

Analysis of scientific views on the criteria for classifying an act as a crime and law enforcement practice allows us to conclude that it is inadmissible to introduce the institution of criminal liability for failure to notify a citizen of a state body about the presence of another citizenship or a document granting the right to permanent residence in a foreign state, without taking into account his attitude to public or military service and other specific features.

Annotation . The article analyzes the features of the development and establishment of the municipal property of the Institute , in connection with t eat that p ri governance in municipal systems, there is a problem of formation of an effective mechanism for accounting for and use of municipal property, created for its proper functioning. With the adoption of the new Constitution of the Russian Federation, for the first time, local self-government became an independent form of the exercise of power by the people, and municipal property plays an important role in organizing local self-government, in resolving issues of local importance .

Resume: The article deals with the creation and development of central banks in Sweden, England, Scotland, France, the USA and Russia. The reasons for the creation of central banks are analyzed

Resume: The article examines the concept of municipal financial control, as well as the peculiarities of the legal status of the control and accounting bodies of municipalities .

Resume: The article analyzes the legal status of public law entities as participants in civil law relations. A historical analysis of changes in ideas about the legal status of these subjects is carried out . The nature and features of the legal capacity of public legal entities are considered. The necessity of revising the concept

of the legal status of public legal entities as a participant in civil relations is substantiated.

Resume : The article examines the problematic aspects of protection against discrimination in the world of work from the point of view of the compliance of Russian legislation and law enforcement practice with international labor standards. The authors draw conclusions about the need to ease the burden of proof, increase liability for discrimination and adopt norms providing for employer liability for harassment of an employee in connection with filing a complaint against the employer.

Resume: The article analyzes the changes made to the legal regulation of the seizure of land plots for state or municipal needs by the Federal Law of December 31, 2014, No. 499-FZ "On Amendments to the Land Code of the Russian Federation and Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation." Particular attention is paid to innovations concerning the right of the authorized government body to make a decision on the seizure of a land plot for state or municipal needs at the request of the organization, as well as the expansion of the subject composition of persons entitled to receive compensation in the event of the seizure of their real estate objects.

Annotation: Until recently, the state cadastral registration of land plots and registration of rights to land plots were independent functions of land management. The subject of the article is the accounting and registration procedure introduced for the first time at the legislative level , provided for by the federal law "On state registration of real estate" dated July 13, 2015 No. 218-FZ. The norms of this law are aimed at improving the quality of the provision of public services in the field of land and property relations, reducing the term for the provision of services, as well as increasing the efficiency of the economic turnover of real estate, including land plots. The article analyzes both positive and negative innovations in the field of state cadastral registration of land plots, as well as

registration of rights to them in the context of a single accounting and registration function. Attention is also paid to the possibility of using the Unified State Register of Real Estate for the purposes of effective land management.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the study of the legal nature of the term for voluntary performance and the procedure for its provision in the process of fulfilling non-property claims. The article also reveals the essence of legal relations arising in enforcement proceedings when providing a deadline for voluntary execution.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the criminal legal norm on responsibility for organizing an extremist community (Article 282.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). The legal nature of this norm, its correlation with the institution of complicity in a crime is investigated. P Let us consider a different point of view, established in the science of criminal law to the problem of the object of the crime of organizing an extremist community. Based on the analysis of the norms of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and materials of judicial practice (sentences in criminal cases), the author's definition of the concept of the main direct object of the extremist community has been developed. The article analyzes the criminal-legal significance of this object for lawmaking and law enforcement activities, including for the qualification of crimes. The relationship between the legal terms "extremism" and "terrorism" is revealed. The problem of competition between the norms of Articles 205.4, 210 and 282.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation on the terrorist community, criminal community (criminal organization) and extremist community has been investigated. Possible variants of such competition were identified and proposals were made on ways to resolve it.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the criminal liability for euthanasia. Analyzing international experience and modern Russian legislation, the author comes to the conclusion that it is necessary to legalize voluntary euthanasia of adults in the Russian Federation . It seems correct to regulate this procedure at the

legislative level and establish criminal liability for violation of the procedure for conducting euthanasia. The author gives his vision of this procedure and the draft article of the Criminal Code.

Annotation.

This article is devoted to the study of the issues of ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of persons with mental disorders in the course of criminal proceedings in the context of international fair trial standards, the central place among which is the case-law of the ECHR. The relevance of this topic is due to a significant number of decisions of the ECHR, which state violations of the rights of this category of subjects of criminal proceedings to judicial protection, fair trial, as well as receiving qualified medical care. At the present stage, the compliance of the legal positions of the highest courts of Russia and modern forms of law enforcement practice with the specified legal standards of the ECHR requires understanding. The article analyzes the patterns of evolution of the legislative regulation of the criminal procedural status of persons suffering from mental disorders, describes the content of the latest decisions of the ECHR and the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on this issue, identifies current trends in Russian judicial practice. Considerable attention is paid to the identification of problematic areas of the legal regulation of the production of the application of compulsory medical measures and formulate proposals de lege ferenda , to improve the provisions of the Code, to align it with the acts of the ECHR on the basis of the balance of public and private interests.

Annotation. About 120 to 250 words. It is the abstract that is in the public domain, transferred to electronic library databases, indexed by network search engines, and allows you to judge the quality of the article, to draw attention to it.

Abstract Ia : In the article the analysis of the modeling concepts in criminology. Many scientists use the concept of "modeling" to cover three stages, in general, they can be characterized as the construction, study and further use of the

model. There is also a position when in the process of modeling two stages are distinguished - building and using a model, without indicating its study. Other definitions of modeling contain an indication of the direct study of the model, without mentioning its construction and use. There are also positions in which the management of professional activities is also included in the modeling process. The study of the properties of the object of modeling, in our opinion, can be attributed to diagnostics, the study of the resulting model is one of the stages of its use, and we do not attribute the management of professional activities to the main tasks of modeling. Therefore, in our opinion, the concept of "modeling" should include the creation of a model and its use in the process of investigating a crime.

There are also different points of view as to whether forensic modeling is a method or a process. In our opinion, when modeling the personality of an unknown criminal, we are talking about a process - the correct and expedient structuring of information obtained using a variety of forensic methods, for the convenience of its use and comparison with people who may be involved in the commission of a crime.

Based on the foregoing, we propose that modeling the personality of an unknown criminal understand the process of combining into a single information system of forensically significant information about his signs and properties, obtained in the study of ideal and materially displayed traces of a crime, and using it in the investigation of a crime.

The opinions of scientists were divided as to whether to consider only an artificially created system of signs and properties as a forensic model, or to attribute already existing information systems to this concept. The article proposes the following definition: a model of an unknown criminal is a unified information system about its features and properties, created on the basis of forensically significant information obtained in the study of traces of a crime.

Annotation. The presented article provides an analysis of the current state , structure, dynamics of the spread of youth extremism on the territory of the Russian Federation. The authors analyzed the works of classical criminology and Russian philosophy on the analyzed problem, which made it possible to identify classical

approaches to organizing crime prevention. Problems and approaches to the definition of extremism as a socio-legal phenomenon have been studied using the methods of the general scientific and private- scientific cycle, at the same time, the authors have proposed a number of their own legal definitions within the framework of the analyzed problem. The results obtained are reflected in the article showed that the general social prevention of extremism among young people in Russia in general and the particular region is due to carry a consistent, multi-character and be to facilitate and intersubjective interaction of all the institutions of society . The study allowed the authors to develop a number of proposals for the prevention of extremism in the youth environment within the framework of its general social component.

annotation

The article investigates the problems of admissibility of repeated cancellations of procedural decisions on refusal to initiate a criminal case. Displaying n e perfection of timing verification report a crime, considering qs about gence to establish additional terms of the renewal verification. Justification of the need to improve the powers of the prosecutor, put on e of his right to institute criminal proceedings due to the cancellation of acting is, Nia refusal to institute criminal proceedings (by elapse e SRI deadlines inspection reports etc. e NTRY).

Resume: The article is devoted to the issues of judicial protection in international law. International judicial protection is viewed as an industry model implemented within the framework of the general legal model of international integration. Based on the analysis of scientific doctrine and international criminal justice, the author examines the right to judicial protection in the framework of two types of justice: models of rehabilitation justice, model of restorative justice.These two alternative models in the framework of international criminal justice are personified. They are directed not only like all criminal justice

to protect public interests, but to ensure the rights of specific individuals who are victims of crimes, or vice versa, who are held accountable for committing crimes. International judicial protection in the field of criminal justice includes the following components: institutional aspect; criminal procedural aspect; material and legal aspect. The author concludes that the implementation of international judicial protection is possible only if the appropriate prerequisites and necessary conditions are created. One of these conditions is the right to judicial protection. This right is the primary element of the mechanism of legal regulation of international judicial protection, which is reflected in the norms of international law. Research methods: · general methods of cognition (dialectical method); · General scientific means (comparative legal method, structural-functional method, systemic method, method of formal-logical research, method of theoretical analysis and synthesis of various sources of literature, method of generalization of information and materials obtained, conclusions); · Private -Scientific means (comparative study method, historical method) and a specially-legal means (legalistic method, comparative law, interpretation of law, generalization of judicial practice). A comparison is made of various international legal norms that ensure the right to judicial protection.

Resume: The article examines the process of the international community's struggle against such an international crime as slavery and the slave trade, analyzes international legal acts aimed at suppressing this crime, examines modern forms of slavery.

Annotation. Procurement relations with and without state participation have a single essence, but the former are regulated by civil law in most countries, and the latter are almost nonexistent. The regulation of procurement relations in MPP is of particular scientific interest, since the nature of the business turnover of transnational corporations is constantly becoming more complicated, and international tenders organized by TNCs to cover the needs of their divisions in different countries are almost not regulated by law. Thus, one of the problems is the

determination of the applicable law to the attitude of the parties in an international tender. For example, the procedure for claim protection is controversial when neither the actual executor under the contract, nor his other party, represented by one of the TNK divisions, took direct part in the international tender, which was organized by the TNK headquarters and as a result of which the above contract was signed and a dispute has arisen over violation of the terms agreed in the tender. Meanwhile, in the course of an international tender, abuses are possible, including limiting free competition not only at the national but also at the regional levels.

The article, which is part of the author's dissertation research, analyzes the key concepts of the topic under consideration and proposes recommendations for eliminating gaps in MPP in terms of regulating procurement relations with a foreign element.

The author's recommendations can be used to improve the current civil law of the Russian Federation, further scientific research within the framework of private international law, including for a comprehensive analysis and development of normative regulation of the activities of TNCs in the world.

Annotation. The main task of the work is to study the competence, role and significance of parliaments, other bodies performing the functions of the country's legislative body, to ensure the defense of the state. The factors that affect the scope of powers of parliaments in this area, as well as the nature of the interaction of legislative bodies with other bodies of state power (president, government) are identified. The features of regulation of the status of parliaments in the field of ensuring the country's defense within the states of different regions (the European Union, the Union of Independent States, the states of the Arab East) are studied. The emphasis is placed on the legislative bodies due to their representative nature, the possibility of adopting acts that are fundamental for ensuring the country's defense. Also, often the parliaments of countries have the authority to resolve issues of war and peace, the use of armed forces outside the country, the ratification of

international treaties, including in the field of military cooperation, which predetermines the relevance of the problem under study.

Abstract: The review analyzes the doctoral dissertation of N.V. Dzhagaryan , dedicated to the problems of municipal representation in the system of Russian statehood, emphasizes the importance and relevance of this topic for the science of constitutional and municipal law. The author notes the most important conclusions and proposals of the author aimed at improving legal regulation and practice of implementing municipal representation, as well as some controversial aspects of work.