Resume: This article examines the main milestones in the formation and development of the Department of Criminal Procedure Law of the University named after O.E. Kutafin (Moscow State Law Academy) as one of the leading research and teaching teams in the field of criminal justice in Russia and the entire post-Soviet space. The analysis of all scientific and other areas of the department's work is carried out, the main monographic and educational-methodical publications of the members of the department are considered, etc.

As a result, the author comes to the conclusion that the existing at the Department of Criminal Procedure Law of the University named after O.E. Kutafina (Moscow State Law Academy) scientific and pedagogical school, based on the best academic traditions and a combination of deep theoretical knowledge with practical experience, has all the necessary potential for conducting fundamental scientific research and training highly qualified lawyers for modern Russia.

Annotation . The article analyzes a problem that has always remained relevant in legal science - the problem of sovereignty a . This concept is compared by the author with its other hypostasis - sovereignty, and in the process of dialectical opposition an attempt is made to identify their common features and fundamental differences. The sovereign, as a subject of sovereignty, can have both a personal and anonymous form, both an individual and a collective embodiment.

The article emphasizes the fictitious nature of sovereign subjectivity, characteristic of the era, when sovereignty significantly changes its content and essence, the era of modernity. This process of transformation was marked by thinkers , such as , Fyodor Dostoevsky, Vladimir Soloviev, Friedrich Nietzsche, and others. A false or imaginary sovereign, even having a domination and power, deprived of true legitimacy that can not recreate no public opinion to him or direct violence. Neither mimicry nor manipulation helps here. The "two bodies" of the king split in two and never merge again.

An imaginary sovereign heads an imaginary, " phantom " state. The substrate of this state mills and tsya not the people, and the "masses", as special education, coupled with scrapie external power, violence and ideology. Sovereignty , associated with the freedom of existence , is absorbed by the force of the power with which it is incompatible. External law plays a much more important role than internal truth, on which justice was traditionally based.

Justice itself is replaced by its own metaphor, which is the law. Depersonalized by the power of the law, which was expressed in a volitional decision, not only limits the limits of sovereignty, but replaces it with itself. Sovereignty as a status exudes sovereignty as a movement and dynamics. The imaginations, so characteristic of the modern era, fully allow the creation of "wrong laws", forgetting about both truth and justice, focusing only on expediency and effect. From the field of law, metaphysical and transcendental provisions disappear, previously linking it with other high extra-legal instances. Normativeism is becoming the dominant ideology of modernity and contemporaneity, giving law and sovereignty a completely new look and generating unexpected consequences for the life of the rule of law.

Annotation. In a systemic relationship, the author considers constitutional-legal encouragement and constitutional-legal coercion as a means (tools) of effective law enforcement in Russia. Disclosed their legal nature, varieties, identified a system of appropriate measures. Particular attention is paid to federal influence (federal intervention) in relation to state bodies in the power of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation as the most important tool for guaranteeing and maintaining constitutional law and order in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Author th formulated conclusion that the constitutional and legal promotion and constitutional and law enforcement are essential tools to establish, maintain and ensure the constitutional order by the public authorities in Russia,

their simultaneous examination shows mutually conditioned nature and high degree of efficiency among the means of ensuring the constitutional order.

Annotation. In the article, the author draws attention to a number of problems related to the judicial establishment of facts that are important for the application of constitutional and legal responsibility. The main problem is related to the legislative uncertainty of the procedure in which such facts are to be established. An analysis of law enforcement practice showed that some of the facts of constitutional and legal significance are established in the manner prescribed by Chapter 28 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, which causes certain difficulties. In the legislation: 1) the applicants for this category of cases are not defined ; 2) the jurisdiction of cases is not always determined; 3) disputes cannot be excluded when considering this category of cases. To solve the problems that have arisen in judicial practice, the author proposes to supplement the provisions of the Code of Administrative Procedure of the Russian Federation with norms dedicated to the judicial establishment of facts of public law importance (including those that are important for the application of constitutional and legal responsibility).

Resume: In the presented article, the author considers such a kind of constitutional and legal responsibility as electoral and legal responsibility. The work consistently studied the names of responsibility of subjects of electoral legal relations existing in the doctrine and proposed a definition of this responsibility - electoral and legal responsibility. The author also classified the subjects of electoral and legal responsibility: "active" subjects who organize the conduct of electoral actions or directly participate in the electoral campaign (candidates, electoral associations, election commissions, etc.), and "passive" subjects called upon to participate in one of the stages of the electoral process (citizens , public authorities , the media). The article analyzes the points of view in science on the peculiarities of guilt in electoral relations and offers its own definition of guilt: “failure to take all necessary measures to prevent violations, another passive attitude

to the performance of their duties by the subject of legal relations, which entailed a violation of electoral legislation, provided that the offender had the opportunity to choose the option of lawful behavior based on the existing circumstances . " The article provides the author's classification of constitutional and legal sanctions of electoral and legal responsibility.

Annotation. This article is devoted to the consideration of the legal aspects of the use of the radio frequency spectrum. The work, in particular, examines the sources of legal regulation of the use of the radio frequency spectrum, analyzes the concept of "conversion of the radio frequency spectrum", considers the main problems arising in the process of state regulation of the use of the radio frequency spectrum.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the formation and development of budgetary federalism in the Russian Federation and covers the period from 1991 to the present. During this time, a path has been passed from the decentralization of budgetary relations between the Russian Federation and its subjects (1991-1993) to the centralization of powers on financial and tax issues at the federal level (2013 - present). As a result of the study, seven main stages in the development of budgetary federalism have been identified. Within the framework of each stage, the main normative legal acts regulating interbudgetary relations were considered and their positive and negative aspects were identified. The main task of budgetary federalism is to find the optimal combination of interests of all budgets of the budgetary system of the Russian Federation. Having consistently examined the stages of the formation of budgetary federalism in the Russian Federation, the author substantiates the need for further reforms in order to achieve a balance in the field of interbudgetary relations, since at the moment there is an excessive centralization of budgetary powers in the Russian Federation.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the analysis of contractual forms of commercialization of the results of scientific activity. The article examines the legal mechanisms for the disposal of rights to the results of scientific activity, analyzes the provisions of the current legislation in the field under study. The paper presents

the main legal forms of using intellectual property rights in the light of the development of an innovative economy and the implementation of the provisions of the Strategy for innovative development of the Russian Federation until 2020 and the draft Strategy for scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation until 2035.

The article discusses such contractual structures as an agreement on the alienation of exclusive rights, a license agreement, an agreement for the performance of research work, a pledge of exclusive rights, order agreements, etc. These forms of disposing of rights to the results of scientific activities can be used by authors and rightholders in the purpose of commercialization of the products of scientific creativity created by them. The article concludes that it is necessary to more actively involve the exclusive rights to such results in the economic turnover as the most important condition for the innovative development of the state economy.

Results of scientific activity, commercialization of the results of scientific activity, innovative development, inventions, utility models, industrial design, pledge of exclusive rights.

Resume: In this article, the author examines the communicative theory of law in the science of civil procedure, namely: the relevance of this issue, the relevance of the concept of communications. Particular attention is paid to legal communications and their application in civil proceedings. A number of legal problems of the application of legal communications in civil cases with the participation of foreign persons are determined, first of all it concerns the interpretation of foreign documents. The need to study intercultural communication in civil proceedings is noted. The author analyzes the problematic situations that may arise in civil proceedings in violation of legal communications, and identifies ways to resolve them.

Resume : the article is devoted to the study of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of social security for families with children. The paper analyzes the institution of social security for families with children; the current

legislation of the Russian Federation and its subjects in this area; reasons that necessitate improving the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of social protection of families, mothers and children. The research carried out by the authors of the article allows us to conclude that at present in Russia there is no sufficiently developed regulatory framework for the social security of families with children; one of the most important problems in the field of childhood in modern Russia is the failure to comply with international standards in the field of children's rights; the guarantees of social protection of children were reduced due to the transfer of responsibility for the social security of children from the federal to the regional level ; the unequal volume and quality of available services for children and their families in different constituent entities of the Russian Federation has been established . Considering the problems of improving the legislation of the Russian Federation on the social security of families with children, the authors of the article come to the conclusion that it is necessary to establish at the federal level a minimum amount of a monthly child benefit .

Resume : The location of the norm on mediocre infliction in the structure of the institution of complicity in a crime has been criticized by forensic scientists since the adoption of the current criminal law and up to the present. In the article, the author substantiates the need for an independent criminal-legal consolidation of cases of committing a crime by means of mediocre infliction. On the basis of the collected empirical material, the author makes proposals for improving the institution of mediocre infliction: to make the list of mediocrely used persons closed (the use of minors, insane, persons under the influence of physical or mental coercion, acting in pursuance of an order or order, as well as innocent harm); keep in the Criminal Code the concept of "mediocre performer", changing the wording of Part 2 of Art. 33 of the Criminal Code; provide for the category of "mediocre inflictor ", adding the General part of the Criminal Code of Art. 361 "Mediocre infliction" in chapter 71 of the Criminal Code "Special types of infliction".

Resume : The article is devoted to the formation of the cognitive base of a lawyer corporation, the development of uniform professional and ethical attitudes and the creation of standards for the legal profession, in the context of the implementation of the tasks of the legal profession to ensure the right of everyone to receive qualified legal assistance (Article 48 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation). The author is based on the need for a systematic and interdisciplinary approach to solving these issues.

Formation of the cognitive base of a law firm as the core of corporate culture presupposes the availability of appropriate means and mechanisms. These means are - corporate language (as the basis of corporate culture), standards of the legal profession (as a form of consolidating the rules of the profession) and ethical (disciplinary) precedent (as one of the possible mechanisms for developing the rules of the profession).

Based on the conclusion about the lack of consistency of approaches to the corporate language, the article concludes that it is necessary to standardize the lexical apparatus at the corporate level, as well as the processes of its formation and application; the basic requirements for the terminological apparatus are determined; substantiates the need to develop standards for the legal profession, introduce a precedent approach and, in particular, a disciplinary precedent; identifies the advantages of introducing a disciplinary precedent as one of the possible mechanisms for the formation of the rules of the legal profession and the cognitive base of a lawyer corporation.

Abstract : The article is devoted to the topic of diagnostics and elimination of errors in the management of investigative situations in murder cases. The author reveals the importance of constant monitoring of errors in investigative activity as a feedback system in a forensic program for the investigation and disclosure of murders. According to the author, an erroneous activity in general, but timely performed in the right direction is a guarantee of solving murders, while a correct activity, but performed untimely, will, as a rule, be ineffectual. With this in mind, a

number of examples of the author's work as a senior forensic investigator reveal the importance of erroneous activity as a tool for managing investigative situations in murder cases.

Resume *:* The article examines the types of situations in legal proceedings in which there is a need to study the external appearance of a person and the features of such a study.

Annotation. The article is devoted problems s international legal protection of means of individualization, which the author considers the trademarks, service marks, trade names, indications of source, appellations of origin, geographical indications, commercial designations , as objects, individualizing the product s and services and legally ie persons a or an enterprise. The author notes that the Stockholm Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, 1967 in Art. 2 classifies some of the objects listed above (namely, trademarks, service marks, trade names and commercial designations) to intellectual property , drawing attention to the terminological inconsistency of a number of international treaties in force in the considered area of legal relations. Special attention is paid to the problems of correlation between appellations of origin and geographical indications as objects of international legal protection. The author concludes that the developers of the Geneva Act (2015) of the Lisbon Agreement, apparently, followed the path of least resistance, separating these concepts and providing for geographical indications separately as an object of protection along with appellations of origin , so that consolidate existing international regimes for the protection of both appellations of origin and geographical indications.

Annotation . The article provides a systematic analysis of modern international legal standards for the legal status of scientists and concludes that these standards are the basis for the convergence of national legal regulation of the scientific sphere, which is an essential condition for the globalization of science and technology for the benefit of humanity. During the study of universal and regional

standards, it was found that they are enshrined mainly in the sources of "soft" international law. The author substantiates that the key elements of the legal status of scientific workers are freedom of research and the obligation to focus research, both scientific and scientific and technical, at the goal of social development in the coordinates of observance and respect for human rights and freedoms. The result of the article is a provision on the interconnectedness of modernization of the legal status of scientific workers at the international and national levels.

Resume: The article examines the issues related to the ambiguous assessment of the possibilities and limits of the use of materials of operational-search activity in criminal proceedings. The author draws attention to the violations of the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the criminal procedure law. An opinion is expressed about the advisability of amending the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation and the Federal Law "On Operational Investigative Activity". This will allow a more balanced use of the materials of the operational-search activity in the proof.

Abstract: One of the main tasks of higher legal education is to train future lawyers Effective functional mastery of foreign languages and the developed s have foreign-language second communicatively th competence and. Innovative technologies make it possible to achieve serious success in assimilating the maximum amount of knowledge, maximum creative activity, and obtaining practical skills and abilities. Design is viewed as a didactic technique that helps develop cognitive legal skills based on individual and collective meaning-making , and also contributes to the improvement of social and creative skills necessary for the socialization process. In the article it is given an explanation of the didactic concept as smyslotvorchestvo and conducted an analysis of various s view s design technologies used in online learning law school students to a foreign language. The author defines the goals and objectives facing each type of design, describes the features of research, search, creative, predictive and analytical design. The article

lists the requirements and defines the procedure for the protection of projects prepared by students of the Moscow State Law University named after O.E. Kutafin ; the differences between project technology and other types of interactive learning, such as discussion and brainstorming, are indicated. Based on the analysis of the design work of the Moscow State Law Academy students, the author concludes that this technology contributes to the formation of foreign language competence in the process of teaching a professionally oriented foreign language course.