Annotation. The activities of the Law Drafting Commission, which worked under the leadership of P.V. Zavadovsky was carried out in 1801-1826. The work of the Commission resulted in two projects. The first of them is created in 1805 . a project to reform the judicial institutions, which presupposes the existence of three judicial instances: a county court, which had to exist in every county town, chambers of criminal and civil cases in each province, and, as the highest, third instance, the Senate. The second project, completed in 1818 . was a draft statute of criminal proceedings, which , according to many researchers, was "extremely unsatisfactory" because it did not provide for publicity of proceedings, and in the field of judicial system, most of it only repeated the ideas of the Commission of twelve years ago, providing for the creation of a three-tier judicial system.

Particular attention is paid to the activities of M.M. Speransky, who at various times developed projects on the Senate for the Court and the Executive Senate, as well as on the volost, provincial and district courts. The interrelation of the ideas of M.M. Speransky and the activities of the Commission.

Annotation. In connection with the intensification of public interest in legislative initiatives that are under consideration by the deputies of the VI convocation of the State Duma of the Russian Federation, the issues of passing the legislative draft in parliament, including the process of the initial development and preparation of documents in the package the bill. To date, the legislative procedure in Russia is normatively fixed and often becomes the subject of scientific research, at the same time, its external design and documentation support are the result of the consistent evolutionary development of administrative relations in the activities of the supreme governing bodies of the Russian Empire in the 19th century, which formed the practice of interaction and external fixation. initiatives and decisions in lawmaking. The work is a detailed analysis of the practice of legal registration of legislative and administrative initiatives in the collegial bodies of state power of the supreme level of the Russian Empire. The paper studies records of records used both for fixing primary proposals for improving legislation, solving specific

administrative tasks, and documents containing decisions made by a state body and serving as the basis for the formation of a regulatory legal act. The author determines the place of the clerical act in the legal practice of the absolute monarchy.

Annotation. The current Federal Law "On the State Civil Service of the Russian Federation", along with general rules on disciplinary responsibility of civil servants for committing disciplinary offenses, contains special rules governing the application of penalties for corruption offenses. In this regard, the literature provides various points of view on the nature of responsibility for this kind of offense. It is well known that the nature of legal liability for certain offenses predetermines the nature of the underlying misconduct. When comparing the elements of the composition of a disciplinary offense and a corruption offense, one can come to the conclusion about their significant similarity in the presence, at the same time, of some specificity of certain elements of the composition of a corruption offense. Thus, a corruption offense is a special kind of disciplinary offense and is expressed in non-compliance by civil servants with restrictions and prohibitions, requirements to prevent or resolve conflicts of interest and failure to fulfill obligations established by law in order to combat corruption. At the same time, there are no sufficient grounds for recognizing the responsibility of civil servants for committing corruption offenses as an independent type of legal responsibility. This liability can be considered as disciplinary liability for corruption offenses established by law as one of the legal means of preventing and combating corruption in the civil service.

Annotation. In 2015, one of the most discussed draft laws was the draft federal law "On the specifics of the provision of land plots in the Far Eastern Federal District", which was posted on the federal portal of draft regulatory legal acts for public discussion on July 24, 2015. The authors of this article analyze the text of this draft, focus on its problematic provisions, predict the consequences of the adoption of the draft law. The tax and legal aspects related to the allocation of land plots are considered separately . In conclusion, it is summarized that legislative activity

aimed at regulating the provision of Far Eastern lands is an important step for the development of the region and improvement of the socio-demographic situation in the Far East and the Baikal region.

Annotation. The problem of evidence and proof in the framework of pre-trial (extrajudicial) appeal of actions (inaction) and decisions of state bodies and officials is currently insufficiently covered in the doctrine of administrative law, both in terms of defining general concepts and in terms of the scheme for exercising the rights and obligations of participants in the process proof. An analysis of regulations and scientific works allows us to draw conclusions about the complexity and contradictory nature of this problem, the solution of which should take into account the interests of citizens and collective subjects, on the one hand, and prevent excessive " overregulation " of certain administrative relations, which will prevent state bodies and officials from exercising the powers granted to them.

Resume: The article is devoted to the important quality of law as a consistency. The systemic nature of law increases with the complication and differentiation of social relations and the expansion of the scope of their legal regulation. It is especially noticeable and significant after the formation of developed legislation in civil society. The author analyzes the system of taxes and fees and conducts its correlation with the tax system of the Russian Federation, considering these categories as general and specific. An important place is given to the relationship between the budgetary system of the Russian Federation and the system of taxes and fees. The budgetary system and the system of taxes and fees should be developed on the basis of the internal unity of financial legislation in order to ensure the financial activities of the state and municipalities.

Annotation. The Internet, due to its accessibility, involves a large number of users, including minors. Almost every child has a mobile device that allows them to go online at any time. On the one hand, this is a positive experience in terms of the accumulation of knowledge, quick access to the necessary scientific sources, on-line communication with parents. On the other hand, there is a constant risk of exposure to harmful information from other Internet users. The consequences of the

influence of harmful information on the fragile minds of underage users can be extremely negative. Therefore, the problem of regulating the dissemination of harmful information on the Internet is urgent. There are several ways to deal with harmful information and its impact on children. Fixing in federal laws all kinds of harmful information, for the dissemination of which there is administrative or criminal liability. Fight against Internet resources that post harmful information, up to a lifetime blocking of the site. Preparing children for virtual communication from parents and educational institutions.

Annotation. The adoptive legal relationship acts as an alternative (optional) parental relationship. For them, a special order of acquisition is established, equated to birth. This thesis is not only confirmed in family law, but also in other branches of law. It is required to consolidate the concept of “family” in family legislation, which should include both the subjects of biological parenting and alternative social parenting (adoptive parents and adoptees). At the state level, the development of responsible parenting (adoption), the presumption of conscientiousness in the exercise of parental rights, should be consolidated as priority areas of state family policy, and it should be fully extended to adoptive legal relations.

Annotation. The article examines the substantive essence of the concept of the unity of the status of judges, enshrined in the Law of the Russian Federation "On the status of judges in the Russian Federation" and the FKZ "On the judicial system of the Russian Federation" in the presence of six statuses of judges of different courts in the Russian Federation by various laws of the Russian Federation. The question is raised about the need to develop and adopt a new unified law on the status of judges in the Russian Federation of the constitutional level, which should eliminate the inconsistency of the current legislative regulation of the status of judges in the Russian Federation.

Resume: The article is devoted to the development of a list of principles for resolving individual labor disputes that must be enshrined in the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, as well as the justification for the need to consolidate them. The article provides a detailed analysis of various classifications of the

principles for resolving and considering individual labor disputes, proposed both in the doctrine of Russian labor law and the doctrine of some foreign countries, and states a significant range of scientists' opinions on this issue. Special attention is paid to the consolidation of the principles of resolving individual labor disputes in the laws of foreign countries and international acts, such as the ILO Recommendations. Based on the analysis of doctrinal positions and legal acts, the same orientation of the principles of settlement of individual labor disputes in the Russian Federation, foreign countries and ILO acts is noted. Based on the cumulative analysis carried out, it is concluded that it is necessary to consolidate in the Labor Code of the Russian Federation certain principles for resolving individual labor disputes with justification from the law enforcement practice of the courts of the Russian Federation at various levels, and also a modification of the legislation regarding the time limits for labor disputes is proposed. As a result, it is proposed to include in the Labor Code of the Russian Federation Article 382.1 "Principles for the resolution of individual labor disputes" with the subsequent disclosure of its content.

Annotation. This article analyzes the issues related to the preservation of the average monthly earnings for employees when they are transferred to lower-paid jobs, with the main emphasis on the fact that the current legislation does not contain the concept of "labor injury", which is referred to in Article 182 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation. The publication also examines controversial issues arising in law enforcement practice in connection with the procedure for recognizing an accident that occurred to an employee associated with production.

Annotation. The article analyzes the latest changes made to Art. 178 of the Criminal Code regarding the definition and interpretation of the signs of the act contained therein, aimed at restricting competition. The solution of controversial issues of qualification is proposed, proposals are made for further improvement of the criminal law.

A annotation . The emotional state, while not being a legal concept, acquires key importance in the qualification of crimes under Art. 107 and 113 of the Criminal

Code of the Russian Federation. The article describes affect as a psychological and criminal-legal category, with the emphasis on differences in their interpretation. It is shown that from the point of view of psychology, when a crime is committed in a state of passion, it should only be a matter of direct intent, since the culprit wants to eliminate the stimulus that causes feelings. The features of the state of the face in a long-term traumatic situation are considered. The differences between the state of passion and limited sanity are shown. It is concluded that a person who was in a state of passion can at the same time be recognized as having limited sanity. In this regard, it was noted the need to take into account the limited sanity of such a person as a circumstance mitigating the punishment, when qualifying his actions under Article 107 or 113 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Annotation. This article is devoted to the study of human sexual exploitation as a branch of the criminal economy. The author, on the basis of statistical data, analyzes the prevalence of the main forms of sexual exploitation (prostitution, pornography, " trafficking ", etc.) in the modern world. The author also estimates the “profitability” of human sexual exploitation , as well as the growth rate of this profitability.

Based on the analysis of statistical and other data, the author concludes that sexual exploitation as a branch of the criminal economy includes at least the use, provision or offer of a person for prostitution (another method of using human sexuality) or the production of pornographic products using force or coercion carried out in order to extract financial or other material benefits.

The author also makes assumptions about the factors contributing to the spread of human sexual exploitation. In conclusion, it is concluded that the social need to counteract sexual exploitation as a branch of the criminal economy is obvious.

Annotation. The article explains that the most important instrument for ensuring the legality of acts supervisory activities of the prosecutor, although its procedural powers are not adapted to the conditions of reduction of inquiry procedures, which is characterized by a time limit produ e -OPERATION, the

impossibility of the realization of individual rights of participants, a truncated subject of proof. Given the significant change in the order process in cial activities when checking reports of crime authors Preece of unifying to the opinion expressed in the literature about the need to return the prosecutor to open a criminal case and personally inspect with a chat about the crimes on the facts of their violation of the law. When supervision is proposed to take into account that at the inquest into the short and the gap of the form required to establish not only the events of the crime, x and raktera and size of harm caused by the crime, the guilt of the person in the commission of a crime (as defined in h. 1 Art. 226.5 CPC RF), but and other information listed in Art. 73 Code of Criminal Procedure, and if you want to perform a large amount of investigative and other procedural actions, the bundles e dovanie should be carried out in full form of inquiry. It is concluded ne r a prospective conversion inquiry in summary form in particular n of row pre production, but subject to adaptation procedural powers under Attorney features of this investigation.

Resume: based on the decisions of the ECHR, the determination of the legal status of persons assisting the ORD has a criminal procedural significance and influences the consideration of the issue of the fairness of the trial. To prevent manifestations of provocation during ORM, it is necessary to present different requirements for the information received from individuals acting as applicants and persons cooperating with the authorities implementing the ORA.

Resume: The article examines the current problems of fixing the course of investigative actions in the context of the prevalence of digital technologies. The author examines in detail the structure and content of the protocol of the investigative action, analyzes the existing problems. Attention is focused on the acquisition by the protocol of the investigative action of the property of immutability and the inadmissibility of making changes to it. Based on the analysis of the capabilities of modern technical means, it is proposed to change the ratio of the evidentiary value of the record of the investigative action and its protocol. Recording of an investigative action made with the help of technical means should become the

main form of recording its progress and results, and a protocol should be drawn up only in cases of impossibility of recording. The author argues that there is no need to store a digital medium with a record of the investigative action during the entire period of criminal proceedings.

Annotation. This article provides a brief overview of the key tests and criteria that the European Court of Human Rights is guided by when considering and evaluating complaints by applicants about violations of the rights to an independent and impartial trial by states parties to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms , which are part of the concept of “fair judicial trial". First, the concept of "independent court" will be analyzed, then "impartial court". Despite the fact that these two concepts are often regarded by the European Court as closely interrelated, in the practice of the Court various tests are formulated to assess each of them.

Annotation. The article analyzes the national legal guarantees of the rights of foreign investors.

National legal guarantees can be classified according to the scope of their rights, as general and specific guarantees.

It seems that the implementation of economic, political, spiritual, cultural and other guarantees is carried out through legal guarantees. In this regard, legal guarantees can be classified as general guarantees, with the help of which all other guarantees are realized.

In turn, guarantees of the rights of foreign investors contained in the national legislation of states are special national legal investment guarantees, since they regulate legal relations in the field of mutual rights and obligations of foreign investors and recipient states.

At the same time, it should be assumed that the most important for foreign investors are guarantees for the protection of property rights and guarantees for the movement of property of foreign investors, which are referred to as special guarantees.

National legal guarantees of the rights of foreign investors are the obligations of the recipient states, enshrined in the national legislation of these states, ensuring the protection of the property rights of foreign investors.

Resume: The article analyzes the evolution of the principle of representative democracy. The author gives a definition of the concept of the principles of law, classification. On the basis of the opinions of scholars of the Western school of law regarding the principle of representative democracy, the author draws a conclusion about what the idea of the origin of this institution was originally and what this principle represents now in the context of modernity.

Resume: The article analyzes the reform of the EU Court of Justice as an attempt to solve the current problems of the functioning of the judicial system of the European Union. The main reasons for its implementation are considered, and an attempt is made to analyze the main points of view of the representatives of the European judicial community regarding this initiative. The author concludes that it is necessary to finalize the draft reform in order to improve the efficiency of the judicial institution.

Annotation. This article draws attention to the legal grounds for limitation, suspension and termination of mineral rights, and points to the practical problems arising from such relationships, which can have both pravoprekraschayuschee and law-value for the actual and potential subsoil . Subsoil use is characterized by the fact that the extracted minerals belong, as a rule, to the category of non-renewable resources, and the search for new reserves in the worst natural and climatic conditions or not yet developed areas is an expensive undertaking. One of the important elements of subsoil use is the mechanism for terminating subsoil use, which is currently far from perfect. The difficulties associated with the termination of the subsoil use right are further reinforced by the fact that the process of formation of legislation on subsoil in the Russian Federation has not yet been

completed. This article also raises questions of two existing, but actually inactive mechanism s negative impact on the subsoil users , namely the restriction and suspension of the right of subsoil use.

Abstract: in the article provides an overview of the Conference "The fourth week of the Russian law", held from May 31 to June 3, 2016 at the University of Potsdam, in the framework of scientific cooperation of the Moscow State Law University OE Kutafin (Moscow State Law Academy) and the Faculty of Law of the University of Potsdam.

Annotation. The abstract of this report focuses on the rapid and pervasive process of spreading the Cypriot scenario of bank resolution. The mechanism used there is called the " bail - in " tool . Its uniqueness lies, among other things, in the need to harmonize foreign and domestic legislation on bank reorganization. In this regard, the author considered it relevant to investigate the problems and prospects for the implementation of this tool in Russia, to outline the necessary conceptual changes in the legislation on the deposit insurance system and bank reorganization.