Annotation. The Review briefly covers a scientific and practical conference dedicated to the memory of an outstanding scientist, Doctor of Law, Professor M.A. Gurvich.

Annotation. The article discusses the approach of Professor M.A. Gurvich to the principle of objective truth in civil proceedings. His arguments are presented in favor of the existence of the principle of objective truth in the Soviet civil process. The point of view of M.A. Gurvich on the subject of true judgment, the influence of the legality and validity of a court decision on its truth, the problems of applying the rule on the admissibility of evidence are analyzed.

Annotation. The article discusses the views of M.A. Gurvich on the problem of identity of claims . The approaches of the scientist to the elements of the claim are discussed , as well as his views on the category of interest for the purposes of individualization in determining the admissibility of the change in the claim by the plaintiff. It is concluded that M.A. Gurvich made an invaluable contribution to the development of civil procedural science.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the study of the category of "feasibility" in the works of Mark Arkadievich Gurvich. The problem of enforceability of decisions on recognition is highlighted. The position is stated regarding which enforceability is a mandatory property inherent in all decisions that have entered into legal force. This follows from the fact that going to court for the protection of violated rights is associated with the plaintiff's right to claim in the material sense, as the possibility of enforcing the claim through the court, and therefore there are no formally unenforceable decisions and cannot be. At the same time, some of these claims are of a non-property nature, which, in the absence of a special enforcement mechanism, entails the impossibility of their implementation in practice, including in view of the fact that there is no special instruction in the decisions on the recognition or on the obligation of the debtor to perform certain actions. on the

possibility of their commission independently by the recoverer or the bailiff-executor. This contradiction reveals the lack of legal regulation of the enforcement procedure for a whole category of cases, which should not be considered as the lack of executive power in such decisions, as the ability of an act to be implemented through the enforcement mechanism.

Annotation:

The article is devoted to the specific methods that ispolz ovalis legislator with the aim of Menenius legal regulation, as well as the construction of the legal mechanisms of the Institute of State crimes. The edition of the Code of Criminal and Correctional Punishments 1845 is subject to research . In particular, the differences of the 1885 edition are considered . editorial 1866 g . of this legislative act. The study of these differences allows us to identify a number of special techniques that reflect the desire of the legislator to carry out a certain transformation in the legal regulation of the institution of state crimes . Relatively little attention has been paid to such specific methods in the literature, therefore, their study, as well as the assignment of names to them with the identification of their features, meets the requirements of scientific novelty.

The article studies the first applied in the Code of Criminal and Correctional Punishments 1845 . new first approach to the numbering of the articles in the law, as well as two special method of legal changes, which were formulated by the name of: the method of "indirect protection" and the method of "lasting decriminalization."

Annotation. The article examines the evolution of such important aspects of the category of offense as the concept of offense, types of offenses and the composition of the offense from the 9th to the 16th centuries. in the context of the most important monuments of law of the specified historical period - Russian Pravda, Pskov Judicial Charter and the Law Code of the Moscow State.

Annotation. This article examines the role of the constitutional control bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan in ensuring the rule of law. The interrelation and correlation of the principle of the rule of law with the principle of the rule of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the principle of the rule of law are analyzed . It has been substantiated that the rule of law is an independent constitutional principle that differs from the principle of the rule of law, which largely enriches its modern understanding. The role of constitutional control bodies in the implementation of the principle of supremacy and control over the compliance with the Basic Law of the country of laws and other normative legal acts issued by state bodies is shown .

Annotation. The article reveals the content of the constitutional and legal structure of interaction between the State Duma and the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation as an independent form of parliamentary control. The goals, subjects, the object of interaction , as well as the forms of its implementation are determined . The controversial issue of how to integrate the control human rights activities of the federal ombudsman into the system of parliamentary control is getting upset. The conclusions suggest ways of integration that preserve the independence and autonomy of the institution of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation, as well as provide a horizontal model of interaction with other subjects of parliamentary control.

Resume: The article examines the problems of modern understanding and the role of police law as a sub-branch of Russian administrative law. The adoption of the law on police as part of the reform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia hastened the renewal of Russian police legislation, which now includes hundreds of pieces of legislation. It is noted that the process of liberation of the police (militia) in our country from functions unusual for it was completed in the

30s. last century, and the formation of police law fell on the second half of the twentieth century. It is concluded that at present the necessary prerequisites have been formed and the first steps are being taken in the study of the problem of the formation and development of police law, its subject matter, method, system, sources, place in the legal system of Russia. Expansion and clarification of police and control and supervisory powers associated with coercion or compulsion to certain actions was noted. A critical assessment is given to the extremely conservative interpretation of the objectively occurring processes of police reform, prevailing in the scientific community.

Annotation. The article examines the issues of legal regulation of calculation as one of the accounting methods, examines the problems of applying the method of direct calculation (direct costing), as well as the rules for the formation of financial results by business entities in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the consideration of the legal status of the Bank of Russia in the national payment system. The author of the report focuses on the rights and obligations of the Russian Federation Central Bank as the authority and control in the national payment system , as well as its activities as operator remittance, payment system operator and operator of the Bank of Russia payment infrastructure services

Annotation. In this article, the author examines the institution of bankruptcy of credit institutions. The focus is on the features and novelties of legal regulation. Problematic aspects are illustrated by judicial practice and doctrinal developments.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the study of the nature of the influence of post-industrial socio-economic development on the models of the debtor's bankruptcy traditionally distinguished in the bankruptcy law. It examines the

problem of finding a legal formula for the "ideal" model of the debtor's bankruptcy, examines the essence of the debtor, the goals of legal regulation of bankruptcy relations, as well as the debtor's participation in bankruptcy relations in post-industrial conditions of development, analyzes the theoretical and practical purpose of the debtor's bankruptcy model as a category. Particular attention is paid to the problem of determining the appropriate legal means to achieve the goals of legal regulation of bankruptcy relations and the debtor's participation in bankruptcy relations.

Resume: The article examines the concept of an employment contract for seasonal work, provides a comparative analysis of the legal regulation of the labor of seasonal workers in Russia and abroad (Argentina, Finland, New Zealand, USA, Canada, France, EU documents). After studying the opinions of the authors and the legislation of the listed countries, the author draws final conclusions.

Annotation. The article examines the issue of out-of-court settlement of individual labor disputes through the use of the mediation procedure; the essence of mediation itself and the role of a mediator in resolving labor conflicts are revealed . The main purpose of the law on mediation is to relieve the courts and resolve disputes at the pre-trial stage, but a generalization of judicial practice shows that the parties use mediation in labor relations after the initiation of proceedings. A comparative analysis of the resolution of labor disputes in court and without going to court is carried out both in the Russian Federation and abroad. In the course of the study, the shortcomings of the judicial procedure for resolving these disputes, and the law on mediation itself, are revealed, and controversial issues are raised. As the main conclusion to this article, we can conclude that conciliation procedures in labor law are legally regulated in comparison with issues of conciliation in other branches of law and the adoption of the Mediation Law did not in any way affect the norms of the Labor Code that determine the procedure for resolving individual labor disputes.

Annotation. The article provides a criminal-legal analysis of special criteria for the individualization of punishment in case of recurrence of crimes, as which the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation distinguishes: 1) the nature and degree of public danger of previously committed crimes, 2) the circumstances due to which the corrective effect of the previous punishment was insufficient 3) the nature and the degree of public danger of newly committed crimes. Based on the analysis of extensive materials of judicial practice, as well as theoretical views on the issue under study, the author identified factors that influence the measure of punishment through the studied criteria of individualization, and also proposed legislative changes in the wording of these criteria in order to streamline judicial practice.

Annotation. The article discusses the conditions for exemption from criminal liability under Art. 200 [1 of the] Criminal Code of the Russian Federation “Smuggling of cash and (or) monetary instruments” . The word e about the absence of any other corpus delicti in the actions of a person has no legal significance, and therefore it is advisable to exclude it from note 4 to Art. 200 [1 of the] Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and a number of similar norms. The main and only condition for exemption from criminal liability under Art. 200 [1 of the] Criminal Code of the Russian Federation is the voluntary surrender of illegally transferred cash and (or) monetary instruments . However, the analysis of judicial practice and statistical data allows us to speak about the impossibility of practical implementation of the norm under consideration due to the provision according to which it is not recognized as a voluntary surrender of cash and (or) tools for their detection when applying forms of customs control . At the same time, oral questioning, as one of the forms of customs control, even includes the question of a representative of the customs authorities about the presence of illegally transferred funds and (or) instruments by a person. Thus, the courts are forced to apply the rule of active repentance, while note 4 to Art. 200 [1 of the] Criminal Code of the Russian Federation remains unused. In connection with the above, a new formulation of the norm under consideration is proposed.

Annotation. The article discusses the conditions for exemption from criminal liability under Art. 200 [1 of the] Criminal Code of the Russian Federation “Smuggling of cash and (or) monetary instruments” . The word e about the absence of any other corpus delicti in the actions of a person has no legal significance, and therefore it is advisable to exclude it from note 4 to Art. 200 [1 of the] Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and a number of similar norms. The main and only condition for exemption from criminal liability under Art. 200 [1 of the] Criminal Code of the Russian Federation is the voluntary surrender of illegally transferred cash and (or) monetary instruments . However, the analysis of judicial practice and statistical data allows us to speak about the impossibility of practical implementation of the norm under consideration due to the provision according to which it is not recognized as a voluntary surrender of cash and (or) tools for their detection when applying forms of customs control . At the same time, oral questioning, as one of the forms of customs control, even includes the question of a representative of the customs authorities about the presence of illegally transferred funds and (or) instruments by a person. Thus, the courts are forced to apply the rule of active repentance, while note 4 to art. 200 [1 of the] Criminal Code of the Russian Federation remains unused. In connection with the above, a new formulation of the norm under consideration is proposed.

Annotation. Currently, the problem of administrative prejudice has not received a detailed theoretical elaboration. At the same time, in the absence of scientific foundations, the legislator supplements the current Criminal Code of the Russian Federation with offenses with administrative prejudice . The author concludes about the similarity of the legal nature of administrative and criminal liability and the possibility of cross-sectoral differentiation of legal liability through administrative prejudice in criminal law. The article examines the features of objective and subjective elements of the corpus delicti with

administrative prejudice , indicating the existing problems and shortcomings of legal regulation.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the analysis of the concepts of "misleading" and "deception" in the criminal process. The work delimits these concepts, analyzes the criminal procedural consequences of deception and misleading, admitted in criminal proceedings, and also discloses their legal content and possible impact on criminal proceedings. The work also defines the relationship between deception and misleading with abuse in the criminal process. The author proposes the main forms of criminal procedural response to deception and misleading identified in the course of criminal proceedings. The main directions of combating these negative phenomena are highlighted and considered, the classification of a set of measures to combat misleading is proposed. Proposals have been put forward to improve legislation in order to prevent misleading participants in criminal proceedings and restore the rights of participants in criminal proceedings violated as a result of misleading. The article also pays attention to provocation as a special form of deception in criminal proceedings, and points out the negative impact of inaccurate information on the implementation of the general legal principle of legal certainty in criminal proceedings.

Annotation. The article analyzes recommendations for the individual prediction of the behavior of conditionally convicted persons: the "Portrait" technique, which allows differentiating controlled persons into three groups (categories) depending on what behavior is supposedly expected from the convicted person: the first group - persons in respect of whom the commission is supposedly expected to be committed a new (recurrent) crime during the probationary period of probation, the second group - persons in respect of whom law-abiding behavior is expected to be expected during the probationary period and after its expiration; the third group - persons in respect of whom, presumably, recidivism is not expected during the probationary period, but is foreseen after its expiration.

The conclusions and suggestions presented in the article are based on the results of a study of the activities of 9 criminal executive inspections of the GUFSIN of Russia in the Kemerovo Region and the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia in the Altai Republic, as well as an analysis of the characteristics of conditionally convicted persons who committed crimes during the trial period, in the amount of 341 people. Also, the author: studied the personal files of 450 convicts; conducted a survey of 42 inspection inspectors.

Annotation. The article is devoted to one of the topical issues of the theory of prosecutorial supervision associated with the definition of the content of the subject of prosecutor's supervision over the execution of laws. On the basis of a retrospective analysis of the stages of the formation and development of ideas about the subject of prosecutorial supervision over the execution of laws, it is proposed to narrow the discretionary powers of the prosecutor, excluding from the content of the subject of prosecutor's supervision supervision over the observance and execution of indefinite (absolute) dispositive legal norms, leaving the resolution of issues at the discretion of the participants in legal relations.

Annotation. The scientific article reveals the main content of the goals and objectives of management activities in the prosecutor's office of Russia. The current legislation, opinions of leading scientists in the field of public administration are analyzed. The necessity of adopting at the level of the President of the Russian Federation a comprehensive program of reforming the prosecutor's office for the long term is substantiated.

Annotation. The article examines the stages of formation of the principle of the ecosystem approach in fisheries management, its international legal content and significance. The article analyzes universal international treaties and acts of a recommendatory nature, regional agreements and the practice of regional organizations for fisheries management, bilateral treaties and legislation of a number

of states on the application of the ecosystem approach in fisheries management. Recommendations have been developed to consolidate the principle of the ecosystem approach in fisheries management in international treaties and legislation of the Russian Federation.

Annotation. The article discusses issues related to the social responsibility of business on the example of the analysis of the labor legislation of Russia and Vietnam. In Russian and Vietnamese labor law, there is no concept of social responsibility of the employer, which leads to a different assessment of it. The authors, as a result of the analysis of the UN Global Compact, international standards, labor laws of Russia and Vietnam and local regulations (Codes of professional ethics, codes of corporate social responsibility, etc.), identify the criteria for determining a socially responsible employer and its limits. The paper deals with the individual and collective responsibility of employers. A comparative analysis of the norms of the Labor Codes of the Russian Federation and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is given.

Annotation . The article is devoted to the study of the features of the legal regulation of non-property relations in the countries of the Anglo-Saxon legal family. The author conducted a study of the meaning of the category "incorporeal thing" in the legal systems of the family of common law, analyzed related terms used to refer to incorporeal things (" incorporeal property ", " intangible property (assets)", " intangible hereditament ") . Some ways of protecting personal non-property rights are considered. As a result of the study, the following conclusions were made. First, the division of objects (things) into corporeal and incorporeal , inherent in Roman law, found its specific reflection in the countries of common law. The aforementioned testifies to the existing, today, objective need for the regulation of social relations, the object of which is an intangible benefit. Secondly, most of the intangible benefits recognized as such in Russian law are not considered separately from their rights in common law

countries. Legal protection of intangible goods is established by securing personal non-property rights in the norms and the subsequent creation of effective mechanisms for their protection with the help of case law. Thirdly, despite the fact that there is no such term as "intangible good" in the legislation of common law countries, legal protection of intangible goods is carried out with the help of other institutions, such as " Intangible property ", " Incorporeal property ", "personal rights" ...

Annotation. The concept of environmental safety is one of the basic concepts of environmental legislation. In science there is no common understanding of environmental safety, in the science of forestry law, this category has not been developed. Meanwhile, forestry legislation has one of the decisive roles in ensuring environmental safety. In this regard, the article analyzes the issues of ensuring environmental safety by forest legislation, a special place is given to the Forest Code of the Russian Federation.

In addition, the author researched international legislation, studied the place of environmental safety in the legal system, carried out the relationship between the concepts of “environmental safety” and “national security”, revealed the content of the concept of environmental safety in the field of forestry. At the end of the article, conclusions are given on the research topic.

Annotation. This article provides an overview of the round table " P ROBLEM application of legislation on pledge account" provodivshe of camping May 25, 2015 in the Moscow m public m juridical m University e name OE Kutafina (Moscow State Law Academy) **.** The article briefly highlights the content of the reports of the participants of the round table.