Resume: Scientific development of the issues of the concept, system, content of the principles of criminal proceedings was carried out by the scientists of the Department of Criminal Procedure Law of VYUZI-MYUI-MGLA from the first years of its existence. This research is also continued by young scientists of the department. Kipnis N.M. analyzes the importance of the admissibility of evidence to ensure the principle of legality in criminal proceedings. He defends the rule on the asymmetry of the admissibility of evidence, on the prejudicial significance of the decision on the admissibility of evidence taken by a higher instance, annulling the court decision and sending the case for a new trial, develops criteria for the application of the institution of publicizing the testimony of the victim and witness during the judicial investigation, taking into account the right of everyone to a fair trial. proceedings. In the works of S.A. Nasonov. the problems of implementing the principles of criminal proceedings are considered in the context of the problems of proceedings in court with the participation of jurors. The author notes such features of the judicial investigation in the jury as a high level of adversarial principles, combined with the procedural activity of the judge in proving; the exclusive right of the jury to assess the evidence examined at the hearing. The works of T.Yu. Maximova are devoted to the implementation of the principles of criminal proceedings at the stage of preparation for the trial. The author substantiates the position on the extension of the criteria of a fair trial to this stage. In the works of A.M. Panokin . a comparative legal analysis of the tasks of the criminal procedural legislation of the Republic of Bulgaria and the purpose of criminal proceedings in the Russian Federation, the role of the principles of criminal proceedings in the mechanism of ensuring the rights of the individual, the concept and types of procedural guarantees. In the works of Khokhryakov M.A. examines the limits of the trial in their relationship with the principles of criminal proceedings. The author notes that the limits of the trial outline the boundaries of the implementation of procedural functions in court proceedings and act as an effective guarantee of the adversarial principle, as well as contribute to the implementation of

the principles of ensuring the accused's right to defense and a reasonable period of proceedings.

Resume: The article reveals the specificity of the form of legal acts of the 17th century. The author shows how, with the help of formular analysis, it is possible to determine the species belonging of Russian letters, to consider their structure and stable legal formulas that convey the essence of the act, to establish the order, time and place of creation.

Annotation. This article is devoted to the origin of the term "piracy" itself, its various definitions are given and the concept that most fully reflects the essence of the phenomenon under consideration is selected. The text of the work includes a historical analysis of the development of pirate activity at the initial stages of its emergence, a study of ancient sources that regulate the behavior of pirates. The Digests of Justinian are considered in detail, including the norms of the Rhodes Maritime Law, the Law "On the Pursuit of Pirates", as well as the rules of conduct that existed among pirates, which will later serve as the basis for the creation of Codes of pirate honor.

Based on the materials of the above sources, hypotheses were put forward about why the robbery at sea could not be eliminated when it was only at the inception stage, the relationship between international maritime terrorism and piracy was mentioned.

The authors also draw a parallel between modern legislation governing the activities of pirates and the legal norms that existed at the origins of their "craft".

The provisions on the imperfection of the existing legal framework at the global level are given, which are supported by statistical data and specific legal gaps in the current regulatory legal acts.

Conclusions are made about the ineffectiveness of the fight against piracy at the present time, the main reasons for this situation are indicated, and measures are proposed that would reduce the severity of the problem under consideration.

Resume: In Russian legal science, by now, many different types and types of suspensions can be distinguished, but, nevertheless, there is still no unified classification of these means of legal regulation.

To form a common understanding of this institution, it is necessary to structure and systematize the most relevant types of suspensions into a single list, starting from the specific properties of suspensions, as well as their characteristic features.

Annotation. In the article presented to the reader, an attempt is made to investigate and establish the specifics and constitutional features, the practice of drafting, as well as the role and significance of such a document as an explanatory note to a draft law in the system of constitutional law in Russia and a number of foreign countries. The relevance of the chosen topic is determined by many factors, but, first of all, by the active implementation by the subjects of the right of legislative initiative of their powers, which leads to the emergence of a very significant number of bills. At the same time, such a rapid and offensive pace of lawmaking, at which the state is trying in every possible way with the help of legal regulation mechanisms to normatively consolidate an ever wider range of social relations, has a very noticeable effect on the quality and effectiveness of legislative innovations. The study of legal issues and practical problems related to the regulation of the compilation (structure and content) of an explanatory note is also relevant because the current legislation practically does not contain norms governing the development of this document, in addition, in the domestic doctrine of constitutional law of Russia, the object of this work is up to the present time has not been explored enough . The article was prepared on the basis of an analysis of the current regulatory legal acts, modern legal literature and judicial practice using methods of cognition known to legal science, especially comparative legal, which made it possible to reveal various approaches to regulating the legal regime of an

explanatory note in domestic legislation, as well as in some foreign countries. (Australia, Belarus, Great Britain and Canada).

Annotation. The article examines new methods and forms of administrative and legal regulation of innovation: project management, agreements in the field of innovation, rules of subjects of innovation. The necessity of systematization of innovative legislation, determination of the range of necessary by-laws is emphasized. It is asserted that there is a new complex of special subjects of administrative law - territorial structures endowed with public powers. The construction of the administrative-legal regime of state regulation of innovation activity is proposed. The features of this legal regime are formulated and forecasts are made regarding the prospects for its further development.

Resume: The article examines a number of problems related to the formation of human resources in the system of law enforcement, namely, the selection of candidates for the service and their passing special professional training . The object of the research is the prospects for improving and developing staffing in the implementation of anti-corruption policy directly in the penitentiary (penal) system of the Russian Federation.

The subject of the research is specific proposals for the selection and staffing of the penitentiary (penal) system with highly qualified specialists, their further service and legal training in the system of professional training in combating corruption.

Annotation. In the article, based on the analysis of the norms of foreign legislation on the inheritance contract (USA, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Ukraine, Latvia, etc.), the domestic civil doctrine, the Draft Federal Law "On Amendments to Parts One, Two and Three of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation , as well as in individual legislative acts of the Russian Federation (in terms of improving inheritance law) "No. 801269-6 of May 26, 2015, which introduces the institution of inheritance agreement, which is new for Russia, into the

domestic legal order, examines the issues: the content of the inheritance agreement, its subject composition, the possibility of representation of the parties, assignment of the rights of the heir, the problem of protecting the hereditary interests of the incapacitated and their guardians, encumbrance of the rights of the testator, the form of the inheritance contract, the grounds and procedure for its change and termination. For each of the questions posed, the author formulates specific proposals for improving the provisions of Project No. 801269-6 in order to further consolidate and develop the institution of inheritance agreement in Russian civil law.

Resume : The article is devoted to such an urgent problem of bankruptcy of a citizen as release from obligations in case of voluntary bankruptcy (clause 3 of article 213.28 of the Bankruptcy Law). The author analyzes the provisions of the Bankruptcy Law governing the debt cancellation procedure. The mechanisms of overcoming cases of abuse of law are identified and investigated .

Annotation. The article analyzes the possibility of recognizing the prejudicial significance of judicial decisions in cases of administrative offenses in civil proceedings. Courts of general jurisdiction consider cases of administrative offenses exclusively in accordance with the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation. At the same time, the shortcomings of legal regulation of proceedings in cases of administrative offenses are considered, its accusatory bias, the absence of the principles of adversariality and objective truth are pointed out. On this basis, it is concluded that this activity cannot be attributed to justice, as a result of which, there are no grounds for recognizing the prejudicial significance of judicial decisions within the framework of this proceeding. Clause 8 of the Decree of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of December 19, 2003 "On a court decision" has been criticized, which pointed to the possibility of recognizing prejudicial significance for judicial decisions in cases of administrative offenses by analogy with the prejudice of sentences. The conclusion is substantiated that the absence of such a norm in the Code of Civil Procedure of the Russian Federation is caused by

the deliberate silence of the legislator. The solution to this problem is seen solely in improving the proceedings on cases of administrative offenses, regulated by the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation. In this regard, in order to ensure a sufficient level of guarantees, the draft new Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offenses and the draft Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Liability are being analyzed.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the problem of the legal nature of the bodies of a legal entity, which is determined by the author through the category of "legal means". The features that characterize the body of a legal entity as a legal means and properties that arise in the process of its use by subjects of civil law are highlighted. A distinction is made between the concepts of “organ” and “person performing the functions of an organ”. In this case, a legal entity is considered as a systemic integrity, consisting of three interrelated elements: goal-setting (the target element of the system), an individual (a volitional element of the system) and property. The understanding of a body as a legal means is based on the presumption that a legal entity has its own will (clause 2, article 1 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation), the source of which is individuals (founders, participants, members, etc.). The process of organizing the implementation of the legal personality of a legal entity through its bodies is analyzed on the example of business entities. A new version of Art. 53 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation.

Resume: in this article, the author examines the concepts of “social entrepreneurship”, “social entrepreneur” as a new segment of entrepreneurial activity in Russia. The author focuses on the lack of legal regulation of social entrepreneurship and the peculiarities of the development of this type of business in modern conditions. The article analyzes the attempts made to legislatively regulate and create state measures to support a new type of entrepreneurial activity, and also considers the forms of non-state support for social entrepreneurship,

carried out by the forces of the Our Future Foundation, the Agency for Strategic Initiatives and others.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the consideration of the latest changes in the civil legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of know-how regulation. It is noted that the narrowing of the range of information protected as know-how conflicts with the general principles of the TRIPS Agreement, which admit the possibility of exclusively expanding (but not narrowing) the scope of protection provided by this Agreement in the national legislation of the countries participating in the Agreement. At the same time, the loss of the obligation to introduce a trade secret regime in respect of know-how and the transformation of the latter into a kind of reasonable measures to maintain the confidentiality of know-how is positive, since it contributes to a more complete harmonization of Russian legislation with the provisions of subparagraph (c) of paragraph 2 of Article 39 of the TRIPS Agreement ... In addition, the most important (both from a practical and from a theoretical point of view) consequence of the change under consideration is the fact that now the copyright holder of a production secret can be an individual who does not have the status of an individual entrepreneur.

Annotation. The article examines the criteria for the differentiation of legal regulation of relations on social security of the population. On the basis of the approaches proposed in the science of social security law, a classification of such criteria is carried out, a definition of the concept "criterion of differentiation of the legal regulation of social security relations" is proposed.

Differentiation of legal regulation in the field of social security is analyzed by the author using the example of medical care, the regulation of which is carried out taking into account many factors. In particular, the type of medical care, conditions and forms of its provision are taken into account. At the same time, the criteria for differentiation include subjective criteria, namely, the patient's professional status , his age, and his state of health .

The subjective differentiation of legal regulation of relations in social security is analyzed in more detail on the basis of state social security. The author reviewed the legislation on social protection of citizens affected by radiation.

As a result, it was concluded that subject differentiation in social security law is complex in nature, since in the process of providing citizens with social security measures, various legal facts are taken into account, and further differentiation can be envisaged for a certain subject category.

Annotation. This article examines the main stages in the development of the criminal legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, which provided for liability for smuggling. The main legislative acts on which the state relies in order to prevent the illegal flow of goods into the territory of Tajikistan are presented, as well as statistical data that reflect the dependence of the number of crimes in the category under consideration on the state and changes in criminal legislation. The methods of smuggling, depending on the subject of transportation, are analyzed.

Annotation. The article analyzes the doctrinal interpretations of compulsory measures of a medical nature, which are given by scientists in the scientific and educational literature on criminal law, since a common understanding of the legal nature of these measures will make it possible to establish the fact of the end of the formation of the institution of compulsory measures of a medical nature, as an established institution of Russian criminal law, as well as to develop measures for improvement of the criminal law, if these interpretations differ.

Annotation. The basis for studying the revision of judicial decisions in Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome was the attribution of their criminal process to the accusatory type, which corresponds to a certain model of appeal, due to the content of this historical type of criminal process. The study led to the conclusion that the appeal initially arises as a means of political struggle (for example, plebeians

against patricians), and not a legal institution for the revision of judicial decisions. The People's Assembly is in many cases the highest court with the power to review the appeal. Subsequently, the powers of appeal are transferred from the people's assembly to other bodies of state power. Officials performing the functions of an appellate court, as a rule, also perform other state functions. The right to appeal is vested not only with the parties to the proceedings, but also with any other citizens. The review of judgments is characterized as a “trial with a judge” and not a continuation of the dispute between the parties.

Annotation. The historical aspect of the formation and development of the institution of jurors in Russia creates the prerequisites for the analysis of the "pros" and "cons" of this form of legal proceedings in modern conditions.

The study of the phenomenon of the jury trial in a historical perspective allows us to trace the process of its formation and development throughout the territory of the Russian Empire and its outskirts. The reform of 1864 was the catalyst for the transformation of the judicial system, in the center of which was a new form of legal proceedings - the trial with the participation of jurors.

An analysis of the stages of the formation and functioning of the jury reveals its ups and downs, which consisted in changing the competence of the jury or the requirements for jury candidates.

In the Stavropol province, the introduction of a jury trial was accompanied by a "clash of views" between supporters and opponents of this form of legal proceedings. The almost half-century postponement of the introduction of the jury in the Stavropol Territory was due to many reasons that had a political and social connotation.

Resume: The article is devoted to the problems of notarial provision of evidence in electronic form, analysis of the procedure for securing evidence on the Internet, which are presented in the form of contextual advertising and creeping line. He was the author and considered the principles of functioning of I network the

Internet and receiving the information, studied advertising, which is located in a network, and identify problems e g fixing the proofs. Analyzing the requirements of regulatory legal acts for drawing up a protocol for examining evidence on the Internet, the author comes to the conclusion that the current legislation requires supplementation, since a notarial act has its own characteristics and cannot be recorded according to the same rules as other types of evidence.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the peculiarities of the appointment of a forensic examination for the diagnosis of personality characteristics from speech phonograms. An approximate list of crimes has been determined, in the investigation of which this type of forensic phonoscopic examination is assigned . The work defines the scope of the concept of " face characteristics" used in forensic phonoscopic examination, points out the difference in the scope of this concept used in forensic phonoscopic examination, and in forensic habitoscopy . Some errors are indicated that are found in resolutions (definitions) on the appointment of a forensic phonoscopic examination of the facial characteristics of a person. A circle of questions is outlined that are put before a forensic expert when appointing such forensic examinations.

Annotation. The article examines the socio-technological factors of the production of investigative actions (interrogation and confrontation) in the investigation of cybercrimes and reveals the dependence of the choice of various tactical methods of interrogation and confrontation of a cybercriminal on: the level of his technical preparedness and user skills; motives for committing a cybercrime ; differentiation of motives depending on the localization of criminal activity; information posted by the offender on social networks about himself; psychological state and (or) information diseases, computer phobias.

Annotation. The article discusses non-procedural forms of using special knowledge, an attempt is made to analyze the scientific positions of scientists on the issue of their application in the disclosure and investigation of crimes. The

controversial aspects are highlighted and the author's vision of the problem is proposed. Based on the analysis of the opinions of scientists involved in the study of the problem of the use of special knowledge, the study and generalization of investigative and judicial practice, the author has identified three non-procedural forms of participation of knowledgeable persons: reference and consulting activities, preliminary research, participation of a specialist in operational-search activities, which are proposed to be applied in disclosure and investigation of crimes related to illegal extraction (fishing) of aquatic biological resources committed using foreign sea vessels.

Resume: The article examines the legal regulation of the grounds for recognition and enforcement in Russia of decisions of foreign state courts. Based on the analysis of the norms of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Russian Federation, the Arbitration Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, international documents and doctrine, the author substantiates the illegality of the recognition and enforcement of foreign decisions on the basis of the “principle of reciprocity,” often interpreted by the courts as one of the generally recognized principles of international law. However, the needs of Russian individuals and legal entities entering into cross-border relations, as well as the need to strengthen interstate cooperation, indicate, in the author's opinion, the need to adjust the current legal regulation.

Based on the results of the study, the author formulated conclusions about the need for further improvement of Russian procedural legislation in terms of expanding the range of decisions of foreign state courts executed in the Russian Federation by including reciprocity among the grounds for the recognition and enforcement of such decisions . In order to achieve legal certainty, the author also proposes to implement a legislative specification of the procedure for establishing reciprocity.

Annotation. This article is devoted to the study of the options developed in international law for the definition of the term "standard" and "international standard", with the emphasis on the World Trade Organization as an organization that supports their active use.

Resume: The article notes that in the system of interbudgetary relations in Germany, the central place is occupied by financial equalization, understood as the distribution of powers, incomes and expenditures between different levels of government in the state. The article analyzes the legal framework of the financial equalization system in Germany, which is based on the norms of the "Financial Constitution", its goals and objectives, as well as the law enforcement practice of the Federal Constitutional Court on these issues, the theoretical views of German scientists on the place and role of financial equalization in budget law. The fundamentally important importance of consolidating the basic principles of financial equalization in the budgetary legislation of the country is noted, each of which is considered in the article. Conducting a comparative legal analysis of financial equalization in Germany and Russia allows us to identify the general and specific in the use of this mechanism, to formulate specific tasks for the further development of budgetary legislation in the Russian Federation.

Annotation. This article is devoted to the review of the banking system of the United States of America. In the course of the study, the author highlighted the features of the organization of the US banking system and its levels. The work examines the history of the creation of the US Federal Reserve System, its structure, powers of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the legal status of the Federal Reserve Banks. The article also highlights the types of depository institutions under US law, examines the features of the legal status of federal and state banks, bank holding companies, savings associations and other subjects of banking.