Kolotkov Mikhail Borisovich, No. 5 2018

Improving the mechanism for combating terrorism in Russian Empire at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries

Annotation. The article examines the process of improving the mechanism for combating terror in the Russian Empire. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the normative legal acts regulating the work of the bodies of political investigation in Russia and abroad. The process of the emergence of a new body of the Police Department - the Foreign Secret Service - was studied. Much attention was paid to such type of operational-search measures as outdoor surveillance: it was at the end of the 19th century that the leadership of the Police Department began to strengthen and centralize the outdoor surveillance system in order to improve the quality of its functioning and eliminate individual elements of disunity. It is noted that the anti-terrorist potential of the Russian bodies of political investigation at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries was not fully realized. In organizing the fight against terror, in addition to the successes that had been achieved, attention was paid to the facts a matter of concern to the government: the local administration has justifiably paid great attention to the quality of the work of law enforcement agencies at all levels of subordination. The current revolutionary situation demanded that the Russian government continue the reform course and search for new organizational and legal solutions in the fight against terror, some of which were nevertheless found at the end of the 19th century.

Bakulina Lilia Talgatovna, No. 5 2018

Teleological aspects of contractual legal regulation

Annotation.A comprehensive study of the teleological aspects of legal regulation involves the knowledge of goal-setting carried out by various subjects of law at different levels of legal regulation, in particular, at the level of contractual legal regulation of public relations. The teleological aspects of contractual regulatory activity are manifested in the determination of the final and intermediate goals of

legal regulation, goal-setting and harmonization of the will of the subjects of contractual regulation, as well as in the course of the teleological interpretation of contractual norms.

The establishment of the goal of legal regulation is based on the social prerequisites for the emergence of law as a regulator of social relations, designed to weaken (resolve) conflict tensions between participants in social interactions claiming limited benefits. Consequently, legal regulation is aimed at preventing or resolving social conflicts, and the ordering of social relations is an intermediate goal of legal regulation.

The existence of two alternative strategies of social behavior (rivalry and cooperation) objectively requires the use of different principles, methods and means of legal regulation. In this regard, the existence of contractual regulation is objectively due to the presence in social practice of specific social relations, the ordering of which presupposes a coordinated, joint expression of the will of the participants.

It is concluded that the study of teleological aspects of contractual legal regulation contributes to the identification of the systemic properties of legal regulation, its "mechanical" side and the effectiveness of legal regulatory means, and in methodological terms - to understanding the integrity of the object of state legal reality.

Gavrilova Yulia Aleksandrovna, No. 5 2018

Law as an ethical and anthropological concept

annotation... The article formulates the problem of law as an ethical and anthropological concept. The semantic origins of the concept in the philosophical doctrine of E. Husserl about “the field of meanings of pure consciousness” are traced and the evolution of this concept in the semantic field (semantic core and semantic periphery) of humanitarian phenomena is noted, a particular case of which is the

semantic field of law. It is argued that each concept has its own semantic field, consisting of one semantic center (monocentric) or several centers (polycentric), and a model of law is proposed as a dual ethical-anthropological concept, which includes two semantic centers: “man” and “morality”. The multidimensional nature of human nature (biopsychic, social and cultural) is noted, but the meaning of the construct “man” in the space of morality and law is determined to a greater extent by social and cultural prerequisites. The meaning of the construct "morality", which constitutes the second center of the concept of law, is analyzed by the author within the framework of the Russian religious philosophy of law. The current problems of the interaction of morality and law in the human dimension are considered: violence and non-violence, communicative orientation, normative regulation and motivation of moral behavior. In conclusion, it is concluded that the search for integral concepts that synthesize the extremes of moral oppositions and the development of ethical norms as fundamental semantic foundations of law in society can be combined in the idea of law as an ethical-anthropological concept. constituting the second center of the concept of law, is analyzed by the author in the framework of the Russian religious philosophy of law. The current problems of the interaction of morality and law in the human dimension are considered: violence and non-violence, communicative orientation, normative regulation and motivation of moral behavior. In conclusion, it is concluded that the search for integral concepts that synthesize the extremes of moral oppositions and the development of ethical norms as fundamental semantic foundations of law in society can be combined in the idea of law as an ethical-anthropological concept. constituting the second center of the concept of law, is analyzed by the author in the framework of the Russian religious philosophy of law. The current problems of the interaction of morality and law in the human dimension are considered: violence and non-violence, communicative orientation, normative regulation and motivation of moral behavior. In conclusion, it is concluded that the search for integral concepts that synthesize the extremes of moral oppositions and the development of ethical norms as fundamental semantic

foundations of law in society can be combined in the idea of law as an ethical-anthropological concept.

Kolesnikova Natalia Sergeevna, No. 5 2018

ABOUTbasic principles of professional ethics in forensic activity

Annotation. The article discusses one of the fundamental issues of professional ethics of subjects of forensic expert activity in the Russian Federation, namely: the direction of improving the basic ethical principles (principles) of expert activity. In the course of the analysis of the legislation regulating forensic activity, the principles were identified that, in the author's opinion, have a moral and ethical essence, namely: the principles of objectivity and independence. In addition, the basic ethical principles - confidentiality, impartiality, conscientiousness, orderliness, competence, incorruptibility, honesty - that are not reflected in the normative legal acts, but no less significant for the subjects of forensic activity, are additionally proposed. The conclusion about the importance of just such principles was made based on the study of already existing Codes of Ethics, in particular, The Code of Judicial Ethics, the Code of Professional Ethics of the Lawyer, as well as on the basis of the provisions of forensic expertise and the needs of expert practice. As a form of consolidation of these principles, a code of professional expert ethics is proposed. The idea of creating a code of ethics is supported by many researchers, but there is practically no mechanism for developing its project, since this process seems to be very laborious, requiring special care and consistency.

Andrey V. Bezrukov, # 5 2018

Implementation of the idea of constitutionalization of the rule of law in the context of identifying, minimizing and eliminating constitutional risks

Annotation. The main directions of the implementation of the constitutionalization of the rule of law in the context of identifying, minimizing and eliminating constitutional risks and potential threats are considered. Based on the analysis of normative and doctrinal sources, judicial practice, the paramount importance and role of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the implementation of its provisions in the construction of the constitutional and legal mechanism for ensuring the rule of law are revealed and shown. The concept is formulated and the main constitutional risks, their varieties are identified, the main directions for the implementation of the constitutionalization of the rule of law are developed. The problems of ensuring the supremacy and direct action of the Constitution of Russia in carrying out constitutional reforms are highlighted. Attention is drawn to the need for thoughtful and consistent conduct of them, at the same time, such transformations are reasonably considered in the legal doctrine as a constitutional risk. It is summarized that the constitutionalization of the rule of law should be carried out in the conditions of timely identification and effective elimination (minimization) of constitutional risks. The minimization of constitutional risks and the neutralization of potential threats predetermine the real possibilities for the qualitative implementation of the idea of constitutionalization of the rule of law as a whole.

Brezhnev Oleg Viktorovich, No. 5 2018

The principle of accessibility of constitutional justice: content and guarantees

Annotation. The article reveals the features of the content and guarantees of the principle of accessibility of constitutional justice, which is one of the main principles of the activities of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation and the constitutional (charter) courts of the constituent entities of the Federation. In general terms, this principle presupposes the creation of organizational, institutional and regulatory conditions that provide a real opportunity not only for the appeal of the authorized subjects to the constitutional justice body, but also for the qualified consideration and resolution of the relevant case in order to effectively restore the

violated rights. The main guarantees of the principle of accessibility of constitutional justice are analyzed, concerning: the establishment in the law of clear and precise rules for the jurisdiction of the relevant cases; absence of unnecessary organizational and fiscal burdens, related to the appeal to the bodies of constitutional justice; ensuring the possibility of using a method of treatment convenient for the applicant, incl. based on modern information technologies; free access to information on the activities of constitutional justice bodies, etc. The main problems related to the legislative support of these guarantees are shown.

Zubarev Andrey Sergeevich, No. 5 2018

Types of parliamentary inquiries of the chambers of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (on the question of the need for interpellations)

Annotation. The article analyzes the existing legal regulation of parliamentary inquiries of the chambers of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, proceeding from the goals of parliamentary control, as reflected in federal legislation. The author proposes a typology of parliamentary inquiries of the State Duma and the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for the period from 2000 to 2017, identifies the basic types of parliamentary inquiries and highlights their features. Based on the results of the study, it was proposed to introduce the institute of interpellation into the federal legal regulation.

Krotov Andrey Vladislavovich, No. 5 2018

The concept of a "broad" interpretation of the right to privacy in decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation

Annotation:the relevance of the article is associated with the formation and development of the concept of a "broad" interpretation of the right to private life, which finds expression both in foreign and domestic law, the influence of this concept on the features of modern legal regulation of private life. Analyzing the

processes of the formation and development of the right to privacy in Russia and foreign countries, relying on the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights, the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the author comes to the conclusion that there are processes of constitutionalization of the domestic right to privacy (as a negative right), the evolution of this rights into a complex law (a system of rights and powers), which includes both negative and positive elements, which ultimately leads to a significant expansion of the area of influence of the right to privacy,

Ponomarenko Kirill Sergeevich, No. 5 2018

INpublic audit ideas

Annotation. The article is devoted to the study of the features of the legal regulation of public audit carried out by the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation and the control and accounting bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and municipalities. Public audit is the foundation forstate and municipal financial control... The article reflects the key approaches increasing the efficiency of the public administration system, the main forms of public audit and their specific purpose for the development of the state, economy, society and a specific person. The differences in the types (forms) of public audit depend on who is being audited. The subjects can be both public structures (authorities, budgetary organizations, etc.) and public-private entities (public-law companies). The article examines the contradictions of certain regulatory legal acts of the RF BC, which indicates the absence of a unified system of financial and legal regulation of this area. The classification of public audit given in the article allows us to distinguish between certain types (forms) of public audit, to see their implementation features and tasks.

Gruzdev Vladislav Viktorovich, No. 5 2018

The structure of subjective civil rights and civil obligations

Annotation. Subjective law, acting as a measure of the possible behavior of an authorized subject, is filled in objective reality with specific content as a known part of a system of a different order - legal relations. In this aspect, any subjective civil regulatory law can have two qualitative states: the first exists from the moment the law arises, the second - from the moment the law is violated or challenged. Accordingly, in the subjective civil regulatory law, mandatory (regulatory) and optional (protective) powers are clearly distinguished. At the same time, the subjective civil protective right, designed to protect another, already violated right, initially includes only protective powers. Subjective civil law corresponds to civil obligation. Both of these phenomena, by virtue of the dialectical law of unity and struggle of opposites, constitute an inseparable whole, thus forming the content of a legal connection. In this regard, the essence of civil legal obligation is revealed based on the essence of subjective civil law, which is opposed by the investigated obligation

Karkhalev Denis Nikolaevich, No.5 2018

Grounds for exemption from contractual liability in civil law

annotation: The article deals with the actual problems of protecting civil rights and responsibility in the implementation of the protective function of civil law in contractual and non-contractual relations. The author analyzed the grounds for exemption from contractual liability. The article proposes to distinguish between the categories of exemption and exclusion of liability. Force majeure is recognized as the main ground for exemption from liability. The article reveals the signs of force majeure - extreme and inevitable. Circumstances that exonerate from liability are also: the fault of the victim (intent or gross negligence), actions of third parties, the authority of the offender (for example, the person does not compensate for harm caused in a state of necessary defense). According to the author, the creditor is not deprived of the opportunity to withdraw from the contract, if due to delay arising in

connection with the onset of force majeure circumstances, he has lost interest in performance. In this case, the debtor is not liable to the creditor for losses caused by the delay in the performance of obligations due to the occurrence of force majeure circumstances. Features of exemption from liability are shown on the example of transport and contract relations.

Yagunova Ekaterina Evgenievna, No. 5 2018

Revival of the institution of family property in the civil law of the Russian Federation

Annotation: The article discusses the issue of a possible return to the current civil legislation of provisions on family property. It was established that the term "family property" was previously known to Russian legislation. It is determined that the revival of the institution of family property is most consistent with the legal nature of the new concept for the current legislation - "family estate". The article analyzes the possibility of applying the provisions on family property to the family estate, as an object of civil rights and a kind of a single immovable complex. With regard to the family estate and as a derivative of the property right, family property is considered both in the objective and subjective sense. As a result of the analysis, the author comes to the conclusion that

Zakaryaeva Maryam Magomedovna, No. 5 2018

On the procedural procedure for considering cases of limitation of legal capacity of citizens suffering from a mental disorder

Annotation. The article is devoted to the analysis of the draft law on amendments to Chapter 31 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, regarding the procedure for considering cases of limitation of the legal capacity of citizens who, due to mental disorder, can understand the meaning of their actions or

control them only with the help of other persons. In March 2015, in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, it became possible to restrict the legal capacity of persons suffering from a mental disorder, until that moment, according to Russian law, such persons could only be recognized as incompetent. Despite the already existing possibility of limiting the legal capacity of a citizen who, due to a mental disorder, can understand the meaning of his actions or manage them only with the help of other persons, the procedural procedure for considering this category of cases has not yet been approved.

Tasalov Philip Artemievich, No. 5 2018

Request for quotations and request for proposals as a form of bidding

Annotation. The article presents an analysis of the peculiarities of the request for quotations and the request for proposals as forms of bidding.

The author examines the current amendments to the Federal Law of July 18, 2011 No. 223-FZ "On the procurement of goods, works, services by certain types of legal entities" and proves that the basis of the commented changes was the legislation of the Russian Federation on the contractual system in the field of procurement.

Issues of legitimacy of customers' refusal to conclude a contract with the winner of the request for quotations, request for proposals are investigated, the thesis is proved about the need for a legislative solution to the problem of changing the essential conditions of the transaction concluded following the auction at the stage of its execution.

Special attention is paid to the new rules for concluding contracts concluded based on the results of competitive procurement methods.

The classification of purchases into competitive and non-competitive methods of determining the supplier provided for in Law No. 223-FZ is subjected to critical analysis.

The article proposes to consider the amendments to Law No. 223-FZ as a result of lobbying the interests of the largest corporate customers.

Kokotova Daria Alexandrovna, No. 5 2018

PThe scope of the amnesty in time

Annotation. Two points of view can be found in Russian legal studies: 1) the amnesty is unlimited; 2) the amnesty is valid within a certain period. The purpose of this article is to check which of the two positions corresponds to the properties of the modern Russian amnesty. Analysis of the practice of announcing amnesty and the practice of its application by courts in the Russian Federation allows us to draw the following conclusions. The term for the execution of the amnesty is not the term of its validity. The application of the amnesty outside this period is carried out without any additional restrictions. The possible length of the gap between the declaration of an amnesty and its application should not lead to the conclusion that the amnesty is indefinite. The amnesty will only apply to acts committed up to a certain moment (within a certain period). The range of cases in which the amnesty should be applied, therefore we are certainly exhaustible. The full execution of the amnesty is the moment when the amnesty ends in time.

Korma Vasily Dmitrievich, No. 5 2018

Hazardous substances and their classification in forensic science

Annotation. In a number of articles of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, the terms "potentially dangerous psychoactive substances", "environmentally hazardous substances", "other hazardous chemical and biological substances", etc. appear, which are often included in special Lists and Lists that cause the danger of or some other substance. It is well known that when investigating crimes related to these substances (all of the above substances are combined by the author into one group - "dangerous substances"), the latter, as a rule, require forensic research. Until now, there is no unambiguous understanding of the concept of hazardous substances in forensic science. Its forensic rationale should

be focused on the actual forensic realities. The solution of forensic tasks is not the final, but an intermediate goal of the investigation of crimes.

Ilyinskaya Olga Igorevna, No. 5 2018

Impact of a fundamental change in circumstances on action international treaties

Annotation. When concluding an agreement, the parties take into account various circumstances that exist at a given time. It is not controversial that a radical change in the circumstances that existed at the conclusion of the treaty and constituted an essential basis for the consent of the parties to be bound by the treaty may entail the termination or suspension of its operation. This approach, adopted by theory and practice, received normative consolidation in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties1969 year... However, it is very rare that the state, referring to a radical change in circumstances as the basis for termination (suspension) of the treaty, does not meet the objections of the other party (parties) to terminate or suspend the operation of such a treaty on this basis. This is explained, first of all, by the fact that Art. 62 of the said convention, which contains the rule on the impact of a radical change in circumstances on the operation of international treaties, does not provide clear criteria for determining whether the circumstances to which a party to the treaty refers to the change constituted "a substantial basis for the consent of the parties." Therefore, it is necessary to develop such criteria in order to avoid the occurrence of disputes related to unfounded references to a radical change in circumstances.

Andriyanov Dmitry Vadimovich, No. 5 2018

Exclusive economic and fishing zones in international maritime law: a comparative analysis

Annotation. The article attempts to make a comparative analysis of two institutions of international maritime law - the exclusive economic and fishing zone. It is believed that the proclamation of fishing zones by states is contrary to the 1982

UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides for the creation of only exclusive economic zones. The author refutes this thesis by referring to the modern practice of states. The article analyzes the concept of an exclusive economic and fishing zone, their historical development, legal nature and distinctive features, provides examples of international treaties, national legislation, decisions of national courts, the actual behavior of states justifying the existence of fishing zones along with the institutions of the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. ... On the basis of the comparative legal analysis, the author formulates conclusions and proposals. In particular, it is proposed to recognize the existence of fishing zones in international law as a particular international legal custom.

Kalinichenko Paul Alekseevich,
Mitrokhina Anastasia Khaidarovna, No. 5 2018

Pequal foundations of relations between Russia and the European Union in the field of space exploration

Annotation. Russian-European cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space is built on the basis of long-term and multi-level relations.The changes in the EU competence introduced by the Lisbon Treaty in 2009 did not affect the structure of these relations as a whole. The main practical aspect of Russia's relationship with European integration structures continues to be the relationship between Russia and the European Space Agency.The legal regulation of relations between Russia and the European Union in the field of exploration and use of outer space is being built within the framework of a specific international legal framework, the central link of which is agreements between Russia and the European Space Agency.

This article is devoted to consideration of the foundations of the legal consolidation of bilateral relations between Russia and European structures in the field of exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, in particular, the legal analysis of the relevant provisions of the basic agreements on cooperation

between Russia and the European Union and between Russia and the European Space Agency against the background of changes in the EU's competence and the development of European space policy in the context of a “frozen” partnership with Russia.

Zhanuzakova Leila Telmanovna, No. 5 2018

Constitutional reform in Kazakhstan: some issues of improving the status and powers of the president and parliament

annotation... As part of the constitutional reform carried out in Kazakhstan in 2017, there was a redistribution of power between the President, Parliament and Government. However, in the future, we should continue to work to ensure the balance of powers of the highest authorities, to enhance the role of the legislative branch of government. The norms of constitutional legislation governing the status and powers of the President need to be improved (on the requirements for length of service for a presidential candidate, on the grounds and procedure for the early termination of powers of the President, consultations with the Constitutional Council when introducing a state of emergency and martial law, securingmechanism of appeals to the President from other subjects with a petition to reduce the term for making the final decision of the Constitutional Council and the criteria for urgent consideration of issues).

In order to ensure a real multiparty system and, on this basis, the Parliament's full control over the activities of the Government, it is necessary to reduce the barrier threshold in the distribution of mandates for parties that participated in the elections to the Mazhilis, from 7% to 2-3%, to provide the highest representative body directly, without the participation of the President of the Republic, apply measures of constitutional and legal responsibility to members of the Government, improve procedures for expressing confidence and distrust in the Government, exclude the

responsibility of the Chairpersons of the Chambers for the legality of acts adopted by the Parliament.

Isaeva Klara Asangazyevna,

Zheenalieva Aida Zheenalievna,

Kamalova Leyla Narimanovna, No. 5 2018

Modern trends in the development of juvenile justice in Kyrgyzstan

Annotation: The article attempts to reflect the problematic aspects of modern trends in the development of juvenile justice in the Kyrgyz Republic, in the context of the adoption of the new Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Children[1]and the Criminal Procedure Code. The authors set the task to conduct a content analysis of the positions of scientists from the CIS countries regarding the issues of differentiation of the criminal process; reflect the basic principles of juvenile justice in the CIS countries, including Kyrgyzstan; to analyze the adopted Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on children, concerning issues of juvenile justice. In general, the article provides a comprehensive study of theoretical and applied problems of differentiation of the criminal procedural form of proceedings in cases of minors in the context of reforming the CPC in the CIS countries in general, and in Kyrgyzstan in particular. The author raises the problems associated with the development of the criminal procedural form of proceedings on juvenile cases (UPFPS) and on the basis of a comparative legal analysis of the development of the institution of juvenile justice in the countries of the SNS, theoretical provisions for improving this institution in Kyrgyzstan have been developed. The study reflects the existing shortcomings of the current legislation that impede the development of juvenile justice in the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as formulates recommendations for improving the Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Children in order to achieve the goal set by its developers.

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[1]approx. av .: Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of July 10, 2012 No. 100 "Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Children" (as amended on April 27, 2017) /http://online.adviser.kg/Document/?doc_id=31223299

Migachev Anton Yurievich, No. 5 2018

Organization of the activities of the accounts chambers in the Russian Federation and the French Republic as the main subjects of state financial control

Annotation. This article has been prepared in view of the relevance of the issue of improving the functions and control powers of the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation. The study of the legal status of the Chamber of Accounts of the French Republic using the method of comparative jurisprudence makes it possible to more fully assess the processes taking place in the field of state control in this country. This experience can be used to update the financial control system in Russia.

The article discusses the organizational structure and main powers of the Accounts Chambers in the Russian Federation and the French Republic, as well as modern legislation in the field of state financial control.

This article may be of interest to students of the course financial law, tax law, budget law, in particular the system of state control (supervision), in addition, the article may be of interest to researchers, and other persons directly involved in the development of procedures and state instruments with which the regulation of the sphere is carried out. public finance.

Jo Eun Jin, # 5 2018

Elements of the legal composition of tax in the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation

Annotation: The article is devoted to the comparison of the elements of the legal composition of taxes in the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation. In the article, the author analyzes four main elements of taxation that are distinguished in the science of tax law of the Republic of Korea - taxpayers, object of taxation, tax rate and tax base. On the basis of the study, the author comes to the conclusion that at present in the Republic of Korea there are no generalizing norms fixing the list

and definition of the elements of the legal composition of taxes - these elements are enshrined in laws establishing separate taxes. It seems that this entails a decrease in the level of legal guarantees for the observance of the rights of Korean taxpayers. In this regard, according to the author,

Shpakovsky Yuri Grigorievich

Evtushenko Vladimir Ivanovich, No. 5 2018

Methodological foundations of legal regulation displacement (resettlement) of the population from the affected areas in emergency situations: Pconceptual-categorical apparatus

Annotation. The article considers the conceptual and categorical apparatus of legal regulation of the movement (resettlement) of the population from the affected areas in natural and man-made emergencies - the concept of "temporary resettlement" provided for by the Federal Constitutional Law of the Russian Federation "On a State of Emergency", and the concept of "evacuation measures" stipulated by the Federal Law of the Russian Federation "On the Protection of the Population and Territories from Natural and Technogenic Emergencies". Despite the similarity of the legal mechanisms for regulating the processes that define these concepts, it is concluded that they are different. Among the main differences stand out such as the fact that the solutionon the conduct of temporary resettlement and evacuation measures is adopted in accordance with the legal norms of legislative acts that are different in their level of significance; the level of threat to life and health of people in areas where a state of emergency has been declared, as a rule, is significantly higher than in areas of natural and man-made emergencies, and therefore those temporarily resettled in safe areas stay in the area of temporary resettlement for a longer period of time, and, accordingly, there is a need to create conditions more adapted to temporary living. Also in article dThe author's definition of the concept of "temporary resettlement" is given.

Agafonov Vyacheslav Borisovich,

Ignatiev Daniil Alekseevich, No. 5 2018

Features of the conceptual apparatus of environmental protection and environmental safety in the use of subsoil in the legislation of the Russian Federation and foreign countries

Annotation. The article discusses the features of the conceptual apparatus of environmental protection and environmental safety in the use of subsoil in the legislation of the Russian Federation and foreign countries. Based on the results of the study, differences in approaches to the definition of key concepts in this area of public relations in the legislation of Russia and foreign countries are formulated, the need for a proper legislative definition of the content of such concepts as "environmental protection", "ensuring environmental safety", "environmentally hazardous activities" is determined. ... The conclusion is proved,