Kornev Arkady Vladimirovich, No.8 2020

Approaches to the periodization of the history of political and legal doctrines: traditions and criteria

Annotation. The article is devoted to several problems at the same time. The place and role of the history of political and legal doctrines in the system of legal education and science is considered. In the new nomenclature of scientific specialties, this discipline will be included in theoretical and historical legal sciences, if there are no changes in the proposed version. The main problem that is touched upon in this article is the periodization of the history of political and legal doctrines. This discipline is simultaneously historical, political, legal and theoretical. For the historical discipline, periodization, in this case, of theoretical forms of reflection of political and legal institutions is one of the main problems. The article focuses on the fact that the chronological approach to the periodization of the history of political and legal doctrines is the main one. Of course he does not exclude other approaches, which are also reflected in the article. In addition, it also examines the traditions that have been established in science and the curriculum. It so happened that the history of political and legal doctrines is considered in a chronological, problematic or portrait way. Of course, a methodological approach to the periodization of theoretical and legal forms of knowledge of state and legal institutions is not excluded.

Komarova Valentina Viktorovna, No.8 2020

Constitutional reform of 2020 in Russia (some aspects)

Annotation. In the article, based on the analysis of the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of March 14, 2020 N 1-FKZ "On improving the regulation of certain issues of the organization and functioning of public authority", legislation, acts and legal positions of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, as well as the practice of transforming the Constitution Russia, the acts of the President of Russia consider some issues of the constitutional reform of 2020, initiated by the head of state. In the

context of the constitutional reform of 2020, the issues of a new constitutional approach to the implementation of the principle of separation of powers were raised, some additional powers of the President of Russia were examined in the context of their expansion; expressed the author's position on bringing legal phenomena to the constitutional level, rooted in the legal reality of Russia on the example of the terms "public authority" and "instruction of the President of the Russian Federation". The dynamics of formation and species diversity of orders of the President of the Russian Federation are traced. Some new terms and definitions for the constitutional level are highlighted, some of which can be considered as goals in the development of public and state life. The work formulates the author's assessments and conclusions, a view of the ongoing transformations of the Constitution of Russia and at the same time proposes to continue scientific discussions on the implementation of the proposed constitutional novels. Some new terms and definitions for the constitutional level are highlighted, some of which can be considered as goals in the development of public and state life. The work formulates the author's assessments and conclusions, a view of the ongoing transformations of the Constitution of Russia and at the same time it is proposed to continue scientific discussions on the implementation of the proposed constitutional novels. Some new terms and definitions for the constitutional level are highlighted, some of which can be considered as goals in the development of public and state life. The work formulates the author's assessments and conclusions, a view of the ongoing transformations of the Constitution of Russia and at the same time it is proposed to continue scientific discussions on the implementation of the proposed constitutional novels.

Osavelyuk Alexey Mikhailovich,No. 8 2020

Reflections on a secular state (in the light of the 2020 changes in the Constitution of Russia)

Annotation. In the presented article, based on the analysis of the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the constitutions of foreign states and current legislation, as well as domestic and foreign scientific research, it is shown that in the modern world there are several types of secular states that differ

significantly from each other in characteristic features enshrined in constitutions and legislation ... In this regard, it is difficult to talk about some kind of classical secular state. On the basis of the analysis, the author, nevertheless, formulates the signs that are characteristic of a sick number of modern democratic secular states, and proposes an optimal model of a modern secular state. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the changes established by the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation No. 1- FKZ dated March 14, 2020. "On improving the regulation of certain issues of the organization and functioning of public authorities" related to the secular state. In particular, those of them that formalize the attitude to the reflection of centuries-old state-confessional relations that have developed in the spaces of our Fatherland. It is shown that the interaction of the prescriptions recorded in the provisions of constitutions, constitutional legislation with moral principles that have been consolidated in religious sources is of particular importance for a secular state.

Taeva Natalia Evgenievna, No.8 2020

Law of the Russian Federation on Amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation: Evolution of Legal Properties

Annotation. Based on the analysis of legislation, the practice of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, as well as the practice of adopting laws on an amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the process of evolution of the legal properties of this law is shown. The article examines such legal properties of the RF Law on the amendment to the Constitution of the RF as legal force, the subject of legal regulation, the procedure for adoption, entry into force. The author believes that a change in these legal properties affects the legal properties of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and, above all, on such a property as stability. Particular attention in the article is paid to the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of March 14, 2020 N 1-FKZ "On improving the regulation of certain issues of the organization and functioning of public authorities." According to the author, another transformation of the legal properties of the amendment law has taken place in it.

This transformation concerns the order of its entry into force. The provisions of the Law of the Russian Federation adopted in 2020 on the amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation contain both the actual norms that make changes to the constitutional text, and the norms that are not intended to be included in the text of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which have a technical and transitional nature. In this regard, the author analyzes the question - whether other additional conditions for its entry into force, in addition to those provided for by federal legislation, can be established by the law on the amendment itself.

Zbaratsky Bogdan Anatolievich, No.8 2020

Participation of Courts in Legislative Making: A Critical Analysis of Theory and Practice of Legislative Initiative

Annotation. The article examines the legislative initiatives of the highest judicial bodies of Russia. The article examines the implementation of the right to legislative initiative by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. The examples of specific legislative initiatives of the highest judicial bodies are considered. Examples of the invasion of the judiciary into the sphere of activity of other branches of government are given. The article reveals the need for additional doctrinal elaboration of bills in the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. The reasons for the active non-application of the right of legislative initiative by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation are analyzed. Attention is drawn to such reasons for the non-use of the right of legislative initiative by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation as: participation in politics, the principle “no one can be a judge in his own business”, diminution of authority, the opinion of judges, use of legal positions, the complexity of the mechanism. An argument is made about the indirect participation of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation in political activity. It is concluded that it is necessary to apply the structural-systemic method of scientific knowledge in the study of the reasons for the non-use of the institution of legislative initiative by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. The necessity of applying the

right of legislative initiative by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation in exceptional cases, when it is impossible to use other forms of participation in lawmaking, is substantiated. It is concluded that it is necessary to apply the structural-system method of scientific knowledge in the study of the reasons for the non-use of the institution of legislative initiative by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. The necessity of applying the right of legislative initiative by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation in exceptional cases, when it is impossible to use other forms of participation in lawmaking, is substantiated. It is concluded that it is necessary to apply the structural-systemic method of scientific knowledge in the study of the reasons for the non-use of the institution of legislative initiative by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. The necessity of applying the right of legislative initiative by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation in exceptional cases, when it is impossible to use other forms of participation in lawmaking, is substantiated.

Kamenkov Maxim Valerievich, No.8 2020

Tax incentives for participants in regional investment projects as preferences

Annotation. As a general rule, tax incentives are granted in order to stimulate certain sectors of the economy or types of activity, contribute to the achievement of social and political objectives of the state. The modern tax legislation of any country provides for a variety of certain tax benefits, and the Russian one is no exception. Meanwhile, tax incentives are entirely at the discretion of the state and are provided at all levels of public authority, and the regions have fairly broad powers in this matter. In this regard, without challenging the importance of tax incentives, one cannot fail to note that the provision of tax incentives can put competitors operating in the same product market in an unequal position, some of which, for one reason or another, do not fall within the framework of providing certain tax incentives. Moreover, although benefits are provided by the state, the rules for granting them are in no way interconnected with the procedure for granting state preferences under antimonopoly legislation. Of particular concern are the benefits that are provided at

the regional level and may entail an imbalance in the position of economic entities in various territories of the federation. Using the example of tax benefits provided for participants in investment projects at the regional level, the article examines the issue of the ratio of tax benefits under the Tax Code of the Russian Federation and preferences under antimonopoly legislation. Comparing the essential features of these legal institutions, the author comes to the conclusion that tax benefits provided at the regional level should be considered as a type of preferences,

Katvalyan Anna Eduardovna,No. 8 2020

The principle of responsibility for the effectiveness of ensuring state and municipal needs, the effectiveness of procurement

Annotation. The article is devoted to the disclosure of the principle of responsibility for the effectiveness of ensuring state and municipal needs, the effectiveness of procurement. The relationship between the principle of efficiency in procurement and the principle of efficiency in the use of budgetary funds provided for in the Budget Code of the Russian Federation is considered, and it is indicated that the principle of efficiency in procurement complements the principle of efficiency in the use of budgetary funds. The principle of the efficiency of procurement provided by the Federal Law of April 5, 2013 No. 44-FZ "On the contract system in the field of procurement of goods, works, services to meet state and municipal needs" is compared with the principle of targeted and cost-effective spending of funds, enshrined in the Federal the law of July 18, 2011 No. 223-FZ "On the procurement of goods, works, services by certain types of legal entities ". It is indicated that in order to assess the effectiveness of procurement, it is necessary to determine the main tasks and specific goals, the achievement of which will make it possible to evaluate the procurement as “effective” and “effective”.

Lekanova Ekaterina Evgenievna, No.8 2020

Legal regulation of the minimum age for marriage: history and modernity

Annotation. The legal regulation of the peculiarities of entering into marriage at a minor age has a thousand-year history. An analysis of the legal regulation of the marriageable age in Russia, the Russian Empire and the RSFSR shows that the models of legal regulation of the minimum marriageable age are subdivided into simplified and differentiated (gender-differentiated, nationally-differentiated and socially-differentiated). The author found that in domestic legislation the minimum

marriageable age has always been differentiated from various circumstances. Until 1926, in Russia, in the Russian Empire and in the RSFSR, there was a gender-differentiated model of legal regulation of the minimum marriageable age. A nationally differentiated model existed in the pre-revolutionary and Soviet era in relation to the inhabitants of Transcaucasia. Since 1926, on the territory of the RSFSR, a socially differentiated model of legal regulation of the minimum marriageable age was legislatively established, which implies a decrease in the minimum marriageable age due to the presence of special social circumstances. In the family legislation of the Russian Federation, an unsuccessful attempt was made to implement a nationally differentiated model of legal regulation of the minimum marriageable age. The modern Russian model of legal regulation of the minimum marriageable age is socially differentiated. The article also provides a detailed comparison of three socially differentiated models of legal regulation of the minimum marriageable age (models according to the RSFSR Labor Code of the Russian Federation (1926 - 1968), models according to the RSFSR Code of Social Security (1969 - 1995), the modern model), analyzes the differences and shortcomings of these models,

Spitsin Igor Nikolaevich,

Tarasov Igor Nikolaevich, No.8 2020

The use of artificial intelligence in the administration of justice: theoretical aspects of legal regulation (problem statement)

Annotation. Prospects for the use of artificial intelligence technology in the administration of justice actualize a set of legal issues not only of an applied, but also of a theoretical nature, including the issue of the formation of the legal concept of "artificial intelligence" for the purposes of legal regulation. In the legal literature, there is a tendency to attribute the signs of subjectivity to artificial intelligence, in connection with which this article attempts to critically analyze the foundations of this approach. The authors substantiate the inadmissibility of including the attribute of legal personality in the content of the concept of "artificial intelligence", and also argue that the use of definitions of "artificial intelligence" based on the description

of technical and technological characteristics in jurisprudence is useless, since it does not have any effect on legal regulation. The incorporation of artificial intelligence as a sociocultural phenomenon into legal reality requires either an independent term for its designation in the plane of law, or filling this concept with a specific legal content. The development of such content should be carried out precisely within the framework of the paradigm of legal science, since the use of categories and definitions of other branches and spheres of public life without their legal adaptation is unlikely to be effective for the purposes of legal regulation.

Lyutov Nikita Leonidovich, No.8 2020

Protecting the population, employers and the labor market in a pandemic: Russia in a global context

Annotation. The article provides an assessment of the measures taken by the Russian authorities to protect the general population, as well as labor market participants, from economic and social damage caused by quarantine restrictions imposed in connection with the spread of the coronavirus. Conclusions were formulated that the Government underestimated the negative economic and social consequences, as well as the legal flaws in the decisions made. Taking into account the approaches of the International Labor Organization and the experience of other countries that faced similar problems, proposals are made, firstly, in terms of more comprehensive and large-scale measures to protection of employment, employers and workers in order to minimize the increase in employment precarization and unemployment; secondly, with regard to the extension of social protection measures to all segments of the population, including migrants and homeless people employed in the informal economy and others; third, to strengthen control over the observance of labor legislation and the application by Russia of the ILO Conventions on labor inspection.

Karpov Nikolay Nikolaevich, No.8 2020

The concept of a trading network in the context of the current antitrust regulation

Annotation. The article is devoted to the analysis and critical assessment of the legal definition of the concept of "trading network" contained in the Federal Law of December 28, 2009 No. 381-FZ "On the basics of state regulation of trading activities in the Russian Federation", as well as the study of the qualifying features of retail chains. These signs are considered in the context of the establishment of antitrust restrictions, taking into account the industry specifics. Based on the results of the analysis of the regulatory framework, theoretical research and judicial practice, the author identified the problems of law enforcement associated with the definition of the concept of a trading network and formulated proposals for improving legislation that can be used by the legislator to improve the legal definition of this concept.

Rubtsova Natalia Vasilievna, No.8 2020

Antimonopoly regulation as the main direction of normative regulation of entrepreneurial activity

Annotation. The article examines the features of antimonopoly regulation of entrepreneurial activity in the context of regulatory regulation. Based on the analysis of competition legislation and the positions of modern researchers in the field of antimonopoly regulation, the author identifies the mechanism for changing the structure of the commodity market, as well as the mechanism for implementing market power. Antimonopoly regulation is the main area of normative regulation of entrepreneurial activity, in which public interests prevail over private ones, restricting freedom of entrepreneurial activity, which, in turn, requires a more thorough development of the state's position in relation to business entities. It is emphasized that a complete ban on monopolies is inappropriate, because they are often the source of technological change in society. In addition, within the framework of the state competition policy, public interests are realized and the development of certain sectors of the economy is supported. As a result of the study, it was concluded that the use of prohibitions per se should not become a general rule in the implementation of antitrust regulation, and it is necessary to define clear criteria for the use of these prohibitions.

Andreeva Lyubov Vasilievna,No. 8 2020

Legal regime for the functioning of a unified information system in the field of state and municipal procurement

Annotation.Currently, in the context of the development of information technologies and the transition to the use of digital technologies in the economy and public administration, the importance of information systems, including state information systems, is increasing. In the field of state and municipal procurement, an information infrastructure has been created, the main component of which is the state unified information system (UIS), which has significant features compared to other state information systems, the effective functioning of which is of great importance to ensure the entire procurement process. The purpose of the article is to determine the legal nature and functions of the EIS, to study the features of interaction with other information systems and the prospects for its development in the context of the use of digital technologies. This goal assumes the solution of the following tasks: analysis of regulatory legal acts that establish the rules for the functioning of the EIS; determination of common features of the EIS with other state information systems and its distinctive features; study of the forms of interaction of information systems with the EIS; analysis of the effectiveness of the organization of electronic document management using the EIS; development of proposals for improving the rules for the functioning of the ENI. analysis of the effectiveness of the organization of electronic document management using the EIS; development of proposals for improving the rules for the functioning of the ENI. analysis of the effectiveness of the organization of electronic document management using the EIS; development of proposals for improving the rules for the functioning of the ENI.

As a result of the study, it was concluded that the implementation of civil rights and obligations in the field of state and municipal procurement is carried out through the EIS; the features of the EIS as a multifunctional state information system are determined and a conclusion is made about its uniqueness; proposals were made

on the application of measures to improve the functioning of the ENI and the use of digital technologies in the field of procurement.

Mokhov Alexander Anatolyevich,No. 8 2020

The concept of four "bio" in law and legislation

Annotation: Developing biotechnologies not only have an impact on technical, technological and other economic processes, but also on industries and sectors of the economy, public relations, and change the prevailing stereotypes of behavior and habits. In this regard, new sprouts of an innovative economy, and the changing social sphere, and the psychology of individual groups and communities, determine the need for a unified balanced biopolitics. This policy manifests itself in the provisions of the rule of law and legislation, strategic planning documents, and law enforcement. Due to the non-triviality of technologies, their great potential opportunities, as well as challenges, risks and threats to the population, society, biopolitics is becoming the most important factor in the policy pursued in general. The author proves the need for systemic and comprehensive regulation of biotechnologies allowed for use, taking into account their biological and other types of safety, contribution (positive effects) to the developing bioeconomy and development of society. In connection with the above, the concept of four "BIOs" (biotechnology - biosafety - bioeconomics - biopolitics) is proposed, which requires the development of law and legislation based on modern trends in the development of technology, economy, society and the state.

Serebrennikova Anna Valerievna,
Maxim Lebedev,No. 8 2020

Criminal law characteristics of a terrorist act

Annotation. The qualification of a terrorist act (Article 205 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) is not without problems for law enforcement due to the complexity of the legal norm and the presence of gaps in the current legislation. In the theory of criminal law, these issues remain controversial; in practice, there is

also no uniform approach. The article is devoted to the study of the signs of the composition of a terrorist act, the complex issues of the qualification of a crime and its delimitation from related compositions are disclosed.The authors note that when characterizing the object of the crime in question, the following should be borne in mind: the main object of a terrorist act is considered to be public safety, an additional object is the life and health of citizens and (or) property belonging to them. At the same time, domestic legislation does not contain a definition of "public safety". This term does not have a universally recognized definition in international law. The article provides recommendations on the application of the criminal law norm on a terrorist act and in terms of improving legislation.

Vilkova Tatiana Yurievna, No.8 2020

Implementation of the constitutional obligation of the state to ensure access to justice in the context of the development of digital technologies

Annotation. The article shows that ensuring access to justice is enshrined in the constitutions of most UN member states. The specificity of the Russian constitutional norm lies in the fact that ensuring access to justice for victims of crimes is imposed on the state as its duty. In criminal proceedings, this obligation is realized through the activities of the preliminary investigation bodies, the prosecutor, and the court. Measures are proposed to build pre-trial proceedings that effectively ensure access to justice: refusal from the stage of initiating a criminal case and counting down the preliminary investigation from the moment of registration of a crime report; empowering the prosecutor to initiate criminal proceedings, direct investigations and bring charges; expansion of judicial control in pre-trial proceedings; development of efficient simplified and accelerated procedures in preliminary production; supplementing the grounds for termination of a criminal case, criminal prosecution by the inexpediency of criminal prosecution. It is shown that the introduction of digital technologies in the criminal process, including the establishment of digital interaction between state bodies and the population through a single secure digital online platform, should become an

independent direction for improving pre-trial proceedings; creation of a mechanism for filing a crime report through a special online service; automatic registration of applications and determination of the direction of their movement using the capabilities of artificial intelligence; introduction of an electronic criminal case; use in criminal proceedings of semantic neural networks, computer vision,

Dyakonova Oksana Gennadievna,No. 8 2020

Normative regulation of an expert's liability in legal proceedings of the EAEU member states

Annotation. A forensic expert, as a participant in legal proceedings, carries out an important activity in assisting in proving the persons conducting the proceedings, as well as persons having a legal interest in the outcome of the case. In order to carry out his function as an expert, he is entrusted with a number of duties, the proper implementation of which, in the opinion of the legislator, contributes to the high-quality, complete and objective conduct of the expert study and the provision of an opinion. The expert's responsibility is established by various codified regulatory legal acts of the member countries of the Eurasian Economic Union. Several types of liability are envisaged, depending on the severity of the consequences of non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment by an expert of his duties: criminal, administrative, procedural. However, the normative consolidation of the expert's responsibility today does not allow us to speak about the consistency and validity of the established types of responsibility. Analyzing the indicated types of expert's liability, it can be concluded that in some cases the use of certain negative consequences in relation to the expert is disproportionate, the absence of a unified approach in different types of legal proceedings to determine the type of expert's liability.

Shakhnazarov Beniamin Alexandrovich, No. 8 2020

Direct application of the rules of international treaties in the implementation of the protection of the rights of subjects of domestic and cross-border relations

Annotation. This article takes a comprehensive approach to the study of the problems of direct (direct) application of the provisions of international treaties for the purpose of regulating various domestic and cross-border relations. It is noted that this opportunity seems to be an effective mechanism for protecting the rights of the subjects of the relevant relations. An analysis of law enforcement practice is carried out for the direct application of the provisions of international treaties in the event of a conflict with the provisions of national legislation or regardless of the establishment of such a conflict. The article analyzes the provisions of the Constitution, other legislation of the Russian Federation, the Resolution of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, judicial practice on the application of the provisions of international treaties to various relations (corporate, customs, relations in the field of industrial property). The conclusion is made that the international treaties of the Russian Federation, being an integral part of its legal system, have an independent normative nature as a source of law. The possibility of direct (direct) application of the norms of any international treaties (including the so-called non-self-executing ones) is substantiated. Gulasaryan Artur Sergeevich, No. 8 2020

Russian Federation and international energy associations: problems, current state and prospects of interaction

Annotation. The article notes that the fight against new challenges that the world energy has to face in modern conditions requires the use of the possibilities of multilateral cooperation within the framework of international energy associations in order to create effective mechanisms for ensuring international energy security. Ensuring international energy security is not possible without the participation of the Russian Federation as the largest energy power. The most important condition for the participation of the Russian Federation in the work of international associations in the field of energy should be the realization of its national interests. The work analyzes modern problematic aspects of the functioning of international energy associations as a universal, and at the regional levels in order to develop practical

recommendations on the issues of interaction between the Russian Federation and these associations. When writing the work, the following general and private scientific research methods were used: formal legal, historical legal, systems analysis, comparative legal, empirical, forecasting.

Pozhilova Natalia Andreevna, No.8 2020

Alternative funding mechanisms for research in the European Union

Annotation. Today, despite the well-known scale of European Union grant funding in support of research and innovation, the EU Commission seeks to ensure the use of alternative sources of funding, for example, venture financing by collective investment enterprises, including through the creation of a pan-European fund of funds, as well as using mechanisms such as crowdfunding. This article provides an analysis of three possible promising avenues for alternative financing using the current financial market mechanisms, which are used on an equal basis both in the EU and in other countries, including an analysis of the receipt of funding for projects that received grants under the EU Framework Program "Horizon 2020 ". The first way is to finance scientific projects thanks to new venture financing mechanisms of the European fund VentureEU, the second is to ensure the attraction of funds through crowdfunding (collective financing) and the third way is provided by enterprises entering IPOs. The use of alternative methods of financing allows, on the one hand, to ensure the commercialization of research projects that allow research teams to receive additional remuneration and direct it to further work in the field of research, and on the other hand, to attract wide public attention to topical problems of science and technology. the second is to ensure that funds are attracted through crowdfunding (collective financing); and the third method is provided by enterprises entering an IPO. The use of alternative methods of financing allows, on the one hand, to ensure the commercialization of research projects that allow research teams to receive additional remuneration and direct it to further work in the field of research, and on the other hand, to attract wide public attention to topical problems of science and technology. the second is to ensure that funds are attracted through crowdfunding (collective financing); and the third method is provided by

enterprises entering an IPO. The use of alternative methods of financing allows, on the one hand, to ensure the commercialization of research projects that allow research teams to receive additional remuneration and direct it to further work in the field of research, and on the other hand, to attract wide public attention to topical problems of science and technology.

Malikov Sergey Vladimirovich,

Gracheva Yulia Viktorovna, No. 8 2020

Corruption: Research in Two Centuries (through the pages of the book: Lut S.S. Corruption: bibliographic reference (1810–2018). - M .: LLC "LEGAL FIRM CONTRACT", 2019. - 528 p.)

Annotation. The work presents the book by S.S. "Corruption: a bibliographic reference book (1810–2018). - M .: LLC" LEGAL FIRM KONTRAKT ", 2019". The peer-reviewed bibliographic collection contains over 13 thousand publications in more than two centuries. When forming the bibliography, the author proceeded from the definition of corruption, which is contained in the Federal Law of December 25, 2008 No. 273-FZ "On Combating Corruption." ... In particular, research is given in mathematics, political science, history, sociology, economic theory, psychology, philosophy, philology and geography, i.e. works on sciences that at first glance are very far from jurisprudence. All material is structured based on two main criteria: classification by type of work and distribution by temporal aspect. The first chapter brings together monographs, textbooks and teaching aids, separate sections of which are devoted to the problems of corruption, while the works are presented in chronological order as they are published. The second chapter contains a list of monographs and textbooks, fully or mostly devoted to the characteristics and counteraction to corruption. In the third chapter, relevant scientific articles are integrated. The fourth chapter covers dissertations and abstracts. Of particular interest to the reader is a critical analysis of legislative acts, one way or another aimed at combating corruption. The analytical article widely presents international legal acts,