

Fadeev V.I.

E.I. KOZLOVA: A CLASSIC IN LIFE

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The article is dedicated to the memory of the outstanding professor, Doctor of Law, Ekaterina Ivanovna Kozlova. Fadeev V.I. mentions the life of Ekaterina Ivanovna, a career in legal science, as well as many achievements in the scientific life of Kozlova E.I., her works, and the numerous contributions of her works to legal science.

For many years Ekaterina Ivanovna headed the Department of State Law at the University named after O.E. Kutafina (Moscow State Law Academy). She was a very valuable employee, and she did a lot for the university, raising more than one generation of students.

Ekaterina Ivanovna had a difficult life, she lost people close to her early, but nevertheless managed to hold out for the sake of the future generation. There were a lot of joy and sadness in her life, memorable moments, and the teaching staff remembers Ekaterina Ivanovna as an outstanding professor, a person with a big name.

Thanks to the legal mindset and brilliant ability to interpret certain issues related to legal science, Ekaterina Ivanovna, together with O.E. Kutafin became the founder of modern constitutional law of the Russian Federation. In 1993-1994, a course of lectures in 2 volumes "State Law of the Russian Federation" edited by O.E. Kutafin was published. We can safely say that this was the first textbook in which new approaches to the formation of constitutional law in the Russian state were laid.

E.I. Kozlova, when deciding on the definition of constitutional law, was guided not by the structure of the state, but by the idea of society, its functional and organizational unity. This means that E.I. Kozlova comes to the conclusion that constitutional law, being the leading branch of law, consolidates and regulates "social relations through which the organizational and functional unity of the entire state system is ensured." This approach later got its development in academic

textbooks on constitutional law in Russia. It is also important to note that when adopting the 1977 Constitution, when considering the issue of the theory of constitutional law, E.I. Kozlova came to the conclusion that state law is designed to consolidate the legal model of society, its foundations, principles that ensure the unity of society, i.e. e. the main function of the state is to take care of society, the people, as a bearer of power.

The main business of Ekaterina Ivanovna's life was jurisprudence. She was often worried about questions about the structure of the state, about social status, in a word, the problems of the state.

Ekaterina Ivanovna was a classic during her lifetime. Her divine gift of creativity was reflected in many of her works. Each work of Ekaterina Ivanovna, whether it be a small article or a textbook, is a scientific masterpiece, in which legal issues, questions of theory, and the foundations of state legal management are most accurately and clearly explained . Ekaterina Ivanovna did not have works that did not attract attention.

Ekaterina Ivanovna, being a constitutionalist, has always been in a scientific search, addressing rather difficult questions. For example, what is the legal force of certain legal norms? And what are these norms? Can laws word for word reproduce the norms of the Constitution?

Ekaterina Ivanovna was a tremendous authority in constitutional science. In the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, E. I. Kozlova acted as an expert on various state (constitutional) issues.

Most of her works were awarded the highest award, for example, a textbook on constitutional law, written with O.E. Kutafin , was awarded the 2001 Prize of the President of the Russian Federation in the field of education.

The memory of Ekaterina Ivanovna Kozlova, as a wonderful person, an outstanding figure, about whom the whole country knew, in the field of jurisprudence, a wise mentor, will forever remain in the hearts of her colleagues and students.

Andreeva Galina Nikolaevna

**ON THE SOURCES OF RUSSIAN CONSTITUTIONALISM AND
THE PLACE OF RUSSIA IN THE WORLD CONSTITUTIONAL
PROCESSES**

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The article is devoted to the problems of the evolution of constitutional law. The significant role of Russia in the preparation and adoption of the constitutions of the Ionian Islands in 1799 and 1803 is shown, as well as in the creation of texts of other draft constitutions for the Ionian Islands. The assessment of Russia's contribution was made on the basis of a detailed study of scientific literature and archival materials in Russia and on the island of Corfu (Greece), which made it possible to fill a certain gap in Russian constitutional history and raise the question of its new interpretation, as well as re-evaluate the features of Russia's movement towards constitutional order. Russian Empire in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. managed, although not on their territory, to create such samples of constitutional documents that reflected the reformatory, evolutionary, and not revolutionary transition to the constitutional system. Thus, already in the period of early constitutionalism, in practice, the variability of this kind of constitutions, the possibility of implementing different models and interests in them, while maintaining the traditional governance in general, was revealed in practice, which was later confirmed by the practice of many countries. Constitutionalism was enriched by the unique experience of drafting constitutions as a result of coordinating the positions of many participants of different ranks from several countries. Russian experience has shown that even in the case of drafting constitutions on a territory with a foreign military presence, it is possible to carry out the constitutional process with the active participation of the population and without imposing alien models on it. As a result of the adoption of constitutions on the islands, the constitutional experience of creating a semi-independent state was acquired - the first experience of a constitutional transition

from a colonial state to its own statehood. The constitutional and legal interpretation of the foreign practical Russian constitutional experience and the granting of constitutions "on the outskirts" of the empire opens up new facets of the formation of modern constitutionalism, and the study of events and facts related to its creation makes the picture of the constitutional history of mankind more complete.

Varlen Maria Viktorovna

Features of the legal regulation of the participation of political parties in regional and municipal elections in Russia and foreign countries

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The majority of modern democratic states recognize political parties as a necessary element of the mechanism for the implementation of democracy, in connection with which they should be provided with the opportunity to be represented in the elected bodies of state power. The theory and practice of representative democracy are also inexhaustible for researchers, as is the historical process of constant search in a dynamically changing world for new forms of the most harmonious coexistence of society and the state, the citizen (their associations) and power. Political parties are separated from the state. The activities of political parties cover the entire territory of the country. Any political party is organized in order to defend power in a legal way, through elections. Both in Russia and in other states, parties are a key participant in electoral legal relations. The main trend of modern Russian electoral legislation is associated with the expansion of the basis for the participation in elections of political parties not only at the federal, but also at the regional and municipal levels. A real confirmation of the growing role of parties in the electoral process is the growing number of elections held on the basis of the distribution of mandates between party lists in proportion to the number of votes cast. The reform of federal legislation

carried out in 2012 / became the basis for this process. The experience of applying foreign legislation, which offers various models of legal regulation of regional branches and structures of political parties, is interesting . In addition to common guidelines in the electoral sphere and developed uniform electoral standards, each state finds its own, distinctive way to ensure democratic, legitimate elections. The article touches upon controversial issues of the electoral process, legal regulation of political parties and their branches, etc.

Vasiliev Stanislav Alexandrovich

**CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND
PROSPECTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC AND STATE
CERTIFICATION OF OFFICERS OF RUSSIA**

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The development of the modern Russian state shows that at the present stage it cannot function normally without the active involvement of the public in this process. The public authorities are moving along the path of transferring part of their functions to private hands, as far as possible and within the framework of the current constitutional and legal regulation. Many tasks are already being solved by various institutions of civil society, leaving the state with the functions of a "night watchman". At the same time, one should not stop at what has been achieved and wait for new initiatives from the current government. The legislation allows the public to actively participate in solving public issues, including influencing the state authorities themselves. Developing this tendency, the idea of integration into the law enforcement practice of public and state attestation is brought to the reader's judgment. The essence of such activities lies in the fact that already established state-public formations (public chambers, public councils under state bodies, public monitoring commissions) could conduct their own public attestation of officials within the framework of the current legislation. Such a civil servant

would receive a public assessment, which would be taken into account by the head of the corresponding unit when forming the staff. Of course, it is impossible to dismiss employees based on the results of such an event, since there are special procedures established by law for this. However, the decision of the issues of promotion or demotion, encouragement or punishment of civil servants by the head of the structural unit would be easier and more understandable for all stakeholders in this. State-public attestation should be carried out by specialists in this area who are part of the state-public formation under the relevant authority, who enjoy the greatest authority (leaders and activists of trade union movements, representatives of veteran organizations, etc.). At the same time, the body itself or a state-public formation under it must clearly define the requirements for persons conducting such certification. Based on its results, it seems possible to develop a mechanism for public encouragement of the most conscientious employees, including the presentation of such persons to public awards.

Kalugina Tatiana Valerievna

**CONSTITUTION OF REPRESENTATIVE BODIES IN THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

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The article gives a definition of the concept of "constitution", and also considers the forms of self-organization of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, regional legislative (representative) bodies of state power and representative bodies of municipalities provided for by the norms of the current constitutional and legal legislation. In addition, the article pays special attention to such constitutive procedures as verification and confirmation of the powers of elected deputies, which were widely used by Soviet representative bodies and, according to E.I. Kozlova, are not being used in vain at the present time.

The author analyzes and compares the content of regulatory legal acts of the Soviet and post-Soviet periods in terms of the regulation of these procedures, establishes when and under what circumstances in modern Russia there was a refusal to verify and confirm parliamentary powers by Russian representative bodies, and an attempt is made to answer the following questions: is it expedient and effective to check the parliamentary powers carried out in the post-Soviet era by election commissions? Wouldn't it be better to return to the representative bodies the implementation of this procedure, which for over 70 years has been an integral part of their constitution ?

Based on the analysis of the provisions of the current federal legislation, the article concludes that the verification of the powers of a deputy, which is currently being carried out by election commissions, is not effective enough. As one of the options for solving the identified problem, it is proposed: first, to refer the procedures for checking and confirming parliamentary powers to the competence of the relevant representative bodies; secondly, to legislate the mechanism of interaction between election commissions and representative bodies in terms of checking parliamentary powers; thirdly, to supplement the relevant normative legal acts with a norm that deprives the elected deputy of the right of a decisive vote until he documents the actual termination of powers that are incompatible with the deputy's status.

Komarova Valentina Viktorovna

IDEAS OF POPULATION

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The article analyzes the works of Ekaterina Ivanovna Kozlova, a classic of state law, devoted to democracy, the laws of its development. The realization of tendencies and regularities of development of one of the central institutions in the science of state law, identified by E.I. Kozlova - democracy, in the modern constitutional and legal science and practice. The issues of theoretical content and dynamics of formation of the basic terms "will of the people", the

process of its formation and forms of objectification, subjects - carriers, exponents of this will as in the works of E.I. Kozlova, and in the science of modern constitutional law, in the decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. The constitutional imperative of democratism of the Russian statehood, revolutionary changes in the system of democracy, determine the task of the scientific community: to substantiate a new approach to the definition of Russian statehood. Obviously, the vector of development of state and law, the mechanisms of their relationship, largely depends on the understanding of democracy, its essential content, role and place in modern state and public life. The formation of the political will of the people, the forms of its expression, the mechanisms of its implementation today should be the goals that determine the activities of public authorities. The incorporation of new terms by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation into the legal reality of the country, filling the generally accepted definitions with modern content requires systematization and additional comprehension.

Using historical and comparative legal methods, the author investigates the modern process of democratization of various spheres of government in a broad sense. The consolidation of new organizational forms of representation of the will and interests of the multinational people of the Russian Federation, according to the author of the article, confirm the patterns and trends identified by Ekaterina Ivanovna Kozlova.

In conclusion, the author comes to the conclusion about the importance of the constitutional principles of democracy and democracy as general principles in the Constitution of Russia for science and practice. Ekaterina Ivanovna Kozlova with her works made a significant contribution to the theory of democracy; the thoughts she expressed more than 30 years ago are still relevant today.

Valerian Lebedev

THE SYSTEM OF LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES IN THE SUBJECTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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The article examines the problems of the formation and development of legislative and executive authorities in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. The construction of the system of state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and the relationship between the legislative and executive authorities should be basically similar to the federal one, but it can take into account the peculiarities of certain constituent entities of the Russian Federation. A deviation from the general scheme is allowed to the extent that such deviations correspond to the principles of federalism and the independence of the activities of the legislative and executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Federation within the limits determined by legislation. The author shows how the Constitution of the Russian Federation fundamentally changed the political and territorial structure of the country, significantly expanding the powers of the subjects of the Russian Federation, including in the creation and maintenance of the activities of their own bodies of state power. However, quite often this process took place without legislative "support" at the federal level. The situation in this regard developed in different ways in various constituent entities of the Russian Federation. The article discusses two approaches to the formation of these bodies: first, the legislative bodies of state power, which were created with the support of representation in the legislative body of the interests of individual territories; secondly, during the formation of legislative bodies of state power, the desire often prevailed to create a government body, not only representing the interests of the entire territory as a whole and taking care of the balance of various territories (cities, districts) of these regions, but also at the same time with the hope of heads of administrations to control the elected bodies of power ... Various types of electoral systems in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation are considered. The article traces the idea that within the framework of a single state

pursuing a single policy, three branches of power mutually function, each of which performs its function, relying on the field outlined for it by law.

Mityukov Mikhail Alekseevich

**CONSTITUTION AND FEDERATIVE TREATY: RELATIONSHIP
PROBLEMS (political and legal discussions in May 1990 - April 1992)**

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Based on documentary sources (transcripts of the Congresses of People's Deputies, the Supreme Council and the Constitutional Commission of Russia) and other materials, the author, member of the Constitutional Commission and Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Armed Forces, examines the features of the process of preparing and signing the Federal Treaty, touches upon certain aspects of political and legal discussions around it in the period May 1990 - April 1992. The position on the relationship between the Constitution and the Federal Treaty of such politicians as B.N. Yeltsin, R.I. Khasbulatov, R.G. Abdulatipov, O. G. Rummyantsev and others, as well as a number of people's deputies involved in the constitutional process. And he comes to the conclusion that from the legal point of view, these discussions concerned the subject and form of FD, the circle of its participants and the method of incorporation into the Constitution, and from the political point of view, naturally, it was a question of what kind of Federation would be created in the country in the range from constitutional to contractual, and as an intermediate option - a constitutional contractual federation. During the period under study, the pendulum was inclined towards this option.

Osavelyuk Alexey Mikhailovich

THE PROBLEM OF DETERMINING THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE HIGHER BODIES OF STATE AUTHORITIES IN THE USSR AND RUSSIA

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In the domestic legal literature there are many publications devoted to the determination of the legal status of the highest bodies of state power in the USSR and in Russia. And if in relation to the Supreme Soviet (and then the Congress of People's Deputies) of the USSR, the opinion has long and firmly formed in the scientific literature as the supreme body of state power, then there are many opinions regarding the legal status of the President of the Russian Federation. This situation is caused by many reasons, both objective and subjective. Objective reasons include the short period of existence of this institution in Russia, as well as the fact that even during this short period of time, the constitutions of the RSFSR and the Russian Federation determined its legal status in different ways. Subjective reasons include a certain politicization of many authors. The basis for it was the general wording of the Constitution of Russia, inherent in almost all constitutions and the relatively short term of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which did not allow accumulating sufficient law enforcement practice and a solid array of interpretation by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation of the provisions securing the legal status of the highest bodies of state power in Russia. Therefore, in the scientific literature there are proposals to attribute the President to the executive branch of government, to recognize him as a separate presidential branch of government, to show that the presidential power does not rise above other authorities. At the same time, the obvious facts are ignored: the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation itself and their numerous interpretations by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. Taking into account the above, as well as relying on the main scientific works of the professor of the Department of Constitutional and Municipal Law of the Moscow Law University. O.E. Kutafina (Moscow State Law Academy) E.I. Kozlova and developing her scientific ideas and conclusions on this problem, the author of this

article proposes his concept of the legal status of the President of the Russian Federation, as well as the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Pastukhova Nadezhda Borisovna

Prospects, essence and constitutional and legal characteristics of the Eurasian Union

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This article discusses the prospects for the creation of the Common Economic Space of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia. This formation is a fundamentally important step in the post-Soviet space, a manifestation of the global integration trend.

The author proposes to consistently develop the regulatory and legal framework of Eurasian integration, notes the need for convergence of laws, their unification in those areas that are defined by agreements that make up the legal framework of the Common Economic Space.

These unifying processes convince that the future lies in the implementation of the principle of multi-speed and multi-level integration and in the search for new legal forms and structures for promising integration formations that allow preserving the main constitutional and legal basis - state sovereignty.

The world order of the 20th century in the international legal sense was based on the fundamental concept of the sovereignty of the nation-state, which is the main subject of international law. However, this world order with its mechanisms and institutions, as a whole, of democratic international communication, is gradually becoming a thing of the past, and the very principle of state sovereignty in the face of such processes as integration, the emergence of new integration groupings caused by life itself, is undergoing changes. However, according to the author, this does not mean a crisis of sovereignty. With regard to the Eurasian Union, we will talk about the problem of distributed sovereignty, when "inalienable powers" will be distributed between the supranational Center and the states that are part of this union.

From the author's point of view, in the form of the Eurasian Union, a model of a powerful supranational association is proposed that can become one of the poles of the modern world and at the same time play the role of an effective "connection" between Europe and the dynamic Asia-Pacific region. At the same time, of course, there is no talk of re-establishing the Soviet Union, and there is no "restoration" or "reincarnation" of the USSR, and there will never be. This is just a phantom of the past, speculation, speculation.

Sergeev Alexander Leonidovich

**RUSSIAN STATEHOOD AND CONSTITUTIONAL LEGAL
REGULATION: RELATIONSHIP OF CONCEPTS**

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The article is devoted to the little-studied problem of the correlation of the socio-political and socio-cultural phenomenon of Russian statehood with the current constitutional and legal sectoral regulation of the life of a state-organized society. The paper analyzes the structure of statehood and its constituent elements, as well as the main directions through which the branch of constitutional law is able to influence the development of national statehood. The author emphasizes the exceptional need for an in-depth study of this complex of problems. The solution to this problem will allow finding the optimal constitutional and legal means and methods that can help to adequately strengthen the Russian statehood, as well as guidelines and goals that can bring constitutional law science and practice to a qualitatively new stage of development.

The article provides an interdisciplinary comprehensive analysis of the elements of the structure of statehood, refracted to today's domestic realities: the organization and features of the functioning of the state-power system; the political regime of the state; the nature and degree of mutual relations and interpenetration of state power and structures of civil society; features of the sovereignty and territorial structure of the state; civilizational identification and self-identification

of a state-organized society, a system of public "institutional matrices"; economic and climatogeographic basis of life; the structure of perception by a state-organized society of the people, state and state power as integral social phenomena; the system of socio-political customs and traditions; ideological and semantic matrix of society and features of its information space.

Strashun Boris Alexandrovich

**TO THE QUESTION OF THE DEFINITION OF
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

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In the system of law of the USSR and Russia, for a long time, following the example of Germany, the fundamental system of legal norms was called state law, while in the Anglo-Saxon Roman systems the name "constitutional law" was used. The article highlights international experience in this matter.

Branch means a branch, and constitutional law is a trunk rather than a branch. Therefore, it is more correct to consider constitutional law as the basis of law, and not as a branch. Various branches-branches depart from this basis (civil law, criminal law, etc.), the basic principles of which are usually contained in constitutional law.

The term "state law", strictly speaking, encompasses all systems of norms regulating the organization and activities of the state, i.e., in addition to constitutional law, it also includes such sectoral systems of legal norms as parliamentary law and parliamentary process (not only legislative), administrative law and administrative process, judicial law and litigation, municipal law and municipal process, as well as the main legal norms governing the organization and activities of subsidiary state bodies - the prosecutor's office (where it is separate from the court), investigative bodies (where they are separated from the prosecutor's office) , counting chambers (courts, tribunals), institutions of local

government, as well as institutions that are both public and private - notaries, the legal profession, etc.

As one of the formal signs of real or illusory democratization in Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia and in the states that arose as a result of its collapse, the corresponding system of legal norms began to be called constitutional law. Now in the Eastern European former socialist countries, as well as in Mongolia, as well as in our country, the process of creating a constitutional order and a valid constitutional law is unfolding at different speeds.

Today, only a few countries use the term "state law", while the overwhelming majority of them designate the fundamental system of norms of their law by the term "constitutional law", regardless of whether there actually exists a constitutional system or not.

Taeva Natalia Evgenievna

DEFINITIONS IN CONSTITUTIONAL LEGISLATION

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The article analyzes the specificity of definitions in constitutional law, emphasizes their fundamental importance for other branches of law, examines specific examples of successful and unsuccessful formulations of legal concepts.

According to the author, legal definitions, without establishing specific rights and obligations, nevertheless can directly regulate social relations.

It is stated that there are much more definitional norms in constitutional law than in other areas. Almost every constitutional normative legal act contains definitional norms, which, as a rule, are placed in the "general part" of the law, that is, they are, as it were, outside the brackets. At the same time, most of the definitions contained in constitutional legislation apply either to all citizens of the state or to every person. For example, such definitions as "citizenship", "referendum", "elections", etc.

The most preferable model for formulating definitions should be determined by the legislator in each specific case of creating a normative act in the field of regulation of constitutional law. It is necessary to choose the one that is most convenient and understandable for the law enforcement officer, since the norms-definitions are of the greatest value precisely for legal practice, for the system of legal regulation.

It is concluded that the federal nature of the Russian state fully allows for variety in the formulation of definitional norms.

FEDOTOV Mikhail Alexandrovich

**CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES TO THE CHALLENGES OF
CYBERSPACE**

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Analyzing the peculiarities of the relationship between various subjects in the field of information and communication technologies, the author comes to the conclusion that it is necessary to form a new branch of law - the law of cyberspace. It is shown that modern instruments of legal regulation, both at the national and supranational levels, do not have sufficient efficiency to streamline these relationships. In this regard, the importance of such methods of regulating the information and telecommunications space as self-regulation and program code is emphasized. Specific amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation are also proposed, aimed at better ensuring the information rights of citizens.

The specificity of cyberspace, according to the author, forces us to reconsider the traditional approach to the operation of any legal norm in space, in time and in a circle of persons, since in the Internet environment the concept of "space" is deprived of unambiguous geographical certainty, the concept of "time" is not tied to any clock belt, and the concept of "circle of persons" turns out to include not individuals and legal entities, but computers and other devices

participating in network interaction and identified by their IP addresses and other technological details.

Establishing, following the example of some authoritarian countries, a rule on the possibility of a person's connection to the network only upon presentation of an identity document, only leads to a slowdown in the development of the respective country, to its "dropout" from the general world process, but in no way stimulates the cleansing of cyberspace from all contradicts generally accepted ideas about lawful, proper and forbidden.

Cyberspace constantly asks more and more new questions regarding the protection of intellectual property, and the answers offered by traditionalist legislators, being sustained in the usual logic of permissions and prohibitions, on the one hand, generate a massive, total violation of the established legal order, and, on the other, contribute to the accumulation of no internal logical contradictions.

Anatoly Petrovich Dyachenko

Evgeny I. Tsymbal

Russia's Compliance with European Standards on the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse

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The authors analyze the existence of a legal basis in Russian legislation for the implementation of the requirements of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. The analysis is carried out in three areas of prevention: general, criminological and victimological . Changes in legislation that have occurred after the ratification of the Convention do not allow full implementation of its requirements. The lack of a systematic approach to the implementation of the provisions of the Convention led to the emergence of contradictions between domestic legislation and the Convention. The authors make a number of specific proposals for correcting the situation.

Averyanova Yulia Valerievna

Alexander Korobeev

Chuchaev Alexander Ivanovich

**SEVENTH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FORUM "CRIME
AND CRIMINAL LAW IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION"**

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The international forum, annually held in China, is a significant event for specialists in criminal law, criminology and criminal-executive law not only in many countries of the Asia-Pacific region, but also in Russia, as well as European states. This is clearly evidenced by the representation of scientists and specialists there. The seventh session was formally devoted to the problems of crime and criminal law in the era of globalization, in fact, the discussion took place on a wider range of issues, including criminology (prevention of crime in general and specific types of crime in particular), penology and penitentiaries (types and terms (sizes) punishment, compliance of punishment with social expectations, organization of their serving, implementation of the goals of punishment, etc.). At the same time, all the speakers emphasized the genetic link between the covered problems and the need to revise the doctrine and state policy in the field of human rights protection. On behalf of the Russian delegation at the forum were Professor VA Utkin (keynote speaker from Russia), A.I. Chuchaev and A.I. Korobeyev, V.E. Kvashis, V.A. Avdeeva, O. A. Avdeeva, A.G. Kibalnik and others.