Akchurin Alexander Rostamovich

PROCEDURES FOR THE FORMATION OF STATE AUTHORITIES IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: A MODERN PROBLEM

No. 10, 2017

The article is devoted to the analysis and prospects of improving the existing procedures for the formation of state authorities in the Russian Federation, which serve as a mechanism for empowering and legitimizing such bodies, both at the domestic level and in the international arena and acting as the primary stage for the functioning of the institutions of mediated democracy. The instability of constitutional and legal regulation and practice indicates an active search for optimal ways of development in this area. The author notes the existence in modern legal reality of various types of election procedures (depending on the electoral system used), appointments (taking into account the accompanying procedures for selection, approval, approval, etc.) and their hybrid combinations, while the main problem is the lack of a system and uniform standards in their use, the possibility of developing situational forms of empowering state power, which is fraught not only with shortcomings in the work of the created bodies, but also undermining public confidence in public institutions. The problems of legal regulation of existing procedures also include their excessive regulation , complexity, the presence of gaps, duplicating norms, and other corruption-generating factors, which does not allow the implementation of the procedure, significantly complicates or creates opportunities for abuse in the formation of state bodies. In Russian law, there is also a lack of procedures, which presupposes the declarative nature of the substantive legal norms corresponding to them. Taking into account these problems, the article discusses individual electoral procedures, procedures for the formation of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation and executive authorities in the Russian Federation. The author proposes the development of a theoretical basis, which would allow to systematize the procedures for the formation of state bodies, to develop uniform principles of their application, stages, and the basis for the

interaction of subjects participating in them, which will allow excluding negative elements in their use (usurpation of power, indefinite discretion of powers, opportunistic political prerequisites, etc. .) and ultimately will improve the efficiency of public authorities in realizing the interests of the source of power, direct the constitutional and political development of the state in a certain direction.

Arzumanova Lana Lvovna

INDIVIDUAL PENSION CAPITAL: FINANCIAL AND LEGAL ASPECT OF A COMPARATIVE STUDY

No. 10. 2017 Nov.

In the Russian Federation, the concept of individual pension capital is being actively discussed, which has met its supporters and opponents. A similar mechanism has long been successfully used in the legislation of foreign countries, thereby reducing a significant burden on the state, especially in the UK and New Zealand. The introduction of individual pension capital abroad involves the consolidation at the legislative level of preferences for contributors (potential retirees) and employers. The study of foreign experience makes it possible to identify the advantages of applying the best practices in the Russian legal field.

The given data acquire special relevance against the background of the demographic and economic transformations of the Russian Federation, which indicate the need to improve the pension system in order to subsequently provide the elderly population with means of living.

The pension systems considered in the article have both similar and distinctive features. The latter include: - the size of the replacement rate, which shows to what extent pension systems are aimed at preserving the individual standard of living of an employee who is moving into the category of pensioners; - defining the role of the public or private sector in pension provision.

The considered examples from foreign practice demonstrate that IPC systems are actively introduced and used within the framework of the state pension system and are in demand among able-bodied citizens.

Baev Valery Grigorievich

Frolov Sergey Anatolievich

ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL BASIS OF MORTGAGE LANDING OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AS A MEASURES FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUSSIAN STATE

No. 10, 2017

Mortgage lending to agriculture in Russia was closely related to solving the internal problems of the state. In the first post-reform decades, the weakening of the nobility manifested itself, first of all, in the reduction of noble land tenure. It is obvious that the establishment by the government of the Noble Bank in order to maintain the nobility was a forced measure.

The Charter of the Noble Bank stipulated that the bank aims to maintain the land tenure of hereditary nobles by issuing loans secured by their lands. The opening of a branch of the bank on December 21, 1885 in the Tambov province immediately caused an exuberant demand for credit. In 1889-1890. borrowers of the Noble Bank were provided with additional benefits. By the decree of October 12, 1889, and then by the new charter of the bank , approved on June 12, 1890, adjustments were made to the activities of the Noble Bank. As a result, the operations of the Noble Bank for issuing loans developed most successfully in the Tambov province. A certain test, both for the Noble Bank and for its borrowers, were the consequences of the poor harvest of 1891 in many regions of Russia. In this situation, on January 10, 1892, the emperor ordered to grant the councils of the Noble Bank and its special department the right to defer payments at the request of borrowers for a period of 6 to 20 semesters. Due to the benefits provided, the percentage of estates designated for sale in the Tambov province was low.

The state authorities continued the policy of preferential mortgage lending to the land of the hereditary nobility. In the manifesto of Nicholas II of November 14, 1894, it was announced that the interest rate on loans of the Noble Bank had been lowered from 4 ½ to 4%. The results were not slow to show themselves: in 1895 the amount of mortgaged land increased markedly. In general, from 1895 to 1900, the volume of loan operations in the Tambov province increased annually. Meanwhile, the development of mortgage lending for agricultural land at the end of the 19th century. did not lead to a significant increase in rural production. The initially accumulated capital was not enough to transfer the entire Russian economy to the machine track. The process of re-equipment of industry was interrupted by the 1917 revolution.

Garmaev Yuri Petrovich

Stepanenko Roman Alekseevich

CORRUPTION MEDIATION AND RELATED FRAUD AS SUBJECTS OF CRIMINAL AND CRIMINAL RESEARCH

No. 10, 2017

In the article, on the basis of the analysis of the issues of criminal-legal qualification of a number of corpus delicti of corruption crimes, the criminally significant signs of "crimes related to corruption mediation" are formulated .

Thus, separate information about typical criminals, methods of crime are analyzed; two important and practically significant patterns of corruption mediation are noted : a) it is mainly carried out serially, repeatedly; b) when qualifying, it most often falls under the signs of various, sometimes complex aggregates (real and ideal) of crimes.

In the forensic sense, that is, for the needs of a preliminary investigation, this group of socially dangerous encroachments seems to be much broader than the

aggregate of acts for which responsibility is provided for in Art. 291.1 and 204.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Special attention is paid to the criminally significant aspects of sham mediation, when, for example, the subject of a bribe "under an official" and without the latter's knowledge is accepted (asked, extorted) by a fraudster. These crimes are widespread, highly latency and pose an increased public danger.

The analyzed socially dangerous encroachments in the forensic sense are defined as stipulated by a number of provisions of the criminal law (Articles 291.1, 204.1, 159 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation and other related) socially dangerous acts that are part of criminal corruption activities committed with the participation of corrupt intermediaries or imaginary intermediaries (swindlers) with using a number of typical methods: direct transfer of a bribe (subject of commercial bribery) or part of it on behalf of the giver or receiver; other assistance to the specified persons in achieving or implementing an agreement between them; a promise or offer of corrupt mediation; theft by deception of the subject of a bribe (bribery) or part of it.

On the basis of the proposed concept and features, it is proposed to form a methodology for investigating the analyzed crimes.

In addition, it is proposed to cover forensic recommendations for investigation and criminal cases of crimes, when qualifying falling under the characteristics of the composition, which in the context of this study is proposed to be called "related".

Shpakovsky Yuri Grigorievich

Evtushenko Vladimir Ivanovich

DOCUMENTS OF STRATEGIC PLANNING IN THE SPHERE OF REGULATING MIGRATION ACTIVITIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REASONS

No. 10, 2017

Timely research by leading environmental lawyers in the field of forecasting state environmental policy made it possible, after the adoption in 2014 of the Federal Law of the Russian Federation "On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation", to promptly form a sufficiently comprehensive package of strategic planning documents necessary for planning the development of a legal regulation mechanism in environmental sphere, including documents of strategic planning of the upper level and documents arising from them (subordinates), as well as documents of various validity periods - long-term, medium-term and short-term. At the same time, as the analysis carried out in the article has shown, these strategic planning documents often duplicate each other and their content mostly relates to the planning of measures in the field of environmental protection.

Analysis of strategic planning documents in the environmental field and in the sphere of state regulation of migration activities of the Russian Federation shows that, while providing for a large amount of specific measures to improve environmental and legal regulation and improve migration activities in Russia, the adopted documents do not provide for the creation of a mechanism for legal regulation of movement and resettlement of the population from regions. environmental disasters of a natural or man-made nature or from areas of environmental disasters where the constitutional right of a person and a citizen to a favorable environment is violated. To remedy the current situation, the author concludes that it is necessary to adopt an appropriate federal document of strategic planning in the field of development of the environmental safety of the Russian Federation, the plan of proposed measures of which should be appropriately linked to the relevant paragraphs of the strategic planning document in the field of state regulation of the migration activity of the Russian Federation. The strategic planning documents proposed for adoption should define the stages of creating an effective mechanism for legal regulation of the movement and resettlement of the population, including voluntary, from areas where the constitutional right of a person and citizen to a favorable environment (ecological migration) is violated.

Alexey Stanislavovich Gigolinov

EVOLUTION AND WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

No. 10, 2017

The process of proliferation of international courts, which has been going on for more than twenty-five years, has led to the emergence of very extensive empirical data that allow not only assessing the correctness of certain theories and concepts trying to explain this phenomenon, but also summarizing some results of the activities of international courts, identifying their general specifics. and also justify the emergence of some new trends in international justice. The author proceeds from the fact that the chaotic nature of the process of the emergence of international courts is a consequence of the objective realities of modern international law caused by the absence of a single world legislator and the presence of sovereign states instead of him with their dynamically changing priorities and interests. Today it seems more than utopian any proposals to build a centralized system of international courts, similar to the national judicial system, or at least some semblance of a judicial hierarchy among international courts headed by the UN ICS. In practice, a specific international court is created only when, for the states creating it, the balance of the benefits and advantages that they will receive from its creation outweighs (as it seems to them) the disadvantages and restrictions that appear after the creation of this court. At the same time, the process of creating courts does not lend itself to formalization, and in each specific case, states act by trial and error, using a set of measures already tested in practice to control courts. Among states, the attitude towards competition of the jurisdictions of international courts is changing, and there is an understanding that this competition should be encouraged. The competition of international courts is part of the mechanism of checks and balances, which is now spontaneously emerging at the international level. In this competition, each court acts for itself, and the global community of judges expected by many did not appear that

way. Conceptually and in fact, it is incorrect to call the citation of decisions of other courts by some courts a dialogue, since in fact, in the vast majority of cases, this is one-sided quotation by regional, little-known, or newly created courts of the decisions of the most famous and authoritative courts, and not for the purpose of exchanging opinions, but mainly to strengthen the legitimacy of their decisions in the eyes of their addressees.

Lyutov Nikita Leonidovich

Dismissal payments and non-competition agreements with executives

No. 10, 2017

The article examines the legal problems associated with extremely large payments to executives upon dismissal - the so-called "golden parachutes". The author concludes that the legislative limitation of the maximum amount (three monthly earnings) of such payments is acceptable only for state-controlled legal entities, as is currently provided by law. However, the current jurisprudence actually imposes similar restrictions on private companies. It is concluded that in private business, legal restrictions on payments upon dismissal of executives should be related not to a fixed maximum amount, but to specific mechanisms of abuse of the right in the establishment and implementation of such payments. This does not mean that no legal framework should be imposed on such payments at all. The author comes to the conclusion that it is necessary to establish at the level of the decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Court signs of abuse of rights in each specific case of large payments to dismissed executives. Signs of abuse of the right in such situations include the inclusion of a payment clause in the employment contract shortly before dismissal, the lack of reference to the employer's real financial indicators, a strong excess of the payment scale compared to accepted payments in companies of a comparable size, and other examples based on the most common cases. abuse.

Large dismissal payments to executives in advanced market economies are often made in exchange for an employee's obligation not to compete with their former employer. Such agreements are called non-competition treaties or pacts . The article states the illegality of such agreements under Russian law and formulates the conclusion that they should be legalized, however, subject to a significant number of restrictions related to the duration of such agreements, the circle of workers with whom such agreements could be concluded and the condition of compensation for wages lost by the employee.

Majorina Maria Viktorovna

THE EVOLUTION OF LEGAL UNDERSTANDING AND LAW ENFORCEMENT: PARADIGMAL SHIFTS IN INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW (OR WHEN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION BREAKING OUT OF LAW?)

No. 10, 2017

The modern world order under the influence of globalization processes has significantly changed, which leads to a paradigmatic shift in law, to a serious shift in the concepts of legal thinking , which has caused a methodological crisis in the modern theory of law. The new legal reality of the XXI century, transformed by globalization and studied in the context of legal anthropology, depicts a new future of law, which is being created not only by state-power formations, but also by private actors : the world business community or business elite represented by transnational and multinational organizations. , supranational structures.

The disciplinary matrix of private international law is also undergoing significant changes, being at the forefront of the ongoing transformations. And if the system of private international law still, based on the postulates of posivist legal science, does not contain the norms of non-state regulation, then the modern paradigm of private international law is already unthinkable without the corresponding norms.

The legal toolkit used for the purposes of regulating cross-border relations, the core of which is legal norms, is being significantly enriched today not so much by new as by modernized quasi- legal (non-legal) means. A significant place in the corresponding legal toolkit belongs to the norms of non-state regulation, which in the context of this study are qualified as a collective and most "neutral" specific designation of norms of non-state origin governing transboundary relations.

The process of active application of the norms of non-state regulation, which began in the field of cross-border trade, has spread to practically all types of cross-border private law relations, albeit with completely different degrees of penetration and recognition of the relevant norms, as well as with different permissible functional capabilities. A lively, flexible, adaptive, self-organizing, mobile regulatory environment is being formed, displacing, replacing, modifying, enriching traditional legal regulators. What is especially important and in the near future can lead to global consequences, the norms of non-state regulation form a special regulatory system not of an ideal-abstract vacuum type, serving the purposes of modeling the future of legal systems, but with an obviously applied purpose - as an "applicable law" in the conditions of formed and the widely recognized destination of this system on the international scene - international commercial arbitration.

In fact, there is a kind of fundamental "rift" in the issue of legal thinking and, as a result, law enforcement (enforcement) in the practice of national courts of different countries and in the practice of international commercial arbitration, resolving cross-border disputes. The term "rule of law", clearly understandable to any national lawyer, acquires a new sacred meaning in private international law and in international commercial arbitration.

The paper attempts to assess the ongoing changes in the context of private international law. Modern legal reality, studied in the context of legal anthropology, synergetics, integrative approach to law, provides new answers to modern challenges that are extremely relevant for private international law and its institutions. This approach - the study of the changes taking place in international

private law through the prism of the theory of law - allows you to "update", "enrich", "modernize" the sectoral doctrine.,

Rossinsky Sergey Borisovich

PROTOCOLS OF INVESTIGATION: PROBLEMS OF PROCEDURE FORM AND EVIDENCE

No. 10, 2017

This article is devoted to individual problems of the theory and practice of recording investigative actions as a requirement due to the historical traditions of national legal proceedings and the general principles of the continental (Romano-Germanic) legal system. The author emphasizes the rightful meaning of recording investigative actions as an undoubted merit of the Russian model of preliminary investigation, by which it significantly wins over the corresponding mechanisms used in Western countries, primarily in the United States of America.

The first part of the article is devoted to the doctrinal, regulatory and applied aspects of the protocol drawing up procedure. In particular, the author expresses skepticism about the regulation at the "high" legislative level of purely technical rules for recording investigative actions, which turn the federal law into a step-by-step instruction for illiterate and uncultured investigators. In addition, a new applied technology is proposed to familiarize the participants of investigative actions with the content of the protocols, based on the maximum comfort mode, corresponding to the truly legal meaning of the procedural form and assuming an appropriate level of professionalism, legal awareness and responsibility of investigators.

The second part of the article is devoted to the evidentiary value of the protocols of investigative actions in establishing the circumstances that are important for the criminal case. Methodologically, starting from the previously formed concept of the "non-verbal" method of procedural knowledge, taking into account the legal ambiguity of Art. 83 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the

Russian Federation, the author comes to the conclusion about the existence of a serious doctrinal and legislative error, which consists in a violation of logical uniformity in relation to the results of various investigative and other procedural actions. According to the author, in some cases, the proof is understood as a cognitive result, and in others - the protocol itself as a form of fixing such a result.

In this regard, it is proposed to use unified methodological approaches both to the results of investigative actions and to the corresponding protocols. And the evidence provided for by Art. 83 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, according to the author, should henceforth be called the results of non-verbal investigative (judicial) actions.

Skachkov Nikita Gennadievich

ROLE OF IOPC FUNDS IN SETTING LIABILITY LIMITS IN THE SPHERE OF CROSS-BORDER SEA TRANSPORTATION OF REFINED OIL PRODUCTS

No. 10, 2017

The transportation of crude oil and its refined products traditionally belongs to the category of costly and dangerous activities. The insurance of such cargo is no less difficult. On the one hand, the pooling of the capital of the ship owners is required. At the same time, the fault for the occurrence of the insured event, as a rule, lies with the actual carrier. Insurance solvency is based on the costs preceding the formation of insurance benefits. Whereas the calculation of the insurance value is easier to entrust to a consolidated group of insurers. Only in this case the limitation of liability is then impeccable, and the nature of the risks corresponds to the maximum level of insurance coverage. As a result, the limits of liability are resistant to any of the losses. However, mutual insurance is the creation of new insurance products, where compensation and protection are strongly linked. The emergence of a powerful financial trust leads to the accumulation of assets and their targeted distribution. As a result, the extreme

disunity of operational risk indicators is overcome. Fixed- term contracts are being concluded to bring the commencement of compensation payments closer to the primary risk alone. Upcoming coverage guarantees are free to set and the risk liability is incorporated into the direct cost of the premium. IOPC funds increase asset liquidity.

Skuratov Yuri Ilyich

CATEGORY "PEOPLE" IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF RUSSIA (EURASIAN TRADITIONS AND MODERNITY)

No. 10, 2017

The article examines the state and legal aspects of the category "people" in the context of the creative heritage of the classical Eurasian doctrine. The Eurasian approach to the people and other social communities as conciliar, symphonic personalities, and not a mechanical sum of individual individuals, makes it possible to rethink the nature and mechanism of implementation of the constitutional legal personality of the people, to formulate the thesis on the promising nature of the development of the category of "people's rights" in unity with the idea human rights, to show the importance of the construction of the right of the people - the rights of the duties of man and citizen - the rights and duties of the state and its organs to ensure the legal balance of the content of the Constitution of Russia.

The thesis is put forward and substantiated about the constitutional and legal significance of the people not only as a set of living citizens, but also as a future generation of Russians, whose interests should be taken into account when making political decisions in the economic and social spheres.

Much attention is paid to the study of Eurasianism and the ethical component of the category "people". The attention is focused on the historically justified forecast of the Eurasians that class solidarity and the dictatorship of the proletariat will not be able to preserve the unity of the USSR, will not be able to resist the development of nationalist and separatist aspirations of the peoples

inhabiting it. Their conclusion is important that in order to create a lasting Russian multinational state, it is necessary to form an ethnic (national) substrate.

In the context of this conclusion, the contemporary problem of the further development of national relations in the Russian Federation is considered. Analyzing the materials of the discussion that began in connection with the proposal of President V.V. Putin on the advisability of developing and adopting a special law on the Russian nation; Supporting this proposal, the author focuses on the conditions under which this law can become an effective instrument of national policy. You cannot fall into legal idealism and believe that the law itself can shape the Russian nation. The formation of a nation is an objective historical process, and with the help of law and other measures of state regulation, it can only be accelerated or slowed down.

Also, with a certain degree of caution, the foreign experience of the formation of the national substrate of the Russian state should be used. The concept of a "melting pot", borrowed mainly from the United States, cannot be applied to Russia due to the historical peculiarities of the formation of statehood in our countries. Russia is not a country of migrants, immigrants who, like in the United States, created a new state. In Russia, the peoples have retained a historical connection with their territory and united into one state not as separate individuals, but as ethnic territorial communities, one of whose tasks is to preserve their national identity.

The generalization (even very incomplete) of Eurasian studies of the category of "people" testifies to their undoubted relevance. The collective, "symphonic" personality - the Russian people (the multinational Russian nation) - underlies not only the majority of Eurasian theoretical constructions, but is also regarded as the leading subject of real politics, whose social and spiritual well-being determines the fate of Russian statehood and the future of Eurasia.

Pavel Teplyashin

STATE OF DRUG CRIME IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: MAIN CRIMINOLOGICAL INDICATORS AND TRENDS

No. 10, 2017

The article reveals the criminological indicators of drug-related crime in Russia. A high degree of latency of crimes in the sphere of illegal drug trafficking is noted, which reflects a very deep penetration of the drug addiction phenomenon deep into society. The regions with the largest and the smallest proportion of drug - related crimes in the overall structure of crime are indicated .

Attention is drawn to the peculiarities of organized and transnational drug-related crime , the routes of cocaine from Latin America and heroin from Afghanistan to Russia as two planetary drug production centers , the facts of the supply of synthetic drugs to the country from the PRC. It is pointed out that there is a criminal network for the sale of these drugs through the contactless sale of the " cache- stowage" method using the Internet or international postal channels.

It is substantiated that the introduction of the rehabilitation system at the federal level and the activation of public-private partnership can increase the potential of implemented and ready-to-implement rehabilitation programs in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

The article considers the cooperation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia with the competent authorities of foreign states in the field of combating drug trafficking, which, despite the sanctions of Western countries against the Russian Federation and attempts at international isolation, is actively developing both within the framework of bilateral interaction and in a multilateral format. Anti-drug measures and a sectoral system of international cooperation in countering drug trafficking are being implemented within the framework of the Russian Federation's chairmanship in the SCO and BRICS, participation as a member state in the CSTO.

The main tendencies of the drug situation are given , among which the mechanism of the drug industry is noted , reflecting four main groups of factors through which the economic, socio-cultural and technological aspects of the drug

threat are analyzed : 1) drug production ; 2) drug business; 3) social drug abuse; 4) criminal drug technology .

The conclusion is drawn that the main factors influencing the complication of the drug situation are Afghan drug expansion , forceful escort of drug trafficking , active promotion of non-medical drug use by the drug business, active use of the Internet to purchase drugs, distribution of synthetic drugs mainly in a contactless way through a network of small retail distributors who mainly young people are involved in this process.

Olga Shevchenko

Igor Ponkin

Rogachev Denis Igorevich

Ponkin Alena Igorevna

FEATURES OF IMPLEMENTATION OF UEFA REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO THE ORGANIZATION AND HOLDING OF THE UEFA EUROPEAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS INTO NATIONAL LEGISLATION

No. 10, 2017

The article is devoted to defining the main approaches to meeting the UEFA requirements to the national legislation of the host state in connection with the organization and holding of the European Football Championship on its territory. In the article, the authors consider the main features and types of such requirements, and also consider the experience in this area of such states as France and Poland. The authors formulated conclusions regarding possible problems associated with the implementation of such requirements, and potential ways to solve them. The paper points out that the main difficulties associated with the implementation of UEFA requirements into national legislation may be associated with the potential conflict of some of these requirements with national public interests or, in some aspects, with public order or the principles of the legal system

of a particular state. In this case, the state may refuse to comply with such requirements with an emphasis on more effective and detailed implementation of other UEFA requirements based on the experience of France. It is emphasized that the most expedient is the adoption of a system of normative legal acts establishing a temporary legal regime for the implementation of certain types of activities. A number of proposals are aimed at regulating the specifics of entry into and exit from the Russian Federation, migration registration of foreign citizens and stateless persons in connection with the implementation of UEFA Euro 2020 events, which imply a special legal regime for the persons concerned. In addition to the above, a special procedure for the implementation of labor activities within the framework of UEFA Euro 2020 events, the specifics of ensuring security in connection with the implementation of UEFA Euro 2020 events and events ", the specifics of the implementation of foreign exchange transactions and customs regulation, the specifics of transport support, the specifics of protection and implementation of property rights , the requirements for ensuring fair competition, the development of communications and information technology, as well as many other aspects directly related to the preparation and holding of the UEFA European Championship Euro 2020.

Yashchuk Tatiana Fedorovna

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORMS IN THE RSFSR IN THE 1920S

No. 10, 2017

The implementation of the new economic policy brought about transformations in the field of local government. They are assessed as reforms, but their unfinished nature is noted . The following directions of reforms are distinguished: change in the organizational structure of Soviet institutions; administrative and territorial reorganization; democratization of electoral legislation; recognition of municipalized property and property rights of local councils; formation of balanced local budgets.

There was no single concept of reforms, although all reforms were synchronized. The peak of reforms falls on 1924-1926, and despite the positive results they did not receive further development. The political leadership did not clearly define the goals of the reforms, local leaders did not always understand their content and goals.

The territories and regions created as a result of the administrative-territorial reform could potentially develop as economically self-sufficient entities. Districts, cities and other settlements acted as bodies as close as possible to the needs of the population. The implementation of the reform dragged on and led to the adjustment of the unambiguous line for the consolidation of administrative-territorial units.

Organizational restructuring consisted in simplifying and reducing the cost of the local apparatus. The powers and jurisdictions of individual institutions were clarified . The property rights of local councils were recognized. They possessed a significant amount of municipal property. They could choose how to operate it. Most of these objects were leased or merged into trusts. The creation of local budgets at all levels (except for the rural one) ensured the financial sustainability of local authorities.

The most systemic were the transformations in relation to the lower bodies - village and volost Soviets. A " new course " policy was proclaimed . Its implementation can be considered a separate reform. Districts were created instead of volosts. Significant powers were transferred to the regional authorities . The district budget was formed. The liberalization of electoral legislation made it possible to attract peasants who enjoyed the trust and respect of the population into the deputy corps. Problems and contradictions typical for other directions of reforms appeared in the policy of the “ new course ”. The legislation formulated norms that opened up the possibility of independent action by local Soviets. At the onset of the first serious signs of such independence (election results, economic activity, budgetary provision), the government took restrictive measures.