The article provides a general description of unmanned vehicles developed in Russia and abroad for use in airspace, on land and underground, on water and under water, both for military purposes and for use in the national economy. In general terms, the principles of their functioning and the degree of autonomy are shown. Particular attention is paid to the danger they create for individuals, property, etc. in connection with the emerging traffic accidents and the resulting moral and legal problems (according to the "incident of a trolley" and extreme necessity, often encountered in the practice of using, for example, road transport). A roadmap was proposed, firstly, to eliminate gaps in legislation (for example, existing in civil and administrative law), secondly, to develop traffic safety rules and operate unmanned vehicles, and thirdly, to design a criminal law norm on responsibility for harm caused by the drone . The main approaches to the definition of the specified criminal law prohibition are indicated and the most important algorithms for the criminalization of the act in question are highlighted.

The article discusses the question - is it possible to implement subjective law by inaction, or is it a rejection of subjective law? To answer this question, the author proposes to distinguish between the implementation of subjective rights and the implementation of the freedom to commit an act not prohibited by law (the right to freedom of action). In addition, when exercising a subjective right in the form of use, a person pursues a certain, specific legal interest, the person has the goal of acquiring certain tangible or intangible benefits. If a person, for the purpose of using a specific subjective right, does not perform active actions, then this means that he, by renouncing the right, pursues another interest that differs from the results of the implementation of a specific subjective right.

The article notes that when the courts consider disputes about the upbringing of children, the guardianship and guardianship authorities can act as a procedural plaintiff, as well as a state body competent to give an opinion on the merits of the dispute. In the cases provided for by law, the guardianship and trusteeship authorities have the right to perform the functions of a jurisdictional body, as well as participate in the process as a defendant.

The article analyzes the concept and legal nature of a transferable (transferable) letter of credit in a comparative legal aspect. The author compares the legal structure of a transferable letter of credit under the Civil Code of the Russian Federation with the legal regulation of a transferable letter of credit in accordance with the Unified Rules and Customs for documentary letters of credit (2007 Edition, ICC publication No. 600).

Under transferable or transferable letters of credit, the law understands such letters of credit that the payer (applicant) and / or the issuing bank allowed to transfer to the second beneficiaries.

The translation of a letter of credit is executed in two transactions.

First, the first beneficiary makes a unilateral expression of will addressed to the transferring bank, in which the first beneficiary invites this bank to change the subject composition of the potential beneficiaries of the letter of credit.

The will of the first beneficiary should be qualified as a unilateral transaction of the first beneficiary on the full or partial release of the issuing bank (confirming bank) from the offer originally made by it (opening a letter of credit), if the transfer of the letter of credit to the second beneficiaries is made.

Secondly, the transferring bank makes a unilateral transaction to transfer the letter of credit to the second beneficiaries. The transferring bank makes this

transaction on behalf of, at the expense and in the interests of the issuing bank (confirming bank) on the basis of the authority contained in the terms of the letter of credit.

A unilateral transaction of a transferring bank to transfer a letter of credit is an offer made by it on behalf of the issuing bank (confirming bank), brought to the attention of the second (second) beneficiaries (beneficiary), with a proposal to conclude an agreement on the payment (acceptance and payment of the bill of exchange) against the relevant financial and / or commercial documents.

At the same time, the transfer of a letter of credit leads to a change in the initial offer to open a letter of credit to the first beneficiary in terms of the subject composition of possible future acceptors.

The article examines various approaches to the concept of administrative jurisdiction in modern Russian jurisprudence, analyzes the problems and contradictions in the development of the theory of administrative jurisdiction in administrative-legal science.

The methodological basis of the article is made up of modern achievements in the theory of knowledge. In the process of research, theoretical, general philosophical (dialectics, systemic method, analysis, synthesis, deduction), traditional legal methods (formal-logical) were used.

Turning to the issue of the concept of administrative jurisdiction, the author touches upon the problem of its subject composition and comes to the conclusion that courts are recognized as subjects of administrative jurisdiction and the existence of administrative-judicial jurisdiction as one of the forms of this legal phenomenon. In this regard, the author substantiates the point of view of the need to abandon the "narrow-wide" understanding of administrative jurisdiction, which

in the work is considered nothing more than following the outdated stereotypes of the Soviet era.

The study of the subject area of administrative jurisdiction, which is associated with the situation of a legal conflict, is also of considerable interest. In this context, the author raises the question of the legal nature of the court's activities in the application of measures of administrative responsibility, believing that, on the one hand, this is a manifestation of activities that can be considered as an independent form of administrative jurisdiction. On the other hand, this activity is a justice, within the framework of which the judiciary is exercised.

Having studied administrative jurisdiction as a category that allows one to reveal the content and legal essence of this type of state activity, the work provides a definition of administrative jurisdiction in the context of its relationship with judicial jurisdiction and justice.

The article discusses the problems of differentiating control and supervisory and regulatory (rule-making) functions between federal ministries and federal services. Analyzing the logic of delineating these functions within the framework of the administrative reform carried out in Russia in 2004, the author notes the decrease in the influence of corruption-generating factors on the process of departmental rule-making as a positive effect of the reform, on the one hand, as well as a decrease in the efficiency in the preparation of regulatory legal acts, the negative impact of disagreements and contradictions between federal ministries and federal services on the process and results of rule-making - on the other. The article proposes to limit the rule-making powers of control and supervisory bodies in terms of their adoption of regulatory legal acts regulating external power relations, that is, the activities of controlled objects, as well as regulating the control (supervision) procedure. At the same time, according to the author, it is not

rational to limit the powers of federal services to adopt regulatory legal acts that are of an intra-organizational nature or aimed at regulating personnel issues and issues of providing social guarantees to employees of departments. The author concludes that the improvement of the structure of federal executive bodies and the delineation of functions between them should be carried out on the basis of functional and procedural reforms, providing for the adoption of federal laws on normative legal acts and on state control (supervision). It is advisable to exclude rule-making from the functions that are the basis for identifying the types of federal executive bodies in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 09.03.2004 No. 314 "On the system and structure of federal executive bodies".

The relevance of the presented article lies in the fact that in modern society, ensuring a full-fledged fight against crime presupposes, among other things, the solution of various problems in the implementation of the rights and legitimate interests of persons in relation to whom a crime is committed. For example, in criminal procedural activities, “persons participating in the production of procedural actions when checking a crime report are explained their rights and obligations provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation, and the possibility of exercising these rights is ensured in the part in which the procedural actions performed and the procedural decisions taken affect their interests, including the right not to testify against oneself, one's spouse (wife) and other close relatives, the circle of which is determined by paragraph 4 of Article 5 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation, to use the services of a lawyer, as well as to lodge complaints about actions (inaction) and decisions an investigator, head of an inquiry unit, head of an inquiry body, inquiry body, investigator, head of an investigative body in the manner prescribed by Chapter 16 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation ”. But in the

norm, correct in content, there are no indications of certain subjects of the RF Criminal Procedure Code. This leads to the fact that legal guarantees for persons who have not received the status of a participant in criminal proceedings remain declarative. The analysis of criminal cases revealed many inaccuracies, legislative gaps and contradictions, which play an important role in the fact that individuals or legal entities against whom a crime has been committed, within a period of up to 30 days, do not have procedural rights to protect their interests. The article sets the goal, taking into account a certain body of knowledge on the activities of persons who were involved in the criminal process, to develop a mechanism for their protection from the moment of registration of a crime report by law enforcement agencies.

The article is devoted to topical problems of the theory and practice of the cognitive activity of an investigator in the field of pre-trial criminal proceedings. The ideas expressed by the authors, the developed provisions and recommendations, characteristics concerning the subject, methods, means and technologies of the investigator's cognitive mission are based on the empirically established patterns of two groups (categories). The first is the patterns of criminal and related types of legally significant behavior (activity) and the process of its reflection. The second group is the patterns of organization and implementation of anti-criminal investigative activities at the stages of initiation of a criminal case and preliminary investigation . Attention is paid to the issues of correlation between the concepts of investigative cognition and recognition, the essence and mechanisms of the indicated forms (directions) of the professional activity of the investigator, as well as the problem of the formation, interaction and recognition of mental images of acts with signs of crimes. Along with this, the article reflects the definitions of the concepts of investigative cognition and investigative recognition formulated by the authors.

The modern economy and society are being reconfigured in connection with the emergence and development of digital platforms, which is figuratively referred to as “ uberization of everything”. This became possible due to the development of information and communication technologies and the formation of cyberspace. The key problem for lawyers is the construction of the legal superstructure of cyberspace, which leads to the emergence of a whole range of concepts: cyber law , "platform law", Internet law, etc. However, while science is trying to comprehend the corresponding paradigmatic shifts, a colossal array of cross-border transactions are made by consumers with platform companies. type; cross-border disputes are resolved through ODR procedures, in international commercial arbitration or courts; a law enforcement practice is being formed that responds to the challenges of the cyber environment. And it is the instruments of private international law that are most in demand in the regulation of the relevant relations. What will be more viable in modern conditions: private international law or cyber law ?

At present, the problem of terrorism has sent to be for the EU primarily an external threat. At the beginning of the 21st century, the frequency and geography of terrorist attacks increased significantly. In this regard, the fight against terrorism began to occupy a special place in EU policy. Despite the limited powers in the law enforcement sphere, a lot of efforts have been made recently at the EU level to form a mechanism for countering terrorist activities. Anti-terrorism policy includes a variety of means, among which are special legal measures, the development of which was carried out exclusively or primarily for the purpose of combating terrorism. This paper aims to investigate the specific counter-terrorism legal

means that shape the EU's anti-terrorism legislation. Anti-terrorism legislation is a central component in the system of measures to prevent terrorism in the EU, it does not replace the relevant provisions of the national law of the EU countries. Its task is to develop common standards for the fight against terrorism, as well as to ensure the uniform application of international legal means of anti-terrorist activities in the EU. Currently, EU anti-terrorism legislation consists of two key components: measures to harmonize criminal and criminal procedure rules, as well as measures to combat the financing of terrorism. Both directions were developed in line with the implementation of international standards for the fight against terrorism, which in turn were the result of the reaction of the world community to the intensification of terrorism in Western countries. The main impetus for the development of anti-terrorism legislation should be called EU September 11, 2001 and increase in terrorist activity in 2015-2016 yy . in the EU countries.

As part of the analysis of the practices of institutionalizing the constitutional and legal statuses of the territorial autonomies of Bolivia, Great Britain, Denmark, India, Indonesia, Canada, China, Moldova, Uzbekistan, Finland according to the criteria of the grounds and methods of their formation, two main scenarios are indicated.

According to the first option, territorial autonomies are formed on the basis of international and national legal acts. The second scenario assumes the formation of autonomies on the basis of only national legal acts.

In the structure of the first scenario, territorial autonomies are isolated, formed as a result of negotiations between the parties to the conflict (confrontational model) and in a directive manner (directive model). In the structure of the second scenario, territorial autonomies are distinguished, established as a result of negotiations on the basis of reaching a compromise

peacefully or as a result of confrontation (consensus and confrontation models), as well as autonomies formed unilaterally (directive model).

The conceptual requirements for the successful institutionalization of territorial autonomy are identified as follows: the presence of traditions of democracy and the rule of law rooted in society and the state; establishment of a real regime of internal self-government; limited material and financial resources and the resulting dependence on the state; no disputes about sovereignty; clarity of the formal legal structure of the constitutional and legal status; insignificant population and territory of autonomy. At the same time, the structure and content of these requirements are very flexible, and therefore can be combined in a different ratio with an unequal specific weight.

Typical examples of the most stable territorial autonomies (from the point of view of the territorial integrity and unity of the state), in which these conditions are present in various volumes, are the autonomies of Bolivia, the Aland Islands, the Faroe Islands, Hong Kong and Macau. It seems possible to include Karakalpakstan and Nunavut in this category due to their total dependence on the support of national governments.

In turn, the potential for the development of separatist tendencies remains in Great Britain (Scotland, Northern Ireland), India, Indonesia, China (Tibet), Moldova, and the Philippines.

The article analyzes one episode from the life of two Russian scientists, namely the discussion between P. Novgorodtsev and his student V. Savalsky . The whole piquancy of this episode lies in the fact that both Russian thinkers opposing each other were followers of the neo-Kantian direction in philosophy, defended the concept of natural law. In addition, a detailed description of the life and work of a little-known philosopher of law Vasily Aleksandrovich Savalsky is given . It is

noted that at the beginning of his scientific search, he became the main researcher and critic of the teachings of neo-Kantians in Russia. While working at Warsaw University, V. A. Savalsky investigated the problems of history and theory of state and law, constitutional law.

The authors of this article make an attempt at a comprehensive theoretical and historical analysis of the factors-threats to Russia's national security in the information space. Within the framework of the problem statement, the relevance of the study of national security issues within the framework of the general theory of state and law is substantiated, signs are developed that form the concept of a threat to national security. Attention is focused on the role of passionate personalities in the processes of destabilization of society. A hypothesis is put forward about the two-level structure of the information space as an object of information security, including the deep (ideology) and surface levels, the connections between the processes occurring at these levels are modeled. Analyzing the periods of extreme transformations of Russian statehood (revolutions of 1917 and "perestroika"), the authors find a connection between the effectiveness of the regulation of political processes and the presence of changes in the information space. An assumption is formulated about a stable relationship between legal regulation, scientific and technological progress and the state of protection of national interests. The emergence or increase in the availability of new technical means of disseminating information for the population inevitably entails a lag in the regulation of relevant public relations, which, combined with certain political and social factors, endangers national security. A forecast of the development of the situation in the short term is given, taking into account the development of the Internet. As a conclusion, the authors propose to focus on the development of a new model of information security regulation, based on the awareness of the loss of the effectiveness of traditional means and methods of legal

regulation that the state had previously. Having lost the monopoly on control over the surface level of the information space, the state can and must ensure stability at the level of ideology.