The article is devoted not so much to the problems of legal thinking as to the methodological approaches underlying the recognition of law as a multidimensional phenomenon. The methodological foundations of the multifaceted nature of law are the nature of the concept itself, which is inseparable from the theory of systems, the general theory of normativity, the subjective, objective and intersubjective nature of law, the theory of indifferent methodological series, as well as the needs of legal practice. The list of grounds for recognizing primacy for a multidimensional approach to understanding law is not limited to the above methodological approaches. A multidimensional approach to understanding law is presented in the form of various legal concepts, as an integral organic system interacting with legal practice, exerting a systemic impact on it in order to transform it and meet the spiritual and material needs of society, the state and the individual. A multidimensional approach to understanding law is not a disparate legal concept. This approach appears as a holistic, organically interconnected system of concepts that are not in a state of confrontation with each other, but, on the contrary, use the entire accumulated arsenal of legal laws to transform the law-making, law-enforcement and law-enforcement processes.

To the greatest extent of generalization, the accumulated experience of the conceptual expression of law can be presented in the form of a monistic, pluralistic and multidimensional approach to understanding law. The integral or integrative concept of legal thinking is a derivative of a multidimensional approach, since in order to carry out the operation of integration, it is necessary to determine some elements of the set.

Individual appearance (appearance) in a broad sense includes appearance, figure, physical data, clothing, that is, the totality of such information about the face that can be obtained without resorting to special research. The positive content of the subjective right to an individual appearance consists of the powers to

independently determine and use their individual appearance, to dispose of their image. The legal statuses of a student and a teacher give specificity to the powers, limits of implementation and methods of protecting the right to an individual appearance.

Assessing the legality of establishing requirements for the appearance, the author draws attention to 1) the requirements for clothing and other components of the external appearance, 2) the requirements for the decision-making procedure. The federal law on education does not stipulate the limitation of such components of the student's appearance as hairstyle, makeup, tattoos, piercings, and jewelry. Therefore, such restrictions on the right to an individual appearance, established by educational organizations , are permissible only if the rules for the adoption of local acts of educational organizations are observed.

The article provides a solution to the situation when the draft act of an educational organization on the student's appearance is not equally assessed by the council of students, the council of parents, a representative body of employees of this organization and (or) students.

In the Model Code of Professional Ethics of Teachers, the general requirements for the teacher's appearance are of a recommendatory nature. Therefore, if an employee violates moral standards, then moral , and not legal, sanctions should be applied . The question arises whether it is possible to assess a certain appearance of the teacher as an immoral offense, including when the teacher is not at work. The article substantiates that it is required to establish unequal legal consequences of immoral offenses committed by a teacher outside the workplace, taking into account the form of guilt. If a teacher commits an immoral offense outside the place of work and informs an indefinite circle of people about it , then there is a conscious propaganda of his command, his own assessment of the act as permissible, while society (part of society) evaluates such behavior as immoral. In the above cases, the application of the established measures of labor legislation is justified. If a teacher commits an immoral act

outside the place of work and it becomes known by chance, without the knowledge of the teacher himself, and sometimes against his will, then the application of measures of labor legislation on dismissal is questionable. In this regard, it is proposed to amend the provisions of the Labor Code on the consequences of immoral misconduct of a teacher.

This study examines the approaches that have developed in legal science to the definition of legal practice as a socially significant legal activity of subjects. The author's socio-philosophical and legal substantiation of legal (administrative) practice as a means of transforming reality is proposed, thereby acting as a necessary social, organizational and legal means of improving human activity in the implementation of state and municipal management. A socio-philosophical understanding of administrative (state-managerial) practice is proposed as a formed result of state-managerial activity that arises in the development of managerial relations and entails the achievement of socially useful goals of state (municipal) management, clothed in the form of an administrative legal act or a repeated organizational action of a body and (or) a public administration official (habit of management practice). In the course of the study, the author's vision of the forms of objectification of the administrative practice of activities for the implementation of state and municipal management is proposed, which are the empirical non-normative legal act and the habit of management practice. The result of the study of the essence and forms of objectification of administrative practice was the determination of its significance for law enforcement practice, which consists in the compulsory practice for the subjects of state and municipal administration, to whom they are addressed, in the implementation of internal state and municipal administration. The obligation of empirical legal acts of management for controlled entities within the framework of external state and municipal government is indirect, insofar as they become

participants in administrative legal relations, within which the provisions of these acts are implemented. In other cases, these acts are not mandatory for controlled entities. In addition, the controlled entity is not deprived of the right to act in accordance with the provisions of a law or a subordinate normative legal act, and not in accordance with the provisions of a non-normative legal act of management, which formally is not a normative legal act, but actually has normative properties. In the presented work, the value of the customs of management activity is determined as one of the forms of objectification of administrative practice.

International treaties in the field of environmental protection, concluded in the XIX - first half. XX centuries , were , as a rule, the result of forced compromises, they had the goal of solving urgent problems in limited-scale areas in which certain problems arose or at least attracted attention (for example, a threat to a certain living species, pollution of that or other sea area). In such cases, a convention was adopted to protect the endangered species or limit releases to the sea. As a result of this fragmented approach to environmental protection , a convention complex , impressive in volume, but very diverse in content, has emerged . Awareness of the unity of ecosystems, expressed in the development of principles enshrined in the Stockholm Declaration of 1972 and the Declaration of Rio de Janeiro in 1992, was largely due to the rapid progress of science and technology. As a result, there has been a transition from the "spontaneous" formation of international environmental standards to their consolidation around the special principles of international environmental law. Further, a noticeable feature of many international treaties in the field of environmental protection is analyzed - their “framework” nature. The adoption of framework agreements leads to the formation of complex complexes of convention documents, consisting of several different, but in a certain way related agreements. Considering the issue of the effectiveness of such a legal instrument as a framework agreement, the author

comes to the conclusion that the origins of the problem of insufficient effectiveness of agreements in the field of environmental protection lie in the foundations of the existing economic system.

On June 26, 2018, at its fifty-first session, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) announced the completion of two important documents - the draft Convention on the enforcement of settlement agreements reached as a result of the mediation (mediation) procedure, and draft amendments to the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Conciliation, 2002, which largely echoes the provisions of the draft Convention. It is expected that after its approval by the UN General Assembly on August 1, 2019, the Convention will be open for signature, and if ratified by a significant number of states, it will play an important role in increasing the attractiveness of this method of dispute settlement for the international business community, allowing it to compete with the international commercial arbitration.

In this regard, the article attempts to analyze the main provisions of this Convention and assess the feasibility of the Russian Federation joining it, taking into account the fact that at present in Russia this method of settling cross-border commercial disputes is not widespread. Based on the results of the analysis, the author comes to the conclusion that the adoption of this Convention will create a basis for the compulsory execution of international settlement agreements reached as a result of the mediation (mediation) procedure, acceptable for states with different legal, social and economic conditions, while maintaining the inherent this method of dispute resolution is flexible. This, in turn, will lead to a decrease in the likelihood of the parties of cross-border commercial disputes going to court or international commercial arbitration after mediation (mediation), and, accordingly, will increase the attractiveness of this method of resolving disputes for the parties.

The article is devoted to the problem of the formation of a modern international legal model for the joint use and protection of international watercourses, aimed at effectively providing water to the states of an international watercourse, taking into account the new challenges and threats that negatively affect the world's water resources. It is based on the concept of "international watercourse", which has the following features: 1) international watercourses include surface and groundwater; 2) the spatial and territorial characteristics of an international watercourse, expressed in crossing the border between two or more states or being on the border; 3) the use of international watercourses affects the interests of two or more states; 4) a special international legal regime for the use of international watercourses, formed with the development of international law; 5) special requirements for the protection of ecosystems of international watercourses, which, inter alia, include protection from pollution and other forms of degradation of land adjacent to international watercourses, forests, flora and fauna, as well as the seas into which watercourses flow; 6) the presence of a large conflict potential in the use of water resources of international watercourses. Analysis of the provisions of the doctrines of the joint use and protection of transboundary waters shows that when forming international water law, it is necessary to take into account anthropogenic factors, technological and socio-economic changes in a timely manner. The modern international legal model for the joint use and protection of international watercourses is a system of international legal norms regulating interstate relations in the following areas: prevention, limitation and reduction of transboundary impact; protection of ecosystems of international watercourses; rational use of waters of international watercourses, effective management of water resources of international watercourses (including the creation and functioning of international basin

organizations); information support for the population of international watercourses.

The article notes that the integration of modern information technologies into all spheres of human activity has led to the informatization and computerization of crime, when almost any crime can be committed using computer tools and systems. The generality of a number of elements of the mechanism of computer crimes is noted, including information about the methods of these crimes.

Methods of computer crimes are considered from the standpoint of a new private theory of information and computer support of forensic activity, the subject of which is the patterns of occurrence, movement, collection and research of computer information in the investigation of crimes. The objects are computer tools and systems, features of forensic technologies for collecting (identifying, fixing, seizing) and researching these objects to obtain evidence and orienting information. From modern positions, the method of crime is a system of actions of the subject determined by the personality, subject and circumstances of the criminal encroachment, aimed at achieving the criminal goal and united by a single criminal intention. The methods are divided into crimes polnostrukturnye , including training, committing and concealing and nepolnostrukturnye when one or two members are absent. The formation of the method of crime is influenced by objective and subjective factors, which determines the determinism and repeatability of the methods of crime.

The main methods of computer crimes are considered: aimed at concealing unauthorized access to computer facilities and systems; using Trojans for various purposes; infecting computer systems with viruses; the use of hardware and

software systems for mass campaigns for the distribution of malicious software to mobile devices; computer attacks on local corporate networks, etc.

It has been established that the forensic regularity of the formation and implementation of computer crimes is an obligatory stage of preparation for a crime, including, at the same time, actions to hide the traces of a crime, i.e. that the methods of computer crimes are full-blown .

The article analyzes the current state and prospects for the development of the mechanism of compensation for harm in criminal proceedings. It is noted that with a steady trend of growing dissatisfaction of the majority of victims with the activities of the state to restore their rights violated as a result of the commission of a crime, the courts properly resolve civil claims in criminal cases. The reasons for which Article 52 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation remains declarative to this day are revealed. The conclusion about the inadmissibility of expanding the subject and grounds of civil claims in criminal proceedings has been substantiated. It is indicated that the foreign practice of compensation for harm to victims, including through the formation of compensation funds, the use of mediation procedures, funds of non-governmental organizations, is faced with numerous problems that still remain unresolved. In this regard, it is proposed to use only the institutions of restitution and voluntary compensation for harm in the criminal process, more actively using the possibilities of pre-trial stages for this, as well as to consider claims that unconditionally arise from the essence of a criminal law dispute or / and are recognized as civil defendants. The rest of civil law issues, directly or indirectly related to a committed or impending crime, should be resolved in civil proceedings, where the burden of proving the stated claims is imposed on the person recognized as a victim in a criminal case, his heir or representative. An important role is played by improving the system for the

execution of court decisions, including through the development of programs based on the achievements of modern digital technologies.

The article examines the legal aspects of the use of cloud solutions from foreign providers by Russian banks. Despite the obvious advantages, the legislation of Russia has many obstacles to such use, including the lack of general regulatory regulation of cloud computing services, requirements for ensuring information security (licensing of encryption activities, certification of information systems), legal requirements on the localization of personal data bases, electronic databases of banks, etc.

Based on an analysis of current regulations, in particular, industry regulators, the author comes to the conclusion that foreign cloud service providers have the right to provide services to Russian financial institutions subject to a number of conditions: cloud solutions should not include outsourcing of business functions entirely and should not involve the production of internal (domestic) money transfers / payments; a foreign cloud provider has taken measures to protect the protected information; cross-border transfer of personal data and banking secrets should be carried out in an impersonal form; other.

In modern Germany, a secular state with a republican form of government, there is still an institution of clemency, known in the pre-Christian era. According to the current Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany, pardon is carried out by the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the decision made is not subject to judicial review. The relationship of mercy and justice has been controversial for centuries. Opinions differ in the literature and judicial practice, up to the Federal Constitutional Court of the Federal Republic of Germany. A

retrospective of the historical development of the practice of clemency, an analysis of the goals and consequences of the application of this measure convincingly prove the need for the possibility of judicial review of decisions on clemency enshrined in legislation. This is the only effective method to prevent arbitrariness, abuse of power and violation of human rights. The modern rule of law should not allow the negative experience of past dictatorships and monarchies.

The study of the institution of marriage of foreign legal orders allows not only to discern the originality and historical succession, but also to find out whether the provisions on marriage have common features that characterize them as the highest value, and how much foreign borrowing is permissible in the formation of its own legal system without prejudice to its uniqueness and individuality. The use of foreign experience reveals a lot of issues and conflicts that require resolution in relation to national law. An obligatory component is the study of the heritage of the past, the so-called legislative retrospective, which contributes to the knowledge of legal culture. For the first time in domestic science, an attempt has been made to periodize the institution of marriage in Spain, depending on the type of social regulator: customs, canonical rules, legal norms (own and borrowed). The periodization of Spanish marriage law is presented and the main features of its formation are shown: the application of the customs of the peoples inhabiting the territory of Spain, the reception of Roman private law, the influence of canon law, external foreign influences. The entire history of marriage law is conditionally divided into 5 periods: customary law (first period), the rule of canon law (second period), systematized legislation on marriage (third period), harmonization of secular legislation on marriage with the provisions of canon law (fourth period), modern law (fifth period). Separately, in the settlement of relations between the sexes, the pre - legal period is highlighted . Of course, each period is distinguished by a variety of rules of marriage law included in it, which is

explained by the evolution of social relations themselves and the development of the legal institution of marriage. Shown is the consistent influence of universal human values on the formation of the legal provisions of marriage. As the marriage law is formed, rules are formed that determine the conditions and procedure for its conclusion. The enduring value of the family organization of people's lifestyle and family form of management determines the preservation of this social institution throughout the entire period of human history, albeit in a constantly changing form.

The author examines the history of the development of criminal legislation on liability for offenses related to violation of traffic safety rules or the operation of transport, from 1917 to 2014. The author analyzes the decrees and regulations of the Soviet period in the field of ensuring the safety of traffic, articles of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR as amended in 1922 and 1926, in force on the territory of modern Kazakhstan until January 1, 1960, the norms of the Criminal Code of the Kazakh SSR 1959, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1997 and 2014 editions about transport crimes. The analyzed period is characterized by the emergence of a special chapter of the Special Part of the Criminal Code, a steady increase in the number of articles on liability for transport offenses, the concretization of general articles by isolating special norms from them, toughening of liability for violations of safety rules that entailed grave consequences, the transfer of certain transport administrative offenses to the criminal law. and others. The noted trend is explained by the rapid growth of the country's transport fleet, an increase in speed, traffic intensity of vehicles, the need to protect society from accidents and disasters and bring the criminal law in line with the needs of practice.

In the first post-war decades in the FRG, the problem of the crimes of the Nazi regime was hushed up. Information about the flagrant crimes of the Nazis in the concentration camps was perceived by the Germans as "propaganda of the victors." The Frankfurt trial of 1963-1965 became an event that contributed to the understanding of the criminal past of their country by the German society. 22 Nazi criminals who were accused of murder and complicity in the murders of prisoners of the Auschwitz concentration camp and extermination camp were brought to trial in Frankfurt . During the trial, horrific facts of mass destruction of people, unprecedented cases of humiliation of human dignity were revealed. The position of the prosecution was that the defendants voluntarily served in Auschwitz , realizing that the main purpose of the camp's functioning was the mass extermination of Jews, purposefully participating in the implementation of a common criminal plan. The defense side adhered to a strategy according to which the defendants were only weak-willed executors of the orders of the highest Nazi leadership and were forced to commit crimes under the threat of their own lives. None of the accused admitted their guilt; in their closing speeches, they did not express a word of regret or remorse to the victims and their relatives. The jury's verdict was notable for its mildness: only 6 accused were sentenced to life imprisonment, the rest received various (from 3 to 14 years) imprisonment terms, three were acquitted. However, the significance of the Frankfurt trial far surpasses the purpose of criminalizing Nazi criminals. The process became a turning point in the course of overcoming by the Germans of their recent past, the realization of the responsibility of German society for the crimes of National Socialism.

The article examines the formation and development of right-wing socialist legal thought during the revolutionary period of 1917 and the Civil War of 1918. In the course of the analysis, special attention is paid to the legal views and ideas of

the largest theoreticians of the right-wing socialist camp, such as G.V. Plekhanov, V.M. Chernov, P.B. Axelrod , M.V. Cherry. The work is divided into four interrelated parts. The first part of the work reveals the fact that right-wing socialist groups do not have the necessary projects for the legal development of Russian statehood for the establishment of a social democratic regime, which is what prompted them to turn to the legal concepts of the Cadets. It also reveals the reasons for the formalization by the right-wing socialist groups of the concept of the "third way" and its implementation in the anti-Bolshevik statehood of the period of 1918. The second part of the work examines the understanding of the essence of law in socialism, compares the ideological approach to "law" on the part of the legal scholars of the left socialist and right socialist camp. Special attention is focused on the place of law in the teachings of socialism and the relationship between law and economy. The third part of the work examines the image of A.I. Gukovsky as a lawyer of the right-wing socialist camp. His characteristics, given to him by the Right Socialist-Revolutionaries, are generalized. In the image of A.I. Gukovsky reveals the common features inherent in all legal scholars of the right-wing socialist camp. In the fourth part of the work, attention is paid to the idea of human and civil rights and freedoms in the teachings of social democracy. For the legal scholars of social democracy, the development of the idea of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen is nothing more than the materialization of the very spirit of the revolution, in connection with which the problem of the legal status of the individual in the works of right-wing socialist thinkers has received a special place. In conclusion, the author draws conclusions about the contribution of Russian lawyers of the right-wing socialist camp to the world foundation of legal science.