The article deals with the problem of the ideological scientific origins of the early technologies of power. The myth of the "power machine" was born at the same time as the myth of the digital governance of society. The first rational foundations of the concept of the technological process were laid, which was formed by thinkers of the Renaissance and Modern times. The first technological revolutions changed approaches to the problems of politics and law. Deep spiritual and intellectual processes found their forms in legislation and political technology. The magic of controlling things and people formed the basis of a megamachine that evolved from ancient times to modern times. Even in modern technologies of control and ruling, there are elements of magic, reduced to the technical manipulation of individuals and whole masses. Number, number and manipulation are at the heart of political technology.

The author argues for the need to make additions to the current legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of the procedure for registering information about parents, in the record of the birth act, in relation to a child born as a result of the use of assisted reproductive technologies after the death of a parent in order to be included in the chain of hereditary legal relations. The author substantiates the conclusion that a child born after the death of the testator, when the distribution of hereditary property has already occurred, will not be able to act as the subject of this particular hereditary legal relationship, but, being recognized as the legitimate child of the deceased parent, will receive the right to participate in the inheritance relationship in the future.

The conclusion is made about the ambiguity of the approach of the Tajik legislator, depending on the branches of law, to the category of "child in the womb". When identifying problematic aspects of the definition of live birth and the viability of a child in order to refer to the subjects of hereditary legal relations.

The author investigates the problems of attributing a child to the subjects of hereditary legal relations in ancient times. A historical review is carried out, certain categories of marriages created on the territory of historical Tajikistan are considered for the purpose of having a child, for the transfer of inheritance. The author revealed that Zoroastrian law allowed participation in the hereditary legal relationship of a child from a deceased person to the conception of a child, as if the child was native and would have been born during the life of a "legal" father. There were no legal obstacles to inheritance for the child born in this case. Found the beginnings of " traditional" surrogacy in the territory of historical Tajikistan.

The article is devoted to the analysis of the problems associated with the lawmaking function of judicial practice in family matters. In the history of this function, which does not belong to the number of classical types of judicial activity, several factors operate: the peculiarities of family legal relations, the situational nature of most family law norms as a key prerequisite for broad judicial discretion in its various forms - concretization, interpretation, subsidiary application of legislation, application of analogy , resolution of conflicts, which in some cases can be qualified as legal positions of the rule-making type. The provisions of a number of current decisions of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on family matters are proposed as an appropriate illustration.

It is noted that the purpose of the rule-making positions of judicial practice is predominantly considerations of fairness in conjunction with expediency. At the same time, firstly, the criteria for choosing situations for the formation of a tendency towards a fair resolution of family-legal conflicts of one type or another are not entirely clear; secondly, the legal positions under consideration do not exclude a direct conflict with family law; thirdly, they often remain as

recommendations for decades - instead of being modified in a reasonable time into improved family legislation.

Solidarity is expressed with scientists who believe it is necessary, since judicial lawmaking is inevitable, to regulate its grounds, criteria and procedure directly in civil procedure and / or other legislation.

This article analyzes the current state of legal regulation of social relations in the sphere of the functioning of the Russian Cossacks at the level of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. The author consistently studies the legal form of the regulation of social relations and the content of the normative legal acts adopted in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the sphere of the Russian Cossacks. The paper concludes that it is necessary to develop a more effective mechanism for the participation of the subjects of the federation in the legislative process on subjects of joint jurisdiction at the federal level. The author points out the need to apply model legislation in order to unify the provisions of regional regulatory legal acts. The article notes the importance of a clearer definition of the legal status of the Cossacks, who have undertaken obligations to carry out the civil service, including taking into account the possibility of using physical force, special means, cold weapons, which they have the right to wear as elements of national clothing.

The article attempts to determine the legal nature of relations for the establishment and introduction of taxes and fees in the Russian Federation. The author refutes the traditional ideas about the absolute model of these legal relations, since the alleged circle of obligated persons does not have the potential to prevent the implementation of the sovereign right of the entitled party. It is

concluded that the relationship for the establishment of taxes is a general regulatory relationship with broader legal ties, where the right of the authorized person corresponds to a legal state expressing the connectedness, dependence of the opposed subject, since the actions of the authorized person inevitably affect his interest. The subjects (participants) in these relations are identified and the peculiarity of their interaction is analyzed, which manifests itself in bilateral (mutual) legal communication. Through direct and reverse legal links, the right-obligated state of the participants in these relations is shown. The state acts not only as a bearer of power, but also as the main guarantor of the rights and legitimate interests of all citizens. The content of the legitimate interest of the taxpayer, based on the basic principles of tax law and influencing the legislative behavior, is revealed.

Based on the analysis of the legal relationship between a public law entity and a taxpayer, the boundaries of discretionary powers and criteria for the legislator's discretion in the process of establishing taxes are outlined. Legal requirements, as well as the constitutional and legal rationale for the adopted legislative decisions, act as the instruments of reasonable containment of the fiscal appetite.

The importance of active involvement of the taxpayer in the process of regulatory control of legislative regulations is emphasized .

In this article, for the first time in the Russian science of international law, a comprehensive analysis of the legal nature of international energy associations is carried out, the role of these associations in international governance in the field of energy is emphasized.

International associations in the field of energy, which are the object of analysis in the article, are grouped into four categories depending on their legal

nature: 1) associations that are public international organizations (IAEA; Euratom / ESAE; OPEC; EES CIS; KEH; ES; GECF; IRENA); 2) an association that is a body of a public international organization (IEA OECD); 3) associations that can be considered as international non-governmental (transnational) organizations (WEC; IGU; MNF); 4) associations that can be classified as informal international associations (G7 / G8; G20; MEF). It is noted that in the international energy management involves not only public international organizations, but also nepravosubektnye under international law actors of international relations - international non-governmental (transnational) organizations or informal international groupings.

In order to determine the legal nature of international energy associations, constituent acts, resolutions (decisions), headquarters agreements, agreements on the privileges and immunities of international organizations, international treaties, as well as the modern doctrine of international law are considered.

The provisions, generalizations and conclusions contained in the article can be used in developing strategies for the interaction of the Russian Federation with the above associations in the energy sector.

The article examines some of the advantages and benefits that digitalization of criminal proceedings can give . The forms of positive use of digital technologies in practice and the possibilities of expanding their use are shown. It is proposed to do this by the method of experimental implementation: a) introduce them in parallel, along with the traditional ones, or b) completely transfer to them the individual stages of the process that are most suitable for formalization and programming. There are three groups of criteria that need to be taken into account: objective characteristics of the nature of criminal procedural relations; possibility / impossibility of formalizing requirements and procedures; the opportunity to

strengthen, and not reduce, guarantees of human rights, the reliability of the results of knowledge and the justice of law enforcement acts. For a systemic transition to these technologies, one cannot but reckon with the fact that in criminal proceedings "human abilities" cannot always be formalized to the extent of their replacement by digital technologies.

Anti-corruption is one of the priority tasks of public policy and the most important area of activity of law enforcement agencies, which are given a central place in the implementation and enforcement of anti-corruption legislation.

In order to combat corruption and in accordance with clause 1 of part 1 of the Federal Law of December 25, 2008, No. 273-FZ "On Combating Corruption", by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 378 of June 29, 2018, the National Anti-Corruption Plan for 2018-2020 was approved.

In the structure of corruption crime, bribery occupies a special place, which is the core of economic and legal violations. The number of crimes based on the registered facts of bribery is constantly growing and the deviation from the norms is transformed into an acceptable norm, which is contrary to the interests of the civil service and state power.

Considering bribery as a type of economic criminal offense, an analytical decomposition of crimes committed in the period 2001-2015 into regular trends and random deviations from the trend is proposed. The new coverage of crime is to build a statistical relationship, dependence and interdependence between counterparties, which are governed by the ideology of Law and Economics . An interdisciplinary approach aimed at improving anti-corruption measures expands the scientific and methodological potential of bribery research.

As a measure of dependence, the coefficients of correlation and regression are used in the microsystem of the transaction, organized without

intermediaries. The axiom of "bribe" is proposed, which increases the cost of the bribe-taker's service and is subsequently distributed by the bribe-giver to the consumers of the benefits he creates.

The tested procedures can be used to create mechanisms to promote anti-corruption values and scientific support of anti-corruption.

The article discusses topical issues related to the use of digital technologies in criminal proceedings. The author outlines the directions of digitalization of the court's activities and the principles of using artificial intelligence in it, formulated by the bodies of the Council of Europe. The stages of the emergence of certain digital technologies in the work of first arbitration courts, and later - courts of general jurisdiction are given. Current and promising digital technologies are considered as the criminal case progresses, after it has been submitted to the court by the prosecutor. Considerable attention in the article is paid to the procedure for forming the composition of the court for the consideration of a specific criminal case, the difficulties arising on the way of using an automated information system in this matter are analyzed, and ways of their resolution are proposed. The author considers it necessary to use e-mail to summon the victims, witnesses and other participants in the trial, for which he proposes to amend the current procedural legislation. The article describes the current procedure and prospects for the use in criminal proceedings systems of video -bond , audio videoprotokolirovaniya stroke trial. Experimental development of speech recognition programs for participants in the trial is reported. Particular attention is paid to the achievements in the implementation of digital technologies in the courts of Moscow, carried out in the course of the implementation of the international project "Support to Judicial Reform". In this regard, the author describes the creation of electronic copies of traditional "paper" cases in the courts of Moscow, making legal proceedings more open.

The main purpose of this article is to develop a unified classification of the states of the world by the form of government. The author examines the existing in theory, as well as in the practice of state building approaches to the classification of the world's states according to the form of government.

Further, the author gives examples of states whose forms of government do not lend themselves to classification within the framework of traditional approaches. To solve the above classification problem, the author proposes to single out, in addition to typical (traditional) forms of government - monarchy and republics, also atypical forms of government - monarchy with a republican element and a republic with a monarchical element, and within the framework of the republican form of government, the author proposes to single out, in addition to traditional (classical) varieties - presidential, parliamentary and semi-presidential republics, and also non-traditional (non-classical) varieties - hybrid, super-presidential, socialist and Islamic. In addition, the author singles out a mixed republic in two varieties (semi-presidential and semi-parliamentary republics) as a kind of watershed between traditional and non-traditional varieties of the republican form of government. Within the framework of the article, the author also touches on the issue of the relationship between the categories of form of government, state and political regime, coming to the conclusion that they are independent, but interrelated categories. In conclusion of the article, the author summarizes the conclusions obtained in the framework of the study and, for clarity, offers a diagram of his own approach to the classification of the states of the world according to the form of government.

The article is devoted to the consideration of topical theoretical and practical issues of legal regulation of land and property relations in the territories of resorts in the Russian Federation. The relevance of the research topic is due to the imperfection of the current land and special legislation governing these relations, which leads to numerous violations of the legal regime of resort lands, land and property rights of individuals and public interests, as evidenced by judicial practice. Based on a retrospective analysis of land and environmental Russian legislation, materials of law enforcement practice and scientific developments, the article identifies both theoretical problems of limiting the turnover of land plots within the boundaries of the territories of Russian resorts, and the problems of applying legislation in practice, including judicial. The author shows the ineffectiveness of the current legal regulation of land and property relations within the boundaries of the territories of resorts, considers the main reasons for the current situation, suggests ways to improve land and special legislation in this area. It is concluded that the unjustified limitation of land turnover within the boundaries of the resorts' territories and the delimitation of state ownership of the respective lands, depending on the resort's assignment to federal, regional and local significance, hinders the development of these territories and violates the property rights of the local population and rightholders of real estate objects. The problems of establishing the boundaries of districts and zones of sanitary (mountain-sanitary) protection of resorts in documents and during their identification on the ground are shown, the conclusion is substantiated that it is necessary to develop a new scientific method for determining the boundaries of these districts and zones and, on its basis, to revise their existing boundaries, which is necessary for establishing reasonable restrictions on the use and turnover of land plots within the boundaries of existing resorts.

This article is the first in Russia comprehensive theoretical and practical study of one of the world's largest international scientific installations of the " megascience " class - the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), from the standpoint of legal science.

The author focuses on the unique legal status and legal nature of international scientific collaborations , with the help of which scientists from dozens of countries around the world, including Russia, carry out scientific research and make scientific discoveries at the LHC. The article sequentially examines and analyzes: the history of creation, general principles of design, operation of the LHC and the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), under the auspices of which its construction was carried out; principles of the structure and functioning of international scientific collaborations around the LHC; the legal nature of their constituent documents as soft law acts; the ratio of soft and hard law mechanisms in the regulation of international scientific collaborations around the LHC.

The final section provides data and proposals on the use of the investigated legal mechanisms in other countries and international organizations, including for the construction of megascience -class scientific facilities under the auspices of national scientific organizations of Russia and the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna (Moscow Region) ...