The commercialization of the results of intellectual activity and the introduction of rights to the results of them into circulation reveals various serious legal problems, including those related to the existing system of state registration of intellectual property. However, the nature of such registration, its peculiarities, the principles underlying it, in the legal literature, is not given sufficient attention.

State registration of the results of intellectual activity and means of individualization has its own specifics.

As a rule, the prevailing opinion in the scientific literature is that the rules that are characteristic of state registration of rights to real estate should be extended to the registration of the results of intellectual activity, which is far from always justified. The article discusses the principles underlying the state registration of the above objects, and identifies the features of such principles in the field of registration of intellectual property. The general and distinctive features of the state registration of the results of intellectual activity for real estate and the registration of the results of intellectual activity are highlighted.

Consideration of the features of the two registration systems allows us to identify, in particular, discrepancies in the implementation of the principles of unity, reliability, publicity and introduction. The authors also investigate three basic principles of state registration of property rights: verification of the legality of the grounds for registration, publicity and reliability of the register.

The study made it possible to conclude that, despite the convergence of the systems of registration of rights to real estate and objects of intellectual rights, they are separate legal institutions. This is due both to the different nature of the real estate and intellectual property objects themselves, and to the unequal implementation of registration actions.

The article analyzes the changes that have occurred in the regulation of cross-border contractual relations with the participation of consumers, in connection with the development of information and telecommunication technologies and electronic commerce. The concept of "transnational online contract" and the influence of the "digital element" on the characteristics of contractual relations are investigated; the classification of online contracts is given depending on: 1) the subject of the online contract; 2) characteristics of the parties involved in the online contractual relationship; 3) the process of concluding and executing an online contract. Attention is drawn to the fact that new ways of concluding contracts predetermined the emergence of new approaches to qualifying certain aspects of the contractual relationship of the parties, in particular, it concerns determining the moment of concluding a contract, distinguishing between an offer and an invitation to an offer in the context of online interaction, assessing the reality online - contracts and online dispute resolution mechanisms.

The article analyzes the consequences of the globalization of trade in consumer markets, mechanisms for regulating transnational consumer relations in the context of e-commerce. It is noted that the globalization of trade has indicated the need to develop a transnational approach to the regulation of e-commerce, unification and harmonization of relevant legal instruments. The author examines the steps taken in this direction within the framework of UNCITRAL, EU, representatives of American business. It concludes that US consumer protection policies are geared towards realizing the economic interests of businesses, which fosters competition and commercial prosperity in the marketplace, but also puts consumers at risk when entering into online contracts. This approach is contrary to EU policy that promotes social regulation to ensure maximum consumer protection.

Lex mercatoria is considered separately as a source of transnational consumer law.

The relevance of the research topic lies in the presence of a wider range of socially significant processes occurring on the Internet. This became possible due to the development of information and communication technologies and the formation of a networked society. The key problem for lawyers is the construction of legal regulation for the performance of certain actions in the network and the protection of the rights of persons who commit such actions. As a result of the study, a number of actions in the field of family legal relations were analyzed, the commission of which on the Internet will improve the quality of life of citizens and will not harm personal and family values.

The purpose of this study is to try to identify the features of the transformation of marriage and family relations in the context of the development of processes of globalization of society and the formation of the so-called network society. The objectives of the study included the analysis of the peculiarities of the existence of marriage and family relations in a networked society.

The author uses various general scientific research methods: dialectical, systemic, logical and others, as well as special ones: observation, content analysis and other research methods. To study the problems and solve the problem, a systematic analysis of legal norms (legislative acts, departmental regulations) and methods of comparative jurisprudence were used.

This article reveals the content of the mechanism of legal regulation of the municipal process. The municipal process is considered as the activity of local self-government entities on the application of procedural norms to resolve issues of local importance and other issues related to the life of local communities. The article notes that the mechanism of legal regulation of the municipal process has its

own characteristics. These include, in particular, its limitation by the territory of the municipality, the inclusion of municipal procedural norms not only in federal and regional laws, but also in municipal legal acts. The author concluded that the mechanism of legal regulation of the municipal process ensures the implementation of the material powers of the subjects of municipal law.

The article makes proposals on the recognition of the legal institution of the municipal process as an element of the structure of municipal law of the Russian Federation, and also expresses the idea of adopting codified acts containing procedural norms that ensure the implementation of local self-government bodies of their material powers. This is seen as an important condition for increasing the efficiency of the municipal process.

The scientific novelty of the problem of the protection of architectural heritage in the Russian Federation lies in the fact that many of its aspects are of not only theoretical but also practical significance. The activity of preserving historical memory is gaining an increasing number of supporters in our country, where, quite recently, utilitarianism and the desire for endless renewal reigned supreme. It comes to the realization that every object of the national cultural and historical heritage, regardless of the aesthetic effect produced and the form of ownership, belongs to all people of the current and future generations. Every citizen has the right to access to cultural property. The comparative legal method in cultural protection activity is extremely relevant because in different countries the stereotypes of assessing the material heritage are not the same. The authors discovered patterns of different assessments of similar phenomena, in connection with which the carriers are attributed to two types of cultures. The methodological basis of the strategies is the following theoretical propositions: “self-sufficient” societies are societies that study in depth, fit each artifact into the mosaic of the existence of society, “less self-sufficient”, recognize their heritage as flawed:

“ugly” physically and spiritually deficient, which “helps” easy to part with. On the example of the city of Krasnoyarsk, this scientific article provides an analysis of the facts that make it possible to consider the second opinion as "suggested" and subject to correction. This incident as a phenomenon of the legal sphere manifests itself as a conflict of private and public interests, which requires its resolution. To find an optimal and effective model for organizing the state apparatus, forming a system of legislation in the field of culture, it is necessary to use the method of state-legal modeling. The conclusions of the authors are accompanied by recommendations, assessments, and proposals of practical importance.

The development of modern world politics makes new demands on the diplomacy of the 21st century, which has rapidly transformed into a multi-level and complex system. Notable features and, at the same time, imperatives of diplomatic relations at the moment are globalization and multipolarity, turbulence and versatility of the foreign policy process, rapid accumulation and processing of information, integration and at the same time regionalization, an increase in the national identity of states, extensive interaction with non-state actors of international law. In the context of this long-term trend, the most important place belongs to new actors of the foreign policy process, who in the formats of international dialogue are often more competitive than the official, classical mechanisms of diplomacy. Thus, public, economic, digital, sports, regional, scientific, and electoral diplomacy are actively manifested among the current trends. The institution of parliamentary diplomacy plays a significant role in the implementation of the tasks and goals of foreign policy. The uniqueness of this diplomatic direction is manifested in the fact that it organically combines the features of official diplomacy and public diplomacy, since parliamentarians act as legitimate representatives of their countries, elected through democratic procedures and expressing the interests of their voters. In the Russian Federation,

parliamentary diplomacy is recognized as a conceptually important, highly demanded and promising format of global interaction, which has been repeatedly mentioned at a high state level.

The multinational nature of our state (more than 204 nationalities live on the territory of the Russian Federation at the present time), a fairly serious representation of migrants and naturalized foreign citizens in the structure of the Russian population, a large number of foreign citizens staying in Russia illegally negatively affect the state of crime in the country and entail difficulties in the investigation of relevant criminal cases. At the moment, it can be stated that a new element has formed in the structure of the Russian population - naturalized citizens of Russia and foreign citizens, who differ in their ethnicity from the titular ethnic group and the peoples of the Russian Federation with national-territorial formations, national language, culture, traditions, mentality and values. The authors of the article believe that such persons form an independent group - advenals . The difficulties considered in the article with the implementation of such principles as respect for the honor and dignity of such persons, the language of legal proceedings, and the right to freedom of religion led to the conclusion that it is necessary to develop a methodology for investigating advenous crimes. It is proposed to understand this as a set of scientific provisions and practical recommendations developed on their basis for the organization and implementation of the detection, investigation, disclosure and prevention of crimes committed by advenal persons in relation to advenal persons or crimes perceived by advenal persons, the personal characteristics of which are reflected in their activities determine the line of conduct of the subjects of the investigation, carrying out the collection, research and assessment of evidence in the case.

Digital reality has firmly entered the life of society and the state. And it has also firmly become both an environment and a means of committing crimes, according to the digital (electronic) traces of which law enforcement and judicial authorities restore the picture of the event. Various digital devices (mobile phones, tablets, smartphones, flash drives, hard drives, etc.), which carry information important for the preliminary investigation and the court, fall into the orbit of the criminal process. Often it is impossible to withdraw, investigate, and consolidate this information without the participation of a specialist. The current criminal procedure legislation is not fully adapted to such sources of information. Therefore, digital novels of reality become the object of study of many sciences of the criminal legal cycle, including the science of criminal procedural law. Is it necessary to include the concept of "electronic evidence" in the criminal procedural legislation? If necessary, are there grounds for concluding that this type of evidence is independent, or can electronic evidence be classified as one of the traditional types of evidence? What are the theoretical and practical prerequisites for this? What are the characteristics of electronic evidence? In science, various points of view are expressed on these issues. Most scientists and experts believe it is possible to classify electronic evidence as either physical evidence or other documents. The article proposes to consider these evidences as an independent type of evidence, referring to them as electronic storage media and electronic information itself in the form of electronic documents. On the basis of the theoretical proposals put forward, it is necessary to begin the development of appropriate legal norms for their inclusion in the criminal procedure law.

The acceleration of the dynamics of social and legal transformations in modern Russia is noted. Emphasis is placed on the need to study the constitutional and legal cycles of the development of Russian society. The concepts of "cycle",

"time" and "rhythm" of transformation of law and legal system are correlated. Attention is drawn to the problem of crisis phenomena in the process of functioning and development of the legal system of modern Russian society. The possibility and prospects of using the theoretical model of the cycles of legal development in the study of crisis legal phenomena are analyzed. The crisis is interpreted as an integral part of the structure of the legal development of society, which carries negative and positive aspects. The issues of causes, conditions and types of crisis phenomena of law and legal system are considered. The conclusion is made about the productivity of the selection of the subjects of the cyclical dynamics of the development of the Russian legal system into a relatively independent direction of state-legal research.

The central institution of private international law - the conflict of law - is evolving in the modern globalization- informational context, which is largely due to paradigmatic shifts in legal thinking , established and developed on the basis of international commercial arbitration. The broadly interpreted concept of "rule of law" actualizes a completely new view of the conflicting arrays of norms: the law of the state and the system of non-state regulators. The medieval lex mercatoria , revived in the 20th century, is being modernized by cyberspace, acquiring a new sound in the form of e- merchant or lex informatica , especially in the context of the parallel development of smart contracts and new decentralized forms of dispute resolution, one of which is blockchain arbitrage. In particular, conflict of law issues, traditional for cross-border transactions, arise in relation to smart contracts, which, using blockchain technology , are inherently associated with several jurisdictions. The issues of applicability of traditional conflict of laws to the regulation of relevant relations require understanding, including by predicting the practice of choosing the law of a particular state, the material norms of which are

adapted to the use of new technologies, or referring to the norms of non-state regulation.

In the presented article, the author examines the features of the use of smart contracts in transactions with virtual property, taking into account the fact that a smart contract is a way of fulfilling those obligations in which the transfer of property provision occurs in the virtual world using appropriate technical means. It should be recognized that, given the development of technology, the list of virtual property is open, however, at the moment it includes, for example, cryptocurrency , domain names, "game property", virtual tokens .

At the moment, the question of the relative legal nature of objects related to virtual property is relevant: are they a new independent type of property requiring the establishment of special legal regimes or are they a kind of known property rights.

The paper also notes that at present, smart contracts are distinguished by both vulnerabilities in computer code and insufficiently effective legal regulation. A smart contract, in the author's opinion, is a kind of a written (electronic) form of a contract, the peculiarity of which is that the will of the subject is expressed with the help of special technical means in the form of a program code; in this case, the expression of will to conclude an agreement at the same time means an expression of the will to execute it upon the occurrence of circumstances determined by the terms of the agreement.

As a result of the study, the author comes to the conclusion that the automation of the fulfillment of obligations, in particular, and the digitalization of contract law, in general, should not create obstacles to the implementation of the fundamental principles of good faith and contractual justice, the possibility of

assessing the proportionality of the distribution of rights and obligations of the parties, their equivalence. property grants.

The article is devoted to the conditions for the implementation of the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the state in relation to the extraterritorial information and communication space on the cyberspace platform. The author made an attempt to consider the constructiveness of the concept of "territory of the state", the legal meaning of which is to determine the spatial limits of the exercise of territorial sovereignty and full jurisdiction of the state in relation to cyberspace. The article examines the extent to which Russian law reflects the principles of establishing jurisdiction based on the principle of server location and domain name registration, proposed in foreign and Russian doctrine. The author also raises the question whether the solution of the jurisdictional issue in relation to the national segment in the Internet is ensured by the attempted centralized control of the Internet, which consists in creating a national Internet traffic routing system in order to establish protective measures to ensure the long-term and stable operation of the Internet in Russia, regardless of from external or internal conditions, in the draft law "On Amendments to the Federal Law" On Communications "and the Federal Law" On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection "of 2019, adopted in the third reading by the State Duma on April 16, 2019 (the Law on sovereign Internet).

In the article, the authors have formulated the multidimensional concept of " cryptocurrency ", which takes into account the technical, economic and legal nature of cryptocurrencies . In addition, the paper defines the relationship of the concepts of " cryptocurrency " with such frequently used terms as "digital

currencies", "virtual currencies" and "electronic money". By cryptocurrencies, the authors mean a kind of digital money, which is the result of the functioning of the corresponding computer program (digital code). Cryptocurrencies are created using an appropriate protocol that functions in a decentralized manner using blockchain technology . If the issue has a centralized issuer while maintaining other features inherent in real cryptocurrencies , then we can talk not about cryptocurrencies , but about the issue of electronic money. The main difference between electronic money and cryptocurrencies is the presence of a central issuer for electronic money, and the absence of it for cryptocurrencies . Another important difference between cryptocurrencies and electronic money is the way they are issued and stored. Cryptocurrencies are stored and issued in a decentralized manner , and information about electronic money and transactions with them can be centralized on a single server. There are other differences, for example, the mandatory use of asymmetric cryptographic encryption when creating cryptocurrencies , etc. Being digital money, cryptocurrencies are at the same time a kind of digital property that performs the functions of a means of payment in society, do not have a physical form, that is, they cannot exist in the form of coins or banknotes. The authors supported the addition of Art. 128 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation with a new object of civil law (digital money) in the context of improving the draft law "On digital financial assets".

This article, in theoretical and practical aspects, examines the legal status and legal nature of a new, unique organizational and legal form of legal entities created by the European Union law for the development of integration processes in the field of research infrastructure, including " megascience ".

The adoption within the EU of legislation on European consortia of research infrastructure is due to the desire to overcome the shortcomings of the "classical"

forms of implementation of international scientific infrastructure projects, namely, forms of an international intergovernmental organization and national legal entities with an international membership.

The EU regulation on European research infrastructure consortia adopted in 2009 stipulates that such consortia have as their main task the construction and operation of research infrastructure in order to form the European Research Area.

In terms of their composition, the procedure for the creation and functioning of the European research infrastructure consortia, they have common features with international intergovernmental organizations, limited liability companies, as well as a number of unique features arising from the application of the EU integration legal order to them.

This raises the complex question of the legal nature of European research infrastructure consortia. The author shows the impossibility of reducing consortia to international intergovernmental organizations. Likewise, consortia are not equivalent to national legal entities. In agreement with the European Commission, the author concludes that consortia should be regarded as sui generis legal entities , although this solution is not ideal.

As a practical result of the study, the author proposes to immediately begin, within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union, the preparation of an Agreement on the Eurasian Scientific and Technological Integration and to include provisions on the Eurasian consortia of research infrastructure, which will be an analogue and competitor of the European consortia discussed in the article.

The article analyzes the dangers facing humans and modern society in the light of the development of artificial intelligence and robotics under the conditions of the 4th industrial revolution. It examines the areas of human rights that are threatened by these advances in science and technology if they are not properly

monitored and regulated using legal advances. The historical and regional aspects of the legislative regulation of the use of artificial intelligence and robotics units are investigated. The article analyzes the prospects for the collision of artificial intelligence units with the interests of man and humanity, as well as possible legal mechanisms for resolving conflicts between them. Using the methodology of comparative jurisprudence, integration law, international law, analysis and synthesis, the latest documents of the European Union, EU Member States, USA, Russia, China, South Korea and other most representative countries of the world are considered, aimed at effective legal regulation of this most promising areas of development of modern law. The main trends in the evolution of modern law of science and technology, affecting the life and realization of human and civil rights at the national, supranational and international levels, and the features of their legal regulation are analyzed. The work is carried out on an interdisciplinary combination of elements of comparative jurisprudence, integration, international and national law with an appeal to philosophy, sociology, history and prognostics. Conclusions are made about the possibility of using world scientific achievements for the long-term development of the law of the Russian Federation, as well as for the application of the positive foreign experience of legal regulation of artificial intelligence and robotics adapted to the conditions of integration organizations with the participation of the Russian Federation.

The article is devoted to topical problems of using the results of wiretapping in the process of proving in criminal cases, taking into account modern requirements for information technology.

In recent years, there have been separate studies on the use of information technology in proving. However, most of them concern the problems of using electronic media and "electronic evidence" in criminal proceedings . The procedure for carrying out the analyzed one, as well as other operational-search

measures, is regulated not by criminal procedural legislation, but by the legislation on operational-search activity. In this regard, the legal literature does not abate discussions regarding the procedure for introducing the results of wiretapping into criminal proceedings. The study of various opinions on this matter is not only of interest for the development of scientific thought, but also of practical interest, since it determines the admissibility of evidence and creates the necessary guarantees for ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of the individual in criminal proceedings. All this does not lose its relevance in the era of digitalization .

In order to search for an increase in the effectiveness of evidence, the article analyzes the positive experience of legislative regulation in some foreign countries, both of the ways of using information technologies in the process of wiretapping, and of using it in proving the results of this operational-search activity. Particular attention is paid to the rights and legal interests of a person involved in the orbit of criminal proceedings.