The article is dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the birth of D.I. Meyer, who is the founder of the domestic science of civil law and the author of the first textbook of Russian civil law , which practically did not exist in Russia before him. The article discusses the personality traits and life path of D.I. Meyer, in particular, his passion for Roman private law, which was reflected in his scientific and teaching activities; it is shown that it was he who fulfilled the historical mission of "transferring" the provisions developed by Roman lawyers into the emerging domestic civil law ; the methodological techniques used by D.I. Meyer in his teaching practice; the theoretical provisions relating to the determination of the moment of emergence of the civil legal capacity of individuals are analyzed, in connection with which the expediency of associating such a moment with the moment of conception is rejected; the features of the legal status of newborns, depending on the degree of their viability and issues related to ensuring the right to life of premature babies in modern conditions, as well as the level of their survival in various states are considered; describes the problems that arise in the case of the simultaneous death of two or more persons legally related to each other, and approaches to their resolution; the views of D.I. Meyer to the so-called "civil (political)" death; the reflection of the conclusions and proposals of D.I. Meyer in the norms of the current legislation of the Russian Federation, including regarding the registration of the birth of a child and his death in the first week of life, as well as the alleged novels of inheritance law.

The article analyzes the relationship between the historical and traditional principles of Russian law and Russian legal education. The relevance of the ideas of Professor D.I. Meyer in training future lawyers for modern legal education. We are talking about the obligatory connection between legal theory and practice in the learning process, which is reflected in the ideas of D. I. Meyer about practice-oriented education. The necessary basis for the development of D. I.

Meyer 's idea of the relationship between practice and legal education is legal clinical work. D.I. Meyer that the dependence of the "measure of freedom" on the "legal views of the people, which, in turn, are inextricably linked with the moral law, that is, with the concepts of what is fair and what is unfair", is relevant for the development of client-oriented modern legal education ... D.I. Meyer , like his contemporaries and followers, paid attention to the quality of normative texts, which is relevant, in particular, due to the fact that today in law universities, due attention is not paid to such a direction in education as " Normalwriter ".

Today, the concept of combining practice and theory in the preparation of a modern lawyer has become important, which requires an appeal to the developments of D. I. Meyer and our other predecessors on the issue of combining theoretical and practical principles in legal education. Currently, it is impossible to become a highly qualified specialist in the field of jurisprudence with a set of necessary general cultural and professional competencies: without the ability to solve practical incidents; without testing the obtained theoretical knowledge in practice; without relevant knowledge of digital technologies in the field of jurisprudence; without the ability to write normative texts.

Based on the general legal and civil law experience in the study of evaluative concepts, the author explores the general and specific in their civil legal essence. The result of the study was the conclusion that the presence of evaluative concepts is a distinctive essential feature of civil law as a private law. It is noted, however, that the doctrine, the legislator and the law enforcement officer need initial guidelines that will allow defining objective criteria for nominating concepts as evaluative ones, as well as determining the boundaries of their systematic interpretation. The author also points out the different influence of evaluative concepts on legal regulation in private and public law. In civil law, depending on the localization in the text of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, two groups

of evaluative concepts can be distinguished. These are basic evaluative concepts that allow you to see the goals, meaning and specifics of civil law regulation. The author refers to the second group peripheral evaluative concepts, those that are demanded by real law and individual contractual structures, the presence of which allows you to avoid unnecessary causality and at the same time makes it possible to bring legal regulation as close as possible to real relations.

Within the framework of this article, a study of the design of a smart contract from the standpoint of jurisprudence and technical sciences has been carried out, its legal nature has been analyzed, and questions about the scope of application of smart contracts (in relation to the technology of distributed ledgers) have been considered.

The authors concluded that the “smart contract” category can be defined in technical and legal terms. For this reason, foreign literature distinguishes between two categories: legal smart contract and smart contract code (or smart contract). A smart contract as a technical phenomenon is a computer code that allows automated fulfillment of obligations. From a legal point of view, approaches to defining a smart contract primarily depend on whether the authors proceed from the possibility of using smart contracts only within the framework of distributed ledger technology or within the framework of other information technologies. At the same time, most authors adhere to the approach that a smart contract exists exclusively in relation to the technology of distributed ledgers, namely the blockchain .

The article proposes a definition of a smart contract as a standard (special) contractual structure - an agreement concluded with the help of electronic or other technical means, under which the fulfillment of an obligation is carried out without

a separately expressed additional expression of will (based on the new edition of Part 2 of Article 309 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation) ...

The position is stated that a smart contract cannot be qualified as an independent way to ensure the fulfillment of obligations. Such his qualification is possible only with the absolutization of the functional approach to the understanding of security means.

The main areas of application of smart contracts and the possible risks of such use are considered (in terms of setting out the terms of agreements in relation to the programming language, in relation to the need to comply with the fundamental principles of civil law, such as legality, fairness, protection of the weak side; in terms of the need for relationships with government agencies and notaries, as well as the risks of using smart contracts in relationships with consumer participation). A separate block of questions concerns aspects of protection of violated rights in connection with the use of smart contracts.

This publication discusses the relationship that arises between the employee, the sending party and the receiving party when concluding an agreement on the provision of labor for employees (personnel) and an employment contract between the employee and the sending party. It is noted that the provision of labor for employees (personnel) is one of the forms of atypical employment legalized in the Russian Federation; signs that characterize these relations as such are considered. The problem of " precarization " of labor of workers temporarily sent to the receiving side is outlined, mechanisms of protecting workers from deterioration of their legal status are considered, their inefficiency is noted. Issues related to the modification of traditional approaches to the regulation of labor relations with employees temporarily assigned to another entity performing the functions of an employer are considered, problems of the implementation of

collective rights of employees are noted, the refusal to use traditional mechanisms for bringing employees to disciplinary and material liability, the “splitting” of the status is revealed. employer between the sending and receiving parties.

The article examines the features of the international legal regulation of the special legal status of the Caspian Sea, the legal regimes created by the 2018 Convention on the Legal Status of the Caspian Sea, with the adoption of which the formation of the system of treaties on the Caspian Sea was designated. The Convention is aimed at avoiding fragmentation of international legal regulation and is the result of codification of the most important issues of regional cooperation of the Caspian states. The Convention codifies the most important issues of regional cooperation of the Caspian states. It is noted that the water area of the Caspian Sea is delimited into: internal waters; territorial waters; fishing areas; common body of water. The delimitation of the bottom and bowels of the Caspian Sea into national bottom sectors is carried out by agreement of neighboring and opposing states along a modified median line. Seventeen principles of activity in the Caspian Sea were fixed, lawful types of activity and the corresponding legal regimes in the Caspian Sea were determined: exploration and development of resources of its bottom and subsoil; fishing, use and protection of aquatic biological resources; shipping; marine scientific research; laying of cables and pipelines; protection of the ecological system.

The article deals with the problems of identifying varieties of legal error, excluding criminal liability. Taking into account the existing legal regulation and on the basis of the provisions of the criminal law doctrine, a classification of a legal error is proposed and the need to recognize its legal significance is

substantiated. The author comes to the conclusion that the variety of legal errors in the prohibition should be systematized on the basis of two criteria, each of which assumes two variants of manifestation. They are the cause of the delusion (a defect in lawmaking or a defect in the person's perception of the established regulatory requirements), as well as the nature of the error (ignorance of the very fact of the existence of a criminal law prohibition or ignorance of its content). Within the framework of a comprehensive classification, built taking into account various combinations of the above criteria, there are four types of legal error that exclude criminal liability: an error caused by a defect in lawmaking and related to ignorance of the very fact of the existence of a criminal law prohibition; an error caused by a defect in lawmaking and characterizing ignorance of the content of a criminal law prohibition; an error caused by a defect in the person's perception of the established regulatory requirements and related to ignorance of the very fact of the existence of a criminal law prohibition; an error caused by a defect in the person's perception of the established regulatory requirements and characterizing ignorance of the content of a criminal law prohibition. The article touches upon the problems of presumption of knowledge of the law and awareness of the wrongfulness of an act, taking into account the intersectoral relations of criminal law. The author refers to the legal positions of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the European Court of Human Rights, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, illustrates his conclusions with examples from judicial practice, and also provides links to foreign experience.

The article discusses the issues of forensic support of activities on the presentation and investigation of evidence by the public prosecutor in court. The study of these issues is based on a situational approach to modeling the evidentiary activity of the prosecutor in court. The article identifies typical situations that a public prosecutor has to face in the process of proving his position in court. The

informational component of the evidentiary activity of the prosecutor in court is disclosed. The process of selection and application of forensic recommendations by this subject, aimed at increasing the effectiveness of his evidentiary activity, is reflected. On the basis of an algorithmic approach, a typical structure of a tactical operation is proposed for the presentation and examination of evidence by a public prosecutor in court.

One of the first studies devoted to such a relatively new type of criminal activity as organized begging.

Modern begging has ceased to be associated with such concepts as deprivation, poverty, homelessness, hunger and unemployment. The results of the study allow us to assert that now begging is one of the ways to parasitize on human mercy and naivety (the number of those who really need material support is 5-10%, and in Moscow and St. Petersburg this figure is even lower and does not exceed 2-3%). Under the leadership of organized crime groups, begging has become a criminal industry.

The article examines the reasons for the emergence of organized begging. The author concludes that the condition for its occurrence was the decriminalization of the systematic occupation of vagrancy or begging in conjunction with the abolition of administrative responsibility for these antisocial actions.

The relevance of the study is due to the fact that in the legal literature there is no single concept of begging as a type of illegal activity supervised by organized crime. The analysis made it possible to come to the conclusion that the most acceptable and reflecting the specifics of the considered antisocial phenomenon is the concept of "organized begging". For the first time in the Russian legal literature, a definition of the concept of organized begging is given. According to

the author, it is understood as a negative social phenomenon, which is organized criminal activity, which is aimed at making a profit from begging by other persons.

Identified signs that characterize organized begging, which include: 1) the organized nature of the activity; 2) the use of voluntary-forced labor; 3) commission of crimes against freedom, honor and dignity of the person; 4) a pronounced ethnic or related nature of the formation; 5) receiving excess profits; 6) corruption of state bodies.

The Russian Federation has not adopted a law on normative legal acts, in a number of CIS countries similar laws have been in force for almost two decades, and the legal regulation of these relations is constantly being improved. This experience may well be taken into account in domestic studies, including those aimed at scientific support of lawmaking activities. The last quarter of a century has been characterized by digitalization and informatization of the legal system, without great exaggeration, the laws on regulatory legal acts of the CIS countries can serve as fairly good indicators of these processes. They clearly demonstrate modern trends in accounting for the information capabilities of the Internet, information and reference systems for legislation, the use of other computer technologies in lawmaking. In a number of countries, there is experience in the active use of electronic document management in conducting examinations, in predicting the consequences of the adoption of normative legal acts, upon their approval, sending them to a law-making body. The publication of draft normative legal acts on Internet sites and their public discussion using Internet resources is becoming an almost mandatory element of the publicity of lawmaking. Comparative legal characteristics of the legislation of the CIS countries may well be in demand in the development and discussion of the draft Russian law on regulatory legal acts.

The use of modern genomic technologies, along with the benefits to humans and society, can lead to the onset of negative consequences. Similar risks exist both during and after the receipt, isolation, modification, storage of DNA. Prior to the detailed legislative regulation of relations regarding the use of genomic technologies for therapeutic purposes and not for medical reasons , legal principles are of great importance .

The article formulates the following basic legal principles of the use of genomic technologies: the principle of preventive actions by the state to protect citizens from the risks of using genomic technologies; the principle of preserving the human genome as a special species; the principle of guaranteeing the inviolability of the personality of every citizen when using genomic technologies; the principle of priority of life and health of citizens over the interests of science and society; the principle of equality of citizens regardless of genetic characteristics; the principle of protecting the genetic information of each citizen as a part of personal data; the principle of guaranteeing the availability of a citizen to his own genetic information. Legal principles can be used to resolve a dispute by analogy of law.

The article provides evidence of the independence of the electronic form of transactions. One of such proofs is the peculiarities of an electronic document, which, in the case of the conclusion of an agreement in electronic form, is a means of recording the will of the parties. An electronic document is a set of details with information recorded on a durable electronic medium in the form of a digital code. An electronic document can exist as a machine information file of any format, or as a computer program that allows contracts to be concluded in

cyberspace. An electronic document in the form of a file should be considered an electronic static document. It looks like a traditional document, but instead of a paper medium, its details are recorded on an electronic medium. An electronic document in the form of a computer program should be considered an electronic dynamic hypertext document. The latter is fundamentally different from a document in traditional writing, which makes it possible to justify the independence of the electronic form of the transaction, its irreducibility to the usual writing.

The subject of study of this article is one of the key cases in the field of protection of intellectual property, considered by foreign courts in recent years - the case " Oracle against Google» (the Oracle v. The Google). The authors analyzed the plot of the case, focused on the main conclusions made by the American court during the consideration of the dispute. Particular attention is paid to the issues of copyright protection in relation to lines of program code, as well as aspects of patent protection. The authors assess the conclusions of the "American Themis", as well as a forecast regarding the impact of this decision on the protection of the rights of subjects of scientific and technological activities.

In the context of the review of the decision " Oracle against Google» (the Oracle . V the Google) the authors carried out a comparative analysis of the practice of the European Union judicial institution - the Court of Justice. Specifically, the example case «SAS Institute Inc . v World Programming Ltd ", which is pending before the EU Court, compared the American and European approaches to the problem of protection of the program code by legal means.

In conclusion, the authors make an attempt to identify the possible risks for subjects of scientific and technological activities (primarily for software

developers), inherent in the decision in the case " Oracle v. Google" (Oracle v. Google).

The subject of the article is the process of developing international innovation and scientific and technological cooperation of the EAEU in the context of the transition to sustainable development. The study is aimed at the formation of a conceptual model of external international innovation and scientific and technological cooperation (MINTS) of the EAEU in the light of the tasks set by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in relation to the direction of development and transfer of technologies, knowledge and innovation, as well as the emerging EAEU sustainable development strategy. The results of the study are to identify the goals of this cooperation; disclosure of the specifics of its political and legal foundations; the establishment of its subject composition; clarification of priority areas. The conclusions of the study are the conceptual provision that the external MINTS of the EAEU in modern conditions consists not only in ensuring the technological modernization of the economies of the member states as the basis of global competitiveness, but also regional competitiveness in achieving the SDGs. In accordance with this, the author identifies a number of tasks that need to be solved by the Union, namely: the formation of a regional strategy for sustainable development, increasing the importance of environmental issues within the framework of the Eurasian integration project, the development of a strategy for international scientific and technological cooperation of the Member States, taking into account their membership in the EAEU and further - the transition to a coordinated, and then a unified policy in the field of MINTS with international organizations, other regional associations of states and foreign countries.

At the present stage of development of the European Union, the energy policy is a strategy, the goal of which is to achieve energy independence of the region and ensure the energy security of all EU members. In this regard, the transfer of issues of developing an energy strategy to the jurisdiction of the supranational bodies of the Union should be considered quite reasonable. At the same time, energy policy should be considered in close connection with the environmental policy of the European Union, since environmental protection is an urgent problem in the European region. The result of cooperation between European countries is the implementation of such initiatives as the development of renewable energy sources, the production of alternative fuels, the introduction of the mechanism of "green taxes", the functioning of the general system of environmental management and environmental audit, the operation of a kind of system of environmental certification of products - "eco-label" and many others. Similar problems are faced by such an integration association as the Eurasian Economic Union. In this regard, the experience of the European Union must be taken into account when addressing energy and environmental issues within the framework of the common policy of the EAEU member states. In particular, the article substantiates the need to conclude a multilateral agreement on environmental protection within the EAEU. Currently, the basis of scientific and technical cooperation of the EAEU member states is formed by priority technological platforms, which are understood as objects of an innovative infrastructure network, which allow to ensure the integration of states, science and business to unite and concentrate the necessary resources in the most important areas of scientific and technological development of the Eurasian Economic Union. , including in the fields of energy and ecology.

The journal "Bulletin of Civil Procedure" annually gathers outstanding scientists and practitioners in the field of civil procedure in Kazan. The magazine's

symposium for 5 years has become a real tradition, has found annual participants, friends and listeners, and also created a platform for large-scale discussion at the highest level. The first and each subsequent symposia are very similar to each other, but every year something new appears, a kind of zest that gives the event originality, uniqueness and impetus for moving forward, developing, improving and raising the level.

The first symposium was held in the spring of 2014, its topic was designated as “Evolution of civil procedure: issues of comparative jurisprudence and national law”.

The second symposium, held in 2015, was devoted to the reform of the civil process and its current state.

The 2016 Symposium, the third in a row, was named “Kazan Arbitration Day: Development of the Rule of Law and Regional Problems”.

The fourth symposium of the journal "Bulletin of Civil Procedure": "2017 - Electronic justice and information technology in civil proceedings" was held on September 29, 2017.

In 2018, the V Annual Symposium of the magazine was devoted not only to civil procedure, but also to some aspects of substantive law, as it was devoted to issues of evidence law, which made it possible to invite scientists and legal practitioners, as well as experts in the field of evidence and evidence to participate in the event. ... A striking contribution to the Symposium was the participation of scientists from various law schools in Russia, practicing lawyers, representatives of the judicial community, as well as scientists from Kazan University.