The relevance of the topic of the correlation of the legal system with the processes of digitalization of legal regulation is due to the fundamental changes that are taking place in the legal system of Russia in connection with modern technological challenges. The author qualifies these changes as processes of a staged transformation of law and its system.

The article examines the dynamics of the evolution of the legal picture of the world, due to technical progress. It is concluded that the new technological order changes not only the habitual way of life of people, but also the nature of legal regulation. The problem of systemic legal interpretation of the technological revolution is posed. It is concluded that the preservation of the systemic unity of the legal form is possible on the basis of a staged revision of the foundations of the macroorganization of law. The difference between the modern period of development of law and the classical era is shown , which consists in the fact that the legal culture is very close to the inclusion of the virtual world in its subject.

The sectoral approach based on one-dimensional or complex subjects and methods of legal regulation can no longer express the fullness of the nature of law. The evolution of the concepts of the norm and the institution of law is shown on the basis of the symbiosis of deontic and behavioral elements that characterize the concept of legal technology. The conclusion is made about the normative nature of technological processes.

The work substantiates the place and role of digital law in the process of the stage-by-stage transformation of the legal system. The article substantiates the position that digital law performs the function of restructuring the legal system. The subjects and methods of digital law are revealed as a source of legal impact on public relations. The concepts of the digital environment are introduced, which creates a new type of legalism ; digital and analogue rights, their ratio is shown.

The hypothesis of fundamental and applied law is put forward, their subject areas are characterized. Based on the analysis of the structural evolution of the legal system in the context of technological changes, the forecast of the parameters of the future legal order is substantiated. It is concluded that conflicts between the virtual and classical legal structures can be resolved on the regulatory basis of digital law, which neutralizes the contrasting boundaries of legal permissions and prohibitions.

The question is raised about the subjects of the development of digital legal culture, a new legal language, the role of analogue law in the restructuring of the legal system, the relationship between digital law and national legal tradition. The hypothesis of national models of digitalization of legal culture is put forward .

The article is devoted to the problem of " technologization " of modern political and legal thinking from its origins in the XVI-XVII centuries. up to the era of "digital technology". Technocratic tendencies that manifested themselves in the political sphere early enough led to the emergence of an ideal management machine - the bureaucracy. This new social phenomenon replaced the previous hierarchy and sovereignty-oriented systems of government. The increasing complexity of public life and political pluralism required changes in the nature of management technologies. Within the framework of a “disciplinary” society, management techniques form a normative environment for existence. The rule of law replaces the rule of personalities. Power is differentiated according to the network principle, the former centers control their significance. The time is coming for the domination of biopower , which regulates all social and personal life, prone to totalization and mechanism.

The modern stage is characterized by a rapid change in social relations, the emergence of new institutions, which was a consequence of the rapid development of technologies, their introduction into everyday life. Measures are currently being taken to develop the digital economy. At the same time, there are crisis phenomena in society, environmental problems, which ultimately lead to a change in the culture of consumption of available limited resources: in the economy there has been a tendency to move from a consumer society (consumerism) to the idea of sharing goods and services (sharing economy). Of course, the idea of an economy of collective use of goods and services (sharing economy, peer-to-peer economy) is not new in itself, but it received a new impetus due to the development of modern technologies, digitalization of the economy, when the creation of unified technological platforms, marketplaces allows us to unite and connect unlimited number of strangers. All this determines the relevance of the study of the features of civil law regulation of relations associated with the implementation of settlements in connection with the fulfillment of obligations under contracts concluded in the conditions of the sharing economy, determining the possibility of using blockchain technology in this area and the features of the legal regulation of relations in connection with its application. The article determines that at the present stage there are different models of contractual ties that mediate the relations of the sharing economy, within each of these models there are features of the fulfillment of obligations, while the model of the sharing economy allows the use of blockchain technology , but its use is complicated by the lack of proper legal regulation of the relevant relationship.

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 Convention on the Legal Status of the Caspian Sea in 2018, 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.

Human rights play an increasing role in the functioning and development of society, and the international legal regulation of the sphere of interstate cooperation on human rights has acquired a number of specific features that have a significant impact on the development of various institutions of international law, including the law of international responsibility. The purpose of the article is to analyze the features and problems of the implementation of the methodology for ensuring the general interest of the international community as a whole, consisting in the protection of human rights, in the law of international responsibility.

The category “common interests of the international community as a whole” is considered, its significance in the process of intensifying interstate cooperation in the field of human rights is examined. It is noted that such instruments for ensuring the realization of the common interests of the international community as a whole, such as jus cogens norms and erga omnes obligations , predetermine the peculiarities of the content of secondary norms of the law of international

responsibility. We are talking, in particular, about the rules securing the circumstances precluding the wrongfulness of the act, establishing the consequences of serious violations of obligations arising from peremptory norms of general international law governing the issues of invoking responsibility by a state other than the injured state. The independent significance of these instruments in the process of establishing the peculiarities of the content of individual constructions of the law of international responsibility is emphasized.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the implementation of such a common interest of the international community as a whole, such as ensuring and protecting human rights, in the law of international responsibility is fraught with certain difficulties due, inter alia, to the lack of consensus on the methodology for qualifying international law as norms of jus cogens. and the existence of different approaches to understanding the content and structure of human rights themselves. It is concluded that, despite the existence of these problems, one cannot deny the significant impact of jus cogens norms and erga omnes obligations on the content of international legal regulation of various spheres of international cooperation in the context of the strengthening of the trend towards the communitarianization of international law and the humanization of international relations.

The article is devoted to the criminological study of quantitative and qualitative changes in criminal violence in modern Russia, taking into account the official statistics of the Main Information and Analytical Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia for the period from 2012 to 2018 and modern processes of development of society. It examines the state and dynamics of crimes against the person, including their most dangerous types (murders, intentional grievous harm to human health and rape), as the basis of violent crime. From them, the range of acts that can be committed using information and telecommunication networks, including the Internet, is determined, and the prospects for the commission of violent

crimes by remote means are assessed. The related new tendencies of computerization, rejuvenation, intellectualization and a high natural level of latency, which were not previously characteristic of violent crime, are identified. As a methodological basis for the study, the fundamental laws of materialist dialectics and the theory of knowledge, a general scientific philosophical approach to the study of social phenomena, as well as logical, historical, systemic-structural and statistical, as well as specific sociological research methods are used: document analysis and observation. In the conclusion, the conclusion is substantiated about the inexhaustible relevance of the study of criminal violence, due to the imperfect and contradictory nature of man. The development and application in legal science of the ideas of modern domestic philosophy about the need to analyze the results of progress, control over its course and the consequences of the introduction of high technologies seems to be promising. In order to resolve topical theoretical and practical issues of countering "new" violent crime, an integrative approach to defining the methodology of criminological research is proposed, which consists of developing existing problems at the junction of the already established valensiology and currently arising from the philosophy of criminological cyberology .

In the article, based on the results of the collection and analysis of statistical data on the consideration by the courts of general jurisdiction of applications from interested persons filed in the order of Articles 125 and 125.1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation, proposals were developed to improve the system of judicial statistics, taking into account the active introduction of digital technologies into the sphere of criminal procedural relations. The priority role of the court in the implementation of the constitutional right of citizens to access to justice and their protection from illegal actions (inaction) and decisions of bodies and officials carrying out criminal prosecution is noted. To optimize this area of judicial

activity, an opinion was expressed on the broad interpretation of the provisions of Part 1 of Article 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation and the formation of the composition of the court to consider appeals submitted to the court at the pre-trial stages of the criminal process, using an automated information system. The necessity of integration in the form of continuity of the State Automated System of Legal Statistics and GAS "Justice" is substantiated, which will allow users of these systems to track the results of the procedural activities of the preliminary investigation bodies, the prosecutor's office and the court at all stages of criminal proceedings. The author also considers it expedient to reflect in more detail the results of the consideration and resolution by the court of citizens' appeals at the initial stage of criminal proceedings in the annual analytical reviews prepared by the Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on the basis of consolidated statistical reports of all courts of the Russian Federation.

This article is devoted to the study of legal approaches to the regulation of social relations associated with the interaction of a person with technical means (physical and virtual entities) capable of making decisions independently of a person. The authors proceed from the fact that technical means acquire a sign of autonomy only when they are under the control of an artificial cognitive system (artificial intelligence).

It is shown that autonomous technical means are qualitatively different from traditional objects of law (material and non-material nature) due to the presence of the ability to perform legally significant actions independently of the will of a person. The thesis is put forward that the interaction of a person with technical means should be considered through the following methods: interconnection (the actions of the object are under the control of a person), coexistence (the actions of the object go beyond the will of a person) and merger (the actions of the object are

under the control of a person, but the object itself implanted in a person and is a part of it).

It is concluded that at present the legal regulation of human interaction with autonomous technical means is being developed depending on the scope of their application and the type of technology. The authors propose an alternative approach, which consists in regulating such social relations through the prism of legal models correlating with the ways of human interaction with technical means (interconnection, coexistence and fusion).

This approach made it possible to put forward and substantiate the thesis that in order to create a stable and balanced regulation, it is advisable to develop legal regimes of interconnection, coexistence and merger, which provide for special methods of regulating legal relations and the use of a special set of legal means.

The article is devoted to the study of theoretical problems of legal support of environmental, biosphere and genetic security in the national security system of the Russian Federation.

It is noted that at present, from a legal point of view, the process of "legitimation" of the term (concept) of environmental safety has been successfully completed, this term is widely used in legislation and law enforcement practice, at the same time, the term "environmental safety" still does not have a pronounced context, distinguishable, for example, from the terms "environmental protection", "environmental risk", "sustainable development".

In the presence of a legitimate (conservative) understanding of "environmental safety", there is still no modern legal and clear, unambiguous and essential content of the very concept of "safety" (including genetic, biological, biosphere, evolutionary and other currently relevant types of safety). Attempts to

define security (along with security) through “threats”, “damages”, “stability”, “losses” have a right to exist, but do not give an adequate and meaningful meaning.

Based on the results of the analysis of the current legislation and strategic planning documents, a conclusion is formulated, according to which new theoretical and methodological approaches to understanding both the basic concept of "safety" and the concept of "environmental safety" are currently required.

According to the authors, in connection with the emergence of new global challenges and threats (genetic, biospheric, biological, climatic, etc.), it is advisable in a special law to revise the basic definition of environmental safety, clarifying its specifics, to form a conceptual apparatus, including the concept and assessment of all types of threats, risks, identify the standards and methodology for their assessment, classification of threats, the procedure for taking them into account, provide for the variability of actions of state authorities and local self-government in the event of security threats, as well as a mechanism for the participation of citizens and public organizations in making environmentally significant decisions on ensuring environmental safety.

Transplantation of human organs and (or) tissues is an effective means of saving lives and restoring the health of citizens. Achievements of modern medical science contribute to a significant reduction in the potential adverse consequences of such operations, which largely determines their prevalence and effectiveness. At the same time, the availability of such high-tech medical care raises certain concerns due to the insufficiency of organs and (or) human tissues suitable for transplantation. In this regard, the most promising is the introduction of modern additive technologies (3D bioprinting) into medical practice . However, the rapid development of new medical methods determines the need to solve the most complex bioethical and legal problems associated with the need to ensure respect for

human dignity and prevent violation of the integrity of the individual. As a result, the legal principles for the creation and use of bioprinted human organs in this work include: the principle of inadmissibility of obtaining donor cellular material to create a bioprinted human organ in the absence of explicit and specific consent, the principle of acceptable use of the obtained cellular material. The principles of the exclusivity and inadmissibility of the commercialization of the human body should retain their limited effect: the first - in terms of allowing the production of cellular material to create a bioprinted human organ, subject to transplantation only for the purpose of treating the recipient, and the second - in terms of determining the legal regime of cellular material and bioprinted human organs. The work emphasizes the importance of extending to the analyzed area of the principle of the priority of human interests over the interests of society and science. In turn, the models of legal regulation of social relations arising from the removal and transplantation of human organs and tissues, on the one hand, and about the creation and use of bioprinted human organs, on the other hand, should be based on the principles of unity and differentiation.

The work "Legal Basis for the Creation of a System for the Prevention of Gene Doping and Counteracting Genetic Modifications in Sport" is devoted to the study of the key factors underlying the building of a balanced system of legal norms aimed at preventing gene doping and counteracting the spread of genetic modifications in athletes. The article examines the goals of countering doping as such and focuses on the dangers and potential harm to the sport of such a relatively new threat as gene doping. The work examines the approaches to the understanding of gene therapy, as well as the prospects for embedding the counteraction against gene doping into the existing legal mechanisms, including the possibility of using the mechanism of therapeutic exclusion (TUE). The current approaches to the definition of the essence of doping are studied and it is determined why gene therapy has a significant risk of

being recognized as such. The article identifies the risks and threats to the field of sports caused by the continuing development of genetic technologies and the spread of their use. The study lined up the possible consequences of using the results of genetic research, as well as the use of gene therapy, which may have an impact on the field of sports. The issues of responsibility for the use of gene doping, the subjects against whom appropriate sanctions can be imposed, are studied, and the issue of the application of institutions of state coercion to individual subjects, without whose participation the use of gene doping would become impossible, is investigated. At the same time, the work formulates the problems that need to be solved in the near future in order to ensure the preventive nature of the fight against gene doping in sports, and also outlines the questions that society must answer to form a system for combating gene doping.

Currently, sexual harassment in the workplace has become a significant social problem, as a result of which norms prohibiting it have been included in the criminal legislation of many countries. In our country, despite the change in the moral standards of permitted forms of sexual behavior, the legislator has not yet implemented the requirements of the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (CETS No. 210) (Istanbul Convention). The existing system of criminal law prohibitions does not allow for effective protection of an individual from sexual harassment committed in the field of labor relations. The author has referred to the varieties of such acts that are not prohibited by the current criminal laws: inducement to acts of a sexual nature (associated with the use not of service dependence, but of constant contacts within the framework of labor relations); physical contacts (touching) that are not due to the nature or content of work activity, and at the same time do not form signs of sexual actions and do not cause physical pain; verbal or non-verbal abuse of a sexual nature; sexual harassment (stalking); other mental

impact of a sexual nature. As the analysis has shown, these forms of deviant behavior have a sufficient social danger, a relative prevalence for their criminalization. The minimum harm from sexual harassment in the workplace lies in the negative impact on the psyche of the victim (both women and men), the degree of such impact due to the long-term nature of the labor relationship also becomes quite significant. In order to prevent excessive criminalization and reduce the risk of unjustified prosecution, it is proposed to introduce a prohibition with the so-called administrative prejudice , which presupposes the onset of administrative liability for sexual harassment in the workplace, and criminal liability only for repeated actions of a person previously subjected to administrative punishment.

An attempt to reveal the models of international scientific and technical cooperation first of all caused the need to turn to the concept of "legal model". As a result of the study, it was found that the unifying aspect in the understanding of the essence of the legal model by researchers is that it acts in some way, reflecting (describing) objects, processes or phenomena of legal life.

Taking into account the forms of implementation of international cooperation, it is proposed to identify conventional and institutional models of international scientific and technical cooperation. Such differentiation helps to better understand the legal models of international scientific and technical cooperation and to a certain extent is conditional, since both are closely related and reflect different aspects of the legal model. The institutional model largely characterizes the status and activities of the subjects. Whereas the conventional model of international scientific and technical cooperation, first of all, reflects a set of legal regulators of the interaction of subjects. At the same time, it is not limited exclusively to international treaties and customs, but also includes acts containing soft law norms.

In order to disclose the conventional model of international scientific and technical cooperation in the field of marine research, the concept of “marine scientific research” was analyzed, as well as the development of the institute within the framework of international maritime law, which regulates the interaction of subjects of international law and other actors in the field of marine scientific research and technology exchange. As a result of the study, it was established that the conventional model of international scientific and technical cooperation in the field of marine scientific research is based on the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and includes, depending on the specific situation, bilateral and multilateral international treaties, decisions and resolutions of competent international organizations, and also numerous acts containing soft law norms aimed at detailing various aspects of interaction.

The article analyzes the legal institution of administrative quasi- judicial bodies in the Anglo-Saxon and Continental European legal families. In general, administrative quasi- judicial bodies refer to bodies created by the state (the legislature or, as in the United States, the president) for the purpose of regulating certain particularly important areas of activity (economics and human rights), as well as for the settlement of disputes out of court when the state does not consider itself legitimate to intervene directly. For ideological reasons, this institution is more developed in Anglo-Saxon countries, in which the mechanisms of deregulation , or the phenomenon of deetatization , are the norm of government. In the countries of the European-continental model, the state played a decisive role for a long time, as a result of which the spread of this institution began later and was carried out more slowly, mainly after the Second World War, when the state was ideologically discredited in favor of civil society. The relevance of these bodies to the state continues to cause many doctrinal controversies, especially in the context of their independence. The independence of administrative quasi- judicial bodies does not

mean their irresponsibility and lack of obligations on the part of the state that creates them. Moreover, when these bodies perform their judicial functions, all legal principles and guarantees of the independence and impartiality of justice are applied. An ideological impasse arises here: attempts to alienate justice from the state through the creation of para-state judicial bodies will either end with the strengthening of their politicization, or with a return to the state sphere.

Russia's integration into the global information space largely depends on how effectively fundamental human rights and freedoms will be protected by the current national legislation and the emerging integration law. Harmonization of Russian law with European standards of freedom of speech and protection of the intangible rights of individuals and legal entities in terms of liability for defamatory statements is a fundamentally important task for maintaining the authority of the Russian Federation in the European political arena. The activities of international human rights organizations, such as the International Press Institute, demonstrate problems with ensuring real freedom of speech in the overwhelming majority of countries of the European Union. The use of criminal sanctions for committing defamatory tort, as well as the use of extremely large administrative fines and civil compensation, is in fact a common European practice to counteract not only defamation, but also any abuse of freedom of speech by the media community . This practice could hypothetically threaten freedom of speech, and it raises understandable concerns in the democratic public over the prospect of government control over private media. Calls for social and legal experiments in the form of further attempts to decriminalize libel do not seem constructive. Based on the analysis of the Russian practice of bringing to justice for tort in the information space, it is proposed to understand defamation as any unlawful dissemination of information with the aim of causing harm to interests protected by law and to use more extensively civil liability measures when punishing such offenses. It is proposed that the harmonization of European and Russian law on defamation be achieved through the

development of unified rules for the production of forensic linguistic examination of defamatory materials for a more substantiated proof of the unlawful intentions of the delinquent .