The article is devoted to, perhaps, the most acute issue of bioethics - the issue of legal approaches to euthanasia. The institution of euthanasia is usually viewed from an ethical and philosophical standpoint, but, unfortunately, legal research on this issue is insufficient. Due to the fact that euthanasia is prohibited in the Russian legal order, the study is based on comparative legal and historical material, as well as the practice of the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter - the ECHR). A general historical overview of the development of approaches to the institution of euthanasia is presented.

The article takes a short excursion into history and provides an overview of the current state of the health resort business in Russia. It is concluded that Russia has a tradition of sanatorium-resort recreation that has developed over the centuries. It is proposed to extrapolate some elements of the Soviet model of the relationship between the state and sanatoriums on the modern legal basis. An opinion was expressed about the possibility of using the legal mechanism for self-regulation of the activities of sanatoriums. The legal status of sanatoriums is considered, the characteristics of the range of functions performed by them and the services provided are given. The classification of services into basic (medical, temporary accommodation, catering) and additional (tourist, household, entertainment, health and fitness, trade services) has been carried out. It has been proved that the originality of the spa tourism product lies in the complexity of the services included in it. Their integration and merger give a synergistic effect, which leads to an increase in the efficiency of recreation and health improvement as the main goals of tourism. The system of requirements for the activity of sanatoriums is presented. The importance of sanatoriums is shown, their place in the tourist market is determined, the specifics of the activity of sanatoriums in the field of tourism are revealed. Attention is drawn to the problems and contradictions of the legal regulation of the activities of sanatoriums, the ways of their minimization are

proposed. The main empirical research was statistical data, the results of the author's survey. An analysis of the results of the survey showed that the majority of respondents did not associate going to a sanatorium with tourism. However, according to Russian and international acts, going to a sanatorium refers to medical tourism, the main specificity of which is the medical component. The necessity of systematic work to explain the obvious advantages of sanatorium tourism is argued. Attention is drawn to the role of sanatoriums in achieving the programmatic goals of the state.

The problem of liability of persons managing a legal entity has arisen in Russian civil law since the adoption of the legislation on joint stock companies. At first, it was more of a theoretical nature, since the previous civil legislation did not contain mechanisms for the implementation of such responsibility. By now, in connection with the reform of the civil code and changes in the approaches of judicial practice, disputes on bringing directors to property liability have become a stable category of cases.

This article analyzes the composition of such a civil violation as causing damage to a legal entity by persons who are members of the governing bodies and have a significant impact on it. All elements of the composition are analyzed: the act, the consequences (damage), the causal relationship between the act and the consequences, as well as the fault of the inflictor of the damage. The subject composition of the participants in such disputes is also analyzed.

Using the example of specific court cases, the author shows what acts of directors are recognized by the courts as unlawful, what are the restrictions expressed in the legal positions of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation for recognizing one or another behavior

of directors and other persons as unlawful. In the overwhelming majority of cases of this category, persons performing the functions of the sole executive body are brought to justice. Sometimes they are also participants at the same time.

The circle of persons covered by the concept of "determining the actions of a legal entity" is not defined in the legislation, and this also hinders judicial practice. Lawsuits to bring such persons to justice are exceptional. Therefore, the author proposes to define all persons who can objectively perform such an action, and therefore cause damage to a legal entity, in the Civil Code. In addition, it is proposed to establish in civil law the criteria for unreasonableness and dishonesty of the actions of directors and other persons.

In modern legal literature, a fairly large number of works are devoted to the problems of legal regulation, in which the bulk of legal scholars are trying to improve the texts of regulatory legal acts. However, most of the problems in this area occur for another reason - because of the inconsistency of legal norms with the relations that they should regulate. In this work, an attempt is made to present not just a different view of the lawmaking process, but also some approaches to improving the procedure for creating normative legal acts based on the theory of the correlation of subjects of law are proposed. The article focuses on the relations that are developing about the territory, as the most obvious physically expressed springboard for relationships between people.

To obtain the results achieved in this work, the main provisions of the previously developed theory of the correlation of subjects of law were used, within the framework of which the connections between various participants in legal relations regarding a certain territory are analyzed. In addition, the problems of the current normative legal regulation, the practice of implementing legal relations were taken into account. The modern legal doctrine on this issue is carefully

analyzed. The whole set of the approaches outlined made it possible to build a logically more correct, in contrast to the existing one, procedure for creating legal norms regarding the territory.

The result of this study is the formulated new approaches to the processes of lawmaking on the basis of the identified problems of correlating legal norms and relations at which their action is directed. The paper also outlines the methodology for creating lawmaking and provides a specific example of the transformation of the current regulatory legal regulation in the city of Sevastopol.

The article discusses the most general and most fundamental provisions of the concept of the fourth industrial revolution and the consequences for the environment, energy, law. The authors analyzed the threats and challenges of digitalization processes for the environment and energy. It is shown that a timely response to the great challenges of the fourth industrial revolution should be the creation of an adequate environment for "green" technologies, products and services. It has been proved that until we combine economic growth, new technologies, whatever they are expressed in, with natural constraints and indicators of the “limit of growth” of human expansion, adequately and necessarily associated with the pace of economic development, there will be no real progress in the field of environmental safety. The authors investigated the problems of strategic planning in the field of digitalization of the environmental and energy spheres. The country has yet to develop common concepts suitable for strategic planning and give each of these concepts a legal definition. Today, the lack of "coherence" of plans, responsibility and consistency of numerous normative (subordinate) acts, on the basis of which federal and regional information resources are currently functioning, is already unacceptable.

The article is aimed at the development of legislation in the field of ecology and energy, the development of legal mechanisms for the implementation of the program "Digital Economy of the Russian Federation", as well as the improvement of law enforcement practice.

The work examines constitutional legal relations and state-legal relations as legal relations united by a common subject of legal regulation and differing in the goals and methods of legal regulation. Constitutional and legal relations are considered as relations aimed at building a legal state, recognition, observance and protection of human rights and freedoms. State-legal relations are primarily aimed at the implementation of public interests. As a result, the conclusion is drawn that the applied methods of legal regulation have a significant impact on the result of the formation of legal relations. Constitutional legal relations are formed on the basis of the application of mainly such methods as: limiting the interference of public authorities in the regulation of human rights and freedoms; self-regulation on issues of their own competence of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local governments; contractual method of regulation on issues related to joint competence; delegation of exclusive powers to a lower level of public authority. State-legal relations differ in the following methods: detailed regulation and restriction of human rights and freedoms in order to realize public interests; legislative delegation of powers on issues of joint competence; redistribution of powers in favor of a higher level of public authority.

Building constitutional and state-legal relations in modern legal reality is possible only in conditions of competition between the applied methods of legal regulation. The constitutional norm, provided mainly by state-legal methods, is implemented in state-legal relations and excludes the construction of constitutional legal relations. The prevalence of state legal methods can lead to the construction of pseudo-parallel constitutional legal relations, that is, legal relations that do not affect

the current legal reality. And, on the contrary, the predominant use of constitutional and legal methods can be considered as a guarantee of the impossibility of abuse of state legal methods in the process of realizing public interests.

Personal reception is a way of submitting applications and one of the forms of realization of the constitutional right of citizens to apply. At the same time, its legislative regulation seems to be insufficient, which gave rise to a diametrically opposite law enforcement practice of its organization and implementation.

The article formulates the signs of a personal reception, which make it possible to distinguish it from other communication between a citizen and an official. The duty of officials to conduct a personal reception is especially investigated, which made it possible to distinguish two models of conducting a personal reception: first, a personal reception is carried out only by the leaders (of the authority as a whole, its deputies or heads of structural divisions); second, a personal reception is carried out not only by managers, but also by other specially authorized officials or specialized units. In addition , the problem of delegation by the heads of the authorities of their responsibility to conduct a personal reception to other officials has been identified.

The procedure for conducting a personal appointment has been studied in detail, which includes four stages: making an appointment for a personal appointment (optional stage); arrival of the citizen at the place and time provided for personal reception, identification of his personality and establishment of the sequence of personal reception; personal communication with an official, including a statement of the essence of an oral request or the presentation of a written request; registration of a personal appointment card. The issue of formalizing a personal appointment has been especially studied, which made it possible to formulate conclusions about the optimal content of a personal appointment

card. The procedure for holding an all-Russian day of personal reception and the experience of introducing regional uniform days of personal reception in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation are analyzed .

The practice of organizing a personal reception in various government bodies has been analyzed, which made it possible to generalize additional guarantees of the rights of citizens during a personal reception, as well as to develop an approximate list of permissible restrictions.

In May 2018, at the fourth and final meeting of the Ad Hoc Commission of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, a draft Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters was presented, which has been in progress since 1992. in the middle of 2019 of the Diplomatic Session, the Draft will be finalized, after which the Convention will be adopted and open for signature.

In this regard, the article attempts to analyze the main provisions of the draft Convention and assess the feasibility of the Russian Federation joining it, taking into account the fact that at present Russia practically does not have international treaties that would allow for the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in Russia. and decisions of Russian courts abroad. Based on the results of the analysis, the author comes to the conclusion that the adoption of this Convention will create a simple and effective basis for the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments, acceptable for states with different legal, social and economic conditions. This, in turn, will increase the practical significance of court decisions, guaranteeing the most complete protection of the rights and interests of the party in favor of which the decision is made, and, as a consequence, will help to increase the attractiveness of this method of resolving disputes for the parties to cross-border private law relations.

At the same time, the ambiguous attitude towards the Project on the part of the EU and the USA raises the question of the possibility of their accession to the future Convention and can significantly reduce the effect of the adoption of this document.

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 Criminal Procedure Code 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 summary statistical reports of all courts of the Russian Federation.

The article notes that at present the question of the independence of the branch of criminal executive law is not relevant, but the issue of the subject of this branch of law remains acute, which is understood in a narrow (classical) and broad sense. The classical definition of the subject is made up of social relations arising from the execution of all punishments, and now other measures of a criminal-legal nature. Recently, scientists are increasingly talking about the need to expand the subject of criminal executive law by including in it social relations that develop during the execution of preventive measures in the form of detention and house arrest; rendering assistance in social adaptation to persons released from serving sentences and other measures of a criminal-legal nature; when using means of non-punitive influence on convicts.

The author does not agree that the criminal-executive law should regulate only punishments and other measures of a criminal-legal nature, which are a form of implementation of criminal liability. In this regard, compulsory measures of a medical nature, confiscation of property and a court fine cannot be considered as such. If we consider criminal liability in a broad aspect, as having a coercive rather than a punitive nature, then all measures of a criminal-legal nature should be covered by it and be the subject of this branch of law. Criminal-executive law is not a penalty- executive law, but a criminal-executive law.

The article notes that not legally, but in fact, the execution of detention and house arrest is included in the subject of criminal executive law, since they are executed by institutions and bodies of the Federal Penitentiary Service and are included in the program of the course on criminal executive law of higher educational institutions of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia. The author of the article admits that these measures of restraint may constitute the subject of criminal executive law, which, like in relation to criminal law, is an executive branch of criminal procedure law.

Many scholars believe that post-penitentiary relations are the subject of criminal executive law. Agreeing with them, the author of the article believes that in this case, it is necessary to provide for the purpose of the penal legislation - the re - socialization of convicts, which covers correction, preparation of convicts for release and their social adaptation after release from serving the sentence. As an example, the author refers to the regulation of such relations in the PECs of the Republic of Belarus and Ukraine.

Thus, the subject of criminal-executive law should be criminal-executive public relations that develop during the implementation of compulsory institutions of criminal and criminal-procedural law, which have an executive orientation.

Despite the general dissatisfaction with the domestic bureaucracy, the bureaucracy is a universal and most widespread administrative apparatus in any developed state. In this article, the author tried to identify and analyze only the positive qualities of the bureaucratic management system in relation to modern conditions, deliberately without touching on the shortcomings of the bureaucratic organization. This approach, as a rule, is not used by researchers who seek to focus their attention precisely on the defects of the bureaucracy. At the same time, it is necessary to know both the positive and negative aspects of the modern bureaucratic apparatus in order to transfer them to the newly formed governing structures.

The author revealed the positive aspects of such qualities of the bureaucratic apparatus as: strict regulation of its activities, vertical hierarchy (with its inherent one-man management and centralization), the specification of the labor function of an official and structural divisions of the apparatus, the competence of officials, as well as the impersonality of relations between them. A rational bureaucracy

resembles a well-programmed mechanism aimed at the efficiency of solving the problems that arise before it. On the example of the norms of the current Russian legislation, their implementation in the system of modern domestic bureaucracy is shown.

The author divides the concepts of "bureaucracy" and "bureaucracy", proposing to be guided not by populist slogans about the elimination of bureaucracy altogether, but by minimizing the defects of the administrative influence of the bureaucratic apparatus. The task of the country's political leadership is to select the structure that best meets the goals and objectives of the state, as well as the internal and external factors affecting it. It is important not to get hung up on the search for the "only correct" structure of the control apparatus, but to learn how to identify the positive and negative aspects of the existing system and correct them taking into account the emerging tasks.

The work is devoted to the study of the historical aspect of the formation and development of justice in modern Kazakhstan, covering the moment of the formation of Genghis Khan in vast territories from the Yellow Sea to the Black Sea of the Great multi-tribal state. The choice of the topic is due to the lack of chronologically consistent periodization in modern dissertation studies devoted to the study of the history of the formation and development of justice, which covers the co-evolutionary stage of the research subject, within which the Mongol and Horde periods should be presented. Discrepancies in historiography and misconceptions about the lifestyle of nomads also determined the choice of the research topic. The work shows the similarities and differences of some features of the legal proceedings carried out at the co-evolutionary and modern stage of the development of statehood.

The relevance of the topic is due to the fact that in the context of the implementation of presidential programs under the auspices of "modern state for all" and "Spiritual revival", focused on the revival of the spiritual values of Kazakhstanis , the study of justice carried out in the Mongolian and Horde period, are important for improving and increasing the efficiency of activities modern judicial system.

The theoretical and practical significance of the work lies in the fact that on the basis of a deep and comparative analysis of written historical versions, it describes legal views, legal culture, and the legal system of two ethnically close modern states - Mongolia and Kazakhstan.

Based on the results of the research, the author comes to the following conclusions. First, the author connects the loss of the role of customary law in the regulation of social relations with the process of Kazakh-Russian integration and the adoption of the law of the Russian Empire, and not the norms of the Mohammedan doctrine. Vo-the second, the author's opinion, the legal framework of the Mongol and Tartar period covers the diversity of rules governing the social relations in the early feudal state. Thirdly, the author believes that during the period under review there were no clear criteria by which the categories of law and law were differentiated. Fourthly, according to the author, the legal system of modern Kazakhstan, which is the legal successor of the Golden Horde, up to the present day, is characterized by a mixture of functions of the legislative, executive and judicial powers.

The relevance of the work lies in the study of the normative legal acts of the Soviet government, which became the first experience in creating the rule of law in the context of a changed socio-political reality, based on new principles, including criminal law.

The goal is to analyze the Guidelines on Criminal Law of the RSFSR dated December 12, 1919, identifying the features of the content of the adopted document.

In the course of the research, general scientific methods of the sphere of humanitarian knowledge (systemic, structural-functional) were used. Special methods were also used: technical and legal analysis, concretization, interpretation, historical description. Legal experience is analyzed from the standpoint of the relationship between events and phenomena, as well as taking into account their development in a specific historical setting.

Back at the end of 1917, the NKYu of the RSFSR, headed by the Left Socialist-Revolutionary I.Z. Steinberg announced the creation of the Soviet criminal code. The developed document is recognized as an independent normative act, a monument of criminal law, which corresponded to the principle of continuity and was transitional between the legislation of the Russian Empire and the RSFSR.

When the leadership of the NKYu RSFSR became Bolshevik, a working group was created and as a result, on December 12, 1919, the "Guiding Principles on Criminal Law of the RSFSR" were adopted. The document became the first active codified act in the field of Soviet criminal law.

The Guidelines are a short text, the content of which resembles the general part of criminal law. Despite this, it includes several fundamental differences from previous legislation. Repression is becoming the main mechanism, and the interests of workers are a priority.

A crime is considered as a violation of the order of public relations protected by criminal law. It is defined as an action or inaction that is dangerous for public relations, which necessitates the struggle of state authorities with criminals. Despite the fact that the Guidelines distinguished the stages of the crime, they did not affect the degree of repression, which is determined by the degree of danger of the criminal.

The task of punishment includes the protection of public order from the offender and prevention. Punishments are in the form of adaptation of the offender

to public order, isolation and, in exceptional cases, physical destruction. However, the punishment should not have caused unnecessary and unnecessary suffering to the criminal.

In general, the Guidelines became the basis for the further development of legal doctrine and criminal legislation, and also directed the vector of law enforcement activities of new judges.

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.