This article is devoted to the specifics of the regulation by universal international treaties of cross-border contractual relations emerging within the BRICS countries. The author outlined the prospects and problems faced by businessmen from the BRICS countries when concluding contracts. A huge role in the conclusion of cross-border contracts is assigned to international treaties containing, first of all, unified material norms. However, within the framework of the BRICS countries, there are few treaties in which almost all of these countries are parties. The author of this article conducted research and found that such conventions do exist, although not only in the contractual sphere. The article paid special attention to the peculiarities of the application of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 1958, the Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment of 2001, and of course, the Vienna Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods of 1980 (although only three BRICS countries participate in it, it can also be applied in India and South Africa).

The article discusses the mechanisms of national (both legal and non-legal) regulation of "orphan" works, that is, works, the owner (s) of the rights to which has not been established (s) and / or the location of the copyright holder has not been established. "Orphan" works are presumably protected by copyright, which means the effect of exclusive rights to them and the potential need to obtain permission from the copyright holder for any ways to use such a work - reproduction, including digitization, translation, processing, etc. However, in a situation where the copyright holder is not installed (unavailable), the user does not have an objective opportunity to obtain such permission, and the work actually remains outside society, although it may have artistic, cultural or historical value. Approximately from the beginning of the new millennium, in the national systems of law of a number of states, work began to create a special regime for the legal protection of "orphan" works, and at

present about twenty states of the world have developed the foundations of such a regime. The article analyzes the regulation of ownerless works in several states - the EU and its member states, Great Britain, USA, Canada, Korea, Japan, India. The rudiments of substantive and conflict regulation of cross-border relations, the object of which are "orphan" works, are revealed. The features of the regulation of works with an unidentified author in the era of the network society are noted: in particular, the need to digitize "orphan" works, since many of them are in a single copy on media spoiled by time; and the fact that a digitized work from databases can instantly spread to other jurisdictions. A forecast of possible ways of evolution of the legal regulation of these relations by the mechanisms of national and international law is made.

In the context of integration, globalization and the complication of private law relations, complicated by a foreign element, private international law acquires special significance. At the same time, being influenced by such processes, it not only develops rapidly and receives new directions of development, but also faces new, global challenges.

In this regard, the article attempts to analyze the main trends in the development of private international law in the 21st century, identifying new trends and threats that it may face in modern conditions.

Based on the results of the analysis, the author comes to the conclusion that the main trends in the development of private international law are the expansion of the scope of its application, as well as unification and harmonization, carried out within the framework of various international organizations, both at the universal and regional levels. The most important role in this process is played by the Hague Conference on Private International Law, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). Finally, another important trend in the

development of private international law is an attempt to adapt to new, rapidly changing realities, which leads to a significant modernization of the methods for resolving cross-border private law disputes.

This article examines certain features of the construction of systems for reviewing decisions made on the basis of procurement procedures in the EU member states in the light of the requirements of EU law itself. In particular, the study examines the requirements of EU law for the bodies carrying out the review of decisions made in the context of the need to find a balance between the principle of procedural autonomy of the member states of the European Union (Article 4 of the Treaty on the European Union) and the principles of efficiency and equivalence (derived from judicial practice when interpreting Article 19 of the Treaty on the European Union), analyzes the problems arising in determining the locusstandi of the applicant , since an overly narrow interpretation of the concept of “interest in obtaining an appropriate contract” may constitute an unreasonable restriction on access to review procedures and, more generally, access to justice. It also examines the application of such a basis for exclusion from the number of bidders as “committing a material violation of the rules of professional activity” in the light of the EU restrictive measures applied to the managers of the procurement participant. Situations are possible when the actions of the sole executive body, which led to the application of restrictive measures against it, can be considered as confirmation of the commission of a significant violation of the rules of professional activity; the article examines both positions confirming this thesis and indicating an excessively broad interpretation of the corresponding norm. On the one hand, the EU Court of Justice confirmed that the governing bodies, especially the sole executive bodies, have a decisive influence and exercise effective control over the business activities of the relevant company, whereby their actions can be considered as actions of the company, including in relation to liability issues. On the other hand,

restrictive measures themselves are not, by their very nature, a measure of responsibility. However, the question of whether the national authorities have the right to re-evaluate the conclusions of the EU Council in relation to the appeal of the results of the tender remains open.

The author investigates the basic principles of industrial property protection in cross-border relations in modern conditions in their dynamic development. The author considers the territorial principle of industrial property protection from the position of the necessary overcoming. It is noted that in relation to industrial property, the principle of territoriality (territorial independence of protection in relation to industrial property objects) is in most cases more pronounced than in copyright.

In fact, states create certain conditions for overcoming the (partial) territorial principle of protection, when international mechanisms for the protection of industrial property are being developed at the international legal level, obliging states to recognize application documents (international applications), recognize uniform registrations (international registrations), grant protection to an object, protected abroad (for example, in the case of an appellation of origin or geographical indication registered in the country of origin). Of course, such overcoming is conditional, but it always reflects the interests of applicants, rightholders and seems to be extremely important in modern conditions of globalization, expansion of markets and cross-border exchange of technologies.

At the same time, the principle of the national regime based on the unified action of international mechanisms for the protection of industrial property already at this stage of development of the system of legal regulation of industrial property in cross-border relations is partly transformed into the principle of the international

regime, spreading uniform rules for the establishment of rights to industrial property objects everywhere to subjects from a large number countries.

It would be possible to talk about overcoming the territorial principle of protection if the fundamental principle of industrial property protection - the principle of the national regime - is transformed into the principle of the international regime.

The author notes the important nature of the principle of conventional priority and the need to extend it to other objects of industrial property, with the exception of those in respect of which priority is impossible by nature (appellations of origin, geographical indications, indications of origin). The problems of implementing the principle of exhibition priority are investigated separately.

The article is devoted to the issues of protecting the interests of the public order of the Russian Federation in the field of international adoption. It has been established that the strengthening of such protection entails changes in legislation associated either with the imposition of superimperativeness already existing in legal acts peremptory material norms, or with the emergence of new superimperative norms. In the field of international adoption in the Russian Federation, this process is especially vivid. The study notes that the general formula contained in Art. 1192 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation (Norms of direct application), establishes two methods that allow, by analogy, to determine the over - imperativeness of certain peremptory material norms of the Family Code of the Russian Federation: "due to the indication in the peremptory norms themselves" (the over-imperativeness of the norm is directly established by the legislator), "or in view of their special significance, including for ensuring the rights and interests protected by law ”(the superimperativeness of the norm is determined by the law enforcement officer). It is concluded that the figure of constitutionally significant

values / public interests in the content of the peremptory material norm ("protection of morality, health, rights and legitimate interests of other family members and other citizens", etc.) is a criterion that allows the law enforcement officer to determine such norms, as norms are superimperative . Based on the analysis of international treaties of the Russian Federation on interstate cooperation in the field of child adoption, the article defines the fundamental principles that make up the structure of international adoption in the Russian Federation. It was established that the inclusion of additional conditions by the legislator of the Russian Federation, the requirements of the state of origin of the child in the regulation of international adoption (norms of Articles 165, 124-133 of the Family Code of the Russian Federation; norms of bilateral agreements between Russia and European countries, into which more than 85% of all Russian children are adopted (Italy, Spain, France)), - is carried out in order to protect the interests of the public order of the Russian Federation.

International legal norms for the regulation of sports activities at the universal and regional level, developed by states and international intergovernmental organizations, form a set of norms that ensure international cooperation in the field of sports - international sports law.

What is the nature of the complex of norms that regulate not international, but transboundary relations in the field of sports? They are mainly the result of rule-making by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the International Olympic Sports Federations. The article provides an overview of the approaches proposed by Western authors and applicable to the solution of this issue, reveals the main provisions of the concepts of "unified law regulating relations between groups" by J. Ssel , transnational law by F. Jessup , "true international law" by K. Fedder .

At the same time, the most successful explanation of the order of interaction between national sports associations and international non-governmental organizations of the Olympic Movement is the concept of lex sportiva , which is in many ways similar to lex mercatoria , which is used in the regulation of international trade. Both complexes have such properties as normativeness, non-systemic nature, autonomy in regulation and resolution of disputes. At the same time, lex sportiva is characterized by a greater degree of institutionalization than lex mercatoria . This is facilitated by two factors: the pyramidal structure of the Olympic Movement and the activities of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne , established in 1983 on the initiative of the IOC. The more visible degree of institutionalization of lex sportiva provides the necessary method for selecting norms and contributes to the strength of the normative order in the field of Olympic sports.

At the present stage, there is a tendency according to which the law created by states perceives useful constructions that have arisen in non-legal normative complexes, endowing them with legal force. Therefore, modern lawyers should familiarize themselves with the content of the norms that are formed in non-legal complexes in the areas of interest to them in order to foresee what impact they can have on the development of legal norms proper in the near future.

The article discusses the problems of using artificial intelligence (hereinafter AI) in the field of justice. Currently, circumstances favor the use of AI in jurisprudence. Technology has entered the market. As a result, it became possible so-called. "Predicted justice" (hereinafter referred to as PR). Once an overview of the possible future process has been obtained, it is easier for the professional to complete the task of interpreting and making the final decision (negotiations, litigation). It will take a lot of work to bring AI up to this standard. Legal information should be structured to make it not only readable but also effective for decision

making. The PR can assist both litigants and judges in structuring information, as well as students and educators looking for relevant information. Advances in IT technology have expanded the capabilities of "predicted justice" programs. They are taking advantage of new digital tools. The main focus is on obtaining two benefits of programs: a) improving the quality of services provided; b) simultaneous control over the operating costs of the justice system. Advances in IT technology have expanded the capabilities of "predicted justice" programs. They provide algorithms for analyzing in a short time a huge number of situations that allow you to predict the outcome of a dispute, or at least assess the chances of success. PP allows: to choose the most correct way of protection, to choose the most suitable arguments; estimate the estimated amount of compensation , etc. Thus, we are not talking about justice itself, but only about analytical tools that would make it possible to predict future decisions in disputes similar to those that were analyzed.

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The author investigates the legal aspects of the emergence of risks in network spaces when the legal imperatives for the transportation and stay of a consignment of dangerous goods on board are laid. The conclusion is made about the complexity of the choice of the law to be applied, in this regard, those material norms that make up the space of operational risk can serve as a guideline. Their selection often precedes the accrual of net operating income assets.

While the variety of legal facts with which the acquirer of the property, upon arrival, binds his right to file a property claim is formulated, either in the connection or accession agreement. Therefore, separate prerequisites for the emergence of entrepreneurial and legal risks at the stage of refusal from consumer insurance in favor of its property qualification are highlighted .

It is shown what encumbrances are associated with the problems of optimizing the costs of insurance against cyber risks, if insurance companies, although they find their offer profitable for customers, but the basis of the risk of financial loss is still the recovery of lost data. The insurer is forced to dispose of advanced analytical developments, such as, say, blockchain , or smart contracts that are very common today . Policyholders, in turn, use digital distribution, other models of virtual service, in order not only to reduce costs to a minimum, but also to get

competitive advantages.

The author analyzed the norms of the conventions on the transboundary carriage of dangerous goods by sea. The International Tele and Radio Communication Standards ISO / IEC 11801, and ISO / IEC 27001 (ISMS - 2018) have been studied, the conclusion is drawn about the identification of the threat to technological resources and a comprehensive legal strategy of property protection.

The article examines the issues of establishing international judicial jurisdiction in relation to cross-border consumer disputes in the digital environment. For these purposes, the author conducts a comparative analysis, enshrined in paragraph 2 of part 3 of Art. 402 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Russian Federation, grounds for establishing judicial jurisdiction in the form of "distribution of advertising in the information and telecommunication network" Internet "aimed at attracting the attention of consumers" and the criterion of "directed activities of a professional party to the territory of the country of residence of the consumer" provided for in EU law

The article formulates proposals for the interpretation of the basis of the jurisdiction of the Russian court - "the distribution of advertising in the information and telecommunications network" Internet "aimed at attracting the attention of consumers located on the territory of the Russian Federation", which should stipulate the use of protective jurisdictional mechanisms as in relation to the consumer from the use of unfavorable judicial jurisdiction of a particular state, and in relation to an entrepreneur who has the ability to reasonably foresee the establishment of the consumer's judicial jurisdiction.

The integration of states in the field of education has given rise to the expansion of various forms of cooperation in this field. The subject of this article is one of the large-scale scientific projects denoted by the word " megascience ", that is, big science - the Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL), which is an international research center based in Grenoble, France. Such research centers are designed to achieve breakthrough discoveries like the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) in Europe, the Laser Interferometric Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO) in the United States, and linear research through the PIK Research Reactor Complex under construction in Russia. Large research infrastructures are an important phenomenon in public life. In France, megascience facilities are officially classified as "very large research infrastructures", TGIR for short, in Australia - as "landmark research infrastructures".

The Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL), as one of the largest cross-border forms of scientific cooperation, was created in the form of a national legal entity and is managed by three partner countries: France through the Commissioner for Atomic Energy and Alternative Energy Sources (CEA) and the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS); Germany, through the Forschungszentrum Jülich Research Center (FZJ); and the United Kingdom through the Science and Technology Facility Council (STFC).

This form of cooperation between countries, the integration of states in the field of education has a number of positive aspects and can be used in Russia in the search for the most effective model of organization " megascience ". So, ILL allows using the opportunity of diversified sources of funding, both at the expense of the state and at the expense of private research and grants, as well as European projects. The Laue-Langevin Institute provides for the possibility of diversified cooperation and participation of various states, attracting scientists and individuals, including those from non-European countries, and open membership. The positive features are also the ease of management and reorientation of the ILL, flexibility, as

well as ease of cooperation with various institutions of both national and European and international levels.

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The formation and development of a modern networked society is accompanied by the dominance of informatization, widespread use of the Internet, information interaction of various technical means in the interests of social, social and economic relations. At the same time, such important areas as security and the development of science and education are directly affected. This brings revolutionary changes in pedagogical practice, transfer and exchange of knowledge, the creation of a new professional community of teachers, scientists and engineers. Innovative approaches to organizing the training of specialists in various fields, virtual universities, network transnational consortia of researchers and developers are being formed. In these conditions, it is legitimate to talk about a new branch of law - "network law", which regulates public relations built using the information space, which is correct and in the interests of national security. Legal regulation of science and education in the interests of national security in a networked society should be considered as a complex, systemic and continuous process that requires the improvement of organizational and managerial mechanisms, the legislative framework, based on the strategic goals of ensuring Russia's national security, priority areas and tasks of state national policy. The article substantiates the existence of a systemic connection between the characteristics of a network society, national security, education and science, which are in close interaction, complementing and conditioning each other. Taking into account the research goals and objectives, the main provisions of the National Security Strategy

of the Russian Federation until 2020, the Federal Law "On Education in the Russian Federation", decrees of the President of the Russian Federation and decrees of the Government of the Russian Federation on science and education are analyzed. It is concluded that the legal regulation of science and education in the interests of national security in a networked society acquires a special role as a strategic resource for sustainable development of modern society and an important factor in the socio-economic and technological development of Russia.

This article analyzes key supranational public procurement instruments adopted by the West African Economic and Monetary Union, primarily the legally binding directives (Directive 04/2005 on the award, execution and payment of public contracts; and Directive 05/2005 on control and regulation public procurement), which require further implementation in the national legislation of the member states. Special attention is paid to documents that, although they are of a recommendatory nature or only indirectly affect the issue under study, however, had a significant impact on the formation of directives - the Regional Program to improve the efficiency of public procurement and the ZAEVS Code on transparency in public finance management. The principles of legal regulation of public procurement in WAEMU are revealed: the principle of economy and efficiency of procurement; the principle of free access to the public procurement market; the principle of equal treatment of candidates and mutual recognition; the principle of transparency, rationality, modernity of procurement procedures and the possibility of their traceability, the principle of non-discrimination on the basis of nationality in relation to enterprises of the WAEMU member states and the principle of non-violation of competition in the subcontracting of a state contract, the de minimis principle . A brief description of the procedures for awarding government contracts established in this organization is given, namely, competition (there are several types of competition, the main of which are open and closed) and

procurement from a single supplier. A comparison is made of certain aspects of legal regulation of public procurement in WAEMU with other integration associations, in particular, with the European Union and the Common Market of South America (MERCOSUR).

The article discusses the problems of consumer protection in the remote sale of goods and remote provision of services, e-commerce in accordance with the law of the European Union (the main and additional requirements for the information provided at various stages of the conclusion of the agreement are considered; the consequences of non-fulfillment by the counterparties of the consumer, provided for by EU law, of information obligations). The article analyzes the provisions of the acts of primary and secondary law of the European Union, affecting the regulation of consumer protection in the remote sale of goods and remote provision of services, e-commerce. The liability of service providers acting as intermediaries in the implementation of e-commerce is considered. The classification of prohibited types of unfair influence on the economic behavior of a consumer (undue influence, unfair commercial activity (and its types) and others) is given. The prospects for studying and adapting the experience of the European Union in the field of regulation of consumer rights protection in the remote sale of goods and remote provision of services, e-commerce, for the Russian Federation are noted. Some features of the regulation of the sale of goods (services) via the Internet are highlighted, and general recommendations are given for improving the current legislation.

The article examines the reform of the PRC legislation governing foreign investment carried out in 2019. The author set the goal of identifying the principles on which the reform was based, which took the form of the Foreign Investment

Law. For this purpose, the methods of comparative analysis of the adopted norms and those norms that were revised were used. The revealed principles were analyzed from the point of view of their system. As a result of the analysis, the author comes to the conclusion about the fundamental principle underlying the reform - the principle of openness. However, the specification of this principle is possible through the formation of legal mechanisms to ensure its implementation. Thus, the Chinese legislator establishes the equality of Chinese and foreign investors, uses the techniques of legal techniques developed in the previous period, forms a system for ensuring administrative and legal and judicial protection of the rights of foreign investors. At the same time, the emerging regulation is largely focused on those investment regulation standards that have developed in international practice. This indicates that the Chinese authorities are “denationalizing” investment regimes. In general, the article concludes that, despite the progressive nature of the adopted Law, it is largely based on the legal and technical methods developed in the previous period. In addition, a significant part of the norms is of a declarative nature and requires the adoption of additional normative acts establishing the mechanism for the implementation of the Law. At the same time, the article predicts those problems that will appear in the process of applying the norms of the Law and which, most likely, will be overcome by judicial practice.

The article is a review of the monograph by A.S. Gambaryan and L.G. Dallakyan "Conflict norms and their competition" (Moscow: Yurlitinform , 2019, 160 p.). This monograph is devoted to a very complex theoretical and legal puzzle - complex collisions of legal norms (coincidence of collisions, competition of conflict of laws). The book under review contains a number of valuable research ideas. In particular, the authors correctly distinguish between positivized conflict rules and principles (maxims) developed by lawyers for overcoming conflicts (conflict rules of interpretation), which may be inconsistent with each other. This

gives rise to complex collisions. The authors successfully show this by the example of the complex fate of the lex posteriori derogat priori principle in the legal system of Armenia. In the work, a comparative legal study of the legal regulation of resolving conflicts of norms and, including complex conflicts, in the post-Soviet states is carried out . The hierarchical system of conflict criteria proposed by the authors to overcome complex conflicts of law norms is very interesting. In addition, the monograph sets out in detail the problems of the so-called. “Non-systemic collisions” in law, which are understood as antinomies of the principles and norms of law and the inconsistency between the principles of law. At the same time, the work contains a number of controversial theses, for example, on the priority of the humanistic substantive criterion for resolving conflicts over traditional legal criteria (such as lex superior , lex specialis , lex posterior); on the need to identify as separate criteria for overcoming conflicts of competence and industry criteria; on the author's restrictive interpretation of the scope of application of the conflict principle of lex specialis . These controversial ideas are reasonably criticized in the review.