The article is dedicated to the memory of the outstanding Russian scientist Dmitry Ivanovich Meyer (1819-1856), the founder of Russian civil law, who at one time argued that the rights of individuals depend on various circumstances, partly natural, partly historical. His prophetic statement that “there are varying degrees of insanity; sometimes it is stronger, sometimes weaker ”, it was only in 2015 that the Russian legislator turned out to be in demand by introducing appropriate amendments to Russian legislation on the issue of citizens' legal capacity. The article describes the evolution of the content of the legal personality of physical persons in the field of private law relations, including family relations, as well as in relations complicated by a foreign element, ie. E. In the field of private international law. On the basis of the analysis carried out, the article examines the category “civil legal personality of an individual” as his ability to be a subject of civil law, including such elements as legal capacity and legal capacity. Civil legal capacity should be understood as a legally equal abstract opportunity for each and every one to have civil rights and to bear obligations. It is unacceptable to consider legal capacity as a subjective right to have the right, leading to an unreasonable doubling of the category of “subjective right”, which interferes with the correct understanding of the operation of the mechanism of civil law regulation. Subjective law is considered in the article as the implementation of legal capacity by a specific person, and therefore citizens, being legally equal in legal capacity, cannot be equal in the presence of specific subjective rights, which constitute the content of their legal capacity in an abstract form. The article analyzes the changes in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, introducing a new basis for limiting the legal capacity of citizens, as well as taking into account the degree of actual decrease in the ability of a citizen to understand the meaning of his actions or to lead them. The article analyzes the conflicting principles of determining the legal capacity and capacity of foreign citizens. Judicial practice, along with the recognition of the national regime of foreign citizens on the territory of the Russian Federation, indicates the need to refer to foreign legislation when determining the civil legal capacity and legal capacity of foreign citizens. The article analyzes the private law component of the institute of

retortions, the direct purpose of which is to protect the private rights and legitimate interests of Russian citizens. Thus, the content of the civil legal personality of individuals in the sphere of private law relations, the elements of which are such categories as legal capacity and legal capacity, evolves towards the recognition of equality and protection of the interests of all persons on the basis of the principles of justice, humanity and rationality. At the same time, the state establishes legal guarantees for the replenishment of the legal capacity of minors and some categories of adult citizens with the help of the institutions of parental responsibility , guardianship and guardianship and establishes procedural guarantees for the observance of the rights of these persons in legal proceedings.

The article analyzes the practice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on property family law disputes, reveals the features of the implementation of the functions of the highest court in this area. First, it is stated that the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation revises the decisions of the lower courts mainly in cases where the practice of applying family law is contradictory, it is required to fill the gap existing in the family law, resolve the conflict of certain legal norms, and make a choice between several possible interpretations of the law. Secondly, the judicial collegiums of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, when issuing a ruling on a specific case, clarify the meaning of legal norms, and sometimes, under the guise of interpretation, they actually correct unsuccessful or outdated norms of family law. Thirdly, the highest court reviews cases in which there is a typical and very widespread error in the application of a rule that is quite clear and definite in its content. Fourthly, in individual legal acts, one can observe the concretization or change of the previously designated legal position while maintaining unchanged legislative rules. The mechanism of the possible transformation of abstract, non-personalized and doctrinal-oriented provisions contained in the definitions of the judicial collegiums of the Supreme

Court of the Russian Federation on family property disputes into general legal regulators is demonstrated using specific examples . Some problems of legal regulation of property relations in the family are outlined, for which the practice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation has not been formed.

The main form of protection of civil (in a broad sense) rights is the form of action, the importance of which has increased significantly in connection with the transition to a market economy. This form became even more widely used with the adoption of the CAS of the Russian Federation dated March 8, 2015, which introduced the institution of an administrative claim in relation to cases arising from administrative and other public legal relations. Meanwhile, the question of the concept of a claim, relative to which in legal science, there are several concepts considered in this article, remains very unclear. In particular, according to the author, the term “claim” does not mean a legal action. This view is based on the illegal identification of the Russian term "suit" with the Latin term " actio ", which literally means "action."

The article is also subjected to extensive criticism as an outdated doctrine of the claim in the procedural and material sense. Attention is also drawn to the serious shortcomings of the doctrine of the claim as a unity of two parties - procedural (the claimant's claim to the court) and substantive (the claimant's claim to the defendant). The inconsistency of the doctrine of the claim, developed by G.L. Osokina, who understands a claim as a requirement to protect a right and at the same time recognizes the existence of a right to a claim in a procedural and substantive sense. The article further analyzes the shortcomings of the definitions of the claim given by V.V. Yarkov and O.V. Isaenkova .

In conclusion, the author substantiates and gives his own definition of the concept of a claim as a claim of an interested person presented and considered in a

certain procedural order to the court for the protection of the violated or requiring confirmation of the right, freedom or legally protected interest, or on the direct exercise of the right or satisfaction of a legitimate interest, according to which another the person is called to account.

The article is devoted to the study of the need to improve legislation on social security through codification. The author pays special attention to the definition of the principles of codification, considers the historical aspect of this problem, shows the role and significance of codification in modern conditions, reveals the advantages and disadvantages of choosing various forms of system-forming acts, assesses the possibility of developing the Social Security Code of the Russian Federation in the coming years, notes the tendency of partial codification on individual institutions of social security law (benefits, social services, etc.), for the persuasiveness of conclusions and proposals, analyzes the current state of legislation in this area. The author concludes that the problem of codification in social security law is a conscious inevitability; to accelerate its solution, it is necessary to expand the evidence base of theoretical, practical, economic, social arguments for creating a progressive system of legislation headed by the Social Security Code of the Russian Federation, taking into account the positive international, foreign experience.

The active use of the term “environmental losses”, which is absent in the legislation, is shown in the theory of environmental law and in law enforcement. In doctrinal sources, in the legal positions of the highest courts, in specific court decisions, “environmental losses” are used in a “narrow” meaning. Environmental

losses are associated exclusively with illegal actions to cause or possible damage to the environment.

The author's definition of "environmental losses" is formulated in the "broad" ecological-legal sense. It is proposed to understand them as irretrievable or long-term recoverable losses of individual components of the natural environment, natural and natural-anthropogenic objects, as well as the violation of direct and feedback links between elements of the ecological system, which appear as a result of illegal and lawful actions of users of natural resources or events of natural origin. A broad understanding of "environmental losses" is important for environmental legal regulation of legal responsibility or economic regulation in the field of environmental protection.

Environmental losses are classified depending on the nature of the loss of natural resource potential (absolute and relative), depending on the renewability of natural resources (arising from the use of non-renewable natural resources, long-term restoration of renewable natural resources, as well as the depletion of renewable natural resources). The importance of differentiating the occurrence of environmental losses for the isolation of rational nature management from other types of nature management and its effective legal support has been proved.

The Russian criminal procedure is conservative and little affected by modern digital technologies. Outdated written litigation is extremely resource-intensive and ineffective. The consolidation of the norms in the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, allowing the full implementation of criminal proceedings in electronic format, will allow to achieve significant savings in resources, both material and technical, and labor, to facilitate the work of subjects and participants in criminal proceedings, to speed up and increase the transparency of the pre-trial proceedings itself, to simplify and reduce the cost of the process of storing archival

and restoration of lost criminal cases. The transition to electronic office work will simplify the process of creating an electronic archive of criminal cases, which will allow solving a number of forensic tasks, such as identifying crimes that are similar in the way they are committed ("handwriting"), serial, committed in organized forms. Criminal cases saved in the electronic archive can be used to train investigators in investigation techniques and drafting procedural documents. Analyzing the experience of using electronic office work in various countries, the author comes to the conclusion that all the technologies necessary for digitalization of criminal proceedings have already been developed, available and widespread; the developed technical solutions are universal and can be applied to digitalize criminal proceedings, regardless of its type, belonging to a legal family, legal traditions of a particular state. The introduction of electronic record keeping requires, however, certain changes in the Russian criminal procedure itself. No digitalization is possible until the legislator recognizes the evidence as information, and not as a formally defined document, and equates the “file” with the “protocol”. The use of new technologies for fixing evidential information will require the development of new technical and procedural means to ensure the admissibility of such evidence.

Purpose of the study: A doctrinal study of the procedural aspects of recovery of damage caused by a crime against intellectual property is of great importance both for resolving specific criminal cases and for generalizing and achieving uniformity of law enforcement practice, as well as legislative improvement of existing criminal procedural norms governing the mechanism of compensation for harm caused by crimes. However, the effectiveness of the institution under consideration decreases both as a result of law enforcement problems and shortcomings inherent in the legislation itself. Proposals for improving mechanisms for recovering damage caused by crimes against intellectual property require theoretical justification based

on a study of modern law enforcement practice. Research methodology: dialectics, analysis, synthesis, formal legal method. Conclusions: When considering civil lawsuits in cases of crimes against intellectual property, courts often commit violations of procedural rights that remain unresolved . The Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation contains a number of gaps in this part: specific cases and limits of application of the norms of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Russian Federation to claims in criminal cases have not been established. They could be designated in the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation by referring to specific articles (their parts, clauses) of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Russian Federation. Scientific and practical significance: The article is aimed at conceptualizing the procedural aspects of recovering damage caused by a crime in relation to encroachments on intellectual property, which implies a doctrinal justification for the need to amend the criminal procedural legislation.

The article examines the points of view regarding the stages of social development. It is based on the position of E. Toffler , who distinguishes three stages: agrarian, industrial and informational. The concept of sanctions is given as a measure of influence on subjects of law, the purpose of which is either suppression, elimination, condemnation of unwanted actions (negative sanctions), or stimulation of desirable behavior (positive sanctions). Sanctions in law are analyzed in an evolutionary way, i.e. in relation to the indicated periods of the development of society. In an agrarian society, the death penalty was the main type of punishment, since society and the government itself were not distinguished by humanity. Society grew: from the XYIII century. at first barbaric ways of its implementation began to disappear, and from the twentieth century. the process of abolition of the death penalty began in many countries of the world. In an industrial society, the main burden falls on imprisonment. But as society develops, the amount of imprisonment is reduced, and less severe sanctions (fines, compulsory work) come to replace it. In

the information society, the nature of the sanctions changes dramatically: 1) the physical impact on the offenders is replaced by the mental one; 2) the negative impact on the subjects of law is gradually giving way to a positive impact on them. The paper analyzes in detail the sanctions of the information society: 1) withdrawal / failure to work, 2) compulsory publicity (defamation) as the room in the public space of negative information that is related to the loss of reputation, 3) promotion of the measures of influence on the subject associated with the onset for him favorable consequences, used for merit in achieving particularly significant results. All types of incentive sanctions are considered: material incentives; moral encouragement, with the aim of providing a person with increased attention, recognition, respect, raising his authority; provision of benefits, i.e. certain advantages, additional rights; Distinguished Service Award.

The trial against the secretary of the Karlsruhe Criminal Police Adolf Rübe , which took place in 1949, was the first trial in the Federal Republic of Germany, during which Nazi atrocities committed on the territory of Belarus were considered. Using this process as an example, the article sets out the goal of identifying the specifics of the consideration by the courts of West Germany of criminal cases related to the commission of the crimes of the Holocaust in Eastern Europe. German legislation excluded the possibility of punishing Nazi criminals for genocide, crimes against peace and humanity. Guided by the norms of the German Penal Code of 1871, German justice considered each case of murder of Jews during the years of National Socialism as a separate crime caused by personal motives. Proceeding from this, A. Ryube was punished not for participation in the organized by the state, bureaucratically planned genocide of the Jewish people, but for committing separate, unrelated murders. The defendant, charged with the murder of 436 Jews of the Minsk ghetto, was found guilty of unlawful deprivation of the life of 27 people and sentenced to life imprisonment. However, in 1962 he was

amnestied and was released. Representing the Holocaust as a mosaic of individual, unrelated criminal acts, German justice maintained the illusion that "normal" Germans "knew nothing" about the mass extermination of Jews, that the Holocaust was exclusively the fruit of the deeds of Hitler, his fanatical entourage and individual “Pathological sadists”, “sexual maniacs” and “upstarts” like A. Ryube , who sought to assert themselves at the expense of Jewish victims.

Given the generally accepted view that market competition yields positive results in terms of pricing, production and resource use, it should be noted that government intervention can both improve the functioning of markets and thus contribute to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. For the sphere of R&D and innovation, the manifestation of the inefficiency of the market mechanism is characteristic, because usually market participants do not take into account the positive externalities from the use of this direction, considering it less significant in comparison with others. Likewise, R&D and innovation projects are undermined in terms of funding or as a result of lack of coordination among market actors. Thus, government assistance in R&D and innovation can be compatible with the rules of the internal (common) market. It can be expected that state support will neutralize the inefficiency of the market mechanism in this area, and will contribute to the implementation of an important project of common European interest, and will contribute to the development of certain types of economic activity, where the subsequent violation of the conditions of competition and trade will not contradict the common interest.

The article examines the merits and demerits of tax initiatives to introduce an excise tax on carbonated sugary drinks and red meat products, a tax for the use of

plastic dishes and a new special tax regime for the self-employed . Based on the complexity and diversity of the issues studied and in order to ensure the reliability of the conclusions and proposals, the problems are analyzed in various aspects using an interdisciplinary approach: 1) in the context of urgent problems of social development; 2) from the point of view of solving systemic problems of taxation in the Russian Federation and improving its legal regulation; 3) for compliance with the principles of taxation and the economic and legal essence of taxes and fees; 4) in the light of ensuring the profitability of budgets and reducing financial costs. When considering the development of effective legalization mechanisms, the authors proceeded from the need to ensure the unconditionality of the constitutional obligation to pay taxes and fees, the obligation to apply a penalty against non-payers, the inadmissibility of replacing the principle of obligation with the principle of voluntariness: the fulfillment of a constitutional obligation cannot be exclusively dependent on civil conscience and social responsibility, from the presence of various kinds of preferences. The authors are convinced that when applying incentive mechanisms, it is necessary to distinguish between non-payers and payers, not allowing the latter to be put in a worse position. The result of the study was the conclusion about the strengthening of legal regulation in terms of ensuring the obligation of tax obligations, about increasing the responsibility of legislators in implementing the principles of taxation in order to avoid the adoption of legal norms that contradict them.