The article substantiates the peculiarities of state management of public property, which is based on the hierarchical subordination of the participants in property regulation.

The property prerogatives of federal ministries, federal services and federal agencies based on the powers of the owner of federal real estate and movable property transferred to the jurisdiction of federal unitary and state-owned enterprises on the authority of economic management and operational management are considered. The public dominance of the powers of use and disposal of property assigned to the jurisdiction of federal unitary and state-owned enterprises is substantiated.

Regulation based on the right of operational management is the main property authority of the federal ministry, in contrast to the right of economic management, which always acts as its additional public property authority, as a rule, mediated by the function of normative legal regulation.

The powers of property regulation, attributed to the jurisdiction of federal ministries, affect not only the sphere of management of state real estate and movable things that are under the jurisdiction of federal or regional executive bodies, property powers of federal ministries also have a direct impact on the competence of administrative bodies of local self-government for the management of municipal property. ...

Unlike the property powers of federal ministries, as a rule, mediated by their exclusive functions in the field of legal regulation, federal services in the areas of law enforcement are endowed with significant imperative powers that provide for the extrajudicial confiscation of real estate objects from the rightful owner (FSB, Rosgvardia , FCS) or from an offender or a person suspected of committing an offense. In these cases, power activity entails the termination of ownership in full, or the establishment of extrajudicial restrictions in relation to the use and disposal of non-public real estate.

Management of objects of municipal property is conditioned solely by the satisfaction of the needs of local self-government and, unlike state property regulation, does not pursue its goal to ensure national interests in the spheres of economy, industry, and administrative and political activities. The features of management of municipal unitary and state-owned enterprises based on property powers transferred to them by the executive and administrative municipal body are considered. Considerable attention is paid to the delegation of state property powers to local self-government bodies, as well as ensuring the financial self-sufficiency of municipalities by the executive authorities.

Municipal property regulation, based on the powers of economic management and operational management, is due exclusively to the hierarchical subordination of the subjects of public property relations and is mediated by the prescriptions of administrative legislation.

Property regulation in cities of federal significance, endowed with the powers of a constituent entity of the Federation, is based on the dominant state regulation and limitation of the powers of municipal bodies in terms of ownership, use and disposal of urban real estate, movable property, and financial assets.

In modern legal literature, a fairly large number of articles are devoted to strategic planning documents. The recent adoption of numerous concepts, strategies, programs, plans, including in the environmental sphere, requires not only scientifically grounded development, agreement and approval of targets and benchmarks contained in these documents, but also their real achievement. In this regard, the need for research and improvement of strategizing as a management function is actualized , ensuring not only the fixation of final goals in strategic planning documents, but also a mechanism for achieving them, including monitoring the gradual achievement of planned indicators. Of particular importance

is strategizing for the ecological sphere, which is characterized by instability, deterioration of the quality of the environment under the influence of economic and other activities, and its negative impact on public health.

The article deals with the issues of strategizing as an independent process of organizational environmental and legal activities; mechanism for ensuring constitutionally enshrined environmental rights of citizens. The influence of strategizing on the efficiency of state and municipal management in the field of environmental protection, rational nature management and ecological safety is shown . The necessity of identifying environmental strategizing as an independent type of strategizing and institutionalizing these relations in environmental law has been substantiated .

The paper highlights the problems of strategizing in the field of environmental development, including the procedure for preparing, agreeing and adopting strategic planning documents, developing criteria and target indicators, monitoring their achievement, the activities of specially authorized authorities, and their interaction. The problems and prerequisites for the creation of an effective mechanism for environmental strategizing , including its information support, are highlighted.

The result of the research is new approaches to strategic environmental development and its improvement.

The article discusses constitutional symbolism in the theory and practice of Russian constitutionalism, the problem of constitutional modernization in the context of the state-legal tradition of Russia, the nature and legal forms of constituent power, constitutional status and generative capabilities of constituent power as constituents. The article considers scientific approaches to understanding constitutional modernization in modern domestic jurisprudence, the importance of

constitutional symbolism and the constitution as legal, political and moral communication in modern society. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the relationship between the constitutional process and the constituent power from the standpoint of cognitive constitutionalism and historical rationality. The problem areas of legal registration and implementation of the powers of the constituent authority in the context of Russian constitutional development are noted. Formal legal, specific historical and comparative legal methods of analysis, the method of constitutional design and legal hermeneutics are used. The article proposes the following conclusions for reflection: 1) the range of subjects of the right to amend and revise the constitution in Russian constitutional law should be rethought, which rather reflects the constitutional tradition (in comparative and historical terms) outlined in the 18th-19th centuries, rather than modern possibilities information society and e-government (e-government); 2) increasing the importance and effectiveness of democratic involvement requires a revision of the thesis that the head of state (in the history of Russia - the monarch, emperor, president) is the only authoritative and constitutionally significant “guardian” of the invariability of the Constitution and the main political and legal channel for its transformation and change; it is possible to legalize and use legal procedures for constitutional will formation and expression of the will of citizens of the country in the process of developing, discussing, adopting and enacting both amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation (current), and in the future development and adoption of a draft of the new Constitution of the country; 3) in the context of Russia's desire to enter the fourth industrial revolution and the development of information society institutions (including in the field of electoral procedures and the formation of information and digital constitutionalism), it is necessary to create a constitutional sector of the Internet space with state support at the federal and regional levels for the purposes of using information technologies and institutions of digital constitutionalism in the course of identifying the opinions of citizens regarding the possibility, prospects, content of amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, their nationwide discussion through the Internet.

The article examines the methodological, organizational and practical aspects of the legal impact on corruption during the formation and development of national statehood. The novelty of the research topic lies in the formulation of the problem related to the disclosure of the causes and conditions of corruption as a socially negative phenomenon at certain stages of state and legal development; determination of key areas of legal policy in the field of combating corruption, determined by socio-economic and political transformations. In the course of achieving the set goal of the study, special legal methods of cognition were used to facilitate a retrospective analysis of the legal regulation of legal liability for corruption offenses. The result of the research is the disclosure of the legal nature of corruption, its essential properties and features as a social negative phenomenon; identification of the features of anti-corruption measures in the period under review of the Russian statehood; establishing trends in the legal regulation of corruption offenses; determination of the specifics of the mechanism of legal regulation of legal liability for corruption. The opinion is expressed that there is no categorical legal assessment of the concept of corruption in the domestic legislation of the period under review, which predetermined the recognition of measures of criminal law as a strategic resource for countering corruption offenses. Conclusions are formulated about the factors that inspire the legislative regulation of the corpus delicti of corruption, and the specifics of the implementation of punishment and other measures of a criminal-legal nature.

The article substantiates the need for and the possibility of developing a concept for constructing criminal proceedings that provide access to justice in the context of the development of digital technologies. When developing the concept,

methods were used: general scientific, interdisciplinary, that is, common for criminal procedural science and information science (for example, a mathematical method, modeling) and specific methods for each of these sciences. The interdisciplinary nature of the research demanded an appeal to synergetic, phenomenological, sociological, activity -based and normative-value approaches. The main directions of the concept were substantiated: in terms of digitalization of criminal proceedings - the development and implementation of a state automated system “Access to Justice” that has no analogues in the Russian Federation; creation of a single digital platform for electronic interaction of heads of all levels of law enforcement and other state bodies, judges, prosecutors, investigators, interrogators among themselves and with citizens while ensuring all participants in digital equality; in terms of changing the paradigm of the initial stage of criminal proceedings - a new approach to pre-trial proceedings as a state service to ensure citizens' access to justice; granting participants who are not endowed with powers of authority the right to apply to the court with petitions for the deposition of evidence, for taking measures to secure a civil claim, etc.; transformation of preliminary judicial control into an organizationally independent judicial body that provides access to justice by considering appeals at the initial stage of criminal proceedings, including remotely. It is shown how the results obtained can be used in further scientific research, lawmaking and law enforcement.

Law exists in the form of institutions and in the form of representations of institutions, since the representation of something (phenomenon) has a conceptual dimension in the representation of something (concept). The representation of law and the concept of law are two aspects of the expression and manifestation of a common legal reality. This is where the fundamental dilemma in the definition of the subject of legal science arises. It is the science of law or the science of legal science. Taking into account that the concept of law is a theory of law expanded into

a system of definitions, the practical language of law reveals itself in the theoretical language of jurisprudence and vice versa. Languages within which law operates and languages in which they comprehend the phenomenon of law and constitute a common object and subject of jurisprudence.

Jurisprudence is a conceptual part of legal reality, both an object and a subject of legal science. The evolution of jurisprudence in the cultural-historical logic of changes in its subject and methods lies at the basis of changes in its disciplinary structure and connections in the general system of social and political sciences. Each cultural and historical era of the existence of law has its own grammar of law and order and its own epistemology of law, that is, its own analytical language and disciplinary format of legal knowledge. Law exists in the definitions of its concept. The concept of law has both an ontological and an epistemological status. Law is thought as it exists, and is comprehended as it is determined. Each tradition of understanding law conceptually sees in the phenomenon of law something that other traditions of legal thinking do not see or do not notice . The history of the development of the concept of law (conceptualization of law) contains the history of the development of legal institutions (institutionalization of law). Both components of legal reality - objective and subjective grounds and conditions for the emergence and development of the phenomenon of law - live in the framework definitions of their socio-culture , its language and discourse. That is, the historical forms of understanding and comprehending one's right - from the law indicated in rituals, myths, signs and symbols to the law indicated in canonical texts, doctrines and concepts, from the law of a disciplinary society to the law of network communities, from the law of political domination and bureaucratic management to the law of civil communications and networking agreements.

The relationship of the legal order with the categories "object of legal regulation" and "subject of legal regulation" has not been studied comprehensively

enough. The legal literature has developed an approach to defining the structure of the rule of law as a set of social relations regulated by the norms of law. This approach seems to be limited, since it inevitably leads to the identification of the structure of the rule of law and the subject of legal regulation. Other aspects of the interaction of law and order with the categories “subject of legal regulation” and “subject of legal regulation” have not actually been studied.

The multidimensionality of the category of "legal order" necessitates an integrated approach to its structure, for the analysis of which the categories "object of legal regulation" and "subject of legal regulation" are of great methodological significance. The peculiarities of the manifestation of order in the legal sphere make it possible to distinguish three relatively independent aspects of a single concept: the rule of law as a “norm”, “process” and “result” of legal life.

The study of the static and dynamic structures of the rule of law is impossible without analyzing the categories “object of legal regulation” and “subject of legal regulation”. These categories are considered as the most important components of the structural organization of the rule of law. In this capacity, they allow us to see the internal logic and patterns of the manifestation of order in the system of such legal phenomena as sources of law, the system of law, the system of legislation, legal relations and legal activity.

The use of the categories "subject of legal regulation" and "subject of legal regulation" allows you to create a comprehensive and holistic picture of the structure of the rule of law. At the same time, it seems that legal science needs closer attention to these categories. The established traditional and dogmatic views need a new systemic update. The development of a private theory of the "object of legal regulation" and "the subject of legal regulation" will allow achieving significant results in understanding other fundamental categories, and in particular the legal order.

Key words: legal categories, object and subject, legal regulation, law, rule of law, sources of law, branch of law, system of legislation, legal relations, legal activity.

In the 1970s and 1980s, a litigation explosion broke out in the United States , which manifested itself in a multiple increase in the number of appeals to the courts, the duration of proceedings and court costs of the parties. Under pressure from the idea of reducing the burden on the judicial system, the US civil process has undergone changes, and this article is part of a larger study of the nature of these transformations. So, the author analyzed the reasons, factors that contributed to the development of the specified crisis. It has been established that they largely relate to the sphere of civil proceedings. In particular, these are the peculiarities of the distribution of legal costs between the parties to the dispute, the so-called "American rule", which does not impose on the losing party the legal costs of the opponent and therefore does not deter from the presentation of obviously unfounded claims (as is the case with the "loser pays" rule). The possibility of concluding a contingency fee contract between the lawyer and the plaintiff, together with other factors, has led to the emergence of a huge industry based on compensation for damages, including class actions. The 1938 federal civil procedure rules significantly simplified the requirements for a statement of claim, which also contributed to an increase in the number of applications. In addition, abuse of the parties during the disclosure procedure has become a significant problem, since it is during this procedure that the parties bear the maximum costs. Identifying the factors that contributed to the development of the crisis will help to better understand the essence of the changes that the US civil process has undergone in recent decades.

Countering cyber threats poses new challenges for information security specialists, requires the development of legal protection mechanisms that will allow them to respond to crime threats in the digital environment at a faster pace. The way of countering crimes in the information sphere, chosen by the domestic legislator, suffers from a delay, a gap and an inability to cover all possible socially dangerous acts and their consequences. The article analyzes the spheres of life that are influenced by innovative technologies or will have the greatest impact, thereby pursuing the propaedeutic goal - creating the necessary theoretical foundation for the subsequent consideration of special criminal law issues. These areas include: social media, e-commerce, digital medicine, sharing economy, industry 4.0.

The authors come to the conclusion that the digitalization of many spheres of life is accompanied by both a positive effect and brings new threats and risks that are not reflected in the criminal legislation. In such a situation, a review of the criminal law policy and the development of a unified approach are required.

In this article, the author examines the legal mechanism of social partnership in the states of the Eurasian Economic Union for compliance with international labor standards. The status of ratification of the ILO conventions in the field of social partnership in the EAEU member states is determined, a brief description of international standards is given in the exercise of the right to freedom of association, the institution of employee representation and the implementation of forms of social partnership. The author comes to the conclusion that some approaches to the legislative regulation of collective labor relations differ from international standards, and in some cases contradict them. Based on the analysis of labor legislation, gaps and conflicts in the regulation of procedures for collective bargaining, mutual consultations and exchange of information, as well as ensuring the right to freedom of association and representation of workers in social partnership, have been identified. In the EAEU states, there is no uniformity in the definition and regulation

of forms of social partnership. The legislation of the EAEU states is characterized by the heterogeneity of the conditions for holding consultations: in some countries, this form of social partnership is implemented through a mechanism for coordinating the most important decisions and acts of the employer with representatives of employees (Belarus, Kyrgyzstan), in others through a mechanism for taking into account the views of the representative body of employees (Kazakhstan, Russia). Labor legislation does not provide for a consultation mechanism in Armenia. The national legislation of a number of states contains norms that violate the right to freedom of association. This has been repeatedly noted in its reports and recommendations by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations of the ILO. The author formulated recommendations for improving the legislative framework of social partnership in the EAEU states in order to implement international obligations. In particular, it is recommended in the legislation of the EAEU states to provide for a more systemic and clear mechanism for the regular exchange of information between employees and the employer, their representatives as an independent form of social partnership.