The article is devoted to one of the fundamental problems of social science - the problem of order. When a socially conditioned order begins to be perceived as a given, its meanings merge with the meanings rooted in space. Nomos and space begin to coexist together. Order is endowed with a stabilizing force drawn from a more powerful source: cosmization presupposes the identification of this meaningful world with the world itself.

Power and law in their actions are aimed at creating and maintaining order as a system. In the system itself, the structure of the formation of technology is being formed, aimed both at maintaining the existing order and at changing it. Technology, like some kind of anonymous power, dominates society, but society itself makes itself dependent on technology by the fact that it decides to apply it at all. A special space of technological power is born, in which the actual influences that determine its structure and the modeled techniques are expressed. Power and law acquire qualitatively new features in this context.

The technique of power can be understood as a kind of "democracy", normalized in accordance with its constitutive prerequisites, and again receive its long-lost moral justification.

The condition for the requisition is the presence of extraordinary circumstances, which should be understood as circumstances unavoidable under the given conditions. The Civil Code of the Russian Federation provides state bodies with a certain freedom to carry out requisitions, since it is hardly possible to list all the exceptional circumstances when additional technical means or other property may be urgently required, both to prevent the development of emergencies and to eliminate their consequences.

Civil confiscation presupposes the termination of private property and the emergence of state ownership of the confiscated property. Therefore, seizure of

counterfeit material carriers cannot be recognized as confiscation in accordance with paragraph 4 of Art. 1252 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, since their manufacture was committed in violation of the law and therefore no ownership rights arose for them. The paper also substantiates the conclusion that during nationalization, the corresponding property should not go into the ownership of the state, but into the property of the whole people. According to the author, the current state property does not contain allusions to the property of the whole people, in connection with which it can be stated that the Russian people are even more than previously removed from state property, from state property. Public property will serve as the basis for civil society.

In recent years, the application of legislation in the field of personal data has become the subject of attention of legal scholars. With the development of digital technologies, the problem of protecting personal data is becoming especially relevant. The importance of personal data is so great that some scientists qualify it as intangible goods.

In order to protect the interests of citizens, our state is taking measures to localize data about citizens by legislative regulation of the Russian segment of the Internet. Such measures as the right to oblivion and anonymization of personal data are also applied.

However, as practice shows, including judicial practice, the available means of protecting personal data are insufficient in the context of the use of new technologies. At the same time, the practice of applying the legislation on personal data reveals a number of problems that need to be addressed. Many questions arise in the practice of government agencies regarding the attribution of specific information about individuals to personal data. According to the current version of Article 3 of the Federal Law, personal data is any information relating directly or

indirectly to a specific or identifiable individual (subject of personal data). At the same time, the law does not determine which specific data about an individual belongs to personal data. Due to such a broad understanding of personal data, questions arise about the attribution of this or that information about an individual to them. In this regard, an important theoretical task is to determine the criteria for classifying specific information about a person as personal data.

Particularly relevant is the need to strengthen responsibility for violation of legislation on personal data, determine priorities in ensuring the neutrality of the Internet, solve the problem of the relationship between the open regime of publicly available data and the need to protect personal data. According to the author, it is necessary to ensure, with the help of a set of measures, the priority of ensuring the protection of personal data of citizens. This problem is of particular importance in connection with the preparation of new laws on the digital profile of the citizen.

The adversarial nature of any trial, inherent in justice and corresponding to its nature, manifests itself in the criminal process when considering not only criminal cases, but also the so-called cases of judicial control carried out in pre-trial proceedings. This article examines the features of the adversarial construction of judicial control proceedings in the Russian criminal process, due to the appointment and subject of judicial control in the pre-trial stages. The author analyzes the specifics of the conflict relationship, the essence of a legal dispute and the subject composition of the procedural parties in cases of judicial control, as well as the specifics of initiating judicial control proceedings and the distribution of the burden of proof between the parties, reveals the transformation of the procedural roles of the main participants in adversarial proceedings when transferring a disputed issue from the main proceedings in a criminal case for consideration by way of judicial control within the framework of separate proceedings. Also considered are such features characteristic of certain forms of judicial control as attracting third parties

to participate in the case, having their own interest in the judicial control case, and limiting the participation of an interested party in the court session. The problem of the ambiguous (from the standpoint of the adversarial principle) procedural position of the prosecutor in judicial control proceedings, in which the investigator and (or) the head of the investigative body act as an independent party, is especially highlighted , alternative options for its elimination are proposed. In the conclusion, it is concluded that it is necessary in the course of normative regulation of judicial control procedures and in the practice of law enforcement to take into account the specifics of cases of judicial control and the originality of the manifestation of the adversarial principle in them.

The article discusses the issue of a special legal way of interpreting the norms of criminal procedure law. Using the example of criminal procedural law, the author substantiates the independent nature of the special legal method of interpretation, its differences from the grammatical and systematic (systemic) methods of interpreting law, as well as the place of this method among other methods of interpretation. The subject of special legal interpretation includes: special legal terms, concepts, categories, legal constructions, types (patterns) of legal regulation, rules of legal technique, theoretical provisions. The overwhelming majority of such interpretations were carried out by the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, which is due to the need for a unified understanding of criminal procedural terminology. Unlike grammatical interpretation, where a linguistic analysis of the text of a law is carried out, systematic, where the interpretation takes into account the place of the norm in the systemic relationship with other norms, with a special legal interpretation the main source of information is legal knowledge - knowledge of the law and legal theory. If a special legal interpretation is carried out by an official body, then, as a rule, it is normative. Also, based on the legal positions of the Supreme Court of the

Russian Federation and the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the author provides specific examples of the "evolution" of legal positions from a special legal interpretation to the adoption and amendment of legal norms. The article examines judicial practice containing the results of a special legal interpretation of criminal procedural norms - legal concepts and terms that are defined by the same words, but have different meanings depending on the branch of law in which they are used. It also provides examples of determining the sectoral affiliation of a rule of law through a special legal interpretation.

The problems of understanding the criminal law protection of competition are a very topical topic of research. In the doctrine of criminal law, there is no uniform opinion on this matter. However, the emergence of a general concept of protecting competition could contribute, in particular, to more effective counteraction to cartels that pose a threat to the country's economic security, as well as other illegal forms of restricting competition. All available positions of researchers on the need for independent criminal law protection of competition can be divided into two categories - some authors single out the corresponding group of crimes against competition, others, without singling out a separate group, include them in the general or special group of crimes in the field of entrepreneurial activity. The article substantiates the author's position regarding the recognition of competition as an independent object of criminal law protection and the problems emerging around it. The author tried to find answers to the questions of competition protection existing in criminal law in other spheres of knowledge and comes to the conclusion that they can be justified by an economic approach to the analysis of the concept of "competition" associated with it, both economic and legal processes and phenomena. Through the study of scientific economic views, the views taking place in the science of criminal law can be both confirmed and refuted. In addition, a cross-sectoral legal approach can contribute to resolving individual issues. Thus,

the science of constitutional, criminal, civil and competition law, as well as law enforcement in these areas, have developed and strengthened a number of ideas for the regulation of economic (business) relations and their protection. One of them is based on the conscientiousness of the behavior of economic entities, an integral element of which is competition. The author comes to the conclusion that the need for criminal law protection of competition is predetermined both by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and other regulatory legal acts, and suggests understanding fair competitive relations as its object.

Compositions of some crimes presuppose that the subject has special features specified in the disposition of the article of the Special Part of the Criminal Law. The analysis of these signs allows us to refer them to the status- role characteristics of the personality, which makes it possible to use the sociological theory of social statuses and roles for the purpose of criminological study of the mechanism of deliberate criminal behavior and the place of these characteristics in it. Taking into account the existing understanding of the elements of the mechanism of criminal behavior, the author substantiates the influence of the social status and role of the individual on its moral formation, the emergence and development of criminal motivation, the significance for a specific life situation and the process of committing a crime. At the same time, the author refrains from the conclusion about the presence of a causal relationship between the status- role position of a person and the commission of a crime, and, taking sociological research as a basis, comes to the conclusion that social status and role predetermine, on the one hand, the content and character interactions of the individual with society, and on the other - they influence the personal characteristics of the individual, his needs, the system of values, correcting them. In other words, in relation to the mechanism of intentional criminal behavior, social status and role have a double meaning, since they are both internal conditions and external factors of its commission. So, as internal conditions,

they determine the appearance in the individual of such characteristics that are reflected in the characteristics of social perception, motive formation and goal-setting. And acting as external factors, social status and role characterize a specific life situation in which a crime is committed and which, being recognized as guilty, also affects the processes of motive formation and goal-setting.

The value of legal forecasting lies in the study of legal phenomena and processes occurring in them under the influence of economic, political, demographic, ideological, international factors of change and the development of proposals for the optimal development of legislation for their subsequent inclusion in the plans of lawmaking work. The main methodological problem of legal forecasting is to reveal the essence of the category "Legal system and the future", the dynamics of which predetermines the quality of predictive research at all levels: strategies for the development of Russian legislation; legal institutions; law education and lawmaking; legal behavior of an individual (sociological aspect of forecasting). Representing a system of certain theoretical principles, forms and methods, as well as epistemological patterns of obtaining probabilistic judgments about the future state of legal and state phenomena and processes, the methodology of legal forecasting is aimed at increasing the efficiency of normative acts in all branches of law and determines the most rational ways of developing the legal system in the whole. The article analyzes the state of legal regulation in the field of maternity, childhood and family protection, social security, labor relations and some other areas of social reality. Using methods of legal forecasting, the author builds socio-legal institutional and sectoral models based on taking into account political and legal, socio-economic and spiritual factors, which are important guidelines for improving social legal relations, legal institutions and norms, and proposes specific measures to modernize legislative provisions in the socio-legal environment, corresponding to the sociocultural processes taking place in society and the

anticipated changes in sociocultural conditions in the future based on existing or anticipated social needs. Conclusion: the current stage and the social dynamics of social development require urgent legislative measures to ensure a dignified human existence and the implementation of the provisions of Art. 2 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation on his rights and freedoms as the highest value.

The article examines the significance of the anti-terrorist function of the state, which consists in the possibility of neutralizing the main threat-forming factors of illegal encroachments on the constitutional order: 1) radicalism; 2) enmity and hatred; 3) extremism; 4) terrorism. The purpose of the article is to find effective support for all areas of the anti-terrorist function of the state: 1) prevention; 2) fight; 3) elimination of harmful consequences; 4) self-sufficiency . The analysis of the category "anti-terrorist function of the state" is carried out in the aggregate of dialectical and systemic research methods, as well as through a conceptual approach to highlighting new forms of implementation. In the course of the analysis, the article formulates and scientifically substantiates the author's position - ensuring the anti-terrorist function of the state determines the social purpose and social significance of the prevention of terrorism as the primary direction of anti-terrorist activity. The article reflects an actual feature of the function under consideration - the socio-political component of countering terrorism as a point of contact between the opposing subjects. The transformation of manifestations of terrorism, which creates threats to individual, public, state, collective, regional, international security, requires antiterrorist actors to act proactively. A citizen protected from terrorist influence would logically expect the state to continue such a safe state. At the same time, the average citizen is far from being able to participate in strengthening the anti-terrorist function of the state. A separate set of state measures is of interest in the course of systematizing the functions of the modern Russian state. Modern terrorists, using the achievements of mankind, are embedded in an invulnerable actor

on a planetary level. To make an attempt to reduce these manifestations to an acceptable level only by anti-criminal methods of law enforcement agencies is comparable to the failure and the beginning of the reproduction of terrorism. Without an integrated approach in the anti-terrorist sphere, it is impossible to create sustainable development and conditions for the realization of national interests. This system is formed, implemented, optimized, improved and harmonized under the influence of many socio-political factors. The stability of the system under study is conditional due to the variability of the various external and internal sources of public administration affecting its processes.

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 connection 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 qualifications are identified. 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 their customers, however, 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. Insurers, in turn, use digital distribution and other models of virtual services in order not only to reduce costs to a minimum, but also to gain competitive advantages. The author analyzed the norms of the

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

The article examines the powers of the judiciary to ensure the rule of law in the field of public administration and local self-government, which, according to the authors, consist in the exercise of the function of judicial control by the courts. Endowing the judiciary with the function of judicial control and expanding the scope of its implementation are one of the mechanisms that, in the context of ensuring the rule of law, are necessary so that everyone can exercise their constitutional freedom to appeal in court against illegal acts, decisions, actions or omissions of public authorities, their officials, civil servants.

It is obvious that in the implementation of the second institutional reform to ensure the rule of law, the role of the judiciary is significantly enhanced. To date, the rule of law in the field of state and local self-government is ensured by the exercise of judicial control by courts of general, special and higher jurisdiction, as well as specialized compositions of courts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on civil and criminal proceedings and on administrative offenses.

However, as the study has shown, the parallel administrative-legal and judicial-legal reforms in the Republic of Kazakhstan have entailed, on the one hand, the strengthening of judicial control in the field of public administration and local self-government, and on the other hand, the restriction of the constitutional right to judicial protection and freedom of appeal in court. According to the authors, the

steps to optimize the courts, consisting in the transition from a five-tier court to a three-tier court, have not achieved their main goal - to simplify access to justice.

The institution of complicity in a crime in general is one of the most problematic areas for criminal law doctrine and law enforcement practice. The problem of complicity in a crime, which acts as one of the fundamental institutions of criminal law in different countries, is receiving increased attention in the legal science of China and Russia, which is primarily explained by the importance of this institution.

In the Chinese criminal law, only five articles of the General Part (Articles 25-29 of the Criminal Code of the PRC) are devoted to the issues of complicity in a crime. In addition, in many articles of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of the PRC, incitement, complicity, as well as preparation, creation, leadership, participation in any criminal group form a completed crime. These are such elements of crime as: incitement to split the state (part 2 of article 103 of the Criminal Code of the PRC), incitement to overthrow the state power (part 2 of article 105 of the Criminal Code of the PRC), incitement to carry out terrorist activities (article 120 of the Criminal Code of the PRC) , the provision of financial assistance to terrorist activities (Article 120.1 of the Criminal Code of the PRC), assistance to information-network criminal activities (Article 287.2 of the Criminal Code of the PRC), preparatory actions for terrorist activities (Article 120.2 of the Criminal Code of the PRC), organization, leadership, participation in a terrorist organization (Art. 120 of the Criminal Code of the PRC), organization, leadership and active participation in mafia organizations (Art. 294 of the Criminal Code of the PRC), etc.

In the current Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, seven articles of the General Part (Art. 32-36, Art. 63, Art. 67 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) are devoted to the institution of complicity. In addition, a group crime

is considered as a qualified or highly qualified type of specific crimes (for example, Articles 105, 117, 158, 164 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation), or forms a constitutive feature of individual crimes (for example, Articles 208, 209, 210 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation , which provide for criminal liability for the very creation of a formation, gang or community or participation in them).

The article examines the Chinese and Russian criminal legislation in terms of the normative regulation of the institution of complicity in a crime; considerable attention is paid to the analysis of the criminal legislation of China and Russia in the field of legal regulation of the concept, form of complicity, types of accomplices and the principles of bringing them to criminal responsibility. In the course of the study, the author also attempts to analyze some controversial issues related to the institution of complicity in a crime, such as complicity in a reckless crime, mediated execution, and the legal nature of complicity in a crime.

As a result of a comprehensive analysis of the content provided for in Art . 246, 247, 250–252, 254 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation of socially dangerous consequences, their content is disclosed, the absence of a unified approach to the interpretation of individual consequences, systematic interpretation of certain terms is established. The conclusion is made that the two-stage system of socially dangerous consequences formed in the majority of the indicated corpus delicti significantly complicates the law enforcement activity. It was revealed that one of the most successfully applicable elements of these environmental crimes is Part 1 of Art. 247 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, formulated as a composition of a real danger. An accurate description of the legal structures used in the construction of the indicated offenses will make it possible to determine de lege lata the limits of qualifications, to distinguish them from each other and to delimit them from related elements of administrative offenses. The

content of such socially dangerous consequences as: a significant change in the radioactive background, harm to human health, mass death of animals, harm to human health, significant harm to human health or the environment, pollution, poisoning or contamination of the environment, human death, mass disease people, the spread of epidemics or epizootics, causing significant harm to the animal or flora, fish stocks, forestry or agriculture, pollution or other changes in the natural properties of the air, other grave consequences. Proposals de lege ferenda include a unified system of socially dangerous consequences, which could be used universally in these offenses. The following socially dangerous consequences are proposed. Part one: the creation of a real threat of causing significant harm to human health, the environment, flora or fauna, fish stocks, forestry or agriculture. In the second part: causing harm to human health, significant harm to human health, the environment, flora or fauna, fish stocks, forestry or agriculture. By parts three: the infliction of the death of a person by negligence. In parts four: the infliction of death by negligence on two or more persons.