In the context of the rapid development of new technologies, taking place during the fourth industrial revolution, new types of disputes with significant specificity are gradually beginning to form. A special category among them is the disputes arising from smart contracts based on blockchain technology .

There are two possible ways to resolve such disputes. According to the first approach, they are subject to consideration by traditional arbitration institutions governed by the usual rules (blockchain arbitration). In contrast, the second approach implies the need to create innovative applications based on blockchain technology and specifically designed to resolve disputes arising in a digital decentralized environment (blockchain arbitration). Such applications, in turn, are divided into two groups. The first group consists of projects providing for the creation of a special arbitration that combines the advantages of international commercial arbitration and blockchain technology ; and the second group includes projects involving the creation of a decentralized quasi-judicial dispute settlement system.

In this regard, the article attempts to analyze the most interesting projects related to each of the listed groups and assess the prospects for their development. Based on the results of the analysis, the author comes to the conclusion that the implementation of such projects will lead to many questions (including the problem of choosing the applicable law, determining the place of arbitration, arbitrability , as well as the possibility of recognition and enforcement of decisions made by such arbitration). Despite this, we can already say that under the influence of new technologies, international commercial arbitration is gaining a new vector of its development. In the long term, the further development of new technologies will require not only the rationalization of existing dispute resolution mechanisms, but also their radical rethinking.

The article is devoted to the problem of optimizing the essential features of the family, which could form the basis for its normative-legal definition in the Family Code of the Russian Federation as a concept of a general legal type. The author analyzes various positions of the civil law doctrine about such a possibility (impossibility), fixes the variations of family unions, demonstrates problematic aspects of their legal existence or claims to existence - on the basis of parenthood in the judicial establishment of paternity, minor parenthood , surrogacy, etc., as well as on a far from impeccable basis of gender diversity. At the same time, the author notes the contradictory positions of the Russian legislator on this problem: relying on traditional values, the latter is certainly not inclined to legalize unions with non-traditional sexual orientation, but in a number of cases he seems to condone the opposite, without establishing the legal consequences of the relevant acts and conditions. In conclusion, on the basis of the assumptions developed by the doctrine of family law, the author proposes a composition of essential and legally significant features of the family, which will allow us to design its general standard definition. As an assumption, according to the author, one can be guided by the following version: a family is an association of citizens who are in a family-legal relationship provided for by law (on the basis of marriage, parenthood and childhood, kinship, property, custody and (or) guardianship, foster parenthood , adoptions (adoption), dependents, etc.), live together and lead a common household, are endowed with rights and obligations corresponding to the status of the family; family membership is retained with temporary separation for good reasons.

Ecological tourism traditionally means travel to natural territories to the locations of natural objects that are not affected or slightly affected by anthropogenic impact, which have scientific, cognitive, recreational, cultural value, carried out in nature-saving ways, contributing to the harmonization of human relations with the natural environment, environmental education and education, contributing to the

protection of biological and landscape diversity. One of the mandatory signs of ecological tourism is the involvement of the local population in it, providing tourists with jobs and services in the service sector. The use of natural areas for tourism is of great socio-economic importance for the development of regions with significant recreational potential. The organization of tourism in specially protected natural areas has features associated with their legal regime aimed at preserving natural objects for the protection of which such territories are created, and containing restrictions on the use of natural resources and economic activities. The program setting of the development of ecological tourism in specially protected natural areas as a state task requires a legal definition of this concept, since the degree of involvement of specially protected natural objects, complexes and ecosystems in recreational activities depends on its content. The concept of ecological tourism should contain an indication of the maximum permissible recreational load and the conformity of forms of ecological tourism with the tasks of specially protected natural areas, as defined in the legislation and in individual provisions on them. The list of tourist infrastructure facilities must be approved by the Government of the Russian Federation for federal specially protected natural areas and by the supreme executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and municipalities for specially protected natural areas of regional and local importance.

This article examines the problems associated with protecting and ensuring the rights of the victim when receiving, registering and considering reports of crimes at the initial stage of criminal proceedings; substantiates the need to improve the practice of initiating a criminal case, judicial statistics for the purpose of strict implementation of Art. 52 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, as well as proposals for the digitalization of this stage of criminal proceedings.

The author emphasizes that criminal proceedings should be considered as a single state-power activity, starting with the appearance of a message about a committed crime and ending with the final resolution of all substantive and procedural legal issues arising in this case. In view of this, the process of digitalization of criminal proceedings should be built on a single platform that links not only all stages of the proceedings, but also officials of any of the departments that carry out certain stages of this activity. Such a platform should be, within the limits established by law, available to all participants in the process, whose rights and interests are affected by this activity. It should be a flexible digital system that provides for some parameters the secrecy of production, including the secrecy of the investigation, protection of the honor and dignity of a person, his right to privacy, family and other secrets protected by law. But according to other parameters, it should be open for the access of the person involved in this production, his protector, representative. In addition, according to some parameters that do not contradict the law, it should be available to other persons, for example, for conducting scientific research and generalizing the practice of criminal proceedings in already resolved criminal cases; for the media that provide the public with access to information about legal proceedings in individual cases or during public discussion of individual legal problems, and sometimes for the protection of human rights in the field of criminal proceedings, etc. ,

The systemic characteristics of the doctrine about the person who committed the crime predetermine the complexity of the use of information about him in the process of criminal prosecution. Systemic information on the behavioral aspects of a person in the process of the genesis of criminal and postcriminal activity, as well as his procedural status , will be of great importance in the work of law enforcement agencies as a systemic education . The criminally significant aspects of the activity (and behavior) of the criminal as a systemic integral formation should be discussed

when the decisive role of personality traits is established not only in the mechanism of the criminal act, but also outside of it. The investigation should be carried out on the activities of a person that takes place both before criminal prosecution (criminal aspect) and in its process (post-criminal aspect). Therefore, it is advisable to consider the personality of the defendant in the system of such categories as the personality of the offender and the personality of the accused (suspect). In order to increase the efficiency of activities to expose criminals in the framework of judicial proceedings, it is necessary to classify the defendants. The classification approach allows the development of targeted recommendations (methods, tactical complexes) to support the public prosecution. Obtaining and using information about the personality of the defendant implies the need for interaction between the public prosecutor and other bodies of criminal prosecution.

The author comes to the conclusion that the study of the personal and behavioral characteristics of the defendant is of great theoretical and practical importance. In the first case, the generalization of such knowledge contributes to the development of forensic theory in general and its individual sections in particular. From a practical point of view, the accumulation of such knowledge contributes to the formation of targeted forensic recommendations to increase the effectiveness of criminal prosecution of perpetrators of crimes in the framework of judicial proceedings in criminal cases.

The article analyzes the problems that arise in the process of digitalization of criminal proceedings, when its organizers are forced to organize the interaction of social and computer technologies, the joint development and application of which becomes inevitable in modern conditions. The basic concepts of the theory of social technologies, which were originally developed as a means of organizing human activity, are interpreted in a new way, only one of the applications of which is the system of criminal justice. The main contexts of the application of the very concept

of "social technology", as well as the importance of social technologies in the formulation of principles and achievement of the goals of criminal proceedings are investigated. A special type of social technologies is determined, called humanitarian technologies in the article, and the relevance of this type of technologies in the system of principles of criminal procedure is analyzed. The necessity of distinguishing between the theoretical and technological aspects of the observance of the principles of criminal proceedings is substantiated, which makes it possible to reconstruct the entire system of targeting the impact on the actions of people and public relations by means of the development and application of social technologies. The concept of the stage-by-stage transformation of society through the use of social engineering, put forward by K. Popper, is analyzed in detail. The role of the theoretical distinction between methodological essentialism and methodological nominalism (anti-realism) is reconstructed . The ideological and political contextualization of the theory of social technologies, which is dominant in modern social science, is critically examined . The article examines the ontological assumptions and methodological guidelines proposed by K. Popper for the approval of his socio-technological doctrine. The specificity of the use of social technologies in the context of the use of artificial intelligence systems in the criminal process is revealed and described. The thesis is substantiated about the need to search for the relationship and mutual consistency of the systems of the individual and society in the process of digitalization of criminal proceedings both at the level of principles and at the level of technology.

... The article reveals the issue of the modern understanding of the selfish purpose in the composition of theft and its forms - fraud, misappropriation and waste. The resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of November 30, 2017 No. 48 "On judicial practice in cases of fraud, misappropriation and embezzlement" is analyzed in detail from the perspective of a

debatable understanding of a selfish goal in judicial practice. In a polemical plan, the author expounds the point of view about the impossibility of interpreting a selfish goal in a broad aspect, as an opportunity to dispose of stolen property at his own discretion, including in favor of other persons, whose circle is unlimited. It is proved that the term “self-interest” cannot reveal the content of the purpose of theft, since self-interest is inherent not only in theft, but also in other crimes. "Self-interest" can only indicate a person's attitude to the act of his behavior, the method of committing a crime, but does not characterize the goal of his actions, as a result of which the concept of "selfish goal" can be filled with different content in terms of volume. Selfish motives should predetermine the existence of a selfish goal, and disinterested motives should exclude the qualification of the acts being committed as theft of someone else's property. The proposed clarification of the mercenary goal by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation significantly shifts the scope of the signs of theft and transfers them to an earlier stage. Equating a selfish goal with the goal of extracting (receiving) property benefits is not certain, because property benefit can also be derived from the illegal use of someone else's property. For an objective qualification of embezzlement, the motive of the perpetrator's behavior and the nature of his actions should be essential. Therefore, from the point of view of subjective signs of theft, its purpose should indicate that such an act is aimed at enriching the culprit or other persons whose circle should be limited.

The article is devoted to the analysis of theoretical and practical aspects of the dual nature of legal institutionalization in the context of the systemic legal nature of legal institutions. The relevance of the study is due to the uncertainty of the content of the concept of legal institutionalization, which determines the formal attitude to its use in scientific works. The purpose of the study is to form a conceptual understanding of legal institutionalization and legal institutions in the context of their systemic legal nature and correlation dependence. In the course of the

research, the key provisions of the theory and methodology of institutionalism , the method of systematization and legal modeling, as well as the system-structural, functional and formal-legal approaches were used. Within the framework of the theory of institutionalism, an essential and substantive characteristic of legal institutionalization is given as a methodological basis for understanding the systemic legal nature of legal institutions. The method of systematization and legal modeling made it possible to present the institutions of law as a result of the systematization of the norms of law. In order to present the theoretical foundations of legal institutionalization, the author considers its correlation with related legal categories. In the aspect of the systemic nature of legal institutions, their correlation dependence on legal institutionalization is shown, the content of which is a two-pronged process of actualization and systematization of legal norms in the order of their differentiation and integration at the level of normative systemic connections. Conceptualization of legal institutionalization in the aspect of systematization of legal norms made it possible to formulate a conclusion about the multidimensionality of the status of legal institutions, which is not limited to the sectoral level and has a general legal national and transnational character, manifesting itself at the intersectoral and general legal levels of normative relations of national, European and international law.

Based on the analysis of the approaches contained in domestic and foreign literature, the correlation between the principles of law and legal principles is analyzed. The problems of using methodological tools in the scientific knowledge of these concepts are emphasized , the criteria for their correlation are considered. The author shares the thesis of researchers about the identity of legal principles and principles of law. The author's definition of the principles of law (legal principles) is formulated. It is pointed to the controversial nature of the position contained in the literature on the identity of the principles of law (legal

principles) and requirements. The principles of law (legal principles) are considered in the context of the problem of their identification as sources (forms) of law. The libertarian approach to understanding the principles of law (legal principles) is analyzed , the thesis is formulated that it does not exhaust all the diversity of the value dimension of law. The nonadaptation of the positivist approach to the interpretation of the principles of law (legal principles) to the states of the family of common law is substantiated . The author emphasizes the dualism inherent in the principles of law (legal principles), which manifests itself in the qualities of universality and locality. In this perspective, the problem of the growing influence of religious regulators of social behavior, which are able to inspire the development and growth of dissonance between the principles of law based on secular and religious law, is highlighted. It is indicated that intensive immigration from clerical (theocratic) states exacerbates the problem of harmonizing the principles of law in the implementation of contacts between civilizations of different orientations and levels of development. The tendencies of the formation of national-cultural, religious enclaves, within the framework of which “own principles of law” are to be applied, are indicated, which produces the development of parallel “legal spaces” that enhance social confrontation.

This article is devoted to the role of the history of political and legal ideas in state building, science and education. This aspect examines the problems associated with the introduction of amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, initiated by the President of the Russian Federation. According to the author, these initiatives are a logical continuation of the planned changes in the political system, the mechanism (apparatus) of the state, the system of local self-government, contained in the most general form in the annual message of the President of the Russian Federation to the Federal Assembly. Such an early date for the announcement of the message, the subsequent , virtually without delay,

submission to the State Duma of the draft of the above-mentioned federal law and the work on the implementation of the provisions contained therein leave no doubt that there is some strategy for Russia's political development in the near future.

In this regard, an assessment of the political situation that has developed in modern Russia is given and proposals are made regarding the further evolution of the institutions of society and the state. The dialectical relationship between the national development model and its ideological justification is argued. Emphasis is placed on the special role of ideas in the history of Russian statehood. In addition, the article reflects an assessment of the history of political and legal doctrines in the system of social sciences and legal education in the Soviet and post-Soviet period. Evidence is given of the need to enhance the role of theoretical and historical disciplines in the context of the modern "hybrid" war and the strengthening of global competition for major geopolitical projects. The idea is expressed about the reorientation of Russian legal education from the study of legislation, which changes so quickly that in fact it does not acquire the form of knowledge, to the study of law in all its manifestations as a universal regulator of social relations.

The analysis of European and Russian legislation and documents of international organizations undertaken in the article led to the following conclusions. The uniqueness of genetic data is determined by the following characteristics: these data are relatively static, do not develop by themselves during life; they are, in principle, unchanged, since it is impossible to simultaneously modify all identical genes present in all cells of the same organism; they can be invariant with respect to their bearer, going beyond the limits of the individual bearer through transmission from generation to generation. The identification of the subject can be carried out using various identifiers characteristic of the physiological, genetic, psychological, cultural or social identity of the subject. For example,

biometric data such as facial images, fingerprints, iris, vein patterns of the palms, genetic markers and digital traces.

The legal regime of secrecy can be applied to genetic information by analogy, taking into account the peculiarities of the source of origin of genetic information and special rules for its processing. At the same time, the existing regimes of restricted information do not take into account the peculiarities of genetic data. The difference between genetic information and other information protected in the regimes of personal data and medical secrecy is that in addition to the information carrier itself, other family members may be interested in it - blood relatives, spouse or spouse, which is not taken into account in the current Russian legislation.

It is necessary to introduce special mechanisms of legal protection of genetic information, which should be enshrined in a special law "On genetic information".

Today, the legal nature of an agreement on volunteer (volunteer) activities in the Russian Federation is defined by the legislator in the form of a range from civil law to a complex agreement, but the scope and limits of incorporation of related legislation remain open, which causes legal uncertainty, therefore, an analysis of existing foreign models of regulation of volunteer (volunteer) activity seems appropriate.

The two foreign models under consideration for regulating volunteer (volunteer) relations through agreements are based on different ideas. German law elevates volunteerism to the rank of service (an alternative to the civil service) and scrupulously enshrines all issues of volunteer service in the Law, setting as a priority the responsibility of the volunteer, the social significance of volunteering, resorting to the norms of administrative and labor legislation, which allows not only to burden the volunteer, but and protect him. The English model demonstrates an example of a liberal approach, aimed at maximum delimitation on the subject with an

employment contract (contract), at the same time, the agreement is not translated into the civil law area, remaining outside the legal field, a moral obligation; at the forefront here is the freedom of expression of the will of volunteers, which, first of all, provides for the possibility of a volunteer at any time to give up their functions.

In Russia, the relationship between a volunteer and an organization is formalized by a civil law or by a comprehensive agreement on volunteer (volunteer) activities (mono- or polybranch). The choice in favor of a multisectoral complex contract is due to incl . highly qualified volunteer assistance. Should be based on an exhaustive list of questions that can vs . must migrate from labor law to an agreement on volunteer (volunteer) activities; it would be advisable to fix these issues in the law, for example, restrictions related to employment in certain areas; provisions on the protection of personal data.