Fixing the situation of doctrinal lag in the development of the problem of the actual upbringing of a minor, the author turns to its study from the standpoint of an instrumental approach. At the phenomenological level, the essential features of actual upbringing were subjected to theoretical analysis: implicitness as a social phenomenon, casuistry , heterogeneity of social reasons for the emergence, explicit voluntariness, gratuitousness, non-transparency of the circle of actual educators, maintaining a continuous connection with the child's family, lack of legal connection with the moment of occurrence and termination of this kind of actual relationship. At the interdisciplinary level, the extra-legal grammar of actual education is investigated with the inclusion of other social phenomena, structures and institutions closely related to it, providing an adequate scientific perception of this theoretical structure in jurisprudence. Using the political and legal approach that complements the traditional dogmatic approach to the study of the problem of actual education, the author aims to expand the doctrinal boundaries of solving the problem of actual education in its legal perspective, creating the prerequisites for future research of the topic in terms of its methodological preparedness. The authors' conclusions based on the research results are based on the fact that the legal problem of actual upbringing lies in the bosom of family upbringing, and not between family upbringing and forms of institutional protection of childhood, as is often positioned in the science of family law. The normativity of relations in the family upbringing of a child, ensured through numerous acts of international law on child- preservation , national constitutional norms, and also addressed at the level of the principles of family legislation, general provisions of individual institutions and structures, does not allow us to unequivocally assert that today's legislative attitude to the actual upbringing is not consistent with family law dogma.

The article proposes to use the expression "personal space" to denote "private" during the period of professional activity. Personal space is understood as a space

that is individual in content and parameters, surrounding a person with personal ties and communications attached to him, used for personal purposes, and delimited from the world of work and other public relations, within which, for a comfortable autonomous existence, a person independently determines his and other people's behavior (including establishing contacts with certain persons, penetration of other persons, objects, natural phenomena is not allowed).

Personal space can be thought of as part of private life. Accordingly, the claim to privacy is part of the subjective right to privacy and privacy. The legal assessment of an invasion of an employee's personal space depends on the type and scope of the employer's actions, the type of technical equipment, the belonging of the technical equipment to the employee or employer, the type of information (data) being processed, and the procedure for adopting a local normative act. The boundaries of the employee's personal space are defined as rules that balance the employee's interest in privacy and privacy and the employer's interest in achieving quality and efficiency of work, ensuring the safety of employees, property and information. The article substantiates the need to include in the local acts of educational organizations the prohibition for teachers to use a mobile phone during their training sessions, as well as to leave the phone in the mode of receiving sound incoming signals. Restrictions on taking selfies in the workplace during periods free from training sessions have been formulated . In order to respect private life, it is proved that it is advisable to provide in the law for the possibility of a teacher refusing to process his personal data by an educational organization that is not related to work and the goals set forth in the Labor Code, without negative consequences for the employee.

Recent legislative changes regarding the conclusion of an arbitration agreement incorporated into the accession agreement contributed to the formation in the Russian doctrine of additional arguments in favor of qualifying clauses providing

for the consideration of domain disputes in accordance with the UDRP procedure as arbitration agreements. Taking into account a number of procedural and legal consequences, determined both by the fact of the conclusion of an arbitration agreement and by the fact that an arbitral award was made, the article raises the question of the legal nature of clauses that provide for the consideration of disputes in accordance with the UDRP procedure. The study of the main properties and features of these clauses allowed us to come to the conclusion that the ratio of public and private law principles inherent in an arbitration agreement indicated in the doctrine does not correspond to the nature of the clauses for resolving disputes under the UDRP procedure (impossibility of refusal of the domain name holder from this clause; no derogation effect reservations, etc.). Accordingly, the enforceability of this clause cannot be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Law on Arbitration (Arbitration Proceedings) 2015 and the Law of the Russian Federation on International Commercial Arbitration of 1993, which provide for the conditions for concluding an arbitration agreement, which, for example, includes the principle of effective interpretation of an arbitration agreement , which does not exclude in some cases the competence of the arbitral tribunal in the absence of an agreement signed by the parties. In this regard, the author casts doubt on the argumentation built on the basis of these laws in favor of the impracticability of this clause.

Study of certain principles of dispute resolution under the UDRP procedure (limited list of remedies; consideration of a dispute in the form of oral hearings only at the initiative of the administrative commission; unreasonably short time provided for both sending a response to a claim and when applying to a competent court; disparity nature clauses on the consideration of disputes; etc.) allowed the author of the article to conclude that in some cases such a clause is burdensome for the rightholder of the domain name due to the violation of the principles of legality and independence in the creation and formation of a specific administrative commission.

The article is devoted to the study of the category "economic activity" used in modern Russian law. The author notes that, despite the absence of a legal definition of this category, it is actively used in the current legislation of the Russian Federation (in civil, criminal, administrative and other branches of legislation, including procedural). This legislative gap creates problems in law enforcement practice, which draws attention to the judicial authorities: the lack of a definition of the analyzed concept makes it difficult to establish jurisdiction, since any activity of subjects of civil turnover has an economic basis. At the same time, a number of documents contain characteristics of economic activity.

In the scientific doctrine, the category "economic activity" is the subject of study mainly by scientists-economists, lawyers practically do not pay attention to the consideration of this concept. A few legal doctrinal judgments and attempts by the judiciary to define it are insufficient for a complete understanding of economic activity from the point of view of law.

The article analyzes the doctrinal and judicial positions on the content and characteristics of economic activity and attempts to formulate its definition. By economic activity, the author proposes to understand the commission by the subject of the law of legal actions at various levels of management, aimed at the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of goods through the use of their own or attracted abilities and property in order to satisfy their (or third parties) material and spiritual needs. At the same time, the sign of professionalism proposed in the legal doctrine should be used to distinguish between economic activities carried out in active and passive forms.

The article is devoted to topical issues of determining the effectiveness of the activities of the executive bodies of state power of the Russian Federation. The relevance is determined by the following - the lack of full research from the standpoint of methodology and practice. The activities of the public authorities of the Russian Federation are changing, acquiring new qualities. Therefore, clear and universal criteria for its assessment are needed. Assessing criteria should be close to social indicators and meet the requirements of the needs of society. The analysis of the legal regulation of this issue is carried out. Investigated, starting from 2007, the Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation, establishing indicators for assessing the effectiveness of the executive authorities of the Russian Federation One can observe a constant change in the methodological approach to the number, formulation and content of criteria for assessing the effectiveness of the activities of the executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. In the period from 2007 to 2012, the assessment criteria were based on public control by citizens of the effectiveness of the provision of public services. Currently, the approach has been changed - public control was removed from this system and began to be regulated by a separate normative act. For the first time, an orientation was taken to determine the level of evaluation criteria that must correspond to the activities of executive authorities in order to recognize it as effective.

Also considered is the normative regulation of assessing the effectiveness of the activities of executive authorities at the federal level. At the national level, there is no regulatory framework for assessing the activities of the federal executive bodies of the Russian Federation. Conclusions are made about the lack of a unified approach to assessing the activities of state authorities at the federal and regional levels. The conclusions can be used in the lawmaking activities of state bodies.

The world energy sector today faces new challenges. We are talking about issues of regulation of energy markets, environmental protection, sustainable development. An adequate response to these challenges can be the use of the possibilities of multilateral interaction within the framework of international energy associations in order to create effective mechanisms for ensuring international energy security.

The importance of the intra-organizational (institutional) mechanism is due to the fact that it ensures cooperation between states within the framework of international energy associations.

The normative material accumulated over more than half a century of the existence of international energy associations provides the basis for its processing, scientific systematization, as well as theoretical generalizations and proposals that are undoubtedly of practical importance. In this work, for the first time in the Russian science of international law, a comprehensive scientific and legal analysis of the issues of membership, institutional structure, work procedures and relations of bodies, personnel formation, privileges and immunities of international energy associations is carried out. In the course of scientific and legal analysis, the constituent acts, agreements on headquarters, agreements on the privileges and immunities of international organizations, international treaties, as well as the modern doctrine of international law are considered.

The generalizations and proposals made in the work can be used by states to improve the institutional (intra-organizational) mechanism of existing international energy associations, as well as when designing for the creation of new associations. They can also be used by the Russian Federation in developing strategies for interaction with these associations.

The work used the following general and private scientific research methods: formal legal, historical legal, system analysis, comparative legal.

A lot of publications are devoted to the identification of the social conditioning of criminal-normative prescriptions. At the same time, in the science of criminal law, there is no comprehensive study devoted to the social conditionality of the establishment of criminal responsibility and punishment of military personnel. In this regard, its essence, features and identification criteria remain practically unexplored. The article reveals the problematic aspects of the concept and the meaning of the social conditionality of the establishment of criminal responsibility and punishment of military personnel, its author's definition is formulated. Based on the opinion widespread in the theory of criminal law that the mechanism for identifying this social conditionality consists of the criteria studied by the legislator at the corresponding stages of the processes of criminalization (decriminalization) and penalization (de-penalization) of military socially dangerous acts, their detailed analysis is given in the work. The problem of methods of legal regulation of criminal responsibility and punishment of servicemen is touched upon. It is stated that the peculiarity of the definition of this social conditionality is the resolution by the legislator, among other dilemmas, of the issue of the need for normative consolidation of a special military or general criminal prohibition, and (or) fixing the corresponding special military instructions in the General Part of the Criminal Law.

The author comes to the conclusion that the identification of the social conditionality of the criminal-normative prescription on the responsibility and punishment of military personnel is one of the important tasks of the modern science of criminal law, which necessitates the development of a unified approach to the structure and content of this process. The most important step in this direction, undoubtedly, should be considered the establishment of the theoretical and legal essence of this conditionality. The author proposes the following definition of it - this is the compliance of criminal-normative prescriptions establishing responsibility and punishment for the criminal behavior of military personnel, arising from the

needs of society, an objective need for criminal law protection of military law and order and other social relations that are most important for the individual, society and the state.

The article draws attention to the intensification of the criminal use of electronic technology, on the one hand, and the digitalization of forensic activities in the investigation of crimes, on the other hand. The need to develop a unified concept of electronic digital forensics is stated. The article analyzes the existing views on the essence of this concept and similar concepts of other scientists. The ideas of identifying a new branch, section or subsection in forensic science are subjected to reasonable criticism.

Investigating the main opinions of the authors regarding the criteria for identifying private theories in forensics, it is concluded that the private theory of the private theory of electronic digital forensics (detection, fixation, seizure, research and use of electronic information and information technology devices) fully meets the basic requirements for private forensic theories. Regarding the place of the considered particular theory in the system of forensic science, both the idea of placing the information of this particular theory in the section "Forensic Technique" and the selection in the considered area of two separate particular theories, which are, respectively, of a technical and tactical nature, are subjected to reasonable criticism. The author states that the conceptual issues of the private theory of electronic digital forensics (collection, research and use of electronic digital information and information technology devices) should be considered within the section "General theory of forensic science".

The author examines in detail the place of this particular theory in the system of other private theories of forensic science and the relationship with them, and thus points to its relationship with other sciences, primarily with cybernetics and

informatics, information law, criminal procedure, theory of evidence, theory of operational-search activity , forensic science, general, legal and cybernetic linguistics.

The state is almost always a key political concept in the minds of lawyers. Often it is "devoid" of history: ancient and modern political associations (polis, republic, empire, nation state) are called one term, not noticing the fundamental difference between them. The article emphasizes the difference between "universalist" and "critical" approaches to the state. The first strive to see the birth of the state in the second millennium BC, trying to link the emergence of law with the emergence of the state. The latter emphasize the historical contextuality of the emergence of the state - a unique social institution that emerged in Europe during the early modern era. The state is a modern (modern) social construct, whose reality is determined not only by the presence of a certain idea in the minds of people, but also by stable, typified social practices. In the modern world, law is mediated by the state, in many cases it is monopolized by it. In this perspective, the history of the state is often inseparable from the history of law, the theory of law - from the theory of the state. The author of the article adheres to the second approach and supports the opinion that law is a phenomenon whose existence has not been determined by the state for a long time.

The author summarizes that, for many reasons, the state continues to be an a priori political category in the minds of lawyers who observe the daily manifestations of power mechanisms. To denounce this “naturalness” of the state, critical approaches to the concept and origin of the state are needed. This article presented a variety of critical concepts of the state, from radical political evolutionism to critical conceptual history.

This article examines the legal approaches of Europe and the United States of America, on which the legislation governing the use of computer algorithms is based, i.e. systems for the automated adoption of legally significant decisions. It has been established that substantially different concepts are applied in these jurisdictions.

The European approach provides for the regulation of the use of automated decision-making systems through legislation on personal data. The authors conclude that the General Data Protection Regulation (hereinafter - the Regulation) does not impose a legal obligation on controllers to disclose technical information, i.e. open a "black box" for the subject of personal data, in respect of which the algorithm makes a decision. This may happen in the future, when the legislature specifies the provisions of the Regulation, according to which the controller must provide the subject of personal data with meaningful information about the logic of decisions taken in relation to him.

As a result of the analysis of US legislation, it is shown that the issues of transparency and accountability of algorithms in this state are regulated by various anti-discrimination acts that regulate certain areas of human activity. At the same time, they are of a fragmentary nature and their totality does not represent a complex, interconnected system of normative legal acts. In practice, legal regulation is carried out ad hoc with reference to certain legislative provisions prohibiting the processing of sensitive types of personal data.

This paper argues that in Russia the legal regulation of algorithmic transparency and accountability is in its infancy. The existing legislation on personal data suggests that the domestic approach to resolving the black box problem is close to the European one. When developing and adopting the relevant regulatory legal acts, it is necessary to proceed from the fact that the subject of personal data should have the right to receive information explaining in an accessible form the logic of the decision taken in relation to him.

The article discusses the goals implemented in the legal regulation of the formation of public chambers (councils) of Arkhangelsk, Barnaul, Volgograd, Yekaterinburg, Surgut (Russia) and social, economic and environmental councils of the regions of Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, Haut-de- France, New Aquitaine, Brittany, Normandy (France). It is suggested that the main possible goals are to ensure that citizens represent their interests and receive assistance from citizens to city authorities in solving their problems.

There is a similarity in the requirements for candidates for membership in Russian public chambers and French social, economic and environmental councils (the need for representation of those whose lives depend on the level of development of the territorial unit in which the advisory body operates, a ban on membership of those who have been implicated in offenses , the need for representation of public organizations). The requirements, both coinciding and different, are aimed primarily at ensuring the representation of the local population. At the same time, the French legislator establishes the requirement for the mandatory representation not of any local residents, but of groups allocated to them on various grounds, and on a certain numerical ratio of representatives of these groups.

As for the formation procedure, the composition of the considered Russian advisory bodies is determined by local governments (and French - by public authorities) with the participation of local organizations. This procedure (as well as part of the requirements for candidates) is primarily aimed at the selection of persons who are able to competently help local governments in the implementation of their functions, of course, provided there are guarantees that these persons will be representatives of the local community. At the same time, it is stipulated that elections are not the only way to ensure the representation of citizens; to the number of methods alternative to them can be attributed, in particular, the division of the

members of the advisory body into groups provided for by French law, based on the categories of the population they represent.

The fact of committing a crime for the first time in Russian criminal law determines the operation of the fundamental institutions : responsibility and punishment. Defining the concept of a person who first committed a crime is an extremely important task for further correct focusing of the law enforcement officer 's attention not only on issues of individualization of punishment and criminal liability, but also, in general, a clearer perception of the protective criminal legal relationship caused by the commission of a criminal act. For all the importance of this concept, however, in theoretical studies, if attention is paid to it, it is mainly from the point of view of clarifying the legal content. The issues of the expediency of introducing into the concepts of a person who first committed a crime in the text of a criminal law, the criminal-legal significance of this circumstance among others, affecting the adoption of a particular criminal-legal decision, remains poorly researched to date. Any concept that is applied in practice and has real significance for the qualification of crimes, the determination of the grounds and limits of criminal liability, as well as for the imposition of punishment, undoubtedly requires criminal legal consolidation. The absence of any concept of such significance in the law means there is a gap in the criminal law. Meanwhile, the concept of a person who has committed a crime is further complicated by the fact that in real law enforcement it is filled with a specific legal content that is different from the everyday understanding of this phenomenon. This causes problems such as the association of such persons with “legally unconvicted persons”. Full identification of these concepts does not allow the legislator to provide for a sufficiently selective, individualized and adequate approach to different categories of such persons. In addition, the differentiation of

responsibility of a person who has committed a reckless crime for the first time with a person guilty of an intentional criminal act raises questions.

The article attempts to answer the questions posed using the example of specific criminal law norms, taking into account the experience of their enforcement .