Almost a dozen different humanitarian, natural and technical sciences have chosen the city as the object of their research, which, within the framework of their subject areas, have formed certain theoretical ideas about its life. But all spheres of the city's existence are somehow connected by a complex system of urban legal relations into a single complex dynamic contradictory, but quite stable structure. In other words, we can, through the law, investigate the organic unity (syncretism) of various scientific approaches to the analysis and description of the life system of the city and its inhabitants. Various approaches to the concept of syncretism are considered, including in legal science. The concept of syncretism is applied to the city with the aim of presenting it as a legal shell that connects knowledge about the city of various humanities in the system of public relations for the study of the main spheres of life of the population. From a legal point of view, some basic provisions of the theories of the city of such humanitarian sciences as: history, sociology, philosophy, psychology, economics, urban studies and political science are considered.

The aim of the study is to form a new comprehensive legal understanding of the essence of the life of cities and urbanization processes within the framework of legal urbanology , taking into account the totality of already accumulated theoretical and practical knowledge about cities in some humanities. This study implements an interdisciplinary approach based on the attraction of sources from different areas of scientific knowledge on the basis of general scientific and specific scientific research methods (analysis, synthesis, deduction, hypothetical, statistical, comparative legal, prognostic). Analysis of the legal aspects of the main approaches of some humanities to the study of the city showed their syncretic nature and the possibility of forming a generalized legal theory of the city on the basis of fundamental and applied interdisciplinary city studies within the framework of legal urbanology as a direction in legal science.

The article is devoted to the study of the problems associated with the establishment of the origin of children born as a result of artificial reproduction, in a comparative legal aspect. It is noted that the principles underlying the norms that determine the order of origin of a child differ significantly depending on whether it is a question of natural or artificial reproduction. In the case of the use of assisted reproductive technologies (ART), the significance of blood (genetic, biological) relationship is leveled, and its place is taken by the will of the person to acquire parental rights and responsibilities in relation to the child. The will of a person to become a parent of a child is expressed even before his birth in a written consent to the use of the ART method. It is noted that the lack of regulatory provisions regarding the procedure for its expression, the conditions for its validity is an obvious gap in the legal regulation of the use of ART. It is proposed to consider consent as informed if the person applying for ART is provided with not only medical, but also legal information regarding the legal status in which the person participates in the ART program, as well as the legal consequences of such participation. The requirements of reciprocity and voluntariness of consent, its substantive and revocable nature, as well as the inadmissibility of representation when expressing the will to use the ART method are investigated. The position is expressed, according to which the will to acquire the status of a parent must be expressed in a separate document that fixes its content, and must be notarized. In order to ensure the best interests of the child in parental care, it is proposed to legally restrict the freedom of will to use ART in cases strictly named by the legislator.

Uncertainty in solving the problem of admission to participation in sports competitions of various levels, which persists at the level of international organizations, determines the desire of the legislator in a number of states to offer their own vision of this issue.

Of particular interest in this sense is the United States, where the conflict between the principle of equality, especially in relation to national minorities, and fair competition in sports is resolved in different ways. On the one hand, this problem is essentially politicized. On the other hand, the states have unprecedentedly wide powers in the sphere of rule-making, which creates the preconditions for the formation of diametrically opposed positions, sometimes not coinciding with the position of the federal center.

While at the federal level, a broad interpretation of gender is legislated, including sexual orientation and gender identity, in some states, in particular in the state of Idaho, it is prescribed to focus on the biological sex formed at birth when deciding on admission to competitions. Opponents of this law can be divided into two groups: persons focusing on the ethical side of the issue, who note that with the new law anyone can question the gender of an athlete, which will require additional examinations; and individuals who advocate for the rights of transgender people. This caused the legislator's increased attention to justifying the need for such a legislative decision, which appeals not only to judicial practice and doctrinal approaches, but also to the results of medical research.

A number of states followed this example, and although not everywhere the idea of gender verification in sports was brought to its logical conclusion, the very possibility of deviating from the standards of non-discrimination enshrined in federal legislation , based on an expansive interpretation of gender, created a unique opportunity to deviate from the falsely understood ideas of tolerance and political correctness. ...

The development of modern medicine is based on the development of high-tech treatment methods. One of these is the use of genomic research, which in Russia is not inferior to, and in many respects surpasses, the achievements of Western

scientists. At the same time, legal regulation, or rather its absence in our state, does not allow us to fully apply advanced techniques in practice. To resolve this issue, it becomes relevant to study the experience of foreign states to take into account the mistakes made, gaps in legal regulation, and consider discussions about the problems that may arise in this regard.

This article examines the use of genomic technology in the UK in the field of embryology and artificial insemination as one of the most open areas of modern medicine for genomic editing.

Within the framework of the article, the issue of obtaining and depriving (revoking or suspending a license) of organizations that provide medical services in the field of embryology and artificial insemination of a person is considered in detail.

They also touched upon the formation of specialized units - appeal committees in the Human Fertilization and Embryology Authority, considering narrowly specialized issues.

Legal regulation in this state was chosen due to the fact that it seems to be the most liberal in comparison with other states and even international law. This, in turn, creates grounds for fears, disputes and discussions of the expert community, which is also of particular interest for the upcoming Russian experience in lawmaking and law enforcement.

For the preparation of this work, the provisions of the Human Fertilization and Embryology Act were investigated from the point of view of their applicability in practice, both in the UK and in Russia, and expert assessments on this matter were considered. On the basis of the work done, a model of legal regulation of mutual informing of donors and children who have appeared as a result of genomic editing has been proposed.

Genetic technologies open up broad prospects for socio-economic progress. At the same time, their application in practice can jeopardize the interests of society, human rights and freedoms. Therefore, the development of genetic technologies requires its understanding from the standpoint of jurisprudence, thoughtful legislative regulation and protection from uncontrolled distribution and criminal use.

This article analyzes various points of view on the use of genetic technologies. The necessity of proper legal regulation and ensuring the safety of the development of genetic technologies is substantiated. The results of the conducted scientific research are reflected. The problems associated with the use of genetic technologies in the process of artificial human reproduction are identified : imperfection of the legal framework, in particular, the legal status of the human embryo, the legality of its use for research and therapeutic purposes, the threat of using genetic technologies for criminal purposes has not been determined.

The author summarizes that the use of genetic technologies for criminal purposes is especially dangerous because they become the object of close attention of organized criminal groups. This creates a special criminal situation that requires new approaches in order to effectively counter. The primary task in this direction is to identify crimes committed with the use of genetic technologies, to analyze the emerging practice of investigating this category of crimes. Failure to comply with standards, deviations from the rules and procedures for the provision of medical care can lead to harm to health or death, including when using ART.

The author has made some proposals for solving these problems, taking into account domestic and foreign experience in the use of genetic technologies in the field of artificial human reproduction (in particular, it is proposed to establish effective international cooperation in this area).

The secular trend in the development of medicine in the twentieth century followed the path of strengthening the foundations of public health, the formation of systems of affordable medical care. Decoding the human genome opens up broad prospects for using the data obtained in medicine. In recent years, commercial medical organizations have been developing the provision of services for genetic research and personal genomic testing.

This article discusses the importance of legal self-regulation in the field of genomic counseling in relation to the Russian Federation. The issue of the prospects for the introduction of personalized medicine is discussed and certain limitations are shown that arise today in one of the areas of such an approach - predicting the predisposition to diseases of a mixed nature, which is associated with the peculiarities of the development of the medical and demographic situation in the world. The question is raised about the need for extensive population studies to verify the risk values for diseases with low genetic determinism.

The authors come to the conclusion that it is impossible to predict what the medicine of the future will be, however, the results of decoding the genome and the increasing availability of personal data represent a unique social phenomenon that requires its understanding and development within the framework of the right field. In the coming years, the discussion about the role of legal mechanisms in the self-regulation of genetic research and genetic services will gain in importance. The subject of this discussion at the international level will remain, first of all, the discussion of the fundamental issue of the observance of individual rights in the course of the interpretation of the data obtained. As genetic counseling develops, the issue of responsibility for the information provided and the existence of national regulatory mechanisms within the framework of government regulation or self-regulatory professional associations will become more and more on the agenda.

One of the areas of strategic development of Russia is the development of digital technologies and the creation of new high-tech services. Modern technologies are already capable of searching, organizing and analyzing large amounts of information within a short period of time. But the state sets additional tasks for them: to process and synthesize speech, prepare analytical materials for making complex, complex decisions, perform tasks at the level of human results, teach and even automatically self-learn, and ultimately create "strong" artificial intelligence.

The adopted and developed legal acts define the main goals, objectives and expected results to be achieved through the use of artificial intelligence technology in the near future. However, the use of artificial intelligence technology raises additional questions related to the creation of new technical solutions and works using such technologies and the use of protected results of intellectual activity, the exclusive rights to which belong to third parties. The search for information for subsequent analysis is carried out, including in databases related to objects of related rights , limited access to which is provided through the information and telecommunications network Internet. In this regard, the legality of such a search and processing of information from protected databases requires clarification. The article provides examples of judicial practice that show the complexity of establishing and proving the fact of using materials from databases through high-tech services. The article also points out the risks of violation of the rights and legitimate interests of third parties, whose personal data is located in databases, which can be accessed via the Internet.

The article is devoted to the study of the prospects and regulatory limitations of the development of the concept of information openness of the state and municipal service. The authors focus on how the public function affects the activities of state and municipal employees, not only in the service, but also outside it. The principle of openness of the state and municipal service in modern society obliges to take a

responsible approach to any information posted publicly on the Internet, even if it is not related to the service. Big data technologies, analytical capabilities of neural networks allow collecting information from various sources and deanonymize it by means of comparison . As a result, any state and municipal employee present in the public space can be subjected to public control procedures at any time.

The model of a freak show is used as an explanatory one, which is transforming in the conditions of digitalization of modern society. The panopticon in combination with the synopticon expands the oversight capabilities of the authorities, but, at the same time, makes its representatives visible to the mass "observer". The model of the new freak show determines the risks of the emergence and reproduction of social tension and mistrust of each other between the authorities and the population. This is also due to the fact that any member of the public can act as an expert without having expert knowledge and skills.

In order to avoid the cessation of the development of information openness of the authorities in the new freak show, it seems promising to educate the population in the field of normative (legal and moral) grounds for the activities of state and municipal employees, as well as to include in the codes of administrative ethics norms regulating the presence of government officials in social media and determining the measure of responsibility persons who violate the rules of conduct in public space.

In this article the author using the general scientific and chastnonauchnogo methods of knowledge in detail the problems of constitutional and legal regulation of social relations associated with the widespread introduction of artificial intelligence technology in Russia. Based on the results of the study, the author comes to the conclusion that the modern Russian constitutional

legislation, even in its current form, makes it possible to regulate the emerging social relations associated with the widespread introduction of artificial intelligence technology. In particular, it is noted that the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation allow for the possibility of a broad interpretation of the concept of "personality", including in its content not only the person himself, but also a highly developed artificial intelligence. The constitutional and legal status of a highly developed artificial intelligence, according to the author, should be built in the image and likeness of the constitutional legal status of a person. An exception should be made only of such elements as legal personality , which by its legal nature should be extremely close to the legal personality of bodies and organizations and arise from the moment the relevant decision is made by the competent state body, as well as rights, freedoms and obligations, which in turn, should assume a limited scope of personal rights and freedoms, a complete absence of political and socio-economic rights, as well as a limited delinquency of artificial intelligence. In addition, according to the author of the article, the main element in the structure of the constitutional and legal status of artificial intelligence in Russia should be universal restrictions on its rights and freedoms, which would serve as analogues of natural human physiological limitations and would not allow artificial intelligence to acquire evolutionary advantages over humans. Thus, according to the author, the structure of the constitutional and legal status of artificial intelligence as a person can and should in the future look like this: legal personality ; rights, freedoms and obligations; guarantees ensuring the realization of rights and freedoms; universal restrictions on rights and freedoms.

The article is based on the doctrine of forensic research of computer tools and systems, which is part of the private. the theory of information and computer support for forensic activities, the impact of global digitalization on the disclosure and investigation of crimes in the field of copyright and related rights infringement is

considered. It is noted that since the beginning of the 2000s, approaches to the tactics of investigative actions and forensic research of audio phonograms, video films, software have been considered in isolation of these types of objects. The development of information and computer technologies led to the transfer of all the above objects of copyright and related rights into digital format. Now copyright and related rights protect digital content, which includes audiovisual products, digital photographs, and digitized films, digitized books, and software products. This content is computer information independent of its medium and requires a uniform approach to its collection and research. The use of distributed computer technologies makes it possible to store and operate one information and computer product on various media spaced apart in space. Based on the analysis of existing literature, theoretical research and monitoring of investigative, judicial and expert practice, a new definition of "Counterfeit information and computer product" is substantiated. It is a product of conscious human activity, manufactured using computer digital technologies, presented in digital form on one or more storage media connected by computer networks or data virtualization technology to combine several physical media into a logical module, during production, sale, exchange, distribution or other introduction into circulation of which changes were made, as a result of which exclusive rights to the results of intellectual activity or means of individualization were violated. The approach to counterfeit information and computer products as one of the varieties of digital traces allows a new approach to the development of tactical and forensic support of investigative actions, the creation of forensic research methods.