The article is devoted to the problems of the phenomenon of the legal regime, considered through the prism of business law. A brief description of the main legal regimes is given: the concept, types, content, signs are investigated, the classification of legal regimes on various grounds is touched upon.

In particular, the signs of a special legal regime were supplemented by the possible specifics of not only the industry or the sphere of entrepreneurship, but also the activities of certain categories of subjects. Adhering to the traditional classification of legal regimes into general, special and special, the authors define the place of recently emerging legal regimes: high alert regime, preferential legal regime and experimental legal regime in the system of legal regimes for carrying out entrepreneurial activity. The authors qualify the preferential legal regime as a kind of special legal regime, and with regard to the experimental legal regime, they note that it tends to a special legal regime, although at the same time it can claim an independent position in the system of various legal regimes.

The undertaken analysis of the legal regime of high readiness allowed the authors to attribute it to a special legal regime, as well as to highlight its characteristic features. Given the spread of a new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) in Russia, a separate emphasis in the article is made on the measures of state support taken in order to restore the economy after an almost three-month shutdown. The key measures of state support for business are highlighted, and it is also noted that despite the temporary nature of most of the support measures, some of them were introduced without defining a validity period.

The article is provided with numerous useful Internet resources, by referring to which you can get comprehensive information on the measures of state support that appeared during the COVID-19 pandemic in a systematic manner.

This article discusses the issue of the unity of labor law in the context of development in European countries and the forthcoming (and partially already completed) legalization of the so-called new, atypical forms of employment in the Russian Federation. Some negative properties of atypical forms of employment are analyzed, the preservation of which may threaten the unity and integrity of labor law. The article emphasizes the inadmissibility of reducing the single standard of labor rights, notes the problems in the institution of remuneration and labor protection. Based on the analysis of the elements that characterize the unity of labor law, deviations from the classical signs of an employment relationship are noted, leading in some cases to the shifting of employer (entrepreneurial) risk onto the person involved in hired labor.

The author concludes that the extension of the scope of the provisions of chapter 53.1. The Labor Code of the Russian Federation on employment (albeit in a very limited amount) in government bodies and in the budget sector is a very alarming trend. Traditionally, the public sector is viewed as stable employment with low earnings. The introduction of non-permanent, atypical employment into the budgetary sphere lowers the already low level of labor rights of workers employed in this sphere. The development of atypical forms of employment is beginning to actively influence not only the informal employment sector, but also to invade the sphere of "traditional" relations, setting the wrong directions for personnel policy. In this regard , the acts adopted by the legislator in the event of the legalization of one of the atypical forms of employment must strictly correlate with the fundamental principles of labor law, the concept of a single labor relationship and the basic rights of an employee, which will prevent erosion and destruction of the unity of labor law.

The article analyzes the idea of the need for a radical reform of the Code on Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation, dividing it into two codes

(material (Code on Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation) and procedural (PCoAP RF).

Turning to the problem of modernization of procedural administrative- tort legislation, the author raises the question of the main directions, tasks and prerequisites of the third codification in this area and formulates the conclusion that the cardinal reform of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation with its division into two codes - material and procedural - is premature and is, in essence, a political decision, not supported by serious scientific developments. In this context, the paper notes that the Concept of the new Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation, approved at a meeting of the Government of the Russian Federation in June 2019, addresses the issues of reforming mainly substantive administrative and tort legislation, while proposals for improving the procedural regulation of administrative liability were not covered in detail. and says nothing about the fact that instead of the current incumbent of the Administrative Code are adopted two new Code - Code of Administrative Offenses and PKoAP RF.

The author devotes a central place to the analysis of the draft of the Russian Code of Administrative Offenses , published on the website of the Ministry of Justice of Russia. First of all, the article highlights such its provisions that deserve a positive attitude. However, the most significant is the author's analysis of the conceptual shortcomings of the PCoAP of the Russian Federation, without the elimination of which it is hardly possible to draw a conclusion about the creation of a complete and high-quality regulatory framework for the procedural and legal mechanism for administering justice in the field of administrative and tort relations in courts of general jurisdiction.

The issue of ensuring national security is so important for the Russian Federation that, along with the rule of human and civil rights and freedoms, as well as patriotism, it can become an ideological pillar. One of the visible threats to security is the asymmetry of the state structure of Russia, which invariably affects the vector and rates of socio-economic development of the Federation, creates conditions for its decentralization, and in the future may lead to more serious political consequences. The potential for improving the state structure lies in strengthening the institution of plenipotentiary representatives of the President of Russia in federal districts, as well as in considering the issue of further consolidation of some constituent entities of the Federation. After all, the existing model of state structure, being the result of historical succession from the USSR, no longer fully meets national interests, creating a gap in the field of security.

The presence in Russia of subjects heterogeneous in terms of territory, size and composition of the population, economic potential, and most importantly the actual volume of political rights granted to ethnic groups, inevitably raises the question of the illusory equality of peoples rooted within the republics, autonomous okrugs and regions, with other indigenous and non-indigenous small peoples, as well as with the Russians. This differentiation forms the dynamics of latent migration processes, and also complicates the crime situation due to "ethnic crime", including corruption, creating problems for the state in the field of law enforcement and law enforcement. Metamorphoses of this kind, requiring constitutive transformations, necessitate the development by domestic legal science of a promising model of the state structure of Russia. Discussions on this issue are valuable in themselves, since they allow us to formulate possible directions for the development of state and law, taking into account the historical fate and international mission of our state, especially in the light of the 75th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War. This, in fact, is what this scientific article is about.

The article examines the history of criminal law and criminal liability in the conflictological discourse. Based on the ideas of legal pluralism, the authors investigate the transformation of the criminal law mechanism for resolving conflicts from ancient times to the present. The surviving customs of exile, blood feud, reconciliation of bloodlines, as well as a number of other customs of the Amazon and North America are considered. It is substantiated that such customs persist to this day due to a pronounced compensatory orientation. The sources of ritualization of conflict resolution procedures in ancient society are evaluated. The circumstances of the disappearance of the figure of the victim from the law of repentance are considered, as well as the borrowing by secular law of the religious concept of responsibility not to the victim, but to the suzerain.

The author notes that many generations of lawyers have been shaping their professional consciousness under the influence of an indisputable official stamp: for a crime committed, the perpetrator should be held criminally liable not to the one who caused the harm (damage), but to the state, which is sometimes not in the least guilty of which could not provide the victim with conditions of a safe life. Until today, few people doubted that the postulate cited is the only true one. This example of the vitality of ancient criminal law customs demonstrates the interest of society in an alternative way of resolving criminal law conflicts. Thus, the authors conclude that legal pluralism is natural for the criminal law sphere due to a pronounced compensatory tendency in society's perception of criminal responsibility. The penetration of compensatory elements into modern criminal law is assessed as a positive and the only possible trend in the further development of criminal law.

With this article, the author continues the cycle of his scientific publications devoted to the problems of theory, legislative regulation and practice of cognition and proving of circumstances that are important for a criminal case.

The article examines and analyzes the two most common scientific approaches to the essence of criminal procedural proof: a) narrow, that is, identifying proof with a specific type of human cognitive activity; b) broad, that is, involving the inclusion in the content of proof of both cognitive (cognitive-certifying) techniques, and various argumentation and logical operations carried out by the interrogator, the investigator, as well as the accused, the defense lawyer, the victim and other participants in criminal proceedings.

Methodologically, starting from the results of many years of research conducted at the intersection of philosophy with psychology, psychophysiology and neuropsychology, the author comes to the conclusion that it is advisable to use a broad approach to the essence of criminal procedural proof, which reflects as much as possible the continuity of this law enforcement activity in relation to the general laws of epistemology and formal logic. According to the author, the use of such an approach makes it possible to harmonize the theory of criminal procedure with the real life needs of investigative and judicial practice to the maximum extent.

At the same time, the article concludes that many of the existing scientific disputes and disagreements about the essence and content of criminal procedural evidence are to a certain extent artificial and caused by nothing more than a lack of uniformity in the terminology used. However, the author believes that in modern conditions the achievement of any consensus in this part of the development of criminal procedural science is practically impossible, therefore this circumstance should be perceived as an objectively existing theoretical reality.

History of Germany in the second half of the 19th century. and the activities of Otto von Bismarck represent one whole, if we bear in mind the process of the formation of the German centralized state. The author establishes that the acquisition of German unity could be achieved only on the path of war with Austria and

France. This makes it clear why so much attention was paid to military reform in Germany.

The epicenter of this study was the second stage of military reform - the strengthening of the German army after the creation of a centralized state. The author poses the question: if the "German question" was resolved, what was the need for further armament? Bismarck government in 1874 and 1881 successfully pressed parliament to pass laws on septtenate (seven-year financing of the army). But in 1887, parliament refused to renew the septenate law . The author uses the collection of Bismarck's political speeches in the Reichstag as the main source of research. This is an important source of official origin, reflecting the positions of not only the subject of Bismarck's legislative initiative, but also the ruling elite of Germany.

Historical literature is dominated by the point of view about Bismarck as a conductor of German militarism. As a result of the analysis of the debate on the bill, the author comes to the conclusion that the military policy of Bismarck was dictated not so much by the militaristic nature of his personality, as by the need to strengthen the military potential of Germany, surrounded by strong opponents, to protect its sovereignty. The Chancellor who has been removed from his post cannot bear responsibility for the further development of events. The tragedy of Germany in the Bismarck era was expressed in the fact that he did not prepare an heir who could lead the country in a crisis period.

... Bioprinting is a new technology to overcome the deficit of human organs and tissues in the field of transplantation. This technology, in addition to the positive effect, generates serious risks, since the negative consequences that will arise in connection with its active implementation remain unknown. For example, harm to the life or health of a patient can be caused due to the shortcomings of digital design when creating a digital model of a human organ or a skeleton of this

organ. Therefore, one of the main areas of legal regulation, which bioprinting will have a serious impact, is civil liability. Foreign law enforcement practice indicates the presence of problems in determining the model of liability for harm caused in the field of additive technologies and bioprinting . In the foreign science of civil law, attempts are being made to develop a scientific answer to a new technological challenge, in particular, it is proposed to use a number of approaches to compensate for the harm caused by the use of bioprint technologies. For example, it is proposed to use a special guilty tort or to compensate for harm according to the model of strict (innocent) responsibility. Positions are also expressed in favor of the use of contractual remedies.

It is necessary to consider not only the risks posed by bioprinting technology , but also its benefits. In order to obtain a beneficial effect, the patient can voluntarily accept the risks arising from its use. Russian law establishes a rule according to which compensation for harm can be denied if the harm is caused at the request or with the consent of the victim, and the actions of the tortfeasor do not violate the moral principles of society. This norm, in the future, may acquire serious importance in resolving issues of liability for harm caused to a patient in connection with the use of bioprint technologies in treatment. This will entail the need to use other compensation mechanisms aimed at protecting the rights of patients, for example, insurance of their life and health when using bioprint technologies.

Modern breakthrough scientific ideas in the implementation and development of biomedical technologies lead to a significant objectification of the human body. In this article, from the standpoint of bioethics and law, the trend of commodification of the human body and its parts is analyzed , which determines the consideration of these as goods participating in economic circulation and having their own price. The problems of insufficient human organs suitable for transplantation, the risk of transplant rejection by the recipient's immune system, as well as the need to ensure

the safety of donor organs and tissues, can be mitigated by creating artificial human organs and tissues, including through the use of promising additive technologies (3D bioprinting) , allowing, on a cellular basis, to create a three-dimensional model of a human organ, subject to subsequent transplantation to a recipient in need. The development of 3D bioprinting makes it possible to resolve bioethical and legal contradictions caused by the actual inclusion of human organs and tissues in civil (economic) circulation, while the principle of the inadmissibility of the commercialization of the human body is enshrined in international acts, by virtue of which the human body and its parts should not be a source receiving financial benefits. The author summarizes that 3D bioprinting is able to significantly smooth out the negative manifestations of the trend of commodification of the human body. The peculiarity of the application of the principle of inadmissibility of the commercialization of the human body is due to the fact that in this case the emphasis is on obtaining cellular material for creating a bioprinted human organ. First of all, the principle of the inadmissibility of the commercialization of the human body should remain valid when the cellular material is provided by a third party (donor), at least in terms of determining the legal regime of the cellular material and the created bioprinted human organs and tissues. In the case of using the cells of the recipient itself, this principle loses its meaning.

The networked society, relevant to the social landscape of the 21st century, predetermines the building of a new architecture of law. The modern legal map of the world is extremely heterogeneous and often does not coincide with the political map of the world. It is replete with a variety of normative arrays that collide with each other, overlap each other, while the traditional legal methodology is not always able to resolve conflicts that arise. The problem of the conflict of law and wrong acquires a significant potential due to the rapid growth of non-legal matter and the emergence of institutions legitimizing it. The situation is complicated by

the simultaneous existence of several institutional dispute resolution systems (state, non-state, alternative, platform), which refer to completely different, relatively autonomous, subsystems of norms as applicable law. Such material and institutional fragmentation, the emergence of hybrid regulatory and institutional regimes provoke an active search for new principles for constructing a legal architecture that is adequate to such a rapidly changing society. Globalization is being transformed into networkization , which redefines the geography of the world, the well-known and traditional principles of the affiliation of legal entities, and then sharpens the controversy about legal taxonomy. The indicated evolution of the legal superstructure also gives rise to new types of collisions, prompting the search for a new or adaptation of a known methodology for the purpose of overcoming them.

The paper attempts to investigate a new normativity in the context of a new sociality, to identify key trends in the development of the law of a network society, to predict the development of individual legal and sub- legal institutions, to model legal methods for managing hybridity .

The article deals with the issues of international cooperation in the field of science and technology for environmental protection. The legal platform for cooperation in the field of science and technology (STC) between states is an international treaty. At the same time, the search for an optimal model of international STC requires taking into account the peculiarities of scientific and technological development at the present stage. The development of international scientific and technological cooperation for environmental protection is associated with the task of finding the most promising and convenient forms of such cooperation. Along with international agreements on global scientific projects, STC for environmental protection is actively developing at a bilateral level. The article defines the features of bilateral agreements and memorandums of understanding in the development of cooperation in the field of science and technology for

environmental protection. The issues of cooperation in the field of science and technology for the optimal fulfillment of international environmental obligations are considered. Severe natural disasters pose particular challenges when understanding the scientific basis for decisions taken by different countries and the need to improve the exchange of data and information is needed. This determines the directions and activity of cooperation in the field of science and technology in relation to the prevention and overcoming of the consequences of environmental emergencies, which is emphasized in the article. While STC between developed and developing countries has traditionally been carried out in the form of technical assistance, there are now new motivations and opportunities to support scientific cooperation for development and strengthen research capacity, especially for developing countries in terms of an orientation towards real partnership. The article analyzes cooperation in the field of science and technology for environmental protection between developed and developing countries. In the conclusion, a generalization of the prospects for international cooperation in the field of science and technology for environmental protection is presented.

The Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Amendments to the Laws" dated July 18, 2019 No. 219-3 introduced significant changes and additions to the Labor Code of the Republic of Belarus. These innovations can be assessed as the third global reform of labor legislation. The following facts testify to the global nature of this reform: firstly, more than 170 articles were corrected, secondly, the code was supplemented with two new chapters, thirdly, 12 new articles were introduced (except for new chapters), about the same number of articles were excluded, in-fourth, 25 articles of the Labor Code of Belarus were presented in a new edition. The article analyzes in detail the new legal definitions of the labor function, qualifications, contract, local legal acts. Law of July 18, 2019 No. 219-3 introduced in the Labor Code of Belarus a new chapter on the contractual recruitment system,

into which norms from a number of decrees and decrees of the President of the Republic of Belarus were implemented. In the Labor Code of Belarus, in the course of the latest reform, the provisions on the term of the employment contract, hiring, transferring, changing essential working conditions, and dismissal of an employee were adjusted. A number of collisions, legal and technical errors and legal uncertainties associated with the adoption of the Law of July 18, 2019 No. 219-3 were identified, which may lead to problems in practice when applying the updated Labor Code of Belarus. Special attention is paid to the new rules of the Labor Code of Belarus on the extension and the scope of the collective agreement. The authors make proposals for improving the labor legislation of Belarus. The comparative legal method was used, in particular, a comparison is made with the labor legislation of the Russian Federation. It is concluded that the Belarusian legislator has not quite conceptually thought out and scientifically reasoned approach to the reform of the Labor Code of Belarus. The shortcomings of the Law of July 18, 2019 No. 219-3, noted in this article, which introduced significant changes and additions to the Labor Code of Belarus, will be overcome and leveled by law enforcement and personnel practice.

... The article contains a critical analysis of the draft law on the introduction into the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation of certain norms concerning the criminal liability of arbitrators (arbitrators). The authors provide a number of arguments regarding the fact that there are currently no preconditions for the introduction of such responsibility in Russia, since the issue is not sufficiently theoretically worked out. The issues related to the definition of the legal responsibility of an arbitrator in various legal systems are considered. The thesis is substantiated according to which, in the existing conditions, other legal instruments to stimulate the proper activity of arbitrators are more effective, a number of which are available and are successfully applied. In addition, the implementation of the

initiative in modern conditions can be associated with costs that exceed the expected result.

It is substantiated that in the case of the introduction of liability for arbitrators, a set of guarantees for the activities of arbitrators should be simultaneously legislated, within which the authors propose to establish guarantees of non-interference in the professional activities of an arbitrator, as well as legal liability for obstructing the activities of an arbitrator to resolve a specific dispute. It is also proposed to consider the issue of assigning arbitrators to the number of persons in respect of whom a special procedure for criminal proceedings is applied, as well as to provide the arbitration community at the legislative level with elements of self-regulation associated with the formation of the arbitration community bodies endowed with certain significant powers, including those concerning issues of bringing arbitrators to criminal responsibility.

Based on the results of the scientific study, it is concluded that the relevant issues need careful and comprehensive study, as well as professional discussion, prior to a possible change in legislation.

This review is devoted to the publication of the monograph by Doctor of Law, Professor V.G. Golubtsov on the topic "The Russian Federation as a subject of civil law" (M., 2019). The reviewer positively assesses, firstly, the presented aspect of the study, namely, a complete and comprehensive analysis of the problems of the status of the Russian Federation as a subject of civil law and their solution from the standpoint of civil law, and secondly, the stated and deeply substantiated monographic provisions, which provide an excellent opportunity to reflect on problems posed in the work and proposed solutions and to support or propose copyright or other positions, respectively. The review indicates that the structure of the work is beyond doubt: the approach chosen by the author allows one

to express and substantiate one's views on the entire range of issues related to the participation of the Russian Federation in public relations as a subject of civil law. At the same time, the volume of work is so large, and the substantiation of the author's decisions is so rich that the reviewer expresses his position on only one, but the most fundamental issue presented in the monograph, namely, on the legal nature of state property rights. According to the author of the monograph, state property relations are included in the subject of civil law regulation, the method of which is such legal methods as equality, autonomy of will and property independence; the state, acting directly or indirectly, and subject to the refusal of public rights and privileges that do not correspond to the specified method, should be considered as a special subject of these civil legal relations, acting along with the "classical" subjects - individuals and legal entities. In the opinion of the reviewer, on the contrary, property relations of state ownership do not have a commodity-money form and therefore cannot be included in the subject of civil law regulation. The review argues for the latter position.