The main task of the Constitutional Court is the protection of rights and freedoms within the limits of its powers. Its implementation is illustrated by the data on the application by the Court of the constitutional provisions on rights and freedoms by the frequency of references to them in its decisions for the period of the Constitutional Court's activity until June 1, 2020. The analysis of the indicated data has been carried out. In a problematic vein, the author's position on the purpose of rights and freedoms in their relation to the responsibilities of people is revealed. It consists (ideally) in ensuring the social freedom of people in a society striving for a just order, their full self-determination and self-development of society. This presupposes the focus of the Constitutional Court not only on the current protection of individual rights and freedoms, but on ensuring their priority in general in social and legal regulation, creating and maintaining the spirit of such priority in the country and overcoming the paternalistic order. The priority of rights and freedoms extends not only to the directly enshrined rights and freedoms, but also to other people's claims (legitimate interests, legitimate expectations). The latter are intended to guide the practice of implementing other rights and freedoms, at the same time, serving as the basis for the allocation of new rights. One of the manifestations of the priority of constitutional rights and freedoms is the direct application by the Constitutional Court of the norms enshrining them to sectoral regulation, expanding the space of rights and freedoms, in particular, due to the casual interpretation of constitutional concepts. Special attention is paid to the doctrinal views and the approach of the Constitutional Court to the role of the category of human dignity in the systemic application of rights and freedoms. The article analyzes the use by the Constitutional Court of the well-known construction of the strong and weak side in legal relations when it is applied to public-power relations. Another aspect of the topic is the position of the Court regarding the balance of different rights and freedoms among themselves.

The article analyzes the features of the implementation of the regulatory function of family law contracts, identifies the factors that influence this process. The use of the functional approach in legal research is very traditional and justified, since it allows a deeper understanding of the meaning of legal matter, to identify the essential characteristics (properties) of legal phenomena, as well as the internal and external relationships of the studied legal objects. The doctrine presents a functional analysis of contracts as a whole, there are scientific developments concerning individual contractual functions, as well as the functional characteristics of certain types and types of contracts. However, the manifestation of a particular function may vary depending on the scope of application of the treaty, its legal nature, type, type and other parameters: some functions may be strongly expressed, and some may appear slightly. Such a shift in the balance in the system of functions of the contract acts as an expression of its direct instrumental orientation.

The author comes to the conclusion that the regulatory function is inherent in all contracts of the family law sphere, the result of the implementation of which is an individually defined model of behavior of the parties, fixed by the terms of the family law contract. The manifestation of the regulatory function in contracts depends on such interrelated factors as: 1) the ratio of private and public components in certain contractual structures of the family law sphere (the more there is a public principle in the contractual relationship, the more severe is the dependence of contractual freedom on regulatory prescriptions); 2) the details of the normative regulation of the contractual relationship, the presence of legal gaps or deliberate non-interference of the legislator in the purely personal private sphere of the family (the less detailed the relations of the parties to the contract are regulated by regulatory legal acts, the more the regulatory function of the family law contract is manifested).

International treaties, as well as the national legislation of various states, in addition to the territorial principle of industrial property protection, the principle of national treatment, the principle of convention, exhibition priority, do not directly single out other principles of industrial property protection that would unify national legislation in the field of industrial property protection in most aspects of protection, and also take into account the specifics of a particular object of protection. This article identifies and formulates general object principles for the protection of industrial property that are not directly enshrined in international treaties, as well as special object principles for the protection of individual objects of industrial property. It is noted that the action of general universal principles for the protection of all industrial property objects, historically established universal principles of national regime, territoriality, principles of convention and exhibition priority, is supplemented by such general object principles as the principle of exclusive protection of industrial property, the principle of focusing on production and technical development, which can be considered as general, taking into account the spread to other objects not expressly specified in the Paris Convention. At the same time, in relation to individual objects (groups of objects) of industrial property, special object principles of protection are distinguished , due to their specifics.

Mainly formal legal and comparative legal research methods were used, on the basis of which special international principles of protection were identified: the principle of exclusive protection, the principle of focus on industrial and technical development. With regard to individual objects, special principles of protection are highlighted: the declarative- evidentiary principle of protection of registered industrial property objects, the principle of protecting marks “as they are”, the principle of protecting new creative results in relation to patented objects, the principle of the absolute nature of rights certified by a patent.

Rapid development of unmanned aerial vehicle technologies should be expected in the next decade. At the same time, the airspace will increasingly become a conflict zone between drone operators and land users.

Unlike manned aircraft, drones are often used in low-altitude airspace, which is directly related to the issue of determining the "upper" boundary of a land plot as an object of use.

The author believes that the minimum flight altitude of the drone in the air should ensure the normal use of the land plot for its intended purpose. Moreover, the closer the drones fly to the surface of the earth , the more urgent will be the need for a meaningful definition of such concepts as "use of a land plot", "impossibility of using a land plot", "significant difficulties in using a land plot", as well as criteria for "normal" use of a land plot by appointment.

According to the author, in a number of cases, the specificity of activities on the surface of the earth necessitates the establishment of bans (restrictions) on the use of unmanned aerial vehicles in the airspace above them, as well as special rules for the use of low-altitude airspace to satisfy "their own needs" by persons using the appropriate land plots.

Particular attention is paid to the issue of protecting the rights of persons using land plots to the inviolability of private life. The author summarizes that the use of drones in combination with video technologies will make adjustments to the existing 2D ideas about the boundaries of a land plot as an object of use and will entail problems in terms of protecting the above right.

The article analyzes various scientific approaches to understanding the effectiveness of criminal proceedings. It is concluded that in the doctrine of the criminal process, efficiency is associated with the achievement of its purpose, tasks, a different understanding of which leads to a different understanding of

efficiency. Based on the analysis of the criminal procedure law, it is substantiated that the main criterion for assessing the effectiveness of the criminal process is currently its influence on the creation of a favorable business climate in the country. The possibility of dividing the effectiveness of criminal proceedings into legal and social ones is recognized. The author interprets the legal effectiveness of the criminal process as its ability to ensure the public interest of all members of society associated with the full and comprehensive establishment of the circumstances of the criminal case, the exposure of the person who committed the crime, and the fight against crime. As one of the components of social efficiency, it is proposed to understand the possibility of ensuring the normal state of economic relations, a favorable business climate by criminal procedural means.

The article proves that the means chosen to increase social efficiency associated with the implementation of economic rights and freedoms negatively affect both itself and the legal efficiency of the criminal process associated with the implementation of its purpose. It is proposed to abandon the elevation of a favorable business climate to the rank of the main criterion for assessing the effectiveness of both the entire criminal process and its individual components. Efficiency should come to the fore, the criterion of which is the realization of public interests aimed at combating crime. It is concluded that even as a secondary one, a favorable business climate, as a criterion of efficiency, requires such legal means of ensuring it, which would not reduce the guarantees of the implementation of the primary public interest. It is substantiated that the creation of legal guarantees to protect business from criminal prosecution is unacceptable without the creation of a mechanism to distinguish between legitimate and illegal businesses.

The article notes that in modern conditions, the further improvement of criminal proceedings is strongly associated with the introduction of digital technologies into it. As a result of this implementation, the usual paper-based

criminal case will gradually, but inevitably, be replaced by an electronic criminal case. The use of such an electronic criminal case can bring many advantages, which are consistently described in the article. The author notes that certain elements of the future electronic criminal case are found in the practice of investigation bodies and courts right now. The author comes to the conclusion that material prerequisites are gradually being formed for transferring the materials of a familiar criminal case into digital form. For a number of objective reasons, this process cannot be forced. But it is also unacceptable not to stimulate him. The pandemic of coronavirus infection that has spread throughout the world has sharply raised the question of the possibility of remote consideration of criminal cases, reducing to the possible minimum human contacts during the investigation of crimes. A possible solution to these problems is seen in the maximum use of various digital technologies, including the creation of an electronic criminal case. It can be assumed that during a certain transitional period of time, a kind of dualism will develop in our legal proceedings - along with the traditional criminal case on paper, an electronic criminal case can also exist, gradually replacing it. The current task of the legislator today is the further development of both existing and emerging elements of the future electronic criminal case, the definition of their legal nature and requirements for their procedural form, the development of the concept of the bearer of such a case.

On the basis of a critical analysis of the doctrinal definitions of the concept of "interest" in sociology, psychology and jurisprudence, it is concluded that the prevailing point of view in the modern domestic theory of law that "interest is a conscious need to satisfy a need" is inappropriately absolutized. Excessive psychologization of modern legal definitions of interest leads to a direct identification of interests with needs, puts an equal sign between these far from close concepts. It is shown that the wide use in legal definitions of interest in psychological terminology (in particular, the terms: "awareness" and

"comprehension"), "freshness" in legal knowledge about interests does not bring. It is not customary to say about the overwhelming majority of phenomena, objects, events in everyday and scientific speech that they are conscious, since the awareness of these phenomena is self-evident. The doctrinal definitions of interests that exist in jurisprudence, highlighting their "awareness" as the main feature, are practically unsuitable in law enforcement . The conclusion is substantiated that the concept of "interest", widely used in jurisprudence, needs to be freed from the excessive psychologization of its numerous meanings, which in turn will allow one to free oneself from the understanding of a conscious need as the only reason for the emergence of interest. It has been suggested that the definition of "interest" should be formulated not on specific types or, often, synonymous meanings of this concept, but on generalizations of a higher order. Such a generalization that could organically include all currently existing definitions of interest. Only universals can do this. And such a universal is the concept of "well-being".

The construction of a system of Russian legislation is determined by the fundamental provisions on the types of regulatory legal acts, on their relationship with each other, on the general issues of their creation, operation, accounting and systematization. These provisions are developed by the doctrine, they are constitutionally and legislatively enshrined. New trends in the development of the foundations of Russian legislation are announced by amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation introduced in 2020. There were no significant changes in terms of the system, structure, creation and operation of regulatory legal acts. At the same time, a new terminology is being introduced, new institutions are emerging, to the study of which legal science should turn. The concept of "public authority" is introduced; it is quite possible that the development of the legal aspects of its activities should be taken into account in the concept of Russian legislation. Preliminary constitutional control of laws is another new institution; for

the Russian model, the subject of the application with the corresponding request (the President of the Russian Federation) and the objects of preliminary constitutional control (bills, federal laws and laws of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation) are specific. The article also examines other new constitutional provisions related to the foundations of Russian legislation.

The author summarizes that in connection with the 2020 amendments, the development of the constitutional and doctrinal foundations of the system of Russian legislation should be noted. These grounds, without undergoing cardinal changes, become somewhat more complicated, new institutions appear (preliminary constitutional control of laws adopted by the federal and regional parliaments, etc.) and new terminology (public authority, etc.). The development of the doctrine is guided by political will and constitutional changes, which can be seen as legal means of consolidating public administration. Further doctrinal development of the adopted constitutional innovations is also necessary, as well as the improvement of the concept of Russian legislation.

This article attempts to reflect the emergence of a specific branch of scientific knowledge - the history of political and legal doctrines. The subject field of this science and academic discipline includes many problems, the main of which, undoubtedly, is the understanding of the phenomenon of law and the state, with which other institutions are closely related. However, it is the state and the law that ultimately determine their character. This is a kind of tradition established by Western legal science, under the strongest influence of which was the pre-revolutionary jurisprudence. Russian lawyers, many of whom continued their studies at Western universities as part of the “preparation for professorship” procedure, basically adhered to the approaches that had developed there. This concerned both ontological and epistemological aspects.

The difference between political and legal doctrines of the second half of the 19th century from the first is shown . A kind of impetus that prompted their development was the reforms of the 60s of the nineteenth century. In addition, pre-revolutionary legal science in the second half of the XIX - early XX century moved to a new, fundamentally different scientific level of study of political and legal institutions.

There is one more significant point. The problem is that within the framework of the history of political and legal doctrines, in fact, the historiography of this discipline and science has remained outside the scope of attention. This article is an attempt to fill this gap to some extent.

The author notes that the relevance of the history of political and legal doctrines arises in a period of intense political life, when stable social groups (strata, classes) with mismatching political, social and legal ideals are formed. This situation developed in Russia at the beginning of the 20th century.

The article analyzes the objective and subjective characteristics of the composition of Art. 1511 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The problems of interpretation and application of this norm have been investigated, taking into account the goals and objectives underlying its creation. The special legislation regulating the investigated area is considered. The imperfections in the regulation of the subject of the crime (the ratio of the concepts of alcoholic and alcohol-containing products) are studied, the problems of delimiting an act from related compounds (Article 151 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation), and the complexity of qualifications are outlined. The analysis of criminogenic signs is presented : “repeated”, “retail”, “sale”. The imperfections of the legislative and law enforcement approach in this aspect are revealed. In particular, the key features and the ratio of the concepts of "wholesale" and "retail" trade are analyzed; problems

of assessing what was done with remote methods of selling alcohol; substantive aspects of the categories "repetition and repetition" in the studied context. The question of the expediency of replacing in the disposition of Art. 1511 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation of the term “sale” for “sale”. The regulation of the characteristics of the subject of the studied composition is considered, the existing problems are indicated. The question of the expediency of norms with an administrative prejudice in the criminal law is touched upon . Some problematic aspects of the imposition of punishment for retail sale of alcoholic beverages to minors are outlined; issues of establishing the subjective side of the composition. The opinions of various authors regarding the possibilities of improving the norms of Art. 1511 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, taking into account the study of statistical data and materials of judicial practice. The necessity of an integrated approach in counteracting the alcoholization of young people is indicated. As a result, a conclusion is presented regarding the validity of the presence of the studied norm in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation in the current edition.

The article is devoted to a detailed analysis of Art. 2101 "Occupation of the highest position in the criminal hierarchy", which was introduced in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation by Federal Law No. 46-FZ dated April 01, 2019. The authors examined the design of this rule from the point of view of the signs of corpus delicti and the coordination of these signs with the provisions of the General Part of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. As a result of a systematic study of the norms of Russian criminal law, comparison with foreign experience (Georgia), analysis of law enforcement practice, the discrepancy between the new criminal law norm and the provisions of individual institutions of criminal law was revealed. In particular, the content of Art. 2101 contradicts some principles of criminal law (Articles 6, 7 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation), the basis of criminal

liability (Article 8 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation), the norms of the institution of preparation for a crime (Part 1 of Article 30 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation), as well as the goals of criminal punishment (Part . 2 article 43 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). To eliminate the identified shortcomings, the authors propose to include in the disposition of Art. 2101 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, an act in the form of using the highest position in the criminal hierarchy. The proposed changes (the inclusion of an act in the form of "use of the position") will allow to bring to responsibility persons and permanently and temporarily performing the functions of these persons, to leave outside the scope of its application of persons who have completely retired from criminal activity and in no way affect criminal harm, will allow bring the norm in line with the traditional understanding of the corpus delicti, as well as those provisions of the General Part of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, with which the regulated norm in the current edition is not coordinated.