



Kutafin University (MSAL)

III Winter Online School of Foreign Law – 2023

Law, Economics and Politics in the Context of Digitalization

January 18-19, 2023

Co-organizer:

International Union of Lawyers and Economists (France)

The School of Foreign Law is a unique opportunity to immerse yourself not only in the language environment, but also to study and discuss the most pressing legal issues. Within two days, participants will listen a course of lectures from leading experts of the Kutafin University, foreign universities and international organizations. Each lecture is designed for 45 minutes, during which a speaker will not only reveal one of the topical issues of the school's topics, but also present practical cases.

Head of the School:

EGOROVA Mariya Aleksandrovna, Doctor of Law, Professor, Chairman of the Council for Coordination of International and Innovative Activities and Assistant Vice-Rector for Research Activities of the Kutafin University), Professor of the Department of Competition Law of MSAL, Co-President of the International Union of Lawyers and Economists of France, Director of the International Scientific and Educational Center for Comparative Law of the Moscow Branch of the Association of Lawyers of Russia, expert of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS), Honorary Professor of the University Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (Miami, USA), Honorary Professor of Logos University (Miami, USA). In 2006 she defended her Thesis. In 2013 she defended her doctoral dissertation. Editor-in-chief of the journal "Law and Digital Economy" of the Kutafin University. Author of more than 380 scientific and educational publications on civil law, business law, competition law and digital law, including more than 200 scientific and practical articles in leading legal journals, 9 monographs, 1 author's textbook and 3 textbooks in co-authorship, 6 textbooks on the problems of contract and commercial law, co-author of 15 monographs on the problems of competition law, digital law and commercial law

Organizing Committee of the School of Foreign Law

Chairman of the Organizing Committee

BLAZHEEV Victor Vladimirovich, Rector of the Kutafin University (MSAL), Professor, Honored Lawyer of the Russian Federation, Co-Chairman of the Association of Lawyers of Russia

Deputy Chairman of the Organizing Committee,

EGOROVA Maria Alexandrovna, Chairman of the Council for Coordination of International and Innovative Activities and Assistant to the Vice-Rector for Research of the Kutafin University (MSAL), Professor of the Department of Competition Law of MSAL, Co-President of the International Union of Lawyers and Economists of France, Director of the International Scientific and Educational Center for Comparative Law of the Moscow Branch of the Association of Lawyers of Russia, expert of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS), Doctor of Law, Professor

Members of the Organizing Committee:

KASHKIN Sergey Yurievich, Head of the Department of Integration and European Law of the Kutafin University (MSAL), Doctor of Law, Professor, Honored Lawyer of the Russian Federation

KANASHEVSKY Vladimir Aleksandrovich, Head of the Department of Private International Law of the Kutafin University (MSAL), Doctor of Law, Professor

BURLYAI Yan Anastasievich, Director of the Center for Iberoamerican Programs of the Moscow State Linguistic University, Professor, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

TIMOFEEV Ivan Nikolaevich, Candidate of Political Sciences, Program Director of the Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC)

Edna Raquel HOGEMANN, Dean of the Center for Legal and Political Science, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UNIRIO) - Brazil.

Alain DUFLLOT, the Jean Moulin University of Lyon-3, Co-President of the International Union of Lawyers and Economists (France), founder of the law firm "Duflo and Partners" (France)

Marco RICHERRI, Secretary General of the European Institute for Political, Economic and Social Research (Italy)

PONOMAREVA Darya Vladimirovna, Deputy Head of the Department of Practical Jurisprudence of the Kutafin University (MSAL), Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor

BARABASHEV Alexander Georgievich, Associate Professor of the Department of Integration and European Law of the Kutafin University (MSAL), Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor

SHAKHNAZAROV Beniamin Aleksandrovich, Doctor of the Department of Private International Law of the Kutafin University. (MSAL), Doctor of Law, Associate Professor

ZASEMKOVA Olesya Fedorovna, Associate Professor of the Department of International Private Law, Associate Professor of the Department of Legal Modeling of the Kutafin University (MSAL), Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor

Questions for the discussion:

1. Features of legal regulation of the introduction of advanced digital technologies in various social institutions
2. Features of legal regulation in order to ensure the safety and protection of balance in the international community
3. Legal and economic problems of WTO dispute regulation
4. Law, economics, politics: synthesis of sciences on the example of studying the policy of sanctions
5. Anti-corruption policy and strengthening of the system of fundamental rights in democratic governments
6. Features of the international legal regulation of the fight against cyber threats at the local and global levels
7. Comparative study of freedom of speech on digital platforms
8. Features of administrative and legal regulation of public safety in the context of global economic restructuring
9. The importance of blockchain and crypto assets for the development of modern law and economics.
10. Features of the legalization of political decisions in the context of rapid changes
11. Legal regulation of artificial intelligence
12. Legal aspects of bioeconomics

13. Features of legal regulation of water legislation: foreign experience
14. Development and disputes over Antarctic marine protected areas
15. Improvement of legislative regulation of innovation activity and development of innovation law in the field of high technologies

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Language: English

The School of Foreign Law of the Kutafin University (MSAL) is a new scientific and educational project aimed at the development of international scientific activities and aimed at undergraduate, graduate and graduate students studying law in Russian and foreign universities.

The purpose of the School of Foreign Law of the Kutafin University is to:

- improve the quality of knowledge of various branches of law among Russian and foreign students;
- strength cooperation between students, professors and experts from Russian and foreign universities and international organizations, as well as facilitate joint scientific researches and developing effective scientific approach to solving existing legal problems;
- stimulate independent learning throughout lifelong learning by the promotion of research, advice, management and professional development services in accordance with the dynamic business environment.

The basic concept of the school of law involved the creation of the first in the country and in the post-Soviet space specialized legal course of lectures, which was to cover programs in the field of legal management, business law, as well as comprehensive domestic and international economic-legal and managerial-legal programs.

The main objectives of the School of Foreign Law are:

- increase in the level of knowledge about the Russian and foreign legal systems;
- formation of professional skills;
- development of interaction in the educational environment of representatives of universities of different countries;
- development of skills in implementing an interdisciplinary approach;
- development of continuity of expert experience of foreign partners;
- development of international scientific activity;
- attraction of foreign experts and
- dissemination of the Russian law school.

Over the past period, the School of Foreign Law has become one of the largest center for the additional exchange of professional and expert experience, gaining fame not only on a national but also on an international scale.

The concept of the School of Foreign Law includes the division into 2 levels: Strategic level and International cooperation

The strategic level of the School of Foreign Law includes a comprehensive preparation of students for the implementation of professional expert assessment and allows to get a comprehensive picture of modern problems in the field of law in the context of global climate change, the widespread introduction of innovative technologies and increasing the relevance of security issues. Scientific discussion in the framework of the discussion of the scientific positions of the speakers will make it possible to form and fix new scientific ideas and approaches to solve various problems of law.

International cooperation will allow to prepare and create a network international training program based on the involvement of domestic experts in foreign partner universities, as well as the organization of international student and teacher exchanges and internships. Discussion of topical scientific and legal problems in the framework of research discussions and exchange of experience, comparative legal research will allow young and experienced scholars to develop and use in their activities the latest scientific approaches to solving specific, including interdisciplinary problems.

Over the past period, the School of Foreign Law has become one of the largest centers for the additional exchange of professional and expert experience, gaining fame not only nationally but also internationally.

Abstract of the III Winter Online School of Foreign Law – 2023

Law in modern circumstances is undergoing a significant transformation in the context of ensuring the economic and political foundations of the functioning of the current world order. The development of effective legal solutions is of paramount importance in the context of growing tension in international relations, changes in the geopolitical situation and the global economic and energy crisis.

The development of modern legal mechanisms, the analysis of foreign legal approaches, comparative legal research are impossible without the timely exchange of relevant scientific information, experience in regulating public relations in the context of the global crisis of international relations.

A scientific discussion in the framework of the discussion over top materials by recognized Russian and foreign scientists on various problems of interaction

between law, economics and political science, as well as the educational orientation of the Winter School of Foreign Law will allow to achieve tangible results in solving specific legal problems that arise in the modern world in the context of global political and economic crises.

Economics, politics and law are the main categories that determine the evolution of human society, and are key factors in the transformation of social development, which cover all spheres of human life.

In the context of a change in the ratio between the three main spheres - legal, economic and political - there is a change in state power: under the pressure of globalization, states are gradually losing their sovereignty, economic policy is becoming increasingly dependent on the influence of other states and new subjects of economic power, and capital makes a significant impact on the policy pursued by the state. The community requires the activation of the subjects of political power, as well as the adoption of norms that allow to resolve the contradictions that have arisen.

In such conditions, the problem of the relationship between politics, law and economics become of special importance, going beyond the constitutional foundations of the life of society and the state, which is due to their close relationship, which leads to the emergence of such phenomena as "politicization of legal norms", etc.

At the same time, political and economic relations cannot exist without regulatory and legal consolidation and outside the legal environment. Indeed, without the regulation of social processes, the establishment of the rules of the game that are observed by all participants, the functioning of the economy and the adoption of political decisions are impossible.

Legal regulation in the context of the transformation of social relations and relations is also being revised, the mechanism of legal regulation is adopting to new challenges in the field of economics and politics. The economy originated in those days when human civilization was taking its first steps, economic relations between business entities appeared. Our distant ancestors exchanged, for example, mammoth meat for the skin of a cave bear. What is a change? Counter-contracts of sale? This began to be thought about in the Middle Ages. Naturally, with the development of civilization, economic and political processes developed and became more complicated, the institution of public administration appeared. The system of international law also developed: states and empires appeared (and died). The rules of the game in the relationship between states and national "business entities" were determined. In the future, with the formation of the market and property relations, various business entities appeared (merchants, artisans, their associations - corporations and organizations), which led to the emergence of new forms of

relationships between participants in economic turnover - the contractual system developed.

Any state is the rules of the game, that is, the laws that regulate both the status of participants in economic turnover and the forms of relations between them. The economic development of different countries took place unevenly, had its own specifics, including in the development of legislation regulating economic processes. And in this sense, we can talk about the specifics, and in some cases about the uniqueness of the right of specific countries (groups of countries), due to the history of their development, cultural and religious characteristics. At the same time, despite the differences, the development of human civilization in the economic sphere passed through certain periods, the participants of which were ultimately different countries and their national economic entities. Natural exchange, the emergence of money, the development of commodity-money relations, manual production, manufactories, industrial revolutions, the construction of an industrial society. Ultimately, the transition from the industrial to the post-industrial society in which we live today.

Within the framework of the Winter School of Foreign Law all the identified aspects of the problem of the correlation of law, economics and politics from the point of view of their mutual influence, as well as the impact of economics and politics on the legal system of the state, will be considered in detail. In their reports, the lecturers of the School from the standpoint of law, economics and political science: will answer questions about through what mechanisms, in what ways and for what purposes the interaction of these three spheres is carried out; develop the idea of differentiation of legislation of different countries regulating the status of business entities and the forms of their relations; Consider the important question of how the current rules of various countries correspond to the new realities in which we live, as well as what is the role of international law in ensuring economic ties in the modern world? The search for answers to these questions is extremely important not only from a theoretical but also from a practical point of view.

The Winter School of Foreign Law has become a good tradition of transferring the best experience from leading legal scholars to the younger generation of lawyers, undergraduates and graduate students. The school allows you to form new knowledge and competencies on topical legal issues.

Day One.

January 18, 2023 (WEDNESDAY)

10.30-10.40 Opening of the III Winter Online School of Foreign Law – 2022 "The role and importance of law for economics and political science »



Rector of the Kutafin University (MSAL), Professor, Honored Lawyer of the Russian Federation, Co-Chairman of the Association of Lawyers of Russia

Victor Vladimirovich BLAZHEEV

10.40-11.00 Welcome address to the participants of the School of Organizers and Honored Guests



Vice-Rector for Research of the Kutafin University, Doctor of Law, Professor

Vladimir Nikolaevich SINYUKOV



Vice-Rector for Educational Activities of the Kutafin University (MSAL), Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor

Natalia Viktorovna SOFIYCHUK



Chairman of the Association of Russian Diplomats of the Russian Foreign Ministry. Candidate of Economic Sciences,

Igor KHALEVINSKY



Director of the Center for Ibero-American Programs of the Moscow State Linguistic University, Professor, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Yan Anastasievich BURLYAI



Chairman of the Council of the Assembly of the Peoples of Russia, First Deputy Secretary-General – Head of the General Secretariat of the Assembly of the Peoples of Eurasia, Doctor of Political Sciences, Professor

Svetlana Konstantinovna SMIRNOVA



Program Director of the Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC), Candidate of Political Sciences

Ivan Nikolaevich TIMOFEEV



Head of the School, Chairman of the Council for Coordination of International and Innovative Activities and Assistant vice-rector for research activities of the Kutafin University (MSAL, co-president of the International Union of Lawyers and Economists of France, Doctor of Law, Professor,

Maria Alexandrovna EGOROVA

Topic of the first day: "Law, Politics and Economics: Mutual Influence in Globalizing International Relations"

One of the trends in the development of society in the XXI century is the transformation of the world under the influence of the information revolution, characterized by great dynamics, the emergence of new subjects of international relations and the formation of a new social space that has a significant impact on the world economy and politics. Digital technologies and law are transforming the role and functions of public and international institutions (states, international organizations, political parties, etc.), causing an increasing mutual influence of law, economics, and politics. All areas of international relations are undergoing qualitative changes – from the process of developing political decisions to international conflicts.

In this regard, the first day of the Winter Online School will be devoted to the role of international law in ensuring economic and political ties in the modern world, the answer to which is of particular importance in the context of growing tensions in international relations, changes in the geopolitical situation and the global economic and energy crisis.

11.00-11.45

Li Jiuqian, Professor, Director of the Center for International Law, Director of the Office of International Cooperation and Exchange, China University of Political Science and Law (CUPL), (China)

Lecture: "Dependence of WTO rules on dispute resolution on economics and politics"

11.45-11.55: Q&A Session

11.55- 12.40

Ivliev Grigory Petrovich, President of the Eurasian Patent Office, Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor, Honored Lawyer of the Russian Federation

Lecture: "Issues of Eurasian integration in the field of intellectual property"

12.40-12.50: Q&A Session

12.50- 13.35

Burlyai Yan Anastasievich, Director of the Center for Ibero-American Programs of the Moscow State Linguistic University, Professor, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

Lecture: "Some legal aspects of the activities of non-governmental actors of modern diplomacy in Latin American countries"

Brief abstract: The concept of "non-governmental actors" of modern diplomacy. The growing influence of non-governmental organizations on world politics in the XXI century. Forms and types of participation of non-governmental actors in international relations.

Non-governmental actors have common features that distinguish them from both States and intergovernmental organizations. Their founders are political, public, religious or private institutions, and their decisions are null and void. The main form of activity of non-governmental organizations is the mobilization of international public opinion, and the method of achieving the goal is to exert pressure on certain governments.

Associations of entrepreneurs (primarily exporters), which have huge resources that give them advantages over some countries, also have a considerable impact on the nature of international interactions. They have autonomy in their activities, which is taken into account by states in their foreign policy.

In Latin America, there is a fairly progressive and developed legislation in the field of activities of non-governmental organizations. The main of them are the Laws "On Public Associations", "On Foundations", the Tax and Civil Codes. These laws quite effectively regulate the formation and registration of non-profit organizations in the form of an association and a foundation, their activities and taxation. Certain aspects are regulated by the Charity and Sponsorship Act and the Humanitarian Aid Act.

The experience of regulation and international NGOs is also interesting. In some Latin American countries, the legal status of international NGOs is regulated by national legislation on an equal footing with national NGOs. In other countries, there is an opposite approach to resolving this issue - the legal status of an international NGO is determined by a special law.

13.35-13.45: Q&A Session

13.45-14.30

13.35-13.45: Q&A Session

13.45-14.30

Timofeev Ivan Nikolaevich, Candidate of Political Sciences, Program Director of the Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC)

Lecture: "Sanctions in modern international relations: at the intersection of economics, politics and law»

Brief annotation. This lecture examines the nature of sanctions and the specifics of their interdisciplinary research. The topic of sanctions is firmly established in the research agenda of several scientific disciplines. Sanctions are often of an economic nature and therefore inevitably find themselves in the field of view of economists. But at the same time, sanctions are of a political nature as well. They are an integral part of not only economic, but also political conflicts in the international arena. States are key players in such conflicts and use sanctions to achieve their economic or political goals. But for their application, a legal framework is necessary, which makes the sanctions topic the subject of consideration and study by lawyers.

Special attention in the lecture will be paid to the fact that sanctions are the subject of study and research in political, economic and legal sciences. The tools of political science and related disciplines (economics and law) make up the space for explaining political actions through the specifics of economic and legal norms in the actions of the state.

14.30-14.40: Q&A Session

14.40- 15.25

Daniela Ficicella, Professor of International and European Law, Faculty of Political Science, University of Catania (Italy)

Lecture: "Strengthening the global balance in the international community through law, political science and economics as interrelated tools"

Brief annotation. We can support or challenge globalization and its manifold impact on our daily lives, noting its pros and cons, but we cannot dispute the intertwining of law, politics and economics at the global level. These three pillars of international relations have always shaped them simultaneously, no matter what happens and whenever it happens, contributing to varying degrees to the identification of situations, shortcomings, and possible remedies. What has changed over time is uncertainty about the extent to which each element influences events: it seems that politics always prevails over the other two areas (law and economics), as evidenced by the reaction to the events of September 11 around the world, including the US; The economy turns to international relations as a whole, as proved by the financial crisis of 2007-2008, which began in the mortgage market in the United States, but quickly spread around the world, involving not only the most developed, but also the least developed countries. Similarly, the rule of law has had an impact on everyone's lives during the COVID-19 pandemic, introducing uncertainty and restricting people in almost everything.

What is the role of law, if politics, that is, political science in the scientific sense, and economics play a prominent role at the global level? Despite globalization, which establishes a single environment for all actors, where each of them behaves and reacts in accordance with their goals and needs, the role of law has not changed. At the global level, where all public and private actors are in the same environment, an important role is played by the regional, national, local and municipal strata, which generally constitute a complex system where each is connected to another formal rule – laws. The formal rules provided by any legal order, including international law (the upper level closest to globalization) and national law (the lowest level, the most localized), allow for functional communication and relevant situations around the world, both in ordinary and difficult times. In conclusion, it should be noted that political science, economics and law interact with each other in a non-predetermined or at least difficult to predict way, since too many different aspects can influence their interaction. However, we believe that the legal layer is most effective for achieving a sustainable balance between all stakeholders, when the basic principles are introduced on time, it eats until the critical threshold is reached, and if an operational legal resource is provided in the face of tensions created by both politics and the economy.

15.25-15.35: Q&A Session

15.35.-16.20

Edna Raquel Hogemann, Dean of the Center for Legal and Political Science, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UNIRIO) - Brazil

Lecture: "Freedom of expression as a reflection of public freedom"

Brief annotation. The importance of a free press has been affirmed and elevated by many philosophers and jurists to the rank of a sacred right related to the full exercise of civil rights. For this reason, the best starting point for understanding the functioning of the state in each epoch is a historical retrospective of the struggles undertaken to guarantee the exercise of this freedom. When freedom of communication is restricted, other fundamental rights will undoubtedly suffer.

Brazilian society has made important achievements thanks to the 1988 Constitution of the Republic. Among them is a list of fundamental rights, basic guarantees, as examples, a collective order on the mandate and legitimization of the direct action of unconstitutionality, as well as an indication of "Social Communication" as an institutional order that transmits social communication, including: expression of thought, creation, self-expression, information. These aspects are sanctified as freedoms that are subject exclusively to what the Constitution itself prescribes.

In this lecture, we will attempt to draw a parallel between freedom of expression and the expression of freedom, from the meaning of freedom for researchers of the past and the present, from the trajectory of freedom of the press to the freedom of journalistic information, from the historical sources of the law on information in Brazil to the right of access to information about facts of public interest, culminating in a discussion of the social function of information based on freedom of expression. which, in turn, is combined with freedom of information.

16.20-16.30: Q&A Session

Break from 16.30-17.00

17.00- 17.45

Sangita Laha, Doctor of Law, Associate Professor and Dean of the National University of Law Education and Research, Ranchi (India),

Lecture: "The role of legislative bodies in the process of lawmaking: a study on the example of India and Russia"

Brief annotation. In this lecture, the speaker examines the legislative process and, on the basis of a comparative analysis, draws conclusions about its features in India and

Russia. Particular emphasis is placed on the role of the legislative bodies of India in this process, as well as the so-called "zero hour". In particular, in India, the highest legislative body of the country is the parliament, which, as in Russia, consists of two chambers - the upper (the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha) and the lower (the House of the People or the Lok Sabha) and is headed by President of the Republic of India. Similarly, the process of adopting laws in the countries under consideration is carried out, which includes the following stages: submission of a bill for consideration by one of the chambers, discussion, article-by-article discussion, voting, consideration by the other chamber of Parliament, approval by the President.

17.45-17.55: Q&A Session

17:55-18:40

Maria Lucía de Paula Oliveira, Professor, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

Lecture: "The policy of combating corruption and strengthening the system of fundamental rights and freedoms in democratic states"

Brief annotation. When considering corruption and anti-corruption policies, it is necessary to understand the phenomenon of corruption in all its complexity and its relationship to the fundamental rights of the citizen. In this sense, emphasis is placed on the need to ensure a culture of legality and strengthen public ethics as an essential part of the development of integrity policies. Researches on corruption normally start from the available information about the causes of its occurrence. Many causes represent a vicious cycle that "comes back," which means that the causes of corruption are also its consequences. This happens, for example, with socio-economic inequality. Comparing indices that measure inequality, such as GINI, with corruption perception indices at the global level shows that the countries with the greatest inequality are also the most corrupt. The greater the inequality, the more status differences exist, which leads to increased individual competition and a decrease in public trust.

On the other hand, legal certainty is a fertile ground for the spread of corruption. In a legal system in which the State itself disregards established laws (due to the indiscriminate dissemination of regulations, the vagueness and ambiguity of the rules), there is no legal certainty, which constitutes an ideal ground for corruption, since the government or officials have broad discretionary powers, which increases the possibilities for bribery and other actions that are detrimental to the integrity of society and the rights of citizens.

Corruption is also interrelated with the low level of realization of the fundamental rights of citizens. The greater the violation of rights, freedoms and equality, the greater the opportunities for the spread of corruption. At the same time, the actualization of rights is hindered when state policy in the field of human rights (personal (civil) and social rights) is subjected to corrupt actions. The important role of human rights, which must be ensured by Public policies financed by the State, should be noted.

Public policies of integrity (preventing and combating corruption) are an important part of any project to improve the effectiveness of fundamental rights, and such policies can only be conceived with full recognition and respect for fundamental human rights.

18.40-18.50: Q&A Session

18:50-19:35

Feng Chong, Associate Professor of the Faculty of Law, Beijing Agricultural University (China), Assistant Researcher at the State Ocean Administration (China).
Lecture: "Reaching consensus on Antarctic marine protected areas".

Brief annotation. This lecture will review the current mechanism for monitoring compliance with the provisions of international law on inspection in the Antarctic region. The System of Antarctic Treaties, other international treaties applicable to Antarctica, and the internal enforcement mechanisms used by some countries constitute the existing mechanism for monitoring compliance with the provisions of international law in the Antarctic region. In the lecture, the speaker will talk about legal principles, legal framework and the process of implementing the mechanism, which will make it possible to understand its nature and the specifics of monitoring compliance with the provisions of international law. Also during the lecture, one of the cases of an inspection of one of the countries will be considered, the practical experience of the country's advanced personnel will be presented, as well as the experience of implementing a mechanism for monitoring compliance with the provisions of international law on the example of specific work in the field of international law.

19.35-19.45: Q&A Session

Day Two

January 19, 2023 (THURSDAY)

THEME of the second day: "The importance of information technologies in law for the modern economic and political life of society»

In recent years, information technologies (IT), used in the economic and political life of society, have evolved significantly under the influence of economic, social, cultural and political processes, requiring huge human, time and financial resources of the state, as well as effective tools for their implementation, one of which is law.

In politics, IT is used to collect, store, process and transmit information and disseminate it in order to ensure the mass participation of citizens in political decision-making, increase the availability of knowledge about political processes, ensure the possibility of communicating opinions to the institutions of power and obtain information by the authorities about the opinions and requests of the population.

IT plays an equally important role in the economic life of society, where it acts as an effective tool for making economically important decisions, providing additional opportunities for forecasting economically important results and allowing you to make an informed management decision. A necessary condition for the use of such technologies both in the economy and in politics is the availability of a legal framework, which will be discussed on the second day of the Winter Online School.

Alain DUFLOT, Professor at the Jean Moulin University of Lyon-3,
Co-President of the International Union of Lawyers and Economists (France),
founder of Duflo & Partners Law Firm (France),

Lecture: "The future of lawyers in the age of artificial intelligence".

Brief annotation. Artificial intelligence is an important tool for addressing access to justice and transforming the traditional legal system. The development and spread of artificial intelligence (AI) technology has caused concern among lawyers who fear losing their jobs to machines. But as AI evolves, it is becoming apparent that lawyers will find new and innovative ways to use it in their practice. The identities of magistrates and judicial officers cannot be reused to evaluate, analyze, compare, or predict them. actual or proposed decisions. Advocates of the future will provide four main types of services that artificial intelligence cannot provide (and will not be able to provide until "general artificial intelligence" appears in the future). The ability to provide a critical "last mile" of legal services is adjudication. A small number of law schools develop and offer various technology training programs. Future lawyers will need to develop these skills over time, which imposes obligations on law firms to set stringent training requirements that will continue over a long period of time.

12.15-12.25: Q&A Session

12.25- 13.10

Marcello D'Aponte, Doctor of Law, Professor of Labour Law, Friedrich II University of Naples, Labour Law Lawyer in Naples, Rome and Milan (Italy)

Lecture: "The impact of artificial intelligence on labor legislation and the protection of labor dignity in EU legislation"

Brief annotation.

13.10-13.20: Q&A Session

13.20-14.05

Dr. Anuja Mishra, Associate Professor, Department of Law and Public Administration, Central University of South Bihar Gaya India

Lecture: "New directions in the development of legislation on artificial intelligence in the law of India"

Brief annotation. In modern conditions, artificial intelligence technology interferes in almost all spheres of human life. India is no exception. Technology is very useful, despite this, there is practically no legislative regulation of this issue in India. If any question or problem arises, we will not find a clear answer. In his report, the lecturer will talk about the role of artificial intelligence technology in everyday life and about chaos. which arises from the absence of its uncertain legal status.

14.05-14.15: Q&A Session

14.15- 15.00

Marco Richerri, Secretary General of the European Institute for Political, Economic and Social Research (Italy)

Lecture: "New rules of sustainable economic development: a key stage of environmental and social taxonomy"

Brief annotation. The Sustainable Development Goals set out in the 2030 Agenda and endorsed by Member States in 2015 have been accompanied from the outset by a set of face-to-face targets and indicators to guide the policies and actions of public and private operators. With the onset of 2020, we have entered what the UN has defined as a decade of action, when international and regional institutions, States, major private operators, including those in the world of finance and banking, define and apply innovative systems of norms, rules, standards and development indicators, strengthening and accelerating their commitment to sustainable development.

Among the main instruments that have the force of law, and accordingly, are mandatory, there are taxonomies, that is, complex systems of values, standards, indicators that affect the three dimensions of sustainability - economic, environmental and social - directing, conditioning, encouraging the initiatives of the state, business and citizens in moving towards a new model of development. During

the lecture, the speaker will highlight the characteristics, significance and scale of this international process related to the definition and application of the new regulatory framework of taxonomies in the context of public policy and legislation.

15.00-15.11: Q&A Session

Break from 15.00-15.45

15.45- 16.30

Prabhprith Singh, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law, Manipala University in Jaipur, India

Lecture: "Human Rights and Digital Media: A Comparative Study of Freedom of Expression on Digital Platforms"

Brief annotation

16.30-16.40: Answers to questions

16.40-17.25

Taissa Romeiro, Professor, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro

Lecture: "Blockchain and Crypto Assets: Regulatory Framework in Brazilian Legislation"

Brief annotation. The purpose of this lecture is to analyze the features of the implementation of state policy aimed at regulating crypto assets in the financial market.

It is particularly important to examine the role of the state, the Ministry of Economy and its regulatory agency, the Securities Commission (CVM(Comissão de Valores Mobiliários), in regulating a more technological market in terms of securities traded by several investors without any control from government agencies. In this sense, it is worth analyzing the draft law 4401/21, which was sent to the President on

November 29, 2022, and CVM Guideline No. 40 of October 11, 2022. The problem addressed in this lecture is related to the issue of free enterprise and the political consequences of decentralization of the financial market as opposed to the state as a stabilizing agent. Faced with a number of criminal practices, market instability and the increasing use of cryptocurrencies, blockchain technology and crypto assets, it is necessary to strive to provide guarantees of transparency, information and security for users. During the lecture, it will be concluded that the state needs to take measures aimed at solving this issue and eliminating the social damage caused to users and consumers.

17:25-17:35 - Answers to questions

17.35-18.20

Elia Antonietta Raffaella, Doctor of Law, Professor of the University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain)

Lecture: "Sovereignty in the Era of Digitalization: A Critical Review"

Brief annotation. The revolutionary technological development and digital transformation of society force a new assessment of the basic provisions of state sovereignty. New phenomena and concepts are being observed, including the expansion of state sovereignty in the field of information space, the sovereignty of cyberspace, digital sovereignty, the sovereignty of "data", personal digital sovereignty, etc. These phenomena are evaluated differently by States and representatives of state-legal science. The appearance of these phenomena and concepts makes it relevant to take a critical look at these processes, systematization of the proposed concepts and approaches. The lecturer will present his vision of the ongoing transformation of the sovereignty concept.

18.20-18.30: Q&A Session

18:30-19:15

Ponomareva Darya Vladimirovna, Deputy Head of the Department of Practical Jurisprudence of the University named after O.E. Kutafin (MSAL), Candidate of Legal Sciences, Senior Lecturer.

Lecture: "On the peculiarity of the legal status of a smart contract in the context of digitalization»

A brief summary. In this lecture, the speaker examines the features of smart contracts as a fundamentally new model of contractual relations, relevant given the comprehensive digitalization of various spheres of life. Smart contracts are usually understood as so-called self-executing contracts, in which the terms of the agreement between the buyer and the seller are directly spelled out in the lines of code. At the same time, the code and the associated agreement exist in a distributed decentralized blockchain network. Smart contracts guarantee a very specific set of results, which makes it possible not to resort to litigation, actually avoiding conflict situations. The authors analyze various types of smart contracts, the problems associated with changing the terms of a smart contract and the limitations associated with the use of such a model of contractual relations. The lecture draws attention to the fact that automated fulfillment of the terms of the contract will cause problems in the execution of smart contracts, because the lines of code, unlike a traditional written contract, cannot be changed with the same ease. In conclusion, the speaker discusses the impact of digitalization processes on the development of smart contracts.

19.15-19.25 Q&A Session

19.25-20.00 Summing up the work of the III Winter Online School of Foreign Law - 2023