Annotation. Based on the rethinking of the provisions on legal culture and its structure established in science , the author of the article, using a systematic approach, substantiates the thesis that the legal culture of society appears as an integral multi-level system. In the legal culture of the author highlighted its such levels as: genetic, archaic, traditional, national s ny, regional and global. The emergence of each new level due to qualitative changes, the transformation of the legal molecules s tours society in a certain historical period of its development. The bookmark w chenii formulated conclusion that all levels of legal culture, used in Duchi organic integrity subsystems interact with each other at gom and changed in the process of this interaction. The integrity of the legal culture of a particular society ensures cultural (mirovozzre n cal) universals, which include not only social wasps of known phenomena, but also the social unconscious. The universals Accum at liruetsya historically gained legal experience in the system of this particular society of life origin.

Resume : The article examines the financial pyramid as a special phenomenon with its distinctive features, gives a characteristic of this phenomenon from the point of view of various authors. The author of the article turns to history and considers the financial pyramid as a special construct that took place in the Russian past and in the present. The emphasis is on the most famous phenomena - the history of the creation of financial pyramids by Ivan Rykov and Sergei Mavrodi. The question of the type of financial pyramids is considered. A place is given to the issue of the development of modern Russian legislation , which provides for punishment for the creation, management and dissemination of financial pyramids that attract information. The author of the article cites the opinions of authoritative researchers, domestic and foreign, representatives of law enforcement agencies, historians. The question is raised about the recognition of the financial pyramid and about the financial literacy of the population as a whole. The author draws the reader's attention to how information about the history of financial pyramids can be useful in modern times.

Annotation . The article examines the legislative regulation of the right to peaceful assembly in Russia and Finland. The new decisions of the European Court of Human Rights within the framework of the Bolotnaya case again raise the issue of the need for a comparative legal analysis of Russian legislation in the field of the right to peaceful assembly. Since a lot of publications are devoted to the study of the compliance of this legislation with international standards, we carry out the comparative legal provisions of the Federal Law of 19.06.2004 N 54- FZ "On meetings, rallies, demonstrations, processions and picketing" and "Act on meetings" of 22.04.1999 N 530/1999 of Finland - a state neighboring Russia and a member of the European Union.

The analysis was carried out according to the following criteria: holders of the right to a meeting; the subject of regulation of the legislation on public events; principles of organizing and holding public events; prior notification of a public event; as well as agreement on the venue for public events. A direct analysis of the provisions of the two acts is preceded by a general description of the right to freedom of assembly in terms of international and constitutional law standards. The main findings are outlined in the conclusion.

Resume: The article examines the amendments made to the Law on the Prosecutor's Office after the amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which affected the procedure for appointing certain categories of prosecutors, the requirements for the age and length of service of chief prosecutors, as well as the return of the five-year term of their prosecutorial powers. Based on the results of the study, the author made a proposal to consolidate in the Federal Law "On the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation": 1) the prohibition of the appointment of one person to the same position of the prosecutor-chief for more than two five-year terms; 2) qualification requirements for deputy prosecutors of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, for deputy cities, districts and for deputy prosecutors equated to them, senior assistants and assistants to prosecutors of constituent entities of the Russian Federation. In view of the violation of the principle of independence of prosecutors, the author proposes to cancel the

procedure for coordinating candidates for the position of prosecutor of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation with regional government bodies.

Resume: The article examines some issues of the application of the institution of federal intervention in foreign federations and the current state of the Russian legal framework in the context of the possible regulation of federal intervention, as well as the relationship of the federal government with the constituent entities of the Russian Federation .

Abstract : In the article, based on an analysis of federal legislation, as well as the administrative legislation of the Russian Federation to the necessity of establishing the Administrative Code of the Russian Federation administrative responsibility for allowing the animal attacks on humans. The situation when in one constituent entity of the Russian Federation an act, the consequences of which are obviously socially harmful, is recognized as an administrative offense, but in another constituent entity it is not recognized as such, is unacceptable. A set of measures is proposed to overcome the gaps in the administrative and tort legislation. Only the adoption of tough measures, including those of an administrative-legal nature, can ensure the safety of citizens, protect their health and property, and contribute to the formation of a culture of keeping animals.

Annotation. The article examines the problem of financial and legal district e -regulation of payments for use of natural resources. Author of b notice how the complexity and heterogeneity of the system prirodoresur with GOVERNMENTAL payments, included in their number of various types of payments - from taxes (mineral extraction tax, water tax, land tax) to rent (the rent for use of land ESTATE t kami , rent for the use of forests). This heterogeneity of many others is, in the paper, the author, is difficult to be explained, because it is not clear why the legislator chooses a particular design, because there is a deal with the units and nym object of taxation - of natural resources. Further, it is, of and collection of natural resource payments by the principle of paid about STI use of natural resources. Also held in the article the

analysis of the current legislation in the area of payments for the use of the increment d GOVERNMENTAL resources showed that the calculation of natural resource payments, regardless of their name and legal structure, used identical approaches. It turns out that the state represented by the relevant authorities in the relations that arise over natural resources can act as a public entity establishes predosta rules in Lenia in the use of natural resources, collect taxes, and as an equal entity in civil law relations, that causes many in about millets. It is difficult to explain the reasons for the state, providing for the use of natural resources, selects the public law or private about the legal structure. You can not recognize a valid regulation, when to a torus uniform inherently payments received in the budget as taxes or as a non-tax payments. The analysis made it possible to identify two approaches to determining the legal nature of natural resource payments - civil and public. Criticizing maybe take e neniya civil regulation to the public on legal etc. and kind relations, the author proves the financial and legal status of the natures of resource payments. Conducted a study in the article allowed to come to valid conclusions about the need for a single public legal registration in lation natural resource payments, which, according to the author, are binding, which flow into the budget due to the wasps have schestvleniem payers activities in the field of natural resources; as well as the failure of the civil-legal regulation of forest and land payments, which is contrary to their public and legal nature and leads to budget losses due to the inability to use th e mechanism of coercion.

Annotation. The institution of permanent establishment has been used in tax law for a long time. At the same time, in Russian tax science, scientists rarely turn to the analysis of this concept, but a lack of understanding of the essence of the phenomenon leads to incorrect application (or non-application) in practice of the provisions of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation on permanent representation.

A permanent establishment is a complex concept of tax law. The main goal of this concept is to establish such a taxation regime for a foreign organization, which would take into account the interests of both the taxpayer, and the state-source of

income, and the state- residence of this organization. The institution of a permanent establishment is in many ways similar to the institution of tax residency , as it characterizes the taxpayer and reflects his relationship with the state, which has the right to levy tax.

The article analyzes the legal nature of a permanent establishment, compares it with similar concepts of tax law.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the study of the meaning and role of financial control as a tool for implementing state policy in State corporations. The author focuses on the study of issues related to the implementation of financial control over the activities of state corporations on the example of the state corporation " Rosatom ". On the basis of the study, a conclusion is made about the comprehensiveness of financial control over the activities of the state corporation " Rosatom ". The author concludes that the current system of internal financial control of the named Corporation is sufficiently effective, which ensures the observance of financial discipline both by the Corporation itself and by other organizations of the nuclear industry.

Annotation: the article deals with the problem of being mortgaged residential premises with uncoordinated redevelopment and (or) reconstruction. The author of the article introduces the concept of “identification” risks, which are borne by the mortgagee of a dwelling with uncoordinated redevelopment and (or) reconstruction. The prerequisites for the occurrence, content, legal consequences and type of these risks are determined. The question of the fate of the right of pledge and foreclosure on the mortgaged residential premises with uncoordinated redevelopment and (or) reconstruction is analyzed.

Resume: disputes about children invariably constitute a significant volume among cases considered in civil proceedings. At the same time, representatives of the scientific community and law enforcement officials have repeatedly noted that the mechanism of judicial protection existing today does not allow effectively resolving such cases. The legislation provides for a general procedure for resolving disputes arising from civil relations. But in the article of the law it is impossible

to reflect all the variety of emerging life situations, the intricacies of family conflicts. Therefore, the norms of substantive law, which should be guided by the courts when considering disputes about children , contain a significant number of evaluation categories. For the application of the abstract of the provisions of the law in a particular case is, you need clarification e of genuine content. When resolving family conflicts, the law enforcement officer in many cases is faced with the need to protect the interests of children. At the same time, at present, the prevailing understanding of the category "interests of the child" in legal science and in law enforcement practice is absent. Therefore, it is often difficult to resolve a dispute about children for those who are called upon to resolve this conflict.

Thus, today shnie reality is actualized by the need s research category 'interest s of the child. " This requires a rethinking of the potential already accumulated in this area from the standpoint of modern legal thinking and filling the identified gaps.

The article provides a brief overview of approaches to defining interest that exist in sciences related to legal sciences, such as philosophy, sociology, and psychology. Then an attempt is made to substantiate the specifics of the interests of the child and to identify the features of their protection and protection. The analysis of the problems that exist when identifying the interests of the child in the process of considering a legal dispute is carried out.

The issue of the child's ability to determine and independently defend their interests is also considered. Some difficulties arising in the implementation of this right are noted.

In conclusion, the problem of finding the optimal balance between the interests of the child and other participants in the family conflict is outlined. The point of view is expressed that finding and ensuring a balance of interests (material and procedural) in the process of judicial consideration of the case will act as a guarantee of the correctness and fairness of the adopted judicial act.

Annotation. The intensification of the crisis in the national economy inevitably entails an increase in unemployment, a decrease in the number of jobs, as

well as a reduction in personnel costs by the employer. All this creates negative conditions for employment, and also contributes to the growth of a discriminatory motive when an employer decides to conclude an employment contract, especially for people who are looking for a job for the first time and do not have a long work experience. In such conditions, the state should strengthen control over the employer in terms of preventing him from unjustified refusal to conclude an employment contract. A big step in order to limit the possibilities for the employer to abuse his rights is to introduce into the Labor Code of the Russian Federation a legal norm establishing a seven-day period for providing a written refusal to conclude an employment contract. This will allow the person looking for a job to collect the necessary evidence base, with the help of which this person can defend his violated interests in court.

Resume: In this article, the object of the study is social relations in terms of the employer's material liability for the illegal transfer of an employee to another job. The subject of the research was the issues related to the theoretical provisions of this responsibility, the basis for the occurrence of which is the illegal transfer of the employee, which is of great importance for its understanding, which necessitated the study of the legal category - “illegal transfer to another job”. For this purpose, the work analyzes such constituent elements as "transfer of an employee" and "other work", as well as the closely related term "forced absenteeism", which made it possible to understand the concept and essence of illegal transfer of an employee to another job. Particular attention is paid to the consideration of the conditions for the transfer of an employee to another job provided for by the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, non-observance of which indicates his illegality, which entails material liability of the employer. The main conclusions of the study are that: to implement the lawful transfer of an employee, it is necessary to simultaneously comply with all these conditions; an agreement between the parties to an employment contract on the transfer of an employee to another job, based on their mutual expression of will, is a labor contract; illegal transfer should be understood as non-compliance by the employer with the procedure for transferring an employee to another job, determined

by the totality of conditions mandatory for its implementation, established by the Labor Code of the Russian Federation; the term “forced absenteeism” is unacceptable to be applied to the employer's financial liability relationship for the illegal transfer of an employee to another job. The author's special contribution to the study of the topic is the development of measures aimed at improving labor legislation that regulates this type of material liability of the employer, which will help to strengthen the protection of labor rights and legitimate interests of employees when they are transferred to another job.

Annotation . The declarative proclamation that a person is the highest value today is by no means supported by the relevant legal norms. According to the author, the current legislation does not fulfill the task of ensuring human safety. This, unfortunately, is supported by criminological research, including statistics on violent crime in Russia. Human security, his life and health should not be declarative, but normatively recognized as the most important social values, and their protection, first of all, by criminal-legal means, is one of the main functions of the state.

The author proposes a new, adequately reflecting existing threats, approach to the construction of criminal law norms, which are a system of life and health protection as a single generic, of the highest value, an object of encroachment.

Annotation. This article is devoted to the study of the social conditionality of the criminal law prohibition on sexual exploitation in Russia. The author examines the "social interest", which expresses the considered criminal law prohibition (it means the protection of sexual human rights), as well as the objective need for this prohibition.

Based on the analysis, the author concludes that there is a social conditionality of the criminal prohibition of sexual exploitation in Russia. However, with all this, there is no direct prohibition of sexual exploitation in the criminal law of the Russian Federation (although this term is found in the Criminal Code of the Russian

Federation), as well as in the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, ratified by Russia.

The author also suggests that the prohibition of sexual exploitation in Russian law should become clearer. One of the options for the implementation of this proposal may be the inclusion of a corresponding article in the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Annotation. The problem of corruption in education is closely interconnected with such problems as the quality and accessibility of Russian education, the efficiency of the distribution of material, labor and other resources. To date, science has not developed either a universal definition of the concept of corruption, but also the terms that characterize its individual types. There is no consensus on the issue of the terminological apparatus of combating corruption in the sphere, the education sector; conceptually, the categorical apparatus is not unified. The article attempts to introduce a new concept into scientific circulation - “corruption in educational institutions”. The author examines this concept through the characteristics of such constructive signs of corruption as social danger, sphere of existence, subjects of corruption, use of official, official position, status, goals and motives of subjects of corruption, subject of corruption. In support of his position, the author analyzes not only the works of Russian and foreign scientists, but also provides data from sociological studies of his predecessors, but relies on the results of his own research in 2014-2015.

Resume: The article examines the problems of the implementation of the professional rights of lawyers, presents an analysis of the guarantees of independence of lawyers provided for by international and national legislation. The need to ensure the proper role of lawyers in society, which must be respected and guaranteed in the development of national legislation and its application, in view of the special status of the lawyer, his performance of the public function of providing citizens and legal entities with qualified legal aid , is emphasized . The author identifies the main violations of the rights of lawyers, which do not allow to fully

effectively carry out advocacy, identifies the main forms of opposition to the legal activities of lawyers . The author substantiates the need to strengthen the legal guarantees of advocacy, establish at the legislative level effective mechanisms for the defense of a lawyer in the exercise of his legal professional activity, formulates a number of proposals for improving the legislation.

Resume: The article deals with the issue of regulation in the criminal procedure law of such means of fixing the course and results of an investigative action as filming and video recording. Almost complete absence of the practice of filming was noted, in connection with which the question was raised about the need to mention it in the text of the law. It is proposed to abandon this term, and, in addition, to give the concept of "video recording" a broader meaning than it is given in technical disciplines - so that this means of fixation does not turn out to be an anachronism over time. The proposed definition of video recording is a set of technical means that ensure the recording of visual information and its sound accompaniment. In the author's opinion, it is advisable to supplement article 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation with a clause of such content (Basic concepts used in this Code).

Annotation. The article deals with the issue of forensic characteristics of crimes committed by negligence. The subject of discussion in science is questions about the structure of the criminalistic characteristics of such criminal acts and the method of careless crimes. Based on the analysis of the points of view available in the forensic literature, the author of the article proposes elements to be included in the structure of the forensic characteristics of such crimes. The author also believes that the structure of the forensic characteristics of reckless crimes includes their method.

Annotation . Expropriation measures are closely related to the property rights of foreign investors, since along with the provision of guarantees of property rights to foreign investors, in some cases there may be cases of seizure of their property, and therefore, foreign investors need to provide appropriate legal guarantees.

The expropriation of the property of foreign persons is, on the one hand, of a public law nature, therefore it is the subject of regulation of international public law, on the other hand, expropriation is also an institution of international private law, since expropriation affects the rights of foreign individuals and legal entities in the sphere of their private property.

It should be noted that along with the concept of expropriation, the term nationalization is also used in legal doctrine, national legislation and international agreements.

The Civil Code of the Russian Federation contains general provisions on nationalization, and at the same time refers to a special law on nationalization governing the procedure for the nationalization of property, which has not yet been adopted. In this regard, it can be argued that currently in the legislation of the Russian Federation there is no detailed procedure for the nationalization of property, including foreign investors.

In accordance with the doctrinal definitions of "expropriation" and "nationalization", as well as based on the literal interpretation of the definitions contained in multilateral agreements and bilateral agreements on the encouragement and mutual protection of investments, it can be concluded that "expropriation" and "nationalization" the current stage of development of international investment relations, are called by the general definition of "expropriation", since, as a rule, international agreements do not distinguish between the concepts of "expropriation" and "nationalization", but combine them under the general term - "expropriation".

Annotation. This article examines the principles of legal regulation of public procurement in the European Union. The article reveals not only the generally recognized principles of EU public procurement law, namely proportionality, transparency, mutual recognition, but also principles such as fairness, objectivity, the principle of state power as a customer of public procurement and the principle of minimum cost (de minimis). Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the practice of the Court of Justice of the European Union.

Annotation. The article examines the directions of tax harmonization in the field of direct taxes in the European Union. The issues of positive and negative integration in the field of direct taxation on the territory of the European Union are touched upon . In addition, it shows the important role of the European Court of Justice in the development of mechanisms for European integration.

Income tax (corporation tax) mustache tanovlen in all Member EU Member States and is one of the most important x sources of budget revenues. Differences in the legal regulation of this tax in the member states are associated with the specifics of the definition of its individual elements. The article also examines trends in the harmonization of corporate taxation in the EU .

Brief annotation : This article contains an analysis of the legislation of the countries of North America (on the example of the USA and Canada) regulating relations for the development and development of unconventional types of hydrocarbon raw materials , which include shale oil, oil and gas of low-permeability reservoirs, tar sands. Based on the analysis of the current regulatory legal acts and the latest data on the rule-making activity in the United States and Canada, both at the federal level and at the level of the constituent entities of the Federation, the author analyzes the trends of changes in legislation in the field of regulation of subsoil use relations for the development of unconventional hydrocarbons. The paper concluded that that p egulirovanie relations for the development of unconventional hydrocarbons in North America (USA and Canada) focused on to maintain e existing level of production. As a result of the work, recommendations are presented on the implementation by Russia of legal regulation of the development of unconventional hydrocarbons.

Annotation. The article contains a review of the performances on the Banking Law section within the XVI I of annually th Scientific and Practical th CONFERENCE OF and the Law Faculty of the Moscow State University named after MV University and XI ANNUAL th Scientific and Practical th CONFERENCE OF and " Kutafinskie reading" of the Moscow State Law University OE Kutafina (Moscow State Law Academy) . The review presents

the opinions of scientists from leading law schools (including foreign ones), representatives of the Bank of Russia, the Association of Regional Banks "Russia", RAEIF experts , as well as the largest Russian and foreign financial organizations on the problems of legal regulation and the prospects for the use of partner instruments in the Russian economy. banking.

Annotation . The article in w and rokoe scientific circulation for the first time as a result of self parking s Noah research introduces the scientific and historical material, which allows to consider some aspects of the pedagogical legacy of famous domestic lawyer Boris Samoilovych Utevsky (1877 - 1970 gg.). His innovative position on the training of Soviet employees of correctional labor institutions in the 1930s is analyzed . Shows the value and viability of his scientific provisions for modifying the system to improve its efficiency. The article suggests that B.S. Utevsky was at the forefront of the organizational design of the system of training employees of correctional labor institutions in Soviet Russia. The continuity of innovations of a number of domestic scientists and officials at various times who spoke about the need to create educational institutions in Russia for the training of penitentiary personnel is revealed. The author's assessment of the activities of B.S. Utevsky st to form a network of educational institutions "penitentiary Profile" 30 years of the twentieth century.

Annotation. The article is devoted to the analysis of ideas about imprisonment in the works of Soviet scientists who stood at the origins of the formation of such branches of Soviet law as criminal and corrective labor. Investigating the work of professors of the Department of Criminal Law of the All-Union Correspondence Institute of Law M.M. Isaeva and B.S. Utevsky , the author comes to the conclusion that the roots of the modern expanded understanding of the term "imprisonment", set forth in the legal positions of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, should be sought in the works of these scientists. From the point of view of the author, it was M.M. Isaev, in the 1920s, was one of the first Soviet scientists to speak of a broader understanding of imprisonment. Arguing about a single criterion for punishments, in one way or another, restricting the freedom of the criminal M.M. Isaev defines the common

thing that is at the heart of these punishments - the restriction of freedom of movement. External forms of manifestation of imprisonment do not affect its essence. At the same time, the isolation of the offender alone can not fill the essence of imprisonment as a punishment in the new conditions of the development of law. Here M.M. Isaev is forced to state the unsuitability of the revolutionary doctrine, which, in relation to conscious class enemies, assumed that imprisonment should not pursue correction, but exclusively by protecting them from society through prolonged isolation, with a more or less harsh regime. In this case, M.M. Isaev refers to the emerging conflict between revolutionary ideology and the proclaimed new principles of Soviet criminal law, which assumed that punishment should not cause unnecessary and unnecessary suffering. The idea of an expansive interpretation of imprisonment as a measure associated with any isolation was continued in the works of B.S. Utevsky . The author believes that B.S. Utevsky predetermined for a significant period of development of the science of Soviet criminal and corrective labor law a conceptual understanding of the content of imprisonment, which consists of two components: punishment and education. It was only at the turn of the 1960s that this concept was criticized in the science of Soviet criminal and corrective labor law.