The article is devoted to a complex and multifaceted relations arising in the field of public administration, which is the symbolic embodiment of the mathematical sciences . "Machine of power". There is a long tradition based on the analogy between the machine mechanism and human social structures. Since the era of absolutist states and the industrial revolution, these analogies have been transferred to a special socio-organizational structure, which is the "bureaucracy". A special place, it is occupied by management techniques, ruling technologies and organizational and technical norms, give the bureaucracy an image of a technical structure rather than a human collective. At the same time, the strict standardizationthe activity of this structure, based on a system of norms, prescriptions and codifications, makes the bureaucratic structure permeable to the mechanism of legal regulation. Historically, the “power machine” demonstrates its adaptability to a wide variety of political, economic and legal contexts, demonstrating its technical “neutrality”.

The article highlights the basic lines along which Soviet jurisprudence is becoming less and less Marxist and more and more neo-Kantian. These are the logic and methodology of science, ontology and axiology. The very structure of constructing theoretical knowledge - ontology, epistemology (logic + methodology), axiology - is inorganic neither for authentic Marxism, nor for later "Leninism". The first in this series to appear was logic, followed by logic inevitably followed by neo-Kantian "metaphysics", which, however, remains behind the scenes of teaching and does not find its embodiment in scientific research.

During the years of the thaw, a Moscow methodological circle arose, rehabilitating the neo-Kantian idea of methodology as a special section of the theory of knowledge. A slightly different fate comprehends the ontology of law, which for seven decades undergoes evolution from the denial of law (bourgeois

law under socialism) and socialist legal thinking (law as a social order, exchange ratio and a set of orders of power) to a "broad" or " libertarian " approach to law (distinction between law and law. Regardless of logic, methodology and ontology, neo-Kantianism manifests itself in ethics, which is terminologically fixed even in the very term "axiology".

The article is devoted to one of the most pressing bioethical issues for the Russian legal order - the regulation of surrogate motherhood. This topic, unfortunately, is insufficiently covered in the scientific and legal literature due to its novelty and the complex nature of bioethical problems.

This article provides an overview of the regulations governing surrogacy, Russian and international law enforcement practice in this area, as well as legal approaches of other legal orders. Particular attention is paid to the latest trends and approaches associated with the adoption of the Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation dated May 16, 2017 No. 16 "On the application of legislation by courts when considering cases related to establishing the origin of children." At the same time, attention is paid to both the public-law and private-law aspects of the institution under study.

The types of state registration carried out to meet private law and public needs, as well as the content of the corresponding administrative procedures, are investigated. The conclusion about the public purpose of state registration, attributed to the jurisdiction of federal executive bodies and other public bodies, is substantiated. Particular attention is paid to the state registration of civil contracts and public transactions. The article considers the administrative and legal content of state registration established in relation to objects of intellectual property,

ownership, use and disposal of individual real estate objects, as well as movable things. The author analyzes the registration relations caused by law enforcement needs. The classification of types of state registration, depending on the goal setting, the essence of registration procedures, the status of the registering authority, has been substantiated.

The content of administrative procedures arising in ordinary or extraordinary registration relations is considered in detail.

Particular attention is paid to tort relations in the field of public registration activities, mediated by violations of administrative procedures by executive authorities and their authorized officials - "state registrars of rights".

Administrative procedures attributed to the jurisdiction of the public registration authority entail the emergence, change, suspension or termination of the registration relationship and the civil or public authority due to it .

Identification of signs of an offense committed by the registering authority entails compensation for property damage, moral or reputational damage.

The object of state registration can be not only a specific thing with its pronounced property and commodity properties, but also an intangible substance, primarily an object of intellectual property. The public purpose of state registration is due to the protection of non-public rights and interests of a business entity or a participant in non-commercial activities.

The content of administrative procedures for state registration in the field of law enforcement is considered in detail.

The article examines the role of non-profit organizations in the public administration system and pays attention to the peculiarities of their administrative and legal status. An increase in the role of non-profit organizations in the public

administration system is stated, since this is associated with the evolution of the public administration mechanism, its decentralization and attempts to use self-organization mechanisms. In connection with the possibility of delegating a number of public powers from the state to non-profit organizations, it is concluded that the composition of participants with powers of authority in the public administration system has changed. Involving non - profit organizations in the public administration system , the state pursues the goal of reducing the "visible" role of the state in various spheres of the economy and the political sphere. Due to the transfer of certain public powers of the state to non-profit organizations, such organizations will combine different aspects of the legal nature of organizations, in particular civil and administrative status, which are intertwined, since the same regulatory legal acts are used without taking into account peculiarities of legal relations in which the corresponding types of non-profit organizations enter. The difference between the legal status, the legal status of a non-profit organization as a participant in administrative legal relations and a non-profit organization as a participant in civil legal relations is that in civil law a non-profit organization is considered as an organizational and legal form of a legal entity - a participant in civil turnover, and in administrative, administrative procedural relations as a form of realization of public rights of citizens in the field of public administration, individual public powers of the state in the field of public administration. Attention is drawn to the duality of the legal status of non-profit organizations, which is associated, among other things, with different moments of the onset of their legal personality . The moment of emergence of administrative legal capacity and legal capacity differs from the analogous moment for civil legal capacity and legal capacity.

The article examines the constitutional and legal foundations for defining the system of parliamentary law: subject field, methods, sources. It is stated that legal

norms, characterized by common features, internal unity and differing from the norms of other branches of law, form an independent branch (sub- branch of constitutional) law. To date, the institutions of parliamentary law are studied in the theory of state and law, constitutional (state) law, partly in administrative law, and parliamentary procedural law is also distinguished. In this regard, the article notes that the development of democracy and parliamentarism, the increasing importance of parliament in the implementation of the principle of separation of powers invariably set the legal doctrine with the task of separating parliamentary law. The author substantiates the conclusion that constitutional law, as the leading branch of public law, regulates those social relations that are usually called basic (constitutional), otherwise fundamental in each of the areas of life. While parliamentary law has theoretical and legal prerequisites for isolation into an independent branch (sub- branch of constitutional) law, without violating the organic unity of constitutional law. Thus, the author believes that at the current level of development of democracy, one can state the presence of prerequisites for the formation of a new branch (sub- branch) of law - parliamentary law.

25 years of the influence of the Constitution of the Russian Federation on social relations in our state have radically changed the idea of the constitution and constitutional law. The adoption by society of the Constitution of the Russian Federation marked the formal recognition by the people of the social values prescribed in it and the character of the legal principles that realize these values generally recognized by international law. The basis for the constitutional regulation of social relations has become a system of constitutional principles of natural origin. The natural origin of legal principles is understood as their appearance in legal reality as a result of rational human activity, not only in terms of legitimizing natural rights inherent in a person from birth, but also within the framework of their corrective impact on state regimes on the way to promoting

civil rights and human freedoms. The natural origin of constitutional principles gives an objective character to constitutional regulation, and their predetermination and supremacy in relation to the impact of the legislative activity of state power allows you to create a constructive dichotomy of constitutional and legislative regimes. In the theoretical and legal sense, constitutional principles, as regulators of social relations, constitute the "law of the constitution." Its fundamental part is made up of basic constitutional principles that determine the foundations of the constitutional order. The paper defines the mechanism of the impact of constitutional principles on social relations, which is different from normative regulation: constitutional principles, in contrast to the norms that operate in full accordance with their content, operate to a certain extent of their content. The legal development of constitutional regulation arises as a result of the interpretation of constitutional principles by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. The body of constitutional justice, resolving cases on the constitutionality of normative legal acts, creates legal positions - new constitutional regulators of public relations, which not only correct the constitutional development of the state, but are also a lawmaking characteristic of the decisions taken . Using the construction of constitutional regulation, an actual understanding of the problem of constitutional identity is proposed.

Without knowledge of history, without a deep retrospective analysis of any legal institution, it is impossible to imagine ways of its further improvement. This also applies to the institution of a mother killing her newborn child. This article attempts to investigate the evolution of criminal responsibility for the murder of a newborn child by a mother, to establish the legislator's attitude to this type of crime at different stages of the development of Russian criminal legislation - from the time of Ancient Rus to the present. For this purpose, the author analyzes the main

historical legislative acts devoted to the regulation of the criminal- legal struggle against this act.

The problem of the considered type of murder is extremely urgent. In the Russian doctrine of criminal law, there are two positions regarding Art. 106 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, which provides for mitigated criminal liability for this crime. According to one of them, its presence is advisable, but it requires improvement, and according to the other, it is subject to exclusion and the perpetrators of such a murder should be held criminally liable on a general basis for qualified murder. The author of the article is in favor of the latter point of view.

Despite the importance for criminal law, the basis of criminal responsibility remains quite controversial in criminal law science. At the same time, it has been studied in numerous sources. However, instead of analyzing criminal legislation, many authors consider it their duty, first of all, to share their own ideas about the basis of criminal liability, regardless of the actual content of the law.

This article is structured differently. It attempts to understand what he meant himself normotvorets in the formulation of the provisions of Art. 8 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. For this, it turned out to be necessary to single out and analyze the signs that he introduced into the basis of criminal liability. At the same time, the existing in the theory of criminal law ideas on the basis of criminal responsibility were critically examined, and the failure of both them and the wording of Art. 8 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. At the same time, agreement was expressed with the logic of the introduction by the legislator of a two-pronged basis for criminal liability. On the basis of the study, a new solution was proposed and substantiated, which better meets the urgent needs of the practice of applying the criminal law.

In modern society, methods of identifying individuals based on their physical, biological or behavioral characteristics are actively developing. European countries are in the process of creating a holistic doctrine on the issue of biometric control and are clarifying their own position regarding those situations when biometric data are used by individuals.

From the standpoint of information law, the article presents a new author's approach to the problem of processing biometric data, as well as genetic information. The division of biometrics into "trace" and "non-trace", which has existed for many years, is losing its significance. A new classification of biometrics into digital and analogue has been proposed.

Biometric access control should not become a routine phenomenon within the organization, enterprise and without any reason to replace other existing types of control. The interested person can independently be entrusted with the storage of their own biometric data in order to reduce the risks of leakage and the consequences of exposure to them. Biometric data must be stored on the company's servers in an encrypted form, which makes it impossible to use them without the consent of the person concerned.

Biometric data must be protected by a special legal regime. The analysis of the European and Russian legislation made it possible to draw the following conclusions: biometric data is a special type of personal data, a special legal regime and regulation must be established for them; digital biometrics needs special legal regulation, as it is the most vulnerable; genetic information does not fully correspond to the concept of personal data, as it can refer to an unlimited number of persons. This determines the need to develop a special law "On genetic information".

The article examines the process of changing the pre-revolutionary system of legal relations and institutions to a new legal order, the main goal of which was to consolidate the new state of power that was established in Russia after October 1917. The main research task is to identify the fundamental, basic laws of the development of law in the period of revolutions based on the Russian experience.

It is emphasized that at the initial stage of the revolution, there was a mixture of old legal forms with new ones, the old law continued to exist in legal practice. Even in conditions of radically rapid changes, it is impossible to carry out transformations at once and everywhere. For a while, the force of inertia acts , when the old state-legal forms continue to operate.

A number of basic conceptual provisions are substantiated. In - First, the legislation on the first stage of the revolution reflects the paramount political aspirations to consolidate power and legitimacy of political success, so different transience decision, has no systematic and consistent, is mainly for emergency bodies of his performing.

Secondly, legal norms are of a class nature, they are characterized by class rigorism and revolutionary expediency, which is synonymous with revolutionary legality. B- Thirdly, revolutionary expediency fatally leads to the excessive role and importance of the emergency bodies, which leads to their arbitrary actions and mass abuse of the right to repression. Fourthly, the Soviet model of justice in defining its tasks, principles of judicial organization and functioning, implementation of a punitive policy corresponded to the model of the Soviet state. Its defining function in this model was the function of implementing the political doctrine by legal means and the protective function of the system.

All phenomena in the legal sphere of Russia are considered in the period from October 1917 to the end of 1920 .

The article provides an analysis of legal technologies for countering terrorism in Russia in 1906-1907. The complex of special organizational and legal measures taken by the Russian authorities at the beginning of the 20th century with the aim of countering the terrorist threat has been investigated. Particular attention is paid to both the rule-making and law enforcement activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which continued to carry out systematic work to suppress the activities of terrorist groups. An attempt was made to establish key legal obstacles and restrictions for building an effective mechanism for combating terrorist crimes. It is noted that by the beginning of 1906, the methodology for organizing terrorist activities of revolutionary organizations had undergone significant changes: terror in Russia became decentralized, and the procedure for making a decision on the implementation of the next terrorist act also changed. The political component of party activity faded into the background, since the mass character of terrorist practice was actually not analyzed by the revolutionaries in any way, and the terror itself began to be more opportunistic in nature and correspond to the realities of the revolutionary time. During this period, the facts of the implementation of terrorist acts against members of pro-government organizations and patriotic structures began to be registered on the territory of Russia: cases of terrorist acts against representatives of the so-called "legalized" political societies (primarily Black Hundred organizations) became more frequent, which could provoke the emergence of mass inter-party speeches. At the same time, an analysis of the revolutionary situation that had developed in Russia by that time showed that most of the well-known revolutionary parties attempted to organize a massive armed uprising. Attention is focused on the emergence in the terrorist environment of a new tactic of political struggle by committing terrorist acts - the organization of guerrilla warfare. Special attention is paid to the study of the problem of effective management of the activities of the secret agents of the Police Department.