Siberian Law Herald 2020. № 3

Arzumanov Igor Ashotovich

Legal and anthropo-legal aspects of the religious factor of threats to national security during the great patriotic war and at the present stage

Abstract

The specifics of the implementation of the ideological function of the state in the field of ethno-confessional social relations is considered. From the standpoint of an anthropo-legal approach and historical and legal retrospection, an analysis is made of the religious-missiological factor of threats to national security. It is concluded that under the existing model of state-confessional relations, the practice of missionary activity of religious and confessional institutions may entail a number of negative consequences, mediated by the mechanism of transition of doctrinal religious and confessional consciousness to the praxisological level of the mission of religious institutions as activities related to the propaganda of confessional teaching. The individual, extra-group activity of each person related to the propaganda (certificate) of his faith, if it takes place without violating the law, remains beyond formal control. For missionary work in a positive legal vein, a formally secured permission for the missionary activity of citizens from the legal form of their religion that they represent is necessary. The state can control only the external manifestations of missionary activity, and they, within the framework of the awareness on the part of the adherents of the confessional strata of the reality of state control processes, can have quite respectable forms - inter-religious dialogue, reconciliation missions, ecumenism, etc. These forms, as a result of “coercion” by the state to an interfaith world, essentially do not change anything in the doctrinal imperative of propagating the truth of a religious or confessional doctrine of God, and the question of how radically individual government evidence can be assessed by state bodies the confession of the doctrinal foundations of religious doctrine by his adherent remains open. Strengthening the processes of atomization of the country’s sociocultural space on a religious basis, a latent aggravation of interfaith contradictions, as key factors of threats to the national security of the Russian Federation in the ideological sphere of public relations, require a revision of the model of state-confessional relations from secular to another, which can more adequately reflect the role of religious institutions in socially-political life of Russian society.

Keywords

The Great Patriotic War, state, idea, ideology, state idea, national idea, ideological function, ethno-confessional relations

Derevskova Valentina Mikhaylovna

The main activities of the territorial prosecutor’s office in the rear during the years of Great Patriotic war (for example, the Prosecutor’s office of the Irkutsk region)

Abstract

The article examines the composition, staffing and working hours of the prosecutor’s office of the Irkutsk region during the Great Patriotic War, analyzes the legal basis for the activities of the prosecutor’s office, and explores the main areas of activity during this period (monitoring the implementation of laws by inquiry and investigation bodies, the participation of the prosecutor in civil and criminal process, supervision of compliance with the rule of law in prisons), as well as the results of this work. When considering the work of the prosecutor’s office to oversee the implementation of laws by the bodies of inquiry and investigation, attention is drawn to the fight against theft and the actions of prosecutors in the event of criminal losses. The prosecutor participated in the criminal trial as a party in the court of first instance, and appealed against the verdicts of the courts in cassation and supervisory review, but the peculiarity of this type of activity in war conditions was that the higher authorities aimed the prosecutors to timely protest the obviously soft and unreasonable acquittals sentences; supervision of the prompt and expeditious review of criminal cases by the courts. The prosecutor participated in the civil procedure as a party in the court of first instance, when his participation was mandatory or when he filed a lawsuit, and challenged the decision of the courts in cassation and supervisory review, with particular attention paid to the claim to recover fines and arrears for the supply of agricultural products and tax payments. Prosecutorial supervision of the observance of the rule of law in places of deprivation of liberty in wartime was carried out not only over the lawfulness of the detention of prisoners in places of detention, but also special oversight powers due to the situation in wartime.

Keywords

soviet prosecutor’s office, World War II, prosecutor’s office of the Irkutsk region, supervision of the implementation of laws by bodies of inquiry and investigation, the participation of the prosecutor in civil and criminal proceedings, supervision of compliance with the law in prisons

Kazarin Victor Nikolaevich

Historical-lawist problems of studies of the great patriotic war in the modern scientific journal periodical press

Abstract

Debatable problems of Great Domestic war in the newest scientific-legal journal periodical press is analyzed. The author analyses publications in the most significant Russian scientific-periodicals. It is marked, that state-legal problems of a history of war constantly drew attention of scientists-lawyers. In new geopolitics conditions after disintegration of the USSR scientists have addressed to studying of some problems which before were not a subject of independent studying, or in many respects have in a new fashion considered already investigated phenomena and events. Discussion about the responsibility for starting the Second world(global) and Great Domestic wars is marked, the purposes of Hitlerite Germany are specified. It not only liquidation of statehood of the USSR. National-socialist the ideology, plans of the German management and their realization represented threat to physical existence of Russian and other peoples of our general (common) Fatherland. It is underlined, that in severe conditions of war all branches of the right, first of all administrative, criminal and labor developed. Studying by scientists of criminal-legal methods of struggle against criminality is shown. Illumination of a problem of a captivity as integral element of war and displays of a collaboration in occupied Soviet territories is considered. Studying by scientists-lawyers of the international, political and legal problems of war on the Far East, a territorial reorganization and his(its) consequences in this part of northeast Asia is separately considered. It is underlined, that the political and ideological situation of last decades imposed the certain print on a problematic of some publications. However, the professional analysis of researched problems obviously prevailed. Modern Russian scientists-lawyers have brought in the significant contribution to studying pressing questions of a history of Great Patriotic war.
Keywords
Great Patriotic war, state-legal problems, jurisprudence, historical-law researches

Sinichenko Vladimir Viktorovich, Tokareva Galina Sergeevna

Legal bases for “deportation of peoples” in the ussr on the eve of and in the years of the Second World war

Abstract
The analysis is carried out in which regulatory legal acts did the deportation of peoples to the USSR take place before the war and the war. It is concluded that the deportation of peoples on the eve of World War II was caused by preventive tasks to clean the frontline zone from elements unreliable in the opinion of the Soviet authorities - peoples who might during the conflict feel sympathy for the potential enemy’s soldiers. Since the Soviet state leadership was preparing for military conflicts around the perimeter of the Soviet state border in 1935-1936. Poles and Finns were evicted inland from the western outskirts of the country, Koreans in 1937 from the Far East, and in 1937-1938. Turks and Iranians from the southern borders of the USSR. The legal basis for pre-war deportations was the decision of regional party bodies, which initiated the expulsion of representatives of certain ethnic groups in the pre-war period. The initiative of local party bodies was approved and finally formed by the central party bodies in the following regulatory forms - Decisions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and Resolutions of the Council of People’s Commissars of the USSR. The decisions of the Council of People’s Commissars of the USSR not only determined the time of deportation and the place of settlement of the deportees. Decisions of the Council of People’s Commissars solved the problems of economic arrangement of settlers, the regime of their administrative stay in areas intended for living. In the initial period of World War II, in order to “prevent” there was a mass eviction of Germans from the European part of the country to Kazakhstan and Western Siberia. During the war years, the algorithm of the legal mechanism of deportation was as follows - at the initiative of the NKVD, a corresponding decision was made to the State Defense Committee, which made the decision on deportation. Since 1943 the reasons for the deportation of peoples have changed. They became not warning, but penal. From 1943 to 1944 Soviet authorities carried out “retaliation” operations against peoples whose representatives showed active cooperation with the enemy. They were deported to Central Asia, which became a place of exile for many displaced peoples, residents of the North Caucasian republics and Crimean Tatars. Distinguishes two types of deportation of peoples - without the elimination of national autonomies and with the elimination of national autonomy. Without liquidation, deportation was carried out by decision of the party and law enforcement agencies (during the GKO war years). The initiative came from local party organizations, then the legal basis for the eviction of peoples was the Decree of the executive body of Soviet power - the Council of People’s Commissars. The liquidation of the autonomous republics was formalized by a decision of the highest legal authority, the highest legislative body of state power of the Soviet Union - by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.
Keywords
deportation of peoples, special settlers, decree, resolution, Council of People’s Commissars, Supreme Council, border region, repression

Chernykh Vladimir Vasilievich

Legal regulation of forestry in emergency conditions of the Great Patriotic war

Abstract
The article covers the legal regulation of forestry during the great Patriotic war, analyzes the organizational activities of the People’s Commissariat of forest industry (Narkomles), the Main Department of forest

protection and plantations (glavlesohrany), the Main Department for firewood (Glavzagotdrov) and the State forest inspection. The article summarizes the experience of restructuring forestry in emergency conditions, forms, methods and methods of mobilization. Material resources and human potential are defined in terms of their intensification and possibilities. A brief historio-graphical overview on the main research areas of the scientists working in forestry, analyzes the principal legal issues in government resolutions aimed at the forestry industry in the extreme conditions of the great Patriotic war, substantiates the objective need of forest products for the war its indispensable for this period due to the narrowing base. Changes in forest legislation are being considered step by step in accordance with the changing conditions of war. The Resolution of the SNC of the USSR of April 23, 1943 “on the procedure for allocating logging areas in the forests of the state Fund of the USSR and on the logging Fund for 1943”, a document that defined the division of all the country’s forests by national economic value into three groups with the establishment of an appropriate regime for forest management and forest use, laid down a strategic line for managing the country’s forests for the long term. The types of punishments for unauthorized logging of stands, organizational measures to implement the plan for firewood and wood harvesting and fighting fires in wartime conditions are considered.
Keywords
legal regulation, the Great Patriotic war, Narkomles, Paulisakson. Glavzagotdrov, forest legislation, forestry

Dumnov Sergey Nikolaevich, Kozlov Artem Evgenievich

Administrative and legal aspects of using technical means in the internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation (on the example of quadrocopters)

Abstract
The article identifies some deficiencies and gaps in the legal regulation and operation of the unmanned aerial vehicles such as quadcopters which are used for quick photo and video shooting of the scene under inspection in the Internal Affairs Bodies of the Russian Federation. The article describes the possible difficulties in using the airspace near airports and other strategically important objects. In our country the regulatory legal framework for the use of unmanned aircraft is determined by the Federal Law of March 19, 1997 No. 60-FL “The Air Code of the Russian Federation” (referred to as the RF AC), according to which absolutely all unmanned aerial systems and (or) their elements must be subject to mandatory certification. It was revealed that the certificate of airworthiness for these aircraft should be issued on the basis of a simple certificate or an act of assessment of a single aircraft. It has been established that unmanned aerial systems and (or) their elements, which include unmanned civil aircraft with a maximum take-off weight of up to 30 kilograms, also fall under these rules. The article determines some administrative and legal aspects of using technical means of photo and video recording, such as quadcopters, as an example. The article analyzes the administrative sanctions for violation of the requirements of the current legislation of the Russian Federation, on the basis of which the operators of such aircraft can choose the optimal usage mode.
Keywords
administrative and legal aspects, unmanned aircraft, quadcopter, airspace, technical means, regulatory legal acts

Pulyaevskaya Inna Aleksandrovna, Yakimova Ekaterina Mihailovna

Public services as subject of administrative regulation: transformation of legal composition

Abstract
In modern Russian legislation, law enforcement practice and doctrine, there is a trend of universalization, involving the development of various kinds of generalizations, in relation to related phenomena. Despite independence of local government, local governments as it is represented, functionally carry out similar tasks with state government, therefore, in the course of the description of properties and general regularities of activity of public authorities and local governments it is applicable generalizations “public authorities”. This trend is also reflected in the amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation discussed in 2020. Applying the method of circular causation, it can be concluded that the adjustment of the provisions of the Constitution of Russia will lead to the beginning of a deep revision of the current legislation. It was concluded that after the entry into force of the specified amendments to the Basic Law. The trend towards unification of the conceptual and categorical apparatus will continue. The legislation applicable in those cases will harmonize the categories “state authorities” and “local self-government bodies” to the category “public authorities,” and it is also desirable to include in the legislation as a legal category “public service.” In this regard, the Federal Law “On the Organization of the Provision of State and Municipal Services” may receive a new edition and change the name “On the Organization of the Provision of Public Services,” the text of the Law may include new provisions implementing the tendency to harmonize the procedures for the provision of public services. At the same time, it seems that such work has been carried out for quite a long time, for example, the implementation of this trend is the introduction of uniform standards for the provision of State and municipal services.
Keywords
state, coronavirus infection, constitutional reform, public authorities, public services, amendments, standards

Bobrov Dmitry Vyacheslavovich

The place of a natural object in civil law

Abstract
The concepts of «civil law object» and «natural object» are being studied. «Natural objects» are considered through the prism of the concept of «objects of civil law», the General ones are analyzed and an additional feature that is unique to natural objects is highlighted. The analysis of the scientific discussion on the legal definition of the concept of «natural objects» is carried out, and a new interpretation of this concept is proposed, as well as recommendations for improving the legislation. A specific feature that distinguishes a natural object from all other objects of civil rights is the «ecological relationship of a natural object with the environment» feature, which allows you to emphasize the peculiarity of the object in question and make a distinction with the features characteristic of other objects of civil rights. The correlation of the definitions «natural objects» and «commodity-material value» is carried out, and a significant difference between them is revealed and reasoned. For a more detailed study of these issues, various types of natural objects are analyzed, indicating the significance and versatility of the problem under consideration. It is concluded that natural objects are special objects of civil rights. Determining the place of a natural object in civil law and clarifying the existing legal definition are intended to eliminate inaccuracies and inaccuracy of the legal definition.
Keywords
civil rights object, natural object, signs of civil rights object, signs of natural object

Kornilova Natalya Viktorovna

The system of limited property law: evolution and continuity

Abstract
The article discusses the system of limited property rights in accordance with the norms of the current legislation and the bill amending the Section II of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation. The example of each of the limited property rights shows the evolution of its development both in foreign and national law. As a result it was discovered that the limited property rights enshrined in the Concept of the Development of Civil Legislation and implemented in the norms of the draft bill had their prototypes. It is argued that the system of limited property rights provided for by applicable law can evolve and its improvement will successfully regulate property relations. At the same time, it is noted that many of the researched rights have a dual legal nature, which at different stages of the development of law led to the regulation of the respective institutions by both the rules of property law and the rules of law of obligations. The study of a significant number of legal acts has led to the conclusion about the high level of legal regulation of property relations in national law, especially in pre-revolutionary law, in some cases even ahead of the regulation of the researched relations in foreign law. The research made it possible to identify specific features inherent only in Russian property law, this fact was predetermined also by the features of the social system, having especially affected property rights, which have land and residential premises as their object. As the result conclusions were made confirming the continuity and evolutionary way of development of limited property rights system in the Russian civil law.
Keywords
property rights, the right of permanent land ownership, the right to development, the right to personal use, mortgages, the right of acquisition of another person’s real thing, the right to issue property; limited land right

Staritsyn Igor Aleksandrovich

Civil liability of the insolvency practitioner for violations related to the management of the economic activities of the insolvent debtor

Abstract
The problematic issues of bringing arbitration managers to civil liability for the improper implementation of the economic activities of an insolvent debtor are analyzed. The conclusion is substantiated that the planning of the economic activity of an insolvent debtor during the period of external management and bankruptcy proceedings is carried out by an external or bankruptcy manager. It is established that the bankruptcy trustee is civilly liable for the unreasonable termination of the debtor’s business, or for its long continuation. The point of view is argued that the liability in question has a character similar to that of the ordinary head of a legal entity. Proposals have been made to improve Russian bankruptcy law and the practice of its application.
Keywords
bankruptcy, insolvency practitioner, civil liability, economic activity, damages

Filatova Uliana Borisovna

Legal relations of social entrepreneurship: features of the subject structure

Abstract
The article is devoted to the study of subjects engaged in social entrepreneurship. Social entrepreneurship is considered by the author in two senses, in a broad sense, as an activity aimed at solving social problems and assuming the possibility of extracting profit/income. In this approach, the subjects of social entrepreneurship relations include social enterprises and non-profit organizations. A narrow understanding of

social entrepreneurship is shown in the Federal law “on the development of small and medium-sized businesses” and refers to the subjects of social entrepreneurship only social enterprises. The author examines the features of the status of a social enterprise and focuses on the difficulties of distinguishing the activities of social enterprises and non-profit organizations. It is noted that social entrepreneurs carry out entrepreneurial activities, which means that initially this activity is aimed at systematic profit-making, and the qualitative feature that distinguishes it from other types of entrepreneurship is that it is aimed at achieving socially useful goals. In Russian law, there is a well-established type of legal entity with a variety of organizational and legal forms that could meet the needs of the state and take on a social mission. This role could well be handled by non-profit organizations, which are created for this purpose and have the right to carry out entrepreneurial/ income-generating activities. The design of a social enterprise duplicates the existing ones developed in the domestic law of NPOs, does not clarify their relationship and is in some way far-fetched. Numerous problems of legal regulation of non-profit organizations are investigated. The question of attributing environmental entrepreneurship to social entrepreneurship is raised. According to the author, the exclusion of environmental entrepreneurship from social entrepreneurship has deprived environmental entrepreneurs of the possibility to rely on the guarantees provided to social entrepreneurs in the form of ensuring the availability of infrastructure, financial, property, consulting and methodological other.
Keywords
entrepreneurial activity, social entrepreneurship, social enterprises, non-profit organizations, environmental entrepreneurship

Barkhatova Ekaterina Nikolaevna

Principles of criminal law and criminal law: unobvious contradictions

Abstract
A review of the provisions of the criminal law is carried out, which are in conflict with the principles of criminal law, the legal consequences of such contradictions are analyzed, an argument is given for the need to eliminate them, and possible solutions to the problems identified are proposed. The author addresses the issue of the relationship of the principles of criminal law with each other, their relationship with the provisions of other branches of law, to which the law enforcement authorities send blank criminal law norms. It is noted that the principle of justice, along with the principle of humanism, is basic to other principles of criminal law. Moreover, the principle of humanism causes the least amount of contradictions. The question of the advisability of the existence in the criminal law of this type of punishment as the death penalty is raised. From the standpoint of compliance with the principles of criminal law, the norms of a judicial fine, murder committed on the grounds of blood feud, a fine as a form of punishment for minors and the possibility of paying it by parents, a restriction of liberty existing along with the possibility of conditional conviction, as well as a measure of post-prison impact in the form of administrative supervision. Attention is focused on the implementation of the rule on the retroactive effect of the law and cases where its application violates the rights of citizens. Certain provisions of the article are devoted to the issue of applying criminal legislation to persons enjoying immunity; in this connection, the norms of international law and the compliance of the provisions of the Russian criminal law with these norms are analyzed. Through the prism of the principle of equality, a group of crimes in the field of economic activity is analyzed, as well as individual grounds for exemption from criminal liability affecting the economy.
Keywords
principles of criminal law, legality, equality, guilt, justice, humanism

Petryakova Lyudmila Aleksandrovna

Banking fraud qualification issues

Abstract
The article discusses the problematic issues of delimiting banking fraud from related offenses. The relevance of the issue regarding the delimitation of related offenses in criminal law is not in doubt, since it affects not only the doctrine of criminal law, but also the law enforcement activities of law enforcement officials, as well as the observance of the fundamental principles proclaimed in the criminal law in a court verdict. To solve the problem, delimit the adjacent corpus delicti, the signs and elements of adjacent constituents of socially dangerous acts are analyzed and systematized in order to identify precisely the restrictive signs inherent in a particular crime. It is noted that the criteria for distinguishing between fraud in the banking sector and related offenses are the method of committing a crime and the focus of intent. Indication of the need to distinguish between credit fraud (Article 159.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) and illegal receipt of a loan (Article 176 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) and repayment of accounts payable (Article 177 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). The question of delimiting Art. 159.3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation against theft from a bank account (clause“c” part 3 of article 158 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) and unlawful circulation of means of payment (article 187 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation). The author comes to the conclusion that a sufficient condition for proper qualification is a clear understanding of the content of the elements of the crimes under consideration.
Keywords

swindling, bank fraud, banking, bank account theft, illegal loan

Repeckaya Anna Leonidovna, Gabeev Sergey Valeryevich

Modern specifics of the development of the regional state of homicides for hire in russia

Abstract

The article offers a criminological analysis of the regional state of homicides for hire in the Russian Federation. The main period for analysis is the period from 2003 to 2019. The authors calculated the dynamics of absolute and relative indicators (growth rates, specific weight, intensity and criminal activity coefficient) of crimes of the studied type in Federal districts. Their comparative analysis is carried out. As a result, it is established that in the Russian Federation, murder for hire does not have a pronounced regional specificity in the modern period. In the last decade, both absolute and relative indicators, located in the dynamic series at the lowest level, have been leveled. The current regional state of homicides for hire is a single crime with a dynamic to further decrease. Regional differences are leveled as a result of a low level in the registration of absolute indicators. Even taking into account the high level of latency of the crimes under consideration, the complexity of their detection and proof, murder for hire in Russia is a non-proliferation crime with an extremely low level of intensity.

Keywords

homicide for hire; contract killings; criminological and regional analysis

Gribunov Oleg Pavlovich, Zaleskina Anna Nikolaevna

Actual problems that arise during the operational search event “Inspection of premises, buildings, structures, terrain and vehicles” in relation to business entities

Abstract

The article analyzes some aspects of the legal regulation of the public operational search event“Inspection of premises, buildings, structures, terrain areas and vehicles”, conducted in relation to business entities. Based on the analysis of norms of the Federal law of 12.08.1995 N 144-FZ “About operational search activities”, the criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation and departmental regulations indicated the issue of regulation of the process of filing complaints by persons against whom conducted operatively-search event at the actions of the operational staff. Due to the analysis of judicial practice, the article deals with the main problems that lead to violation of the rights and legitimate interests of entrepreneurs, allowed by operational officers engaged in operational search activities, when conducting a public operational search event, inspection of premises, buildings, structures, terrain areas and vehicles. In addition, specific examples of problems encountered by operational staff in applying the instructions approved by the order of the Ministry of internal Affairs of Russia dated April 1, 2014 are given. No. 199, related to the seizure of documents, items, and information from electronic data carriers in the course of an operational search event, inspection of premises, buildings, structures, terrain areas, and vehicles. Special attention is paid to ways to eliminate these problems, ways to protect the rights and legitimate interests of business entities, when conducting an operational search event, inspection of premises, buildings, structures, terrain areas and vehicles

Keywords

operational search activity; inspection of premises, buildings, structures, terrain areas and vehicles; commercial organizations; entrepreneurship, instruction

Davydov Sergey Ivanovich, Pinchuk Anton Pavlovich

Obtaining the explanations as the test action at the stage of criminal proceedings: problems of legal regulation

Abstract

The article discusses legal issues and the practice of obtaining explanations as the test action. The methodological base of the research consists of the dialectical method of scientific knowledge, historical, comparative legal, logical, statistical methods, as well as observation and other particular methods of legal phenomena researching. The research materials include norms of domestic criminal procedural legislation, scientific works, as well as the results of the survey, conducted by the authors among the employees of investigative bodies of the Siberian Federal District. The research allows revealing the disadvantages of the legal regulation of obtaining explanations. Based on the analysis of available data authors suggest the definition of obtaining explanations. The results of previous studies are presented. The problems that arise in practice are formulated and analyzed during the survey, and ways for solving them are proposed based on improving the legal regulation of obtaining explanations as the test action. Based on the available in science, as well as own research, conclusions about the expediency of spreading Articles 307, 308 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, as well as the Article 113 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation over the obtaining explanations at the stage of initiating the criminal case are justified in the article. The concept of “obtaining explanations” is advisable to consolidate in the Article 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation. Also including in the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation the rules about spreading the interrogation rules over this test action is necessary.

Keywords

stage of criminal proceedings, test actions, obtaining the explanation, drive, survey

Sidorova Tatyana Yurievna

International information security: legal aspects and UN activities

Abstract

The article is devoted to the analysis of the United Nations current work in the field of creating legal regulation of international information security. The article substantiates the consideration of these issues namely at the UN platform which is connected with the severity of possible consequences of the use of force by states in response to the reflection of a cyber threat emanating from another state. The article provides an analysis of the current UN approach to the discussion and establishment of regulation of international information security issues. The article discusses the documents of the UN General Assembly adopted at the third stage of the organization's regulatory development of international information relations. A comparative analysis of the two "cyber resolutions" of the UN General Assembly, adopted in December 2018, is given separately. The conducted research proves the conclusion that the current state of regulation of international information security refers to the stage of "soft law" formation. At the same time, the argument that states have no contradictions in their understanding of the development of international law in the study area is refuted. As a result, the article infers that the lack of more decisive actions on the part of the United Nations will strengthen the tendency towards its gradually declining role in regulating this issue and will probably lead to intercepting the initiative by regional organizations. To solve this problem, it was proposed to expand the working mechanisms by including an expert community in this process and starting work on "hard law".

Keywords

cybersecurity, United Nations, Group of Governmental Experts, cyber threats, soft law

Shornikov Dmitrii Vladimirovich, Makritskaia Elena Dmitrievna

Role of political declarations in the formation of the mechanism of international legal protection of lake Baikal

Abstract

The impact of international political declarations in the field of nature protection on the legal mechanism for the protection of Lake Baikal is investigated. Within the framework of the implementation of the project on the construction of the concept of international legal protection of Lake Baikal, Carried out within the framework of scientific project N 20-011-00618 A and supported by the Russian Foundation for Fundamental Research, Major international conservation concepts, such as the Stockholm Declaration, are being analysed, World Charter on Nature, Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, The Principles of Forestry, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, identify norms that have influenced the establishment of the legal protection mechanism for Lake Baikal. Trends in the influence of the provisions of these political declarations on the legislation in the field of protection of Lake Baikal are identified, in particular, the sensitivity of the term "sustainable development" and the principles of sustainable development by the legislator in the legal norms of various levels is investigated. On the basis of the study, the influence of the principles and norms of international political declarations in the field of nature protection on the legislation governing environmental management and nature protection in the Baikal Natural Territory is noted. Cases of implementation of the provisions of political declarations into domestic legislation have been identified, conclusions have been drawn about the different perception and interpretation of the term "sustainable development" in Russian legal norms in the field of protection of Lake Baikal.

Keywords

Lake Baikal, sustainable development, international declarations, nature protection