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Features of inheritance law in Germany at the end of the XIX century

Kolosok Svetlana Valeryevna

Abstract

The features of inheritance in Germany under the Civil Code of 1896 are investigated. The doctrines of inheritance and types of inheritance under German law of the late nineteenth century are analyzed. The purpose of the hereditary reform of the Civil Code in the German Empire is analyzed and the conclusion is substantiated that it consisted in overcoming the diversity of hereditary systems of the German lands. It is summarized that this goal was achieved as a result of the formation of a unified system of norms, which was based on the traditions of German law, and also sufficiently took into account the interests of the emerging bourgeoisie. As a result of the reform, hereditary fragmentation in Germany was overcome, including in connection with an integrated approach to the regulation of hereditary relations. Conclusions are presented regarding the peculiarities of the regulation of inheritance law under the German Civil Code of 1896, which were distinguished by a visible contradiction between the preservation of orders having feudal features (in the field of land ownership) and capitalist (in the field of inheritance by will). It is also revealed that the inheritance law of the late nineteenth century contributed to the strengthening of the economic position of the Prussian burghers and contributed to the formation and strengthening of large capital in the German Empire.

Keywords

inheritance by law, inheritance by will, lines of heirs, freedom of will, mandatory share in the inheritance

Arson as a criminal act during the formation of the Russian centralized state

Chernykh Vladimir Vasilievich

Abstract

The analysis of one of the most dangerous criminal offenses of the period of the formation of the Russian centralized state (the end of the XIII – beginning of the XVI centuries) – arson is carried out. Russian Russian legislation development slowdown in the Horde period was objective and did not contribute to the improvement of criminal law, laid down in the first legislative monuments of Ancient Russia – Russkaya Pravda and its derivatives. The formation of a Russian centralized state opens a new page in the development of domestic law. In the conditions of feudal fragmentation, a variety of legal regulation has developed, regional legal acts have appeared (Pskov, Dvinskaya and Belozersk court certificates). Centralization required the creation of uniform legal norms and laws, which was reflected in the Judicial Regulations of this period, the analysis of the provisions of which allows you to see of legal principles for cities and their absence for forests and fields. Attention is drawn to the increase in the number of arson attacks due to the social stratification and enslavement of peasants, who have chosen the form of struggle against feudal lords, the arson of their estates. Turning to the study of historical legal experience allows us to recreate a more complete and objective picture of the formation and development of Russian legislation, including such a phenomenon as arson.

Keywords

arson, penalties for arson, legislative acts, ownership principle

Constitutional law on social security: individual problems of law enforcement practice (on the example of a monthly allowance in connection with the birth and upbringing of children)

Ivanova Elena Leonidovna

Abstract

The article describes the shortcomings of the legal regulation of the procedure for making a decision by the authorized body on the appointment (refusal to appoint) a monthly allowance in connection with the birth and upbringing of a child. The author examines the history of the introduction of social support measures in the form of monthly payments for families with children aged 8 to 17 years, analyzes the legislative changes that occurred in December 2022 on the issue under study. Based on the problems of calculating the average per capita family income identified in the analysis of law enforcement practice, which, despite the amendments

made in the legislation, have not been eliminated to date, the final part of the article makes proposals to adjust certain provisions of the rules established at the federal level governing the procedure for assigning and paying monthly allowances in connection with the birth and upbringing of a child.

Keywords

monthly allowance in connection with the birth and upbringing of a child, per capita family income, social support measures

System and legal regulation of some elements of remote electronic voting in Russia

Rzhanovskiy Valeriy Alexandrovich

Abstract

The main components of Remote Electronic Voting are highlighted: a software complex that provides Remote Electronic Voting, election commissions, voters (participants of Remote Electronic Voting), as well as observers. It was noted, that software used in Remote Electronic Voting, had significant impact to the activities of participants of elections. The need to take into account the technological features of electronic voting is justified. Due to the significant value of the software complex in the Remote Electronic Voting, it was proposed to regulate the characteristics and algorithms of the functioning of this complex. It is concluded that the scenario of real intervention in the information system of electronic voting should contain a sequential analysis of the area of intervention, the subject, the mechanism of impact, the digital trace, according to which one or another intervention can be determined, ways to verify such impact, consequences. In order to expand the use of electronic voting in Russia, it was proposed to create a system of election commissions responsible for conducting electronic voting. Prerequisites have been established for changing the nature of the activities of the Territorial Election Commission of Remote Electronic Voting from temporary to permanent basis. It is recommended to consolidate the authority to control the activities of administrators (developers) of the software complex of electronic voting for that election commission. In addition, it is proposed to create expert groups under that election commission in order to analyze the functioning of the software complex and organization of voting in general. It was concluded that it is advisable to coordinate the actions of election commissions, their methodological support when there be a transfer of powers to organize electronic voting to the level of election commissions of subjects of Russia. Territorial Election Commission of Remote Electronic Voting could provide such support.

Keywords

Remote electronic voting, legal regulation, constitutional principles of elections, law, voting, technical development, observer, voter, election commission, cryptography, system, blockchain

Constitutional legal regulation and interests in the constitutional law of Mongolia: an estological research

Yurkovskiy Alexey Vladimirovich

Abstract

The tendencies of the development of the current constitutional law of Mongolia, the formation of the national mechanism of legal regulation and the mechanism of state power are considered. There are empirical data formed as a result of the use of the latest author's methodology and research technology (estological analysis of the mechanism of constitutional and legal regulation and the mechanism of state power). Empirical materials and authentic documents (sources of law, acts of interpretation of law, acts of implementation and application of law) of Mongolia are introduced into the scientific discourse. The regularities of the existence of the interests of constitutional law as a social phenomenon and the interests of constitutional and legal regulation in Mongolia, which are inextricably linked with the formation and functioning of the mechanism of state power in the relevant country, are subjected to an estological study. The estological research touches upon the forms and contents of the constitutional law of Mongolia, its legal and technical features. As a result of the conducted research, the presence of the phenomenology of the interests of constitutional and legal regulation is revealed. The hypothesis that the interests of legal regulation differ from the political interests of subjects of constitutional law is confirmed.

Keywords

estology, estological research, research methodology, mechanism of state power, mechanism of legal regulation, legal regulation, political system, value, interest, subject of constitutional and legal relations, objects of interests of constitutional and legal regulation, Mongolia

Contracts in labor and civil law: issues of unity and differentiation

Komkov Sergey Aleksandrovich

Abstract

It is noted that the employment contract has historically emerged as a civil contract. It is indicated that in Roman private law it was a contract for the employment of a free person's labor force for a period under which one person, the locator (from Latin – landlord), placed at the disposal of another, the tenant, his labor force, his labor (operae) for a certain remuneration (hiring a worker, coachman, etc.). The features that distinguish the labor contract from civil law contracts, in particular, the fact that in an employment contract the subject is the work itself, and not its result, as well as the element of subordination of one party to the employment contract to the other. The cases of joint legal regulation of labor relations by the norms of labor and civil law are indicated. The article analyzes such issues as the construction of the so-called "labor agreement", as well as the issue of representation in labor relations, in particular, cases of concluding an employment contract with a minor employee under the age of fourteen and limiting the civil capacity of an employee who, due to addiction to gambling, alcohol abuse or narcotic drugs, puts his family in a difficult financial situation. position. Cases are established when civil legal relations may arise between the parties to the employment relationship. It is noted that the legal regulation of social and labor relations should not be based on the independence of the person performing labor activity, as this is characteristic of the method of civil law regulation of social relations related to labor. The necessity of applying the developments of civil servants on the invalidity of transactions to labor contracts and the implementation of the principle of good faith, which determines, among other things, the inadmissibility of abuse of law, is indicated. The conclusion is substantiated that the establishment of unifying signs of labor and civil law contracts corresponds to the practice of applying labor law norms and contributes to the development of the science of labor law.

Keywords

employment contract, employment contract, employment agreement, representation in labor law, prohibition of discrimination in labor relations, accounting of working hours, invalidity of transactions, the principle of good faith

Disgorgement of profits: analysis of judicial practice

Mayorova Larisa Alexandrovna

Abstract

The rule of disgorgement of profits is set out in paragraph 2 of Article 15(2) of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – Civil Code) as a general remedy. Disgorgement of profits is called this rule in common law countries. It is analyzed. The idea of equity is a basis to force a person who has violated someone's right to transfer the unlawful profit from such a violation to the plaintiff. The idea that an offender is not allowed to benefit from unlawful or dishonest conduct is supported by judicial practice and doctrine, and is enshrined in Article 1(4) of the Civil Code. There is little practice in applying this rule. Examples include violations of intellectual property rights, other absolute rights, negative confidentiality obligations, contracts, etc. In other cases, disgorgement of profits may arise from the specifics of the violated responsibility. The practice of disgorgement of profits from violation of fiduciary duties is considered. It is established that the nature of disgorgement of profits by violating someone's right is not certain. The law uses the term «lost profits». Therefore, this institution can be interpreted as a way to calculate losses equal to profits. The defendant may refute this and provide evidence that the plaintiff himself would not have made such a profit. Is it allowed however to take all the profits from the defendant, if the plaintiff has no damages, and the defendant's profit is large? Should the full profit of the defendant from the violation of the plaintiff's right belong only to the plaintiff? It is possible to limit the compensatory nature of civil liability and to highlight its preventive and punitive function in the case of «cynical» violations.

Keywords

disgorgement of profits, lost profit, disgorgement damages

The conclusion contract's patterns (in memory of B. L. Khaskelberg)

Rovniy Valeriy Vladimirovich

Abstract

The article is dedicated to the comprehention of the existing conclusion contract's patterns. A number of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation's rules, including art. 433 and art. 434 (point 1, paragraph 2), other rules concerning the process conclusion of a contract – art. 1017 (points 2, 3), art. 1234 (points 1, 2), art. 1235 (points 1, 2) – was analysed. Questions of the necessary grounds of the conclusion a contract (offer, acceptance, passing a property), the act of registration in a contract, the contract's form are scrutinized. A number of inferences was made, in particular: a) consensual contract and real contract are two basic conclusion contract's patterns, they can be complicated because of additional demands from the law or participants of a contract (of registration various objects – main obligatory bargain, act of passing a property or consequence of such an act, of agreed by the participants contract's formalization); b) contract's form has two sides, because it can be defined by the law or by an agreement, so form influences upon the concluded contract's quality or upon the quality the process of concluding a contract; c) the rules of the art. 433 and art. 434 (point 1, paragraph 2) are universal and concern not only obligatory contracts, but disposal ones also; d) the moment of concluding a contract is defined by the basic pattern with taking into consideration complicating this pattern demands; e) the process of concluding a contract is a factual composition with various combination of elements (stages), which are accumulated gradually or in a free style. Inferences are made with taking into consideration legal amendments, illustrated by the examples of the concrete contracts.

Keywords

contract's pattern (model), consensual contract, real contract, state registrated contract, contract's form, agreed by the participants contract's formalization

Individual victimological prevention of cybercrime

Zhmurov Dmitry Vitalievich

Abstract

The article is devoted to the analysis of individual measures of victimological prevention of cybercrime. The paper defines the concept under consideration and describes its key properties. During the analysis of special literature, domestic and foreign sources, three levels of individual victimological prevention are identified: 1. Pre-incident (development of models for countering cybercriminals); 2. Incidental (development of victim behavior accounting standards); 3. Post-incident (development of standards for responding to cyber-victimization). Each of these levels is described in detail (including the rules of personal security in the pre-incident perspective; as well as scripts for responding to a virtual victim - at the post–incident stage). Each of these levels is a basic functional part of an individual psychological prevention in the information and telecommunications space.

Keywords

cybervictimization, victims on the Internet, cybervictimity, cybervictimology, Internet victim, victims of digital crimes, cyber victim, victim's identity in the virtual space

Criminal-legal limits of expressing one's opinion

Kamennova Valeriya Vladimirovna

Abstract

In the age of the Internet, the question of defining the limits of expression in the media, in particular on the Internet, is particularly relevant. With the advent of the digital era, more and more attention is paid to crimes occurring not in reality, but in the network, and extremism becomes a phenomenon that steadily pops up in the news feeds. High-profile cases in which law enforcement officials are trying to prosecute for inciting hatred for images, reps and likes demonstrate the need to distinguish between expression and extremism. The main difficult issues of estimation of such crimes are considered: the vague framework of the main «extremist» clauses (280 and 282 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation), used as a pretext for restricting the activity of citizens by law enforcement agencies, the actions of which sometimes do not correspond to a

potential threat; the difficulties with the definition of extremism itself and, as a consequence, the possibility to place under its concept any material; the subjective nature of linguistic expertise, in which the views of experts may be the opposite. It was noted that, as a result, an unlawful decision can significantly complicate a person's life, since recognition of the activities as extremist brings a number of additional restrictions: economic, political, labour. In this regard, it is argued that it is necessary to distinguish between mere expression of opinion and actual incitement to hatred. However, it is also noted that a clear legislative distinction is questionable against the background of precedents that have already occurred. It concluded that criminal prosecution for opinions on the Internet should be the exception, not the rule.

Keywords

criminal law limits, expression of opinion, extremism, criminal prosecution

The modern Russian criminal market of services permitted in civil circulation: characterization and determination

Repetskaya Anna Leonidovna

Abstract

Presents a modern (2017-2022) characteristic of the Russian criminal market of services permitted in civil circulation, but performed without a license or special permission, i.e. in the shadow sphere. The traditional segments of the specified market (household services, financial, cleaning, advertising services, etc.), as well as types of services whose development is associated with the pandemic that occurred during the study period (medical, funeral services) are considered. A comparative analysis of the state of these segments of the studied market at the beginning and end of the study period is carried out. The dominant determinants contributing to the development of various segments are analyzed. Among the main factors determining the identified changes are: restrictions associated with the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic; the pandemic itself, which influenced the change of many relationships in public life, including economic ones. The author comes to the conclusion that global digitalization, which undoubtedly influences the mechanisms of provision and payment of the services in question, is not of fundamental importance for the development of the main part of the segments of the criminal market in question, however, there are types of markets that have changed significantly due to the development of Internet technologies (advertising services). The impact of the emergence, receipt and use of cryptocurrencies is analyzed separately. Based on the data obtained, the author's forecast of the development of the studied market segments for the near future is proposed.

Keywords

criminal services market, shadow services, pandemic, determination, cryptocurrency

The state of recurrent crime in the Siberian federal district

Filippova Olga Valeryevna

Abstract

Based on the statistical data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation on recidivism in Russia and the Siberian Federal District (hereinafter referred to as the SFD), the main indicators of recidivism crime are determined - the level, structure of the dynamics and conclusions are drawn about the state and trends in the development of recidivism in the SFD and its individual subjects. The article shows that increased rates of recidivism are recorded in the Siberian Federal District, there are differences in the structure of recidivism from all-Russian crime. The conclusion is made about the increased rates of recidivism in the Siberian Federal District and individual subjects included in its composition, the features of the structure of recidivism in the Siberian Federal District and its differences from the all-Russian crime are highlighted. It was found that the volume of recidivism and persons who had previously committed crimes in the Siberian Federal District increased throughout the study period. The proportion of recidivist crimes in the Siberian Federal District in the total number of those investigated is the highest in the country. The largest number of recidivist crimes is registered in the Kemerovo region, Krasnoyarsk and Altai territories, Irkutsk region. The recidivism rate per 100,000 people in the Siberian Federal District is 1.5 times higher than the Russian average; in some subjects of the Siberian Federal District it exceeds the same indicator in the country to an even greater extent (the Republics of Altai, Tyva and Khakassia). It is argued that the most recidivist subjects of the Siberian Federal District are regions with a high

level of general crime: the Republics of Tyva, Altai and Khakassia, where recidivism rates are 2-2.5 times higher than the national average, the level of general crime exceeds the Russian indicator by 1.9, 1, 6 and 1.5 times, respectively. In the structure of recidivism in the Siberian Federal District, a large share is occupied by crimes against life and health, as well as crimes against traffic safety and transport operation. In addition, compared with Russian indicators, the Siberian Federal District has a higher proportion of probationers among those who have committed a relapse. In the subjects of the Siberian Federal District, in which the share of crimes against property is higher than the national average, crimes against life and health occupy a relatively small share.

Keywords

recidivism, Siberian Federal District, crime rates

Collision of types of rationality: to the question of the reasons for the long-term discussions on conceptual issues in criminal law

Shikhanov Vladimir Nikolaevich

Abstract

The analysis of criminal law science by means of a post-non-classical approach is carried out. The subject of the analysis was the regularities of the existence and development of topics and issues that have conceptual significance for criminal law, but do not find their resolution. Such “clusters” of problems, ideas, and the meanings attached to them are presented in the form of discourses that have a very long existence. The set of analysis tools is supplemented by the category “type of rationality”, with the help of which it was possible to detect the nonlinear nature of the development of criminal law knowledge. Having studied the peculiarities of the development of criminal legislation and legal doctrine in the XX century and up to the present, it was concluded that the main type of rationality in the domestic criminal legal consciousness and, accordingly, in the doctrine, is mythological. It is based on a number of myths, mythologems and their corresponding symbols. Even more important is the discovery of a series of attempts to change the type of rationality in criminal law (to political in 1926–1958, to scientific with elements of psychology, pedagogy and sociology, i.e. in general, criminology in 1958–1996), as well as signs of reduction to the mythological type after 1996. Such attempts form a rather original structure of the criminal law doctrine, when the basis is the so-called “hard core” belonging to the mythological type of rationality, and a protective belt is formed around it with inclusions remaining from other types of rationality. The conclusion is formulated that many incessant and sometimes irreconcilable disputes on key issues of criminal law are caused by a discrepancy in the initial ideas of jurists, and sometimes legislators. The introduction of the category of the type of rationality into scientific circulation will contribute to the streamlining of criminal law theory and the harmonization of knowledge about the crime, the criminal, measures of criminal legal impact and other criminal law phenomena.

Keywords

destination of punishment, administrative prejudice, science of criminal law, type of rationality, discourse analysis, epistemology, post-non-classical law understanding

Classification of indicators of poor quality of palm prints of the hands of a corpse

Balko Vladimir Ivanovich

Abstract

The problem of poor quality of handprints of corpses is established. The relevance of the topic is related to the increase in legislation on the registration of palm prints in the CIS. The aim of the study is to identify and study indicators of poor quality of the palm prints of corpses and conduct a comparative analysis with similar indicators of poor quality in a living person. Indicators of poor quality of displaying the palms of the hands of corpses over two time periods were identified and conducted with similar indicators of poor quality in a living person. It has been established that the bulk of indicators of poor quality of handprints of corpses is associated with such indicators in terms of the greatest quantity and low quality as: incomplete rolling; wet handprints and prints with varying degrees of wrinkles, which are in second and third place. Comparative analysis showed that the indicator of incomplete rolling is the highest among the palm prints of the hands of a living person and a corpse. Recommendations for improving the quality of prints from the palms of corpses are proposed. The

author's definition of the concepts of a complex technique of "an improved version of the processing of the center of the palm of the corpse" and "a full-fledged imprint of the palm of the corpse" is formulated.

Keywords

fingerprinting, full-fledged palm print of a corpse; palm print of a corpse; incomplete rolling; poor quality of palm prints

The prosecutor as a member of the investigation team in Russian criminal proceedings: history and modernity

Lubyagin Mikhail Sergeevich

Abstract

Consideration is given to the genesis of the criminal procedural legislation of the Russian state, which regulates the preliminary investigation by the investigation team. It was found that the rules of various sources of criminal procedural law of the Russian state to varying degrees determined the procedural provisions governing the powers of the prosecutor as a party to the criminal procedural legal relations with the investigation team. At the analysis of Statute of criminal legal procedure of 1864 it was revealed that prosecutor was empowered to cooperate with investigation team, in some cases being involved in the composition of the investigation team. The problem of correlation and differentiation of powers of head of investigative body and public prosecutor, including in relation to the investigative group, was considered. In addition, attention was paid to the ratio of such forms of control at the pre-trial stages of criminal proceedings as prosecutorial supervision, judicial control and procedural control. Disadvantages of the last form of control are marked out, as at the analysis of the investigative practice there were revealed problems of interest of heads of investigative bodies in favorable and qualitative indicators of their subordinate employees - investigators, including those involved in the investigative group. The question of registered procedural violations, committed by the officials of preliminary investigation and pre-investigation bodies at the pre-trial stages of criminal proceedings was analyzed, the dynamics of growth of these violations in the period from 2015 to 2020 was confirmed. As a consequence the attention was drawn to the possibility of involvement of the prosecutor to the investigative group at the present stage. Taking into account historical aspects of regulation of processes of organization and activity of investigative groups at different stages of development of domestic criminal justice, dynamics of pro-procedural violations of officials of bodies of preliminary investigation and inquiry, revealed problems of interest and partiality in realization of procedural control over participants of investigative group, the necessity of involving prosecutor into composition of investigative group is grounded.

Keywords

investigative group, prosecutor, procedural status, criminal proceedings, criminal procedure legislation

Criminalistics research of the person in the pre-scientific period: origins and significance

Foygel Elena Igorevna

Abstract

The article examines the historical development of the criminalistics research of the person of subjects of criminal proceedings in the process of detecting, disclosing and investigating crimes. The author found that the issues of private criminalistics theory about the scientific theory of personal are still insufficiently developed and require in-depth scientific analysis. The main directions of practical implementation of the main provisions of scientific theory are determined. It was revealed that the pre-scientific period - from ancient times to the beginning of the 19th century - is the least studied, which does not reduce its significance for identifying and analyzing the patterns of criminal and search-cognitive activity. It has been established that, despite the relative youth of the criminalistics research of the person, its origins lie in the oldest sources of law analyzed in the article - customary law, the Criminal Judicial Code of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation "Carolina", as well as scientific and literary works and essays of specialists - experienced judge Huang Liuhun "The Complete Book of Happiness and Prosperity", Piotr Radkevich "The mirror of Justice" and others. The criminalistics research of the somatic, social and psychological levels of the person of the offender in the treatise of the founder of criminalistics science Hans Gross "Guide for criminalistics investigators as a system

of criminalistics science" is analyzed in detail. The conclusion is made about the actual existence by the beginning of the formation of criminalistics science as a science of disparate ideas and recommendations for the research of individual personal characteristics of participants in criminal proceedings (a criminal and a witness), and the formation of historical prerequisites that make it necessary to take into account criminalistics significant properties and states of a person in the process of investigating crimes.

Keywords

criminalistics characterization of person, diagnosis of false testimony, history of criminalistics science, history of crime investigation, crimunalistics research of person, identity of the perpetrator, personality of a witness

"Red" environmental lists in international law

Kolobov Roman Yurievich, Ganeva Ekaterina Olegovna, Kuzmina Valeria Vladimirovna

Abstract

The role and significance of lists of natural objects that are threatened by their ecological state is considered. The List of World Heritage in Danger is analyzed as the most famous "red" environmental list. The problems of including objects in this List are considered, in particular, the opposition of the States on whose territory the corresponding objects are located; the consequences of such inclusion are determined; the conclusions obtained are illustrated by the practice of including objects from different states in the List. The Montreux Record, which is rarely analyzed in modern legal science, receives coverage (List of Ramsar wetlands of international importance where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference). The procedure for including objects in it is revealed, some reasons are identified that determine the problems with the insufficient effectiveness of this environmental mechanism, in particular, the need to obtain the consent of the relevant state to include wetland in the Record, as well as competition with the reporting mechanisms of states under Article 3 of the Convention on Wetlands. Proposals are formulated on the need to form a "red" list in relation to specially protected natural territories included in the international network of biosphere reserves. Based on the results of the study, an instrumental attitude to international "red" environmental lists is proposed, as mechanisms capable of solving individual environmental problems.

Keywords

List of World Heritage in Danger, Montreux Record, Convention on Wetlands, International law, legal protection, environmental law, International Union for Conservation of Nature, wetlands

International and supranational legal regulation conjugation: problem statement

Tirskikh Maksim Gennadievich, Druzhinin Gleb Viktorovich

Abstract

The problem of the existence of levels of legal regulation is analyzed: intranational, supranational and international, the ratio of which is an independent scientific task. The nature of supranational regulation is analyzed. Based on the analysis of doctrinal and historical material, it is concluded that the basis of supranational regulation is the delegation of rule-making powers, as a form of realization of the sovereignty of a group of states within the framework of a confederation, community or other form of international association of states. The correlation between supranational and international legal regulation is analyzed on the example of the rule-making activity of international organizations. The purpose of supranational, domestic and international regulation in modern conditions is determined.

Keywords

legal regulation, international law, international legal regulation, supranational regulation, sovereignty, confederation, international organization, integration association

Review of the monograph of V. N. Shikhanov "Methodological problems of criminal law and criminology: epistemological perspective"

Smirnov Alexey Evgenievich

Abstract

The relevance of the research topic, the correctness of the chosen methods and the validity of the results obtained, the correctness of the author's position and the hypothesis chosen by him from the position of modern philosophy are analyzed. The review provides a brief analysis of the monograph from the point of view of the research optics used. The value of V. N. Shikhanov's monograph for science and the educational process is formulated.

Keywords

epistemology, methodology of legal sciences, criminal law, criminology, discourse analysis, deconstruction