DOI 10.24147/2542-1514.2018.2(3).142-152

LEGAL POLICY IN MODERN RUSSIA: ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF THEORY AND PRACTICE (REVIEW OF THE MATERIALS OF THE ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION)

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Article info

Received – 2018 July 2

Accepted – 2018 September 5

Available online – 2018 December 07

Keywords

Legal policy, science, round-table discussion, law enforcement, theory of law, doctrinal documents, public law, private law, security

The report on the speeches of the participants of the round-table discussion is presented in the paper. The discussion "Legal policy in modern Russia: actual problems of theory and practice" was organized on June 19, 2018 at the faculty of law of Dostoevsky Omsk State University by the scientific journals "State and Law", "Legal Policy and Legal Life", "Law Enforcement Review". Discussion concerned aims of legal policy, systematization of legislation, legal communication, implementation of the constitutional principle of democracy, constitutional basis of the legal policy, key features of electoral legal policy, provision for the national unity and territorial integrity, competence of local self-government bodies.

On June 19, 2018 on the basis of the law faculty of Omsk State University. F.M. Dostoevsky (OmSU) magazine's "State and Law", "Legal policy and legal life", "Enforcement" prov e l and the event in the format of "round table" on the topic "Legal policy in modern Russia: actual problems of theory and practice".

The work of the “round table” was opened by the **director of the Saratov branch of the Institute of State and Law of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the chief editor of the journal “Legal Policy and Legal Life”, doctor of legal sciences, Prof., Honored Scientist of the Russian Federation A.V. Malko**. In his welcoming speech, he noted the high degree of relevance of the subject of the "round table", as well as the positive aspects of the interdisciplinary nature of research in the field of legal policy: the study of problems at the interface of jurisprudence, political science and sociology allows to overcome dogmatism and provide a wide scope of issues.

Since the end of the last century, the formation of specialized structures engaged in legal policy research began. These include the Saratov branch of the IGP RAS, the Institute of Legal Policy of the University of Trier (Germany, Trier). Within the framework of Kazakhstan State Law University (Kazakhstan, Astana), the Institute of Constitutional Legislation and Legal Policy was established. The named structures actively cooperate, joint research of problems of legal policy is conducted.

According to some researchers, legal policy is the activity of state bodies to identify public relations that are not regulated by law, but should be regulated by it. However, there is an excessive narrowness of this approach, meaning reducing legal policy to finding and closing legal gaps. A broader understanding of legal policy as a *systematic, scientifically based, consistent activity of state bodies and civil society institutions on the optimization of legal regulation and the legal system as a whole is* required. With this approach, the researcher becomes the task of identifying goals, means, methods, limits of legal regulation.

With regard to the legal system, legal policy *is designed to* : 1) organize law as the core of the legal system, its main element , by eliminating gaps and contradictions of legal regulation ; 2) to organize internal relations between elements of the legal system (law, legal practice and the dominant legal ideology); 3) to create conditions for the effective interaction of the legal system with other public systems - from economic, political, etc.; 4) to organize the interaction of legal systems of different levels - national , supranational and international .

Currently, in the field of research of legal policy problems, there is a development of a scientific product of a new type - *“Doctrinal documents”* representing scientific works in certain areas of regulation. He combines so a specific monographic and conceptual in nature, manifested in the most concentrated, systematic form of presentation of scientific information on important scientific issues of law. Doctrinal e document s to be distinguished from *the doctrinal and legal acts*

- the official policy of political and legal acts emanating from the competent authorities of specific and entailing legal consequences (doctrines, concepts, strategies etc.). The practical significance of the doctrinal documents is that they can be converted in doctrinal legal acts.

Professor of Department of Theory and History of State and Law of the Omsk State University, doctor of legal sciences T.F. Yashchuk in her speech considered the historical and legal aspects systematization of legislation as a means of implementation and legal policy. In her opinion, the feature of lawmaking activities Russian state was the fact that it is not always expressed and camping in the creation of new instruments, and was in the processing, updating already existing array of regulatory legal material.

Thus, in drawing up the Complete Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire and the Code of Laws of the Russian Empire, the techniques characteristic of thematic incorporation and industry consolidation. But already in the Soviet state there is a change legislative paradigms: the pre-revolutionary experience is ignored, the principle of separation of powers is denied that generates multiplicity legislative bodies going down legal level technology. Most sought after by form systematization becomes codification because it allows create any acts in the smallest degree related with previous legislation. Codes adopted in 1920s, formed the system soviet rights secured its industry structure, determine whether the subject and method of legal regulation each industry.

The rapid growth of e Ob ma of legal material that and Availability contradictions, gaps and collisions set question about necessity its integrated synthesis and ordering of constant opredelo system taking into account the complex federative form of the Soviet state. So first was processed Russian republican legislation. Eventually at Collection of existing laws RSFSR, reflecting current legislation by condition on January 1 1928, was included 2077 acts that made up a little more quarters from the original number processed acts.

There is a close relationship between the content and objectives of legal policy in the field of systematization of legislation with political mode. Already in the 1930s with the strengthening of totalitarianism activity by streamline legislation actually is terminated and renews only in the end 1950s. The code of laws of the USSR was never published.

Speech by **graduate student Department of Theory and History of State and Law of the Krasnoyarsk Agrarian University E.A. Romanenko** was devoted to the problems of theoretical aspects of legal communication. Legal communication is defined as a certain type of legal connection that does not fit into the classical theory of legal relations. All those social relations that do not fall under the category of relations regulated by law can be attributed to legal communication. This is a pre-contractual process, legal education, and any other forms of social communication, where the subject of communication is information that carries an interest in law, the idea of law, its spirit and letter.

This phenomenon has both generic traits (signs of social intercourse) and species (purely legal traits). Among the first are: 1) the exchange of certain information in a society from an individual to and individuals; 2) focus on the interests of the individual ; 3) focus on a positive, friendly settlement of the legal issue. In this regard, it is necessary to note two main trends of modern society: 1) the desire for a thorough legal regulation of even private life with the actual minimization of the self-regulation of society; 2) the colossal level of legal nihilism.

The study of legal communication is a promising direction for the study of non-classical legal relations, covering the problems of legal education, legal culture and legal thinking.

Head of the Department of State and Municipal Law of the Omsk State University, doctor of legal sciences, prof., Honored Lawyer of the Russian Federation, Chief Editor of the Law Enforcement magazine A.N. Kostyukov reflected in his speech separate problems of the implementation of the constitutional principle of democracy.

Democracy as the most significant constitutional value is of one of the most common forms of local government . The very understanding of local government, the scope of its rights and guarantees in a constitutional sense was actually formed by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. He formulated a number of legal positions ensuring the effective implementation of

local self-government. (Decisions on January 24, 1997 № 1-P, of January 15, 1998 No. 3-P, of November 30, 2000 No. 15-P, of November 11, 2003 No. 16-P and others).

However, the Federal Law of May 27, 2014 No. 136-FZ, in conjunction with the Federal Law of February 3, 2015 No. 8-FZ , in federal law from 6 October 2003 No. 131-FZ "On general principles of organization local government in the Russian Federation " (hereinafter - the Federal Law № 131-FZ) fundamental changes have been made in terms of the competence, territorial and organizational foundations of local self-government. And, which is extremely important, the *Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation radically changed its previously expressed legal positions* .

Changing the competence framework of local self-government It was expressed in the introduction of the Federal Law No. 136-ФЗ into the legislation on local self-government of the institution of redistribution of powers. The unilateral transfer of powers of local authorities to state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation is contrary to the provisions st. 130 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation issued two Definitions: No. 879-O dated April 26, 2016 and No. 2575-O dated November 24, 2016, in which, for formal reasons, refused to consider the said issue on the merits, and with its tacit consent it actually (non-legally) confirmed constitutionality of the contested provisions.

In a similar form, the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation expressed tacit agreement with a *change in the separate territorial foundations of local self-government*. In the course of the municipal reform of 2014-2017. Two new types of municipalities were introduced - urban districts with intra-urban divisions and inner-city districts. The introduction of a two-tier system of organization of local self-government at the level of urban districts cannot provide the population with a real opportunity to participate in the management of either the urban district or the inner-city district. By definition of September 29, 2015 No. 2002-O, the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, on formal grounds, refused to accept the complaint of Vakhrushev S.Yu. on violation of his constitutional rights by the provision of part 7.1 of the Art. 13 of the Federal Law № 131-ФЗ.

Another direction of reforming the territorial foundations of local self-government is the consolidation of municipalities. Implementation of the provisions of the Federal Law of April 3, 2017 No. 62-FZ contradicts the legal position of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation on the admissibility of changing the status of an urban settlement only with the consent of its population, expressed by voting (Definitions of May 15, 2007 No. 344-OO, May 15, 2007 No. 406-OO, September 29, 2011 No. 1339-OO).

As a result of the *change in the organizational basis of local self-government, the* choice of the organizational model of local self-government is carried out by the law of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation and the charter of the municipality from among the models established by Federal Law No. 131-ФЗ. However, the charter of a municipality cannot contradict the law of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation, and in fact, a constituent entity of the Russian Federation independently determines an organizational model of self-government for all municipalities located on its territory. This is contrary to the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the European Charter of Local Self-Government. The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation issued a Resolution of December 1, 2015 No. 30-P, in which it recognized this innovation as not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Russian Federation. However, judge A.N. Kokotov did not agree with this decision and stated his special opinion , in which he pointed out the contradiction of this innovation of Art. 12, 130 and 131 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Associate Professor of the Department of Constitutional and Municipal Law of the Tyumen State University, cand. of legal sciences E.A. Avdeev noted that legal policy should be viewed as a system-forming conceptual activity of public authorities , which is based on a scientifically based vector orientation of the development of socially significant spheres of society. In his opinion, law contributes to the development of such a political course, which is based on

constitutional legal norms, and the goal is to strengthen Russian statehood, ensure individual rights, and improve legal mechanisms for resolving various kinds of conflicts and crisis situations.

The first article of the current Constitution of the Russian Federation enshrines four legal concepts that make up the matrix of state-legal relations and contain a new model of the domestic organization of public authority in Russia: democratism, federalism, legalism and republicism.

However, these constitutional postulates have been at one time to receive doctrinal conceptual consolidation, which should be reflected in the four doctrinal concepts of legal policy, in the form of a single developed document received by the efforts of the supreme bodies of the state, the Government (the President, the Government and the Russian Parliament), which together will bear subsidiary responsibility for its execution and implementation.

Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation can be cited as an example of such documents. of June 3, 1996, No. 803 " On the Basic Provisions of Regional Policy in the Russian Federation" and on January 16, 2017 No. 13 "On Approval of the Fundamentals of the State Policy of Regional Development of the Russian Federation for the Period until 2025". In them, taking into account the political situation of the corresponding period of their adoption, the further development strategy of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation is consolidated.

It seems that the time has come to develop such federal strategic documents of legal policy, revealing the above-mentioned four constitutional postulates of the Russian Federation.

In the speech of the **associate professor of the Department of Theory and History of State and Law of the Law Institute of Krasnoyarsk State Agrarian University, cand. of legal sciences S.V. Navalny** given characteristic electoral legal policy of modern Russia. This legal phenomenon, according to the speaker, should be understood in two ways: *first* , how a set of ideas, measures, tasks, programs, installations that are implemented in the approaches of the state to the formation of a system of state and municipal authorities; *secondly* how reasonable different activities of multiple actors, participating in the preparation and conduct of elections to the authorities at various levels.

An effective electoral policy is possible only on the basis of the presence of a sufficient level of electoral legal culture of the Russian society and its citizens.

In order to optimize the electoral legal policy should take the following steps : a) the federal legislation is necessary to establish the order of the division of powers between the Russian Federation and the subjects of the Russian Federation in the area of electoral rights; b) systematically systematize the electoral legislation (including the preparation and adoption of electoral codes); c) have to improve the work of expert judgment taken in the subjects of the Russian Federation regulations governing the electoral process, the work on the preparation of e comments and recommendations on their use. This requires the creation of legislative and legal policy institutions in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation that function on a parity basis and are aimed at the high-quality functioning of representative bodies of power.

Lecturer of the Department of State and Municipal Law of the Omsk State University, cand. of legal sciences S.V. Ivanov devoted his speech to the problems of domestic legal policy in the field of ensuring state unity and territorial integrity of the Russian Federation.

Among them are the problems of fundamental and current nature. The first are the contradictory constitutional provisions in force in the domestic legal system. It appears that the Constitution of the Russian Federation is very controversially fixed the position of the Federal Treaty. Its official definition is given in Section Two of the Constitution of the Russian Federation "Final and Transitional Provisions" and contains the concept of "sovereign republics", which is ineradicable up to revising the current Constitution of the Russian Federation due to the obvious legal gap - the lack of a revision procedure for Section Two in the Constitution of the Russian Federation. This is curiously combined with the legal position of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation that the Constitution of the Russian Federation does not imply any other sovereignty than the sovereignty of the Russian Federation as a whole.

Among the problems of the current nature that impede the effective maintenance of state unity and territorial integrity of Russia, a special place is occupied by the alleged shortcomings of

the ongoing socio-economic policy. In this regard, a special role is played by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 13, 2017 No. 208 " On the Strategy of the Economic Security of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2030 ". It is indicative that in the first place among the threats to the economic security of Russia there is "the desire of developed countries to use their developmental benefits ... as a tool of global competition " and only at 20th and 24th, respectively, the increased differentiation of the population by income level and differentiation regions and municipalities on the level and pace of socio-economic development . However, according to current statistics, confirmed by the President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin , already in every seventh citizen lives below the poverty line. It seems that the priorities of the ongoing socio-economic policy are set upside down, which threatens the unity of the state and its economic space.

Associate Professor of the Department of State and Municipal Law of the Omsk State University, cand. of legal sciences K.V. Maslov noted that in the modern world the importance of tax security of the state increases significantly.

Security is the goal of the state organization of society and, at the same time, its necessary means. Given the importance of e rights as a universal regulator of social relations, this finding can be extrapolated to the legal validity, stating that the security has two aspects, speaking on the one hand, the purpose of the legal regulation, but on the other - its methodological basis.

Clarification of the interaction of law and security should not be limited to one-sided utilitarian on d swing to the right. The relationship of law and security is characterized by interpenetration and mutual enrichment.

Nature of security threats determines the forms and methods of th e legal support. Legal norms should not only be aimed at neutralizing the threats to the security of regulated public relations, but also should not become a source of such threats for reasons of imperfection of the legislative technique, inadequate assessment of the regulatory impact and otherwise.

A variety of threats to tax security should be taken into account when choosing the means of legal influence adequate to the nature of the neutralized threat. Coordination through the conclusion of interdepartmental agreements and disciplinary responsibility are more adequate to neutralize intra-organizational management threats; for external - imperative instructions and public liability for their violation.

Understanding the legal regulation of tax relations not just as a means of streamlining public relations, as well as a security tool put minimizing threats can improve the effectiveness of legal influence.

Associate Professor of the Department of State and Municipal Law of the Omsk State University, cand. of legal sciences I.V. Glazunova dedicated a speech to the analysis of the legal regulation of consolidated groups of taxpayers. The main reason for the establishment of tax consolidation in 2011-2012 was the dynamic growth of the Russian economy and the associated education and activities of integrated business groups. The institute of consolidated groups of taxpayers fundamentally solves the most important task of redistributing the share of profits from the regions where the parent holding organizations are located to the subjects of the federation where manufacturing enterprises of the holdings are actually located ; however, the impact of this institution on the reduction of tax revenues of the consolidated budget of the Russian Federation has not been proven. According to the speaker, the complete abolition of the Institute of the consolidated group of taxpayers is not an effective measure , more preferably keeping them with the simultaneous adjustment of the legislation, the direction of the second to curb tax competition federation subjects and redress regions with a low level of budgetary provision shortfall due to consolidation of incomes .

Associate Professor of the Department of State and Municipal Law of the Omsk State University, cand. of legal sciences K.A. Ponomareva reflected in her speech the problems of the influence of the internationalization of tax law on the taxation of profits and incomes in the Russian Federation. International economic integration and foreign practice have most affected the following areas of legal regulation of tax relations: 1) CFC rules and the concept of the tax

residency of legal entities; 2) national regulations aimed at combating tax abuses; 3) rules of thin (insufficient) capitalization; 4) administrative assistance and tax information sharing.

Since the entire e larger number of taxpayers involved in cross-border tax relations, the exchange of tax information has become the main tool for monitoring compliance with taxpayer obligations to pay taxes and fees.

In the Russian tax law, an assessment is made of the place of the OECD Model Convention on Income and Capital Taxes and Comments to it, and it can be stated that they receive recognition as sources of regulation and interpretation of tax law. The landmark documents also include the Action Plan aimed at combating the erosion of the tax base and the withdrawal of profits (BEPS plan).

Thus, the course of the Russian legislator to deoffshorize the economy has been elected for a long period, based on documents from international organizations and will be further aimed at combating abusive tax practices, which corresponds to the latest global trends in the legal regulation of direct taxation.

Associate Professor of Law, State and Municipal Administration of Omsk State Pedagogical University, cand. of history TA Frolova highlighted the problem of determining the model of local governments and their competence in the largest cities of the Russian Federation .

According to the provisions of the Federal Law No. 131-FZ, the municipal entities themselves chose the model of local self-government; however, as a result of the changes introduced in 2014 by the Federal Law No. 136-FZ, the model of local self-government in the territory of the RF subject is determined by the representative body of the subject.

Thus, the transition from jointly designing a model of organizing municipal authorities to expanding the powers of regional authorities and removing municipalities from this process is obvious. Lack of ability of municipalities to deal with the choice of the organizational model of local self-government, has no negative impact of their development. Of particular importance is the situation for the largest cities of Russia with a population of over one million people.

Today, only in one of the largest cities of the Russian Federation - Novosibirsk - direct elections of the head of the municipality have been preserved, while in Kazan, Rostov-on-Don and Ufa, elections are held from among the deputies of the representative office. In 9 largest cities of Russia , a model was implemented, which presupposes a combination of powers of the head of the urban district and the head of the local administration by one person appointed by the results of the competition who does not carry responsibility before inhabited iem and representative body.

At the same time, the implementation of an organizational model of a city manager at the level of major cities is underway . This model in 2006 was implemented in Perm, in 2010 - in Nizhny Novgorod, Yekaterinburg, Chelyabinsk, in 2014 - in Rostov-on - Don. The reason for the introduction of this institute is the possibility of obtaining regional access to economic resources concentrated in large cities, which in practice leads to a decrease in the efficiency of city management.

Practice shows that the activities of introducing the institute "city manager" carried out chaotically , neither the subject of the Russian Federation nor the representative bodies of local self-government take into account the role of individual municipalities (urban district with intracity division, intracity districts) and emerging urban agglomerations in the spatial development of the Russian economy .

Another problem arises when establishing the scope of competence of the municipal government. So, for example, in the Charter of the city of Kazan, 221 powers are enshrined , in the Charter of the city district of Samara - 8, and in the Charter of the city district, the city of Ufa is not reflected.

These problems can be solved taking into account the role of the largest city in the spatial development of the Russian economy, taking into account the possibilities of suburbanization of the adjacent territory and the development of the agglomeration effect.

Associate Professor of the Department of Labor Law of the Omsk State University, cand. of legal sciences M.A. Drachuk in her speech reflected the general trends of the national legal policy in the field of labor.

In the Report of the ILO Director-General, "The Century Initiative for the Future of the World of Work", labor was replaced by the term "labor", which is part of the modern world. The latter term is interesting in that it is able to simultaneously encompass not only the concept of labor, but also related concepts of the labor market, labor relations and employment, including all possible organizational and legal forms of labor.

The three organizational and legal forms of labor currently formed in the Russian legislation are economically non-independent, self-employed and state-administrative work. This differentiation is broadly consistent with internationally recognized labor division to an independent (self-organized) and non-independent. For the organization of interaction of legal forms of labor in the state (or even supra-national) level is produced by labor resources allocation principle of forms of work, the dynamics of which will give you strength g t the multiplicity of forms of labor and the multiplicity of forms of ownership. In these regulatory frameworks, the competition of employers and the variability of the choice of the type and type of employment for workers create a situational economic model of the labor market.

It seems that the issue of adaptation of the economic and legal concept of the labor market to the sphere of legal regulation, as well as the comparison and complex regulation of relations in the field of education and employment of the population is an element of organizational and management relations in the subject matter of the labor law branch. In turn, the formation, regulation and maintenance of the functioning of the system, structure and infrastructure of the labor market is an obvious task of public administration in the sphere of labor and employment of the population. This was confirmed by the fact that, along with the education reform, the employment issues related to the labor market aroused the objective interest of national legislative bodies; there were provision goals hitherto unknown to labor legislation to ensure the norms of labor law of national security, to maintain the optimal balance of labor resources, to assist in the prioritization of employment of citizens of the Russian Federation and to solve other tasks of domestic and foreign policy of the state.

Applicant of the Department of Labor Law of the Omsk State University MA Vishnyakova devoted her speech to the problem of strengthening the role of procedures as a tendency and the legal policy of regulating labor relations at the present stage (using the example of terminating an employment contract) .

According to the speaker, the basic material balance of rights and obligations of the participants of labor relations as a whole achieved as a result of which the legal policy of the state in the sphere of labor is now more focused and to improve the procedure for their implementation. One of these structures is the suspension of the employment contract.

The rules on the suspension of an employment contract are enshrined in US law (the form of "temporary dismissal due to lack of work"), the UK ("garden leave"), the Republic of Moldova. Russian law currently uses such a structure for regulating labor relations athletes (Article 348.4 of the LC RF), government officials of determined kinds of public service. The author believes that it is appropriate to extend the mechanism of suspension of employment contract for all employees and following the changes introduced in the Labor Code in 2008, to introduce rules, relating to the suspension of the employment contract.

Assistant professor of Civil Law of the Omsk State University, cand. of legal sciences R.M. Musaev reflected the problematic aspects of the actual composition and as the basis for the emergence of a hereditary relationship .

According to the opinion existing in the literature, a legal relationship actually arises only in the course of the actual interaction of two or more parties. If the hereditary relationship actually arises from the moment of death of the testator, then between him and his heir can not be, because the deceased ceases to be a subject of law. Therefore, the state in the person authorized by it is the subject that ensures the fulfillment of the will of the testator in this legal relationship. This body is

the notary. According to Art. 64 of the Fundamentals of the law on the notary "the notary at the place of opening the inheritance by the message of citizens, legal entities or on its own initiative takes measures to protect the hereditary property". Thus, the state protects the rights of potential heirs. This protection is its legal obligation, which it cannot refuse.

So, one of the parties to the hereditary relationship is known. Apparently, its counterparty is the heir (heirs). But this individualized legal connection can be ascertained only if there is a real heir and his will to accept the inheritance. In a situation where one is unknown or missing , it can be assumed that the relationship at the time of the death of the testator arises between the state and the potential heir, and if the heir does not enter into the right of inheritance, then the relationship ends. But if we proceed from the above stated thesis that a legal relationship actually arises only during the actual interaction of the parties, and the person's will to accept the inheritance is missing, then there is no such interaction. This, in turn, prevents the emergence of a hereditary relationship.

As a result, it is logical to assume that the first legal relationship at the opening of the inheritance and in the absence of heirs, who expressed the will to accept it, occurs between the notary and the body in charge of it. If the notary fulfills its obligations, the structural unit of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation may apply measures to it within the framework of the existing competence of this body. But this will no longer be a civil law, but a publicly legal (protective) relationship - power relations.

Thus, it can be assumed that the emergence of a hereditary relationship does not occur from the time of the testator's death, but is due to the presence of a complex actual composition, which, in addition to the death of the testator, interrelated legal acts by the notary and the heir, aimed at the emergence of this relationship the implementation of interim measures aimed at the preservation of hereditary property (protective relationship).

Head of the Department of Civil and Arbitration Procedure of the Omsk State University, doctor of legal sciences, prof. L.A. Terekhova highlighted in her speech the place of arbitration courts among the bodies for the consideration of cases of administrative offenses.

The appointment of courts as bodies authorized to bring to administrative responsibility is seen as an error of legal policy due to the fact that the courts are *law-enforcement*, not *law-enforcement*, bodies.

Traditionally, the basis for building the rules on cases of public relations are two rules: 1) the case must be considered quickly, hence the abbreviated time; 2) the distribution of responsibilities for proving is based on the presumption of guilt of a public authority or person. With regard to the first rule, it is noted that speed is by no means guaranteed. Mounted in the APC period of consideration - 2 months (Art. 205, 226) - is hardly brief. For the second one , it is noted that in the evidentiary activity the rules of the Administrative Code , and the effect of the arbitration procedural form is difficult to discern (in § 1 of Chapter 25 of the APC there is only 5 articles). In addition, many cases of administrative violations fall in the number of cases in order simplifying e nnogo production (p. 3 hours. 1, Art. 227). This is a written, electronic procedure, without the participation of the parties, with the issuance of an unmotivated decision (Art. 206 of the APC, paragraph 37 of the Resolution of the Plenum of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation of April 18, 2017). The head of the agro-industrial complex on simplified production contains only 4 articles, and the regulation is supplemented by the aforementioned Ordinance of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, which contains 57 points.

Thus, cases transferred to judicial jurisdiction for the sake of guarantees of procedural form, remain without these guarantees.

Professor, Department of Political Sciences of the Saratov State University; doctor of history, V.A. Mitrokhin in his speech paid attention to the problems of legal regulation in the information space.

The main problem in this area, according to the speaker, is the fact that there is a tendency to limit the personal information rights. The Federal Law of 07.07.2003 No. 126-FZ "On Communications", the Federal Law of 27.07.2006 No. 149-FZ "On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection" - all these regulatory legal acts imply, in many respects,

the limitation of information freedoms. The author notes that the regulatory framework in the field of regulation of public relations in the field of information is extremely weak.

Associate Professor of the Department of Criminal Law and Criminology of the Omsk State University, cand. of psychological sciences O.R. Onishchenko paid attention to specific issues of legal psychology. She noted that the flowering of psychological and legal research falls on the 1960-70s. In particular, a significant number of monographs and educational literature on criminal psychology were published. With regret, we have to note a decrease in the intensity of similar interdisciplinary research, and the academic discipline "legal psychology" is less and less taught in Russian universities, although it remains in sufficient volume in departmental universities under the FSB and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In practice, legal psychology remains the most in demand in the following areas: 1) psychological security; 2) the participation of a psychologist in jury trials; 3) forensic psychological examination (in this area, legal psychology is most in demand when investigating crimes against sexual inviolability, least of all when investigating extremist crimes); 4) global psychological forecasting.

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Malko A.V., Kostyukov A.N. Legal policy in modern Russia: actual problems of theory and practice (review of the materials of the round-table discussion). *Pravoprimenenie = Law Enforcement Review*, 2018, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 142–152. DOI: 10.24147/2542-1514.2018.2(3).142-152. (In Russ.).