

## **ABSTRACTS AND KEYWORDS**

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#### **LEGAL REGULATION OF THE ORGANISATION AND CARRYING OUT OF REPEATED ANTI-CORRUPTION ASSESSMENT IN REGIONS OF RUSSIA: ISSUES OF THEORY AND PRACTICE**

**Keywords:** corruption, prevention of corruption, assessment, anti-corruption assessment, repeated assessment.

**Abstract.** For the first time in Russian legal science, issues of legal regulation of the organisation and carrying out of repeated anti-corruption assessment of normative legal acts and their drafts in subjects of the Russian Federation are considered in this work. The author's definition for repeated anti-corruption assessment of normative legal acts and their drafts is proposed. A classification of this kind of assessments is carried out based on the analysis of regional normative legal acts currently in force. The main procedural aspects of carrying out repeated anti-corruption assessment are described and explained: grounds for ordering and carrying out the assessment, procedural deadlines, the procedure for properly documenting the results of the assessment. Measures for improving legal regulation of the organisation and carrying out of repeated anti-corruption assessment are put forward.

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## **ON THE ISSUE OF RETURN OF ACADEMIC CRIMINOLOGY**

**Keywords:** criminology, educational subject, didactics, teaching, working programme, research support, teaching methodology, educational organisations, federal state educational standard, training of lawyers, science.

**Abstract.** The modern state of curricular support for the educational subject of Criminology is analysed and assessed in the paper. The sources of problems of didactic support for teaching this subject in the area of Jurisprudence (Bachelor level) are mentioned. A method of examination and critical analysis of legal documents as well as materials related to didactic support of criminology used in preparation of this paper allows to show the shortcomings of normative, organisational, methodological, and curricular support for teaching subjects which are dialectically interrelated with the state of criminological science. Reasons are given for the need to ensure a dialectical interrelation between the criminological science and its topics to be mastered in the course of learning. The development of a model programme for the educational subject of Criminology, together with a mandatory public discussion of the programme and working out methodological recommendations on using it in the educational process, is viewed by the author as a high priority task.

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## **CHRONICLES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PATTERNS IN RUSSIA**

**Keywords:** juvenile, juvenile delinquency, pattern, qualitative and quantitative changes, statistical data, judicial practice.

**Abstract.** Qualitative and quantitative changes in juvenile delinquency are presented in this paper. It is noted that negative qualitative changes in juvenile delinquency reflecting the evolution of its development are contained in a number of characteristics. Their content is illustrated by the results of the author's analysis of criminal and judicial statistics of the modern period (2011 to 2016). These results are considered in comparison with the previous milestones in the development of juvenile delinquency. This approach allows us to see the transformation of the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency through the prism of quantitative and qualitative changes in its manifestations over time. The novelty in juvenile crime trends will not be so noticeable in carrying out an operational analysis of statistical indicators. The author's analysis of court decisions in criminal cases against juveniles is also presented.

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**MONITORING LAWS  
ON SPECIALLY PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS  
AND ON THE PROTECTION AND USE OF FAUNA OBJECTS**

**Keywords:** biodiversity, fauna, illegal hunting, reintroduction, prosecutor's office, border approval, criminal code, environmental crime, sustainable hunting and conservation agreement, specially protected natural area, state ecological assessment, Ramsar Convention, biosphere reserve, nature reserve, UNESCO, office holder, legality, improvement of laws, legal conflict, corruption risk.

**Abstract.** Specially protected natural areas allow solving various environment protection tasks, in particular, to assist in the support of populations of wild animals, including rare and endangered species. A proper organisation of hunting activities also affects the state of fauna protection. The developed Russian laws is not fully harmonised with international instruments in this sphere, there are possibilities of improving the federal and regional regulatory framework. A lack of a precisely defined procedure for creating and reorganising specially protected natural areas, giving them the status of biosphere reserves causes conflicts within the national laws and its contradictions with the 1995 Seville Strategy for Biosphere Reserves. Relationships in the field of protection of wetlands protected by the 1971 Ramsar Convention require legal regulation. In order to prevent a de-facto privatisation of hunting grounds, modifications should be introduced in the order and periods of effect of sustainable hunting and conservation agreements established by hunting laws. The absence of laws regulating the order of distribution of hunting permits between individuals in some Russian regions generates corruption risks. It is necessary to make modifications to Article 258.1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation providing for including persons using their official position in the list of perpetrators of the offence and liability for committing the offence by a group of persons acting in previous concert with each other.

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**COMBATING ILLEGAL MIGRATION  
IN THE SYSTEM OF SPECIAL MEASURES  
FOR PREVENTING EXTREMISM**

**Keywords:** migration policy, administrative expulsion, extremism, prosecutorial oversight, bodies of internal affairs, administrative liability, prevention subjects, interethnic relations, foreign citizen, fictitious registration, landlord, non-profit organisation.

**Abstract.** Considering the specific features of legal regulation of migration processes in the Russian Federation which is based on the concept of "replacement migration", the number of foreign migrants in the country is going only to increase. Therefore, special importance is given to measures for combating illegal migration which fully belong to special measures for preventing extremism. In this sense, a special place among the agencies for preventing extremism is occupied by the prosecutor's office which oversees the implementation of laws on interethnic relations to which the migration laws belong. The paper addresses the most common violations of migration laws which include fictitious migration accounting and engaging illegal migrants in labour activities. In addition, an analysis of law enforcement practices of subjects of prevention in the field of migration regulation is carried out.

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## **DIGITALISATION IN LAW AND LAW ENFORCEMENT**

**Keywords:** digital technologies, legal technologies, private law, intellectual property, intellectual property rights, law enforcement.

**Abstract.** Legal aspects of using digital technologies in the new conditions of digital economy as well as new challenges for traditional private law institutions including that of intellectual property are considered in the paper. Modern society is at the stage of a global transition to a new technological paradigm whose specific features are determined not only by technology changes but also by the state of public institutions. The emergence, creation, and wide practical application of revolutionary technologies (artificial intelligence, augmented reality, blockchain technologies, analytical structures based on Big Data, self-regulated Smart Everything systems, etc.) gives shape to a new "digital ecosystem" where the system of law, especially private law, as well as forms and methods of law enforcement cannot remain unchanged. The author puts forward his own approach to the assessment of the state of 'digitalization' of law and law enforcement as well as possible ways of adaptation of legal institutions under the conditions of digital technologies and processes.

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## **PROBLEMS OF DAILY ACTIVITIES OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF A MEGALOPOLIS**

**Keywords:** social sphere; daily activities; social protection; infrastructure; quality of life; participation of disabled people in labour activities, education, everyday activities and leisure, overcoming isolation; barrier-free environment.

**Abstract.** Integration of disabled people into society means not only and not so much measures of therapeutic nature but a package of social actions taken with a view to bring the disabled person, to the greatest extent possible and in all senses, closer to a meaningful life within the society and is aimed at establishing and restoring the disabled person's social relations s/he has lost, at his/her participation in labour and everyday activities, and leisure, at overcoming isolation. It also means providing conditions for an equal access to education for disabled people and persons without disabilities, successful employment with decent salaries for disabled people, leisure-time activities, etc.

The purpose of this paper is to present a comprehensive analysis of the results of a research devoted to problems of modern social policy as regards disabled persons in the city of Moscow, their integration into society, to assess the level and quality of their life.

Key problems of implementing modern social policy as regards disabled persons living in Moscow aimed at improving the quality of their life, using their knowledge, experience, and labour potential as an important resource for the economic growth of the country as well as creating a system of social assistance and support of citizens which would be efficient and meeting today's requirements of the people, and ensuring its full-featured, efficient, and painless-as-possible practical implementation.

The results of analysis of the materials of the study allowed to formulate specific recommendations on a systemic implementation of measures for an efficient integration of disabled people into society, active participation in educational and labour activities, social life, thus reducing isolation and various forms of dependence.

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**ACTIVITIES  
OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
AIMED AT ORGANISING A GOVERNMENT FREE LEGAL AID SYSTEM**

**Keywords:** implementation of the government policy in the field of providing free legal aid for citizens, activities of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, territorial bodies of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, Iustitsiia [Justice] government programme, monitoring the activities of federal executive authorities, executive authorities of subjects of the Russian Federation, management bodies of government non-budgetary funds, local self-government bodies, government legal bureaus, bar associations of subjects of the Russian Federation, non-government free legal aid centres, citizens' complaints against lawyers' actions (failure to act) while providing free legal aid.

**Abstract.** The activities of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation and its territorial bodies aimed at organising a government free legal aid system are described by the author. Arguments for a need to adapt the experience of foreign countries to specific features of the domestic legal system are presented. The activities of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation in developing a draft and implementing the Iustitsiia [Justice] government programme are assessed. The duty of lawyers to send a report on the provision by them of free legal aid within the framework of the government free legal aid programme to the bar association of the subject of the Russian Federation is examined and gaps in the legal regulation and law enforcement practice in this sphere are identified. The work of the Government Commission for Issues of Implementation of the Federal Law "On Free Legal Aid in the Russian Federation" as well as the activities of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation in preparing proposals on developing a government policy in the field of providing free legal aid for citizens, to be submitted to the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation, are assessed. The duty of territorial bodies of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation to carry out monitoring in the sphere under examination is considered.

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## **APPROACHES TO STUDYING PROBLEMS OF MUNICIPAL LAW-MAKING AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS**

**Keywords:** information systems, information society, legal information, databases, monitoring of laws, unity of the legal system, normative legal act, municipal law-making, regional laws, law enforcement practice, subjects, law-making activity.

**Abstract.** A topical issue of unity of legal space at the federal and regional level is considered in the paper, as well as such issues as: unity of terminology, the language of law-making, single standards for the design of normative legal acts, single system of basic principles, categories, and concepts ensuring the unity of the legal system of the Russian Federation, today's vision of monitoring laws as a mechanism of regular observation, analysis, assessment of provisions of laws and their efficiency in regulating social relations.

An analytical comparison of the state of municipal law-making and its practical implementation in several regions of Russia is illustrated in the paper using concrete examples.

The problem of unity of legal norms establishing the legal regime for federal information systems is considered, and the issue of organising law-making activities at all levels of power is touched upon.

Modern federal laws on information systems are analysed, and a comparison of approaches used to enshrine in law the goals for creating the systems is presented.

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## **PRACTICAL USE OF THE INSTITUTION OF BENEFICIAL OWNER IN CORPORATE RELATIONS**

**Keywords:** beneficial ownership, beneficial owner, actual owner, nominal owner, management company, offshore company, offshore jurisdiction, right of management, confidentiality.

**Abstract.** The concept of 'beneficial ownership' in Russian laws is mainly based on foreign legal norms and is more applicable to tax legal relations. Nevertheless, civil law relations emerging between the participants of a corporate structure have top priority and result in tax and other administrative obligations. In this work, an analysis of the current regulatory framework for the concept of 'beneficial owner' is carried out, including international legal instruments, judicial practice, arguments are presented regarding the need to unify this concept as a single institution for all branches of Russian law, and examples of real cases of using the beneficial owner concept based on the current trends of business structuring in Russia are considered as well.

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