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**LEGAL DEFINITION AND ITS SUPPORT IN CIVIL COURT PROCEEDINGS OF THE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

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ANNOTATION

Relevance of the research topic.

The beginning of the XXI century in the Russian Federation is characterized as a stage of legal transformations, one of the directions of which is judicial reform, which began at the end of the XX century with the adoption of the Concept of judicial reform in the RSFSR. The basic principles of legal proceedings were enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation of 1993, legislative acts regulating the activities of the courts and the judicial system, were taken into account in the development of procedural codes: the Arbitration Procedure Code of the Russian Federation of 2002, the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation of 2002, in which legal certainty, despite the absence of direct terminological consolidation is deduced from the totality of procedural norms.

Close attention to legal certainty in the domestic doctrine of civil procedural law is associated with the fact of ratification of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950, which enshrines the right to legal certainty as a component of the right to a fair trial (Article 6).

In modern Russia, there is a transformation of judicial structures, basic procedural institutions, an update of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and constitutional legislation, which affects the change in approaches to procedural categories, the construction of "legal certainty", guarantees and mechanisms that ensure it.

In this aspect, it is important to highlight the latest reforms of the constitutional, judicial and judicial legislation aimed at strengthening the guarantees of national sovereignty and national regime in matters of ensuring legal certainty (Resolution of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation of April 19, 2016 No. 12-P; amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation). An assessment of constitutional novelties and their impact on legal certainty in the civil process is required from the position of the doctrine of procedural law, also the development of practice-oriented recommendations aimed at the formation of a standard, model and regime of legal certainty in a legislatively updated environment.

The terms "legal certainty" and "res judicata" have been used in the science of civil procedural law and law enforcement practice in Russia since the ratification of the Convention. The absence of a legislatively formulated concept of legal certainty in the norms of the Convention, national legal acts, a concept developed by the doctrine in a general legal meaning gives rise to a plurality of approaches to the interpretation of legal certainty in the theory of law and its individual branches. This polyphony is typical for the science of civil procedural law, where there is a variety of concepts of legal certainty.

The formation of a regime of legal certainty at the national level requires updating the procedural legislation of Russia, since there are still normative arrays and elements that contradict legal certainty, requiring adjustment and exclusion. Such normative recommendations should be of a

systemic nature and provide for the transformation of both judicial and judicial legislation, and in the long term exclude (minimize) the violations of legal certainty that are allowed.

A new approach to legal certainty in the civil process dictates the need to rethink the accumulated scientific material, taking into account the fact that most of the works on this topic were written before the cardinal transformations of civil procedural legislation caused by the adoption of FZ 451 and FZ 197, amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation and subsequent changes in the procedural legislation of Russia.

The lack of a comprehensive study of legal certainty in the science of civil procedural law does not allow one to fully understand the essence, content of this concept, assess the effectiveness of security mechanisms, formulate legislative proposals and recommendations. Based on a deep historical analysis, taking into account the generalization of extensive materials from the practice of the European Court of Human Rights, the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, courts of the judicial system of Russia, the dissertation presents a comprehensive study of the legal certainty of the civil procedural law of the Russian Federation, within the framework of which an integral concept of legal certainty in civil proceedings is developed: the concept of the “triad of legal certainty”, which includes, as independent components, the “standard of legal certainty”, “model of legal certainty”, “regime of legal certainty”.

Through the concept of the triad of legal certainty and the components of a standard, a model, a regime, a concept is formulated, the content, elements, and a provisional mechanism of legal certainty are formulated, the conformity of civil procedural norms, law enforcement acts to the criterion of legal certainty is assessed, legislative proposals and recommendations are formulated.

The purpose of the dissertation research is to develop the foundations of a holistic concept of legal certainty in civil proceedings: the concept of the "triad of legal certainty" in order to develop scientific doctrine and improve the procedure for administering justice in civil cases.

The object of the research is a set of civil procedural relations arising in connection with the implementation and provision of the standard of legal certainty by means of the national regime of legal certainty within the framework of civil, arbitration and administrative proceedings.

The subject of the research is regulatory provisions, law enforcement judicial practice, doctrinal concepts that reveal the essential characteristics, content, forms, methods, means of ensuring legal certainty in civil, arbitration, and administrative proceedings of the Russian Federation.

In a concentrated form, the scientific novelty of the research is expressed in the following basic provisions for the defense:

1. The genealogy of legal certainty in the civil proceedings of Russia had its own characteristics due to the specifics of the state system, the form and regime of government, formalized and non-

formalized sources of law that existed at a certain historical stage, the peculiarities of the reception of Roman and European law, distinctive periods of state, judicial reforms, wars and revolutions.

In order to understand the current stage and prospects for the development of the civil law process in the dissertation research, the author substantiated the allocation of five relatively independent stages in the genealogy of legal certainty of civil proceedings in the Russian Federation:

the first stage is the stage of the emergence of legal certainty (the emergence of individual elements of legal certainty, the rudiments of mechanisms that ensure legal certainty, such as: procedural deadlines and sanctions for their violation; requirements of the procedural form; guarantees of independence and responsibility of judges for decisions made; elements of a system for reviewing court decisions ; the beginning of the formation of the institution of the legal force of judicial decisions; the emergence of the idea of finiteness (certainty) of the process; period covered: Russian Truth - Code of Laws of 1497, Code of Laws of 1550 - Cathedral Code of 1649);

the second stage is the stage of development (formation) of legal certainty (the emergence of specific procedures, rules that enhance legal certainty: direct use of the term "legal certainty"; consolidation of the concept of "exclusiveness of a judicial decision", differentiation of appeal into appeal (re-examination of the case) and cassation (possibility revision of the final ruling in exceptional cases); the emergence of an exhaustive list of grounds for canceling the decision; termination of proceedings in the event of the plaintiff's passivity and loss of interest in the case; securing the property liability of the plaintiff for an unjustified claim; period covered: Cathedral Code of 1649, Code of Laws of the Russian Empire of 1832 - 1864);

the third stage is the heyday of legal certainty (detailing the legal certainty of civil proceedings, identifying organizational and functional elements in the security mechanism, the formation of a regime of legal certainty of civil proceedings, normative consolidation of guarantees of legal certainty and the formation of security law enforcement mechanisms; basic principles: independence of the judiciary, professionalism of judges , publicity, adversarial nature, certainty, orality and spontaneity, the transition from an investigative procedure to an adversarial form of legal proceedings; two-office system of the judicial system, the formation of a single cassation court, specifying the powers and competence of various parts of the judicial system; period covered: Establishment of judicial regulations of 1864, Charter of civil proceedings 1864 - Decree "On Court No. 2" 1917);

the fourth stage is the stage of leveling the significance of legal certainty (shifting emphasis in the system of principles of civil proceedings, "obscuring" legal certainty, exaggerating the principle of legality and ensuring it by all possible means; period covered: Soviet period 1917-1991);

the fifth stage (with the allocation of a sub-stage since 2016) is the stage of the revival of legal certainty, aimed since 2016 at strengthening the priority of the national regime of legal certainty and national interests ("reanimation" of the principle of legal certainty, carrying out voluminous various

scientific research and development, extensive practice of applying this principle, intervention in the civil procedure of Russia of European standards of justice; adoption of the Resolution of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation dated April 19, 2016 No. 12-P and amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation). Period covered: Concept of judicial reform in the RSFSR of 1991, ratification in the Russian Federation in 1998 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Resolution of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation dated April 19, 2016 No. 12-P, amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, amendment constitutional legislation (FKZ "On the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation" dated 21.07.1994 No. 1-FKZ (as amended on 09.11.2020) - present).

2. The existing scientific concepts of legal certainty are classified according to the substantive criterion:

monistic concepts (mono-concepts), within which one dominant aspect of legal certainty is highlighted, reflecting the main essential characteristic of this concept (for example, the formal certainty of the rule of law; criterion of the system for reviewing a judicial decision);

dualistic concepts (duo-concepts), according to which legal certainty has a dual nature, which allows us to consider this phenomenon through the prism of two, as to the rule, opposite paired aspects, such as: formal (certainty of law) and material (legal status of an individual, accuracy and stability of subjective rights and obligations acquired on the basis of the law); in broad (stability of legal relations and their legal regulation) and narrow (impossibility of revising judicial acts that have entered into legal force) meanings; in the subjective (the natural right of a citizen to legal certainty) and in the objective (a set of legal norms and institutions that ensure a citizen's foresight of his position in society and the state) qualities;

pluralistic concepts (poly-concepts) that do not focus on any one essential feature of legal certainty, allowing one to assert the multifaceted nature and eclecticism of this phenomenon, considering legal certainty as a property of a legal norm, a principle of law, requirements for a court order, a set of consequences (properties) of the legal force of the judgment, the grounds for cancellation of the judgment; subjective law; criterion for the implementation of the rights of subjects of procedural relations.

3. Based on the achievements of the science of civil procedural law and the general theoretical doctrine of legal certainty, a new concept of legal certainty in civil proceedings has been developed: the concept of the "triad of legal certainty", which includes as components "the standard of legal certainty" - "model of legal certainty" - "regime of legal certainty ". The concept makes it possible to study the statics and dynamics of legal certainty, to trace the functioning and features of the manifestation of legal certainty at two levels: supranational and national, to isolate defects in ensuring legal certainty, to propose ways to eliminate them.

In order to develop the theory of legal certainty of civil proceedings, improve law enforcement, enrich the conceptual and categorical apparatus in the terminological circulation of civil procedural law, it is proposed to introduce the terms: "standard of legal certainty", "model of legal certainty", "regime of legal certainty". Definitions of concepts are formulated:

standard of legal certainty of civil proceedings - a minimum set of requirements for legal certainty of civil proceedings, initially established at the supranational level in the norms of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, subsequently ensured at the national level by decisions of the courts of higher courts;

model of legal certainty of civil proceedings - a system of interrelated legislative, law enforcement and doctrinal elements of legal certainty in relation to other procedural categories, determined by the type of legal family;

the regime of legal certainty of civil proceedings - a special system of rules, including a set of civil procedural legislation, law enforcement practice, doctrinal provisions, with the help of which a standard of legal certainty is provided when considering civil, administrative cases, economic disputes,

4. The standard of legal certainty includes the following requirements: certainty of the civil procedural law, stability of final court decisions (*res judicata* rule), trial by a competent court within a reasonable time, observing the rules of accessibility, publicity, adversarial proceedings (fair trial), certainty and consistency of the judgment, counteraction to abuse of civil procedural rights, enforceability of a court order.

The Conventional standard of legal certainty of civil proceedings at the national level is ensured in three areas: ratification of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the extension of the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights; application of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights; execution of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights with the specifics established in the FKZ "On the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation" and the Resolution of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation of April 19, 2016 No. 12-P.

5. The dissertation argues that in order to ensure the legal certainty of civil proceedings, it is advisable to differentiate the models of legal certainty into types: the model of legal certainty of civil proceedings of Civil Law and the model of legal certainty of civil proceedings of Common Law. The type of legal family is a basic factor in choosing a model of legal certainty that a particular state forms at the national level.

The model of legal certainty of Civil Law (Romano-Germanic, civil, or continental law) has the following characteristics: the desire of the legal doctrine to formulate a concept, definition, scientific concept of legal certainty ; legal certainty is formed by the normative (legislative) consolidation of its

elements; is addressed, first of all, to the court and the judiciary, where the higher instance ensures legal certainty and the unity of judicial practice; is “rigid” static in nature, conservative; the transformation of elements is carried out mainly by legislative means.

The model of legal certainty of civil proceedings Common Law (common law, insular, or case law) is characterized by: the legal doctrine does not seek to develop a unified concept of legal certainty, replete with various concepts of means, methods, ensuring legal certainty; the regime of legal certainty is formed mainly through the creation of precedents; legal certainty is addressed primarily to the participants in the process; differs in a softer, more dynamic and plastic look (soft law); the transformation of the regime of legal certainty occurs through the formation of judicial precedents.

6. In modern civil proceedings of the Russian Federation, the model of legal certainty is characterized as a model of legal certainty of a transitional type, which has a mixed character, combining features of different types of models of legal certainty: the Civil Law model (statutory) and the Common Law model (dynamic), as well as elements of the socialist stage civil proceedings.

From the Civil Law model there are: the striving of the legal doctrine to formulate a concept, definition, concept of legal certainty; the targeting of this category to the court and the judiciary, however, the higher instance does not always provide legal certainty and unity of judicial practice; the transformation of the elements is carried out both by legislative means and in the form of the development of guiding clarifications by the judicial authorities.

From the Common Law model there are: partial formation of a legal certainty regime based on judicial acts adopted at the level of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation; the lack of a single universal concept of legal certainty in the scientific doctrine; independent use in the process by the subjects of relations of the mechanisms *res judicata*, *estoppel*, *lis pendens*, *non bis in idem*.

"Inherited" from the legal proceedings of the socialist period: the multi-instance appeal system, the subjective discretionary powers of officials, the uncertainty of the grounds for canceling the final court decisions, cassation and supervisory review with powers to verify the legality and validity of judicial acts.

7. The regime of legal certainty of civil proceedings in the Russian Federation is ensured by a combination of three groups of means:

normative (legislative) means (the current state of civil procedural legislation from the standpoint of compliance with legal certainty, the adoption of new and exclusion of civil procedural norms that contradict the legal certainty);

law enforcement (judicial practice) means (a set of decisions of the courts of the highest courts of the Russian Federation (the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of

the Russian Federation) and lower courts of the judicial system, clarifying, specifying the legal certainty of civil proceedings);

doctrinal (scientific) means (a set of scientific views, concepts, research, allowing to develop the doctrine of the legal certainty of civil proceedings, to develop, propose, form at the scientific level procedural mechanisms that can guarantee the legal certainty of civil proceedings).

8. The main indicators of the national regime of legal certainty of civil proceedings as the most sensitive elements of transformation processes are: the conceptual and categorical apparatus of civil procedural law; system of principles of civil procedural law; system for reviewing court orders.

The conceptual and categorical apparatus of the civil procedural law of the Russian Federation in the mode of legal certainty translates three forms of perception and existence of new procedural and legal categories: normative (legislative) form (consolidation of new concepts and terms in legislation); law enforcement (judicial) form (the use of new categories in judicial practice: judicial decisions, as a rule, of the highest courts); doctrinal form (the use of new terms in scientific circulation, research works).

The concept of "legal certainty" has a non-normative (judicial) form of consolidation; is part of the broader concept of "fair trial", which is part of the general universal concept of "rule of law"; the lack of a definition of legal certainty and a variety of interpretations indicate the evaluative nature of this category, which is meaningfully revealed individually when considering a separate dispute ...

9. The paper argues that the system of principles of civil procedural law of the Russian Federation as an indicator of the regime of legal certainty of civil proceedings is in dynamics and is being transformed in the following directions:

a) legislative expansion of the scope of the principles that existed in civil proceedings, but did not manifest themselves in the volume and quality that are consonant with the Convention, as well as changes in the content and meaning of such principles, including their terminological designation (the principle of openness (transparency, transparency of legal proceedings); the principle of objective truth (the principle of judicial, formal, legal truth));

b) exclusion (leveling) of procedural principles that do not fully harmonize with the system of conventional norms, as formed and operating in a different historical era (the principle of court activity, the principle of discretion of the judicial system, the principle of socialist legality);

c) the emergence ("birth") of new procedural principles that meet the modern requirements of civil proceedings, previously not normatively fixed, or partially enshrined in the form of individual properties, signs, elements (the principle of legal certainty, the principle of procedural economy, the principle of conscientiousness in the disposal of procedural rights).

10. The dissertation substantiates that a system of revision of court decisions in civil proceedings corresponding to legal certainty should be formed in the following directions:

strengthening the principle of concentration of the process and the formation of the stage of consideration of the case by the court of first instance according to the principle of the ordinary main stage of the process;

exclusion of duplication of instances, double (two-level) cassation;

lack of confusion and a clear gradation of methods of appeal according to the level of the court, limits of verification, procedures, grounds for cancellation for ordinary (ordinary) and extraordinary (exceptional) methods;

exclusion of discretionary elements in the powers of judges and other officials when reviewing a case by courts of verification instances;

intensive use of *res judicata*, *estoppel*, *lis pendens*, *non bis in idem* mechanisms in legal proceedings.

11. The dissertation provides arguments that ensuring the national regime of legal certainty is the function of the highest-level court in the judicial hierarchy of the state as a body of supreme judicial supervision (the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation - in the Russian Federation), which should be formed as the last effective domestic remedy, which must be exhausted when filing a complaint with international judicial bodies, including the European Court of Human Rights.

In order to form an effective regime of legal certainty of civil proceedings by law enforcement means, the author proposes a differentiation of the methods for its provision by the highest judicial body of the state (the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation), taking into account the form, consequences, procedure for submission to negative, positive and special.

In a negative way, an illegal ruling of a lower court is canceled on the basis of a contradiction with the norms of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, judicial errors committed by lower levels of the judicial system are eliminated, and violations of legal certainty are suppressed.

The positive method is used when maintaining the legal force of the contested decision, applying the *res judicata* rule, stating that there have been no violations of the provisions of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and refusing to satisfy the complaint of persons who have applied to the court of verification.

A special (guiding) method is used to clarify, concretize the application of substantive and (or) procedural law, in which, on the basis of a generalization of judicial practice, the legal position of the higher court on specific law enforcement issues is formed, which has a special form of expression and procedure for adoption: Resolutions of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, Reviews of judicial practice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

12. In the dissertation research, taking into account the legislative and doctrinal approaches to the forms of judicial supervision, it is argued that resuming the proceedings in connection with the adoption of the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights, which established a violation of the norms of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and (or) Of the Protocols to it, the court of the Russian judicial system carries out a separate independent form of judicial supervision, which has its own purpose, objectives, specific features, procedure for implementation, monitoring the application, execution of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights by judges of national courts, implementing individual measures against the applicant (individual) character.

Based on the civil procedural doctrine of miscarriage of justice, the theory of new and newly discovered circumstances, the work proves that the reopening of the proceedings in connection with the adoption of the judgment of the European Court on human rights, which establishes a violation of the norms of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and (or) the Protocols thereto, should be carried out in a separate special procedure (special procedure), taking into account the peculiarities of the application, execution of judgments of the European Court at the national level, the specifics of the revision domestic judicial act.

Such a procedure for the resumption of proceedings should relate to the jurisdiction of the highest judicial authority of the state: the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, which, in a separate proceeding and procedure, considers an application for the resumption of proceedings in the case, based on the results of which it revises court decisions that have entered into legal force by adopting a judgment of the European Court of Human Rights, which establishes violations of the norms of the Convention and (or) its Protocols, or refuses such revision.

The scientific novelty of the research lies in the fact that for the first time in the science of civil procedural law, legal certainty as a legal phenomenon becomes the direct object of comprehensive research within the framework of civil proceedings in the Russian Federation. A new conceptual approach to understanding legal certainty as a "triad of legal certainty" is proposed, including a set of components: "standard of legal certainty", "model of legal certainty", "regime of legal certainty". For the first time in the science of civil procedural law, the genesis of the concept of "legal certainty" and the term "res judicata", the genealogy of legal certainty in foreign and Russian law are investigated, the features and stages of development of legal certainty in civil proceedings in Russia are highlighted.

The definitions of the concepts "standard of legal certainty", "model of legal certainty", "regime of legal certainty" are formulated, within the framework of which the multidimensional essence of legal certainty is revealed, the peculiarities of its implementation depending on the type of legal system and the national specifics of legislative, law enforcement and doctrinal elements.

The practical and theoretical significance of the dissertation research lies in the fact that the conclusions formulated in it develop the provisions of the science of the civilian process, proposing a new concept of the triad of legal certainty, collectively including the standard - model - regime of legal certainty as independent components; are aimed at maintaining the standard of legal certainty, developing a model of legal certainty, improving the national regime of legal certainty in civil proceedings by systemically transforming the current legislation and law enforcement practice. The formulated concrete proposals and practical recommendations can be used in legislative, law enforcement activities, in the development of clarifications of the highest judicial bodies.

The materials of this dissertation research can be used in teaching a complex of procedural disciplines as a basic level: "Civil Procedure", "Arbitration Procedure", "Administrative Procedure", and special disciplines affecting to one degree or another the issues of civil proceedings, international civil procedure, legal systems and comparative jurisprudence, European Union law, protection of rights at the European Court of Human Rights.

The main provisions of the dissertation research were tested: during implementation in 2012-2015 research project under the grant of the Russian Humanitarian Science Foundation (RHNF) No. 12-33-01233a2 "The European Court of Human Rights and Civil Procedure in Russia: Impact, Dynamics, Unification";

when preparing in 2010 an expert opinion at the request of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation in preparation for the consideration of the case on the complaints of citizens Doroshka L.L., Kota A.E., Fedotova E.Yu. violation of their constitutional rights by Articles 392 and 393 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation in conjunction with other provisions of Section IV "Revision of court decisions that have entered into legal force" of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Russian Federation;

during speeches at international and all-Russian conferences, and also reflected in the author's publications.

The main provisions of the dissertation research were reported at international and all-Russian scientific and practical conferences: "The Constitution of 1993: Russia's Challenge and the Image of the Future" (RANEPA, Moscow, 2018); "Public Administration and Development of Russia: Planning the Future" (RANEPA, Moscow, 2021); "Legal problems of strengthening Russian statehood" (Tomsk State University, Tomsk, 2010, 2018, 2020, 2021); XIX International Scientific and Practical Conference "The Constitution of the Russian Federation and Modern Law and Order" (Moscow State University, Moscow, 2018); XV International Scientific and Practical Conference "Kutafin Readings" (Moscow State Law Academy, Moscow, 2018); "Stability and dynamism of public relations in the Russian Federation: legal aspects" (Altai State University, Barnaul, 2014, 2016); International Eurasian Forum (Altai State University, Barnaul, 2016, 2019); XII session of the

European-Asian Legal Congress "Law and Justice: Global Challenges" (Yekaterinburg, 2018); International Conference "Education in the Modern World" (Baltic Humanitarian Institute, St. Petersburg, 2019); "Problems of law enforcement in modern Russia" (Omsk State University named after F.M.Dostoevsky, Omsk, 2016, 2018, 2020); All-Russian scientific and practical conference with international participation, dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Russian Federation (Altai State University, Barnaul, 2018); V International School-Practicum for Young Scientists Lawyers (Institute of Legislation and Comparative Law under the Government of the Russian Federation, Moscow, 2009, 2010).

The result of this research was used in the teaching of academic disciplines "Actual problems of civil procedural law", "Actual problems of the science of civil procedural law", "Civil procedure", "Protection of rights in the European Court of Human Rights", "Ways to appeal against judgments", "Procedural features of consideration of labor disputes", "Civil procedure in the EAEU states" at the Legal Institute of the Federal State Educational Institution of Higher Education "Altai State University".

Also, scientific developments and conclusions on the dissertation were used in conducting classes under professional retraining programs: "Jurisprudence", "Legal support of entrepreneurial activity of small and medium-sized businesses", "Law and organization of social security", "Legal foundations of personnel service and personnel management" and others. advanced training programs at the Center for Retraining and Advanced Training of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Altai State University" and were introduced into the educational process of the Center.

The main results of the research presented in the dissertation are reflected in 108 scientific and scientific-practical publications, including 6 monographs; 38 publications - in leading peer-reviewed scientific journals specified in the list of the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation for publication of the main research results; 23 publications - in publications recommended by the RANEPA Academic Council for publishing articles on jurisprudence; 64 publications - in other editions.

The structure of the thesis is conditioned by the logic of solving the posed problems and consists of an introduction, four chapters, including eleven paragraphs, a conclusion, a bibliographic list and applications.