

Profile of the Academic Discipline: *Law*

Theory and History of Law

Theory of Law and the State:

1. Law: studies focused on the object, structure and functions of law.
2. Methodology and history of law.
3. Subject, methods and history of the theory of law and the state.
4. Structure of the theory of law and the state: dogmas of law, sociology of law, philosophy of law.
5. Source studies and interdisciplinary relation between the theory of law and the state, and other sciences.
6. Concept and genesis of the state.
7. State formation.
8. Branches of state power. Role of the judiciary system.
9. Problems of interrelation between society and the state.
10. Tasks, place and functions of the state in the political system of society.
11. Development and limits of human rights and freedoms. Legal obligations.
12. Framework and functions of the state.
13. Digitalization of society; role of law and the state.
14. Problems of legal consciousness.
15. The social role and value of law in modern society. Role of its functions.
16. Legal principles. Development and implementation of legal phenomena (law axioms, fictions and presumptions).
17. Legal consciousness and legal ideology. Legal policy and legal education.
18. Interrelation of law with other social regulators.
19. Sources (forms) of law.
20. Lawmaking and legislative processes.
21. Legal systems and systems of law.
22. Legal techniques. Legal defects.
23. Legal regulation. Framework of legal regulation.
24. The concept, structure and classification of legal norms.
25. Legal relations, their contents. Legal personality. Subjects of law.
26. Implementation and application of law. Formats for legal implementation. Law enforcement. Individual legal regulation and self-regulation in law.
27. Legal interpretation.
28. Legal behaviour. The role of law and order in modern society.
29. Law and socio-economic development of society. Ecology and law.
30. Problems of comparative law and classification of legal systems.
31. Law and the state, their interrelations.
32. Legal cultural studies.
33. State, law and scientific and technological progress. Forecasts in law.

History of the State and Law in Russia:

34. Subject, methods, historiography and source studies in the history of law and the state in Russia.
35. Problems in the periodization of the evolution of national law and the state.
36. Law and the state in Ancient Rus.
37. Law and the state in medieval Rus.
38. Formation of the central Moscow State (14th to first half of the 16th century).
39. The Muscovy State in the 17th century. Formation of the Russian Empire.
40. Russia from the 18th century to the start of the 19th century. Conditions for evolution and establishment of the Russian Empire and the imperial legal system.
41. Development of the Russian Empire's legal system. Code of laws of the Russian Empire.
42. State and legal reforms in the second half of the 19th century.
43. State and legal reforms at the start of the 20th century. The crisis of the monarchy and development of the Russian parliamentary system.
44. State and the law in Russia during the post-abdication period (February-August 1917) and the Republic (September 1917-January 1918).
45. The Soviet state and law in Russia (1918-1991).
46. Key features of state power and legal regulation during the Great Patriotic War and the following decade.
47. Evolution of Soviet law and the state in the period from 1956 to 1991.
48. The state and law in Russia during the transitional period (1991-1993).
49. Areas and results of state and legal development in the 1990s and early 2000s.

History of the State and Law in Other Countries:

50. Subject, methods, historiography and source studies in the history of the state and law in other countries.
51. Law in pre- and early state institutions: early types of law; typologies of early state institutions.
52. Law and the state in the Ancient East, Ancient Egypt, and Mesopotamia.
53. Ancient states of the Middle East: Judea, India and China, etc.
54. Seats of early statehood in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
55. Law and the state in antiquity. The appearance and development of law and the state in Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome.
56. Law and the state in the European Middle Ages and Asia Minor. Reception of Roman law.
57. Law and the state in the medieval East.
58. Law and the state of the New Epoch (17th 19th centuries).
59. Law and the State in the New Epoch (20th century).

History of Legal Studies on Law and the State:

60. Subject and methods of the history of the study of law and the state.
61. Legal studies in the Ancient world. Legal studies in the Ancient East. Legal studies in Ancient Greece and Rome.
62. Studies of law and the state in the Middle Ages.
63. Law studies in Western and Eastern Europe during the crisis of feudalism.
64. Legal thought in Europe during the Renaissance and the emergence of absolutist states.

65. Legal ideas during the Reformation in Europe.
66. Studies of the state and law during the New Epoch.
67. Studies of law and the state in the second half of the 19th century and into the 20th century.
68. Studies of law and the state in Russia in the second half of the 19th century and the start of the 20th century.
69. Studies of law and the state in the 20th century.
70. Current trends in the study of law and the state.

Public Law (State Law) Studies

1. Public Law studies: the system, subject, methods, and development history.
2. Legal nature of public authority and legal regulations for exercising public authority. The system of public authority. Organization of public authority and public administration. Institutions of public authority and public administration. Public authority and civil society.
3. Public law: concept, subject, method, principles, functions, and the system. Relation between the public law and private law regulation.
4. Theory and practice of constitutions and constitutionalism. History of constitutional development.
5. Fundamental rights, freedoms and duties of the individual and citizen, guarantees, limits for exercising rights and freedoms, permissible restrictions and protection mechanisms.
6. Legal nature of direct and representative democracy, legal mechanisms for establishing legitimate political regimes.
7. Head of state, parliament, government and courts in the system based on the division of powers.
8. The state and territorial legal organization.
9. Constitutional disputes and litigation.
10. Municipal legal relations. Systems of municipal law.
11. Legal nature and meaning of local self-government.
12. The system and foundations of local self-government.
13. Judicial system. Courts. Legal status of judges.
14. The prosecutor's office in the system of public authority.
15. Law enforcement and human rights activities.
16. Public law mechanisms for ensuring the security of individuals, society and the state.
17. Legal regulation of public administration in various fields.
18. Public law enforcement, including legal constitutional, administrative and financial law enforcement.
19. Public law collisions and conflicts.
20. Public controls (surveillance) in public law and private law.
21. General, special and special regimes in public law.
22. Administrative procedures and administrative proceedings. Administrative litigation and administrative justice.
23. Administrative offenses and administrative responsibility. Proceedings on administrative offense cases.
24. Legal nature of public finance and regulation of public financial activities. The state and municipal treasury.

25. Budgets within the context of public finance and their legal nature. Budgetary systems, principles of its structure and functionality. Public extra-budgetary funds. Budget processes. Treasury accounts, payments and support measures. Budget offenses and related liability.
26. Taxation and tax systems. Taxes, duties and other obligatory payments. Legal taxation relations. Tax offenses and related liability.
27. Tax regulation.
28. Public law regulation in money markets, payment systems, and financial markets. Public legal regulation of the banking system and banking oversight.
29. Public law regulation of information and information (digital) technologies, archives and data protection.
30. Legal regulation of the use of information (digital) technologies on the parts of subjects of public authority and public administration.
31. Legal grounds for environmental protection, public legal regulation of nature resources management, land relations and urban planning.
32. Public regulation in economics. Development and protection of competition. Technical regulation.
33. Public law regulation in the field of labour and employment relations. Legal regulation of social security and social protection.
34. Fundamentals of public law regulations for health care, relations with respect to pharmaceuticals and the biotechnological industry.
35. Public regulation in education and science.
36. Public service HR policy. Public (state and municipal) services.
37. Public regulations and practices in various countries.

Private Law (Civil Law) Studies

1. Private Law (Civil Law) studies: the system, subject, methods, and developmental history.
2. Relations in civil commerce (e.g., relations involving rights to engage in entrepreneurship and any other business as exercised by subjects of law), familial relations, procedures with respect to civil and arbitration litigation, as well as relations with the involvement of foreign ownership and labour relations as a subject of Private Law (Civil Law) studies.
3. Private Law: the concept, system, regulatory principles. Distinction between private law and public law regulation, correlation between private law and public law.
4. Subject, methods, structure and system of Private Law (Civil Law) fields; research methods used to study aspects of entrepreneurial and other economic relations.
5. Principles of legal regulation and law enforcement in private law.
6. Special aspects of the sources of legal regulation of private law relations.
7. Legal relations: structure and dynamics. Theoretical aspects in determining the contents and objects of legal relations.
8. Theory of subjects. Special aspects of the legal status of entities in certain sections of the economy and socio-cultural activities (energy, industry, trade, agriculture, transport, financial markets and securities markets, housing relations, labour, medicine, physical education and sports, culture, education, science, non-state pension funds, etc.). Relations in terms of economic dependence. Insolvency (bankruptcy).
9. Legal facts. Definition of deals under private law.

10. Limitation period of legal actions and other fixed terms.
11. Exercising civil, family, labour and procedural rights, as well as performance of one's duties, e.g., through a representative.
12. Protection of civil, family and labour rights; protection of rights with the involvement of a foreign party. Selection of protection forms and methods (means).
13. Limits in exercising protecting civil and other rights.
14. Civil and labour liability. Special aspects of liability in certain private legal relations, including private international law.
15. Types of civil and other private rights.
16. Civil law obligations. Concept and definition of a contract. Types of contractual and non-contractual obligations. Obligations in family law. Individual and collective contracts and agreements in labour law. Obligations and contracts in private international law. Remedial agreements.
17. Private legal aspects land relations, relations in regards to energy and subsoil use, financial relations and securities markets, agriculture, social and labour relations, housing relations, relations for public health protection, relations with respect to physical culture and sports, culture, education, science, non-state pension provisions, etc.
18. Inheritance law.
19. Legal regulation of business and other economic activities.
20. Private law aspects in the provision of support to competition and measures for preventing unfair competition.
21. Interrelation of business and the state in the implementation of entrepreneurial and economic activities, e.g., activities in various areas (industry, construction, agriculture, transport, etc.).
22. Legal regulation of investment activities, including foreign investments.
23. Legal regulation of innovation.
24. Civil and arbitration proceedings in the judiciary system.
25. Stages of civil and arbitration litigation.
26. Competence and jurisdiction in the field of judicial and other legal protection. Preliminary and subsequent judicial review.
27. Evidence and burden of proof.
28. Legal actions and the right to file a lawsuit. The right to apply for judicial protection through a court. Protection of collective interests, as well as the interests of an unspecified range of persons.
29. Special aspects of judicial proceedings in regards to certain categories of cases. Ways of reducing burdens on the judicial system.
30. Judicial acts issued at all stages of the civil litigation.
31. Inspection and review of judicial acts.
32. Execution of judicial acts and acts issued by other relevant bodies.
33. Non-judicial forms of legal protection. International commercial arbitration and arbitration courts. Notaries as a form of legal protection. Conciliation procedures and mediation. Collective labour disputes and strikes.
34. Private law with respect to the use of biotechnologies, information (digital) technologies, e.g., AI.
35. Civil, family, labour, procedural and other relations involving foreign parties. Conflict law and substantive regulation of relations involving foreign parties. International civil litigation.

36. International experience in the regulation of civil relations (including those related to entrepreneurship and other business activities), family, labour, procedural and international private law relations.

Criminal Law Studies

1. Criminal law studies (theory of criminal law, criminology, criminal procedural law, penal law, criminalistics, expert studies, and criminal intelligence): methods, subject, structure, functions of criminal law studies and their interrelation with other sciences, as well as its development history.
2. Theory of criminal law: criminal law, principles, crime, punishment, other measures envisaged by criminal law; core institutions; social conditionality and effectiveness of criminal law, patterns and trends in the development and improvement of criminal law, foreign and international criminal law.
3. Theory of criminal law sciences, crime, its structure and dynamics; the criminal persona, determinants of crime, its individual types and crimes. Strategy for special measures (criminal law, criminal procedure, forensic, operational-search, penitentiary, and criminological) in order to identify, solve, investigate and prevent crimes.
4. Theory of criminal procedure law, criminal procedure legislation, patterns and trends in the development and improvement of criminal justice, its principles, contents and forms, criminal procedural institutions and functions; stages of criminal proceedings, its participants, criminal prosecution, ensuring the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the individual, evidential law, procedural oversight, public prosecutor's supervision, judicial control; criminal proceedings abroad.
5. Criminalistics theory: current state and development trends, structure and functions. Forensic technique, tactics, methods. Private forensic techniques, current state and development trends.
6. Forensic science, its focus, system, tasks and functions. Methods of forensic activities and development trends.
7. Theory of criminal law, systems of legislation, legal regulation for the execution and serving of criminal penalties, execution of criminal penalties, individual types; the history of penitentiary law, institutions and agencies engaged in the execution of criminal penalties; international laws on handling any matters in relation to convicts, procedures for the execution and serving of criminal sentences in other countries.
8. Theory of law enforcement intelligence, its genesis, current state and development trends, its structure and functions. Tasks, methods, means and forms of activity carried out on the part of officials.
9. Human rights activities carried out with respect to the implementation of criminal law, criminal procedures, forensic, law enforcement intelligence, penitentiary, and criminological measures.
10. Law enforcement agencies and combating crime: types, functions, structure, legal regulation, and coordination of activities. International cooperation.

International Law

1. Concepts and theories of international law. Scope and main features of international law. International law and the system of international relations. Correlation of international law with other regulators of public relations. Challenges of today's international law and order.
2. History and development of international law and related studies.

3. Subject and methods of the international law regulation.
4. Consistency and fragmentation of international law. Resolution of international legal conflicts.
5. International legal jurisdiction as a doctrine. The state as the main subject of international law. Recognition of states and governments. Non-state actors and international law.
6. Jurisdiction in international law. International legal immunities.
7. Law of international organizations. Legal nature, status, and competence of international intergovernmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations, and quasi-organizations. Lawmaking activities of international organizations. Internal bylaws/regulations of international organizations. Legal nature and status of international conferences.
8. Sources and norms of international law. *Jus cogens* norms. Hierarchy of norms in international law. Basic principles of international law. International legal relations.
9. International lawmaking. Consistent development and codification of international law.
10. Interrelation of international and national law. Operation of the international law norms in national legal orders. Role of international law norms in the Russian legal system. Enforcement of decisions of international judicial and quasi-judicial bodies in the Russian Federation.
11. Enforcement and international legal responsibility. Sanctions of international organizations, unilateral and collective enforcement measures imposed by states.
12. Legal governance of international treaties.
13. International relations law in the context of new challenges.
14. International human rights law. International legal protection of human rights at universal and regional levels.
15. Population and citizenship in international law.
16. International migration regulation in the context of new challenges and threats.
17. International labour law. International cooperation in the field of social security.
18. Territories and spaces in international law. Polar regions and international law.
19. International maritime law. Legal regime of maritime areas. International legal regulation of activities for the use and exploration of maritime areas and their resources.
20. International airspace law. Legal regime and airspace security. Legal regulation of international air communications.
21. International airspace law. Legal regulation of applied types of space activities, activities for research, development and use of space resources and celestial bodies. Preventing the militarization of outer space.
22. International economic law. International legal protection of foreign investments and investors. International trade law. WTO law. International financial law.
23. Interrelation of international public and international private law. International public law as a framework for the regulation of private law relations. International cooperation and the role of international organizations in regulating relations involving foreign parties.
24. International environmental law in light of today's challenges and threats. Role of international environmental law in ensuring sustainable development.
25. International cooperation in the energy sector. Challenges of international nuclear law.
26. International humanitarian law. Problems of qualification of the recent armed conflicts. Protecting victims of war. Imposing limits on the means and methods of conducting armed conflicts. Neutral status.
27. International criminal law. International criminal justice.

28. International cooperation aimed at the fight against crime. International legal challenges in combating corruption, money laundering and financing of terrorism.
29. Integration and international law. Legal forms of integration. The concept, legal nature, types, features, competence and activities of international integration associations. Interstate regional integration associations.
30. Legal issues of the Eurasian integration. Legal status of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and its bodies.
31. European Union (EU) law. International jurisdiction and the competencies of the EU.
32. Legal support of international security. Disarmament and international law. Collective security systems.
33. Amicable means for resolving international disputes and trends in their development. International justice. The order and special aspect of the consideration of cases in international courts, tribunals and arbitration.
34. International cooperation in the scientific and technical spheres. International law and new technologies (the digital economy, artificial intelligence, biotechnology, etc.).
35. International information law. Application of international law to information and communication technologies.
36. International cooperation in regards to education, science, culture, healthcare and sports.