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ECOLOGICAL ECONOMIC MODEL OF FUNCTIONING OF NATURAL ECONOMIC COMPLEXES OF RIVER BASINS

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ABSTRACT

The object of the study is river basins, in which many irrigation complexes have been allocated for the development of agricultural production. Each irrigation complex, in turn, serves a set of farms - the main links of agricultural production. Naturally, the task of irrigation development in the river basin is considered in a certain sequence (river basin - irrigation system - irrigated economy); which allows to link sectoral planning with territorial planning and to take into account the interests of the development of agricultural sectors, economic zones and districts.

Keywords: rational use, water resources, transboundary rivers, water allocation, natural and economic complexes, river basins.

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THE UTILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORTS IN PROVIDING FISCAL SOLUTIONS TO ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

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ABSTRACT

Environmental Justice is a term having wider ambit, involving the concerns of people from all sections of society, while designing any development policy. Design of any development project should include the consultation with the stakeholders of that project, as a mandatory requirement. The Protection of the environment and Mother Earth should be at the center of the efforts of assessment of the impact of any Development Plan. The fairness of the environmental assessment reports is the need of the hour. The assessment should not have biases and prejudices. To ensure environmental justice, the impact of any project on the upcoming generations should also be taken into account. The role of the impartial reports in highlighting the need to compensate any potential damage occurring to the environment cannot be denied. This Paper brings forth the point that there is a need to take recourse to the fiscal tools in order to ensure the accountability of the developers of the project. The researcher is proposing that there should be levied the Green Tax proportionate to the negative externalities emitted out.

Keywords: Green Tax, Environmental Impact Assessment, Climate Change, Sustainable Development Goals, Environmental Justice

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PLANT COMMUNITIES OF "INSULAR FOREST-STEPPE" AND "INSULAR STEPPES" AS PARAGENESE IN VEGETATION STRUCTURE OF WESTERN PRE-BAIKAL

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ABSTRACT

The vegetation of environments contacts in Western Pre-Baikal reflect moder trends of formation and development of vegetation on the territories concrete physico-geographycal conditions in different areas of Pre-Baikal at all. Such coenoses are regional models for the indication of modern structural-dynamic organization of vegetation, reflect occurred changes and can be used for the forecasting of possible changes (or destructions) of the vector of vegetation formation at definite scenarios of climate dynamics in regional and continental ranges. It is stated that ecotones and coenoses reflecting the paragenese (object) in vegetation determine structural and dynamic peculiarities of vegetation cover in the region in space and time.

Key words: plant communities, insular forest-steppe, insular steppes, paragenese, Western Pre-Baikal.

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ECOLOGICAL VARIETY TRIAL OF ANNUAL FORAGE CROPS IN THE NOVGOROD REGION

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ABSTRACT

The goal of the research is to study new forage crops, the characteristics of their growth, development, crop formation and identifying the most promising ones for growing in the conditions of the Novgorod Region. The ecological trial of forage sorghum of North Caucasus Federal Agrarian Research Centre selection included: Echinochloa frumentacea of Stapaiz variety, Setaria italica var. mocharicum of Stamoga variety, Setaria italica subsp. italica of Stachumi 3 variety, Sudan grass of Sputnitsa, Zemlyachka, Zlata, Sofiya and Nika varieties, sweet sorghum of Galiya and Larets varieties, hybrids Silosnoe 88 and Yarik, Sorghum-sudangrass hybrids Navigator, Gvardeets, Boyarin, Barin. Hot temperature of June and July accelerated the development and growth rates of plants in July and August. On July 27, the height of sorghum crops increased to 180-210 cm; at the end of August, the studied plants reached a height of 240-270 cm. During the first ten days of September, after-grass of most sorghum species can be harvested after the first cut in the second half of July. On average, during 2020-2021 the fresh yield of Echinochloa frumentacea of Stapaiz variety reached 57.8 t/ha, Setaria italica var. mocharicum of Stamoga variety reached 33.6 t/ha, Setaria italica subsp. italica of Stachumi 3 variety reached 42.6 t/ha at the end of August. The productivity of Sudan grass during this period was 36.4-59.2 t/ha, Sorghum-sudangrass hybrids - 53-74 t/ha, sweet sorghum - 54.4-116.7 t/ha. During the years of the study, the seeds of Echinochloa frumentacea, Setaria italica subsp. italica and Setaria italica var. mocharicum ripened. The maximum content of crude protein in the dry matter of the mass was obtained from Setaria italica subsp. italica - 9.82%. The minimum presence of crude fiber (30.3%) and the greatest number of forage units in one kilogram of feed (0.74) was found in sweet sorghum of Galiya variety. The maximum amount of metabolizable energy (9.01-9.55 MJ/kg) was obtained from sweet sorghum of Galiya variety, Sudan grass of Zemlyachka variety and Sorghum-sudangrass hybrid Navigator.

Key words: Echinochloa frumentacea, Setaria italica var. mocharicum, Setaria italica subsp. italica, Sudan grass, sweet sorghum, Sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, green matter, crop yield.

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THE RIGHT PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES USERS VIOLATED BY THE ILLEGAL ESTABLISHMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS, ACCORDING TO THE LEGISLATION OF RUSSIA: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the actual problem of protecting the rights of users of natural resources violated by the illegal establishment of environmental standards. The relevance of the research topic is due to the fact that the ways to protect the subjective rights of users of natural resources are the substantive legal coercive measures enshrined in law, through which not only the restoration (recognition) of violated (disputed) rights is carried out, but also the impact on the offender. This investigation analyzes the current regulations of Russia regarding environmental pollution. The research methodology is based on the legal approach and includes the methods of the general scientific group (analysis, synthesis, deduction, induction), as well as a number of special methods: formal legal, comparative law, historical and legal methods of analysis. Based on the results of the study, the author of the article came to the following conclusion: when considering disputes related to the protection of civil rights, the court does not apply an act of a state body or local government that is contrary to the law, regardless of whether this act is recognized as invalid.

Key words: Dimethyl sulfide standard, Legal analysis, Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, Protection of rights, Nature management.

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URBANIZATION LANDSCAPE ASSOCIATED WITH "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT" CONCEPT FOR TIRANA TOWN, ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted focusing on Tirana town (Capital of Albania) which in the last 3 decades, has undergone a series of complex and immediate changes in economic, social and political terms. A clear demonstration of unpredictable and innovative phenomena for the Albanian society was the immediate change of the physical and human landscape. The interaction of many factors such as structural economic changes and freedom of movement led to a process of rapid urbanization, as one of the main processes of Albanian society after the '90s. The main purpose of this research is to make a correlation analysis between urbanization and economic growth, to determine the influential factors of urbanization of a country. We have tried to provide an in-depth analysis of the factors influencing urbanization and economic growth. This research examines additional elements related to population movement by analyzing causality between factors and their impact on the economy. The conclusions of this study can help to understand in time the factors that project urbanization and serve as a ground for efforts to find appropriate solutions to urban problems in Tirana city. This study will contribute to the identification of socio - economic variables that try to project urbanization in Tirana. Urbanization and sustainable economic development in Albania are the centre of this study which has a special focus on Tirana town. The data presented in this study conceives of urbanization as a dependent variable and the influencing factors are presented as independent variables. Based on the results obtained from the data analysis in this paper we have tried to give valuable conclusions and recommendations for researchers, regarding the urban sector, economic growth and their improvement.

Keywords: Tirana town, Urbanization, Sustainable Development, Economic growth, Socio-economic variables.

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THE USE OF DIGITAL INFORMATION IN THE CONTEXT OF NATURAL AND TECHNICAL SCIENCES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF CRIMINALISTICS

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the application of digital information in the context of natural and technical sciences within the framework of criminology. The authors consider various aspects for search and cognitive activity in the framework of criminology in order to identify the effectiveness of the integration of digital information and digitalization in general within the framework of natural and technical sciences. The arguments about the prospects of digital information in law enforcement are given. The authors rely on modern research by prominent scientists and come to the conclusion that there is no alternative to the need for further deep integration of digital tools into criminalistics.

Keywords: criminalistics; natural sciences; technical sciences; digital information; digitalization.

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HISTORICAL GENESIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINALISTICS IN THE CONTEXT OF NATURAL AND TECHNICAL SCIENCES

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the authors reveal the genesis of the emergence, development and transformation of applied criminology through the prism of natural and technical sciences. It is noted that science and technology in the detection and investigation of crimes is a problem that has been and remains one of the key throughout the history of society's counteraction to such a social phenomenon as crime. This problem has been noticeably actualized in the conditions of scientific and technological progress, the achievements of which are equally used by people striving for noble, socially significant goals and pursuing their own selfish, criminal interests. That is why it is so important to trace the genesis and reveal the essence of criminology within the framework of the natural and technical sciences. This problem becomes particularly acute at the "critical" stages of the development of society, in conditions of crisis socio-economic situations, the formation of new socio-economic relations.

Key words: criminalistics, genesis of development, natural sciences, technical sciences, legal science.

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URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL INDICATORS CORRELATION IN TIRANA, ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

Through this paper we have tried to provide an in-depth analysis in the field of urbanization by answering some questions which are important to understand the impact of urbanization and the economy on each other, for the Capital of Albania, Tirana. Tirana town in the last 30 years has undergone a real revolution accompanied by a series of complex changes both in economic and social terms. The study aims to present the contribution of urbanization to the development of a country and to make the connection between urbanization and the economy. Through the analysis of the obtained results we have tried to interpret the impact of Foreign Investments in the urbanization of Tirana City, to determine where is the highest life expectancy of residents and where are the most developed enterprises - in urban or rural areas. The results we draw from this study guarantee the right success in the urban plan. The novelty of this study is the correlation between two important components such as urbanization and the economy, which help the economic growth of a country. This study promotes comprehensive collaboration between academia and government institutions, and local communities to articulate proposals on which sectors should intervene to encourage economic growth. Only in this way can we offer some concrete improvements such as social, cultural, environmental and economic, etc. From this study we will understand that the expansion of urbanization leads to an increase in Gross Domestic Product and vice versa. From the results obtained during this paper it is clear that Foreign Direct Investment has a positive impact on economic growth and urbanization in Albania, while energy consumption has no positive impact on urbanization.

Keywords: Urban development, Economic growth, Foreign Investment, Gross Domestic Product, Tirana city, Albania.

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RESEARCH OF THE SYNTHESIS OF NATURAL AND TECHNICAL SCIENCES IN CRIMINALISTICS

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ABSTRACT

In the modern world, digital and technological transformation penetrates into all spheres of society. In addition to the obvious positive trends towards improving and simplifying the life of an ordinary person, technology has also brought a new, previously unexplored type of crimes related to the cybernetic sphere. Such crimes require law enforcement agencies to integrate advanced knowledge of natural and technical sciences. Taking into account the context of the indicated facts, it is extremely important to study the regularities of the integration of science and technology achievements into criminalistic theory and practice, scientific knowledge of the system itself, the mechanism of formation of means and methods of disclosure and investigation of crimes. The solution of the tasks facing law enforcement agencies in combating crime largely depends on the level of development of the criminal process and criminology, designed to promote the introduction of modern achievements of natural and technical sciences into law enforcement.

Key words: natural science; technical science; criminalistics; synthesis; law enforcement.

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ENTREPRENEURIAL ECOSYSTEM: PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT PATHS, CASE STUDY OF ARTIC TERRITORIES OF KOMI REPUBLIC

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the problems and ways of promoting entrepreneurial ecosystems in the case study of the Arctic territories of the Komi Republic to develop the Arctic using the potential and with direct participation of small and medium-sized businesses in modern conditions. As a result of the analysis carried out in the four Arctic territories of the Komi Republic, the authors have identified the factors hindering the development of entrepreneurial ecosystems and some problems. The main components of the entrepreneurial ecosystem are determined, taking into account the specific features of the Arctic. The most important components of entrepreneurial ecosystems include the issues of increasing the efficiency of public and corporate governance, using public-private partnership tools, developing the stock market as an alternative source of attracting investments, building information and entrepreneurial infrastructure, and using project management methodology. The findings can be used both for further research and for building entrepreneurial ecosystems, considering the specific features of the Arctic, improving state and municipal governance to ensure breakthrough social and economic development of the Arctic and the country as a whole.

Keywords: entrepreneurial ecosystems, factors, mechanisms, Arctic, small and medium-sized entrepreneurship, social and economic development, government control, corporate management, private-public partnership, stock market, infrastructure, project management.

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DETERMINATION OF IRRIGATION WATER QUALITY IN RADONIQI RESERVOIR THROUGH SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PARAMETERS

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ABSTRACT

In the general aspect, the quality of irrigation water is evaluated from the point of view of its chemical, physical and biological properties, and in this study the quality of irrigation water at the outlet (Dam) of Radoniqi accumulation with organoleptic parameters has been determined. physico-chemical as; pH, turbidity, electrical conductivity, dissolved O_2, $KMnO_4$, total hardness, NH_4^+, NO_2, as well as ions of Ca^{2+}, Cl^-, K^+, Na^+, Mg^{2+}, etc., realized in a period of three months, spring 2021, with focus on a few sampling points around the pirg or dam. In order to know the degree of its quality in the phase not treated as accumulation, the stability in terms of quality for a seasonal period has been researched, as water dedicated for irrigation and supply of the population for households and industry. In order to make the study with contents, the research of heavy metals has been done, such as; Pb, Cu, Ni, Cd, Fe, Zn, Mn, Cr and Li, at all sampling sites. So, the focus or purpose of the research is to reflect the situation as realistically as possible and this was done by determining the bacteria by the membrane filter method by counting the colonies in Petri dishes with VRB-agar, M-Endo Agar Less, CCA.

Keywords: Pirg, irrigation water, physico-chemical analysis, heavy metals, bacteriological analysis, classification.

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THE ENVIRONMENT OF POLITICAL AND LEGAL PROCESSES: RECONCEPTUALIZING EUROPEAN INTEGRATION FOR ASPIRING COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Can the modernising paradigm of the European Union work? Can a country like Albania be democratised and economically developed through imposition of European Union principles, concepts, rules and standards? An obvious consequence of this paradigm is the development of a visionless politics, which is committed to only do its "homework". In this way Albanian politics has been transformed from "art of the possible" to "science of obedience". Moreover, the problem of social dysfunctionality of Europeanisation reforms have been added to the problem of deformation of the role of politics. These problems are treated from the viewpoint of sociology of law and political sociology, focusing specially on the concepts that aim at describing how, why, and with what effects happens the transfer of law from one legal system to another. In this light we argue that attention to environment is due, but environment in the sense this term is employed by systems theory. The article concludes that the problem of deformation of the role of politics and the problem of social dysfunctionality of Europeanisation reforms are inextricably linked with the current conception of the European integration process. This process ought to be reconceptualised dynamically so as to give an active role to politics, to bring back the vision it has lost in the metaphor of "homework", and it should not be regarded anymore as a list of costs and benefits, but as challenges and opportunities.

Keywords: environment, legal transplant, legal culture, legal irritant, palace wars, European integration.

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A REGULATION APPROACH OF PUBLISHING FALSE OR FAKE NEWS: A CASE STUDY OF VIETNAM MAGAZINES

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ABSTRACT

Over years 2016, 2018, 2020, there are many fake news and false information published online in the case of Vietnam magazines and newspaper, after Thanh nien newspaper, then Tuoi tre newspapers also delivered fake or false information online (tuoitre.vn) in 2018, for instance. Rumours, false news and misinformation continuously spread and became viral across different media and social media platforms. The worst of all is the existence of opportunist who take advantage of the articles/victims' mishaps to make illegal personal gain by seeking donation that will go to their pocket. This reveals a shocking truth that social media and ICT could be manipulated thus brought with it both opportunities and risks, as well as false hope particularly to the articles who need immediate and eminent help during the occurrence of the disaster (Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia, 2014).
By using some examples of a case study and qualitative analysis methods, including synthesis, explanation, and inductive approaches, this study figure out that the case of publishing fake news taking place has cause troubles and misunderstandings in society and other bad effects; hence, we need suitable mechanism to solve people in charge and need to propose new standards and training program for staff of Vietnam newspapers. Then lessons for educating student sin universities esp. In journalism major are suggested with direction from President Ho Chi Minh ideologies stating the revolutionary role of journals and newspapers.

Key words: false or fake news, magazines, Tuoi Tre newspapers, case study

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INFLUENCE OF POTASSIUM FERTILIZER DOSES ON POTATO PLANT (*Solanum tuberosum L.*)

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ABSTRACT

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) is a plant of the family Solanaceae, which is cultivated for its tubers, which are rich in starch and other nutrients. The main factor for achieving high potato production is soil type, improvement of varietal structure, new technologies as well as fertilizer doses. Having in mind these factors, there is no doubt that these conditions are suitable for cultivation in the territory of Kosovo. To find the best dose of potassium fertilizer that will enable the achievement of high yields and optimal accumulation of starch in potato tubers, the study was done with different rates of potassium.The study was conducted in two agro-climatic and terrestrial regions of Kosovo, in Arbnesh, on the farm of the Agricultural Institute of Kosovo in Peja (Dukagjini Plain) and Pestovo (Kosovo Plain). The experiment was set up in five variants with four replications in two localities. With different levels of potassium fertilizer (0, 60, 120, 140, 160 kg / ha) in soils with average fertility of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium content. The surface of a plot $12m^2$ the surface of a variant $48m^2$, the total area of the experiment $240m^2$. For research was used cultivar - Corsica intended for processing, seed of class A with dimensions 35-45mm imported from the Netherlands.

Keywords: Potassium, yield, starch, cultivar, fertile soil, norm, potato.

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SOIL RECLAMATION AND CONSERVATION IN THE RIVER BASINS OF CENTRAL ASIA

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ABSTRACT

Years of research provides ground for conclusion that in order to fix the salinity level of aquifers in arid zones and increase agricultural productivity in such areas, it is essential, first of all, to determine the consequences that cause salinization. Therefore, qualitative land evaluation is a crucial for assessing the agroecosystem. The purpose of this study is to propose an effective technology for restoring soil fertility on saline and unsuitable lands peculiar to Central Asia. A technology that takes into consideration the genetic, water-physical properties of soils, regulating water and salt exchange in the air exchange zone, controlling the mineralization of groundwater, improving the reclamation and ecological state of meadow soils in the geosystem.

Keywords: evaporation, water, soil, ecology, groundwater, soil degradation.

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WHICH LAWS GOVERNING PUBLISHING FALSE INFORMATION AND FAKE NEWS IN CASE OF VIETNAM NEWSPAPERS

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ABSTRACT

Over past years, we could consider publishing false information or fake news online as internet crime, or a kind of. In recent years, many newspapers, magazines and journals take advantage of their scope of publishing to publish many fake news or untruth news online, which caused many troubles and misleading for public and society. According to a common definition, fake news items are lies - that is, deliberately false factual statements, distributed via news channels (M. Verstraete *et al, 2017).* By using mainly experiences, observations, practical situation with cases studies of publishing fake news, for example in Vietnam combined with qualitative analysis, synthesis and explanatory methods: we will address a case study of Thanh Nien newspaper, thanhnien.vn) and to give out recommendations for standards of editors and newspapers writers. We also propose some suggestions for educating students, esp. In journalism field in universities as well as we suggest handling these kinds of internet crime.

Key words: fake news, false information, internet crime, newspapers, case study

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SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY OF INDUSTRIAL PARK WORKERS IN VIETNAM: EVIDENCE OF A RETURN AFTER THE PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: human resources in industrial parks are an important component of the global supply chain. Social capital, including social networks, beliefs and norms, can play an actively expanded role in maintaining the stable working status of this group of workers. This article analyzes social capital as an important factor in bringing a group of workers mostly from rural backgrounds back to the country's industrial parks after the covid-19 epidemic is brought under control. *Design/method/approach*: Questionnaire data from Vietnam's Binh Duong industrial cluster is used to measure social capital and analyze its impact on the return of the workforce. The team used 514 semi-structured questionnaire data combined with 15 in-depth interviews with workers and business andunion managementgroups to measure the relationship between social capital and workers' choice to return to work. *Result:* Social capital has a dominant role in directing workers back to the industrial park. Other factors that have influenced the process include corporate support policies and the role of trade unions. *Practical meaning:* The return of workers to work in industrial parks concentrated in Vietnam in addition to economic value also affirms confidence in the network of relationships. The exchange and trust in corporate policies are the motivation for workers to stick with the business for a long time in the context of safe adaptation to the covid 19 epidemic. *Originality / value*: This article provides an insight into the process and nature of workers returning to work after fleeing industrial parks in Vietnam before the 4th wave of covid-19 outbreak. It provides theoretical lessons on human resource management based on social capital in Vietnam and countries with many industrial parks concentrated in Southeast Asia.

Keywords: social capital, workers, trade unions, covid 19, Binh Duong, Vietnam.

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ECOLOGICAL AND STRUCTURAL STUDY OF THE *MORINGA OLEIFERA* POPULATION IN THE SUDANO-SAHELIAN ZONE: CASE OF THE FAR NORTH OF CAMEROON

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ABSTRACT

Moringa oleifera is an introduced species grown in the Sudano-Sahelian zone of Far North Cameroon and highly sought after by the population because of its socio-economic importance and its potential for restoring degraded soils. In a perspective of its sustainable management, the present study aims to improve knowledge on the current structural state of this multipurpose species in this region in three sites (Diamaré, Mayo-Danay and Mayo-Tsanaga). A total of 144 records were inventoried in the 25 m * 25 m quadrats in an agricultural environment where *M. oleifera* is associated with crops for 48 records per site. The data measured in each quadrat are diameter, height and crown diameter. The calculated structural variables showed that the mean diameter ranged from 8.19 to 12.22 cm ; the mean height from 4.1 to 5.30 m ; an mean crown of 2.07 to 2.90 m, with an mean density between 978 and 1081 stems/ha ; an mean basal area between 3.53 and 6.65 m²/ha for a coverage rate between 21.78 and 38.48 %. The demographic distribution of the population showed a predominance of individuals with a diameter between 5 and 10 cm for a height between 2 and 4 m and a crown lower than 2 m reflecting a young and exploited population. Statistical results showed a positive and significant correlation between diameter, height, and crown of *M. oleifera* (p= 0.0001). This work provides basic scientific information to serve as ecological indicators of the level of exploitation and sustainable management of this multi-purpose forest resource in the region.

Keywords : Agroforestry, dendrometry, Far North, *Moringa oleifera*, Structure.

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PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF USING THE BALANCE METHOD IN MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The balance method is a fundamental methodology, a set of techniques and economic calculations, the experience of which in economics and finance dates back several centuries. Various processes of expanded reproduction are interconnected with its help, balanced financial and economic development is ensured at the macro, meso, and micro levels of the economy. The scope of application of the balance method depends on the type of economic system. It was given great importance in planning and forecasting, economic analysis, and statistics with priority in the field of macroeconomics in the context of a planned and directive economy. The emphasis on the application of the balance sheet method in a market economy is transferred to the on-farm level, where great opportunities are created for its use in intra-company management: in financial and investment management, marketing and PR management, cost management and logistics, information and strategic management.

Keywords: balance method, management, forecasting.

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BIOLAW AND ITS DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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ABSTRACT

This scientific research is concerned with the new legal phenomenon of biolaw in Russia. To date, there is not a single fundamental study devoted to the legal matter in the Russian doctrine. New social relations are being formed and modified that need special legal regulation due to the dynamics of scientific development: biology, medicine, biomedicine, biopharmaceuticals, biological safety, and others. Such regulation is carried out based on scientific facts, ideas, and concepts accumulated by the legal doctrine, considering the experience of solving new problems within the traditional branches of Russian law, as well as legal innovation, systemic, synergetic, intersectoral, and interdisciplinary approaches. The authors propose the concept of biolaw as a new suprasectoral education, as well as a strategy for its formation and development in legal science and legal education in Russia. The authors believe that in the coming years biolaw will provide the tools inherent in the law for the implementation of the following important Projects: biological safety, Biomedical Project, as well as Biological Project. Accelerated development of biolaw requires a scientifically sound strategy for the development of this intersectoral and interdisciplinary direction. The authors propose to discuss the basic principles, goals, and objectives of the Biolaw Development Strategy, as well as methods to achieve them. Along with the development of the doctrine, the authors suggest actively introducing academic disciplines, author's courses that solve the tasks of initial training and retraining of legal personnel in biolaw. The disclosure of the topic was carried out from the position of general scientific methods of cognition (system, theoretical analysis), historical, comparative-legal, logical, and other research methods. The purpose of the study: to explore such concepts as biotechnology, biosafety, biomedicine and, based on the studied material, formulate the need for the development of a new direction of legal science – biolaw. Based on the conducted research, the authors have developed a strategy for the formation and development of a new legal reality not only for Russian law but also for the law as a whole in the form of biolaw.

Keywords: biotechnologies, biosafety, bioeconomics, biomedicine, biopharmaceuticals.

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RELATIONS BETWEEN ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY, CALIFORNIA MASTITIS TEST (CMT) AND SOME PHYSICOCHEMICAL QUALITY PARAMETERS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF SUBCLINICAL MASTITIS IN DAIRY COWS IN TIARET REGION, WESTERN ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The use of efficient methods for the early diagnosis of subclinical mastitis is of great importance in the process of safe milk production. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of indirect mastitis tests for diagnosis of the subclinical mastitis in dairy cows in Tiaret Region (western Algeria). California Mastitis Test (CMT) and Electrical conductivity method was determined by comparing the results with Ultrasonic milk Analyser (lactoscanSP) instrument to detect the subclinical mastitis and to improve milk quality. A total of 203 quarter milk samples collected from 52 apparently healthy lactating cows at different dairy cattle farms were examined and overall prevalence of 48.07 % and 27.58% was observed for subclinical mastitis in cow and quarter level, respectively. Results showed that the physicochemical components of milk samples such as Solid Not Fat (8.57± 0.10), Total solids (11.31 ± 0.21), Protein (3.17 ± 0.04%), salts (0.70 ± 0.01), density (1.0299± 0.57), freezing point (0.54± 0.01), PH (6.74± 0.06) and Lactose (4.72± 0.06) contents of the subclinical mastitis milk was less than the normal milk. Electrical conductivity (6.33 ± 0.11 mS/cm) of affected milk was significantly higher than normal milk. However, measuring resistance using Draminski mastitis detector was not effective in our study. Further, it was observed that all breeds are susceptible to mastitis and the incidence of subclinical mastitis increased with age and lactation number of the animal. Our results indicate that early cow subclinical mastitis detection may improve treatment strategies and milk production.

Key words: Algeria, lactoscanSP, California mastitis test, electrical conductivity, subclinical mastitis.

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TRANSPORT AVAILABILITY AS FACTOR OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIAN ARCTIC ZONE

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the study of the impact of transport availability on the development of social infrastructure in the territories of the Russian Arctic. The study utilizes general theoretical and empirical methods: logical-structural and comparative analysis, correlation and regression analysis, methods of statistical analysis, typologies and graphical modeling. The authors propose a methodical approach to assessing the impact of the transport availability of the territory on the level of development of social infrastructure, including an algorithm and a comprehensive system of assessment indicators, an econometric instrumentarium. The original methodological instrumentarium has been tested in the Arctic zone of the Northern macroregion of Russia. As a result of the study, a conclusion is made about the presence of a differentiated impact of the transport availability of the territory on the change in social infrastructure, depending on the sphere and territory. The previously analyzed conclusions of the researchers have been confirmed: the provision with roads has the greatest impact on the change in the sphere of culture and sports. The density of roads in the Arctic territories of the northern macroregion has the weakest influence on the education sector. The results obtained by the authors can be taken into account in the development and adjustment of strategic and program documents aimed at the development of the Arctic territories, as well as in the territorial planning of the placement of social infrastructure facilities and the construction of roads.

Keywords: transport availability, social infrastructure, Arctic, northern microregion, factor, influence.

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IMPACT OF ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD SECURITY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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ABSTRACT

Food security at the state level is an extremely important aspect of total national security. It is extremely challenging for each state to maintain and increase it in the conditions of world economic globalization. At present, the issue of sustaining this direction of security in Russia, which joined the World Trade Organization back in 2012, is quite relevant. At the level of the country, it is extremely important to systematically analyze food security in terms of its retention and increase within the processes of globalization. The assessment of the evolutionary flow, reflecting the irreversibility, instability, imbalance of changes occurring in the economic space, also occupies an important place. The study reflects and unveils the issue of prospective retention and enhancement of Russian food security in the conditions of operation within the World Trade Organization. The current threats to the Russian economy from this trade agreement are noted. At the same time, potential ways for the state to improve food security, given the acuteness of the problem in the field of food at the global level, are highlighted.

Keywords: Food security, World Trade Organization, agro-industrial sector, agro-industrial production capabilities, personal consumption.

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THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CONDITIONS ON WOOD SHRINKING AND SWELLING AND ITS EFFECT ON FURNITURE DAMAGE (*Case study in the Republic of Kosovo*)

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ABSTRACT

In general, shrinkage and swelling are the two bad physical properties of wood. That is because the biggest problems that occur in wood-based products are precisely of this nature. During their service, wood and wooden products (especially joints of furniture) are subject of climatic exposed in different conditions. The shrinkage of wood occurs when its moisture content is below the fiber saturation point, and when climatic conditions (relative humidity and temperature) change. Dimensional stability of wood is one of the few properties that significantly differs in each of the three fiber directions. Depending from fiber directions (longitudinal, radial and tangential), shrinkage and swelling changes can occur in different parts of furniture that cause disruptions of join elements, cracking of attached parts, decay layers or protective lacquers and other damages to the furniture. The paper provides seasonal data on changes of relative humidity and temperature for some regions of Kosovo, extracted for a 38-year period. Based on these data there are calculated the maximum and minimum possibilities of shrinkage or swelling of beech wood (*Fagus Sylvatica* L) and oak wood (*Quercus Petraea* L). The study was conducted specifically by going to manufacturing entities of furniture for external and internal use in regions taken into consideration and are illustrated with specific examples the defects caused as a result of changes in these parameters. There are provided recommendations in order to reduce the defects occurring in wooden objects, when external or in some cases and internal climatic conditions change.

Keyword: wood moisture, shrinkage, swelling, climate, furniture.

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STUDY OF THE PREVALENCE OF CANINE LEISHMANIASIS IN THE WILAYA OF SAIDA, ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Canine leishmaniasis is an infectious disease related to the transmission, by sandfly bite, of a flagellated protozoan: Leishmania infantum. This zoonosis, whose main reservoir is the dog, is constantly increasing in Algeria. The clinical expression of leishmaniasis is polymorphic and therefore difficult to diagnose. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of leishmaniasis in dogs in the wilaya of Saida, a city located in western Algeria. Between February 2019 and December 2020, 230 blood samples were collected from dogs of different ages, Each sample was analyzed using various laboratory techniques (direct microscopic evaluation of a fresh blood sample, FNS, MGG, Then autopsy of dead and/or euthanized dogs; A prevalence of 6.3% was found.

Key words: leishmaniasis, dogs, Saida, FNS, prevalence.

Vol. 12 (2): 539-546 (2022)

MONITORING OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS IN THE REGION OF PEJA, KOSOVO

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ABSTRACT

The paper aims to describe special monitoring of the characteristics of undesirable physical and chemical pollutants in the water that can adversely affect human health. Generally, the causes of water contamination are human-made through industrial processes or because of natural causes. Among human-made or industrial causes is the pollution from mineral and metal extraction plants, discharge of waste near water resources, use of fertilizers, pesticides, car washing, etc. Among natural causes of water, pollution is volcanoes, cyclones, natural disasters, and emergencies. Floods increase the risk of water contamination in the water treatment installations and water supply networks and through sewage discharge. As a result, monitoring of water pollutants like chemical elements and physical substances of natural or synthetic origin to assure those are below the maximum allowed values (MAV) is a very important process to protect human health and have clean beverage production.

Keywords: BOD, COD, contamination, monitoring, water.

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CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE ANTIBACTERIAL AND METHANOGENIC EFFECT OF ESSENTIAL OILS OF *PIMPINELLA ANISUM* ON THE RUMEN FLORA OF ALGERIAN RAMS

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ABSTRACT

Ruminal flora is characterized by its extreme diversity. About 200 species have been isolated, of which about thirty are specific to the rumen, presenting various enzymatic activities. We find; cellulolytic, amylolytic, hemicellulolytic, saccharolytic, proteolytic, methanogenic bacteria this last effect is the subject of our study which can be largely influenced by dietary factors. Among these factors, we focused on the essential oils of Pimpinella anisum. Indeed, this factor is interesting from a practical point of view, to provide more energy and thus increase the productivity of animals. In this study, we will focus on describing the modifications induced by the EOs on the ruminal ecosystem and the biotransformation phenomena. The animal model chosen for the experimental work of this thesis is the ram, the essential oils of the plant were obtained by hydrodistillation and the yield was 0.16% and the antibacterial activity was excellent at the concentration of 100% of oils without dilution.

Key words: rumen, ram, essential oils, pinpinila anise, methanogen, antibacterial.

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REMOVAL OF CONGO RED BY A SYNTHESIZED LAYERED DOUBLE HYDROXIDE ZN-AL-SO4

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ABSTRACT

The colored wastewaters from the textile industries may show toxic or carcinogenic effects on the organism, when discharged into the rivers and lakes, which are changing their biological life. Therefore, in this study, the removal of Congo red by Zn-Al-SO_4 layered double hydroxide has been achieved. Zn-Al-SO_4 material was prepared by a facile co-precipitation method at constant pH, resulting in a suitable material for the adsorption of Congo red dye. The structure and morphology of the Zn-Al-SO_4 adsorbent were investigated using XRD, FT-IR, and BET and MEB techniques. Layered double hydroxides (LDHs) have been widely investigated in a wide range of applications in health, in the pharmaceutical industry and in the material of biotechnology industries. In this work the synthesis of Zn/Al double layered hydroxides by chemical co-precipitation method (molar ration 3). The samples were characterized and confirmed by X-ray diffraction (XRD), BET analysis, and infrared spectroscopy. A series of experiments was then carried out to study the influence on the adsorption capacity of certain parameters such as the amount of the adsorbent, the pH, the contact time, the initial dye concentration, the ionic strength effect and temperature. All the results obtained show that the adsorption kinetics of the dye on our material is well described by the second order model. The adsorption isotherms of the adsorbent / adsorbate systems studied are satisfactorily described by the Langmuir mathematical model. The intra-particle scattering model confirms the physisorption phenomenon Negative values of free energy prove that the phenomenon is physisorption. On the other hand, the thermodynamic study revealed that the adsorption is spontaneous and exothermic. The recovery of the material and reuse shows that the property of being able to regenerate is remarkable.

Key words: LDH, Congo red, Adsorption, Regeneration.

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ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION ON IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW

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ABSTRACT

On the basis of information, data, assessments and comments presented in the final reports of the ministries, branches and organizations at the central level, the People's Committees of the provinces and cities directly under the Central Government; opinions of the business community, social organizations participating in consumer protection work and from the process of law enforcement to protect consumers' interests nationwide, authors stated that the correction amending and supplementing the Law on Protection of Consumer Rights is to respond in a timely manner to the objective requirements of the practice of protecting consumer rights in Vietnam; improve the responsibilities and roles of agencies and organizations in protecting consumer interests; to create mechanisms and policies to promote the effective participation of social organizations and related subjects in the protection of consumers' interests; perfecting methods of settling disputes between consumers and business organizations and individuals. Last but not least, Our study can be used as a case for teaching with English using for social sciences and law students in Vietnam universities.

Key words: analysis, implementatıon, social sciences, law protection, consumer rights

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REHABILITATION OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT MODERN INTERNATIONAL ECOLOGICAL TRENDS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL

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ABSTRACT

The forest sector occupies a special place in the 'green' economy. Today, forests are of great importance for biodiversity conservation, climate regulation and water resources. That is, now the forest acts not only as a natural capital that provides society with material resources, but it is also a complex ecosystem capable of generating various ecosystem services. Therefore, our study aimed to outline the scientific and methodological principles of rehabilitation of radioactively contaminated forest ecosystems of Ukrainian Polissia in the context of the EU European Green Deal, taking into account modern environmental and socio-economic features to ensure full integration into the European domain. The article outlines the scientific and methodological principles of rehabilitation of radioactively contaminated forest ecosystems of Ukrainian Polissia in the context of the European Green Deal, taking into account modern environmental and socio-economic features to ensure full integration of the state into the European domain. It was found that the irrational use of forest resources has led to the fact that over the past 40 years there has been a partial loss of forest biodiversity, and broadleaf forests are on the verge of extinction. The Chornobyl accident, which polluted about 3.5 million hectares of Ukraine's forests, has become critical for the country's forestry sector. 1 million 230 thousand ha of the surveyed forested areas had a critical density of radionuclide contamination, 157 thousand ha of which were withdrawn from commercial use due to high ^{137}Cs contamination levels. It was emphasized that deforestation and degradation of forest ecosystems are some of the most pressing environmental problems of our time. The article improves the scientific and methodological principles of rehabilitation of radioactively contaminated forest ecosystems of the Ukrainian Polissia in the context of the European Green Deal taking into account the modern ecological and socio-economic peculiarities to ensure the full integration of the state into the European domain. The revision of the principles and priorities of forest management on the lands affected by the Chornobyl catastrophe and the return of these lands to safe economic use was substantiated taking into account the policies of the EU European Green Deal. It was established that the main actions on rehabilitation of radioactively contaminated forest ecosystems should be focused on the identification of the current radioactive situation in the forests with the aim of the possibility of renewal of forest management activities and production of forest industry products. This will contribute to the improvement of productivity of forest plantations and the renewal of forestry production of the depressed region.

Keywords: 'green' economy, sustainable development, ecosystem services, environmental protection, radioactive contamination, Ukrainian Polissia.

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OIL AND WATER ABSORPTION CAPACITY OF WHEAT, RICE AND GRAM FLOUR POWDERS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to evaluate oil and water absorption capacity of wheat, rice, and gram flour. The experiment was designed using Taguchi experimental model for observing best formulations of food powders. The experiment was design according to following formulations i.e. wheat flour (100, 80, 75, 70, 20 and 10 g), rice flour 100, 80, 75, 70,25,20,10 g) and gram flour (100, 80, 75, 70, 25,10g) were used to make food powder formulations. Each sample with formulations were analyzed for physiochemical and functional properties. The observations were determined (i.e., moisture, loose bulk density, tapped density, ash, dry matter, gluten, and functional properties swelling capacity, least gelation concentration (LGC), foam capacity (FC), foam stability (FS), emulsion capacity (EC), oil holding capacity (OHC) and water holding capacity (WHC)). The present study was resulted that the highest value of moisture, loose bulk density, tapped density, dry matter, gluten, swelling capacity, least gelation concentration, foam capacity, foam stability, emulsion capacity, water holding capacity and oil holding capacity were 55.54%, 0.97 g/mL, 0.98, 66.46%, 0.98%, 4.42%, 32.28%, 15.67, 26.77%, 20.24%, 22.49%, 20.22 g of water/g of flour and 22.53 g of oil/g of flour, respectively. The obtained results showed a remarkable wheat, rice and gram flours of water holding capacity and oil holding capacity, which indicates the enhanced hydrophobic character of proteins in the flours. The results were confirmed under industrial conditions, and can be considered as favorable for the preparation of viscous foods such as soups, gravies and bakery products. As well as wheat, rice and gram flour would improve the texture and quality of those foods products which are currently prepared from wheat, rice and gram flour.

Keywords: Food powders, WHO, industry, flow properties, texture, quality.

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USING THE NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE METHOD TO IDENTIFY VEGETABLE OILS AND THEIR MIXTURES

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ABSTRACT

The high-resolution nuclear magnetic resonance method presents great opportunities for the identification and screening evaluation of vegetable oils and their mixtures. In recent years, a large number of studies have appeared that have shown that the use of high-resolution nuclear magnetic resonance is a modern effective alternative to traditional methods of instrumental analysis in identifying and evaluating the quality of vegetable oils. At the same time, to optimize the method and improve the accuracy and reliability of the results obtained, it is necessary to continue research and form a data bank for various types of oils and their mixtures. The purpose of this work is to study the prospects and possibilities of using the nuclear magnetic resonance method to identify the most common vegetable oils and their mixtures. 8 samples of vegetable oils of various types and methods of processing, including a mixture of sunflower oil with olive oil, were studied. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were obtained and processed for all the samples studied and the correlation of the obtained data with the composition of fatty acids was carried out. The paper proposes a method for analyzing experimental high-resolution nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of vegetable oils. The data obtained has confirmed that the high-resolution nuclear magnetic resonance method can be successfully used for screening analysis of various vegetable oils and their mixtures to identify and determine the presence of foreign substances.

Keywords: spectroscopy, high-resolution nuclear magnetic resonance, screening analysis, vegetable oils, identification methods.

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DIGITALIZATION OF THE PENSION MARKET IN VIEW OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS: *CASE STUDY FOR RUSSIA*

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ABSTRACT

How to increase the level of private pension provision is the issue with high relevance both for Europe and Russia at the moment. The current attitudes of European and Russian citizens towards private pension savings were analyzed and the overall level of financial marketplaces development in terms of their integration as a sales channel for private pension funds was assessed. The survey of European millennials from 10 countries confirms the strong need to further raise the private retirement program and to digitalize the communicative channels between pension funds and its potential clients. And there are several financial marketplaces already successfully placing private pension products, increasing awareness of private pension funds activities and their client database. Our results, based on the similar survey of Russian citizens, especially among people aged 18-35, also demonstrated the need to raise awareness of pension funds and use digital approaches to engagement with its clients. However, Russian private pension savings products are still not being promoted due to legislative restrictions among Russian financial marketplaces, although there are all the prerequisites for their successful use as a sales channel.

Keywords: private pensions, private pension fund, sustainability, ESG, financial marketplace.

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RESEARCH ON ENSURING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This study reveals the features of trade and economic activity in the context of human rights protection. The authors investigate the peculiarities of international trade and economic relations in the context of law enforcement activities. The authors argue in favor of the fact that in order to subordinate trade and economic activity to international legal regulation, it is necessary that the parties belong to different states with a certain legal order. The article defines the place of international legal acts on the definition of human rights and regulation of trade and economic relations, also analyzes the correlation of international legal acts and applicable law in the regulation of relations between the parties.

Key words: human rights, economic relations, international law, legal regulation.

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THE IMPACT OF HAZARDOUS AND HARMFUL PRODUCTION FACTORS ON WORKERS' HEALTH: THE EXAMPLE OF AN OIL PRODUCTION ENTERPRISE

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ABSTRACT

The oil production industry is associated with high levels of risk of injury to occupational health due to the abundance of hazardous and harmful production factors. Preserving the health of workers during work is a priority area for oil companies in the field of labor safety. This is due to possible material losses in case of an accident and high amounts of fines during inspections by the executive authorities. One of the methods of occupational risk management is the prevention of industrial injuries by means of teaching the norms and rules of safe work. At the moment, training programs are not always relevant; there is no direct connection and consideration of the practical experience of real production. The work aims to create standard registers of identified hazards for workers in the professions of the oil production cycle, which will increase the information preparedness of workers for work without industrial injuries.

Keywords: labor protection, occupational risks, occupational risk management, oil production cycle, training in labor safety standards and rules.

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MACROECONOMIC POLICY AS A CONDITION FOR THE FORMATION OF CORPORATE FINANCIAL POLICY

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ABSTRACT

The development and improvement of market relations determine the increasing role of finance in the economy and financial policy in the management of business entities. Performing the functions of goal-setting and tools for its implementation, financial policy is one of the aspects of financial science and an important component of economic tactics and strategy. Financial policy is specific to different economic systems and is largely individual for each object of management due to the peculiarities and interaction of budget, tax, debt, investment, and other components of economic policy. In one way or another, financial policy is available in almost every company, but, for the most part, it has a verbal (non-textual) form, is discrete in terms of the varieties covered, and is inconsistent in terms of individual components. The legal and illegal instruments used in the implementation of financial policy are characterized by the preponderance of the latter. This reduces the importance of financial policy in corporate finance management, determines its formal nature in traditional varieties, and hinders the search for new directions for its formation and implementation.

Keywords: financial policy, state treasury, finance, macroeconomics.

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SHADOW CHARITY: STEREOTYPES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM IN MODERN RUSSIAN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the problem of shadow charity, which has become a fairly common phenomenon, representing a hidden, informal economy that is beyond state control and accounting, and a serious problem for legal non-profit and charitable organizations. The purpose of the research is to study the concept and prerequisites of shadow charity and to identify recommendations for solving the problem of shadow charity in modern Russian society. As a result, the characteristics and stereotypes of shadow charity in the conditions of modern socio-culture have been analyzed. With the help of SWOT analysis, a comprehensive approach to the rational analysis of charitable activities, a set of measures and actions aimed at managing the process of receiving donations by studying the strengths and weaknesses of the charity organization, as well as external opportunities and threats to the organization of shadow and legal charitable activities, has been carried out.

Keywords: shadow charity, social assistance, third sector, economy.

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PROBLEMS AND PRIORITY AREAS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TAXATION IN GAS AND OIL COMPLEX IN RUSSIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper is focused on the problems and priority areas for the development of taxation in gas and oil complex in Russia as it regards high-quality mining, the competitiveness of oil and gas companies, and revenue management of the Russian Federation's budgets. The aim of this paper is to study problems and priority areas for the development of the taxation of gas and oil complex in modern Russia. As for the methodology, this research is based on the general scientific method of dialectic cognition of financial and economic phenomena as well as their interconnection and intersectionality. A systematic approach was used for the study of current issues in the taxation of gas and oil complex in Russia as it regards their forward and backward linkages. The analysis helped define tax indicators of Russian oil and gas companies. The synthesis helped unite trends in the selected and studied tax indicators of Russian oil and gas companies. The comparative method helped determine differences between tax indicators of Russian oil and gas companies. Logical methods were used to determine priority areas in the taxation of gas and oil complex in Russia considering the identified problems and risks in this sphere. Methods of sociological study, particularly interviews with researchers in the sphere of taxation, representatives of oil and gas companies and tax authorities, helped define problems and risk areas in taxation for Russian oil and gas companies. The historical method was used to study the peculiarities in the development of oil and gas companies under the coronavirus pandemic. As a result, all the aforementioned methods helped form a complex understanding of trends, problems, risks, and priority areas for the development of gas and oil complex in Russia. We have come to a conclusion that the problems in the taxation of gas and oil complex in Russia are strongly motivated by the lack of motivation to conduct exploration work, the lack of a universal approach to taxation in new and depleted fields as well as the lack of self-adjusting of a taxation system under changes in oil prices. Overall, the taxation of the Russian oil and gas companies is subjected to high risks. These circumstances justify the necessity to stabilize MET revenues through increasing the base tax rate and decreasing price ratio as well as preserving custom duties on oil (oil products) and using flexible excise policy on oil products. Meanwhile, the priority areas include replacing MET with a tax on financial results, considering the expenditure on exploration work, introducing license fee, and increasing government control over all the consortium members in exploitation.

Keywords: taxation, gas and oil complex, oil and gas companies, State, MET.

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ECONOMIC AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPING GREEN TOURISM

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ABSTRACT

The article aims at substantiating economic and legal aspects of developing green tourism. It is established that the problems of rural areas can be solved by developing green tourism, encouraging citizens to participate in its development and recognizing green tourism as an important component of the tourism industry. It is revealed that green tourism has a positive impact on solving socio-economic problems in rural areas, i.e. it expands the employment of the rural population not only in the manufacturing sector but also in the services sector. Taking into account the current state of economy and the needs of green tourism in the development and approval of national and local programs of socio-economic development, an important condition for ensuring the sustainable development of the recreation sector in rural areas is the creation of regulated partnerships of authorities, business entities and professional public organizations.

Keywords: green tourism, rural area, business, state, economy, relations, vacation business, population.

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COMPENSATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW AND NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the development of international legislation, as well as the legislation of individual states regarding the legal regulation of compensation for environmental damage. The authors identified and analyzed two levels of regulation. The first level is international, it includes acts adopted or approved by a group of states. The second level is national, it includes the regulations of individual states. The conclusion about the existence of general rules of legal regulation in the legislation of various states is formulated. Based on the analysis of Russian legislation, mechanisms for its improvement are proposed, including using international experience.

Keywords: environmental laws, responsibility, liability, polluter pays principle, environmental damage compensation.

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DEVELOPMENT OF LEGISLATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL INSURANCE: EXPERIENCE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND RUSSIA

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the development of the environmental insurance legislation of the European Union and the Russian Federation. The advantages of this mechanism in matters of compensation for harm caused to the environment due to environmental offenses are determined. The analysis of Directive No. 2004/35 / CE of the European Parliament and the Council of the EU on environmental responsibility, aimed at preventing environmental damage and eliminating its consequences. A comparison of Russian legislation with the norms of environmental insurance adopted in the European Union is carried out. The conclusion is formulated that environmental insurance should become a priority direction of the state natural resource policy.

Keywords: insurance, risks, environmental insurance, emergency situations, industrial safety, ecological safety, responsibility for environmental damage.

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FOREST LEGISLATION OF PETER THE GREAT: TRADITIONS AND INNOVATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Russian Tsar Peter Alekseevich, who went down in history as a reformer and the first Russian emperor, in his activities to transform the patriarchal Moscow kingdom into the modern Russian Empire affected almost all spheres of state activity. He did not lose his attention and forest legislation. According to the authors of the article, Peter created the foundations of forest legislation, the main feature of which was the protection of state interest to the detriment of the private. Thus, the authors of the article believe, that Peter's etatist views were clearly manifested in his forest legislation. At the same time, it should be noted that when developing forest laws, Peter was forced to take into account tradition and apply innovations to established customs. According to the authors, this explains the contradiction of Peter's forest legislation. At the same time, the authors believe that Peter was forced to solve problems that can be called environmental, defending state interest in forest management.

Keywords: early New Age, ecology, environmental history, reforms, legislation, Russian Empire, Peter the Great, forest laws, forest management.

Vol. 12 (2): 683-686 (2022)

LINEAR OBJECTS AS REAL ESTATE OBJECTS: LEGISLATIVE APPROACHES OF RUSSIA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to theoretically develop the problem of attributing linear objects to real estate objects. To achieve this goal, a comprehensive analysis of Russian and foreign legislation was carried out in the framework of relations with linear facilities. At the same time, special attention is paid to the concepts and approaches related to the classification of linear objects as real estate objects in Russian law and in the countries of the Anglo-Saxon and Romano-Germanic legal systems. Considering the civil legislation of Germany, Russia, the USA and France, the authors concluded that there are no unified definitions of the concepts of "linear object" and "real estate"; only a listing of their types has been established. However, the declared concept can be identified based on the definition of the characteristics of real estate in these countries. In this regard, it can be argued that each country has its own understanding in assessing the concept of «linear object» and its attribution to real estate objects.

Key words: linear objects, real estate, movables, easement, land plot.

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THE STATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: GENERAL REGULATORY ISSUES

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ABSTRACT

Now environmental protection is a priority in managing problems at the social, legal, economic and political levels. The authors set the task based on the importance of the role of the state in this aspect – to analyze the state policy of Russia and a number of foreign countries in the direction of environmental management. The research focus concerned the classification of the main policy areas of environmental management regulation and the identification of problems related to special state activities in this area. As a result of the study, the authors concluded that the terminology in the field of environmental management is insufficient elaboration, a generalized international law enforcement practice and an effective security mechanism are absent and there are many resulting contradictions related to the above in public policies in the field of environmental management at various levels.

Keywords: state, legal regulation, environmental management, environmental protection, legal protection of natural resources, ecological sustainability, environmental safety.

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FIRE RISK MAPPING IN THE SDAMAS CHERGUI FOREST IN TIARET REGION, ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Each year more than 20,000 hectares of forest are destroyed by fire in Algeria. Fires are costly in terms of human lives and property. The objective of the present work is to establish a forest fire risk map focused on the Sdamas Chergui state forest (Wilaya of Tiaret) through the application of the model established by Dagorne et al (1994), which consists in calculating the risk index of sensitivity to forest fires. Through a practical case, we tried to show that GIS combined with data from the LANDSAT earth observation satellite are effective and constantly evolving management tools for characterising forest areas at risk of fire.

Keywords: Forest fires, Forest Fire Risk index, GIS, Remote Sensing, Forest Fire sensitivity