



Dear readers,

I would like to present for your attention the third regular issue of the journal “Kazan University Law Review” in 2024.

The issue you are now holding in your hands contains articles on topical issues in the theory and practice of Russian and foreign law.

The issue starts with an article by Akmal Saidov, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Doctor of Legal Sciences, Professor, the First Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, “Modern legal map (legal geography) of the world: from origins to global perspective”. The author considers the modern legal map of the world from a historical perspective, emphasizing its importance as a fundamental category in comparative law. In the context of globalization, the researcher notes that comparative law is becoming an increasingly important field of study, providing a basis for understanding the similarities and differences between legal systems as well as identifying areas of convergence and divergence. One of the main problems of comparative law in the era of globalization is the growing complexity and diversity of legal systems. The legal map of the world is highly dynamic, reflecting major political and legal changes in the global arena, including the emergence and disappearance of state entities and the convergence or divergence of legal processes in different territories. This article provides a brief overview of the legal systems of five geographical continents.

The issue continues with a study by Elizaveta Gromova, Ph.D. (Law), Associate Professor, Deputy Director of the Law Institute on international activity, Associate Professor, Department of Entrepreneurial, Competition and Environmental Law, South Ural State University (national research university), and Daniel Brantes Ferreira, Ph.D., Senior Researcher, National Research South Ural State University (Russia), Professor, AMBRA University (USA), CEO, Brazilian Centre for Mediation and Arbitration (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). In the study “Designing trustworthy national models of the regulatory sandboxes in Russia and India: a viewpoint” the authors define the purpose of the study, which is to identify the anomaly of national regulatory sandbox models in India and Russia and to identify the problem of these models, which can be overcome by proper regulation based on a trust-based approach. These countries were chosen because of their long-standing

partnership in mutual developing economies and ICT, aspiration to develop digital technologies and similar levels of development of the digital economy and legislation on regulatory sandboxes. Comparative legal analysis of the legislation on regulatory sandboxes across the world and literature allowed the combination of general features of the sandboxes and their subsequent application in defining the peculiarities of regulatory sandboxes in India and Russia. Formal legal analysis and modelling method allowed us to form national models of the regulatory sandboxes and make some recommendations to increase societal trust in these efficient tools of smart and agile governance.

The next research is presented by Anna Tsvetkova, student, intern researcher of the scientific Laboratory “Digital Technologies in Criminalistics” of the Department of Scientific Research of the V. F. Yakovlev Ural State Law University, and Dmitriy Bakhteev, Professor of the Department of Criminalistics, Principal Researcher of the Department of Scientific Research of the V. F. Yakovlev Ural State Law University, Doctor of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor, “Features of keystroke dynamics and their forensic significance: literature review”. In this article, the authors conduct a forensic study of handwriting dynamics, the relevance of which is due to the potential possibility of determining in the investigation of crimes who exactly typed the text, avoiding the prosecution of an innocent person whose account was used by the attackers. However, in order to make this possible, lawyers need to adapt the results achieved by colleagues from computer science to the normative process of criminal proceedings, which requires, first, a comprehensive understanding of the current level of research in this area and the peculiarities of keyboard handwriting dynamics, which will then form a forensically significant set necessary for accurate identification, as the authors mention. Scientists are already paying attention to this phenomenon, but the features proposed by them are not exhaustive and even the most common, in this regard, there is an obvious need to systematize the available developments and identify those features of keyboard handwriting dynamics that are the highest priority for their use in order to solve and investigate crimes. It is to present this information that the present work has been prepared.

I am sincerely glad to present to you the study by a collective of authors: Aleksandr Makarov, Second-year Master’s student, and Karina Aynutdinova, Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Criminal Law and Procedure of the Faculty of Law of the TISBI University of Management. In the article “Levers for realization the mechanism of subjective civil law” the authors consider subjective civil rights through the prism of elements of the content of civil-law relations. It is pointed out that the right is not intended to be the starting point for granting subjects their civil rights. Such rights, the researchers note, are acquired or established through the performance by the subject or other persons of certain actions. In the context of the study, the functional component of subjective

right in relation to objective right is named. The objective right is presented as a vector of models of possible behavior — permissible, while the subjective right directly determines the model of permissible behavior, actually realized within the framework of a particular legal relationship. The study presents the concept of mechanisms and levers for the realization of subjective civil rights. Intermediate conclusions about the legal character and purpose of the subjective civil right as a phenomenon are drawn.

The issue is finalized by an article on “On the question of the concept of electoral right”, prepared by a Aydar Khamdeev, Associate Professor of the Department of Theory and Methods of Teaching Law of the Kazan Federal University, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences. In this article, the author reveals the character and content of the concepts: “electoral law”, “electoral right of citizens”, “objective electoral rights,” and “subjective electoral right”. The electoral law is a branch of law that regulates the rules and procedures of elections in a democratic society. This right guarantees every citizen the opportunity to participate in elections and influence the political life of the country. It determines the rights and duties of voters and candidates, as well as establishes the procedure for conducting elections, the system of electoral bodies, and norms on the inadmissibility of interference in elections. Electoral law also includes norms related to referendums and other forms of expressing the will of the people. It contributes to ensuring political stability, legitimacy of power, and the strengthening of democratic institutions.

*With best regards,
Editor-in-Chief
Damir Valeev*