

## EDITORIAL

### Dear Readers and Authors,

It is no exaggeration to say that this issue is devoted to very different and rather special areas of legal regulation, which by no means makes it uninteresting for the international academic community, not to mention the broad strata of practicing lawyers and experts in the area of legal education.

The topic of the relationship between morality and law in the process of regulating genetic research encounters a number of difficulties, primarily related to the existing disciplinary boundaries between different fields of human knowledge. The trend towards interdisciplinarity that has emerged in recent decades has not yet been able to overcome the *demarcation lines* separating ethics from law, as well as philosophical knowledge from legal science. Meanwhile, the development of molecular biology, medicine and genetic technologies actualized the birth of a new field of human knowledge and a new institution that combined moral and regulatory, socio-administrative and regulatory functions despite all disciplinary restrictions. In his paper **Vladimir I. Przhilenskiy** considers this phenomenon in the context of combining epistemic and institutional perspectives.

The following paper by **Suhail Khan** is devoted to identifying gaps in the field of labor law and Indian legislation that do not adequately regulate the activities of migrant workers in such a specific area as the informal economy. In the paper, **Suhail Khan** analyzes the problems of the development of this area, which have worsened in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic and assesses the prospects for legal improvement of national legislation in this area.

The development of technology poses new challenges to lawmakers and law enforcement officers. Recently, the production and use of unmanned aerial vehicles has become widespread, which has raised questions about civil liability for damage caused by their use. **Irina Z. Ayusheeva** and **Alexey V. Anisimov** attempted a comparative study of Russian and foreign experience in this field, dedicating the paper published in this issue to this problem.

**Damir K. Bekyashev** and **Elizaveta G. Umrikhina** elucidate the jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and subject it to a thorough review in terms of advisory opinions of the institution under consideration and the prospects for their use regarding issues related to combating

climate change. This topic has become especially relevant due to the changes in the global climate, which many experts in the field of environment consider extremely dangerous, and some researchers even call them irreversible. All this strengthens the general interest in the activities of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

Disputes about the nature of justice and the diversity of its understanding in resolving legal and economic disputes are still relevant. **Sangar Samad Asaad** made the right to water and large dams in the Tigris and Euphrates basin the topic of his research in the context of a sustainable development model.

The right to access to information is no less relevant in the modern era. Considering the prospects of lawsuits on refusal to provide information in Vietnam, **Thai Thi Tuyet Dung** and **Vu Kim Hanh Dung** outline the overall picture of exercising the right to access information and show the national specifics of this issue.

The latest challenges for national and international law related to the development of modern technologies remain in the field of attention of Russian researchers. The legal problems associated with the participation of large technology companies in the Russian social media market are presented in the paper by **Vladimir A. Kanashevskiy**.

**Vasiliy A. Laptev** draws readers' attention to the process of integrating digital technologies into Russian legal proceedings, consistently analyzing the current state and prospects for the development of this branch of legal regulation. The issue ends with an article by **Rustam A. Kasyanov** and **Vladislav A. Kachalyan** on the evolution of the legal framework for UCITS funds in the European Union (1985–2023).

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