

FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
RUSSIAN PRESIDENTIAL ACADEMY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY
AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

NIZHNY NOVGOROD INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

As a manuscript

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**LEGAL REGULATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION
OF RUSSIAN ENERGY FACILITIES ABROAD:
PUBLIC LAW ASPECTS**

Specialty: 5.1.2. Public-Law
(State-Law) Sciences

**Abstract of the Dissertation
for the Degree of Doctor of Juridical Sciences**

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Nizhny Novgorod – 2026

Relevance of the Research Topic. Socio-economic development and societal existence in all countries are largely determined by the growing demand for affordable, high-quality energy of various types, which is necessary for daily life, the functioning of the economy and industry, ensuring national defense and security, and further scientific and technological progress. Forecasts indicate obvious trends toward increasing consumption volumes: it is expected that by 2026, about 85% of additional *electricity* will come from emerging economies, primarily the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, and Southeast Asia¹. The share of electricity in final consumption in 2023 was estimated at 20%, compared to 18% in 2015. Despite the progress achieved, the electrification of end-users must proceed at a much faster pace to meet decarbonization goals. According to the IEA Net Zero by 2050 Scenario (NZE Scenario), which envisages limiting global warming to 1.5°C, the share of electricity in final energy consumption will approach 30% by 2030. According to current information from the Russian Energy Agency of the Ministry of Energy of Russia, the growth in the use of nuclear energy could reach 56% by 2050, and the share of nuclear power plants (NPPs) in the global energy mix could amount to 13%, with the key directions being the development of small modular reactors, the introduction of hydrogen production technologies based on NPPs, and the extension of the service life of existing power plants². Energy consumption from renewable sources is also projected to grow; in its report, the International Energy Agency (IEA) stated that the installed capacity of *renewable sources* continues to grow and will double by 2030; this growth is primarily driven by the rapid development of solar photovoltaic technology, converting sunlight into energy: it will account for about 80 percent of the increase, followed by wind, hydropower, bioenergy, and geothermal energy³. Similar trends can be traced across

¹ Electricity 2025: Analysis and forecast to 2025 / International Energy Agency. Paris : IEA, 2025 // URL: <https://www.iea.org/reports/electricity-2025> (accessed: 05/10/2025).

² REA of the Ministry of Energy of the RF: Growth in the use of nuclear energy by 2050 could reach 56%. September 26, 2025 // URL: <https://www.eprussia.ru/news/base/2025/8886640.htm> (accessed: 01/21/2026).

³ Growth in renewable energy use: UN chief calls on countries to “seize historic opportunity” [in Russian]. October 7, 2025 // URL: <https://news.un.org/ru/story/2025/10/1466560> (accessed: 01/21/2026).

various types of generation and energy consumption. These trends clearly demonstrate the special economic significance of the construction of new energy facilities intended for the production, processing, and transportation of energy, its delivery to the end consumer, as well as the modernization of previously built facilities. Of immense importance in the modern world are nuclear energy facilities, generation facilities based on renewable energy sources (RES), trunk pipelines, and other energy facilities.

Another aspect, no less important than the economic one, is the geopolitical significance of expanding a country's influence on the world stage by promoting its technologies and services in the field of design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities in the territories of other states. The market for the construction of energy facilities by companies from different countries possessing the necessary experience, competencies, and technologies is currently highly competitive; there is fierce competition to promote construction services and projects in this field. The Russian Federation is a state whose energy companies possess vast experience, high qualifications, and competitive advantages in this field of design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities, including technically complex ones.

Consequently, the construction of energy facilities globally will inevitably increase. The trends observed in our country are indicative. Plans for the construction of energy facilities in the Russian Federation are highly ambitious, which is entirely justified from the perspective of the increasing role of the energy sector in the national economy. For instance, the System Operator of the Unified Energy System has developed and presented a draft General Scheme for the Placement of Electric Power Facilities until 2042⁴. It is noted that the draft envisages "the construction in Russia of 11 new large and small NPPs in addition to those already existing and under construction"; "new NPPs will be built in the Rostov, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, and Tomsk regions, in the Primorsky, Krasnoyarsk, and Khabarovsk territories, in the

⁴ See: Public discussion of the General Scheme for the Placement of Electric Power Facilities until 2042 // URL: <https://www.so-ups.ru/future-planning/public-discussion-genshema/2042/> (accessed: 08/21/2024).

Chukotka Autonomous District, and the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)"; furthermore, "the draft explains that by 2036, the installed capacity of all Russian NPPs should reach 34,576 MW or 12.3% of the total installed capacity of the country's power plants. By 2042, this indicator will increase to 45,841 MW (15.9%). At the beginning of 2024, it stood at 29,543.0 MW (11.9%)"; and it is also predicted that "the installed capacity of solar and wind power plants, according to the draft, by the end of 2042 should amount to 22,658.9 MW (7.6%)"⁵. These data are cited to demonstrate a global trend that is observed to varying degrees in many countries – the growth of construction of energy facilities in the Russian Federation correlates with the growth of such construction in other countries and, accordingly, with the growth in the offer of services (works) to foreign partners by Russian companies possessing the relevant competencies.. It would not be an exaggeration to assert that currently, the majority of both developed and emerging economies have corresponding plans for the construction of a significant number of new energy facilities in the foreseeable future. Some may focus on nuclear power plants, others on RES generation facilities and other types (in the fifth chapter of the present work, we show these trends in detail using the example of several countries), but the common current trend remains the increase in the volume of construction of energy facilities and the tightening of requirements regarding the technologies used.

The legal relevance of the research topic stems from the fact that activities in this field are characterized by fundamental legal features; the relevant relations are regulated by a complex regulatory framework of the respective states (on the one hand, those on whose territory the energy facilities are built, and on the other, those from which the companies carrying out this construction originate), international legal norms, and provisions of treaties and contracts. Modern energy law science, taking into account the approaches of other legal and related sciences, is tasked with clearly defining the aforementioned specificity of the relevant legal relations and the legal regime of energy facility construction; identifying problems of a legal and organizational-managerial nature as well as difficulties in judicial and administrative practice; and proposing

⁵ It is proposed to build 11 new NPPs in the RF by 2042 // URL: <https://expert.ru/news/v-rf-predlozhenno-postroit-11-novykh-aes-do-2042-g/> (accessed: 08/21/2024).

verified, substantiated ways and methods for resolving them. The legal relevance lies in the necessity of offering scientifically substantiated recommendations for improving legal norms at the level of international documents – including possible international agreements on creating coordination and other formats of cooperation in energy facility construction, to which we pay particular attention in this study – as well as federal legislation, provisions of strategic planning documents in the sphere under study, and other legal norms and approaches aimed at developing and increasing the efficiency of activities in the field of design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities by Russian companies in foreign countries.

In his Address to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on February 29, 2024, President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin emphasized: "We must create globally competitive products, relying on unique Russian developments, including in the field of space, nuclear, and new energy technologies. We need to create a legal environment for the development of industries and markets of the future today"⁶. The priority outlined by the Head of State is evident – the creation and promotion of Russian energy technologies in foreign markets and the provision of the necessary legal environment for this. This undoubtedly extends to the field of energy facility construction as well, which, as we have shown, is future-oriented.

Relations in the sphere under study are inextricably linked with the performance of state functions, including the energy function. In this context, energy facility construction has both an internal dimension – concerning the provision of the state's own territory with such facilities – and a significant external dimension – concerning the construction of energy facilities abroad within the framework of foreign economic and, undoubtedly, foreign policy interaction with partners from other countries.

Russian companies carrying out the construction of energy facilities abroad not only act as subjects of the relevant civil law, energy law, and other relations but also, by promoting Russian technologies and approaches to construction, participate in the

⁶ Address of the President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on February 29, 2024 // URL: <http://kremlin.ru/events/president/news/73585> (accessed: 08/21/2024).

implementation of Russia's image strategy as a country ranking among the states occupying leading positions in the modern global energy sector and setting current trends in this sphere.

The strategic significance of energy facilities constructed by Russian companies outside the Russian Federation for our country and its influence on the world stage is indisputable. The foreign economic dimension of Russian energy development is exceptionally important in a broader context: the development of the national economy as a whole, international economic cooperation, and the strengthening of Russia's authority in relations with foreign partners worldwide. For the consistent strengthening of the Russian presence in the modern global energy sector, it is necessary both to increase the share of projects for the construction of nuclear energy facilities and other "traditional" facilities, and to expand the spectrum of energy facilities under construction, including by increasing the range of strategically significant and promising alternative energy facilities. It is important to accelerate entry into the global alternative energy market and to expand the participation of Russian companies in the construction of such energy facilities abroad.

It should be emphasized that modern legal studies repeatedly draw attention to the relevance of scientific analysis and legal regulation of various aspects of the complex relations concerning the construction of energy facilities. For example, V.V. Romanova notes that "it is advisable to define the content of the legal regime of international energy infrastructure facilities at the stages of construction, repair, modernization, operation, and decommissioning; to establish provisions on the concept and legal regulation of security zones of international energy infrastructure facilities, on measures to ensure a special regime of protection against acts of unlawful interference in the security zone of an energy complex facility, including the procedure for implementing these measures, and on requirements for information security systems of international energy infrastructure facilities"⁷.

⁷ Romanova V.V. Legal Support for the Security of International Energy Infrastructure Projects // Legal Energy Forum. 2023. No. 4. P. 15.

It is also noted that "new challenges from unfriendly foreign states and economic sanctions against Russian energy companies, as well as companies in related industries, have necessitated the strengthening of protective mechanisms within the energy legal order to ensure energy security; accordingly, energy law has undergone active development. This concerns the legal regulation of all groups of relations falling within the subject matter of energy law, including relations regarding... the construction of energy facilities"⁸.

Pointing out that "today there is – in the sphere of the energy sector of the national economy – rapidly accelerating scientific and technical progress," M.I. Kleandrov identifies a feature of modern legal regulation: "in general, as is obvious, energy legislation and, accordingly, all legal support for the energy sector of our economy, especially subordinate and departmental acts, and even more so local normative legal acts, play a "catch-up" role – following the pressing needs of practice"⁹. In view of this, the relevance of the task of aligning the pace of updating legal provisions and approaches with the practical needs of emerging and increasingly complex social relations in the sphere under study is also obvious.

Taking the foregoing into account, an important task of energy law science is to facilitate the achievement of the aforementioned goals by developing scientifically substantiated approaches to the improvement of legislation and judicial and administrative practice aimed at ensuring the effective fulfillment of the tasks of the comprehensive development of the state and society. For this purpose, comprehensive legal studies dedicated to the legal regime of the construction of energy facilities abroad, current issues of regulation, management, and the organization of long-term cooperation in this sphere are necessary.

⁸ Current Tasks of Energy Law and Modern Legal Science: Monograph / ed. by Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor V.V. Romanova. Moscow: Autonomous Non-Profit Organization "V.A. Musin Research Center for the Development of Energy Law and Modern Legal Science", 2024. P. 17.

⁹ *Kleandrov M.I.* On Basic Problems of Energy Law Science: Some Reflections // Legal Energy Forum. 2024. No. 1. P. 12, 13.

The foregoing demonstrates the special actuality of the topic chosen for comprehensive research in this dissertation – the legal regulation of the construction of energy facilities abroad.

Status of the Scientific Problem. The research on the issues of the legal regulation of energy facilities abroad and their construction is based on the vast theoretical experience of researchers representing various legal sciences.

Of particular importance for understanding the theoretical and methodological foundations and fundamental approaches to the legal regime of energy facilities are the conceptual theoretical-legal and state-legal views and arguments set forth in the works of such renowned scholars as S.S. Alekseev, Yu.G. Arzamasov, A.A. Klishas, A.V. Malko, N.I. Matuzov, L.A. Morozova, Yu.A. Tikhomirov, T.Ya. Khabrieva, and others.

The civil law constructions underlying the phenomena under study require reference to the views and developments of Soviet and Russian legal scholars and civil law experts, including M.M. Agarkov, M.I. Braginsky, V.V. Vitryansky, V.P. Mozolin, A.P. Sergeyev, E.A. Sukhanov, Yu.K. Tolstoy, V.F. Yakovlev, V.F. Yakovleva, and others.

V.V. Abramov, A.B. Bondarenko, A.Yu. Vinogradov, O.A. Gorodov, I.V. Gudkov, V.Yu. Gusakov, V.V. Kuzmin, P.G. Lakhno, A.G. Lisitsyn-Svetlanov, A.S. Marchenko, A.M. Mastepanov, D.E. Medvedev, A.V. Novak, V.F. Popondopulo, V.V. Romanova, R.N. Salieva, A.M. Sumin, O.A. Supataeva, A.B. Yanovsky, and other authors have addressed current issues in the development of energy law, including various aspects of the legal regime, regulation, and the practice of constructing various energy facilities.

It should be noted separately that a dissertation research titled "Legal Regulation of Construction and Modernization of Energy Facilities" was defended by V.V. Romanova for the degree of Doctor of Juridical Sciences in 2012.

At the same time, the analysis conducted has shown that currently there are no comprehensive legal studies dedicated to the construction of energy facilities by Russian companies in foreign countries.

The dissertation demonstrates the importance and timeliness of strengthening energy law research on the legal regime governing the construction of energy facilities abroad by Russian companies, in systemic connection with the promotion of the foreign economic and geopolitical interests of the Russian Federation.

It is precisely such a comprehensive systemic study that has been conducted in this dissertation.

The Aim of the Dissertation Research is, based on a comprehensive analysis from the standpoint of modern energy law science and interdisciplinary approaches, to construct a holistic picture of the legal regime governing the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities by Russian companies abroad; and to develop scientifically substantiated, practically implementable, and systemic proposals for improving the legal regulation and organizational mechanisms of this activity, prioritizing the promotion of the national interests of the Russian Federation.

To achieve this aim, the following **tasks** were set:

1) to analyze the theoretical and methodological aspects of the legal concept of energy as the foundation of the legal regime for the construction of Russian energy facilities abroad; to define the concept and types of Russian energy facilities abroad as objects of legal regulation;

2) to determine the strategic goals and objectives of legal support for the activity of Russian companies engaged in the construction of energy facilities abroad;

3) to characterize the legal status of companies undertaking the construction of energy facilities abroad under the legislation of the Russian Federation;

4) to identify the legal nature of relations involving Russian companies in the construction of energy facilities abroad, considering the significant foreign, cross-border element in such relations;

5) to establish the historical prerequisites and characterize the main historical stages of the formation of the regulatory system governing the construction of Russian energy facilities abroad;

6) to identify the problems of legislative regulation of the construction and operation of Russian energy facilities abroad, considering the significant foreign, cross-border element in these relations, and to propose ways to solve them;

7) to demonstrate the features of subordinate legal regulation of the construction of Russian energy facilities abroad, as well as the significance of judicial and administrative practice in shaping the legal regime for their construction and operation;

8) to analyze the significant contractual aspect of the regulation of the construction of Russian energy facilities abroad; to characterize the types of contracts and the features of their conclusion and performance;

9) to characterize the system of state bodies involved at various stages of the construction of Russian energy facilities abroad and to outline directions for optimizing their powers;

10) to establish the specifics and determine the prospects for improving state control and supervision in construction of Russian energy facilities abroad;

11) to identify the features of legal approaches considering the geopolitical aspects of the Russian presence in the energy industry of foreign countries;

12) to characterize, on the basis of a comprehensive analysis, energy law in foreign countries regarding the main directions and horizons of its development in the modern world;

13) to conduct a general comparative legal analysis of the legal regulation of the construction of energy facilities in various countries;

14) to identify the problems and prospects of international legal regulation and cooperation in the field of energy facility construction;

15) to characterize the features of legal regulation and judicial and administrative practice regarding the construction of energy facilities by foreign companies in the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Belarus, and the Republic of Armenia.

The Object of the Dissertation Research is the complex of social relations arising in the field of design, construction, modernization, and operational support of

Russian energy facilities in foreign countries; the state administration and regulation in this field; as well as the regulatory framework governing these social relations.

The subject matter of the dissertation research comprises: the norms of Russian legislation and the legislation of foreign countries regulating relations in the field of design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad; the practice of implementing these norms and the problems revealed by this practice that deserve theoretical and practical attention; as well as doctrinal provisions of legal science regarding energy facilities and the relations concerning their design, construction, modernization, and operation.

The Methodological Basis of the Research comprises a set of traditional methods of scientific research, including the dialectical, synergetic, and systemic approaches; the system-structural method; methods of analysis and synthesis, generalization, analogy, induction, and deduction; as well as the formal-legal, sociological, statistical, historical, comparative (comparative-legal), and other methods.

A significant methodological basis of the research is the synergetic approach, through which the dissertation examines the synergistic effects of the joint efforts of Russian companies engaged in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad, and of state bodies. These efforts yield both economic returns and positive results in promoting the national interests of the Russian Federation in interaction with foreign partners.

The systemic approach enabled a comprehensive investigation of the legal regulation of the construction of energy facilities abroad in the broad context of the most general, complex categories serving as the foundation for this sphere, including energy, energy law, and international energy law.

The system-structural approach enabled the examination of issues concerning the development of regulation and practice in the field of design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad, in a systemic hierarchical connection with general directions for improving modern energy law. This facilitated the formulation of conclusions and proposals of significance for the development of this branch of law as a whole.

Also of significant importance is the historical method, through which the work examines the historical prerequisites and main stages of the formation of the regulatory system governing the construction of Russian energy facilities abroad. The comparative-legal method is equally relevant, as analyzing foreign experience in the field of design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities is highly important.

One of the most significant methodological approaches adopted in this research is the consideration of the topic from the perspective of the systemic strategic connection between the activity of Russian companies in the field of design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad and the promotion and realization of the national development goals and interests of the Russian Federation in the modern world. The relevance of the research conducted in this work is particularly high, owing to the consideration of the topic through the prism of prioritizing the expansion of Russian geopolitical and geo-economic influence on the international stage.

For example, the study demonstrates the necessity of introducing specifically Russian approaches into international practice regarding the construction of new energy facilities and the modernization of existing ones – whether originally built by Soviet and Russian organizations or by companies from third countries, provided that the host government intends to contract Russian companies for their modernization. It is crucial to seize the initiative in incorporating specifically Russian legal approaches into foreign regulation and practice. In particular, a key legal approach involves further developing the mechanism for granting state loans for the construction of energy facilities in foreign countries on terms maximally favorable to the Russian Federation. The provision of such loans, given their political-legal nature, serves as an instrument to practically strengthen the influence of the lender state (the Russian Federation) over the host country where the energy facility construction project is being implemented. This instrument must be actively utilized by establishing terms and provisions that are most beneficial to Russia and Russian companies, taking into account current geopolitical realities, external challenges, and threats.

It is from the perspective of these priorities that many nuances of the chosen research topic are revealed in the work.

The method of legal modeling is of great importance; it is widely used in the dissertation to formulate specific proposals of a law-making, programmatic, strategic, and organizational nature, which constitute significant elements of the scientific novelty of the dissertation work.

The combination of the designated scientific methods enabled the resolution of the set tasks and the achievement of the research aim.

The Informational Basis of the Research includes the Constitution of the Russian Federation; the Law of the Russian Federation on the Amendment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation dated March 14, 2020 No. 1-FKZ "On Improving the Regulation of Certain Issues of the Organization and Functioning of Public Authority"; international treaties of the Russian Federation; federal laws; normative legal acts of the President of the Russian Federation; acts of the chambers of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation, and other federal executive bodies; as well as other normative legal acts. Particular attention is devoted to the strategic planning documents of the Russian Federation.

The historical section of the work draws upon legal documents of the Soviet period, while the comparative-legal section examines the legislation of various foreign countries.

The Empirical Basis of the research comprises statistical data and informational materials, including up-to-date data on the progress of specific projects for the construction of energy facilities by Russian companies in various countries, as well as the legal, political, and organizational issues arising during their execution; materials of judicial and administrative practice regarding the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad; and other relevant materials.

The Theoretical Basis of the Research includes legal doctrine contained in the works of scholars in the fields of Theory of State and Law, Energy Law, Civil Law, Entrepreneurial Law, and other sectoral sciences.

In addition to the authors named above (in the description of the degree of scientific elaboration), whose works served as a theoretical basis, it should be noted that the theoretical provisions and views regarding energy law aspects presented in the publications of the following researchers are of high significance for the dissertation topic: E.N. Abramova, V.V. Avdanin, V.K. Andreev, S.V. Babich, S.A. Baranov, E.B. Belova, E.V. Biryulin, E.S. Boltanova, Yu.M. Borisova, A.G. Bykov, A.P. Vershinin, V.I. Vishnyakova, T.N. Vyazovskaya, A.S. Golobokov, G.R. Golovanov, S.P. Grishaev, A.I. Grishchenko, E.P. Gubin, T.I. Dvenadtsatova, O.E. Dolenina, M.Yu. Ezersky, A.K. Erofeev, E.N. Efimov, I.V. Zapatrina, I.I. Isakov, L.V. Kalimullin, E.V. Kapshukov, S.M. Korneev, M.V. Kramskoy, I.O. Krasnova, S.V. Matiyashchuk, D.N. Mikhalev, D.A. Mukhamedzyanova, V.G. Nestoliy, E.B. Nozhkina, O.A. Pugina, S.A. Svirkov, D.V. Kharitonova, Yu.V. Chernyakhovskaya, A.M. Shafir, O.V. Shvedkova, and others.

In the course of work on the dissertation, taking into account the specifics of the topic under study, significant attention was devoted to works in the field of international law, including international energy law, by such authors as L.E. Adigamova, L.P. Anufrieva, I.D. Aratsky, K.A. Bekyashev, A.E. Vinokurova, L.I. Volova, O.V. Glikman, A.S. Gulasaryan, I.S. Zhukova, E.G. Moiseev, D.N. Rudov, D.L. Smirnov, V.V. Ustinov, V.N. Chaplygina, A.V. Shiyanov, and others.

The dissertation incorporates the views and approaches of foreign scholars, including R.J. Heffron, E.A. Iankova, L. Mpungose, K. Talus, A.G. Tzenev, Yu.G. Basin, M. Bothe, E.E. Vankovich, V.G. Vitzthum, V.S. Davtyan, N.A. Dunamalyan, R. Dolzer, A.A. Zhusupov, S.K. Idrysheva, E. Klein, Liu Yu, B. Neshich, V. Odabashyan, M.A. Sarsembaev, M.K. Suleymenov, A.A. Tavadyan, Han Weiye, S. Khachatryan, and others.

In addition, in examining various aspects of the topic, the author drew upon the scientific approaches, views, analytical materials, conclusions, and proposals contained in the publications of S.A. Agamagomedova, E.E. Adamchuk, A.N. Arzamaskin, A.D. Aseev, N.P. Aslanyan, A.A. Afanasyev, P.E. Bakashin, N.N. Baranov, I.S. Barzilova, K.M. Belikova, R.B. Bulatov, E.A. Vechkinzova, E.Yu. Vinokurov, V.R. Vitvitskaya, R.R. Ganeev, I.A. Goddard, V.V. Gritsenko, A.A. Demichev, N.V. Zakharova, E.A.

Zemlyacheva, V.A. Ilyukhina, R.A. Kurbanov, A.S. Laletina, V.L. Likhachev, N.V. Makareyko, T.V. Novikova, G.B. Romanovsky, V.I. Salygin, L.P. Steblyakova, E.V. Sumarokova, A.A. Turovsky, N.V. Frolova, G.R. Khabibullina, A.M. Khuzhin, S.E. Channov, M.V. Shugurov, and many others.

The total number of normative, scientific, analytical, informational, reference, and other sources used in the research exceeded 550 titles.

The Scientific Novelty of the Dissertation lies in the fact that it represents the first systemic and multifaceted study of the legal regulation of energy facilities abroad, specifically concerning construction and management issues. Based on the results, the author presents a set of interconnected proposals and recommendations for the further development of theoretical approaches, legal regulation, organizational mechanisms, and judicial and administrative practice in the field of design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad.

A holistic legal picture of the regulation of activities involved in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities by Russian companies abroad is presented. New horizons for regulation and activity in this sphere are outlined, prioritizing the promotion of the national interests of the Russian Federation on the international stage.

The systemic positive effect resulting from the implementation of the relevant conclusions, development directions, and proposals outlined in the dissertation is expected to be a substantial improvement in the regulation and practical mechanisms governing the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad by Russian companies, along with a more effective realization of the geopolitical, economic, and other interests of the Russian Federation.

Provisions submitted for defense and possessing scientific novelty:

1. The following definitions of key concepts of energy law, which reflect their specific legal nature and have not been previously presented in scientific legal literature, are formulated and substantiated:

Energy (in a legal sense): The primary object for the generation, storage, and transportation of which energy facilities are built. It is an object of civil rights involved

in civil circulation and acting as the subject matter of contracts. It is subject to the legal regime applicable to things, considering its specific properties, including its inseparable connection with energy resources and transportation processes, the existence of various types with distinct characteristics (thermal energy, electric energy, atomic energy, etc.), and the fact that the transfer of rights for certain types is mediated by a specific process – energy supply.

Energy Facility (in a legal sense): A unified property complex comprising completed lawful construction objects (buildings, structures, and, where necessary, non-capital structures) and/or other property that collectively serve the primary purpose of organizing the production process related to the generation and, where necessary, storage and creation of conditions for the transportation of energy (of a specific type).

Energy Facility under Construction (in a legal sense): A unified property complex as defined above, within which the construction process regarding specific objects (buildings, structures, and, where necessary, non-capital structures) has not yet been completed.

Russian Energy Facility Abroad (in a legal sense): A unified property complex located outside the territory of the Russian Federation, comprising completed lawful construction objects (buildings, structures, and, where necessary, non-capital structures) and/or other property that collectively serve the primary purpose of organizing the production process related to the generation and, where necessary, storage and creation of conditions for the transportation of energy (of a specific type), where construction and other related works were performed by Russian companies or with Russian participation. The wording "energy facility abroad created by a Russian company or with its participation" may be used analogously;

The Legal Regime Governing the Construction and Operation of Energy Facilities Abroad by Russian Companies: An ordered set (system) of legal and organizational-legal means, determined by specific legal, political, and economic goals and tasks associated with the realization of the national interests of the Russian Federation. The operation of this regime results in the creation of special conditions and parameters for interaction between subjects within legal relations concerning the design,

construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad by Russian companies, leading to desired socio-economic results and predictable development prospects in this sphere.

The dissertation substantiates the necessity of establishing a legal definition of "energy facilities" (based on the proposed doctrinal definition) at the legislative level. This is aimed at unifying, under this term, the diversity of concepts used in normative acts (as identified in the study) which, in essence, describe specific energy facilities. (This corresponds to items 27 and 28 of the Passport of the Scientific Specialty 5.1.2 "Public-Law (State-Law) Sciences").

The dissertation substantiates the advisability of developing and adopting an Energy Code of the Russian Federation, given the strategic significance of the energy sector for the national economy, the development of the Russian Federation as a whole, and the growth of its global influence, as well as the complexity of the established and evolving system of social relations in this sphere. In this regard, two alternative directions are argued: either full codification of energy legislation through the consolidation of the existing array of special federal laws in the energy sphere into the Energy Code of the Russian Federation (subject to appropriate substantive revision); or systematization through the adoption of a foundational legislative act specifically governing the construction of Russian energy facilities, including those abroad. Should the second alternative be pursued, it would be expedient to design this act as a framework law establishing fundamental conceptual principles and approaches to regulating the design, construction, and operation of energy facilities, including Russian ones abroad. The author proposes the title: Federal Law "On General Principles of Organizing Activities in the Sphere of Energy Facility Construction," and outlines the key orientation of legal requirements concerning the construction of energy facilities abroad by Russian companies proposed for inclusion in this legislative act (which corresponds to items 14, 17, and 27 of the Passport of the Scientific Specialty 5.1.2 "Public-Law (State-Law) Sciences").

3. Practical recommendations have been developed for introducing amendments to existing legislative acts of the Russian Federation aimed at improving systemic state

support for Russian companies engaged in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad:

- to amend Federal Law No. 488-FZ of December 31, 2014 "On Industrial Policy in the Russian Federation" with the aim of introducing a set of provisions providing targeted regulation of specific aspects, including the special tasks of exporting Russian technologies, equipment, and services in the energy sphere, and supporting activities in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of Russian energy facilities abroad. It is proposed to supplement the said Federal Law with a special article defining systemic support measures for entities engaged in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of Russian energy facilities abroad, or, taking a broader view within the context of further improving domestic energy regulation, with a special chapter defining the systemic features of industrial policy in the energy sphere. Such a chapter would include provisions defining the features of applying support and stimulation measures for entities engaged in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities, including Russian ones abroad (a structurally corresponding article or chapter is proposed in the dissertation);

- to amend Federal Law No. 172-FZ of June 28, 2014 "On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation," stipulating that a task of strategic planning is, in particular, the creation of conditions for promoting the national interests of the Russian Federation by Russian companies in long-term relationships with foreign partners, including in the sphere of energy facility construction abroad; and establishing in Article 19 of the said Federal Law that the development of intersectoral strategies in the Russian Federation shall include a strategy for state support and the development of projects for the design, construction, and modernization of energy facilities by Russian companies in the territories of foreign countries;

- to amend Federal Law No. 209-FZ of July 24, 2007 "On the Development of Small and Medium Enterprises in the Russian Federation" by including provisions (the specific content of a new Article 22.1 is proposed) that would specifically target the status, activity, and support measures for small and medium-sized enterprises engaged in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities,

including Russian ones abroad. (This corresponds to items 14, 17, and 28 of the Passport of the Scientific Specialty 5.1.2 "Public-Law (State-Law) Sciences").

4. Recommendations have been developed and substantiated for prioritizing the inclusion of provisions in the strategic planning documents of the Russian Federation that reflect the understanding of "Russian energy facilities abroad" proposed in the dissertation. These provisions address the strategic significance of constructing such facilities and the tasks involved in expanding and providing state support for these activities, with the aim of enhancing the significance of this instrument of Russian influence on foreign partners. Consequently, proposals have been formulated and substantiated regarding corresponding amendments to the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation and the Energy Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2050 (which corresponds to items 13 and 28 of the Passport of the Scientific Specialty 5.1.2 "Public-Law (State-Law) Sciences").

5. It is proven that the legal status of Russian companies engaged in the construction of energy facilities abroad is characterized by sectoral dualism, combining elements of civil law and energy law status. Furthermore, it possesses an international legal component due to participation in legal relations with foreign counterparties.

The dissertation proposes and substantiates approaches aimed at strengthening mutually beneficial systemic ties between the state and Russian companies engaged in the construction of energy facilities abroad, based on coinciding interests. A balanced approach to such cooperation will allow for the enhancement of the synergistic effect of public-private interaction in this strategically significant sphere, without causing detriment to large Russian businesses. It is essential to create legal, organizational, and informational conditions to improve the coordination of goals, tasks, and priorities between state bodies and Russian companies constructing energy facilities abroad. (This corresponds to items 17 and 28 of the Passport of the Scientific Specialty 5.1.2 "Public-Law (State-Law) Sciences").

6. A proposal has been formulated for the systemic establishment and regulation of the status of "strategically oriented companies" (analogous to the long-existing and proven category of socially oriented non-profit organizations). The proposed concept of

a strategically oriented company (regardless of its organizational-legal form) incorporates a key external factor: its alignment with the strategic goals, tasks, and development priorities of the state as a whole, including those reflected in the strategic planning documents of the Russian Federation. It is precisely this alignment that serves as the basis for the provision of special state support.

The dissertation also substantiates the necessity of addressing, at the state level, the priority allocation of affordable credit products from state development institutions (including VEB.RF, VTB, and others) to finance projects for the construction of Russian energy facilities abroad. It also advocates for providing a broader range of benefits and preferences (including tax incentives, mandatory contributions, etc.) to companies implementing such projects in alignment with the national interests of the Russian Federation.

At the same time, the author argues for the fundamental importance – at this new stage of regulatory development regarding the construction of energy facilities abroad by Russian companies – of state support for fundamental scientific research (including through co-financing arrangements with major companies). This support is essential for introducing promising breakthrough technologies into the construction, modernization, and operation of such facilities, which will yield a long-term positive effect (corresponding to items 17, 28, and 29 of the Passport of the Scientific Specialty 5.1.2 "Public-Law (State-Law) Sciences").

7. Proposals have been formulated and substantiated regarding the creation of:

- *A Coordination Council under the President of the Russian Federation on the Construction of Russian Energy Facilities Abroad.* Its composition should include representatives of relevant state bodies; Russian companies engaged in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad; research organizations; and leading scholars and experts in the field. The mandate of this advisory body would include the ongoing coordination of approaches and efforts in the construction of Russian energy facilities abroad, as well as the preparation of substantiated draft decisions on further improving the legal and organizational conditions for such activities and developing support measures for Russian companies

engaged in the construction of energy facilities abroad. The regulation governing this body should be approved by a Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, which must clearly define its powers and operating procedures, including the formation of proposals for consideration by the President;

- *A Joint Advisory Council on the Legislative Regulation of Relations in the field of design, Construction, Modernization, and Operational Support of Energy Facilities Abroad, under the State Duma and the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.* The regulation governing this Joint Advisory Council should be approved jointly by Resolutions of the State Duma and the Federation Council (while being formalized through separate resolutions adopted by each chamber in accordance with its respective rules of procedure). This regulation must clearly define the Council's powers and operating procedures, including the formation of proposals for consideration by the chambers of the Federal Assembly. Engaging Russian companies active in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad in relevant legislative drafting at the earliest possible stages within this format will enhance the real opportunities for a balanced consideration of their interests. This ensures that legislative innovations are perceived positively by the business community from the outset and are taken into account in advance in the companies' long-term strategies. (This corresponds to items 2, 14, and 18 of the Passport of the Scientific Specialty 5.1.2 "Public-Law (State-Law) Sciences").

8. It is argued that within the framework of developing energy law – recognized as a distinct sub-branch system possessing undoubted specificity and high significance – it is currently necessary to identify and refine the legal institution of "energy construction." This should be understood as a legal framework regulating relations in the field of design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities in the territories of foreign countries.

The dissertation substantiates that the development of energy law norms regulating these relations should become a priority for state activity within integration formats (EAEU, BRICS, SCO, and other promising formats, including the bilateral coordination councils proposed in this work) that best meet the national interests and

development goals of the Russian Federation. Furthermore, it is necessary to actively incorporate into these developing norms established Russian legal approaches based on extensive experience, including the regulation of such relations through agreements with countries where Russian companies are constructing energy facilities. (This corresponds to items 7, 23, and 26 of the Passport of the Scientific Specialty 5.1.2 "Public-Law (State-Law) Sciences").

9. Regarding contractual regulation, it is recommended to further develop complex and "turnkey" contracts in the field of design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities. This involves mandating the inclusion of elements that contribute to increasing the long-term influence of the Russian side (represented by Russian companies) on foreign partners, thereby fostering their interest in long-term cooperation by leveraging the competitive advantages and high competencies of domestic companies. (Such elements include the periodic training, retraining, and advanced training of foreign specialists by the Russian side, as well as the provision of methodological and practical assistance in the operational support of constructed energy facilities, etc.).

The dissertation argues for the importance of developing and providing legal support for practical mechanisms to ensure the security of energy facilities being constructed or modernized by Russian companies, as well as the personnel involved. This includes, where necessary, the involvement of specific Russian entities responsible for the physical security and protection of these facilities. The presence of such contingents in the countries where these projects are implemented may, in turn, serve to advance the geopolitical interests of the Russian Federation (which corresponds to item 13 of the Passport of the Scientific Specialty 5.1.2 "Public-Law (State-Law) Sciences").

10. The dissertation substantiates the goals of creating legal and organizational conditions for further improving cooperation with the People's Republic of China in the sphere of energy facility construction:

- in the context of implementing joint projects for the construction of energy facilities, both within the PRC and in third countries, priority must be given to

exchanging experience and promising developments with Chinese partners with the aim of acquiring competencies that are new to the Russian side of such cooperation;

- leveraging the opportunities provided by PRC legislation and Chinese energy policy, it is necessary to introduce provisions ensuring the long-term presence of Russian specialists on a comprehensive and systemic basis when concluding agreements and contracts for the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities. Such presence may aim at training local personnel, supervising the operation of facilities and technologies, creating joint maintenance and service enterprises, and establishing social partnerships to ensure proper working and living conditions for employees of power plants and other energy facilities. This will fully align with the national interests of the Russian Federation as implemented through the activities of Russian energy companies;

- it is necessary to account for environmental factors when implementing joint projects in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities. Guided by the environmental safety priorities clearly defined in Chinese legislation, Russian companies should offer new technological solutions in this sphere focused on environmental protection, thereby stimulating the interest of Chinese partners in relevant Russian developments;

- to consider the creation of a *permanent Russian-Chinese Coordination Council on Long-Term Cooperation in Energy Facility Construction*. Under the coordinating role of the executive authorities responsible for energy in both countries, it would be appropriate to include representatives of agencies responsible for construction and ecology, as well as all major energy companies from both states participating in joint projects. The continuous operation of this format will ensure stable and long-term mutually beneficial cooperation between Russia and China in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities, which is of particular importance in current conditions (corresponding to item 8 of the Passport of the Scientific Specialty 5.1.2 "Public-Law (State-Law) Sciences").

11. The dissertation substantiates the goals of creating legal and organizational conditions for further improving cooperation with India in the sphere of energy facility construction:

- within the BRICS framework, it is expedient to expand direct bilateral ties in strategic areas of energy development. This includes the construction of promising renewable energy (RES) and hydrogen generation facilities, as well as other technologies that hold great potential and align with global energy and environmental trends;

- to consider the preparation and adoption (signing), in the form of an international treaty, of a *joint intergovernmental program with India for long-term cooperation in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities, with a planning horizon up to 2050*. This program should include a system of measures not only regarding the direct design, construction, and modernization of facilities but also for the training, retraining, and advanced training of Indian personnel in Russia for work both in the construction of high-tech energy facilities and during their operation and maintenance;

- within the framework of this intergovernmental program (and through the norms of the corresponding international treaty), to scale the experience gained by the Russian side during the construction of the Kudankulam NPP, extending it to future nuclear and other energy projects in India, driven by the country's growing demand for such facilities;

- relying on mechanisms already established in India's legal acts, legal practice, and energy policy, to systematically ensure – when concluding agreements and contracts for the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities – the inclusion of norms and mechanisms that facilitate the stable presence of Russian specialists in Indian projects. (This corresponds to items 27 and 28 of the Passport of the Scientific Specialty 5.1.2 "Public-Law (State-Law) Sciences").

12. The dissertation substantiates the goals of creating legal and organizational conditions for further improving cooperation with Brazil in the sphere of energy facility construction:

- when entering and expanding activities in the Brazilian market, it is essential to ensure that environmental factors are accounted for during the implementation of future joint projects in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities. This includes incorporating detailed provisions to this effect in contracts. Russian companies must offer new technological solutions in this sphere focused on effective environmental protection, thereby demonstrating their competitive advantages over companies from third countries and stimulating the interest of Brazilian partners in Russian technologies;

- to consider the preparation and adoption (signing), in the form of an international treaty, of a *joint intergovernmental program with Brazil for long-term cooperation in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities, with a planning horizon up to 2050*. This program must specifically address the development of cooperation in atomic energy, taking into account Brazil's plans for the construction of several new nuclear power plants specifically within the period up to 2050, as well as cooperation in the construction and modernization of priority renewable energy (RES) generation facilities for Brazil;

- at the current stage of Russian-Brazilian relations, it is necessary to systematically leverage the potential and practical tools of energy diplomacy to prevent Russian companies from losing their positions in Brazil's energy markets (including the atomic energy sector) and to prevent third countries (including other BRICS partners) from gaining a dominant position in these markets;

- to consider the *formation (based on a corresponding international treaty) of a Russian-Brazilian Coordination Council on Long-Term Cooperation in Energy Facility Construction*. This Council would serve as a foundational platform, with the potential for future involvement of representatives from other interested countries in Central and South America. (This corresponds to items 14, 27, and 28 of the Passport of the Scientific Specialty 5.1.2 "Public-Law (State-Law) Sciences").

13. The dissertation substantiates the goals of creating legal and organizational conditions for further improving cooperation with the Republic of Belarus in the sphere of energy facility construction:

- to develop and advance a *new Union program that establishes the harmonization of legal approaches and the comprehensive development of cooperation in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities as a key direction of Union State building*;

- when defining and developing priorities for the further socio-economic development of our countries and their regions, to include detailed provisions in jointly prepared and adopted documents that contribute to strengthening cooperation in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities. These provisions must also establish mechanisms to counter hostile moves, measures, and sanctions pressure from third countries aimed at hindering the joint activities of Russian and Belarusian companies in this sphere;

- taking into account the proximity of cultures, traditional values, socio-economic development paradigms, and legal systems of Russia and Belarus, to comprehensively strengthen and develop research and educational cooperation. This includes cooperation in energy and entrepreneurial law, personnel training and advanced training for companies engaged in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities, and the implementation of joint research projects in this sphere;

- to ensure, through diplomatic means, the implementation of an approach whereby Belarusian legislators and regulatory authorities incorporate provisions and mechanisms into legal regulations and practice that facilitate more active, long-term participation of Russian companies in projects regarding the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities within the territory of the Republic of Belarus;

- given modern challenges and threats, to develop comprehensive cooperation on the joint development and implementation of the most effective mechanisms and technologies for ensuring the safety and security of energy facilities, which must be integrated as early as the design and construction stages. It is crucial to develop the unique competencies of Russian companies and their Belarusian partners regarding the enhanced reliability of NPPs and their resilience to any such impacts. Such competencies will significantly increase the future competitive advantages of Russian

and Belarusian companies engaged in this sphere in the markets of third countries and various regions of the world. (This corresponds to item 13 of the Passport of the Scientific Specialty 5.1.2 "Public-Law (State-Law) Sciences").

14. The dissertation substantiates the goals of creating legal and organizational conditions for further improving cooperation with the Republic of Armenia in the sphere of energy facility construction:

- to expand comprehensive cooperation between Russian and Armenian companies in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities. Furthermore, when jointly preparing intergovernmental documents, agreements, and contracts, it is necessary to incorporate systemic provisions that strengthen cooperation in this sphere and establish mechanisms to counter unfriendly actions and sanctions by third countries aimed at hindering joint activities;

- Russian companies must take into account the trend, reflected in state documents, toward increasing the construction of solar power plants and other RES generation facilities in the Republic of Armenia. This will allow them to timely offer Armenian partners their high-tech and competitive solutions for the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of such energy facilities;

- given the current geopolitical situation, energy diplomacy – including long-term cooperation in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities – should become a crucial channel for harmonizing and improving the partnership between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Armenia;

- it is recommended that the Ministry of Energy of Russia, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, Rosatom State Corporation, and interested energy companies, consider (in interaction with the Armenian side) the preparation and adoption (signing) of a *new comprehensive program of bilateral energy cooperation. This should include a specific section (subprogram) dedicated to long-term cooperation in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities by Russian companies within the territory of the Republic of Armenia;*

- to systematically strengthen and develop research and educational cooperation with the aim of preserving and enhancing partner relations. This includes cooperation in

energy and entrepreneurial law, personnel training, retraining, and advanced training for companies engaged in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities, as well as the implementation of joint Russian-Armenian research projects in this sphere. (This corresponds to items 13, 14, and 28 of the Passport of the Scientific Specialty 5.1.2 "Public-Law (State-Law) Sciences").

The Validity and Reliability of the Research results are confirmed by the use of normative legal acts in their current editions, up-to-date data from judicial and administrative practice, reliable statistical information, a significant number of verifiable scientific sources, and a broad theoretical base comprising the works of numerous researchers. Furthermore, they are confirmed by the formulation of conclusions, recommendations, and proposals that align with the aforementioned goal and tasks of the research, based on the application of the listed scientific methods, which enabled the attainment of substantiated and reliable research outcomes.

The Theoretical Significance of the Research lies in the fact that the formulated and substantiated provisions, conclusions, and proposals can be utilized both for the further development of the doctrine of Russian and international energy law, scientific research, and the educational process in the field of energy law, and for the improvement of legal regulation and practical activities in the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad.

The theoretical provisions of the dissertation may be applied in the further development of teaching approaches for energy law, civil law, and entrepreneurial law courses. In particular, it appears important in the future to place greater emphasis within the energy law curriculum on the legal regulation of relations in the field of design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad.

It is also important to stimulate further scientific research into various current aspects of the legal regime of energy facilities and construction activities, in which the theoretical provisions developed in this dissertation can be utilized and further expanded.

The theoretical significance of the work is further characterized, in particular, by the presence of the following theoretical provisions formulated by the author, which develop the provisions submitted for defense:

- a detailed classification of energy facilities based on various criteria, taking into account both legal and physical features;

- a definition of *"legal support" for the activities of Russian companies engaged in the construction of energy facilities abroad*. It is proposed to define this as a comprehensive activity contributing to the creation of effective legal conditions for said companies, carried out by various entities (state legislative bodies, research and educational organizations, law firms, and the legal departments of energy companies themselves, etc.). This activity encompasses law-making, law-enforcement, and research-educational measures, as well as legal assistance and other legal and organizational measures;

- a vision of the strategic goals of the aforementioned legal support, which include:

- establishing and maintaining the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of Russian companies engaged in the construction of energy facilities abroad in all legal relations with state bodies, legal entities, and individuals (including those in relevant foreign states) at all stages of planning, design, creation, and operation of said facilities;

- the synchronization and harmonization of the activities of Russian companies engaged in the construction of energy facilities abroad (at all stages of planning, design, creation, and operation) with the national interests of the Russian Federation, as well as with the goals, tasks, principles, and priorities enshrined in federal legislation and strategic planning documents of the Russian Federation; and a number of others.

The Practical Significance of the Research results lies in the fact that the specific proposals of a theoretical, norm-setting, and practical-organizational nature – both those reflected in the above provisions submitted for defense and others formulated in the dissertation – can be utilized for the further improvement of legal regulation and practice in the field of design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad by Russian companies. Furthermore, they are applicable to the

adoption of organizational decisions, the creation of new formats of communication and cooperation in the specified sphere (both domestic and international), as well as the improvement of provisions within the strategic planning documents of the Russian Federation and the strategies of energy companies.

Specific legislative proposals are formulated in the text of the dissertation, which can be directly used for the preparation and submission of draft federal laws aimed at amending a number of existing legislative acts of the Russian Federation. Furthermore, the work contains proposals for supplementing the provisions of various strategic planning documents of the Russian Federation – these can also be directly applied to introduce amendments to the corresponding acts.

The practical significance of the work is further characterized, in particular, by the presence of the following proposals formulated by the author, which develop the provisions submitted for defense:

- to assign to the Coordination Council under the President of the Russian Federation on the Construction of Russian Energy Facilities Abroad (proposed in the dissertation) the powers to develop, approve, and subsequently adjust (both on a periodic and as-needed basis) the proposed Strategy of State Support and Development of Projects for the Design, Construction, and Modernization of Energy Facilities by Russian Companies abroad for the period up to 2030, with a forecast up to 2035;

- to consider the approval – in the format of a joint order of the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Construction, and Rostekhnadzor, in cooperation with Rosatom and interested Russian companies – of *Methodological Recommendations* concerning the implementation of the proposed Strategy, based on a generalization of best practices in the execution of such projects;

- to develop mechanisms for the active and systemic involvement of Russian energy company representatives in the formation, discussion, and refinement of relevant legislative initiatives at all stages of their consideration in the committees of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation;

- to create a Council on the Development of Design, Construction, Modernization, and Operational Support of Energy Facilities Abroad under the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation;

- within the framework of the work of the Commission of the Government of the Russian Federation on Legislative Activities, it is necessary to specifically take into account and note – when considering and preparing opinions, official reviews, and draft amendments of the Government of the Russian Federation to specific legislative initiatives concerning the regulation of relations in the field of design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad – the fact of their prior elaboration within the activities of the Coordination Council and (or) the Joint Advisory Council proposed in the provisions submitted for defense. Draft laws preliminarily elaborated within these proposed formats should not, based on the results of consideration by the Commission of the Government of the Russian Federation on Legislative Activities, receive negative opinions or official reviews from the Government of the Russian Federation (with the conclusion "not supported"). This will ensure the logical consistency, continuity, and efficiency of the development of the corresponding draft laws in interaction with the energy companies themselves;

- within the framework of interdepartmental interaction involving the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Construction, Rostekhnadzor, Rosatom, and other interested entities, to develop and approve – either by joint order or at the Government level – *Methodological Recommendations on the organization of control and supervisory activities in the field of design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities abroad by Russian companies*; as well as other proposals.

The complex of interconnected scientific-theoretical, norm-setting, strategic-programmatic, organizational, and other proposals and recommendations formulated in this dissertation will allow for a significant improvement in the legal regulation and practice of the design, construction, modernization, and operational support of energy facilities by Russian companies abroad.

The foregoing allows for the characterization of the dissertation as a work in which – based on the research performed by the author – a complex scientific problem

of major legal, political, and socio-economic significance has been solved. The study sets forth new, scientifically substantiated solutions, the implementation of which is capable of making a significant contribution to the development of the country.

Validation of the Dissertation Research Results. The dissertation research was prepared at the Department of Constitutional and Administrative Law of the Nizhny Novgorod Institute of Management – a branch of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA).

The materials of the dissertation were validated through the applicant's presentations at more than 30 representative events of various levels, including 19 at the international level.

A total of 44 works have been published on the topic of the dissertation research, including: 3 monographs, 4 textbooks, and 26 scientific articles in journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission (HAC) of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia for the publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations. These include 4 articles in publications from the List of journals recommended by the RANEPA Academic Council for the publication of articles on jurisprudence, and 2 articles in publications indexed in the international citation database "Web of Science."

The validation was carried out through the publication of scientific works and the application of the key provisions and conclusions presented in the dissertation in the author's practical activities – both as a member of an expert council and as an Arbitrator of the Arbitration Center under the National Institute for the Development of Arbitration in the Fuel and Energy Complex (Autonomous Non-Profit Organization). Furthermore, the results were integrated into the author's teaching activities.

The scientific ideas of the applicant found didactic expression in textbooks authored individually by the applicant¹⁰ or as part of a team of authors¹¹.

¹⁰ See: Vasilkova S.V. Energy Law: textbook. M.: KNORUS, 2023. 264 p.; Vasilkova S.V. Energy Law: textbook. M.: KNORUS, 2025. 272 p.

The results of the dissertation research have been implemented into the practical activities of both the legislative and executive bodies of the Russian Federation (the Legislative Assembly of Saint Petersburg and the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation), as well as into the entrepreneurial activities of entities with the participation of the Russian Federation (Research Institute of Natural Gases and Gas Technologies – Gazprom VNIIGAZ, Limited Liability Company; Rosseti Lenenergo, Public Joint-Stock Company; Rosatom International Network, Private Institution for the Development of the International Regional Network of the Atomic Energy Industrial Complex; Rosatom Middle East and North Africa; and EL5-Energo, Public Joint-Stock Company).

The author of the dissertation is:

- a Member of the Expert Council under the Interparliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States;
- a Member of the Council on State Building and Law of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union of Belarus and Russia.

The conclusions and main provisions of the research are utilized by the author when delivering lectures and conducting seminars for the "Energy Law" and "International Energy Law" courses.

The Structure of the Work is determined by the goal and tasks of the research. The dissertation consists of an introduction, five chapters, which include 20 sections, conclusions and recommendations, and a list of used sources and literature.

¹¹ See: Law and Economic Activity (Economic Law): textbook / ed. by R.A. Kurbanov. M.: Prospekt, 2023. P. 140-187; Energy Law: textbook / ed. by V.F. Popondopulo, K.S. Semenovich. M.: Prospekt, 2024. P. 179-194, 223-235.