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PEASANT (FARMER) ECONOMY IN THE SYSTEM OF RELATIONS
REGULATED BY CIVIL LEGISLATION

Specialty 5.1.3 – private law (civil) sciences

DISSERTATION ABSTRACT
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The relevance of the dissertation research topic.

In modern economic and political realities, the diversity and development of business forms is expected and should be strongly supported at the national level. Undoubtedly, no one country can fully develop without having an economically sound agriculture based not on uniformity, but on the diversification of economic structures, including those with different natures, capabilities, styles of organization and management. However, such development should be carried out taking into account the subject's system of civil law relations established in legislation and doctrine, including the Development Concept of Civil legislation¹.

Currently, 98.3 thousand peasant (farmer) units, in the form of associations of citizens, and 8.3 thousand peasant (farmer) units, in the form of legal entities, are registered in the state register of legal entities and individuals. An analysis of the farms operating number dynamics in Russia shows that their number is decreasing². At the same time, the decrease in the number of current heads of farms is due to an increase in the number of farms that have ceased business independently or by decision of the tax authority. The dynamics among the number of farms-legal entities that have ceased business activities is stable. It should be noted that the growth of existing farms-legal entities is due to the farm's activities termination due to their merger into larger ones, as well as the state registration of new farms-legal entities. The economic revival of domestic agriculture can have a positive impact on the entire country economy and its regions, eliminating shortages of agricultural products, raw materials and food.

In this regard, researching and clarifying the legal nature, legally significant forms of existence of peasant (farmer) units, optimizing regulatory impact will make it possible to meaningfully carry out the processes of reforming the economy structure, and, ultimately, will have a positive impact on its content, will contribute to the global challenges of civil law regulation.

¹ See: The Development Concept of Civil Legislation in the Russian Federation / Research. The Center of Private Law under the President of the Russian Federation; intro. by A. L. Makovsky. Moscow: Consultant Plus: Statute, 2009. Next is the Development Concept of Civil Legislation.

² https://www.nalog.gov.ru/rn77/related_activities/statistics_and_analytics/regstats/ (date of request 29.01.2025).

The relevance of the topic manifests itself in various, but in interrelated aspects.

The doctrinal aspect of these problems group is mainly related to the need to determine the legal nature of various types of such farms and their legally significant structure. Their legal status is clearly different from other ways of doing business, and statutory regulation of relations with their participation is difficult to consider sufficient. The RSFSR Law of November 22, 1990 "On Peasant (Farmer) Unit"³ (hereinafter referred to as the 1990 Farm Law) was adopted even before the adoption of the Russian Federation Civil Code and without careful study and discussion. The subsequent special law, Federal Law No. 74–FZ of June 11, 2003⁴, partially corrected the shortcomings in legal regulation, but it also contains many inaccuracies, gaps and simple errors, some of the relations remained outside the field of regulation by the norms of the Russian Federation Civil Code, the legal essence of the several persons contractual association is not defined, this association is not linked with institutional provisions of the Russian Federation Civil Code. This law stipulated that farms established under the 1990 Law retain their status until a certain time, but this deadline was repeatedly postponed, and then the rules on the deadline were simply abolished. Clause 5 of Article 23 of the Russian Federation Civil Code, which allows the possibility of conducting production activities in the field of agriculture without forming a legal entity on the basis of an agreement on the peasant (farmer) unit establishment, would seem to have completed the debates and discussions. However, during the reform of civil legislation⁵, Article 86.1 of the Russian Federation Civil Code also appeared, which provides for the possibility of citizens conducting joint activities in the field of agriculture to create an independent legal entity – a peasant (farmer) entity. A new stage in statutory regulation became

³ The Law of the RSFSR of November 22, 1990, No. 348-1 "On Peasant (Farmer) Unit" // Bulletin of the Congress of People's Deputies of the RSFSR and the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR. 1990. № 26. Art. 324.

⁴ Collection of the Russian Federation legislation, 2003, No. 28, Article 2881 (Hereinafter referred to as the Law on Farms of 2003 or the Federal Law on Farms of 2003).

⁵ Federal Law No. 302-FZ of December 30, 2012 "On Amendments to Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Part One of the Russian Federation Civil Code" // SZ RF. 2012. No. 3 (Part I). Article 7627.

Federal Law No. 352-FZ of July 31, 2025⁶, which somewhat modernized the rules in accordance with the principles of creation and activity of civil law relations subjects and the Development Concept of Civil Legislation formed in science. Following the doctrine makes it possible to avoid sporadic and ill-considered decisions, ensures that current regulation remains within certain limits, gives it a systemic character, and avoids accidents and uncertainty.

From the **law-making aspect** point of view, it is important to assess the need for the interrelation of farms various types and the interpretation of new legislative regulation in the context of possible farms reorganization (including acceptable methods, conditions and results), regulation of internal life, prospects for the coexistence of various forms. In paragraph 1 of article 65.1 of the Russian Federation Civil Code, which contains a list of commercial corporations, also indicates peasant (farmer) units, which not only gives grounds for farms established as legal entities to be classified as corporations, but also to allocate separate powers arising from the "right of participation" in the corporation..

The regulatory aspect would seem to be limited to issues of following the general structure, principles and specific approaches of civil law regulation when creating norms governing relations with the participation of farms. In fact, its meaning is broader, since it also involves finding techniques and methods for regulating a number of relationships that are necessary and relevant to farm relations. At the same time, on the one hand, it involves the development of special means on influencing relations between participants in peasant farms, where directive and imperative intervention is undesirable, and careful consideration of the parties will be required. On the other hand, in this form of conducting general business, a number of issues cannot be ignored and the certainty of special regulatory regulation cannot be ignored. This applies to the grounds, conditions and other issues of participation or withdrawal from the membership, their exclusion and the legal consequences of this. Unfortunately, the practice is that many participants in peasant farms have been

⁶ Federal Law No. 352-FZ dated July 31, 2025 "On Amendments to the Federal Law "On Peasant (Farmer) Unit" and Article 223 of the Federal Law on Bankruptcy". Further – the Federal Law of July 31, 2025.

listed for years without any connection with the farm⁷, and in general, little attention is paid to this issue, which only delays disputes. It is also necessary to define the forms and sufficient level of "personal participation" and how it affects the property rights of participants. This also applies to farms created on the model of a corporation. There are a lot of unresolved issues regarding the management bodies of the farm.

From the perspective of **law enforcement**, it is important to take into account that all types of farms are oriented towards participation in the market space, which requires clarity about who is acting, on what grounds and when, excluding logical contradictions. At the same time, it should not be allowed that the legal meaning of significant concepts is determined not by the legislator or the bodies authorized by him, but by the governing bodies (in particular, the Russian Federal Tax Service (hereinafter referred to as the FTS)).

For confident law enforcement, including taking into account the evolving practice and new legislation, it is important to understand the legal significance of registering farms without forming a legal entity and its relationship to the contractual basis, the content and application of farms corporate powers existing as legal entities, to analyze issues of liability for farms obligations (both without forming a legal entity, as well as agricultural corporations), including the reasons for the property liability establishment of a particular type. Law enforcement also has an important task to ensure the protection of the rights and legally protected interests of both farm participants and other citizens, including farm contractors in the market.

The social aspect is clearly noticeable, and not only because peasant farming is a significant social phenomenon, its role in labor, environmental education, the revival of traditions, etc. is significant. But do some of the attributes of farms operating without forming a legal entity, such as "kinship," and the attributive

⁷ The passivity of the participants, and sometimes the head of the farm, is striking, see, for example: Ruling of the Eighth Court of Cassation of General Jurisdiction of November 8, 2023 No. 88-22902/2023 in case No. 2-66/2023 Text: electronic // SPS "ConsultantPlus"; Ruling of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation of October 29, 2020 No. 308-ES20-16279 (1,2) in case no.A53-5128/2018. Text: electronic // SPS "ConsultantPlus"; Ruling of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation dated December 19, 2018 No. 308-ES18-9714 in case No. A63-7461/2016// Text: electronic // SPS "ConsultantPlus". The following are a few more cases that confirm this.

features of farms, and should they? Their significance, apparently, manifests itself in different ways. Socially, it is no less significant that the creation of such farms in remote areas that are difficult to access makes it possible to solve the issues of spatial distribution of the population, its survival, employment and the basis for obtaining funds for the life of rural residents, as well as the prevention of land abandonment.

The **economic cross-section** is also important, related to at least two points. Firstly, farms in Russia are traditionally and reasonably considered as a reliability element of the country's economy agricultural sector, and the farm system with sufficient grounds belongs to an independent component of the Russian Federation Food Security Doctrine⁸. Secondly, with all the changes and different legal forms, such farms are precisely production facilities, which implies careful and respectful treatment of them as economic units. Accordingly, it is appropriate to find the logic and motives that make it possible to see the existence of the economic component in various legal forms of farming.

In this regard, there is reason to believe that the topic of the dissertation research is both relevant and practically significant.

The degree of development of the scientific problem. Many works at various levels have been devoted to the issues of consistency and unity of civil law regulation, including dissertations (Rovny V.V. (Tomsk, 1999); Didenko A.A. (Krasnodar, 2008); Vasiliev V.V. (Moscow, 2014); Zaitsev O.V. (Moscow, 2017), etc.), however the issues of relations legal regulation involving peasant farms from these positions were practically not the subject of research.

The closest to the topic of this study are the scientific and qualifying works of L.P. Chumakova "The main theoretical problems of peasant (farming) units (the civil aspect)" (Tomsk, 1993) and the dissertation of A.Y. Suyundukova "The civil status of peasant (farming) units" (Moscow, 2011), but they are based on the lost relevance regulatory material. This also applies to dissertation research on the theory and history of law by L.V. Vorobyeva (Moscow, 2002), on agrarian (natural resource)

⁸ Approved by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on January 21, 2020 No. 20 // SZ RF. 2020. No. 4. Art. 345.

law by V.V. Ustyukova (Moscow, 2002), N.N. Melnikov (Moscow, 2002, 2012), I.A. Vladimirova (Ufa, 2005), N.N. Tyutereva (Moscow, 2011), T.S. Lebedeva (Moscow, 2020).

Therefore, publications on the topic are mainly journal articles (i.e. Abova, A.V. Gabov, E.P. Gorbunova, E.A. Zolotovskaya, M.N. Ilyushina, N.N. Melnikov, O.V. Popova, Z.F. Safin, Yu.S. Kharitonova, V.A. Chirkova, and others).

The above suggests that the topic is insufficiently explored in the science of civil law.

The purpose and objectives of the study. The purpose of the dissertation research is the scientific development of theoretical and practical provisions, which together make it possible to form a new scientific understanding of the farms various forms in their current interpretation and in response to the system of relations regulated by civil law, as well as to develop theoretical and practical proposals for optimizing legal regulation, organization and law enforcement practices.

The purpose of the study is achieved by solving the following **tasks**:

- to investigate the reasons for the special treatment of peasant communities for the development of legal views, as well as to identify the differences and interrelationships of existing forms of peasant farms;
- to find out the constitutive features of a peasant (farmer) unit without forming a legal entity and its legal prototype;
- to analyze the legal principles of "internal" relations organization in the farm without forming a legal entity;
- to assess the formation and content specifics of citizens' associations property relations for farming;
- to reveal the corporate relations specifics of the peasant economy participants, established as corporations;
- to determine the participation specifics of a peasant (farmer) unit, established as an association of citizens, in property turnover relations;

– to find out the participation specifics of farms created in the form of corporations in property turnover relations.

The object and subject of the study. The object of the study is the social relations that develop during the creation and operation of a peasant (farmer) unit as a socio-economic phenomenon. The subject of the study is the norms and legal institutions of civil law governing the establishment of farms in its various forms, the provisions of doctrine, judicial practice, as well as the practice of organizing and conducting peasant farms.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research. The theoretical basis of the research was the conceptual works of Russian civilists (M.M. Agarkov, A.V. Barkov, M.I. Braginsky, V.V. Vitryansky, D.M. Genkin, S.A. Zinchenko, A.I. Kaminka, A.N. Levushkin, D.I. Meyer, K.D. Kavelin, K.P. Pobedonostsev, N.S. Suvorov, Z.F. Safin, E.A. Sukhanov, G.F. Shershenevich, and others), special works of legal scholars on the forms of joint activity (G.E. Avilov, N.G. Vavin, S.N. Landkof, P.E. Sokolovsky et al.), research by modern authors on subjects of civil law and the nature of corporations (N.V. Kozlova, D.A. Lomakina, O.A. Serova, D.A. Stepanova, A.V. Terentyev et al.). Relations in a peasant (farmer) unit are genetically related to agreements on joint activities (simple partnerships), as a close contractual form, therefore, the studies of E.M. Shchukina, A.B. Savelyev, A.A. Goreva were taken into account.

The doctrinal assessments and statements by experts in the field of agrarian (natural resource) law (Z.S. Belyaeva, N.N. Melnikova, V.V. Ustyukova, etc.) were also used in work. The conceptual ideas and specific techniques expressed in them were used in the dissertation to solve the tasks set.

The dissertation research is based on several theoretical concepts that have been proposed in the legal literature, the central of which are:

- interdisciplinary approach of civilistic research (A.S. Izgoev, K.D. Kavelin, V.N. Leshkov, S.V. Pakhman, K.P. Pobedonostsev, etc.);

- dialectical approach to social phenomena, involving an assessment of the peasant (farming) unit forms in their development (M.N. Dudin, N.V. Lyasnikov, O.A. Serova, L.V. Skulskaya, T.K. Shirokova, and others).

The conceptual ideas and specific techniques expressed in them were used in the dissertation to solve the tasks set.

The methodological basis of the research consists of general scientific assessments of phenomena in their dynamics (dialectical method), analysis and synthesis, deduction and induction, generalization, structural and formal logical analysis and other, as well as private scientific methods. Thus, the historical and legal method was used to reveal the genesis of the legal forms of peasant farming. A comparative legal analysis was used to establish a link between farms and other forms of individuals associations. The methods of teleological and targeted interpretation were used to identify the features of peasant (farmer) units functioning. The method of legal modeling was used for the legal assessment of individual legal relations in such farms (common ownership, obligations).

The information base of the study is: The Constitution of the Russian Federation; The Civil Code of the Russian Federation, the Federal Law "On Peasant (Farmer) Unit", as well as the provisions of federal subordinate regulatory legal acts adopted in their execution (decrees of the President of the Russian Federation, resolutions of the Government of the Russian Federation, regulatory legal acts of state authorities) concerning various aspects of the institution of peasant (farmer) units, as well as decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, and other judicial practice materials, evidence of the application of the Russian Federation regulatory acts affecting certain issues on peasant (farm) units, as well as corporate acts of the farms themselves and agreements on the establishment of peasant (farm) units.

The validity and reliability of the research results is confirmed by using appropriate methodology, studying a sufficient amount of regulatory framework, scientific literature, judicial practice in specific cases, as well as using empirical data collected and analyzed in the course of work on the dissertation research, drawing

conclusions based on the analysis and interpretation of the Russian Federation regulatory legal acts, law enforcement acts, the application of the author on research methods, allowing to build the right approach and direction in the formation of author's own original conclusions.

The dissertation author has built up the following provisions to be submitted for defense:

1. It is proved that the contradictory way of forming regulations on peasant (farmer) units at the present stage, on the one hand, provides grounds for concluding discussions on the nature and place of farms in the legal regulation system, and, on the other, shows the advantages of its corporate form. While preserving certain traditions, it provides new opportunities for the inclusion of the farm in the market space, contains development tools and corresponds to classical approaches to the criteria of the civil law subject's systematics, reflected in the Development Concept of Civil legislation. However, the legal regulation of relations in the creation, reorganization and termination of peasant (farmer) units with the formation of a legal entity needs not just optimization, but unification on the basis of the Russian Federation Civil Code.

At the same time, a farm without forming a legal entity may well continue to exist, remaining a specific form of activities organization in agriculture, occupying its own niche. The legal regulation of relations on their creation and activity, including those provided by civil law institutions, may remain special while maintaining special benefits and preferences for this type of activity (*the provision submitted for protection corresponds to clauses 6 and 13 of the specialty passport 5.1.3. – private law (civil) sciences*).

2. The expediency of subsidiary application of the Chapter 55 rules of the Russian Federation Civil Code to the internal relations of peasant (farmer) units without forming a legal entity is recognized. The farm conducts joint activities in agriculture, which are genetically linked to its regulatory prototype, the agreement on joint activities (simple partnership). On the one hand, there are no fundamental obstacles and contradictions that would exclude the use of this legal institution, and

on the other hand, this could solve a number of regulatory problems in the absence of detailed regulation in the Federal Law on Farms. Their orientation (joint activities to generate income) and the general structure coincide: the interests of the parties are not multidirectional, and the interests are not satisfied at the expense of the other party. However, the application of this chapter norms to "internal" relations in farms can and should have special features caused by the priority of some special rules on farms that apply only to these farms (for example, on the composition of participants, on the validity of farms registration), and restrictions, including those caused by the purpose of these farms (for example, rules on a partnership termination by virtue of withdrawal of one of the partners).

When deciding on the restrictions meaning on the subject composition provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 1041 of the Russian Federation Civil Code (on the admission to participation of only individual entrepreneurs and commercial organizations), it should be borne in mind that the law considers all the activities of farms, and not just the head of the farm, as entrepreneurial activity without the formation of a legal entity, including the activities of each participant (within the limits of participation and in accordance with it). It is stipulated that all participants in the agreement on the establishment of farms receive not "remuneration" or "wages", but a portion of "income". It cannot be said that the head conducts business, but the other participants do not, or that the participants in such an agreement are "employees". In the context of what is being discussed, it is important to take into account the legal position of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, according to which, in itself, the absence of citizen state registration as an individual entrepreneur cannot be qualified as the absence of entrepreneurial activity signs, if in fact the relevant activity is such. The performance by the farms head of their tax agent function only emphasizes this feature of farm members status (*the provision submitted for protection corresponds to clauses 6 and 13 of the specialty passport 5.1.3. – private law (civil) sciences*).

3. The expediency of clarifying the participation conditions in the farm without forming a legal entity has been established, including in order not to confuse

them with the characteristics of the farm itself as a legal phenomenon. The existence of kinship or property relations is only one of the conditions for joining such a farm and is expressed not in establishing a rule to always observe the presence of persons with blood relations on the farm (sub-clause 1, clause 2, Article 3 of the Federal Law on Farms), but in the obligation to follow this when being accepted as members of the farm. The presence or absence of consanguineous relations between the members of the farm itself does not express the special legal qualities of this farm, although it may affect the legal regime in individual (non-civil) relations.

Since the right of the farm's head "to act on his own behalf" does not eliminate the permanent need for his members to replace each other, allowing minors to be included in the number of participants in the farm objectively causes difficulties. The lack of full legal capacity does not allow a citizen to perform a number of legally significant actions and make decisions. It is appropriate to allow differentiation of membership in the farm, linking the composition of rights and duties with age: minors could participate in current work and general meetings for educational purposes. But for voting on complex organizational and production issues, it is appropriate to allow them only upon reaching the age of majority (or gaining skills or experience based on a decision of the general meeting) *(the provision submitted for protection corresponds to clauses 6 and 13 of the specialty passport 5.1.3. – private law (civil) sciences)*.

4. The proposals on the need to strengthen the institutional significance of the agreement on the establishment of a farm are argued by: a) giving the information in it the importance of public reliability and certainty in order to ensure and protect both the rights of farm members and third parties, recognizing their qualities similar to the data of the Unified State Register of Real Estate; b) developing an approximate form of the agreement on a peasant (farmer) unit (within the meaning of art. 427 of the Russian Federation Civil Code); c) clarifying the possible ways of the required "personal participation", assuming that they will be recognized for performing any agreed legal actions that correspond to the tasks of this farm, including performing

a certain labor function; d) adopting detailed rules on inclusion and exclusion from the membership of the farm.

At the same time, it is appropriate to provide for provisions stating that it is permissible to amend or terminate this agreement (on a number of agreed issues determined by the participants themselves and included in the text of the agreement) not only with the consent of all farm members, but also by a qualified majority (*the provision submitted for protection corresponds to clauses 6 and 13 of the specialty passport 5.1.3. – private law (civil law) sciences*).

5. The necessity of legislative definition of the meaning and purpose of clause 1 of Article 86.1 of the Russian Federation Civil Code, its teleological interpretation is revealed. If the grammatical interpretation, at first glance, makes it possible to consider it necessary to create farm corporations only for those citizens who have already created a farm without forming a legal entity, then taking into account the timing and orientation of the amendments under which it was introduced (implementation of the Development Concept of Civil Legislation), a different conclusion is assumed. This norm does not contain the character of "imperativeness", which presupposes an "explicit prohibition" that excludes other actions and decisions, which opens up an additional "field" for a different interpretation. The current situation leads to restrictions on the rights of citizens (potential members), and constrains the spread of this organizational and legal form of legal entities (*the provision submitted for protection corresponds to clauses 6 and 13 of the specialty passport 5.1.3. – private law (civil) sciences*).

6. It is revealed that the practiced methods of "spreading the effect" of the legislation on farms established as legal entities constitute a legislator will manifestation form and cannot be assessed as one of the envisaged methods of reorganization. At the same time, the application of the new rules to existing farm relations cannot affect the legal fate of the property formed earlier, if the owners ordered otherwise, and does not deprive the former participants who were not part of the participants in the new farm or the farm that adopted the new rules, to continue the activities of entrepreneurs without forming a legal entity or to terminate it.

Formally, the reorganization of farms established on the basis of article 86.1 of the Russian Federation Civil Code is permissible, but there are circumstances preventing it. In practical terms, it is crucial that the structure and form of the correlated investment volumes of the members correspond to a certain and fixed amount of participation (capital), reflected in the corresponding mathematical indicators. The category reflecting this correspondence may also be "contribution" (paragraph 2, paragraph 1, Article 86.1 of the Russian Federation Civil Code), approaching in meaning similar concepts in business entities ("share", "share"). According to the interrelated meaning of the norms of clause 2 of paragraph 1 of Article 86.1 of the Russian Federation Civil Code, paragraph 1 of Article 22, paragraphs 3-6 of Article 22.3 of the Federal Law on Farm, the amount of such a contribution is a dynamic value and potentially reflects the value of the "right to participate" in a farm corporation, adjusted for specific agreements (*the provision submitted for protection corresponds to paragraphs 6 and clause 13 of the specialty passport 5.1.3. – private law (civil) sciences*).

7. It is proved that when bearing responsibility for the obligations of the farm without forming a legal entity, there are limits to the recovery of farm members personal property, including the head. They are responsible within the limits of the share value of their farm common ownership, joint or shared, taking into account the production functionality of the farm's property in order to ensure the continuation of its activities (increased level of protection). The same applies to the formation of the bankruptcy estate of farms in bankruptcy. When determining common property, the list of objects specified in paragraph 4 of article 6 of Federal Law on Farm. As a general rule, foreclosure cannot be levied on the property of farm members acquired at the expense of personal funds without connection with the income of the farm. Filing a claim against the head of the farm as a legal and technical technique allows to find out the composition of the farm, the presence of common property, and other circumstances relevant to the case, and does not mean that the other participants should not be held liable.

The explanation (motivation) of the subsidiary responsibility of the farm corporation participants (from a legal point of view) should be linked to the fact that its participants constitute the supreme governing body of this legal entity (paragraph 1 of article 65.1 of the Russian Federation Civil Code, article 22.4 of the Federal Law on Farm) and in this sense should be considered as "persons controlling its activities" (article 53.1 of the Russian Federation Civil Code). It is logical to assume that the members of the farm who participated in the general meeting, but voted "against" the decision that caused the debt, should not be held accountable. The responsibility of the participants in a business corporation may, under certain conditions, be in solidarity (article 322 of the Russian Federation Civil Code), in particular, in solidarity, the members of the farm, as a commercial corporation, must fulfill the creditors' claim, which the farm itself cannot fulfill *(the provision submitted for protection corresponds to clauses 6 and 13 of the specialty passport 5.1.3. – private law (civil law) sciences)*.

8. It is determined that the property contributions of participants in farms established as legal entities perform various functions. In accordance with clause 2 of paragraph 1 of Article 86.1 of the Russian Federation Civil Code, they are a condition for the creation of this farm and, after registration, become the property of the corporation. Since they are unlikely to be able to replace production capital, regardless of the practice development trajectory of their introduction and use, the funds of such deposits should be considered intended to ensure the current activities of the economy, and their values should serve as a guideline for personal stimulation.

The procedure and deadlines for making a contribution, as a participant's obligation, must be defined in the charter, as well as the payment of the contribution (the farm's obligation) in cases provided for by the Federal Law on Farm. The proviso in clause 5 that "otherwise" may be provided for in the charter means a refusal to pay the cost of the contribution upon exclusion from the farm for violations *(the provision submitted for protection corresponds to clauses 6 and 13 of the specialty passport 5.1.3. – private law (civil) sciences)*.

Based on the results of the study and on the basis of the provisions submitted for protection, proposals for amendments and additions to the Legislation of the Russian Federation are formulated.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The provisions submitted for protection and other author's conclusions can become the basis for further research on peasant (farmer) units, since the work is based on a civilistic understanding and interpretation of a peasant (farmer) farm essence, covers both the aspect of "internal" relations in the farm and participation in external relations, allowing to assess the emerging issues in its creation and operation relations in a systematic connection with the basic concepts of civil law, and, at the same time, allowing to take into account its socio-economic importance. The conclusions drawn in the study are intended to contribute to the development of uniform law enforcement practices, as well as to be applied in the activities of farms, including in their corporate acts.

The conclusions obtained can be used as a basis for subsequent normative work, as a theoretical basis for further research on civil and related branches of legislation, in the educational process, the conclusions of the dissertation can be taken into account in the disciplines of "Business Law", "Civil Law".

Approbation of the research results. The dissertation was completed, discussed and approved at the Civil and Corporate Law Department of St. Petersburg State Economic University, at whose meetings its main content was reported, it was discussed, as well as reviewed.

The main provisions and conclusions of the dissertation research are reflected in the author's scientific articles published in scientific journals, including peer-reviewed scientific publications listed by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation (8 in total, 5 of them in publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission for the publication of the main results of dissertation research).

A number of dissertation provisions have been published in the author's articles distributed in scientific journals including peer-reviewed scientific

publications listed by the Higher Attestation Commission (hereinafter - the Higher Attestation Commission) under the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, with a total volume of 2.21 pp.

The structure of the work: three chapters (eight paragraphs), the arrangement of which is motivated by the objectives and logic of the study, accompanied by an introduction, conclusion and a list of used legal acts and literature.