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**CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL STATUS OF FEDERAL TERRITORIES
IN RUSSIA**

5.1.2. Public law (state law) sciences

ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION

For the Degree of Candidate of Law

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Relevance of the topic of the thesis research. The constitutional reform conducted in 2020 has resulted in essential changes in the system of federal relations. Chapter 3 of the Russian Federation Constitution dealing with our state federal structure was amended regarding the protection of state sovereignty and territorial integrity, Russia's participation in interstate relations and execution of decisions of interstate bodies, establishing that a city determined by federal law may be the seat of individual federal bodies of state power, in addition, the subjects of the exclusive jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the subjects of joint jurisdiction of the Federation and its subjects were significantly expanded. These amendments were mostly expected, were to some extent discussed by the scientific community, and some of them were already enshrined in the current legislation. Amendment of Part 1 of Art. 67 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which was supplemented by the provision that "... Federal territories may be created on the territory of the Russian Federation in accordance with federal law. The organization of public authority in the federal territories is established by the said federal law"¹, is of a fundamentally different nature and indicates a new stage in the state-territorial development of Russia.

In accordance with the constitutional norm, Part 1, Art. 67 Federal Law No. 437-FZ of December 22, 2020 "On the Federal Territory Sirius" was adopted, on the basis of which the first and so far the only federal territory "Sirius" in the Russian Federation was created and the legislative foundations for the organization of public authority on the said federal territory were established that are significantly different from the organization of public authority in the constituent entities of the Russian

¹ The Constitution of the Russian Federation: adopted by popular vote on December 12, 1993, with amendments approved during the all-Russian vote on July 01, 2020 (subject to amendments made by the Laws of the Russian Federation on amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation of December 30, 2008 No. 6-FKZ, dated 30.12.2008 No. 7-FKZ, dated February 5, 2014 No. 2-FKZ, dated July 21, 2014 No. 11-FKZ, dated March 14, 2020 No. 1-FKZ) // SZ RF. 2014. No. 31. Art. 4398; 2020. No. 11. Art. 1416.

Federation (hereinafter referred to as the Federal Law "On the Federal Territory "Sirius")².

In September 2021, the Council of the Federal Territory "Sirius" was formed - a representative body of public authority, which is empowered to approve the budget of the federal territory, appoint the head of administration, adopt the concept of social development and resolve other key issues of the activity of this federal territory. In November 2021, the Charter of the federal "Sirius"³ was adopted, which determines the issues of organization and functioning of the federal territory "Sirius", В ноябре 2021 г. принят Устав федеральной определяющий вопросы организации и функционирования федеральной территории «Сириус», issues of organizing the activities of public authorities of the federal territory "Sirius", the procedure for their formation, interaction, the legal and material basis for their activities, forms of direct expression of the will of the population of the federal territory "Sirius" and its participation in the exercise of public power.

Based on this, we can say that the active implementation of the updated constitutional norm of Part 1 of Art. 67 has begun, which sets the task for the science of constitutional law to comprehend the theoretical aspects of the creation of federal territories and the organization of public authority on them, as well as to study the practical implementation of the constitutional norm, Part 1, Art. 67.

The study of the constitutional and legal status of federal territories in the Russian Federation involves several relevant perspectives.

Russian legislation did not previously know the legal category "federal territory", and therefore it seems necessary to conduct a doctrinal study of the legal category "federal territory", the features of its constitutional and legal status, the establishment of its distinctive features, including the solution of the issue of the

² On the federal territory "Sirius": Federal Law of December 22, 2020 No. 437-FZ // SZ RF. 2020. No. 52 (part I). Art. 8583; 2021. No. 17. Art. 2877.

³ The Charter of the Federal Territory "Sirius" / Approved by the decision of the Council of the Federal Territory "Sirius" dated November 19, 2021 No. 1-3/16. //Official site of the Federal Territory "Sirius". URL: <https://sirius-ft.ru/ustav> (accessed 08.08.2022)

possibility of using foreign experience in creating and functioning of federal territories.

The constitutional and legal status of federal territories in the Russian Federation is closely connected with the main vectors of the modern renewal of the Russian state, in this regard, within the framework of the science of constitutional law, the need to determine the most important strategic tasks for the development of the modern Russian state and the role of federal territories in their solution is promoted.

The organization of a new model of public authority in the federal territories, which differs from the existing models of public authority in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, requires an assessment of its constitutionality in the sense of the absence of contradictions to the constitutional norms that establish the Fundamentals of the constitutional order of Russia, other constitutional norms, regulating the provision and protection of the rights and freedoms of person and citizen, the state-territorial structure of the Russian Federation, the foundations of local self-government, its "fit" into the system of public power of the Russian Federation and its effectiveness.

The creation of federal territories in Russia will inevitably lead to the complication of the system of federal relations in our state, which also requires constitutional and legal rethinking.

Among the tasks of the science of constitutional law, in addition to understanding and studying social relations regulated by constitutional and legal norms, an essential role belongs to identifying problems associated with the process of implementing a new constitutional norm and finding ways to solve them.

The provisions listed above testify to the relevance of conducting a comprehensive monographic study on the constitutional and legal status of federal territories in Russia.

The extent of scientific development of the thesis research topic. The study of the constitutional and legal status of federal territories in the Russian Federation

has determined the need to explore a significant number of scientific papers devoted to various aspects of this topic.

The study of the constitutional and legal doctrine of the territorial organization of the state, its connection with state sovereignty and the organization of state power required to address the works of the following Russian constitutional scholars: S.A. Avak'yan, I.A. Alebastrova, S.N. Baburin, I.N. Bartsits, A.B. Vengerov, I.A. Isayev, A.A. Klishas, Ye.I. Kozlova, V.V. Komarova, G.N. Komkova, O.Ye. Kutafin, M.A. Lipchanskaya, S.V. Narutto, A.N. Hifanov, Ye.B. Sultanov, O.A. Frizen, T.Ya. Habriyeva, A.N. Chertkov, Ye.S. Shugrina, Yu.L. Shulzhenko, B.S. Ebzeyev etc.

In the process of studying the constitutional and legal status of federal territories, the concept of the system of public legal entities that have developed in Russia and foreign countries, formulated by V. Ye. Chirkin and further developed by A.M. Borisov, Yu.A. Bulatov, B.D. Damdinov, I.V. Zernov, A.A. Liverovskiy, O.V. Romanovskaya, Ye.B. Sultanov etc has been analysed.

The author of the dissertation studied a significant body of scientific works devoted to certain types of public legal entities, including the researches of such authors as V.I. Abramov, N.N. Averyanova, G.V. Alekseyev, Ye.V. Akinfeyev, D.Yu. Baydarov, I.V. Iazunova, D.V. Gribanov, O.V. Dolgalev, A.V. Kalmykova, Yu.P. Kildeev, A.F. Masalab, G.O. Matyushkin, I.V. Mikheyeva, O.S. Pasechnik, A.Yu. Petrakov, V.F. Popondopulo, I.N. Rosumovich, L.V. Ryshkova, G.K. Safaraliyev, T.Ye. Sivolap, V.A. Studenetskaya, L.K. Tereshchenko, D.Yu. Faykov, A.V. Cherechukin, K.V. Cherkasov, S.S. Chernushenko, V. A. Shcherbakov etc.

The embodiment in the text of the Constitution of the Russian Federation of the concept of public authority in a federal state and the specifics of its (public authority) implementation in various public legal entities led to the study of this topic presented in the works of Ye.A. Abayeva, L.B. Andrichenko, P. A. Astafichev, D.S. Veliyeva, N.M. Dobrynin, T.V. Zametina, S.S. Zenin, A.N. Kokotov, A.F. Maly, I.K. Sovetov, N.L. Peshin, D.G. Pravdin, M.V. Presnyakov, A.N. Rykov, M.M.

Stepanov, L.A. Thabisimova, I.A. Umnova (Konyukhova), R.M. Usmanov, S.Ye. Channov, N.M. Chepurnova etc.

The constitutional and legal institution of the federal territories, new for our state, has already been developed in some foreign countries and studied by the science of Russian constitutional law. In this regard, it became necessary to comprehend the domestic scientific reception of foreign experience in the creation and public administration of federal territories, presented in the works of I.V. Irkhin, V.Yu. Knyazhev, I.V. Leksin, M.V. Markhgeym, A.N. Mochalov, I.A. Tretyak.

The constitutional novelty, which provides for the possibility of creating federal territories in Russia, has attracted considerable attention of modern constitutionalists, who consider federal territories as a type of territorial organization of public authority, their role in the context of the spatial development of Russia, the main problems of their institutionalization, and also study the problems of managing the federal territory on the example of the federal territory "Sirius". This problem is reflected in the works of such authors as Ye.M. Bukhvald, O.N. Valentik, N.V. Vasilyeva, Ye.A. Vasilkova, V.S. Goleshchikhin, R.M. Dzidzoyev, O.A. Yezhukova, I.V. Zernov, A.V. Kolesnikov, I.V. Leksin, S.V. Praskova, Yu.V. Pyatkovskaya etc.

Despite essential interest in federal territories as a new type of state-territorial units and the peculiarities of the organization of public authority on them, the above scientific papers discuss just certain issues related to the development of the institution of federal territories.

Currently, there are no dissertations that would study the constitutional and legal status of federal territories in the Russian Federation.

The object of the research is the social relations arising in the sphere of creating federal territories in the Russian Federation and organizing public authorities in them.

The subject of the thesis research is the rules of law that regulate social relations to secure the constitutional and legal status of public territories in the

Russian Federation, as well as those arising in the field of creating federal territories in the Russian Federation and organizing public authority in them.

The goal and the objectives of the thesis research. The purpose of this dissertation research is to develop the author's concept of the constitutional and legal consolidation of the status of federal territories in Russia, to conduct a comprehensive study of the theory and practice of creating federal territories in the Russian Federation and to develop practical recommendations for improving domestic legislation regulating the organization of public authority in federal territories in the Russian state.

The specified main goal of the study presupposes the following objectives:

- to explore the concept and types of public law territories in the science of constitutional law;
- to analyze the features of the constitutional and legal status of federal territories in foreign countries;
- to identify socio-economic, constitutional and legal foundations for the creation of federal territories in the Russian Federation;
- to investigate the issues of ensuring and protecting the rights and freedoms of person and citizen in the federal territories and identify problems in this area;
- to define the nature of the constitutional and legal status of public authorities of the federal territories;
- to research into the organization and activities of the system of public authorities of the federal territories;
- to develop proposals for improving the Russian legislation regulating the organization of public authorities in the federal territories of the Russian Federation.

The methodological basis of the thesis research. To achieve the goal of the study and the set objectives, the system of general scientific and special methods that has developed in constitutional and legal science has been applied, which makes it possible to study legal phenomena both in the conceptual paradigm of existing

theoretical and methodological approaches, and in conjunction with their practical implementation.

The dialectical method made it possible to identify patterns in the creation of federal territories both in Russia and in foreign countries.

The methods of analysis, synthesis and systemic-structural approach allowed us to explore the legal relations that arise in the field of legal regulation of the creation of federal territories in the Russian Federation and the organization of public authority in them as a complex, multi-aspect phenomenon consisting of interdependent elements. With the help of the above mentioned methods, the theoretical constructions of constitutional concepts related to the system of public law territories of the Russian Federation have been clarified, revised and supplemented, the differences in the legal nature of federal territories from other types of public law territories have been identified and justified, the principles for creating federal territories and organizing public authorities in them have been developed, the constitutional and legal status of public authorities of the federal territories has been examined.

The comparative legal method was used to analyze the constitutional and legal norms on federal territories in Russia and foreign states, to compare them, to identify various models of public authority organization in the federal territories of Russia, the USA, Australia and other foreign countries.

The formal legal method was used to study the current Russian legislation in the field of regulation of social relations that take shape during the creation and functioning of federal territories. This method allowed us to systematically understand the meaning of the norms and their interpretation in the implementation of constitutional provisions and legislative norms.

Using the methods of induction and deduction, the legal, social and economic prerequisites for the creation of federal territories were derived, and logical conclusions were formulated regarding the constitutional and legal nature of the public law territories of the Russian Federation.

The use of the above listed methods of scientific cognition made it possible to comprehensively study the object of study, analyze and summarize the theoretical, regulatory, legal and law enforcement material, identify conceptual defects and legal gaps, existing shortcomings in practical implementation in the field of creating federal territories and organizing public authority in them, and then develop recommendations for improving Russian legislation and law enforcement relevant to the researched topic.

The normative basis of the study is the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the federal legislation of the Russian Federation, the norms of constitutions and legislation of foreign states that regulate relations for the creation of federal territories abroad, strategic planning documents that determine the main directions of development of the Russian Federation, by-laws of the Russian Federation, the Charter of the federal territory "Sirius ".

The empirical base of the study is composed of the acts of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the materials of the 1993 Constitutional Conference, official statistical and sociological data.

The scientific novelty of the thesis research is predetermined by the subject and goal of the dissertation. For the first time in Russia, a comprehensive constitutional and legal study of the constitutional and legal status of federal territories in Russia has been carried out, the system of doctrinal provisions of constitutional and legal science on the issue of federal territories in the Russian Federation, and legislation regulating the organization of public authority on the federal territory "Sirius" have been explored.

As a result of the conducted research, the author's concept of the specifics of the constitutional and legal status of federal territories are substantiated; the main socio-economic and constitutional-legal prerequisites and goals for the creation of federal territories in the Russian Federation have been identified and formulated; a study of the system of public authorities of the federal territories has been carried

out, and a position regarding their constitutional and legal status in the system of public authorities of the Russian Federation has been outlined.

The main ways have been mapped out and a set of recommendations for improving the Russian legislation regulating the organization of public authorities in the federal territories of Russia has been formulated.

Provisions submitted for defense are as follows:

1. The position is substantiated according to which the constitutional and legal status of the federal territory includes a public legal territory - a certain space that has geographic boundaries, on which a public legal entity that is specially created in accordance with the strategic goals of state development is located, uniting the territorial public community (public collective) and having public authorities, the specifics of whose organization are established in a special federal law in a specific federal territory. When creating federal territories, it is necessary to rely on the constitutional principles of federalism, but not be limited by them, since other constitutional principles cannot be ignored, for example, democracy, the constituent nature of the constitutional status of the individual, the direct effect of the Russian Constitution, etc.

2. A systemic classification of public legal territories has been developed. The author proposes to distinguish public legal territories in the Russian Federation on two key grounds: by the source of consolidation and the purpose of their creation.

I. By the source of consolidation:

1) The legal status is established in the Constitution of the Russian Federation: the territory of the Russian Federation as a whole, the territory of the constituent entities of the Federation, federal territories, and territories of municipalities.

2) The legal status is established by *a general law* regulating a certain type of public legal territories: for example, closed administrative towns, special economic zones, territorial development zones, territories of advanced socio-economic development, specially protected natural areas, territories of traditional environmental administration of indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the

Far East of the Russian Federation , territories of Innovative scientific and technological centers, Science cities.

3) The legal status is established by *a special law* regulating relations in a separate territory: for example, the territories of special administrative districts in the territories of the Kaliningrad region and the Primorsky Territory, the Baikal natural territory, the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, the Skolkovo Innovation Center, and the Federal territory of Sirius.

II. By the purpose of their creation:

1) the purpose of creation is not explicitly expressed, it is determined by historical and political-legal state construction (the territory of the Russian Federation as a whole, the territory of the constituent entities of the Federation, the territory of municipalities of the state);

2) the purpose of creation is legally defined as:

- establishment of a special regime that promotes the defense and security of Russia (ZATO);

- establishment of a special regime for the development of entrepreneurial activity (SEZ, Territorial Development Zones, Territories of Advanced Social and Economic Development, etc.);

- establishment of a special environmental and legal regime (Specially Protected Natural Territories, Territories of Traditional Nature Use by Indigenous Minorities of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation, Baikal Natural Territory);

- establishment of a special regime for the development of innovative and scientific activities (Innovation Science and Technology Centers, Science Cities, Skolkovo Innovation Center, Sirius Federal Territory).

3. It is substantiated that the constitutional and legal status of foreign federal territories includes:

1) constitutional and normative establishment of the institution of a territory (that in foreign practice acquired the name of federal districts, capital territories, union territories, etc.);

2) determination of its spatial and geographical characteristics;

3) establishing the purpose of creating a federal territory – the neutral location of the capital, its independence from other territorial units, the location of the state government, the construction of defense structures, and environmental protection;

4) determination of the features of the legal regime of public power exercised in a given territory - exclusive or enhanced powers of parliament, government, president;

5) consolidation of the constitutional and legal mechanism for the transfer of such a territory from the subject of the federation to the federal center: adoption of a law by the country's parliament, in some cases the purchase of the land where this territory is located, the mandatory or optional consent of the legislative assembly of the subject of the federation or a local referendum.

4. The conclusion is substantiated that regardless of the goals and objectives in accordance with which the creation of federal territories will take place, it must comply with the following constitutional principles: the principle of state integrity; the principle of unity of public authority; the principle of priority of individual rights and freedoms, their recognition, observance and protection by the state; the principle of compliance of the goals of the formation of federal territories with the strategic interests of the Russian Federation.

5. It has been proven that a distinctive feature of the mechanism of public law guaranteeing the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens living in the federal territory is the creation of the post of Commissioner for Local Self-Government of the federal territory “Sirius”, which is a unique human rights institution and contributes to additional guarantee of the right to participate in local self-government. It is proposed to establish in the federal constitutional law “On the

general principles of the organization of public power in the federal territories of the Russian Federation,” the need for adoption of which is argued by the author in the third chapter of the dissertation, general requirements for the creation of such a human rights institution for all federal territories created in the future.

6. The conclusion is argued that the system of organizing the administration of federal territories (using the example of the only currently existing federal territory “Sirius”), which provides for the creation of public authorities that are not related to either state or municipal authorities, represents a new system of bodies unique to the Russian Federation authorities.

7. Based on the developed scientific provisions, a systemic change in the current legislation of the Russian Federation has been proposed: the adoption of the federal constitutional law “On the general principles of the organization of public power in the federal territories of the Russian Federation”, which does not exclude the establishment of features for individual federal territories, which are enshrined in special federal laws on a specific federal territory accepted at the time of their creation.

This law proposes to establish that administration of a federal territory is carried out by federal government bodies of the public territory while ensuring the principle of unity of the federal executive power system: the administration of the federal territory must be included in the structure of federal executive bodies and be subordinate to either the President of the Russian Federation or the Government of the Russian Federation (while maintaining accountability to the Federal Territory Council). The choice of jurisdiction of the President of the Russian Federation or the Government of the Russian Federation should be determined by the goals of creating each specific federal territory. Thus, direct federal subordination of this territory will truly be ensured.

It is recommended that this law enshrine provisions according to which the structure of the administration of the federal territory is developed by the head of the administration, approved by the Council of the federal territory and sent for approval

to the President of the Russian Federation or the Government of the Russian Federation (depending on the purpose of creating a specific federal territory), which will ensure the unity of the executive power.

Taking into account the specifics of federal territories, this law proposes to establish a Commissioner for Local Self-Government of the federal territory.

8. In order to optimize the structure of public authorities of the federal territory, a new edition of Parts 2 and 3 of Art. 14 of the Federal Law “On the Federal Territory “Sirius” is suggested, which is presented in the practical significance of the study.

Theoretical significance of the research. The dissertation is an independent, logically substantiated scientific work. The problems of formation and development of federal territories identified in it and methods for solving them, conclusions to the research topic are of general theoretical significance for the science of constitutional law and can be used for further scientific developments in the field of establishing the institution of federal territories and the development of federal relations in Russia.

The results of the dissertation research can be used in the educational process, for creating educational and educational-methodological complexes, as well as preparing materials for lecturing and delivering seminars in the discipline “Constitutional Law of Russia” and original courses on issues of the federal structure of the Russian state.

Practical value of the research. The conclusions made in the dissertation research, the formulated proposals and recommendations can be used for scientifically based improvement and development of the legislation of the Russian Federation concerning the creation of federal territories and the organization of public authorities in them.

The specific proposals formulated to introduce changes and additions to the current Russian legislation are of practical significance as well. In particular, a

number of changes and additions to the Federal Law “On the Federal Territory “Sirius” are proposed. Parts 2 and 3 of Art. 14 of this law should be stated as follows:

«2. The head of the administration of the federal territory "Sirius" is appointed by the Council of the federal territory "Sirius" from among the candidates proposed by the Government of the Russian Federation for a period of up to five years.

3. A citizen of the Russian Federation who has reached the age of 30 years, has a higher education and meets the established qualification requirements, permanently resides in the Russian Federation, and does not have citizenship of a foreign state or a residence permit or other document confirming the right to permanent residence of a citizen of the Russian Federation in the territory of a foreign state.

Qualification requirements to the type of professional education, experience (length of service) in the specialty, as well as the knowledge and skills necessary to occupy the position of head of the administration of the federal territory "Sirius", are established by the Council of the federal territory "Sirius".

Evaluation of the results of the thesis research. The most important provisions and conclusions contained in the dissertation research were presented in speeches at scientific and practical conferences of various statuses, including: XII International Constitutional Forum “Stability and dynamism of the Russian Constitution” (December 16-18, 2020, Saratov, N.G. Chernyshevsky Saratov National Research State University); XIV International Scientific and Practical Conference “Interaction between government, business and society in the formation of information and communication culture of citizens” (July 2, 2021, N.G. Chernyshevsky Saratov, Saratov National Research State University); XIII International Constitutional Forum “Mutual trust of state and society in the constitutional system of Russia” (December 15-17, 2021, Saratov, N.G. Chernyshevsky Saratov National Research State University); XII All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference “State, Power, Administration and Law” (December 6, 2021, Moscow, Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of

Higher Education “State University of Administration”); II International Scientific Conference “Problems and prospects for the development and renewal of law and legislation in the 21st century” (April 10, 2022, Makhachkala, Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education “North Caucasus Institute (branch) of VSUYU (RPA of the Ministry of Justice of Russia).”

The provisions of the presented research were repeatedly discussed at the meetings of the Department of Constitutional and Municipal Law of the Law Faculty of Saratov State University and were reflected in the scientific publications of the author. The results of the study are used in conducting classes on constitutional law at the Faculty of Law of the Pyatigorsk Institute (branch) of the North Caucasus Federal University.

Nine scientific articles have been published on the topic of the thesis research, including four articles in leading peer-reviewed scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation, with a total volume of 6.54 printed sheets. The main provisions of the thesis research are reflected in the following publications.

Scientific articles published in leading peer-reviewed scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation:

1. Starikov, S.S. Constitutional Principles of Creating Federal Territories in Russia // Journal of Saratov University. New Series. Economics. Administration. Law. 2021. V. 21, Issue 4. P. 468-476. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18500/1994-2540-2021-21-4-468-476>

2. Starikov, S. S. Constitutional, Legal and Socio-Economical Prerequisites and Goals of Creating Federal Territories in the Russian Federation and Abroad // Journal of Saratov University. New Series. Economics. Administration. Law. 2022. V. 22, Issue 1. P. 104-113. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18500/1994-2540-2022-22-1-104-113>

3. Starikov, S.S. Specifics of Creating and Features of the Legal Status of the Council of “Sirius” Federal Territory // Urban Planning Law. 2022. # 2. P. 45-48. <https://doi.org/10.18572/2500-0292-2022-2-45-48>

4. Starikov, S. S. Features of the Organization of Executive Power of the Federal Territory "Sirius"// Bulletin of the Volga Region Institute of Administration. 2022. V. 22. # 1. P. 53-59 <https://doi.org/10.22394/1682-2358-2022-1-53-59>

Scientific articles published as a result of international and all-Russian conferences:

5. Starikov, S.S. Constitutional and Legal Foundations for the Creation of Federal Territories // Stability and Dynamics of the Russian Constitution: Materials of the XII International Constitutional Forum Dedicated to the 15th Anniversary of the Revival of the Faculty of Law of N.G. Chernyshevsky Saratov State University (December 16-18, 2020, Saratov). Part 1: Collection of Scientific Articles. – Saratov: “Saratovsky Istochnik” Publishing House, 2021. – 264 p. ISBN 978-5-6046464-7-2 (Part 1). P. 202 – 207.

6. Starikov, S.S. Federal Territories within the Russian Federation: Experience and Prospects for the Interaction between Government, Business and Society // Interaction between Government, Business and Society in Developing Citizens’ Information and Communication Culture: Proceedings of the XIV International Scientific and Practical Conference (July 2, 2021): Collection of Scientific Articles. Saratov: “Saratovsky Istochnik” Publishing House, 2021. – 282 p. ISBN 978-5-6047271-6-4. C. 212 – 222.

7. Starikov, S.S. Participation of Citizens in the Management of a Federal Territory as a Factor in Developing of Society and Public Authorities Mutual Trust // Mutual Trust of the State and Society in the Constitutional System of Russia: Materials of the XIII International Constitutional Forum (December 15-17, 2021, Saratov). Parts 1 and 2: Collection of Scientific Articles. Saratov: “Saratovsky Istochnik” Publishing House, 2022. – 416 p. ISBN 978-5-6048371-8-4. P. 167 – 173.

8. Starikov, S.S. Constitutional and Legal Status of Public Authorities of Federal Territories: Three Approaches to Their Development // Collection of Scientific Articles of the Participants of the II International Scientific Conference “Problems and Prospects for the Development and Renewal of Law and Legislation in the 21st Century”. Makhachkala: RPA of the Ministry of Justice of Russia, 2022. 606 p. ISBN 978-5-00128-731-5. P....??

9. Starikov, S.S. On the Issue of Constitutional and Legal Regulation of Federal Territories in Russia // State, Authorities, Administration and Law: Proceedings of the XII All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference / Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation, State University of Administration. Moscow: State University of Administration, 2022. 425 p. ISBN 978-5-215-03519-1. P. 382-384.

The structure and content of the thesis are determined by the purpose and objectives of the research. The work consists of an introduction, three chapters combining eight paragraphs, a conclusion and a list of references.

The introduction substantiates the relevance of the topic of the dissertation research, characterizes the extent of problem development, defines the goals, objectives, object, subject, methodology of the research, indicates the normative and empirical basis of the research, substantiates its scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, formulates the main provisions submitted for defense, provides information about testing the results of the dissertation research, and outlines the structure of the work.

The first chapter, “The category of “public territory” in the science of constitutional law and foreign practice,” focuses on the analysis of issues of territorial organization of the state in the constitutional legal doctrine and practice of the Russian Federation and foreign countries. The general theoretical conclusions drawn from this part of the study are conceptually projected onto the next two chapters.

The second chapter, **“Constitutional-legal foundations and specifics of the creation of federal territories in Russia,”** presents the author’s judgments on the socio-economic and constitutional-legal prerequisites and goals of the creation of federal territories in the Russian Federation, proposes a system and classification of constitutional principles for the creation of federal territories in Russia, analyzes issues of ensuring and protecting human and civil rights and freedoms in these territories.

The final third chapter of the dissertation is devoted to the study of **“Organization of public power in the federal territories of the Russian Federation”** and provides a detailed analysis of the constitutional and legal nature and status of public authorities of federal territories (using the example of the federal territory “Sirius”), contains a rationale for the specifics of the formation and activities of the representative and executive body of administration of the federal territory.

In conclusion, the key insights and conclusions are formulated that reflect the main provisions of the study, recommendations are proposed for improving the current legislation regulating the organization of public authorities in the federal territories of the Russian Federation.