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Gas Law: Formation and Development

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Аннотация

At present, the importance of gas law has increased significantly due to the demand for gas as an energy resource in domestic and foreign markets. The International Energy Agency states that, despite the clear trend to further prioritize low-carbon renewable energy sources, the use of natural gas will continue to grow strongly in the coming years in all scenarios studied by the International Energy Agency. In addition to the natural gas market, the LNG and LPG markets also continue to develop.

To date, there are not many legal studies on gas law. However, representatives of legislative bodies, experts, academia and energy companies emphasize the need to improve the legal regulation of gas markets at the national and international levels.

In order to fully study and develop gas law, it is advisable to conduct a number of legal studies, including comparative legal studies with foreign gas law, including the law of the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union and the law of potential importers of Russian gas.

Ключевые слова: energy law, gas law, gas supply, gas markets

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Ссылка для цитирования:

¹ The development of energy law, primarily based on a sectoral principle, taking into account the specifics of legal regulation in individual branches of the energy sector, has led to the formation of the relevant institutions of energy law. [1] Gas law is one of the most important institutions of energy law. General theoretical provisions of energy law, including provisions on the methods and principles of energy law, are applicable to gas law. [2] The formation of gas law is based on the objective need for proper legal regulation of social relations arising in domestic, international, and foreign markets.

² The rules of gas law regulate private and public relations arising, inter alia, in connection with the exploration, production, processing, supply, transportation, storage of gas as a strategic energy resource, construction, modernization, and reconstruction of gas infrastructure at the national and international levels.

³ Article 16 of the Federal Law on Gas Supply in the Russian Federation establishes the basis for the creation and development of a common gas market in the Russian Federation, including:

⁴ - formation of a group of gas consumers based on extensive introduction of gas as an energy and fuel resource in production and households on federal territories and territories of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation subjects - development of gasification;

⁵ - building of mutually beneficial relations between gas consumers and suppliers;

⁶ - creation of conditions for reliable gas supply to different categories of consumers;

⁷ - implementation of the state pricing policy aimed at the development of a unified gas market. The provisions of the Federal Law on Gas Supply in the Russian Federation are based on the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, according to which the issues of federal energy systems, the legal framework of the unified market, the bases of pricing policy and security of the Russian Federation are within the competence of the Russian Federation.

⁸ According to Article 5 of the Federal Law on Gas Supply in the Russian Federation, the federal gas supply system is a set of gas supply systems operating on the territory of the Russian Federation: the Unified Gas Supply System, regional gas supply systems, gas distribution systems, and independent organizations. The federal gas supply system is one of the federal energy systems of the Russian Federation.

⁹ Organizations within the federal gas supply system, regardless of their ownership and legal form, are subject to a unified legal framework of market formation and pricing policy, unified energy, industrial and environmental safety requirements established by the Federal Law on Gas Supply in the Russian Federation, other federal

laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation adopted in accordance therewith.

¹⁰ These rules of gas law are basic and determine approaches to the regulation of social relations in the gas industry.

¹¹ For the purposes of analyzing the current state and further development of legal regulation of the gas market, it seems appropriate to mention certain classifications depending on various grounds. Thus, in order to analyze the legal regulation of the national gas market, we can divide the rules of gas law into the following conditional groups.

¹² 1. Depending on the type of gas:

- ¹³
- legal regulation of the natural gas market,
 - legal regulation of the liquefied natural gas (LNG) market,
 - legal regulation of the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) market.

¹⁴ 2. Depending on how you trade:

¹⁵ - legal regulation of the OTC gas market; - legal regulation of the exchange gas market.

¹⁶ 3. Depending on the intended use of gas:

¹⁷ - legal regulation of the gas market for public-utility use;
- legal regulation of the gas market for industrial and other use not related to public utilities.

¹⁸ 4. Depending on pricing:

- ¹⁹
- legal support in the gas market at state-regulated prices;
 - legal regulation in the gas market at prices not regulated by the state.

²⁰ For the purpose of regulatory analysis, external gas markets can be divided into the following conditional groups:

²¹ 1. Depending on the composition of subjects:

- ²²
- regional international gas markets,
 - foreign gas markets.

²³ 2. Depending on the type of gas:

- ²⁴
- external natural gas market,
 - external liquefied natural gas market,
 - external liquefied petroleum gas market.

²⁵ The relations involving natural gas are manifold, as natural gas is widely used to ensure human life and activity, in industry and other sectors of the economy.

²⁶ Natural gas is used as a fuel for electricity and heat generation (77 %), in the chemical and metallurgical industry (10 %), and as a motor fuel (2 %). In the long term, the share of electricity and households will remain at the level of 77–78 %, industrial use will increase to 11–12 %, and as a motor fuel to 3 %. [3]

27 It should be noted that the current trend towards the development of low-carbon energy does not diminish the importance of the gas industry.

28 According to the International Energy Agency, natural gas accounts for about a quarter of the world's electricity generation. Despite the fact that the International Energy Agency expects renewable energy sources to dominate in the long term, it is noted that natural gas use will continue to grow strongly in the coming years in all scenarios studied by the International Energy Agency. [4]

29 A.B. Miller, Chairman of the Management Board of Gazprom PJSC, noted that “the global gas market will develop rapidly, and according to long-term forecasts, consumption will grow by 20 % over the next 20 years. So, of course, we are thinking about the future, we are thinking about our new projects, we are thinking about energy security. I would like to note that our offshore pipelines — [Turkish Stream](#) , [Blue Stream](#) — are working steadily. And now we have started working with Turkey on a natural gas hub project in that country. The decision was taken by the heads of the two states and we have already started its practical implementation. The gas hub will make it possible to ensure transparent and fair pricing in the natural gas market.” [5]

30 The LNG market continues to develop alongside the natural gas market.

31 Liquefied natural gas, or LNG, is ordinary natural gas that has been reduced to a liquid state by cooling it to -160°C . [6] The first large-scale production of LNG took place in 1941 in Cleveland, USA. In 1959, liquefied natural gas was first shipped from the United States to the United Kingdom and Japan. In 1964, a plant was built in Algeria from which regular tanker shipments began, primarily to France, where the first regasification terminal became operational. Long-term shipments from the USA to Japan began in 1969, and from Libya to Spain and Italy two years later. LNG production began in Brunei and Indonesia in the 1970s, and Malaysia and Australia entered the LNG market in the 1980s. In the 1990s, Indonesia became one of the major LNG producers and exporters in the Asia-Pacific region: 22 million tons per year. In 1997, Qatar became an LNG exporter [7].

32 The Russian LNG industry is also becoming dynamic in all its elements. The Russian Federation is one of the largest LNG producers and exporters in the world. Large tonnage projects are focused on export supplies, the structure of which is determined by the geographical location of production [8]. Executive Order of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 640-p on the Long-Term Program of Development of Liquefied Natural Gas Production in the Russian Federation dd. March 16, 2021, approved the long-term program of liquefied natural gas production development in the Russian Federation. The Government approved the action plan (roadmap) for the development of the market of low-tonnage liquefied natural gas and motor fuels in the Russian Federation up to 2025 by Executive Order No. 350-p dd. February 13, 2021.

33 “We will continue to liquefy natural gas. Our participation in the global LNG markets has been modest, but it is growing all the time. We will continue to do so. We will develop this trend,” said Russian President Vladimir Putin speaking at a plenary session of the Valdai International Discussion Club.

³⁴ The EU market remains open for Russian LNG. In the first 11 months of 2022 the supply increased to 19.4 billion cubic meters, said Deputy Prime Minister of Russia A.V. Novak [10].

³⁵ In March 2023, it became publicly known that the EU energy ministers had agreed to give the member states the right to ban imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Russia without imposing new sanctions. However, representatives of the expert community believe that it is still difficult to implement these measures in practice. [11]

³⁶ According to the International Group of LNG Importers (GIIGNL), global LNG imports totaled 372.3 million tons in 2021. The Russian Federation exported 29.6 million tons, ranking fourth after Australia (78.5 million tons), Qatar (77 million tons), and the USA (67 million tons). The Russian Federation thus accounted for just under 8 % of global LNG exports at the end of 2021. According to Rosstat, Russia's LNG production in 2021 was 30.1 million tons. [12]

³⁷ On February 20, 2023, the website of Gazprom Marine Bunker, a subsidiary of Gazprom Neft PJSC, announced that Gazprom Neft and Rosmorport had signed a long-term agreement to expand the use of low-carbon marine fuels in the Baltic Sea. The partnership between the two companies provides for the regular fueling of ships on the St. Petersburg-Kaliningrad ferry route with liquefied natural gas (LNG). Gazprom Neft's first Russian LNG bunkering tanker, Dmitry Mendeleev, will be used to supply the environmentally friendly gas motor fuel. [13] Further development of the promising LNG bunkering segment is planned for 2023 through new partnerships with Russian shipping companies. [14]

³⁸ We should also mention the trends in the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) market. LPG is also a mixture of gases, but it is obtained from associated petroleum gas or from the condensate fraction of natural gas by separation with an absorbing gas fractionating unit. LPG and LNG can be interchangeable. Liquefied petroleum gas can serve both as a primary fuel and as a backup fuel in a liquefied natural gas supply system. [15]

³⁹ LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) is usually overshadowed by natural gas and oil. However, it is in demand both as a fuel and as a feedstock for the petrochemical industry. [16]

⁴⁰ At the international conference Russian LPG Market 2022, which was held on December 1-2, 2022, it was noted that the total global consumption of LPG is growing, and that the main growth in LPG production is in North America. LPG production is also growing in the Middle East and the Asia-Pacific region. At the same time, China, where petrochemical facilities continue to actively develop, remains the main consumer of LPG, the analysts noted. [17]

⁴¹ Problems of legal regulation in the gas industry have been studied by domestic scholars. As a rule, the studies concerned the legal support of the oil and gas complex and were conducted within the framework of scientific and educational publications on energy law.

⁴² I would like to mention the works of M.I. Kleandrov, A.G. Lisitsyn-Svetlanov, A.P. Vershinin, V.F. Popondopulo, O.A. Gorodov, V.V. Romanova, R.N. Saliyeva, P.G. Lakhno, L.I. Shevchenko, V.F. Yakovlev, and others.

⁴³ In his 1999 monograph “Oil and Gas Law in the Russian Legal System”, M.I. Kleandrov notes that “one of the reasons for paying closer attention to the issues of systematization and improvement of normative legal acts that form the basis of regulation of relations in the oil and gas complex of Russia, is the importance of this complex for the country’s economy” and emphasizes that “insufficient legal regulation of various relations in the oil and gas complex does not allow to fully develop the huge potential of this most important for the Russian Federation sector of the economy.”

⁴⁴ A.G. Lisitsyn-Svetlanov in his 2011 monograph “The Role of Law in the Modernization of the Russian Economy” draws attention to the fact that “the relations formed in the process of operation of the oil and gas complex include various relations of its participants both vertically and horizontally, namely relations of a public and private legal nature, taking into account the peculiarities of the legal regulation of the activities of business entities, including on a transnational scale.” [19] A.G. Lisitsyn-Svetlanov rightly notes that the oil and gas complex is characterized by a variety of different relations that require detailed legal regulation and emphasizes that the degree of regulatory influence of the state on relations in the oil and gas sector with the use of legal tools is in no small part due to the need to consider the change of reference points of technological development of key elements of the Russian oil and gas complex” [20].

⁴⁵ Consideration of the issues of legal regulation of the oil and gas complex in general is not accidental and is also typical for studies in other branches of knowledge. At the same time, we should mention a significant number of scientific works devoted to historical, technological, economic aspects of the development of the gas industry and gas markets. [21] In the introduction to the Russian Gas Encyclopedia, it is stated that “the oil industry was the progenitor of the gas industry. Even now, when gas production has become an independent industry, people talk about the oil and gas complex, and this is understandable. Before the beginning of the twentieth century, natural gas was not extracted from (pure) gas fields. There was not even the concept of a gas or gas condensate field. Once the gas industry emerged as an independent industry, it remained closely linked to the oil industry. This is due to the fact that oil and gas, as minerals, are confined to the same oil and gas provinces, form deposits of the same structure, and are connected not only by location, but also by common genesis. Exploration of these minerals is based on common principles and technologies. The above and some other features predetermine the joint consideration of the history of these industries, especially at the initial stage of the formation of the gas business.” [22] Published in 2021 under the editorship of O.Ye. Aksyutin, the Russian Gas Encyclopedia “is intended for the volume and system presentation of the Russian gas industry as the largest fuel and energy complex in its historical development and perspective.” [23] **The works**

⁴⁶ Of great interest is also the three-volume edition of the History of the Gas Industry of Russia, which is devoted to the formation and development of the gas industry in Russia. The first volume covers the period from 1811 to 1945, the second from 1946 to 1991, and the third from 1946 to 1991. It describes in detail the main events and stages of technical and technological development of the domestic gas industry. [24] In the introduction to the first book “History of the Gas Industry of Russia”, P.N. Zavalny notes that “the Russian gas industry plays an enormous role in the energy and economic well-being of our country, acts as one of the pillars of the economy, provides a significant share of budget revenues, sustainable development of

other industries, solution of social problems, acceleration of scientific and technological progress.” [25]

⁴⁷ To date, there is no separate scientific or educational publication on gas law. In the textbooks on energy law edited by V.V. Romanova [26], there are sections devoted to certain institutions of energy law. The section devoted to the legal regulation of social relations in the gas industry includes the provisions on the strategic goals of the development of the gas industry, on the sources of legal regulation of social relations in the gas industry, on the legal regime of gas, on the legal regime of energy facilities of the gas industry, on the legal status of entities of the gas industry, on contractual regulation in the gas industry, the provisions on state regulation in the gas industry [27]. This structure has been praised by the scientific and expert community. [28]

⁴⁸ In her 2016 monograph “Energy Law Order: Current State and Tasks”, V.V. Romanova reviews the current state and tasks of energy law and order in the gas industry. [29] The monograph states that the legal analysis of the current regulatory system in the gas industry allows making a conditional division into two blocks: normative legal support of the domestic gas market and normative legal support of gas export. As in other sectors of the fuel and energy complex, energy law and order in the gas industry is ensured mainly by the rules of special sectoral legislation, while all sources of energy law are involved in the regulation of social relations in the gas industry. [30]

⁴⁹ The monograph “Energy Markets: Problems and Tasks of Legal Regulation” edited by V.V. Romanova in 2018 reviewed the problematic aspects of the legal support of the gas market, which primarily included the problematic aspects of the legal regulation of gasification. [31]

⁵⁰ Certain aspects of legal regulation in the gas industry, in particular in connection with the legal position of oil and gas companies and corporate governance in the gas industry, become the subject of thesis research. [32]

⁵¹ In foreign countries, educational and scientific publications on gas law appeared much earlier. [33] These publications include issues of legal regulation of the oil and gas complex as a whole, and also contain certain provisions on the legal regulation of production, delivery, transportation, storage of gas, the legal regime of gas infrastructure, contractual regulation, and state regulation.

⁵² The common approach to legal research of Russian and foreign scientists in the field of gas law is that they cover both issues of legal regulation of private legal relations and public legal relations at the national and international level.

⁵³ The formation and development of gas law in the Russian Federation takes place in two main areas: legal regulation of the domestic gas market and legal regulation of gas export.

⁵⁴ To date, there is a certain system of legal regulation in both areas, which is based on federal laws, with details at the level of subordinate normative legal acts.

⁵⁵ The sources of gas law are not limited to domestic regulations, but also include other sources of energy law.

⁵⁶ The rules of gas law include requirements for the content of the legal regime of gas, the legal regime of energy facilities of the gas industry, the legal status of entities of the gas industry, contractual regulation, state regulation and state control (supervision).

⁵⁷ These elements of the legal system are constantly being updated.

⁵⁸ At present, the need for updating is also due to the foreign policy situation, the introduction of economic sanctions against Russian gas companies, and the European Union's planned refusal to accept Russian gas.

⁵⁹ As early as March 2022, the International Energy Agency's website published an action plan for the phasing out Russian gas, with the goal of phasing out Russian gas completely by 2030, noting that "strengthening international cooperation with alternative pipeline and LNG exporters, as well as with other major gas importers and consumers, will be crucial. Clear communication between governments, industry, and consumers is also an important element of successful implementation." [34]

⁶⁰ **According to Bloomberg, as a result of the rejection of Russian gas, exports of Russian gas to Europe in 2022 has reached its lowest level since at least the beginning of the century,** almost all the main routes for transporting gas through pipelines to European countries were somehow disrupted or disconnected after European countries refused to pay for gas in rubles, the agency recalls. Now, gas comes to Europe only through one of Russia's border crossings with Ukraine and a branch of the Turkish Stream pipeline, via Turkey to Hungary and Serbia. [35]

⁶¹ For Russian gas companies, this led to an increase in supplies to China, with daily supply volumes in December exceeding contract levels and reaching record levels on some days [36].

⁶² At the same time, according to the Russian Ministry of Finance, oil and gas revenues amounted to RUB 426 billion and decreased by 46 % by January 2022, mainly due to a drop in the price of Urals oil and a reduction in natural gas exports. [37]

⁶³ **For the European Union, the implementation of the plan to abandon Russian natural gas has led to a decrease in gas consumption in 2022 by 40–50 billion cubic meters at the expense of falling production of fertilizers, metallurgy, gas chemistry. The decision of the European Union to introduce a ceiling on gas prices and other sanctions provoke a deep long-term crisis, destabilization in Europe, said Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Novak. [38]**

⁶⁴ **Politicians in the Member States of the European Union are also paying attention to these circumstances. In January 2023,** Klaus Ernst, head of the German parliamentary committee for energy and climate protection, called for the lifting of economic sanctions imposed by the European Union (EU) on Russia, because the refusal to buy oil and gas from Russia has led to sharp increases in energy prices and inflation in general, and alternative suppliers, such as Kuwait or the UAE, are not a good solution [39].

⁶⁵ The unstable foreign policy situation, threats and challenges to the energy security of the Russian Federation are also the reason for the constant updating of the tasks of energy law in order to ensure energy law and order. [40]

⁶⁶ Modern approaches to legal regulation of the gas industry are regularly discussed in the State Duma Energy Committee, at international forums, scientific, scientific and practical conferences. [41] On February 15, 2023, the State Duma Energy Committee discussed the issues of changing the model of gas market operation, transition to competitive gas pricing for industrial consumers, establishing at the legislative level the priority right to conclude gas supply contracts for industrial consumers intending to conclude a long-term take-or-pay contract, preparing proposals to bring regulated gas prices and transmission tariffs to a level that allows to cover all justified operating costs and to generate profits necessary to finance the reconstruction and further development of the gas infrastructure, developing and implementing a socially focused pricing mechanism in the LPG and LNG market for the population and housing facilities based on energy parity with pipeline gas prices for the transition period to a market pricing model; developing a draft federal law on the creation of SROs to control the circulation of gas cylinders, installation and certification of gas cylinder equipment used for transportation and autonomous gasification, introducing a unified system of digital accounting of the circulation of vessels for storage and transportation of LPG cylinders, increasing administrative and criminal penalties for illegal activities in the LPG market, violation of safety requirements for the operation of LPG cylinders. [42]

⁶⁷ Of course, this list is not exhaustive. However, it shows the need for further development of Russian gas law.

⁶⁸ The State Duma Energy Committee also emphasizes the task of “adjusting Russia’s gas market in order to adapt it to the model of a common gas market within the Eurasian Economic Union.” [43]

⁶⁹ Formation of a common gas market of the Union and provision of access to services of natural monopolies in the field of gas transportation is stipulated by Article 83 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of May 29, 2014. According to Article 83 (1) of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union, the Member States shall gradually create a common gas market of the Union in accordance with [Annex 22](#) , taking into account the transitional provisions stipulated in [Article 104](#) (4) and (5) of the Treaty.

⁷⁰ Decision No. 7 of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council dd. May 31, 2016, approved the Concept of Forming the Common Gas Market of the Eurasian Economic Union.

⁷¹ Decision No. 18 of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council dd. December 6, 2018, approved the Program for the Formation of the Common Gas Market of the Eurasian Economic Union.

⁷² Pursuant to clause 13 of the Program for the Formation of the Common Gas Market of the Eurasian Economic Union, the international treaty on forming a common gas market of the Union shall be signed and come into force no later than January 1, 2025.

⁷³ It is planned to ensure the readiness of the Member States to participate in the common gas market of the Union by the given deadline, i.e. by January 1, 2025, a legal framework for the possible operation of the common gas market of the Eurasian

Economic Union, i.e. the framework for the Eurasian Economic Union gas law, should be formed.

⁷⁴ “The countries of the Eurasian Economic Union will continue to discuss a draft agreement on the creation of a common gas market,” Russian Deputy Prime Minister Alexei Overchuk told reporters after a meeting of the Eurasian Economic Union Intergovernmental Council on February 3, 2023. [44]

⁷⁵ The creation of a tripartite gas union between Russia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan is also being actively discussed. [45] Russia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan have had a unified gas transportation system (GTS) since the Soviet times, which offers great opportunities for expanding mutual cooperation, including in gas supply and processing. This could also include the supply of gas to other export destinations, one of which could be China.

⁷⁶ The gas sector is one of the most promising areas for expanding Russian-Chinese cooperation. Currently, the volume of China’s gas market is 380 billion m³/year, and by 2040, gas consumption in China will double and exceed 660 billion m³/year. [47]

⁷⁷ In this regard, the tripartite gas alliance between Russia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan may be of commercial interest to China, as mentioned by representatives of the expert community.[48]

⁷⁸ Therefore, much work remains to be done to develop international legal regulation in the gas sector.

⁷⁹ Considering the current challenges of gas law, we would also like to draw attention to the following.

⁸⁰ The system of legal regulation in the gas industry is also full of new trends, among which we can highlight the following.

⁸¹ Legal support for the limitation of greenhouse gas emissions, implementation of climate projects.

⁸² Companies of the gas industry are regulated organizations in accordance with the laws on limitation of greenhouse gas emissions, which led to the extension of the legal status of these companies, taking into account the requirements of climate laws. Legislation on the limitation of greenhouse gas emissions continues to be formed at the level of legislative and subordinate regulatory acts; however, considerable work remains to be done in this area, including the development of measures to support activities aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing greenhouse gas absorption, as measures to support such activities under Article 4 of the Federal Law on Limiting Greenhouse Gas Emissions refer to measures to limit greenhouse gas emissions, together with the state accounting of greenhouse gas emissions and the establishment of greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

⁸³ The special areas of gas law at the present stage should also include the normative legal regulation adopted and being adopted in order to counter political and

economic sanctions imposed by individual states against the Russian Federation, citizens of the Russian Federation, or Russian legal entities.

⁸⁴ Rules of special regulation are adopted in accordance with Federal Laws No. 281-ФЗ on Special Economic Measures and Coercive Measures of December 30, 2006, No. 390-ФЗ on Security of December 28, 2010, and No. 127-ФЗ on Measures of Influence (Countermeasures) against Unfriendly Actions of the United States of America and Other Foreign States of June 4, 2018.

⁸⁵ The adopted rules are studied in detail in the monograph “Topical Issues of Energy Law” edited by V.V. Romanova. [49]

⁸⁶ Here are some examples of special regulations within the framework of countering economic sanctions:

⁸⁷ Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 172 (as amended on December 30, 2022) on the Special Procedure of Fulfilling Obligations by Foreign Buyers to Russian Suppliers of Natural Gas dd. March 31, 2022. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 520 (as amended on December 5, 2022) On the Application of Special Economic Measures in the Financial and Fuel and Energy Sectors in Connection with Unfriendly Actions of Foreign Countries and International Organizations dd. August 5, 2022.

⁸⁸ Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 723 On the Application of Additional Special Economic Measures in the Fuel and Energy Sector in Connection with Unfriendly Actions of Certain Foreign Countries and International Organizations dd. October 7, 2022.

⁸⁹ Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 416 (as amended on December 30, 2022) on the Application of Special Economic Measures in the Fuel and Energy Sector in Connection with Unfriendly Actions of Certain Foreign Countries and International Organizations dd. June 30, 2022, etc. **Economists** In order to fully study and develop gas law, it is advisable to conduct a number of legal studies, including comparative legal studies with foreign gas law, including the law of the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union and the law of potential importers of Russian gas.

⁹⁰ Since 2023 it is possible to study gas law at Autonomous Non-Commercial Organization V.A. Musin Research Center for the Development of Energy Law and Modern Legal Science. [50] We are pleased that the results of the training have received positive feedback from specialists of the fuel and energy complex. We will be glad to welcome the participants of the course and certainly to see legal research carried out in the field of gas law.

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Gas Law: Formation and Development

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Abstract

At present, the importance of gas law has increased significantly due to the demand for gas as an energy resource in domestic and foreign markets. The International Energy Agency states that, despite the clear trend to further prioritize low-carbon renewable energy sources, the use of natural gas will continue to grow strongly in the coming years in all scenarios studied by the International Energy Agency. In addition to the natural gas market, the LNG and LPG markets also continue to develop.

To date, there are not many legal studies on gas law. However, representatives of legislative bodies, experts, academia and energy companies emphasize the need to improve the legal regulation of gas markets at the national and international levels.

In order to fully study and develop gas law, it is advisable to conduct a number of legal studies, including comparative legal studies with foreign gas law, including the law of the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union and the law of potential importers of Russian gas.

Keywords: energy law, gas law, gas supply, gas markets

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