



Dear readers,

I would like to present for your attention the first regular issue of the journal “Kazan University Law Review” in 2025.

The issue you are now holding in your hands contains articles on topical issues in the theory and practice of Russian and foreign law.

The issue starts with an article by Enow Godwill Baiye, PhD in Mining Law, LLM in Business Law, MBA in Logistics and Transport Management, Lecturer, Department of English Law, University of Bertoua, Cameroon, “A legal examination of stabilisation clauses in petroleum contracts in Cameroon”. The author of the article examines the character of the legal analysis of stabilization clauses in oil contracts in Cameroon. Stabilization clauses, the scientist notes, are fundamental to protecting the interests of foreign investors in oil contracts. These clauses act as a shield for investors, as they protect oil companies from attempts by the host government to modify the agreement through subsequent changes in legislation. Their legal force in Cameroon’s oil industry is guaranteed by the country’s Petroleum Law. However, the study’s findings indicate that the applicability of these provisions remains uncertain, as the Cameroonian government may carry out nationalization and expropriation on grounds of public benefit, security, or national interest, provided that appropriate compensation is paid. In the study, the author logically concludes that there is room for legislative action by the government to amend oil contracts. This undoubtedly carries certain legal implications, as discussed in the article.

The issue continues with a study by Yuriy Lukin, Senior Lecturer of the Department of Theory and History of State and Law, Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University, Chairman of the Law and Facts Bar Association of the Republic of Tatarstan, “The issues of limitation of actions in cases of bringing to subsidiary liability”. The author of the article considers general provisions on statutes of limitation of action, focusing the readers’ attention on the peculiarities of their application in isolated disputes on bringing the persons controlling the debtor to subsidiary liability in cases of insolvency (bankruptcy) of legal entities. Subjective and objective statutes of limitation of action are specified, the grounds and conditions for restoration of missed periods are analyzed in detail. Special attention is paid to the legal positions of the European Court of Human Rights, the Supreme Court

of the Russian Federation and the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation. Problematic aspects of the application of different versions of bankruptcy legislation in time and the influence of factual circumstances on the beginning of the statutes of limitation of action are analyzed. It is concluded that the current regulation of the statutes of limitation of action in bankruptcy cases is generally effective, but a number of issues related to the transitional provisions of the legislation remain debatable.

The next research is presented by Arsen Balafendiev, Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor, and Elmir Namazov, Third-year Candidate student of the Department of Criminal Law of the Kazan Federal University, “Retrospective analysis of criminal liability for terrorist offenses”. The article is devoted to the retrospective analysis of terrorism as a social phenomenon and criminal-legal norms establishing responsibility for various forms of its manifestations in the sources of law of medieval Russia, the Russian Empire and the USSR. The authors note that during the formation of the legal system of tsarist Russia the norms on criminal liability for committing crimes of terrorist orientation were not distinguished from the general normative material, were dissolved in crimes against the state; this provision was preserved in the legislation of the Russian Empire. The legislator responded to the growth of crime by expanding the range of offenses establishing liability. The authors examine the category of “terrorist act”, which first appeared in the Criminal Code of the RSFSR of 1960, where it was understood as the murder of a statesman for political reasons.

*With best regards,
Editor-in-Chief
Damir Valeev*