

Sustainable Civil Infrastructures

Elena G. Popkova
Olga V. Kaurova
Alexander N. Maloletko *Editors*

Sustainable Cooperation for the Creation of Green Supply Chains Based on Environmental Technologies and Responsible Innovations



 Springer

Sustainable Civil Infrastructures

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Environmental Technologies and Responsible Innovations for Sustainable Cooperation in Green Supply Chains (Introduction)

There is an active development of environmental business culture against a general increase in environmental awareness in society. The overwhelming majority of contemporary economic entities are aware of environmental issues and share the general concern about the complexity and insufficiently rapid pace of their resolution, striving to contribute to it. The essence of this contribution lies in developing and implementing environmental technologies and responsible innovations into business processes, ensuring the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This particularly contributes to the modernization and diversification of sustainable civil infrastructures.

The problem lies in the limited capabilities of economic entities to develop and implement environmental technologies and responsible innovations into business processes due to their isolation in the market. This problem is particularly acute in the activities of small and medium-sized enterprises. Sustainable cooperation resolves this issue. It involves joining the efforts and resources of business entities to jointly develop and implement environmental technologies and responsible innovations into business processes. Sustainable cooperation makes it possible to establish green supply chains where environmental technologies and responsible innovations are integrated at all levels, from production to retail sales.

The advantages of sustainable cooperation include, first, the pooling of resources, making it possible to implement larger-scale SDG implementation projects. The second advantage is risk sharing, which increases the attractiveness of investment in SDG implementation projects for sustainable cooperation entities. The third advantage is extracting more pronounced benefits (e.g., increased sales volume and profit, market share growth, etc.) through achieving a synergistic effect (e.g., joint marketing, coordinated sales) in sustainable cooperation.

However, a significant barrier to the development of sustainable cooperation is the insufficient development of scientific and methodological issues related to the organization and management of these cooperative processes in the contemporary green economy. The key issue requiring theoretical elaboration and scientific study is the question related to the manifestation of corporate social responsibility by participants in sustainable cooperation processes and green supply chains.

The economic significance of this issue lies in determining the optimal way to harmonize corporate social and environmental responsibility. These types of responsibilities often intersect. However, they also have differences that need to be overcome. A promising way to resolve the contradiction between these types of corporate responsibility is to ensure green employment, a phenomenon that is relatively new and insufficiently studied in the scientific literature from the perspective of corporate social responsibility.

Another pressing issue is the need to consider industry-specific features when managing sustainable cooperation processes and forming green supply chains. Each industry requires special environmental technologies, responsible innovations, and unique organizational and managerial solutions for development and implementation. It is important to provide relevant scientific and methodological recommendations for major economic sectors and narrowly specialized sub-sectors.

The key issue is also the use of digital technologies to enhance the efficiency of sustainable cooperation in green supply chains. Digital technologies increase productivity in implementing responsible innovations and make them more accessible and, consequently, widespread. However, their use requires the integration of organizational and managerial aspects of corporate social and environmental responsibility with digital business modernization when building green supply chains.

Legal regulation of environmental technologies and responsible innovations in sustainable cooperation is an important issue. The interests of participants in green supply chains must be legally protected; their activities must be regulated and monitored by government regulators. This ensures the consideration and observance of the interests of environmental communities and green workforce in implementing environmental technologies and responsible innovations. Legal regulation also helps reduce the risks of sustainable cooperation and increase its predictability for green investors.

It is also worth noting that the issue is related to applying environmental technologies and responsible innovations in the corporate management of sustainable cooperation. Participation in cooperative business structures requires restructuring of business processes. It is necessary to develop new business models that will be applicable and will demonstrate high efficiency when used for corporate management in green supply chains.

Particular attention is deserved by the management of innovative activities within cooperative business structures. The innovation process acquires a certain specificity when implemented in green supply chains. It is important to consider this specificity in corporate innovation management to reduce uncertainty and risk and increase return on investment.

Finally, the last of the main issues is the need to develop special applied solutions for sustainable cooperation based on environmental technologies and responsible innovations in regions within countries. Regional economic systems shape a unique business environment where specific approaches to corporate management of green supply chains should be applied. Sustainable cooperation must be significantly involved in the social and environmental issues of the region and contribute to their

resolution through the implementation of SDGs using environmental technologies and responsible innovations.

This book systemically examines the above-mentioned issues and aims to form a holistic scientific concept of state and corporate governance in the development and implementation of environmental technologies and responsible innovations within sustainable cooperation in green supply chains. The book is original in that it offers a new multidisciplinary perspective on sustainable cooperation, thoroughly exploring it from the perspectives of economics, law, and other social sciences and ICT. This helps bridge the gap in scientific research and establish a unified understanding of sustainable cooperation.

The practical significance of this book lies in the abundance of examples from international experience and the analysis and discussion of international statistics. The book also provides comprehensive applied recommendations for improving contemporary practices of state and corporate governance in developing and implementing environmental technologies and responsible innovations within sustainable cooperation in green supply chains.

The book is divided into six parts. The first part is dedicated to corporate social responsibility in sustainable cooperation and green supply chains. The second part examines the industry-specific features of sustainable cooperation and the formation of green supply chains. The third part explores digital technologies for sustainable cooperation and the formation of green supply chains. The fourth part discusses the legal regulation of environmental technologies and responsible innovations in sustainable cooperation. The fifth part focuses on applying environmental technologies and responsible innovations in the corporate management of sustainable cooperation. The concluding sixth part discusses the practical experience of sustainable cooperation based on environmental technologies and responsible innovations in regions.

The book is primarily intended for scholars studying the theory and practice of sustainable cooperation. Members of the academic community will find a comprehensive theoretical concept of sustainable cooperation in green supply chains and methodological developments, making it possible to assess and analyze the sustainability of cooperative processes in the economy and the effectiveness of green supply chains.

Additionally, the book is of interest to practicing experts. Government regulators of cooperative processes in the green economy will find ready-to-implement practical developments to enhance the efficiency of monitoring, control, and regulation of these processes to stimulate sustainable cooperation development.

Representatives of cooperative business structures will find a number of examples from international practice and their detailed scientific analysis. The book also offers numerous applied solutions for improving corporate management of environmental

technologies and responsible innovations in green supply chains in various industries and regions.

Elena G. Popkova
Olga V. Kaurova
Alexander N. Maloletko

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**Corporate Social Responsibility
in Sustainable Cooperation and Green
Supply Chains**

The Prospects for Developing Green Supply Chains Based on Implementing Environmental Technologies and Responsible Innovations in Sustainable Cooperation



Elena G. Popkova  and Gulnora K. Abdurakhmanova 

Abstract The research focuses on determining the prospects for developing green supply chains based on applying environmental technologies and responsible innovations in sustainable cooperation. Drawing upon WIPO statistics and the experience of the top 20 green economies in the world in 2023, the authors compiled an econometric model of the impact of factors of international economic cooperation on the green economy using regression analysis. Based on the model, the authors ranked the factors of international economic cooperation according to their contribution to the development of the green economy, providing a precise answer to the research question posed. Primary factors include joint ventures, strategic alliances, and international innovation networks. A secondary factor is the formation of patent families. Additional, less significant factors include collaboration between universities and industry in R&D and economic clustering. The research clarified the environmental consequences of international economic cooperation in its various forms, thereby highlighting its theoretical significance. The disclosed perspective and proposed recommendations for developing green supply chains based on applying environmental technologies and responsible innovations hold practical significance because they will contribute to Russia's progress in sustainable cooperation in the Decade of Action.

Keywords Green supply chains · Environmental technologies · Responsible innovations · International integration · Sustainable cooperation

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1 Introduction

In the contemporary globalized world, where most economic systems are organized along market lines, participation in international labor processes is an indispensable condition for the high efficiency and competitiveness of the economy. Therefore, involvement in international supply chains is necessary to unlock the potential for economic growth in economic systems.

The global economy's landscape is shifting with the transition to a distinctly multipolar world and the popularization of countries' participation in international trade not in isolation but as part of integrative alliances with other nations. These transformations in the global economy's structure dictate the need to revise countries' strategies for cross-border trade.

The issue lies in another significant shift in the economic landscape that holds equally crucial importance for the global economy but is insufficiently considered in formulating new international economic relations. This shift lies in the green transition of the global economic system, accompanied by the greening of economic practices and the decarbonization of the economy.

This underscores the relevance of building green international supply chains (i.e., fostering sustainable cooperation). However, the environmental consequences of international integration in its various forms are inadequately studied and remain unclear. This haphazardness in integration processes hinders the establishment of green international supply chains and the development of sustainable cooperation.

To address this issue, this research proposes a more flexible and coordinated application of environmental technologies and responsible innovations in international green supply chains. The research aims to determine the prospects for developing green supply chains based on applying environmental technologies and responsible innovations in sustainable cooperation.

2 Literature Review

This research is based on the concept of sustainable cooperation (Bogoviz et al., 2016; Przhedetsky et al., 2021), according to which cooperative processes in the economy are deemed sustainable when they align with the goals of sustainable development (SD). As a means of ensuring the sustainability of cooperation in this concept, the establishment and development of international green supply chains are advocated (Liao et al., 2024; Shi et al., 2024). The key forms of international economic cooperation include the following:

- Collaboration between universities and industry in R&D (Kamal et al., 2024);
- Economic clustering (Audonin et al., 2020; Zorin et al., 2016);
- International innovation networks (Mkrtchyan et al., 2023; Yuldashev et al., 2021);
- Joint ventures and strategic alliances (Galoyan & Matevosyan, 2023);
- Formation of patent families (Svačina & Zouhar, 2024).

A literature review (Simonin et al., 2022; Yin & Zhao, 2024) showed that the economic significance of these systemic forms of international cooperation is adequately explained in existing publications. However, the environmental significance of these forms of international cooperation is not clearly defined. This gap poses the following research question: “What are the environmental consequences of international economic cooperation in its various forms?”

In seeking to answer this research question, this research is guided by the provisions of existing literature, which highlight two main manifestations of environmentalism in economic systems: (1) ecological efficiency (Ma et al., 2024; Mastrandrea et al., 2024) and (2) ecological standardization and certification of product quality (Ikram et al., 2020; Liu et al., 2020). The essence of this research lies in determining the impact of international economic cooperation in its various forms on ecological efficiency and the ecological standardization and certification of product quality.

3 Materials and Methods

The main idea of this research is to select the forms of international economic cooperation in which environmental technologies and responsible innovations are most actively applied, thus ensuring sustainable cooperation. The empirical basis of this research is provided by the official international statistics of WIPO (2023) for 2023.

The methodology of this research is based on the application of regression analysis. The resulting variables include “Environmental performance” (Env_1) and “ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP” (Env_2). The control variables include “University-industry R&D collaboration” (CPR_1), “State of cluster development” (CPR_2), “GERD financed by abroad, % GDP” (CPR_3), “Joint venture/strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP” (CPR_4), and “Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP” (CPR_5).

The sample shown in Table 1 includes the top 20 green economies in the world. The sample is formed based on the criterion of the highest values of Env_1 and Env_2 . It includes ten developed and ten developing countries, thus providing a representative reflection of the global economy in the sample.

Based on the data from Table 1, regression modeling of the impact of factors of international economic cooperation (CPR_1 - CPR_5) on Env_1 and Env_2 is carried out. This allows the authors to rank the factors of international economic cooperation by the degree of their contribution to the development of the green economy in terms of the values of regression coefficients: the higher these values, the more significant the contribution.

Table 1 Statistics on international economic cooperation in the world's top 20 green economies in 2023, scores 1–100

Economy	University-industry R&D collaboration	State of cluster development	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	Joint venture/ strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	Environmental performance	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP
Denmark	81.50	69.02	26.81	45.91	96.55	100.00	20.33
UK	82.05	77.65	57.16	56.90	38.32	99.66	39.96
Finland	81.45	69.24	67.35	53.01	100.00	97.63	43.26
Malta	40.15	42.49	8.80	100.00	49.26	95.42	17.24
Sweden	82.06	78.53	49.12	75.15	100.00	91.19	36.08
Luxembourg	76.83	63.91	7.60	51.40	73.06	90.51	6.66
Slovenia	50.19	40.34	86.56	10.27	24.69	82.03	46.97
Austria	68.26	81.14	85.78	12.69	70.13	80.68	20.41
Switzerland	99.41	91.33	31.56	61.80	100.00	79.66	25.41
Iceland	63.66	45.54	98.96	34.94	45.16	74.41	13.78
Botswana	57.40	62.86	19.09	6.84	0.00	59.49	3.61
Namibia	47.82	37.95	9.07	12.13	2.34	54.24	5.71
Panama	23.47	29.54	10.04	2.99	1.86	53.56	1.26
Armenia	28.60	21.23	1.72	2.70	1.89	49.83	0.40
Trinidad and Tobago	22.83	31.64	1.39	13.24	0.00	48.98	3.25
Chile	35.69	37.81	1.17	9.12	3.63	47.12	14.11
Ecuador	30.93	21.21	3.10	0.99	0.39	46.78	7.06
Costa Rica	39.92	52.84	2.46	3.75	0.56	46.44	8.28

(continued)

Table 1 (continued)

Economy	University-industry R&D collaboration	State of cluster development	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	Joint venture/ strategic alliance deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	Patent families/bn PPP\$ GDP	Environmental performance	ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP\$ GDP
Brunei Darussalam	53.53	41.67	0.07	11.21	0.71	45.42	6.20
Russian Federation	45.66	43.09	3.17	3.50	3.26	31.53	1.39

Source Developed by the authors based on WIPO (2023)

4 Results

Two equations of multiple linear regression were obtained through regression analysis of the data from Table 1. These equations together constitute the model of the impact of factors of international economic cooperation on the green economy. The first equation is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Env}_1 = & 44.72 + 0.02 * \text{CPR}_1 + 0.01 * \text{CPR}_2 \\ & + 0.21 * \text{CPR}_3 + 0.39 * \text{CPR}_4 + 0.15 * \text{CPR}_5 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

According to Eq. (1), with the development of collaboration between universities and industry in R&D by 1 point, the ecological efficiency of the economy increases by 0.02 points. With the development of economic clustering by 1 point, the ecological efficiency of the economy increases by 0.01 points. With the development of international innovation networks by 1 point, the ecological efficiency of the economy increases by 0.21 points.

With the development of joint ventures and strategic alliances by 1 point, the ecological efficiency of the economy increases by 0.39 points. With the development of patent families by 1 point, the ecological efficiency of the economy increases by 0.15 points. Additionally, the authors conducted a correlation analysis, showing that the ecological efficiency of the economy is by 91.93% determined by the influence of the considered factors of economic integration. The Fisher's F-test was passed at a significance level of 0.01, proving the reliability of Eq. (1). The second equation is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Env}_2 = & -0.95 + 0.07 * \text{CPR}_1 + 0.03 * \text{CPR}_2 \\ & + 0.26 * \text{CPR}_3 + 0.16 * \text{CPR}_4 - 0.01 * \text{CPR}_5 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

According to Eq. (2), with the development of collaboration between universities and industry in R&D by 1 point, the activity of ecological standardization and certification of product quality increases by 0.07 points. With the development of economic clustering by 1 point, the activity of ecological standardization and certification of product quality increases by 0.03 points. With the development of international innovation networks by 1 point, the activity of ecological standardization and certification of product quality increases by 0.26 points.

With the development of joint ventures and strategic alliances by 1 point, the activity of ecological standardization and certification of product quality increases by 0.16 points. With the development of patent families by 1 point, the activity of ecological standardization and certification of product quality decreases by 0.01 points. Additionally, the authors conducted a correlation analysis. It shows that the activity of ecological standardization and certification of product quality is by 80.38% determined by the influence of the considered factors of economic integration. The Fisher's F-test was passed at a significance level of 0.01, proving the reliability of Eq. (2).

The compiled econometric model of the impact of factors of international economic cooperation on the green economy is universal. The model can be applied to various countries. However, it is important to consider their specificity. For example, based on Eqs. (1) and (2), the authors defined the prospects for developing green supply chains based on applying environmental technologies and responsible innovations in sustainable cooperation in Russia.

This prospect is associated with an increase in the ecological efficiency of the Russian economy by 3.17 times from 31.53 points in 2023 to 100 points, as well as with a growth in the activity of ecological standardization and certification of product quality by 22.56 times from 1.39 points in 2023 to 31.26 points. To achieve this, the following recommendations are proposed for the development of green supply chains based on the application of environmental technologies and responsible innovations to support sustainable cooperation in Russia:

- Development of collaboration between universities and industry in R&D by 2.19 times from 45.66 points in 2023 to 100 points;
- Development of economic clustering by 2.32 times from 43.09 points in 2023 to 100 points;
- Development of international innovation networks by 31.53 times from 3.17 points in 2023 to 100 points;
- Development of joint ventures and strategic alliances by 28.60 times from 3.50 points in 2023 to 100 points;
- Development of patent families by 30.71 times from 3.26 points in 2023 to 100 points.

The proposed recommendations are aimed at the long-term perspective of the Decade of Action (until 2030) and will ensure progress for Russia in the field of sustainable cooperation. The discussed perspective has demonstrated significant potential for developing green supply chains through expanding and improving coordination in applying environmental technologies and responsible innovations.

5 Discussion

The research contributes to the works of Bogoviz et al. (2016) and Przhedetsky et al. (2021) by advancing the concept of sustainable cooperation. It continues the scholarly discourse of Liao et al. (2024) and Shi et al. (2024) on the organization of international green supply chains. The findings obtained allowed the authors to draw the following conclusions:

- In confirmation of Kamal et al. (2024), it is proven that collaboration between universities and industry in the field of R&D contributes to the development of international green supply chains;
- In confirmation of Audonin et al. (2020) and Zorin et al. (2016), it is justified that economic clustering indeed supports the development of sustainable cooperation;

- In confirmation of Mkrtychyan et al. (2023) and Yuldashev et al. (2021), it is demonstrated that international innovation networks facilitate the development of international green supply chains;
- In confirmation of Galoyan and Matevosyan (2023), it is substantiated that joint ventures and strategic alliances support the development of sustainable cooperation;
- In contrast to Svačina and Zouhar (2024), it is revealed that the formation of patent families has a contradictory impact on the development of international green supply chains, enhancing the ecological efficiency of the economy but hindering environmental standardization and product quality certification.

Thus, the results obtained in this research filled a gap in the literature and formed a systemic representation of the possibilities of implementing SDG 17 (in the aspect of international cooperation) and SDGs 11–15 (in the aspect of environmental protection), embodied in the form of green supply chains.

6 Conclusion

Thus, the main outcome of the conducted research is the econometric model of the influence of factors of international economic cooperation on the green economy, compiled based on the experience of the top 20 green economies in the world in 2023. The model made it possible to rank the factors of international economic cooperation according to their contribution to the development of the green economy, providing a precise answer to the research question.

Among these factors, joint ventures and strategic alliances (regression coefficient for $Env_1 = 0.39$ and $Env_2 = 0.16$), as well as international innovation networks (regression coefficient for $Env_1 = 0.21$ and $Env_2 = 0.26$), were the most significant. A moderately significant factor, despite the negative value of the regression coefficient in the equation with environmental standardization and product quality certification, was the formation of patent families (regression coefficient for $Env_1 = 0.15$ and $Env_2 = -0.01$).

The least significant factors were the collaboration between universities and industry in the field of R&D (regression coefficient for $Env_1 = 0.02$ and $Env_2 = 0.07$) and economic clustering (regression coefficient for $Env_1 = 0.01$ and $Env_2 = 0.03$). The theoretical significance of the obtained results and the author's conclusions lies in the fact that they clarified the environmental consequences of international economic cooperation in its various forms.

The practical significance is related to the fact that the revealed perspective and the proposed recommendations for developing green supply chains based on the application of environmental technologies and responsible innovations will ensure progress for Russia in the field of sustainable cooperation in the Decade of Action.

The limitation of the obtained results is that the formulated recommendations and identified perspectives are primarily oriented toward Russia. To overcome this

limitation in future research, it is advisable to explore the perspectives of other countries and offer them tailored recommendations that consider their specificities based on the compiled model of the influence of factors of international economic cooperation on the green economy.

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Corporate Social Responsibility of Cooperatives in Contemporary Legislation



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Abstract The research focuses on the provisions on corporate social responsibility of cooperatives in contemporary legislation. The disclosure of this topic requires a comprehensive analysis of the sources of cooperative law and the provisions on the corporate social responsibility of cooperatives contained therein. Both have an insignificant level of scientific development, which determines the relevance of the presented research. The authors conclude that contemporary sources of international and national cooperative law have norms concerning corporate social responsibility. Moreover, these norms were historically conditioned long before the formulation of the concept of corporate social responsibility. Nevertheless, additional corporate social responsibility in international and national law is mainly declarative. This is largely due to the fact that additional guarantees for social security are formed at the expense of cooperatives, whose financial capabilities are limited. Nevertheless, the presence of even declarative norms distinguishes the cooperative form of labor organization among others because only cooperation can be proud not only of democratic governance but also of social orientation fixed in international and national legal acts.

Keywords Cooperation · Cooperative · Cooperative law · Cooperative legislation · Sources of law · Social responsibility · Cooperative laws

JEL Codes R1 · R5 · Q13 · K15

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1 Introduction

Cooperation existed long before the emergence of the cooperative movement. The corporate social responsibility of cooperatives emerged even before this concept was formulated. This is explained by the fact that the essence of cooperation in its broad understanding is unity, without which humanity would not have survived. In turn, the social responsibility of cooperatives is not just a brand. It is the foundation of cooperative culture. Such a conclusion can be found in the works of most cooperative researchers. Despite the controversy of corporate social responsibility as a multifaceted phenomenon, which is ambiguously perceived in the business community due to the need for additional expenses, according to M. I. Drozdova, benefits can be derived from the costs associated with corporate social responsibility (Drozdova & Drozdova, 2012). For example, it can be expressed in the intensification of production and, consequently, an increase in profit, through brand promotion, the formation of a positive reputation for cooperatives, the goodwill of investors, and the state towards socially-oriented cooperatives (Drozdova & Drozdova, 2012). During the formation and development of market relations, cooperatives successfully adapted to new realities and became a catalyst for social organization and socially-oriented entrepreneurship. Undoubtedly, the need and possibility of creating cooperative associations arise only under objective socio-economic conditions (Sidorenko et al., 2022). Consequently, socially-oriented cooperatives are a kind of humanity's response to the needs of society. What are the primary needs of society? Nowadays, society needs safety, including economic, food, and social safety. Cooperation can serve as a crucial instrument to preserve and enhance these values.

2 Methodology

To achieve the research goal, the authors applied a wide range of research methods, including dialectical, logical, concrete-historical, formal-legal, and comparative-legal methods. The authors analyzed the formation and development of international and domestic cooperative legislation, its current situation, development trends, and ways for further improvement.

3 Results

Global legal practices make it possible to identify several approaches to the legal regulation of the functioning of cooperatives. For example, N. P. Shilova distinguishes the following four approaches:

1. The first approach is a generalized, unified legislation regulating the functioning of all legal entities.

2. The second approach is, so to speak, the dream of most researchers in Russian cooperative law when there is a single law or code regulating the activities of cooperatives.
3. The third approach is demonstrated by the Russian Federation, along with Moldova, Japan, the USA, Ireland, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan. In these countries, the activities of different types of cooperatives are determined by different laws.
4. The fourth approach is characterized by the presence of a common coordinating legal act and special laws that regulate specific types of cooperatives (Shilova, 2012).

If a new general law on cooperatives ever replaces the outdated Law “On cooperation in the USSR,” depending on its content, one can speak of the formation of the second (with the abolition of cooperative laws) or fourth (with the coordinating role of this law) approach in Russia.

In some countries, the main source of cooperative law is the constitution (basic law), where the importance of cooperatives, their independence, autonomy, special status, and social significance are enshrined (Shilova, 2012). Analyzing foreign cooperative legislation, N. P. Shilova notes that the main laws of Italy, Spain, Brazil, Hungary, and China contain provisions on state support for cooperatives, indicating the recognition of the role of cooperatives at the highest level (Shilova, 2012).

Speaking of the sources of Russian cooperative law, it is possible to highlight the current cooperative legislation. In addition to this, it is important to note the regulatory legal provisions governing cooperative legal relations contained in the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, the Housing Code of the Russian Federation, and international legal acts.

Despite the presence of the Constitution of the Russian Federation in the presented list of sources of cooperative law, it does not directly address cooperation. Nevertheless, the Constitution of the Russian Federation lays down the basic principles and foundations of cooperative law. For example, the inclusion of cooperative law in the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation is due to its being a sub-branch of Civil Law, which, in turn, is in exclusive federal jurisdiction according to paragraph “o” of Article 71 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Consequently, cooperative legislation as part of civil law is also regulated at the federal level. The constitutional right to association, enshrined in Articles 30 and 34 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, also creates a legal foundation for the activities of cooperatives as voluntary associations. In Russia, there are several cooperative laws regulating consumer, production, housing, and savings cooperatives, as well as credit and agricultural cooperation. It is worth mentioning Chapters 11 and 12 of the Housing Code of the Russian Federation, which regulate the activities of housing and housing construction cooperatives. Additionally, it is necessary to highlight several articles in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation that touch upon or are even directly dedicated to cooperatives in general and their specific types in particular, including Articles 26, 50, 65.1, 65.3, 68, 92, 106.1, 106.2, 106.3, 106.4, 106.5, 106.6, 123.1, 123.2, 123.3, 123.12, 218, and 259.