

Resolution summarising the outcome of the Second International Scientific Conference “Philosophical Understanding of Historiographical and Prospective Tasks of Modern Public Law” (Ekaterinburg, November 10, 2025), including scientific and practical proposals and expert recommendations for specialists, federal, state and municipal legislative and executive authorities, interested institutions and organisations

In 2025, the Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences carried out fundamental research and organisational work aimed at obtaining new scientific knowledge in the interdisciplinary field of the historiography of political and legal doctrines, as well as in the area of the formation of a common Russian civic narrative, and in connection with the consolidation of identity reflecting the historical and cultural unity of a sovereign nation. On the topic of the scientific project, the Second International Scientific and Practical Conference “Philosophical Understanding of Historiographic and Prospective Tasks of Modern Public Law” was organised and held (Ekaterinburg, November 10, 2025). 46 reports were prepared for scientific events of various levels and 31 scientific publications, including 10 articles in leading scientific journals included in the “White List”, RSCI and the core of the Russian Science Citation Index (State and Law, Russia in Global Politics, Polity, Antinomies, Discourse-Pi, Bulletin of Tomsk State University, etc.).

Among the most significant scientific, methodological and expert recommendations for specialists, federal, state and municipal legislative and executive authorities, as well as other relevant institutions and organisations, the following can be noted.

I. Increasing the efficiency of legal regulation of issues of historical policy, memory policy, civic education and training

1. To address the protection of historical memory, traditional values, and national identity, it is recommended to build upon soft law instruments within the framework of human rights law and the UN Charter. Where it is possible to develop a consensus on these issues, international platforms should be used for these purposes (BRICS, SCO).

2. To facilitate the creation of legal and diplomatic protection mechanisms, a focus should be placed on safeguarding the constitutional sovereignty of the Russian Federation while upholding international obligations. This includes systematically countering decisions that harm the reputation and material interests of the Russian Federation, its economy and public organisations, as well as citizens and their associations.

3. It is recommended that key elements of the existing Russian human rights model be integrated into educational programmes. This model is built upon a balance of individual freedoms and collective values, universal norms and national-cultural identity. As well as bolstering the social consensus regarding the acceptable parameters of the national model, this will contribute to strengthening the country's legal and cultural sovereignty.

4. Using a network of research organisations, a system should be created for monitoring and countering historiographic narratives that distort Russia's role in European and world history, with an emphasis on analysing the activities of the most active centres of ideological confrontation, including Eastern European countries. State interests should be protected through targeted funding of scientific institutions that develop a critique of Eurocentric classifications and offer alternatives to them.

5. It is recommended that a public discussion be initiated regarding the semantic and value parameters of a prospective strategic planning document – the Concept for the Protection of Historical Memory in Russia and Abroad.

II. Counteracting destructive ideologies and distortions of the process of Russia's civilisational development

1. When developing components for a modern Russian historiographical model of politico-legal knowledge, which is related to the application of a civilisational approach in legal and socio-

political research, it is recommended to avoid bias towards pre-revolutionary philosophical, religious and ideological discourses, and to correct the corresponding tendency to ignore the legacy of the revolutionary-democratic tradition and the Soviet period. A more balanced approach will consist in developing approaches that can comprehensively reflect the significance of these traditions in shaping Russian civilisational identity.

2. In terms of Russia's public positioning as a civilisational state, it would be appropriate to clarify the concept of civilisation in order to avoid the inaccuracies inherent in outdated versions of the civilisational approach. In addition, alternative options should be developed for publicly positioning Russia from the perspective of competing approaches, such as modernisation theory and world-system analysis. The policy of protecting historical truth should not exclude pluralism in interpretations of Russian history.

3. When assessing contemporary discourses on tradition and traditional values, it is recommended that attention be paid to their actual content, which often turns out to belong to the era of Modernity. Since, in a multi-confessional and multi-ethnic country, competition between traditions can lead to conflicts, an emphasis on tradition should not hinder the goal of strengthening civil unity and developing an all-Russian civic identity in order to protect spiritual and moral values.

4. Based on an analysis of the phenomenon of "cancellation" as a novel form of collective responsibility, it is recommended that relevant authorities develop legal and ethical standards for regulating public shaming in the digital environment to prevent the replacement of justice with arbitrary sanctions based on group membership rather than individual guilt.

5. It is recommended that educational and cultural programs be developed and implemented that promote the development of democratic and dialogical Russian culture and strengthen the values of the majority. A system of values should be developed and maintained that includes respect for the individual, striving for the common good, as well as collective responsibility for the destiny of the country.

6. Key challenges associated with declining trust in representative democratic institutions should be identified along with opportunities to address them. Direct-democracy mechanisms

(referenda, public hearings, electronic petitions, online voting) that take into account citizens' opinions in decision-making should be improved. It is necessary to ensure monitoring of social tensions in society to identify causes of discontent and permit the timely adoption of measures to eliminate them. Pilot projects aimed at testing new forms of citizen participation in government should be implemented.

7. In the context of municipal reform in Russia, it is recommended that the increasing role of local communities be taken into account in terms of their significance as a centre for the formation of primary measures of socialisation and fostering a sense of "small homeland".

III. Improving the quality of education and historiographic competence of lawyers and other representatives of the social sciences

1. In the area of scientific and ideological support for the civilisational development of Russia, it is recommended that work be intensified on returning the works of outstanding scientists and public figures of the pre-revolutionary era to scientific and cultural circulation. The full inclusion of these works in contemporary discourse presupposes, firstly, their accompaniment by qualified scholarly commentary and, secondly, the actualisation of their content through coordination with contemporary legal, political, moral and psychological problems.

2. Work on preparing and publishing an academic course "History of State and Law of Russia" to reflect the modern level of development of historical and legal research should be continued.

3. The teaching of philosophy of law at the law master's level should be retained as a compulsory subject. Current work on the creation of a teaching and methodological complex for teaching the philosophy of law at the level of a law master's degree program, involving both legal scholars and philosophers, should also be continued. When studying the history of the philosophy of law, the historical genesis of domestic political and legal concepts should be taken into account. In the context of Russian jurisprudence, the set of primary sources that must be studied and commented on should be the subject of prior definition.

4. It is recommended that the study of a course in the philosophy of law, based on a historiographical model of political and legal knowledge, be included in the fundamental part of the unified core within the structure of new federal state educational standards for specialities within the enlarged group of “Jurisprudence” specialities.

5. It is recommended that the new federal state educational standards for specialities within the enlarged group of specialities “Jurisprudence” be supplemented with the universal competence of “forming an all-Russian civic identity” and the general professional competence of “being able to develop and justify options for legal decisions, to choose and implement the optimal option, and to assess its consequences”.

6. The history of legal science and legal historiography should be considered for inclusion as mandatory educational units (disciplines) in the structure of federal state educational standards for academic master’s programs.