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Assessment of the Participation of Foreign Capital in the Russian Energy Sector

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ABSTRACT

The increased sanctions pressure on Russia in recent years has significantly altered the current situation and economic landscape in the energy sector, increasing the risks to the stability of companies with foreign capital involvement. Due to the significant importance of the energy sector to the Russian economy, it is essential to examine the structure of its funding sources. The purpose of this study is to analyze the extent of foreign capital investment in the Russian energy sector by examining its dynamics and structural changes. We will examine the main owners in the sector and focus on the share of foreign investment in 2023 compared to 2021 for key industries such as electric power, coal mining, oil production, natural gas extraction, and uranium mining. Sanctions risks are also analyzed in the report. The findings show that, despite the years of sanctions, foreign investment continued to flow into the Russian economy. Since 2022, domestic businesses have not shown a significant decline in interest in offshore jurisdictions, and foreign multinationals still own assets in the Russian energy sector. The share of foreign capital in the electricity industry is 44%, coal mining — 38%, oil production — 40%, gas production — 19%. Sanctions risks for the energy sector have been identified due to the presence of foreign investors in companies' capital. However, despite the apparent feasibility of transferring these companies to Russian jurisdiction, processes of redomiciling Russian businesses within the country are currently not actively developing. In the context of the transformation of the global energy landscape and the reorientation of Russian companies towards new markets, it is crucial to develop mechanisms for redomiciling, explore new investment strategies, and create favorable conditions for investors in the Russian energy industry.

Keywords: foreign investment; foreign capital; redomiciliation; ownership structure; energy; energy sector; sanctions risks

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INTRODUCTION

The relevance of the study of the financing of the Russian energy sector is due to its high importance in the Russian economy. In 2024, investments in the energy sector accounted for 30% of total investments in the country, and represented approximately 20% of the country's GDP[1].

In the last 30 years, in the era of globalization, foreign capital has actively penetrated the Russian economy. He was particularly attracted to raw materials and low-tech industries [1]. The Russian energy sector has always been the object of close attention from foreign capital. With high capital intensity and a long return period, the return on investment was high [2]. Foreign investments were considered as a stable source of development of the Russian economy and an influx of financing for the modernization of worn-out and creation of new fixed assets in the energy sector [3–5]. So, in 2006–2010. More than 10 billion US dollars of foreign investments were attracted to the electric power industry [6].

The presence of foreign capital in the Russian energy sector, due to its export potential, was large — scale, partly due to the interest of foreign partners in meeting their own energy needs [7], partly due to the relatively low unit costs of international companies in US dollars for resource extraction with high availability of proven Russian reserves [8].

The experience of "foreign registration" of Russian companies was also widespread due to access to foreign investments and the possibility of using mechanisms to optimize the fiscal burden and management processes in export-oriented corporations of the Russian energy sector. Management companies were largely or entirely withdrawn to offshore jurisdictions, mainly to Cyprus, less to Luxembourg, England or the Virgin Islands [9]. And, as our research will show further, offshore companies still form the bulk of the visible presence of foreign capital in the Russian energy sector.

This structure of financing the energy sector of the Russian economy persisted until 2014, when the first signs of a cooling of transnational capital towards investing in Russia appeared [10–13]. However, although the mutual exchange of capital has decreased, it has not completely stopped. Foreign corporations have not stopped their presence in the Russian economy.

The intensification of sanctions on Russia since 2022 has significantly changed the current economic situation and landscape, particularly in the energy sector. These sanctions have effectively prevented cross-border capital movement, which has impacted the dynamics and volume of foreign investment in the energy industry.

The unfriendly actions of several foreign countries have significantly increased the risks to the stability of companies with foreign capital. As a result, the transfer of these organizations to Russian jurisdiction has become a condition for their continued operation. However, the process of relocating Russian businesses to the country is not currently actively developing.

The purpose of this study is to assess the extent of the presence of foreign capital in the Russian energy sector and analyze its dynamics and structural changes in 2021–2023. The study established the share of foreign companies in key energy sectors of the Russian economy. The assessment of the participation of foreign capital in the Russian energy sector for 2021 was carried out, the last of the periods when the reports of public companies were available in full. However, in most cases, it was possible to establish the ownership structure of companies in the energy sector for 2023. The study also draws parallels with estimates of the presence of foreign capital in the industry 10 years ago.

MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS

The concept and methodology for assessing the presence of foreign capital in the Russian energy sector are based on research [14] and [15]. They showed that in 2012, about 30% of the capital in the electric power industry accounted for companies from abroad (code "E" according to the previous OKVED classification).

[1] Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation: the share of fuel and energy complex in Russia's GDP is about 20%. URL: https://www.eprussia.ru/news/base/2024/492819.htm (accessed on 12.06.2024).

The key source of data for this study was government reports on the state and use of the mineral resources of the Russian Federation, on the volume of electricity production and extraction of natural resources in Russia as a whole, as well as for some companies individually[2].

The results of the companies' activities and their ownership structure are presented in annual reports and lists of affiliated companies published on the Interfax[3] corporate information disclosure website. For enterprises in forms of ownership other than public companies, data on the founders are obtained from the Globalstat[4] and List-Org.com[5]. Data on the owners of Moscow Exchange PJSC[6] companies was also used. In addition, the work of I. E. Petrenko [16] provided significant assistance in filling out the section on coal mining.

This analysis is complicated by the fact that a significant part of the country's energy sector enterprises have not published annual reports for 2022, which excludes the possibility of a comprehensive study of the industry for this year. Therefore, in our work we turn to the companies' reporting for 2021, so that the data for the analysis of all aspects of the study are relevant and comparable. The lists of affiliated individuals for the column "Key owners" are considered for the period from 31.12.2021 and as of 30.06.2022, providing an objective assessment of the presence of foreign capital in the Russian energy sector at the beginning of 2022. We note that most companies limit the publication of their lists of affiliated companies to this period, without disclosing reports in later periods.

Companies directly controlled by the Russian Federation are designated in the tables as "Rosimushchestvo" for brevity, to indicate individual legal entities that are 100% controlled by it in one way or another.

In the columns "Foreign capital" for 2021 and 2023, only reliably established shares of companies in a foreign jurisdiction are indicated. Otherwise, the ambiguity of the final indicator is indicated as "…", which means the lack of objective and reliable data. The companies in the tables are ranked in descending order of scale by the volume of production of the corresponding energy resources. Due to the fact that most companies have so far suspended the publication of data, for 2023 the data of not all the studied companies are presented in the table, companies with missing data are given to assess the scale of the study sample.

The paper examines the structural changes in the share of foreign capital in 2023 in relation to 2021 in five areas of the Russian energy sector: electric power, coal, oil, natural gas and uranium production. As a result, the results of the study are presented in five subsections and five tables with analytical conclusions and comments.

THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY AND THEIR DISCUSSION

The Share of Foreign Capital in the Electricity Generation Sector

The key owners of the Russian energy sector and their shares in the electricity generation sector are presented in *Table 1*.

In 2012, foreign capital provided only about 30% of electricity generation [15]. As can be seen from table 1, by the beginning of 2022, this share had increased to 44%. Moreover, according to the available relevant data, this share should be regarded as the lower threshold of the real state of affairs, since we excluded small companies from the review. The shares of foreign companies in the capital of RusHydro, Inter RAO and T Plus are also not reliably known. Based on this, it can be assumed that the real share of offshore

[2] State report on the state and use of mineral resources of the Russian Federation. FSBI "VIMS". URL: https://vims-geo.ru/ru/activity/iacn/russia/gosdokladi / (accessed on 24.03.2024).

[3] The Corporate Information Disclosure Center is a specialized information disclosure agency for issuing companies accredited by the Bank of Russia. Interfax. URL: https://www.e-disclosure.ru / (accessed on 24.03.2024).

[4] Globalstat – Russian legal entities. Globalstat. URL: https://globalstat.ru / (accessed on 24.03.2024).

[5] List-Org. Information about Russian companies. List-org. URL: www.list-org.com (accessed on 24.03.2024).

[6] Smartlab is a community of investors and traders. Moscow Stock Exchange. URL: https://smart-lab.ru/q/VTGK/shareholders / (accessed on 24.03.2024).

Table 1

The Ownership Structure in the Electricity Generation Sector in Russia in 2021 and 2023, in Billion kWh

No.	Company name	Bln kWh	Key owners, 2021	Share of foreign capital, 2021, %	Share of foreign capital, 2023, %
1	JSC Rosenergoatom Concern	22.,4	Rosimushchestvo – 100%	0	0
2	PJSC RusHydro	143.8	Rosimushchestvo – 74.79%	…	2.76
3	PJSC Inter RAO	120.8	Shares in free circulation (free float) – 34.24%	…	…
4	Eurosibenergo LLC	82.2	Cyprus offshore companies – 100%	100	50
5	Siberian Generating Company LLC	68.7	JSC SUEK – 100%	100	100
6	JSC Mosenergo	62.0	Gazprom Energoholding – 100%	16,16	6.63
7	PJSC T Plus	54.6	KES-Holding – 32.34	44.31	…
8	OGK-2 PJSC	49.8	Gazprom Energoholding – 100%	16.16	6.63
9	PJSC Unipro (Formerly JSC E.HE IS Russia)	45.2	Uniper SE – 83.73%	83.73	83.73
10	PJSC Forward Energy (formerly Fortum)	30.4	Fortum – 98.23%	98,23	98.23
11	JSC TGC-1	30.1	Gazprom Energoholding – 100%	16.16	6.63
12	JSC Enel Russia (now EL5–Energo)	22.6	Enel S.p.A – 56.43%	56.43	7.41
13	JSC Quadra	12.0	ONEXIM Group LLC	0	0
	TOTAL:	945		44.3	32.9

Source: Compiled by the authors based on the data: URL: https://vims-geo.ru/ru/activity/iacn/russia/gosdokladi/; https://www.e-disclosure.ru/; https://globalstat.ru/; www.list-org.com; https://smart-lab.ru/q/VTGK/shareholders/ (accessed on 24.03.2024).

companies and foreign investors in the industry by 2022 was more than 60%.

During 2022–2023, the apparent share of foreign capital decreased to 33%. There is a lack of data on Inter RAO and T Plus, so perhaps the final estimate of the share of foreign capital in this sector will be 45%.

Of the significant events in the electric power industry over the past period, we note:

- 50% of Eurosibenergo LLC was transferred to EN+ GROUP, where O. V. Deripaska (35%) is listed as the main owner. However, no information has been provided about the rest of the founders, which may also conceal a certain proportion of offshore jurisdictions;
- despite frequent reports about Fortum's exit from business in Russia, for which the company was even renamed PJSC Forward Energy, Fortum Russia B. V. and Fortum Holding B. V. with shares of 69.88% and 28.34%, respectively, are still listed in the list of affiliated companies as of 31.12.2023, although there is a note: "subject to the restrictions established by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 25.04.2023 No. 302 "On the temporary Management of certain Property";
- Uniper SE's share in PJSC Unipro (previously called E.HE IS Russia") unchanged at 83.73%;

• Enel S.p.A.'s share in Enel Russia (later renamed EL5–Energo) was bought out by Lukoil. However, the share in the Cyprus-based UROC LIMITED remained (7.41%). Lukoil itself, which had 42.6% of foreign shareholders at the beginning of 2022, has not yet published data on the share capital structure, which makes it difficult to accurately assess the impact of the purchase on the structure of electricity production in terms of the presence of foreign capital.;

• JSC Quadra was sold by ONEXIM Group to Rosatom in January 2022.

In general, according to the results of the analysis of the data in *Table 1*, there is a decrease in the share of foreign capital in the Russian electric power industry, which is mainly caused by a decrease in the ADR share in Gazprom Neft's capital (through the parent company — from 16.16% to 6.63%) and the transfer of a maximum of 50% of Eurosibenergo LLC to the Russian jurisdiction.

The Share of Foreign Capital in the Coal Mining Sector

The key owners of the Russian energy sector and their shares in the coal mining sector are presented in *Table 2*.

Based on the data in *Table 2,* the share of foreign participation in the capital of Russian coal mining is slightly lower than in the electric power industry in 2021, amounting to more than 50% in 2023. It should be noted that for 2023, the capital structure of Stroyservice, Kuzbass Fuel Company, Mechel and MMK, Kolmar and VGK is not presented in open sources. Therefore, the real share of offshore companies and foreign jurisdictions is likely to approach 50%, taking into account the incomplete coverage of small producers in the presented rating.

It should be noted that among the founders of Mechel there is a significant number of Cypriot offshore companies, but they are not listed among the owners of shares. The nationality of Vorkutaugol shares managed by mutual funds is also unknown.

Among the key events determining changes in the capital structure of companies engaged in coal mining in Russia, it is worth highlighting the following:

• transfer of 50% of En+ Group to Russia;

• the redomicilation of the company to the Kaliningrad region at the end of 2023 by the Cypriot Claverley Holding, which is a key figure in the share capital of HC Russian Coal.

Over the past two years, there has not been a noticeable trend in Russian coal mining towards an export-oriented approach that would be significant in terms of foreign exchange earnings. Foreign companies in this industry are almost exclusively represented by Cypriot offshore companies, which differ from the electric power industry where there is a much larger presence of "real" foreign investors.

The Share of Foreign Capital in the Oil Production Sector

The key owners of the Russian energy sector and their shares in the oil production sector are presented in *Table 3*.

British Petroleum is still a shareholder of Rosneft, as it cannot find a buyer for its stake in the company. Therefore, the share of foreign capital in oil production in Russia has not decreased significantly. However, it is significant that large manufacturers do not publish data on the share capital structure for 2023, whereas in 2021 a number of offshore companies and multinational companies appeared in their reports. In particular, this applies to PJSC Lukoil, PJSC Surgutneftegaz and PJSC Novatek. If we assume that for them the share of foreign jurisdictions has remained unchanged, then the indicator of foreign presence in the industry as a whole will be approximately at the level of 45%.

Among the significant events in Russian oil production, we can single out the following:

• Novatek Equity (Cyprus) Limited was redomiciled in Russia in 2023, but its share is an insignificant 1.34% of Novatek's capital. It is also known that the French Total has written off its stake in the company (16.5%);

• According to some reports, British Shell is close to selling its stake in Sakhalin Energy (Sakhalin-2) to Novatek. However, data on the

Table 2

The Ownership Structure in the Coal Mining Sector in Russia in 2021 and 2023, in Million Tons

No.	Company name	Mln tons	Key owners, 2021	Share of foreign capital, 2021, %	Share of foreign capital, 2023, %
1	JSC SUEK	102.5	Donalink Limited (Cyprus) – 100%	100	100
2	Kuzbassrazrezugol	38.8	Temare Consultants Limited, (Cyprus) – 100%	100	100
3	A–Property Holding JSC	36.7	Avdolyan A.A. – 100%	0	0
4	EvrazHolding LLC	23.3	EVRAZ plc (London) through Sibmetinvest LLC – 100%	100	100
5	HC SDS-Ugol	19.3	Russian citizens -–100%	0	0
6	STROYSERVICE JSC	16.7	No data available	...	...
7	JSC Russian Coal	14.7	Claverley Holding (Cyprus) – 100%	100	0
8	En+ Group	14.5	Eurosibenergo – 100%	100	50
9	PJSC KTK	12.8	Cyprus offshore companies – 99.65%	99.65	...
10	PJSC Mechel	11.3	Russian citizens – 100%	0.16	...
11	Kolmar Management Company LLC	11.0	No data available	...	...
12	Vostochnaya Mining Company LLC	10.3	No data available	...	...
13	TALTEK JSC	8.9	Russian citizens – 100%	0	0
14	JSC Vorkutaugol	8.8	Intento Management Limited (Cyprus) – 10%, mutual funds –90%	10	10
15	LLC Resource	7.1	Russian citizens – 100%	0	0
16	MMK PJSC	5.0	Mintha Holding Limited (Cyprus) – 81.26%	81.26	...
17	LLC Management Company Razrez Mayrykhsky	4.9	Russian citizens – 100%	0	0
18	LLC Arshanovsky Section	4.5	Zimber Investments Ltd. (Cyprus) – 100%	100	100
	TOTAL:	351		52.7	38.3

Source: Compiled by the authors based on the data: URL: https://vims-geo.ru/ru/activity/iacn/russia/gosdokladi/; https://www.e-disclosure.ru/; https://globalstat.ru/; www.list-org.com; https://smart-lab.ru/q/VTGK/shareholders/ (accessed on 24.03.2024).

Table 3

The Ownership Structure in the Oil Mining Sector in Russia in 2021 and 2023, in Million Tons

No.	Company name	Mln tons	Key owners, 2021	Share of foreign capital, 2021, %	Share of foreign capital, 2023, %
1	PJSC Rosneft	191.9	Rosimushchestvo — 50.2%; BP (England) — 19.75%; QH Oil Investments LLC (Qatar) -–18.46%	38.21	38.21
2	PJSC Lukoil	73.4	Citibank, N.A. 30.6%; Grindale Investments Ltd 6.6%; Cyproman Services Limited 5.4%	42.6	…
3	PJSC Surgutneftegaz	54.8	ADR, the rest are not specified	8.91	…
4	PJSC Gazprom Neft	38.9	Gazprom PJSC	16.16	6.63
5	PJSC Tatneft named after V.D.Shashin	26.0	Rosimushchestvo — 29.07%; Colima Associated S.A. (Cyprus) — 0.388%; Vamolero Holdings Co.Limited (Cyprus –) 3.08%; Citibank N.A. (THE USA) — 26.07%	29.538	13.078
6	Sakhalin-1	18.6	ExxonMobil (The USA) — 30%; SODECO (Japan) — 30%; Rosneft — 20%; ONGC (India) — 20%	87.642	87.642
7	PJSC Slavneft	9,9	Toc Investments Corporation Limited (Cyprus) — 43.3%; Gazpromneft — 43.3% (both through Invest Oil LLC)	51	46.46
8	PJSC Novatek	8.1	Novatek Equity (Cyprus) Limited — 1.34%; SWGI Growth Fund (Cyprus) Limited — 14.39%; Levit LLC — 7.39%; Total E&P Holdings Russia (France) — 16.5%; The Bank of New York Mellon — 18.25%	50.48	…
9	PJSC NK RussNeft	6.9	Cyprus and Swiss offshore companies — 100%	100	100
10	Sakhalin Energy (Sakhalin-2)	4.2	Gazprom — 50%; Shell (England) — 27.5%; Mitsui (Japan) — 12.5%; Mitsubishi (Japan) — 10%	58.9	26.15
11	JSC Rus-Oil	3.1	No data available	…	0
	TOTAL:	436		48.3	39.8

Source: Compiled by the authors based on the data: URL: https://vims-geo.ru/ru/activity/iacn/russia/gosdokladi/; https://www.e-disclosure.ru/; https://globalstat.ru/; www.list-org.com; https://smart-lab.ru/q/VTGK/shareholders/ (accessed on 24.03.2024).

final completion of the transaction has not yet been received;

- in 2023, to repay the debt, 100% of Rus-Oil JSC became the property of the Federal Property Management Agency.

In general, according to the results of the analysis of Table 3, it should be noted that there has been no active withdrawal of foreign companies from Russian oil production in recent years. Significant assets still belong to a number of multinational corporations and offshore jurisdictions.

The Share of Foreign Capital in the Gas Production Sector

The key owners of the Russian energy sector and their shares in the gas production sector are presented in *Table 4*.

Table 4

The Ownership Structure in the Natural Gas Production Sector in Russia in 2021 and 2023, in Billion Cub. m

No.	Company name	Bln cub. m.	Key owners, 2021	Share of foreign capital, 2021, %	Share of foreign capital, 2023, %
1	PJSC Gazprom	482.9	Rosimushchestvo –50.23%	16.16	6..3
2	PJSC Novatek	113.8	Novatek Equity(Cyprus) Limited – 1.34%; SWGI Growth Fund (Cyprus) Limited – 14.39%; Levit LLC – 7.39%; Total E&P Holdings Russia (France) –16.5%; The Bank Of New York Mellon –18.25%	50.48	...
3	PJSC Rosneft	43.7	Rosimushchestvo – 50.2%; BP (England) – 19.75%; QH Oil Investments LLC (Qatar) – 18.46%	38.21	38.21
4	PJSC Gazpromneft	29.7	Rosimushchestvo – 50.23%	16.16	6.63
5	Sakhalin Energy(Sakhalin-2)	29.1	Gazprom – 50%; Shell (England) – 27.5%; Mitsui (Japan) – 12.5%; Mitsubishi (Japan) – 10%	58.9	26.15
6	PJSC Lukoil	19.0	Citibank, N.A. 30.6%; Grindale Investments Ltd 6.6%; Cyproman Services Limited 5.4%	42.6	...
7	PJSC Surgutneftegaz	9.0	8.91% – ADR. The other shareholders are not specified	8.91	...
	TOTAL:	763		33.1	19.4

Source: Compiled by the authors based on the data: URL: https://vims-geo.ru/ru/activity/iacn/russia/gosdokladi/; https://www.e-disclosure.ru/; https://globalstat.ru/; www.list-org.com; https://smart-lab.ru/q/VTGK/shareholders/ (accessed on 24.03.2024).

Based on the data in *Table 4*, the following significant changes occurred in gas production in 2021–2023:

- for Gazprom, the share of holders of the American Deposit Receipt decreased from 16.16% to 6.63% (latest data as of December 2022);
- redomicilation of Novatek Equity (Cyprus) Limited;
- the planned buyout of Shell's stake by Novatek.

Otherwise, the reduction in the share of foreign capital from 33% to 19% is mainly due to a lack of data on the share ownership structure for 2023. Therefore, we estimate the remaining share of foreign companies in Russian gas production in the range of 20–25%.

The Share of Foreign Capital in the Uranium Mining Sector

The key owners of the Russian energy sector and their shares in the uranium mining sector are presented in *Table 5*.

As can be seen from *Table 5*, all of Russia's uranium production is concentrated in one person — JSC Atomredmetzoloto (Rosimushchestvo). There are no sanctioned risks of reducing production in this production area. Over the past 2 years, the structure of mining and ownership of mining companies has remained unchanged.

CONCLUSIONS

In general, this study found that despite the long history of Russia's sanctions confrontation with the countries of the collective West, foreign investment continued to flow into the domestic economy. Even after 2022, there has been no significant decrease in the interest of domestic businesses in offshore jurisdictions and foreign multinational companies have not been in a hurry to part with their assets in the Russian energy sector.

So, if in 2012 the share of foreign capital in the electric power industry was estimated at 30% [16], in 2017 – 35%[7], then by 2022 it reached 44%, as shown by this study. Only a

[7] The share of foreign investors in fuel and energy sector projects in the Russian Federation has grown to 37% during the crisis. URL: https://finance.rambler.ru/business/38236128 / (accessed on 24.03.2024).

Table 5

The Ownership Structure in the Natural Gas Production Sector in Russia in 2021 and 2023, in Tons

No.	Company name	Tons	Key owners, 2021	Share of foreign capital, 2021, %	Share of foreign capital, 2023, %
1	PJSC Priargunsky Industrial Mining and Chemical Association|	1135	JSC Atomredmetzoloto – 96.88%	0	0
2	JSC Hiagda	901	Atomredmetzoloto JSC – 100%	0	0
3	JSC Dalur	585	Atomredmetzoloto JSC – 100%	0	0
4	JSC Lunnoye	19	Atomredmetzoloto JSC – 100%	0	0
	TOTAL:	2640		0	0

Source: Compiled by the authors based on the data: URL: https://vims-geo.ru/ru/activity/iacn/russia/gosdokladi/; https://www.e-disclosure.ru/; https://globalstat.ru/; www.list-org.com; https://smart-lab.ru/q/VTGK/shareholders/ (accessed on 24.03.2024).

new round of sanctions in 2022 reduced this figure to 32%. Although these data also seem to be a minimal estimate, the actual share of the presence of foreign jurisdictions can be estimated as higher.

From 2021 to 2023, the share of foreign (mainly offshore) capital in coal mining decreased from 53% to 38%, partly due to a reduction in companies' published information about their activities. In oil production, the figure decreased from 48% to 40% with the same caveats.

The foreign presence in gas production decreased from 33% to 19%. However, due to the lack of up-to-date lists of affiliated companies for the largest representatives of the industry, these data seem to be greatly underestimated. The actual estimate of the share of foreign individuals and companies in gas production is likely to be more than this value.

Only among the companies involved in uranium mining are there no foreign companies. This ensures the reliability of domestic nuclear energy and acts as a favorable factor for its future development.

Today, the sanctions risks for the energy sector due to the presence of foreign jurisdictions in the capital of energy companies are very high. However, despite the obvious expediency of transferring such companies to Russian jurisdiction, the processes of redomiciling Russian businesses in the country are not actively developing today. Of the companies analyzed in this paper, only JSC Russian Coal transferred its parent company to the Kaliningrad Region from unfriendly Cyprus, and PJSC Novatek redomiciled Novatek Equity (Cyprus) Limited, which owned a small part of the company's shares (1.38%), also to Kaliningrad.

In the context of the ongoing process of reshaping the global energy landscape, the need for Russian companies to explore new energy markets and enhance the economic diversity of the Russian economy [17], has become increasingly important. This includes the development of strategies for further relocation of companies, innovative approaches to investment, and structural transformations. Additionally, it is essential to establish a framework for identifying priority factors that contribute to creating a favorable investment climate within the Russian energy industry.

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T. I. Komarova — statistical data collection, calculations, tabular and graphical presentation of results, results description and research conclusions formation.

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