Legal regulation of lobbying activities as a form of economic development Arctic’s region

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Abstract. The article discusses the problems and current prerequisites for sustainable growth of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation. The concept of development of the Arctic regions in the context of sustained development is analyzed. Modern scientific and practical recommendations for ensuring the economic stability of the Arctic region are taken into account. The most urgent problems of development of the Russian Arctic territories are analyzed and ways of their solution are outlined. In the center of the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation is the Northern sea route, which will be the main line connecting the Russian Arctic. Doctrinal consolidation of such an institution as lobbying and the possibility of open regulation of the mechanism of interaction between the interests of political, economic and other groups in the preparation of draft laws is currently one of the most important anti-corruption initiatives. The article considers the main plans for territorial development in the Arctic and possible mechanisms of lobbying that can be applied in this region. The analysis of the dynamics of the formation of the Institute of lobbying and the development of processes of interaction between government and business is presented.

1. Introduction
Today, the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation is a complex state territory. This is primarily due to the fact that the structure of this region is complex, as it includes the Northern regions of the Russian Federation and in accordance with the Decree of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR of 1926, it also swept and Islands that are discovered, the adjacent internal sea waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf. The Russian Federation within this Arctic zone has sovereignty and extends its jurisdiction over them in accordance with public international law [1].

2. Main part
In the period of globalization and integration, the economic condition of any state depends on its availability of energy resources, which is why it is extremely important to determine and regulate the legal status of the Arctic region by law. This is mainly related to the following its territory contains a large number of hydrocarbon reserves and various minerals, as well as air and sea routes that attract multinational companies and countries of the world due to their convenience.

At present, the Russian Federation is interested in meeting the role of a socially developed state and ensuring proper improvement about the Arctic’s macro-region quality of life, as well as creating favorable conditions for labor migration by implementing appropriate social policies. The measures taken will also be focused on improving the population's standard of living of the indigenous population of the small-numbered peoples of the North and providing benefits to compensate for the harsh working and living conditions in the Arctic region of Russia. Within the framework of social development, the conditions for
preserving national culture and traditions are of particular importance, as well as the restoration of the ecological balance of forces in view of rapidly developing economic activity.

Due to the fact that today a large number of minerals are concentrated in the Arctic, this determines the interests and priority direction of the development of the economic base of the Russian Federation [2]. Industrial gas reserves discovered in the Arctic account for 67% of all-Russian gas reserves. The main number of hydrocarbons is concentrated on the Russian section of the continental shelf—moreover, within the 200-mile exclusive economic zone of Russia. The Arctic is the main source of Russian Nickel, copper, cobalt, platinum and Apatite concentrate.

In accordance with strategy of the national security of the Russian Federation, issues of eliminating the causes and conditions of corruption are of paramount importance, since it is an obstacle to the sustainable development of the country and the implementation of strategic national priorities. Development of the industrial and technical bases and the domestic innovations system contributes to the economic security of the Russian Federation. It seems that this can be achieved by modernizing and developing priority sectors of the national economy, stimulating the Russian Federation's investment attractiveness, enhancing the company’s business climate and establishing a enabling business atmosphere [3].

In historical retrospect, the existence of corrupt human behavior can be traced, this is due to the fact that between personal interest and conscientious performance of official duties, personal interest often wins. The relevance of this topic is primarily due to the fact that development and support of the program Arctic zone of the Russian Federation requires large financial resources, while corruption is a dangerous socio-negative phenomenon that poses a threat to the institutions of the rule of law and the stability of public life of the country, which means that the issue of countering and eradicating this phenomenon is gaining wide significance in the modern world.

In 2008, the President of the Russian Federation approved Federal law No. 273-FZ "on combating corruption" – the first system document aimed at regulating this sphere of society’s life [4]. However, the fight against this phenomenon is not limited only to the suppression of its expressions, this is further connected to regulation all aspects of society and should affect deeper processes. It seems that in solving this problem, especially within the Arctic region, it would be appropriate to consider the interests of various groups, for example, the small indigenous peoples of the North, whose economic activity and economic condition are declining due to the development of modern technologies. "Lobbying" their interests, the interests of large industrial companies would make this region economically attractive for the development of different levels of businesses.

Considering the experience of the United States and Western Europe, we can conclude that the development of such an institution of interaction between the state and civil society as lobbying is an urgent and demanding issue that contributes to the further resolution of the goals of the fight against corruption. Lobbying (eng. "lobby") is defined as a form of influence of the "pressure group" on management decisions in the process of law-making and law enforcement in order to meet the interests of various social structures [5].

Lobbying is a system of promoting interests through state institutions, as well as a tool for self-organization and functioning of civil society. Today, this institution is an important part of democracy, since it operates using forms and methods of influence that are not prohibited by law. In practice, these include: first, consultation between representatives of the current government and business; second, the creation of expert councils under public authorities; third, the participation of civil institutions in conducting public examinations and public hearings.

To date, the world community has developed two approaches to the legal consolidation and regulation of lobbying activities: the first is the American one, which implies the direct consolidation of the institution of lobbying at the legislative level, as well as the regulation of such important procedures as registration, accreditation and annual reporting of lobbyists; the second is the European one, which does not contain the legally regulated term "lobbying", but establishes a system that allows groups United by the same interests to cooperate with public authorities through representation, through channels defined by law.

It seems that the institution of lobbying through the interaction of civil society in the face of interested groups and the current government through mediation and legal communication will allow the society to
promote and implement its own interests, without violating the forms and methods of such promotion and cooperation established by law.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation establishes the legal prerequisites for legalizing the institution of lobbying with the provisions of articles 30, 31 and 32, as well as part 2 of article 45, which is dedicated to the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms [6]. Some of normative legal acts provide for rules that indirectly regulate the initial lobbying legal relations. In this regard, the legislator has already made attempts to develop Federal laws regulating this sphere of public relations.

While corruption corrupts the democratic institutions of society and threatens their normal functioning and even existence, civilized lobbying establishes channels of interaction between society and the government, and gives the latter an idea of the needs of specific social groups [7].

Unfortunately, corruption has deep historical roots, so it is justly illegal, but at the moment, the term "lobbying" in Russia also has a negative connotation. As practice shows, information messages that appear in the media in most cases define "lobbying" as a purely negative phenomenon, through the prism of identifying representatives of public authorities with lobbyists as supporters of specific interest groups, which is further translated as the promotion and protectionism of individual, narrowly focused corporate interests [8].

If we consider this institution as part of the rule of law, we can conclude that its introduction into the Russian political system will make it more transparent, but this is only possible if it is properly regulated by law and given a civilized character. With the help of mechanisms that involve lobbying, it is possible to constantly "infuse" private interests into power structures [9].

Actively expanding sectors of industry include electric power, mechanical engineering, fishing, building construction, trade, transport, and communications. Though the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation has an extremely small percentage of the total Russian population and employment, it accounts for 5.86% of the total sum of work and services fulfilled by this region of Russia itself. It seems that the introduction, development and improvement of such socially useful institutions as lobbying will only contribute to the prosperity of this region [10].

The unique geographical location of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation allows actively implement transport and logistics activities on an international scale, in the future, this will become economically attractive for the infusion of Russian and foreign capital to attract more resources. Thus, the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation will remain not only an industrial and raw material producing center, but also in the future will become an independent active participant in international transport, largely due to the active use of the Northern sea route. This will increase economic stability through the development of transport and logistics services. Based on the large-scale implementation of the transport and transit potential, the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation will become economically attractive for international Maritime transport for foreign organizations. This will be an opportunity for the Russian Federation to develop its internal transport infrastructure and further ensure internal interaction with remote areas of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation.

Integrated business units represented by financial and industrial groups, large companies, and clusters that are dynamically developing throughout the macroregion are of high value for the national economy of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation. Thanks to such active interaction and "infusions", the territory of this region becomes investment-attractive for a significant number of large industrial companies, which further affects the increase in industrial and labor capital, the implementation of state and non-state investment projects.

The activities of "Gazprom", "LUKOIL", "Transneft", "Rosatom", "Norilsk Nickel" and "Archmortorgport" contribute to increasing the competitiveness of the economy of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation not just at the local level, but as well at the international level.

It seems that in order to reduce economic and political risks in the implementation of large-scale projects, it is of paramount importance to create investment-attractive conditions for national and foreign companies that would meet the requirements of a broad segment of the Russian population [11].

CONCLUSION. In summary, it should be pointed out that to date, the Russian Federation needs to establish a regulatory framework lobbying institution on the basis of the consolidation of the American and European systems of legal regulation, considering the mentality of Russian citizens, and given the situation
about the native small-numbered nations of the North. It is also worth considering and developing the
following activities:

- first, increasing the level of legal literacy of Russian citizens, informing them through the media about
the possibility of legal participation in the process of developing and making politically important decisions;
- second, the need to formalize and formally define the institution of lobbying based on the principles of
a specific and clear distinction between lobbying activities and corruption; to define the subjects of lobbying
activities as equal participants in the mechanism for defending interests; to establish an "open" order of
interaction between state bodies and public institutions;
- third, mandatory state-management renewal and improvement through the intensive influence of civil
society institutions on the power structures in which the institution of lobbying can and should be integrated.

In the future, it is necessary to give administrative power of the Russian Federation, in particular the tax
authorities, the appropriate powers to maintain a unified register of lobbyists and their centralized
accounting, as well as current control over their activities in interaction with government structures [12].
The Prosecutor's office of the Russian Federation, as a single Federal centralized system of bodies
responsible for overseeing compliance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the
implementation of laws in force on the territory of the Russian Federation, would have the authority to
oversee the activities of both tax authorities and lobbying agencies. In order to create a uniform practice
of lobbying activities, it must be differentiated according to the basis of their activities.

It is necessary to record an accurate and detailed algorithm for monthly publication on the website of
the corresponding government or municipal authority of reports on the interfacing of authorities with
spokespersons of lobbying. We believe that representatives of public or corporate interests engaged in
lobbying activities should have the same responsibility and perform it through an annual report (including
accounting statements), providing certified copies of contracts with clients whose interests they represent.
Within the framework of the current and developing civil society in the Russian Federation, it is worth
noting the activities of public organizations aimed at exercising control functions in the field of lobbying.

It is obvious that the implementation of infrastructural development project in the Arctic zone of the
Russian Federation, as well as the creation of technological and public infrastructure, will lead to the growth
of related business related to servicing the main industries and the population of the Arctic territories as a
whole. The emergence of business in the Arctic zone will lead to an increase in taxes to budgets at the
Federal, regional and local levels. In turn, these positive dynamics will allow us to use the potential of
modern industrial companies by "involving" them.

Considering possible interaction through "lobbying" of civil society institutions and the state, Russian
shelf projects in the Arctic zone look very attractive. With the help of such projects and active integration,
the government of the Russian Federation can make projects on the shelf pay off, despite the difficult
conditions, high geological risks, and enormous infrastructure costs.

This will also have a positive impact on the formation of sales markets for industrial products and the
revival of investment activity in the region. It seems that in this case, for the successful subsequent
development of a favorable investment environment, it is necessary to take into account similar factor as
the resource base, payments, equipment and personnel, and not only current taxes

3. Conclusion
In addition, this will contribute to the development of scientific and innovative- technological potential of
the regions. In our opinion, this positive dynamics will also affect the social security of the Arctic region
of Russia, since solving socio- economic issues there is an opportunity to involve active citizens and form
an active life position, civil society.

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