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CONCEPTUAL BASIS OF REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE NEW REALITY

Abstract: In this article, the authors examine the conceptual foundations of Russia's socioeconomic development, the imperatives of regional socioeconomic development, and the determinants of entrepreneurship development in Russia. This article is intended for researchers and practitioners, teachers, graduate and master's students, as well as the general readership interested in current issues of Russia's socioeconomic development in the new reality, theoretical and methodological approaches, and practical research results in this scientific field.

Key words: imperatives, determinants, socio-economic development, regionality, conceptuality, sovereignty, technological advancement, independence, priorities, environmental friendliness, politics, industrialization of the country, science-intensive production.

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Introduction

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Today, our country needs a new socioeconomic program—a model for national development in the current geopolitical reality. The key question of

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Russia's socioeconomic development in this new reality is how, given the changed relationship with the outside world, to ensure sustainable development, which presupposes an increase in the standard and quality of life of the population. First and foremost, it is necessary to identify weaknesses and present a vision for development in specific areas. One of the main goals is to determine how sovereignty will be achieved in various areas: medicine, IT, industry, etc. However, economic and technological independence is not the "cornerstone" of the socioeconomic program. The issue of sovereignty is important, but it is addressed only in those areas where it makes sense to achieve it. In the near future, it is necessary to find answers to many questions regarding future priorities, a review of medium- and long-term development goals, and the choice of economic policy. Nearly all areas of socioeconomic development are subject to revision, particularly industrial policy, energy development, foreign economic policy, and environmental policy. The most challenging task is Russia's scientific and technological development under the restrictions imposed by unfriendly countries. Sanction barriers and prohibitions have radically altered the existing order. No country in the world can ever again be trusted to supply important products from abroad. Therefore, technological sovereignty must be established quickly. To continue the country's industrialization and accelerate the development of domestic knowledge-intensive industries, new principles and approaches will need to be developed. A return to previous relations with Western countries is apparently impossible, which means a restructuring of trade and logistics chains and significant changes in the financial sector. The key objective of Russia's new socioeconomic development strategy should be to focus on developing competencies in mechanical engineering, metalworking, food processing, and light industry. While it is clearly impossible to replace all imported goods, ensuring the predominance of domestic producers in the domestic market is imperative. Currently, the government is working through a series of strategic sessions with key industry agencies to identify key risks and define priority goals and objectives for the development of specific industries in the new reality, taking into account the nuances of structural adjustment. The strategic sessions, prepared by agencies, are examining all the details of economic policy in various areas. It's possible that, based on the results of this work, adjustments will be made to national projects and various strategic planning documents. These changes may also affect various target indicators. The current situation imposes significant restrictions on the functioning and development of the economy. The challenges are diverse and extensive. The government must fulfill its current functions while also responding quickly to ongoing changes, which are difficult to predict in a

climate of extreme uncertainty. Our society today expects scientists and practitioners to provide evidence-based approaches to addressing pressing issues of Russia's socioeconomic development.

Main part

In the modern world, the economic aspects of the relationship between nature and society are increasingly being explored. This involves examining the costs and benefits of implementing environmental programs in countries, while respecting the rights of the population to a healthy environment. These human and civil rights are now an indisputable social value, as confirmed by the Concept of Sustainable Development, adopted in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro and constantly updated in response to emerging global development challenges. The concept emerged as a response to the environmental crisis affecting the entire planet, the solution to which is only possible through the joint efforts of all countries. In a broad sense, it initially envisioned achieving harmony between people, society, and nature, a concept that is more relevant today than ever. It is noteworthy that, as early as 1992, this document emphasized the direct connection between ecology and economics, the disruption of which would lead "to turning the planet into a desert." It stated that focusing solely on the environment (without economic development) leads to poverty and injustice. It should be noted that the idea of preserving the natural environment runs through many of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals developed by the international community (adopted by UN members in 2015 for the period up to 2035). In the Russian Federation, this problem is considered one of the economic objectives included in the elements of the country's national security, and therefore receives considerable attention. Article 60 of the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation, approved by Presidential Decree No. 400 of July 2, 2021, in the section on the economic sphere, speaks of the growing importance of the environment in the context of changing technologies worldwide. As N.U. Muradova rightly believes in this regard: "the amplitude of the effects from the interaction between economic and environmental systems is increasingly increasing." Certainly, the level of environmental security is an indicator of the state of the entire society, which includes the economy, law, culture, and other social spheres. The right to a safe environment is a constitutional right, as enshrined in Article 42 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. Federal legislation, developing this right, enshrines the concept of "environmental safety" in the Federal Law "On Environmental Protection," implying the protection of the natural environment and human interests from the negative impacts of economic and other activities, as well as during emergency situations and their consequences. As can be seen from the content of this normative act, this right is directly

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linked to human activity, making it impossible to implement without taking economic indicators into account. This is confirmed by the preamble to the Federal Law "On Environmental Protection," which defines the principles of environmental protection as the solution of socio-economic problems. It should be noted that the "Fundamentals of State Policy in the Field of Environmental Development of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2035" also emphasizes the connection between socio-economic activity and the right to a safe environment. This approach suggests that human security is largely linked to entrepreneurs' awareness of their responsibility to society and the state, a lack of which sometimes leads to disastrous consequences, as exemplified by environmental disasters.

One of these is the largest oil spill in the Russian Arctic near Norilsk in May 2020, caused by officials at a Norilsk Nickel subsidiary. It caused tens of billions of rubles in damage to the ecosystem, the consequences of which will be felt for a long time. Investigative bodies established the culpability of those responsible for this disaster, based on environmental protection regulations for the operation of industrial facilities. These consequences led to reforms in Russian legislation regarding the environmental responsibility of businesses. O.S. Kolbasov rightly writes that "the need to breathe clean, high-quality air that is safe for health, which was previously satisfied without limitation and required no legal protection, now requires legal formalization and legal guarantees." Society must ensure its own self-preservation, which requires maintaining a balance between the social system and the environment, monitoring and directing human activity in the right direction. The proclamation of everyone's right to a favorable environment as a natural human right to life and a fundamental condition for their existence and development was the successful result of many years of scientific research both in Russia and abroad. It was not immediately enshrined in the Russian Constitution, having undergone a historical process of development and a number of amendments. The right to environmental protection was not included in the first Constitution of the USSR. The next stage in the development of citizens' rights was the creation of a tenth chapter in the 1936 Constitution, which addresses fundamental rights and responsibilities, but it again fails to address the right to a favorable environment. In the 1970s, an attempt was made to justify the need for legally enshrining the right to a favorable environment. If we look at the Basic Law of the USSR of 1977, this right is not mentioned, but it does enshrine measures to improve the natural environment and provides for the right to health protection. For the first time, this legal act enshrined the citizen's obligation to protect nature and safeguard its resources, which became the basis for the further development of rights to environmental

safety. The right to a favorable environment first appeared in the 1993 Constitution of the Russian Federation, when the personal rights and freedoms of citizens, recognized as the highest value, came to the forefront. Article 42 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation introduced the right to a favorable environment, and Article 58 enshrined the duty of residents to preserve nature and the environment and to carefully manage natural resources. The next step in the development of the constitutional right to a favorable environment was taken in 2020. Following a nationwide vote, amendments were made to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, several of which are directly related to the field of ecology. Thus, Article 42 clearly enshrined this right, which was proclaimed as belonging to every person. Thus, the right to a healthy environment has undergone a long and complex constitutional development, evolving from a guarantee of the right to health protection to an independent constitutional right, with corresponding obligations, state policy, and environmental support. Currently, the right to environmental safety is gradually becoming more distinct, as evidenced by the cited regulations. However, the threat of violation of this right exists both globally and in our country. To mitigate this threat, it is necessary to establish clearer regulations governing the activities of enterprises in various sectors of the country's economic life; the lack of such regulations leads to a number of problems. The human right to a healthy environment is ensured by the following measures:

- standardization of environmental quality;
- prevention of environmentally harmful activities and improvement of the environment;
- warning and elimination of consequences of accidents and natural disasters;
- insurance of citizens;
- state control;
- compliance with environmental legislation.

Environmental quality standards (MPCs) and maximum permissible harmful impact standards (MPEs) are used to assess the safe state of nature. These standards are primarily aimed at ensuring a clean environment. Maintaining a favorable environmental standard is ensured, among other things, by creating specially protected natural areas and sites, recreational zones, and other territories, and by establishing their legal regimes in legislation. To implement these measures, key innovations have been introduced in the law to improve the mechanism for determining, calculating, and paying fees for negative impacts. These legal provisions enshrine the concept of a payment base and, for the first time, clarify the range of persons obligated to pay fees for such impacts, as well as those exempt from them. These include measures provided for in the new version of the Federal Law "On Environmental Protection" to provide economic incentives for activities aimed at reducing negative impacts on the environment. It

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significantly streamlines the procedure for setting environmental quality standards. Thus, standards for permissible discharges and emissions are established for pollutants included in a special list. The amendments to this document established the new concept of "state environmental supervision" (instead of "state environmental control"). The previous concept referred to monitoring the proper quality of environmental components, while supervision involves a comprehensive component of checking the use of components throughout the natural environment, which better meets current needs. Currently, environmental legislation defines a list of types of negative environmental impacts for which users of natural resources must pay, namely:

- 1) emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere from stationary sources;
- 2) discharges of pollutants into water bodies;
- 3) waste disposal.

The significant role of Federal Law No. 280-FZ of August 3, 2018, in regulating the labor of agricultural producers is undeniable. This regulation aims to establish higher standards for this category of entrepreneurs, who will now be able to call themselves "organic" producers only if they are included in the Unified State Register. This innovation is aimed at improving the quality of agricultural products produced and distributed in the Russian Federation, which should contribute to improving public health. The rights of indigenous peoples of the North play a particularly important role in the general right to a safe environment, combined with the country's economic interests. This was confirmed at the 25th St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, where a special stand was organized dedicated to the problems of the Arctic zone, the region of which currently plays a major role in ensuring the country's economic, strategic, and transport security, requiring a solution to the problem of its balanced development in conjunction with the interests of the population, business, and the state. The intensive development of the Arctic region requires reducing environmental impacts without halting its active development, ensuring environmental safety for the population. New technologies are currently being implemented here that allow for the reconciliation of business interests and the maintenance of a safe environment. This is facilitated by the new version of the Federal Law "On Environmental Protection," which regulates the implementation of "Best Available Technologies" aimed at minimizing and preventing negative environmental impacts. It should be noted that new methods, unique in the world, are already being used in projects such as Yamal LNG, Arctic Gate, and the development of the Bovanenkov field. The existing regulation, which stipulates that subsoil users, if they exceed the established flaring limit for associated petroleum gas, face a significantly increased environmental impact fee in the region, is crucial for

their implementation. This is a manifestation of the principle of preventing environmental harm, which is invaluable for upholding the right to an environmentally safe environment. It is proclaimed in many international acts and is specified in national legislation. Due to the Arctic region's particular strategic importance, the Russian Federation developed the national project "Ecology," which is being expanded into seven federal projects. Its component part is an important area related to clean air, which envisages comprehensive measures to reduce atmospheric emissions in twelve industrial cities of the North. This is of paramount importance, as serious air pollution has been occurring in recent years, a problem affecting the lives and health of the indigenous peoples of the North. Those living in extreme natural conditions. The government developed tax incentive measures that were introduced on January 1, 2021. One of the key areas is a reduction in insurance premiums paid by Arctic zone residents for new jobs. The final rate for them is 7.5%, and for small and medium-sized businesses, 3.25%. In the Russian Federation, the Constitutional Court acts as a guarantor of the protection of the right to a favorable environment. It does so, firstly, by exercising its authority to review cases for compliance of regulatory legal acts with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, and also by reviewing citizens' complaints regarding violations of their constitutionally guaranteed rights and freedoms. The Constitutional Court, at the request of the courts, reviews the constitutionality of applicable regulatory legal acts. The right to a favorable environment can also be indirectly protected by the Constitutional Court through its authority to resolve disputes over jurisdiction between government bodies. It is worth noting that, in interpreting legal acts governing environmental protection, the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation faces the need to resolve a number of unresolved issues. At the same time, the quality of legislation largely determines the harmonious development of social relations, as this is linked to the law's ability to effectively regulate social relations. This serves as a legal guarantee for human use of the environment as the basis for life and a guarantee for the rational use of natural resources. Particular attention is paid to the problem of gaps in the constitutional assessment of norms. Today, it is clearly important to address these gaps in legislation and establish a comprehensive, unified legal framework in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, as deficiencies in legal regulation lead to violations of legally guaranteed rights and freedoms. One example is the lack of legislative requirements for the timeframe for conducting environmental assessments. The Constitutional Court receives a large number of appeals regarding existing environmental regulations. They raise issues of violation of rights and freedoms, including those

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related to environmental legislation, as well as the absence of necessary legal provisions in regulatory legal acts, which violates the principle of legal certainty. Specifically, the Constitutional Court identified legislative uncertainty in connection with a complaint filed by Topol Limited Liability Company regarding the legal nature of public payments (fees for negative environmental impacts), making it difficult to determine the subject of the relevant payment, which was reflected in the ruling of this judicial body. Eliminating these uncertainties...Gaps and conflicts are essential for establishing an effective mechanism for implementing the constitutionally guaranteed human and civil right to a favorable environment. Defects in the regulatory framework, including its insufficient development of standards, contribute to the ineffective implementation of this right and complicate the work of law enforcement agencies aimed at protecting it. This state of affairs contradicts the foundations of the rule of law, the existence of which is provided for in Article 1 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. For example, when the Constitutional Court, in its work, found inconsistencies between existing environmental regulations, Resolution No. 4-P of February 1, 2022, refers to the inconsistency of Article 134 of the Federal Law "On Insolvency (Bankruptcy)" with the country's Basic Law. The issue concerns the lack of clearly defined criteria for classifying current payments as expenses for measures to prevent man-made or environmental disasters or loss of life, and the absence of a legal mechanism to guarantee priority payments for energy resources at hazardous production facilities to prevent man-made disasters there. The Constitutional Court, through its decisions, identifies the most significant social values that represent society's long-term interests and needs. In this sense, the understanding of a favorable environment, as enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation, encompasses more than just the quality of its components meeting established standards. It is a "healthy (unpolluted), resource-intensive, ecologically sustainable, aesthetically rich, and diverse human habitat," according to N.V. Danilova, "a necessary condition for the existence of society." "The Constitutional Court, through its decisions, identifies the most significant social values that represent society's long-term interests and needs. In this sense, the understanding of a favorable environment, as enshrined in the Russian Constitution, represents not only the compliance of the quality of its components with established standards. It is "a healthy (unpolluted), but also resource-intensive, ecologically sustainable, aesthetically rich, and diverse human habitat," according to N.V. Danilova, "a necessary condition for the existence of society." "The Constitutional Court, through its decisions, identifies the most significant social values that represent society's long-

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The constitutional right to a favorable environment cannot remain abstract; it is imbued with profound content, regulated by various legal norms. Its formalized content is expressed in a dispersed manner, primarily in environmental legislation, the preambles and principles of individual laws, as well as in formally approved doctrines, state strategies, and other political and legal acts defining long-term goals, prospective and priority areas of the state's regulatory and executive activities. Today, the concept of a "favorable environment" encompasses interests related to the economy, which includes the activities of entrepreneurs. The goal is to ensure sustainable development both at the corporate and societal levels while maintaining human security, which requires developing social responsibility to all of humanity and future generations. The criteria for corporate social responsibility are, namely:

- adoption and implementation of comprehensive measures to prevent harm to the environment;
- elimination of environmental damage by the enterprise;
- maintaining biological diversity;
- participation in programs to ensure safe and sustainable development;
- preservation and restoration of the protective and environment-forming functions of natural ecological systems outside specially protected natural areas, etc.

It is important that, in order to strengthen control over environmental impacts, the Federal Law identifies four categories of objects that have a negative impact, and clarifies the definition of these objects, which is necessary for establishing criteria for classifying them as the appropriate type during state registration.

One of the most important innovations is the improvement of the mechanism for determining, calculating, and paying fees for negative impacts. This framework codifies the payment base and introduces measures to provide real economic incentives for activities aimed at reducing the negative impact on nature. The procedure for setting environmental quality standards and permissible discharge standards has been significantly streamlined. Currently, environmental legislation defines the types of negative environmental impacts for which users of natural resources must pay fees, namely:

- 1) emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere

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from stationary sources;

- 2) discharges of pollutants into water bodies;
- 3) waste disposal.

A fee for this is required to be paid by legal entities and entrepreneurs carrying out economic and (or) other activities on the territory of the Russian Federation, the continental shelf of the Russian Federation and in the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation that have a negative impact. American researcher Talcott Parsons, speaking about the systems of modern society, pointed out that "it is necessary that normatively defined obligations be internalized, while teams, in the performance of their functions and in defending their legitimate interests, must have at their disposal a normative sanction." Speaking about the enterprises of our country, it is necessary to emphasize that social responsibility is not manifested in all areas of production, and sometimes it is created only for the appearance of such a policy. Conducted studies have shown that, although the majority of companies in the country proclaim their mission to be about environmental behavior, in reality this is not always observed, and serves solely to improve their image in the eyes of society. In fact, this policy is implemented only in five industries included in the top 100 strongest companies in the country: in 33 percent of the largest hydrocarbon companies; 47% of energy; 40% chemical; 67% mining; and 20% transport. In light of these circumstances, to strengthen corporate accountability and ensure the rights of citizens, the Government, by its Resolution, established increased rates for environmental impact assessments, applying an increased coefficient of 1.19, applicable to legal relationships arising from January 1, 2025.

When analyzing the interests of entrepreneurs in conjunction with the right to a favorable and safe environment, one must consider the theory of marginal utility advanced by L. Lewis Fuller. He wrote that "the foundation of economic theory is the principle of marginal utility, according to which, in striving to achieve our goals, whatever they may be, we allocate the resources at our disposal in the most efficient manner." Accordingly, the underlying principle of the right under study is the principle of managing natural resources in the most productive and useful manner, based on the morality of duty, which Fuller also wrote about, considering the latter a "blood relative" of law.

Conclusion

The issue of ensuring that the realization of the right to a favorable environment is consistent with the economic interests of society is increasingly being coordinated at a civilized level in our country, where

the effectiveness of legal regulation plays a major role. However, rulemaking alone is insufficient to ensure constitutional rights. The preamble to the Constitution of the Russian Federation declares society's responsibility to present and future generations and its commitment to the well-being and prosperity of Russia. Humanity cannot survive in isolation from the natural environment, the protection and preservation of which require special mechanisms, both legal and economic, that contribute to meeting human needs. Therefore, protecting the well-being of the environment is seen as significant and essential for all people living on Earth, as O.F. Listopad emphasizes in his work. Ensuring these rights is a vital task, as it is linked to the survival of humanity, the reproduction of healthy offspring, and, consequently, the prospects for societal development. In the event of an environmental disaster, no state in the world will be able to protect itself. But at the foundation of any state is the economy, which regulates production within the country and whose effectiveness determines its vital interests. Therefore, we must not forget the need to consider the interests of both businesspeople and the entire state, as entrepreneurial activity generates revenue for the national budget and creates jobs. In a radically changing social environment, economic and environmental policies must work together, developing the most optimal methods for supporting the state. The environment must ensure the sustainable functioning of natural ecological systems, natural and natural-human-made objects, and society must have a decent living environment, where determining its viability in terms of human interests, safety, and comfort is a significant factor. With the introduction of new technologies, values and norms shift, as do previously accepted, stable ideas about which benefits are most important and which are not, both for society as a whole and for specific groups. Throughout the development of world civilization, a pyramid of values has existed, with the most significant ones, meeting people's pressing needs, taking center stage. These values only began to exist and gain stability once they were widely developed. Currently, such values include the preservation of humans as biological, thinking beings. Humankind's deep understanding of nature is increasingly fueling an understanding of the potential for disaster if the fragile ecological balance is disrupted. Therefore, to preserve environmental well-being, legislators must respond promptly to changing circumstances in the country and around the world by normatively establishing the rules of interaction between business and the state with the natural environment, thereby implementing the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

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