



ECONOMIC AND LEGAL SUPPORT FOR THE USE OF COASTAL TERRITORIES IN A TOURISM-RECREATION SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the development of approaches to the economic and legal provision of the use of coastal territories in the tourism-recreation sector. It was ascertained that the usage parameters of any land plot, including the territories of coastal zones, as well as the possibility of placing a particular construction object on this plot, should be carefully checked in each specific case. It is determined that only a comprehensive assessment of the suitability of the land plot for the object construction purposes will avoid the risks of its recognition as unauthorized construction and imposing liability on the developer. It is proved that the management of natural resources in the coastal belt, as a dynamic phenomenon, is initially heterogeneous in terms of its spatial position. This is due to the uneven allocation of water resources, as well as the varying degree of economic development of water areas within which the natural resources management is carried out.

Keywords: territory, recreation, water resources, natural resources management, tourism, production and economic activities, real estate.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The territories of coastal belts are traditionally attractive for the development of tourist infrastructure, construction of hotels, as well as residential and commercial real estates. Currently, the potential of the Russian regions is not fully used that encourages investors to invest in the development of these territories. At the same time, according to the Water Code of the Russian Federation, land plots located near coastal areas can be bought, leased, and built up. However, this does not mean that the owners of such land plots are completely free in determining the order of their use, since the legislation of the Russian Federation establishes a special regime that imposes a number of significant restrictions on them.

Based on the provisions of the Water Code of the Russian Federation, three types of "protection zones" can be distinguished in respect of land plots located near coastal belts. These are water conservation zone, coastal buffer zone, and coastal strip for public access. The water conservation zones are understood as the territories, which adjust directly to the shore of rivers and reservoirs. The width of the conservation zone of the river reservoir can be up to 500 meters. Within the boundaries of these zones, as a rule, restrictions on economic activities are imposed in order to prevent pollution of the water body.

The study of economic and legal support problems of the use of coastal areas in the tourism-recreation sector are reflected in the works of E.P. Afanasyeva [1], D.T. Akhobadze [2], M.A. Grigorieva [3], O.V. Evstropieva [4], M.Yu. Kononova [5], A.A. Fedulin [6], and others. However, despite the significant number of studies on the noted problem, there are a number of unresolved issues related to defining the essence of the coastal area category, as well as methods for their use in tourism-recreation sector.

2. METHODS

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study includes abstract-logical method, as well as induction, deduction, analysis, synthesis, and systematization methods aimed at justifying the approach to the identification of coastal territories. Economic legal method was used to study the special aspects of coastal territories management, as well as simplex-method was employed to study the influence of various factors on the coastal territories management in the tourism and recreational sector.

The information base of the present article includes the statistical data of state bodies, legislative and standardized documents regulating the use of coastal territories in the tourism-recreation sector, as well as the conducted *research* outcomes [7-9].

In the course of the research it is planned to improve the economic and legal approaches to the coastal territories' management in the tourism-recreation sector, to develop measures for the coordination of activities among the main participants of the tourism-recreation business, to justify the statute for the sustainable development management of coastal territories at various cost levels.

3. RESULTS

Coast lines can be used without restrictions. Any person can move or stay at the coast line, going fishing and mooring boats and other floating means. At the same time, privatization of land within the coast line or other restriction of free access to it should be prohibited.

Charging fees for access to the water body and its coast line, as well as installing fencing on such a water body does not comply with the current legislation. The organization of a private beach within the coast line of the water body also violates the procedure established by law for the use of such territory. Such actions are contrary to the provisions of the Water Code of the Russian Federation, which enshrines the right of every citizen to have access to public water bodies and use them free of charge for personal needs.

The boundaries of water conservation zones, coastal buffer zones, and coastal strips of public water bodies should be marked with special information signs installed on the ground. At that, owners of the land plots located near river reservoirs shall not interfere with placement of such information signs in their plots. It is necessary to take into account that water conservation zones, coastal buffer zones, and coastal strips for public access are established by law based on the fact of adjunction of the land plot to the corresponding water object.

At the same time, the Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences provides for administrative liability for violation of the regulation with regard to the use of land plots in the "conservation zones" and the rules of water bodies' conservation, as well as for noncompliance with the conditions ensuring free access of citizens to the public water bodies and its coastal strip.

Depending on the nature of the violation, the punishment for individuals, legal entities, as well as officials for such offenses ranges from a fine (in the amount from 3 thousand to 500 thousand rubles) to an administrative suspension of the activities of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs for up to 90 days. At the same time, bringing to responsibility for violation of the water legislation does not release the guilty persons from the obligation to eliminate the violation and compensate the harm caused by them.

During the use of coastal areas in the tourism-recreation sector, the current legislation of the Russian Federation may establish other restrictions. For example, in order to create the necessary conditions for the safe operation of the infrastructure of the river port on land plots adjacent to the border of the river port, protective, sanitary, and other zones with special conditions of land use can be established.

As a rule, coastal areas are an economic subsystem, which has many specific features and characteristics. But, despite the high importance, these features have hardly received due consideration. However, recreation, as an economic activity sector, not only has special characteristics for coastal areas, but also potentially feels conflicted with other alternative directions of its development.

A significant feature of the coastal economy is the inconsistency and even incompatibility of some economic activities. Thus, for example, the construction of large harbor facilities and transportation hubs significantly reduces the opportunities for the development of resort tourism. Exactly because this circumstance it is necessary to clearly define the specialization of the coastal zone, to plan its development in close relationship with other economy sectors, as well as to observe the biological and environmental balance. A significant anthropogenic load, as well as large resource diversity of the coastal zone requires a special mode of economic activity.

This largely determines the high science intensity of the coastal economy, that is, the significant role of science in ensuring its balanced development. That is why research centers,

specializing in the study of freshwater resources and their effective use not only from an economic but also from an environmental and biological perspective, are located in the coastal areas. In this regard, we believe that the priority development of the recreation sector in the economy of coastal territories is most effectively combined with specialization in the field of knowledge-intensive use of other, especially biological resources.

At the same time, the development of tourism-recreation sector is poorly combined with the development of traditional economy sectors. Another significant feature of the coastal territories' development is that here economic activities are carried out at the junction of land and freshwater areas. To ensure the activity, it is necessary to create and operate a developed coastal infrastructure that includes creating transport infrastructure, establishing scientific basis for a wide range of studies on various development aspects of the river reservoirs, training of personnel with necessary specialization and qualifications, creating recreational conditions for valuable and diverse recreation, etc.

Therefore, when assessing forecast indicators for development of tourism and recreational activities, it is necessary to proceed from the fact that the essence of the coastal territories economy includes not only the main activity but also the main characteristics of the coastal zone functioning (Fig. 1).

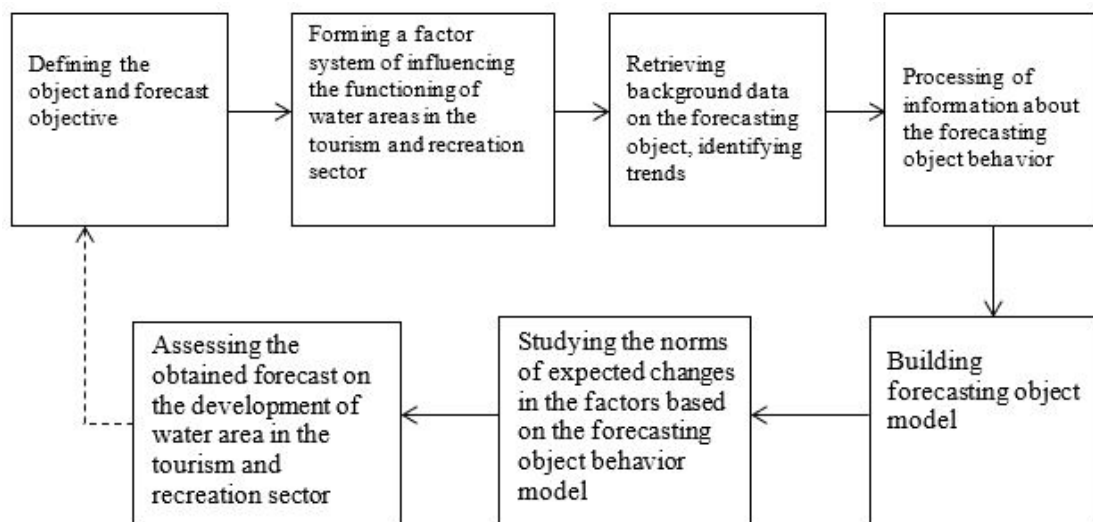


Figure 1. Scheme of the forecast formation process of the water areas' development in the tourism-recreation sector.

As a rule, coastal territories create conditions for the movement of raw materials, as well as material and labor resources. Facilitation of population movement among the coastal territories is a significant favorable factor for the tourism-recreation business development.

The development of the tourism-recreation sector is one of the most economically advantageous and promising in terms of social outcomes and activities in the coastal territories. At the same time, recreational resources are natural and climatic resources, which can be used for the development of balneological, therapeutic, sports, cultural, and educational tourism. Their effective use not only contributes to the solution of social problems, but also leads to the creation of additional jobs, stimulates investment activity in the regions, and can also lead to the inflow of foreign currency owing to tourists coming from other countries.

The recreational sector is one of the most growing in terms of both investment and the provision of special consumer goods for the population. For example, in the period from 2010 to 2017, the annual growth rate of the recreational sector was approximately 5%. Recreation is

one of the most attractive areas of contemporary economic activity, but at the same time it is the most sensitive to the impact of other types of human activity. For example, pressure on the environment extended by shipping is caused by the discharge of used water and waste. This significantly reduces the quality of water resources and makes them unsuitable for the vacationers and the local population, especially living in coastal areas.

There are also other imbalances among different types of business activities, which create obstacles to the development of tourism-recreation areas in the coastal territories. The peculiarity of the coastal territories is that here the recreational activities are associated with the use of natural and climatic resources. In fact, each coastal territory has certain recreational resources, which may vary greatly.

As a rule, in the coastal territory, tourism is the second economy sector in terms of employment, which employs mainly people of small and remote inhabited localities. Sport fishing may be traditional leisure, though recently ecotourism, including wildlife observation, has become particularly attractive. The attractiveness of the tourism-recreation sector is associated with its recreational opportunities, and at the same time cultural and historical attractions.

The development of the tourism-recreation sector provides a powerful multiplicative impetus to the development of entrepreneurship in various related economy sectors. As known, properly invested investments lead to a significant increase in the investments multiplier. In the contemporary tourism-recreation sector, the multiplier ranges from 5 (on average) to 10 (as, for example, in the most attractive coastal territories). This means that each investment unit invested in the development of this sector, contributes to a significant increase (from 5 to 10 times) of investment and income in related activities, such as the hotel and restaurant business, the entertainment sector, tourist services, and the transport sector.

However, despite the considerable diversity and various opportunities for the development of tourism-recreation sector in the coastal territory, the country has not yet created favorable economic conditions for it. For this reason, many Russian residents prefer to use recreational resources abroad. This has negative impact on the country's economy, because in this case, due to the outflow of foreign currency to pay for the imported recreational services, the balance of payments deteriorates. In addition, this situation can be characterized as missed opportunities in terms of unrealized income growth, increase in the number of jobs and employment of the population, as well as replenishment of the federal and local budgets in case if the population of the country would have preferred to use domestic recreational resources.

4. DISCUSSION

The reliability of the presented economic and legal approaches is confirmed by the fact that when using coastal territories, natural resources are directly leading factors of their development. Any activity without natural resources loses its meaning, because many economic processes are functionally closely connected with the environment, with the elements of ecology [10-12].

At the same time, the overall effectiveness of the use of coastal territories' management system largely depends on the extent to which it is possible to balance the interests of different users of natural resources at different levels, and to develop legal mechanisms that meet the objectives of joint sustainable development of large territories, even to the detriment of the interests of individual industries, despite the fact that they are very important in the economic structure of the coastal area.

At the same time, the organizational creation of the vertical management only on the basis of existing program-oriented directions can lead to the strengthening of industry trends in the course of this management that will be a certain limitation of economic activity. However, the management of coastal territories is a new management approach to the development of appropriate action policy. Taking into account the different scales of the processes and the complexity of their development, both in the socio-economic and organizational areas, it is considered that the management of coastal territories is a long interactive process, which includes the implementation of a number of successive cyclic stages, starting from the definition of the problem itself, and further, through the implementation of certain actions, to the assessment of the effectiveness of the measures involved.

As a rule, to fulfill the coastal territories' management program, it is necessary to implement several respective stages to achieve the interlinked goals, such as practical provision of the sustainable development principles and improvement of living standards. Since, as a rule, the full cycle of implementation requires quite a long time (10 years or more), it is obvious that almost the majority of participants using this approach are still only at the early stages of development of these water management systems.

5. CONCLUSION

Summing up, it can be concluded that any land plot usage parameters, including the coastal territories, as well as the possibility of placing a certain construction object on this land plot, should be carefully checked in each particular case. Only a comprehensive assessment of the suitability of the land plot for the object construction purpose will allow avoiding the risks of its recognition as unauthorized construction and imposing liability on the developer.

Studies have shown that environmental management in the coastal belt as a dynamic phenomenon is initially heterogeneous in terms of its spatial position. This is due to the uneven allocation of water resources, as well as varying degrees of economic development of water areas within which the use of natural resources is carried out. This circumstance determines the level of economic availability (inaccessibility) of resources and their development levels. Environmental protection and sustainable economic development of water areas today determine the need to create an effective system of integrated management of economic processes in coastal territories.

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