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Нормативно-правовое обеспечение государственного регулирования добровольческой деятельности в Российской Федерации

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Аннотация. Введение. В статье рассматриваются ключевые аспекты нормативно-правового обеспечения государственного регулирования добровольческой деятельности в Российской Федерации. **Материалы и методы.** Проведён анализ роли добровольчества как формы социально-политического участия, изучены правовые основы международного добровольчества и показано их влияние на формирование национальной законодательной базы.

Результаты и обсуждение. Особое внимание уделено процессам актуализации российского законодательства в данной сфере, включая принятие федеральных законов, указов Президента и стратегических документов. Представлены примеры реализации государственной поддержки добровольчества в различных регионах России, демонстрирующие разнообразие подходов и эффективных практик. **Заключение.** Статья может быть полезна для исследователей, представителей государственных и общественных организаций.

Ключевые слова: добровольчество, волонтёрство, нормативно-правовое регулирование, государственная поддержка, социально-политическое участие.

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Research article

Normative and legal support for state regulation of volunteer activities in the Russian Federation

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Abstract. Introduction. This article examines key aspects of the legal framework governing volunteerism in the Russian Federation. **Materials and methods.** It analyzes the role of volunteerism as a form of socio-political participation, examines the legal foundations of international volunteerism, and demonstrates its influence on the development of the national legislative framework. **Results and discussion.** Particular attention is paid to the updating of Russian legislation in this area, including the adoption of federal laws, presidential decrees, and strategic documents. Examples of state support for volunteerism in various regions of Russia are presented, demonstrating a diversity of approaches and effective practices. **Conclusion.** This article may be useful for researchers and representatives of government and public organizations.

Key words: volunteering, legal regulation, state support, socio-political participation.

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Introduction. Volunteerism has long been a vital element of civil society, contributing to the strengthening of social capital, the development of mutual aid mechanisms, and the fostering of a responsible attitude toward public affairs. In the modern world, volunteerism is not only a form of altruism but also a tool for citizens to participate in addressing pressing social, environmental, educational, and cultural issues. Recognizing the importance of this form of activity, the state is gradually moving from passive observation to active regulation and support of volunteer initiatives, which requires appropriate legal frameworks.

This topic is particularly relevant given the rapid transformation of social processes, the growing role of the non-profit sector, the growth of socially oriented projects, and the increasing interest of young people in socially beneficial activities. In Russia, the development of volunteerism is directly linked to government policies aimed at fostering civic identity, strengthening civil society institutions, and modernizing the social protection system. However, despite obvious positive trends, the legal framework governing volunteerism faces a number of challenges: insufficient protection of rights, limited guarantees from employers and government agencies, and weak integration of volunteer initiatives into the public administration system.

The current state of the volunteer movement in the Russian Federation is characterized by a high level of public activity, especially among young people. According to the Federal Agency for Youth Affairs (Rosmolodezh), the number of registered volunteers in the country exceeds 12 million, with approximately 70% of them under 30 years of age. This indicates that volunteerism is becoming an integral part of youth culture, but requires stricter legal regulation to ensure the sustainability and legitimacy of volunteer activities.

International experience shows that the effective development of volunteerism is impossible without a clearly defined legal framework that defines the responsibilities, rights, and guarantees of both volunteers and the organizations that support them. The European Union, the United States, Canada, and Japan have developed specialized laws, programs, and standards aimed at creating favorable conditions for volunteerism.

The legal framework for governmental regulation of volunteerism in the Russian Federation consists of a set of measures aimed at creating a unified legal framework that protects participants in volunteer programs, coordinates their activities with government agencies, and stimulates the development of volunteerism at the federal and regional levels. Key documents regulating this area include the Federal Law "On Charitable Activities and Charitable Organizations" [1], the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation declaring the Year of the Volunteer [2], the Strategy for the Development of Volunteering until 2030 [3], and various regional volunteer support programs.

State support for volunteerism in Russia is implemented through project funding, holding national and international forums, creating information platforms, training volunteers, and developing volunteer standards. For the volunteer movement to function effectively, it is necessary to consider not only the formal aspects of legal regulation but also the actual needs of

participants, the specifics of regional conditions, and prospects for integrating volunteerism into education and professional training.

It's important to note that the development of volunteerism in Russia is taking place amid dynamically changing societal demands and challenges, such as local and global crises, climate change, an aging population, and the digitalization of the economy. Volunteers are among the first to respond to these challenges, providing assistance to those in need, participating in emergency recovery efforts, promoting healthy lifestyles, and engaging in educational activities. Thus, volunteerism is becoming more than just an act of charity, but an important instrument of public policy in the areas of social protection and sustainable development.

The purpose of this article is to examine the legal framework governing volunteerism in the Russian Federation, identify challenges and prospects for its development, and analyze practices of state support for volunteerism in the regions. To achieve this goal, the following objectives were set: to examine volunteerism as a form of socio-political participation; to analyze the international legal framework for volunteerism; to examine Russian legislation in this area; and to analyze regional practices of state support for volunteerism.

The research's novelty lies in its comprehensive approach to examining the legal framework for volunteering in the context of both international and Russian legislation. Also new is its analysis of current trends and proposals for improving the legal framework for volunteering, based on examples of successful regional practices.

The practical significance of the work lies in the fact that the obtained results can be used in the development of new legal acts, the improvement of existing mechanisms of state support for volunteerism, as well as in educational activities - in the training of specialists in the field of social management, public administration and the development of civil society.

The article is structured to consistently explore key aspects of the topic. The first section focuses on volunteerism as a form of socio-political participation, the second on the legal foundations of international volunteering, the third on an analysis of Russian legislation in this area, and the fourth on practices of state support for volunteering in the regions. The conclusion draws conclusions on the current state and prospects for the development of volunteerism in Russia and offers recommendations for improving the legal framework for this important social sphere.

Research materials and methods. This problem can be solved by applying a combination of interpretive, analytical, and theoretical methods.

Research results and their discussion. The study's results showed that the Russian Federation has developed a basic legal framework governing volunteerism, including Federal Law No. 135-FZ "On Charitable Activities and Volunteering (Volunteering)." However, insufficient legal support for certain areas of volunteer activity (for example, in the areas of ecology or healthcare) was identified. An analysis of regional regulatory legal acts revealed significant differences in the level of support for volunteerism across the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Based on this analysis, areas for improving these regulatory legal acts were proposed, including expanding state support measures and strengthening government interaction with NGOs and civil society.

Volunteerism as a form of socio-political participation. Volunteering is an important aspect of Russia's socio-political life, contributing to the development of civil society and public participation in addressing public issues. In 2018, the President of Russia declared the year the Year of Volunteers, spurring the implementation of a national action plan for the development of the volunteer movement and helping to raise public awareness of volunteerism, volunteer initiatives, and activities.

The growth in the number of participants in volunteer projects over the past five years has demonstrated significant momentum. According to official data, 98% of Russian citizens are aware of volunteer activities, and 28% of survey respondents have personally participated in them [4]. Young people living in cities with populations over 250,000 are especially active. It is worth noting that in the modern world, the use of the internet and social media creates conditions

for greater awareness and willingness to participate in various forms of civic activism. Federal Law No. 15-FZ, adopted in 2018, clearly distinguishes between volunteerism and charity, enshrining the rights and responsibilities of volunteers and providing compensation for their work (for example, coverage of transportation costs and housing) [5]. The law also promotes the creation of a unified electronic system for promoting volunteerism at the national level. Such legal mechanisms to support volunteerism comply with international standards and help strengthen trust in volunteer organizations [6].

Examples of successful initiatives demonstrate the potential of organized volunteering to address socially significant issues. One of the key players in this area is the Association of Volunteer Centers (AVC), which coordinates the activities of more than 1,000 members across all regions of Russia. Its programs emphasize competitions aimed at identifying best volunteer practices in Russia and abroad [7]. The Dobro.rf platform, with over 8,000,000 registered users, also serves as an example of the successful digitalization of volunteering [8]. These programs cover a variety of areas, including the environment, cultural heritage, and social support, demonstrating the diversity of opportunities for volunteers.

Analysis of regional dynamics shows, What The development of volunteer activity depends on the awareness of local officials and their willingness to engage with non-profit organizations. For example, as part of the national volunteer support standard implemented in all regions of Russia, resource centers have been created to help coordinate the work of volunteer organizations.

Thus, volunteerism in Russia will continue to develop as an important form of socio-political participation by 2025. Given the growing number of participants, youth activism, strengthening of the legislative framework, and successful organizational initiatives, we can predict a further expansion of the scope of volunteerism.

Legal Framework for International Volunteering. International volunteering plays a vital role in ensuring the effective implementation of socially significant projects. In this context, international conventions and treaties aimed at supporting volunteerism are key. Russia actively participates in UNESCO programs and other international organizations, which contributes to the promotion of socially significant initiatives [9].

An analysis of successful international practices demonstrates the importance of a well-developed legal framework for regulating volunteer initiatives. For example, in the United States, funding programs such as NOFO DOSRUS-25-GR-001 are in place, aimed at strengthening ties between citizens of different countries through non-profit initiatives [10]. International organizations such as the International Volunteer HQ (IVHQ) and GoEco offer a wide range of projects, including educational, medical and environmental projects that are successfully adapted to local conditions.

Partnerships with CIS and BRICS countries enable the implementation of joint social projects aimed at supporting socially significant initiatives. For example, the World Festival of Youth and Students in Sochi in 2018 and 2024 became a platform for strengthening ties between volunteer organizations from different countries.

Examples of specific programs such as GoAbroad or International Volunteer HQ emphasizes the importance of high-quality coordination of volunteer efforts for successful mission accomplishment. IVHQ offers programs in over 40 countries starting at \$20 per day, focusing on various areas such as education, medicine, and conservation. Their experience working with local teams, highly rated by participants, demonstrates the need to adapt international practices to local conditions. Meanwhile, the GoEco platform specializes in animal protection and environmental projects, which also proves popular with volunteers.

Updating the legal framework for volunteerism in the Russian Federation. In today's world, volunteerism plays a key role in addressing socially significant challenges, necessitating the improvement of its legal framework. Volunteering has been present in modern-day Russia for centuries [11] (Biyakova and Demidovich , 2019), but it was only after the 2014 Sochi

Winter Olympics that it was updated and modernized, when "the Sochi 2014 volunteer program provided the country with unique experience in organizing large-scale events." In the Russian Federation, Federal Law No. 15-FZ «On Volunteering (Volunteering) established the legal framework for volunteerism. This law clearly distinguishes between volunteerism and charity, defining the rights and obligations of participants in volunteer relationships. The law also provides for mechanisms for compensating volunteer expenses, including transportation costs and housing, as well as the creation of a unified digital platform for coordinating volunteer activity at the national level. However, despite the adoption of this law, there are gaps in regulation that require further attention from the legislator.

At the regional level, the development of volunteerism is supported through special programs and regulations. In 2018, the President of Russia declared it the Year of Volunteers, which facilitated the implementation of several federal initiatives, such as the national standard for supporting volunteerism. This standard is being implemented throughout the Russian Federation, encompassing key steps to ensure access to volunteer opportunities for citizens of all ages [12]. Government agencies provide informational, consulting, financial, and material assistance to volunteer organizations, but funding remains a challenge, particularly as the effectiveness of support measures depends on the level of awareness of local officials and their willingness to engage with non-profit organizations.

I would also like to highlight the President's meetings with representatives of non-profit organizations and active volunteers, the presentation of awards to the volunteer community, and his annual participation in the "Wish Tree" campaign. For example, during a meeting between Russian President Vladimir Putin and representatives of socially oriented non-profit organizations and volunteer movements in 2017, the importance of creating "competence centers" in the regions to disseminate successful practices was emphasized [13]. This is consistent with the objectives of updating the regulatory framework for volunteerism and developing regional support programs.

Thus, we can conclude that recent years have seen significant progress in regulating and updating legislation in the area of volunteerism. However, we should not forget the need to further improve legislation in the area of volunteer activity. Only a comprehensive approach will ensure the long-term development of the volunteer movement in Russia and increase its effectiveness in addressing socially significant issues.

State support practices for volunteerism in the regions. In recent years, federal volunteer support programs in Russia have become an important social policy tool aimed at activating civic participation in addressing socially significant issues. One of the key documents defining the volunteer movement development strategy through 2025 is the Volunteer Development Concept, which emphasizes the need to expand public participation in addressing issues in healthcare, education, the environment, and other areas [14].

Key federal programs cover a wide range of areas, such as social volunteering, environmental initiatives, medical assistance, and cultural development. Among the most notable projects is "We Are Together," launched to coordinate assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic. These programs not only address specific challenges but also foster a culture of mutual assistance in society.

An analysis of budgetary allocations shows that state support for volunteerism includes both direct funding and grants through presidential funds and specialized competitions. Budgetary funds are also allocated to support regional competence centers, which play a key role in disseminating successful volunteer practices.

One striking example of the successful implementation of federal initiatives is the annual International #WEARETOGETHER Award. Russian President Vladimir Putin attended the 2024 ceremony, presenting the award to Maria Karpenko from Kursk Oblast, the winner of the "Volunteer of the Year" category. The awards ceremony and gala concert were timed to coincide with Volunteer Day. The events were held as part of the #WEARETOGETHER-2024

International Civic Participation Forum and brought together over 20,000 participants from all regions of Russia and 40 countries [15].

The effectiveness of government support measures can be assessed by comparing goals and achieved results. For example, the "Moscow Longevity" program successfully combines creative industries and volunteerism, providing participants with opportunities for self-realization through a model theater for people 55+ and master classes in handcrafting. Similarly, the medical volunteer movement annually helps millions of Russians by promoting a healthy lifestyle and developing human resources for the medical industry. Statistics also confirm this. Positive influence federal programs on public engagement and awareness. According to a VTsIOM study, in 2024, 98% of Russians were somewhat aware of volunteer activities, and only 2% had heard about them for the first time [16]. This indicates that measures aimed at developing volunteerism outside of large cities are proving successful.

For further improvement systems, Support for volunteerism requires focusing on developing a legal framework, simplifying procedures for socially oriented NGOs, and increasing information accessibility of volunteer programs.

In conclusion, federal volunteer support programs in Russia demonstrate significant potential for addressing socially significant issues and strengthening civil society. However, achieving maximum effectiveness requires further work to overcome existing barriers and scale up successful practices at the regional level.

Conclusion. This study showed that Volunteering in Russia is an important tool for addressing socially significant issues and strengthening civil society. An analysis of the legal framework has revealed progress in developing the legislative framework, beginning with the adoption of Federal Law No. 15-FZ in 2018, which clearly distinguishes between volunteerism and charity, and ending with the implementation of a national volunteer support standard, which has been rolled out in the country's regions.

An analysis of successful volunteering practices at the regional level revealed significant potential for scaling initiatives. It is worth noting that the effectiveness of volunteer initiatives directly depends on the level of coordination between government agencies, businesses, and civil society. Based on statistical data and surveys, we note a high level of engagement among the Russian population in volunteering, demonstrating the effectiveness of the changes and legislative initiatives being implemented.

Thus, the legal framework for state regulation of volunteerism in the Russian Federation remains a key factor for its further development. The study's results confirm the need for further strengthening support at the regional level and implementing mechanisms for adapting successful practices to local conditions. Only through a systematic approach and consideration of the specific characteristics of each region can the long-term development of the volunteer movement be ensured and its effectiveness in addressing socially significant issues be increased.

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