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Contents

Management, economy, regionology

Lukin Y. F. The day of the Arctic – the dialogue of the people and cultures without borders, a way to tolerance and partnership	4
Elena Kudryashova: The Arctic regions – the big house for Russia and other states	13
Orlov I. A. The Arctic regions in the policy and economy of Arkhangelsk area	21
Lukin Y. F., Mihailovsky E. A., Bacherikov O. V., Nesterenko M. Y. The portfolio of the Arctic projects of Arkhangelsk area	26
Nesterenko M. Y., Koposov S. G., Portsel A. K., Shadrina O. N. The Code of the Arctic regions	50
Treskin V. G., Bormotov I. S. The brand of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug as a Euroarctic Storeroom of Russia	65
Fedotova N. D. The local government: problems of cooperation with population	69
Baisheva S. M. Youth entrepreneurship of Republic Sakha (Yakutia): status and perspectives	75
Sannikova Y. M. The problems of the development of the traditional branches of the Arctic economy (on the example like Yakutia)	83

Geopolitics

Lukin Y. F. The conceptual approaches to definition of internal borders and development of the Russian Arctic in the changing world	89
Tamizky A. M. The state policy of the modern Russia in the Arctic: periods, priorities and several results	103
Poval L. M. Russian-Norwegian agreement about the division of the Arctic space	110

Social philosophy

Melnichenko V. S. Creative class: the history of the concept and his role in the analyze of the development of the regions	134
---	-----

History

Zobnin A. N. In the ice of the 40 th meridian (the research of the death in the arctic expedition of G. L. Brusilov)	143
Vorotnikova N. S. The school in the life of the students and the population of the European North (an example is Vologodskaya village) At the second half XIX – beginning of XX century	152

New publications

Shubin S. I. About A. V. Smetanin's book "Think of the Homeland early..."	159
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Summary

Authors	161
Abstracts, keywords	162
Output data	166

Management, Economy, Regionology

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The day of the Arctic – the dialogue of the people and cultures without borders, a way to tolerance and partnership



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Abstract

In the article reveal a mission and functions of the Day of the Arctic as which initiators were the Center of the Arctic initiatives in Naryan-Mar and the centre

of the "Arctic partnership" of NArFU in Arkhangelsk.

Keywords: *Arctic regions, a cold, mission, a holiday.*

In the 29 of February 2012 firstly in Russia held an event the «Day of the Arctic». The issue of our journal is dedicated to this event. We have tried to compare in the sixth issue of the journal, all the material, which were relating to this holiday, including, which were previously published and which were for the first time introduced into the scientific circulation. And to answer on the questions that are closely associated with the celebration of the day of the Arctic. What is the mission and functions of the event, its relevance to the lives of actors and municipalities of the Arctic Zone of Russia? Who has initiated this action that made it positioning, like a cold day? What events took place in the city of Arkhangelsk and other places? In this issue publishes a public lecture of the new governor of the Arkhangelsk region, Candidate of economic sciences, I.A. Orlova, "The Arctic in policy and economy of the Arkhangelsk region". For the first time in the press, we publish a portfolio of development projects of the Arkhangelsk region, which was developed by the project team center "Arctic Partnership» the Institute of Management and regional sciences of NArFU and the Ministry of Economic Development of the Arkhangelsk region. It is also published materials of the round table "Code of the Arctic," which we all tried to guess together (referring to the code). We hope to continue the dialogue, which was started, and to hear and understand the opinion of our esteemed readers, who is interested in the life of people in the Arctic and the North, to the environment and the development of the northern territories of the country. Please send us your feedbacks, comments, constructive suggestions, new ideas and projects of the Arctic.

The Mission of a new, truly celebration of the Arctic can be formulated as follows: "The Day of the Arctic - is a dialogue between people and cultures that has no boundaries, the path to tolerance and partnership between business and government!" The purpose of the Day of the Arctic, in my opinion - is not only a desire to articulate, to designate real problems of people living in

harsh, extreme conditions of the Arctic and the North, but also suggest ways to improve the quality of life, improvement of the entire system of governance actors of the AZRF and municipalities, to understand the lessons of tolerance, religious tolerance and peacefulness. That's why it is important to develop and implement real projects in all sectors of the northern societies, including those aimed at protecting the natural and cultural environment, developing partnerships and business relations between people, government and business in AZRF.

The key concept of the new holiday is tolerance. The phenomenon of tolerance is now manifested in various spheres of society, including education, politics, management, and culture. Tolerance is not founded originally in the human genome, and it is a derivative product of culture, education, and the whole system of social relations. We hope that the Day of the Arctic will contribute to the formation of tolerant attitudes in the societies of the North. Tolerance should be understood not just as tolerance, but as mutual respect, constructive dialogue of cultures and people, which has no boundaries. Tolerance can be viewed as a natural social and cultural norm, setting a positive personality to the outside of its differentiated society, which manifests itself in the design and evaluation of other friendly, rejection of confrontation, respect and acceptance of terms of the opponent. At the basement of tolerant behavior lay the principles of humanism, respect and solidarity, which can be viewed as a socio-ethical imperative in the management of conflicts.

Focuses on the study of tolerance in philosophy, law, culture, psychology, politics, and conflict resolution. In the field of religious tolerance is seen as religious tolerance, freedom of conscience. In the right of tolerance is understood as a requirement of building a society based on the law. In cultural studies the main attention is paid to the selection of cultures that promote or hinder the formation and development of tolerance. Ethnic tolerance is manifested as a non-violent, friendly attitude toward other ethnic groups with their own culture and values. From the point of tolerance is a psychological approach neutrality, indifference, located on the side is always personal, but on the other hand, tolerance is manifested in the maximum compassion and kindness [1, p. 7].

There are several problems of the tolerance in the inter – ethnic relations, in the sphere of interpersonal communications, in the policy of multiculturalism. We believe that the Day of the Arctic will contribute to the formation of tolerance in people's minds and the ability to accept as a norm of social relations of goodwill and trust, mutual understanding and solidarity. For the formation of ethnic tolerance is necessary to use all available opportunities. The Day of the Arctic is also positioned like a cold day and it is another opportunity to move forward in mutual understanding among people's living in different countries of the Arctic macro region. We made only the first step in this direction. Further steps may be directed to the strengthening of multilateral partnership of the Arctic people, government and business, as well as the use of benchmarking to manage municipalities, implementation of the policy of multiculturalism in the ecology of the natural and cultural environment.

The Arctic in the ordinary consciousness, public opinion is often associated with cold, ice, snow, northern lights, and harsh living conditions of people. It is no accident that in the Arctic Day was originally marketed as a cold day. The great task of the cold day in terms of management at the same time as a purely pragmatic, and it is to attract the attention of the public, govern-

ment, business to the major problems of the Russian Arctic. The harsh climate brings people together; it makes human relations warmer than at the South. In the south the land is valued. On the Northern lands of tundra and taiga, there are a lot of will, a lot of space and there are very few people, that's why, the communion become a real human luxury in winter, and in any other time of the year. The Cold Day in the Arctic can contribute positively to this constructive dialogue and communication development of the Arctic. In the "Polar Anthology", there is the inscription on one of the tablet of the ancient corean: "The people shall live together with the stamp of the winter, it is their life." The hidden meaning of this inscription has tried to understand the Orthodox priest and poet Konstantin Kravtsov, who was born in Salekhard [2, p. 33]. How inexplicable cold, snow, northern lights. Many people who have been living in the North like fresh, clean air of the Arctic seas and coasts. It is easy to breathe here, and it is very beautiful in winter, when the whole earth is covered with white snow.

The December anomalous warming of the last year of many my compatriots has caused a real nostalgia for a normal Russian winter. Sleet, ice, sleet snow with water didn't make many people happy. I would like to see a new 2012 in more comfortable for the northern winter weather with a soft snow, white snow drifts and gently frosts. I want so much a winter fairytale with Christmas miracles! And we were really angry because we waited cold so much?¹

"The day of the cold surely will come at the last day of the calendar winter – it will be at February 28 in a normal year and at 29 February in a leap year," - was convinced Matfey Mihailovich Chuprov, the head of the Arctic initiatives, and the head of the family-clan "you" in the Nenets Autonomous District. The center of the Arctic initiative includes representatives from the Association of Nenets People "Yasavey", the Regional Public Movement "Izvatasyas", regional media and just active people of the NAO. The main purpose of the joint activity - is the formation of ethnic (Arctic) initiatives and their distribution throughout the world. The members of the Centre for the Arctic initiatives proposed to introduce a new holiday for the northerners – The Cold Day in the Arctic. "Cold for us - is a natural human environment, the habitat of all living creatures in the Arctic. The Arctic cold is one of the main fundamental parts of the climate on our planet" - says M.M. Chuprov [3].



The philosophical locus of a new holiday on the last day of the winter calendar Chuprov Matfei and his supporters decided that it should be cold, while not excluding other name - "The Day of the Arctic." The cold at the same time is considered as the

natural habitat of the life in the Arctic and the North, as a universal heritage. He characterized the mission of unification, as in the cold people tend to be closer to each other to keep warm, to give heat, and in the warm weather, everybody wants to stay in the shadows. "Today there are a

¹ URL: http://narfu.ru/iuir/arctic_partnership/day_arctic.php?ELEMENT_ID=30975 (date of access: 10.03.2012).

lot of talks about the fight against global warming. But we must not fight against warming, we should protect the cold, which brings together all the inhabitants of the Arctic, and it really needs protection. And the inhabitants of the Arctic become its guardians [4].

However, the functionality of the Day of the Arctic is much broader and goes beyond the borders of the protection of only cold. Ecology of the arctic regions of northern seas, flora and fauna of the Arctic and, more importantly, the unique climate of the region, many other issues also require constant attention. The revival and development of coastal communities, research centers, airports and other infrastructure of the Arctic, among the Arctic Russian strategy, for example, is one of the priorities of the NAO as the subject of the Russian Federation, which undoubtedly belongs to the pressing problems of the management. Ecology of the environment and economic development of the area are not mutually exclusive processes. We should find a balance between economy and ecology, not only at the level of a given region, and in general in all AZRF, it is no less important task than protecting the cold.

The Day of the Arctic certainly made a politic function, clearly highlight the relations of the federal, regional and local government authorities to the problems of the Arctic territories. From the outset, the Arctic was conceived as a cross-regional festival. Such an initiative should not be limited to one Nenets Autonomous District. The North of Russia is large and diverse, but the existing problems in many regions AZRF are quite typical. It is very important to the population, including indigenous, not to be forgotten or and not to lost their traditions.

Functionally, it is the most public and simple way, as a celebration of the Arctic, we can draw the attention to a considerable part of Russian citizens to the "real miracle", as the Arctic, to the problems that actually exist in management, economics, ecology, politics, and culture. "The idea is good - to introduce such a holiday in all the northern regions. Even without a holiday, but simply an occasion to remember about the Arctic. This day will help to gently remind the serious. About that, for example, that there is no training for working in high latitudes, for scientific research. The fact that the infrastructure of the Russian Arctic coast as abandoned and destroyed, that it will be easier to build a new Coastal Station than to restore the old "- said the honorary polar worker Arnold Budretsky².

The international function of the Day of the Arctic is to be supported in the Nordic countries, like the USA, Canada, who feels great stress about the environmental condition of the Arctic. In the international calendar, there is no such holiday. To preserve the natural climatic conditions of different parts of the world must unite the efforts of many countries with different geographical location, economic situation and culture. The value of the Arctic for the global society is very great. Here are concentrated the huge reserves of petroleum and other natural resources are the shortest transcontinental shipping lanes.

For the first time about the need of holding of a "Day of protection of the cold", dedicated to the problems of Global Ecology, spoke a few years ago. In 2009 this idea was even approved by the Secretary-General of UNESCO Koichiro Matsuura. However, the real given the translation of ideas has begun only in 2011 when the Central Arctic initiatives in Naryan-Mar offered each year

² URL: <http://www.bulun.ru/index.php/2010-03-04-04-18-02/123-2011-11-09-12-33-28> (date of access: 12.03.2012).

to devote the last day of winter calendar to discuss the problems of global warming and to protect the fragile environment of the North³.

The Center of the Arctic initiatives in Naryan-Mar organized a movement in support of the international protection of the Day of the cold and Arctic. To identify the relationship of people to



the philosophy of public cold Naryan-Mar was organized and carried out a serious preparatory of work. The Center of the Arctic initiatives organized a vote for the establishment of the International Day for the protection of the cold on the central square of Naryan-Mar. Within a few days campaigning was conducted with the disputes, meetings, discussions, outdoor advertising, and the active participation of the media. November 5, 2011 in Naryan-Mar was held the great vote in support of the Day of the Cold. On this day in

the center of Naryan-Mar was established real Nenets tent, where it was accepted the arguments for and against. The Election Commission was headed by Father Frost, a member of the Election Commission was a reindeer named Grisha, and the secretary - the Snow Maiden. 80% of the people voted for the cold and 20% for the heat. The cold is not for everyone's taste, it is clear and quite understandable that the opposition is always and everywhere, at all times and all peoples. Voting was conducted openly, honestly and no violations were noted, as well as subsequent rallies in support of the opposition warmth of those who did not participate in this vote, but does not accept the cold at all.

The idea of celebrating the Day of the Cold was actively supported by the information agency "RIA Novosti" in St. Petersburg, which hold in November 23, 2011 the round table and the topic of the discussion was "Do we need a day of cold in the Arctic regions?" What are the main problems of the Russian Arctic? What are the perspectives of the development of the Russian Arctic - is it in the sea and in the land? How to protect the ecology of the Russian North, and what contribution should make in this case, each polar region, including through public events? What the unique studies do we have in the high latitudes of the Russian scientists? These and other issues discussed, among the round table participants: the Adviser to the President of the Russian Geographical Society (RGS) among the International Cooperation Sergei Katikov, project coordinator of the RGS Andrew Pasternak, director of the Russian Arctic and Antarctic Museum, the chairman of the Polar Commission RGS, the famous polar explorer Victor Boyarsky, the head of the public organization "Center of the Arctic initiatives" in the NAO, the head of the family-clan of Indigenous Peoples of the North" you "Matthew Chuprov, the director of the Institute of the Management and regional studies in the NarFU Yuri Lukin, THE head of the Laboratory of ice navigation in the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute Sergei Frolov, a professor of Russian State Hydro meteorological University, Valery Malinin; the General director of the Media Association of

³ Pay attention to the Arctic. URL: <http://www.adm-nao.ru/?show=news&id=5705> (date of access: 01.03.2012).

the North-West, Ivan Benz, the Senior Research Fellow of the Institute of Linguistic Studies Hope Bulatov, etc.⁴ All the participants supported the idea of a holiday, and the discussion was only about the name of the holiday - the Day of the cold, Arctic Day, the Day of the people of the Arctic or polar day. It was noted that the word "cold" is not the most apt name, because it is associated with a cold "cold war", the cold between human relations. The best name for this day should attract attention of Russian and world public opinion to the people who lives in the Arctic, to the problems that arise from them, to the environment, education in the Arctic region⁵.

Arisen in the NAO public initiative endorsed at a meeting of the coordinating council of the Association of Indigenous People of the North, Siberia and the Far East, which hold in Khanty-Mansiysk. It was in particular noted that the warming is threatening the traditional way of the Northerners. Already, the shepherds are increasingly complaining that the alternation of the winter thaws and frosts leads to losses in herds, as the wounded deer feet on the solid crust [5].



This initiative was supported by the organizers of the exhibition "Worlds Ocean 2011", which is dedicated to the Northern Sea Route and Russian scientists and businessmen who is working to develop infrastructure in the Arctic. They wrote a letter to the Prime Minister Vladimir Putin that, in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, there is an organization - the Centre of the Arctic initiatives, which put forward the idea to establish the Day of the Arctic. It was proposed to extend this idea and the next year to announce like the year of the Russian Arctic [6].

It was proposed to extend this idea and the next year to announce like the year of the Russian Arctic [6].

The editors of the journal "The Arctic and the North" and the new created in December 2011 the Center of the "Arctic Partnership" in the NArFU has also publicly expressed the support of the initiative of Matthew Chuprov. Through sponsorship of the information on this project, we regularly publish materials on this topic on our website and in the journal⁶.

The support of the new holiday was declared at the meeting with Matvey Chuprov February 8, 2012, Igor Fedorov, the governor of the NAO. M. Chuprov told to the governor in details about their plans to attract the public attention to the Arctic. In St. Petersburg, held a press conference devoted to the Day of Cold, and the celebration planned for the end of the month, not only in Naryan-Mar - neighboring Arkhangelsk, Moscow and Yakutia agreed to held this holiday too. The famous explorers agreed to come to Naryan-Mar [7].

Our analysis shows that the idea of celebrating the Day of the Arctic in one form or another is gradually gripped by the masses, was supported by the public and the media, including Moscow and St. Petersburg. The center of the "Arctic partnership" has the answers to previously sent letters inviting them to join this campaign from Severodvinsk, Krasnoyarsk Territory,

⁴ Do the Arctic regions really need The Day of the Cold? URL: http://ria.ru/pressclub_spb/20111123/494831768.html (date of access: 10.03.2012).

⁵ URL: <http://narfu.ru/university/news/25580/>.

⁶ URL: http://narfu.ru/iuir/arctic_partnership/day_arctic.php?ELEMENT_ID=30975 (date of access: 11.03.2012).

Dudinka, and Murmansk. However, the high activity until just really showed the power of two subjects AZRF - Arkhangelsk Oblast and Nenets Autonomous District.



Picture 1. Flash-mob, dedicated to the Day of the Arctic

The most widely in the 2012, the Arctic Day was celebrated in Arkhangelsk. On this day, a solemn meeting devoted to this action in the auditorium of the NarFu named after M.V. Lomonosov, where a public lecture, which was told by the Arkhangelsk Oblast, the Governor - Igor Orlov (the text of the lecture is published in this issue). The signing of the Agreement between the Government of the Arkhangelsk Region and the Northern (Arctic) Federal University. The presentation of the projects of young scientists on the basis of NBI NO "Arctic" were hold, a demonstration of the results of 11 expeditions, involving employees of the university. At the Institute of Management and regionologii was hold a round table the "code of the Arctic." In the regional Drama Theatre hosted an anniversary gala concert of the Northern State Academic Russian Folk Choir.

On the streets of Arkhangelsk spilled out flash mob – an organized mass action, devoted to the Day of the Arctic.

The round table on "Paying attention to the civil society and to the problems of the Arctic", it was film screenings, meetings with explorers, which were held in Naryan-Mar. In one form or another the Arctic Day was celebrated in Severodvinsk, Dudinka, Murmansk, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Yakutia, Evenkia. In the Public Chamber of Russia held a meeting of the Organizing Committee for the International Day of Protection of Cold. The meeting was attended by representatives of the enterprises and organizations engaged in the research and the development of the Arctic and Antarctic, politicians, scientists and intellectuals. At the meeting, Org-Committee by teleconference in real-time action groups attended from St. Petersburg, Arkhangelsk and Naryan-Mar. This holiday was timed second shift of the Arctic camps "Kola Pearl" and the February 29, 2012 to climb the

mountain Angvundaschorr - is the mountain in the center of the Kola Peninsula in the Murmansk region. At the top of the mountain Angvundaschorr hoisted the flag of the World group of the cosmonauts. In addition, the members of the expedition tested the navigation equipment, "Arkan", carried out measurements of the signal power of domestic satellites GLONASS satellite constellation, as well as conducted research in the field radio magnetism»⁷.

We still have a perspective, but not realized idea to make the transition to the border of the circumpolar zone the "United Arctic" through the territory of Russia and other polar countries. Such a polar "Around the World" will begin in Naryan-Mar and will end in it⁸.

By publishing in this issue the materials of holding in Russia, the first Arctic Day, we hope that an interesting and necessary initiative coming from below, in the next year and will be supported by the government and the public in all subjects of AZRF. What should we protect? –The Arctic cold, the ecology of the environment, people, what values is important, even if each entity chooses for him. The Day of the Arctic has actually become an example of tolerance, mutual respect of people to each other without any pressure and manifestations of extremism.

The Day of the Arctic, of course, has the potential to become an international holiday, as stated at the press conference in RIA "Novosti" the Rector and the Professor of the NArFU E. Kudryashov, "In January 2013 we are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Barents-Arctic cooperation, and we have already made a proposal to our foreign partners and the BEAR Network at the University of the Arctic that the next year will be celebrates the Day of the Arctic at the international level⁹.

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Reviewer – Poparenko Yakov Vladimirovich,
Doctor of Economy.

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The Arctic – the big general house for Russia and other states

The chronicle of carrying out of the first Day of Arctic regions in the NArFU named after M. V. Lomonosov.

Keywords: *NArFU, Day of the Arctic regions.*

The Arctic Day February 29, 2012 in Arkhangelsk began with a visit by the Governor of the Arkhangelsk region, Igor Orlov of the center of collective use of the scientific equipment the "Arctic" of NarFU named after M. V. Lomonosov. Together with the Rector and Director of the Helena Kudryashov, Dmitry Kosyakov, who is the center head of the region was in the most advanced laboratories, CCU BUT, where he was shown the equipment and spoke of his unique abilities.

Then Governor Igor Orlov met with young scientists. The meeting showed that the head of the region have an interest in joint development program to support talented youth of the Arkhangelsk region.

At the beginning of the meeting the rector Elena Kudryashova recalled that on 27 February hold a meeting of the Presidium of the State Council on the support of the talented children and youth. Russian President Dmitry Medvedev has instructed all subjects of the Federation to start



the development of appropriate programs and proposals for the formation of similar federal programs.

Igor Orlov said that he is faced with the task of creating a new image of the Arkhangelsk region, so it is very important to meet with young people and, in particular, with young scientists. "It is important to hear from you what should be done to the Government of the field that you want

to continue their life, education and jobs in the Arkhangelsk region" - said the Governor. He expressed the confidence that it was innovative solutions in all fields of science, whether it's applied science, sociology, philosophy, will allow our region to step far forward in its development. The starting point for this will be the university, which has modern laboratories and centers. "It is clear that it is necessary to raise wages, create comfortable living conditions, and develop the infrastructure. It is your mental capacity to create conditions of life, to be here to live, work and grow ", - said Igor Orlov. The governor said that he was ready to revive the program "Young scientists Pomerania," provided that the scientific community will formulate specific proposals for the support they would receive. Also, Igor Orlov believes that the Government of the field to work more closely with scientists and based on expert advice to provide support to current developments. Similar support is now in the form of grants for the development of small business projects.

In addition, the Minister of Education and Science of the Arkhangelsk Region Ilya Ivankin said that this year is designed to support young scientists in the form of grants in the amount of one million rubles.

Then was a conversation of Igor Orlov with a young scientist. The governor immediately made it clear that he is willing to consider all offers. According to him, the main task - is to change the attitudes of young people in the Arkhangelsk region as a temporary place of residence, where you can learn and then move to the cities. "It seems that in the big cities, there are a lot of perspectives for growth. In the Arkhangelsk region even more features, but you just little know about them. It is your mental capacity to create conditions of life, to be here to live, work and grow ", - said Igor Orlov.

The house problems worried all those, who presented at the meeting and the governor agreed that the solution to this problem will significantly reduce the outflow of youth from the region. According to Igor Orlov, there are several options that should be considered to solve the house problem. One of them - is the building a home for young scientists in the framework of the regional programs.



Balantsev Gregory, the chairman of the Young Scientists of the NArFU and asked to facilitate an access of the library name Dobrolyubov's, which is leading the bibliographic databases, including foreign ones. This is necessary to access has been provided to all those involved in the region, research activities. He also recalled that there was a system used to support young scientists of the government, but last year it was closed. Igor Orlov vowed to return to the program, as it can encourage to young people to study science in his native region.

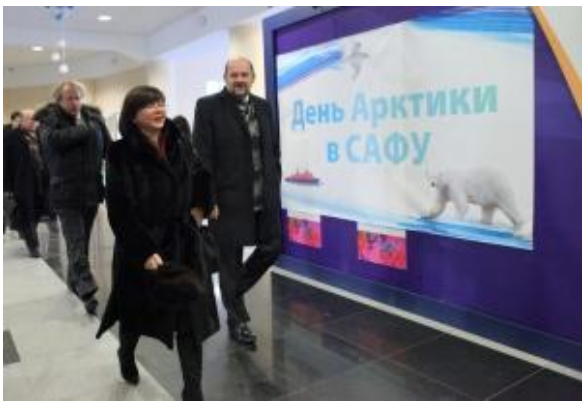
About an acute shortage of teachers in the region, geographers said the fifth-year student of the Institute of Natural Sciences and Biomedicine Andrew Gavzov. He suggested the government to pay attention to the field of organizing summer camps for the children, which can be combined with a cognitive component, and thus attract the attention of students to the geography and ecology.

The student of Severodvinsk branch of NArFU, Natalia Petukhova drew attention to the fact that not all young people want to work at Severodvinsk shipyards. And since the prospects of finding decent-paying job in the city of shipbuilders on the other profiles is difficult, there is a serious outflow of Severodvinsk in other regions. Natalia in the third generation working in Severodvinsk enterprise "Arctic." The student believes that it is necessary to change the relationship between businesses, families, who by generations work at these facilities, and youth, which must involve the development of production.

"The young people have not the right idea of the capabilities of enterprises of Severodvinsk, and it is the fault of their managers. Not communicating with young people, they make a strategic mistake, "- said the Governor. According to him, Severodvinsk enterprise - is not only submarines, is a great chemical laboratory, research centers for monitoring of nuclear safety, advanced technology in metal processing, super creating the diamond-cutting, etc. Business leaders must change their policies and inform the public of its other features. While they are engaged only in profitability, timing of delivery of facilities and other production issues. "Today, it is impossible to

build a submarine, without seeking the solutions of problems in electronics, chemistry, computer science, etc. In the shipbuilding industry is applied to all things, even for specialists in the food industry as well as technological solutions for cooking in submarines and ships are outdated and they should be changed. That's why the need for new solutions in other industries such as furniture. The new knowledge is needed in all sectors and industries "- gave examples of the governor. Igor Orlov believes that due to the potential of cities like Arkhangelsk and Severodvinsk, the region has great potential for successful development.

Igor Orlov said the regional government is ready to work with young people, who know how to make money on their projects and ask the authorities of having not money, and help in the promotion of ideas. "I'm creating expert-analytical council under the Governor, and to invite young scientists to take part in its work. We need your ideas, articulate their proposals, and together we will find solutions that will enable the region to develop successfully, "- said goodbye to Igor Orlov.



The main building of the NArFU, the governor of the Arkhangelsk region Igor Orlov, the speaker of the Regional Assembly of Deputies - Vitaly Fortygina, the Rector - Helena Kudryashova, The other guests met the mistress of the Arctic - the student Valeria Pulina, the student of the Forestry Institute, who led them to the photo exhibition on the results of the Arctic research expeditions to the university in 2011.

The ceremonial meeting of the faculties, students, and of the whole NArFU was opened in the Media Center of the NArFU "By the shores of the Russian Arctic." The film winner at the XIII Eurasian TV was in the "New Report".

The Rector thanked the leaders of the Arctic and northern expeditions and gave them her gratitude. Addressing to the audience, Helena Kudryashova said: "These activists are encouraged by students and scientists to the Arctic research, advancement of science in the circumpolar regions and stimulate the interest in the promising region." The expedition will continue the work of the university in this year. Twenty-five of the most talented students and graduates in June - up to July will participate in a pilot project of the NArFU and Roshydromet "Floating University". They will go to the circumpolar scientific expedition.



«The main mission of the day of the Arctic - is to attract the attention of state authorities to the problems of high-latitudes of the region of Russia. This day plays an educational function for the youth of the country. Today we are showing the world that the northern region is attractive for living, learning and creative activities ", - said Elena Kudryashova.

In NArFU, there is a good tradition to perform by famous personalities with the public lectures. On the Day of the Arctic, the Governor Igor Orlov spoke to students with the lecture "The Arctic is in politics and economics of the Arkhangelsk region." He stressed that now by the Government of the Russian Federation, Arkhangelsk assigns a special role in the development and the study of the Arctic, as well as training for work in the region. Igor Anatolievich in details told about the history of the development of the circumpolar region, spoke about the continuity of the policy pursued by regional authorities, realized his vision of the Arctic projects.

After the lecture, Igor Orlov, expressed his readiness to hear from the students' the questions and suggestions, which, as noted by the governor, should maintain the status of the Arkhangelsk region, and as the capital of the Arctic. Students were not afraid of the head of the region, and told him a lot of questions.

- How do you define the Arctic vector of the development? Will the further projects be implemented?



"I am not a supporter of unsold programs. In Arkhangelsk, there are all conditions for the city to become an important center of oil and timber industries. Of course, we will take an active part in the development of the Northern Sea Route, the construction of the railway "Belkomur" and the new deepwater port ", - said Igor Orlov

The students are nervous about the actual problem of internal migration of talented youth in the neighboring or central regions of Russia. To this the governor replied firmly: "In the capital cities to realize their dreams is not easy. The best option - it is to live and work in Arkhangelsk and Moscow and St. Petersburg on the excursions. Finally, we need to understand that the Arkhangelsk region - is a promising and rich region. "

How to motivate young northerners to remain in the native land? Igor Orlov identified several vectors: construction of housing at a discounted mortgage, searching for new forms to promote youth employment in a registered enterprise in Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk and other municipalities in the region. "The Archangel now has all the conditions for self-realization on the basis of the NArFU and leading companies in the region - said the Governor. - But above all it is necessary to change the emphasis in the representation of the area to install, it is better to live at home than in metropolitan centers - we have a better climate, the best mushrooms, potatoes and tasty fish.



«The development of the railway "Belkomur" Arctic shelf, deep processing of wood - all of this is the location of the mind, abilities and knowledge of experts with diplomas of NArFU. To the future graduates of the Federal University Igor advised in advance to think through the issue of employment through practical training. "In the companies, you are known, they see your potential as professionals.

Many students of NArFU go in for sports, including the most widespread - football. The Governor of Igor Orlov, was a big fan of the sport. The regional head decided to support the team of the NArFU and offered to discuss this topic in person, but on the football field.

Igor Orlov noted that he was ready to consider all proposals for the new scientific developments. At the same time emphasized that the main criterion for selection will be the evaluation of the application component of the project. "Today we feel the breath of the Arctic. The wind blew a good change. I'm sure that message, which is set - a great start for the decision tasks before us "- said the Governor.

The state government is ready to support both science and education. With this purpose in the presence of professors and students signed an Agreement on Cooperation between the Government of the Arkhangelsk Region and the Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov in the period until December 31, 2016. The document was signed by Helena and Kudryashova and Igor Orlov. According to this document, NArFU and government join forces in the field of training of qualified specialists, retraining and advanced training of personnel, as well as in basic and applied research. The absolute attainment of the agreement is an organization promoting the practice of passing students of NArFU in the executive branch, subordinate enterprises and organizations, and employment of graduates in enterprises and organizations of the Arkhangelsk region.

The agreement provides for a lot of joint activities, which will significantly improve the quality of education, will provide practical importance of science and reinforce the influence of intellectual capital on the development of the region. "We have signed a plan of concrete actions related to virtually all areas of the regional branch ministries. First on the list is an organization supporting of young talented and youth. In particular, the increase in the governor's scholarships and grants, and housing solutions through preferential mortgage lending, "- explained the rector Elena Kudryashova.

The main attention of the work together of the NArFU and the government of the Arkhangelsk region given to the youth policy and student initiatives. The second home for aspiring activists to become a regional informative and methodological center in the state youth policy and social work.



Attracting young people into journalism in the Arkhangelsk region. In particular, the management of information policy in conjunction with NArFU Agency of Press and Mass Media of the Arkhangelsk region, which will establish a joint professional youth television channel based on the regional as well as develop Arctic Information Portal "Arctic fund." In addition, the NArFU and the regional government will send

forces to the joint implementation of the federal program "Volunteers of the Sochi-2014".

Global processes of electrification and information as reflected in the bilateral cooperation. To do this, you will create a joint venture «IT-Park" the development and implementation of the projects of the "Electronic University" and "E-Arkhangelsk region." It also assumes the use of sat-

ellite navigation technologies of the NArFU and using the Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS) for the development of the region.

The analysis and research of natural resources will be engaged in the regional geo-portal for monitoring and administration of the territory of the Arkhangelsk region, the center for testing and quality control of construction materials and innovative joint enterprises start production of biofuels from logging and forest cutting waste.

The general task of the NArFU and the regional government is to form a common cultural space in the region in terms of living together of people of different nationalities, cultural and residential structures. To achieve this will be carried out surveys of cultural heritage, archaeological studies, including those with large-scale construction works. In addition, to be published three-volume "Dictionary of national-speaking inhabitants of Archangel."

An important role in bilateral cooperation is given to the faculty's staff of the University. Its representatives will participate in the expert-analytical council under the Governor and the boards of executive authorities of the Arkhangelsk region. Also planned for the formation of joint working groups and temporary creative groups to coordinate, develop and implement the planned projects.



"More than we are friends today, it is impossible to be friends. Today, we have legalized relationship agreement and expect that the projects that will be created in the framework of cooperation will show the whole of the society that the Arkhangelsk region, and NArFU - is a single unit. Studies of the University aimed at the developing of the region ", - concluded Igor Orlov.

Also, the governor left a note in the guest book: "When we are saying the " Arctic "- we mean Archangelsk. We are saying "Archangelsk" – we are thinking about the development of open spaces of the Russian Arctic. Forward! We've got a lot to discover! "

The employees of the NArFU in 2011 participated in eight scientific expeditions and contributed greatly to the development and popularization of science that studies the circumpolar region. In the lobby of the main building was opened an exhibition devoted to these arctic expeditions of the University, dedicated to the Day of Russia in the Arctic. The exhibition is presented in several booths with pictures of the Arctic expeditions, scientific and sporting expeditions "Seven Summits Alaska." With the conquest of the North American mountains of one of the most interesting findings were the fossilized remains of an ancient invertebrate - is brachiopod. They were found at an altitude of 1300 meters. According to



the members of the expedition of Eugene Zelyanina, the finding indicates that once was the sea in Alaska, not the high snow-capped mountains. In a special museum display case it is placed this discovery, and another exhibit - is an ice pick, which "passed" with the athletes of 450 km. All passed the top of the expedition were symbolically shown as connected by a rope climber tablets with the names of the mountains.

Visited the exhibition and the Governor of the Arkhangelsk region, Igor Orlov. "This is a unique expedition to the Russian tourism, because such a route was broken for the first time and supported by a grant from Red Fox Challenge-2011. We have the route to the championship of Russia on sports tourism, and only hope for victory ", - said expedition leader Alexander Shorikov, the governor of the Arkhangelsk region [2].

In a separate exhibition stand presented the arctic expedition of 2011 of NArFU. Each of them was aimed at solving specific scientific problems. For example, the expedition "Legacy of Russian America," repeated the pioneering route navigator Ivan Vasiliev. In this way goods were transported into the interior of Alaska. The result of a research trip was to study the influence of Russian borrowings in the local language. As it turned out, more than fifty such words: tea (tea), a grandmother, a handkerchief, mother, klyuchak (key) vilkak (fork) and others not passed unnoticed and the influence of Russian architecture, which, combined with the local, gave a totally unique new type of wooden house.



The archeological expedition of the NArFU was engaged in the research of the cultural heritage objects of Solovki monastery. Based on the data collected, scientists can reconstruct the face of all the lost buildings.

After the finishing of the holiday Day of the Arctic, the exhibition continues to work in the educational buildings of the NArFU named after M.V.Lomonosov.

There is no doubt that the first day of the Arctic in fully contributed to the dissemination of knowledge about this region, has caused a lot of positive emotions in all participants in its activities and ultimately reach their goals.

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Reviewer – Mihailov Sergei Vladimirovich,
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The Arctic in the policy and economy of the Arkhangelsk region

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Abstract

Article is devoted to the consideration of the Arctic vector in the politician of the government of the Arkhangelsk area, region and economy.

Keywords: *Arctic regions, a policy, economy, region, projects.*

Distinguished professors, teachers, post graduates and students!

Today, Russia celebrates the Day of the Arctic for the first time, so the theme of my public lecture is predictable - "The Arctic in the policy and economy of the Arkhangelsk region." This is especially important that the Russian government has identified Arkhangelsk, like a main link in the scientific research, technological development in the introduction, in preparation of specialists for work in the Arctic.

I accepted the offer to lead the region with an understanding of the Arctic vector of modern politics. It was also interesting to learn about the history issue. Speaking briefly and figuratively about the Arctic - it is the eternal ice, harsh climate, the impossibility of economic use on an industrial scale. For a long time, this region is not a special interest to States. Another thing - is the population of these territories (including the Russian coast-dwellers), who lived here, went to the Arctic seas, discovered the island. We should proud that the Russian pomors first master the Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya.

As a shipbuilder, has noted the importance of the invention of coast-dwellers: the case of the vessel (koch) in the form of eggs, which proved to be the most secure in the ice compression. Koch may be our national contribution to the polar ship building!

Of course, this is not the only merit of the northerners. There is certain regularity: in difficult times for the country's rulers turned to the Russian North. When Ivan the Terrible was created the first international trading port of Russia - Arkhangelsk. As a result - the turnover of Archangels' fairs reached 3 million rubles (at the beginning of the XVII century the entire state-endowment income amounted to 8 million rubles).

Peter the first founded the shipyard in Arkhangelsk State, began the construction of military and commercial ships. Military and civil shipbuilding is still the leading sector of the Arkhangelsk North.

But the solution of the problems in the Arctic was originally the work of the local authorities. The State level was present when it came to establishing rules for trade and taxation. The

changes occurred when Russia began to actively explore the Far North (true, based on private projects, public funds were not enough).

The historical role played in this case - Arkhangelsk. From this city went away more than 300 expeditions (including expeditions of Chichagov, Pakhtusov, Sedov, Rusanov, and later - of Onega Captain - Alexander Kuchin).

Today we presented the results of the Arctic expeditions, which are held with the participation and support of the Federal University. Well, again, we first return to the Arctic, it is particularly pleasant.

The formation of the northern policy was continued in the early XX century. Interestingly, at this time in Archangel at the highest level were discussed large-scale Arctic projects, the implementation of which we have come just now (about two projects I will say later).

The Soviet period is rightly called "the century of the Arctic." The country and the region systematically mastered these areas. The Northern Fleet was formed, and this has ensured the safety of the state. In Arkhangelsk there were academic institutions that are involved in polar themes, created by the trawl fleet to operate in the Arctic seas, where was built the first scientific ship "Perseus."

XXI Century raised the new problems. This is primarily due to the large deposits. Moreover, the conflict of interests of Arctic states over natural wealth often takes the form of hard. In any case, increasing the military presence in this area, as noted in my last article, Vladimir Putin, has already begun. The government of the country today formed a clear position: leading role in the development of the Arctic should belong to Russia. In this case the Arkhangelsk region is given a special place.

The Arctic theme, as we all know that would entail the development of the region. This is very important to change the difficult situation in the region. Here are some key indicators. The index of the industrial production (without NAO) in 2011 was 90% compared to 2010. The main reason - is a cycle of shipbuilding enterprises, transfer to the 2012 surrender of some objects in the defense order. The problem has been solved. Orders we have provided for many years. Simultaneously, the region and the Federation of solving problems of infrastructure, roads, housing in Severodvinsk. Together with the NAO index of industrial production is even lower - 82% (cause - reducing oil production). GRP is estimated at 226 billion rubles, an increase of 6% (with the NAO - 411 billion rubles, an increase of 1%). What is significant: the amount of work on the mind "construction" was 121%, entering residential (all sources of funding) of homes - 102%. But I must mention the poor quality, or simply the failure of some projects (veterans' homes, the FLC in the stadium "Trud", a school in Podyuge, Lomonosov gymnasium, etc.). In respect of the entire problem objects taken appropriate action, including staff.

Another serious problem - is the unavailability of houses: a square. Meter (excluding NAA) for the IV quarter of 2011 amounted to 40.9 thousand rubles - the primary market, 46.8 thousand rubles - in the secondary. Even though the average wage rose by 13% (22 735 rubles at the end of the year), the ability to purchase housing in the region's population - one of the lowest in Russia. Exit - is to reduce costs, build on standard projects, actively promote the social programs (housing for young families, state employees, interns, residents of rural residents).

This is important from the view that the region has recorded positive changes in fertility (albeit small). Here the important role played by the Russian government measures to modernize education. This project involved 54 institutions (800 pieces of equipment, 25 facilities repair, and construction of 7 FAPs). In 2012 for the area in the federal budget is scheduled for more than 3 billion rubles.

By the initiative of Vladimir Putin kicked off a project of modernization and education. The Arkhangelsk region from the federal budget in 2011 was 201 million rubles from the regional aims 316 million. Bottom line: at the end of the year the average salary of teachers was 23,415 rubles. In 2012 the amount of federal funds for the region - 652 million rubles. Part of the funds will be directed to carry out major repairs (first time).

In general I can say that the region has not passed the "point of no return" and kept the production, technical, transport, scientific and human potential. In other words, we have all the conditions to perform the tasks of the state in the Arctic. Chief among them are:

- ✚ Integrated transport network (roads, transmissions lines, railways and water ways);
- ✚ Ports system (22 berths and 40 thousand square meters houses);
- ✚ Archangelsk oil terminals;
- ✚ Ice – class ships, ice breaks technical fleet for dredging, as well as specialized fleet (including research);
- ✚ Hydro base, the airport for the Arctic aviation, the special aircraft for ice reconnaissance;
- ✚ The North hydro meteorological service (network points throughout the Arctic).

In the separate list – is the Arctic science. And the first role should play the Northern Arctic Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov.

The development of the Arctic – is a very complicated, expensive and multi – layered task:

- ✚ will develop and implement new technologies of construction of various facilities and roads;
- ✚ to create modern communication systems and local energy;
- ✚ It is important to preserve the environment, take into account the interests of indigenous people, to train specialists to develop the northern medicine.

Thus it is necessary to change the attitude to the northern cities of: depression of the centers they have become the future of the Arctic exploration sites. This idea should be the base for management decisions at the center and the region, especially in developing programs.

The region is working on these questions. In 2011 in the borders of FZP is taken to the region about 4, 9 mlrd of rubles. On the 2012 is planed to use 5, 2 mlrd of rubbles:

530 mln – for building the Universities library, 210 mln – for the dormitory of the NArFU;

679 mln – to Severodvinsk for the modernization of VPK;

82 mln – on the objects of the Solovki;

51 mln – on the reconstruction of the airport Talagi;

1 mlrd – for the trace M-8 (from Moscow and throw Yaroslavl and Vologda to Arkhangelsk).

Thus it is necessary to change the attitude to the northern cities of: depression of the centers they have become the future of the Arctic exploration sites. This idea should be the base for the management decisions at the center and the region, especially in developing programs.

I would single out a sub programme on the development of the Arctic zone of the state program the "Regional policy and federal relations," 2020. The project is now being discussed routinely. The regional government with the participation of scientists of the Federal University (in particular the staff of the Institute of management and regionologii) has made a number of significant proposals.)

We believe that the northern areas play a key role in the national economy and ensuring the security of Russia. It produces 90% gas, 3/4 of oil, 100% of the diamonds, more than 90% of copper and nickel, two thirds of gold. The North gives 50% of the forest and fishery products. The northern regions account for 20% of GDP and substantial foreign exchange earnings. But since the development of these areas in the XX century was carried out only at government expense, but now the population and economy were in some way hostage to a centralized policy (even wage supplements in the market conditions have lost economic sense!). So today it is important to ensure sustainable development of the northern economy, halt the decline in living standards and migration. The essence of our proposals:

- ✚ Creating of the Arctic Union among the regions of Russia (this idea is just the beginning of the XX century, when discussed a proposal to consolidate the northern provinces to the center of Arkhangelsk);
- ✚ The formation of the Master Plan of the Arkhangelsk region (portfolio of business projects);
- ✚ The implementation of the project "Great Archangelsk" (Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk, Novodvinsk);
- ✚ construction of the Mezen tidal power station
- ✚ the implementation of transport infrastructure projects – is a new port, "Belkomur" (the construction of the railway connecting Siberia and ports to the Northern Arctic Ocean, which was also discussed at the beginning of XX century);
- ✚ construction of strategic roads: Naryan-Mar - Mezen - Arkhangelsk, Arkhangelsk - Severodvinsk - Onega, Arkhangelsk - letnyaiya Zolotitsa;
- ✚ revival of the Arctic aviation;
- ✚ The development of the human capital, sciences and education.

In the case of these ideas Arkhangelsk region simply "destined" to develop and prosper!

Enhanced attention to the regional programs. In 2011 there were 54 funding - more than 11 billion rubles. This year – there are 59 programs, over 19 billion rubles. Note that all programs are now being analyzed. The course of execution in March - April will be discussed at a meeting of the regional government. The budget we have stressed, in the current situation it is necessary to give up all the excess, live within our means, and while strictly control the spending of budget funds.

At the end, there are 2 main conclusions.

The fate of Russia and Arkhangelsk region is directly linked with the fate of the Arctic. Ensure that all tasks in this region, we can only through the innovative development of our region, that is, along with NArFU, Severodvinsk cluster, developing the economy, tourism, including the Arctic, creating a modern infrastructure, shall use the human, intellectual and creative capital.

And in the end. I know that the Honorary Doctor of the University of Gennady Popov finished a book about the Arctic policy, of the Arkhangelsk governor for the past 300 years. My pre-Revolutionary and Soviet predecessors have consistently strengthened the Russian presence in the Arctic! It is no accident Archangel called the "gateway to the Arctic". We must work together with you to give this expression a new meaning. It's in our hands!

Reviewer – Fedorov Igor Gennadievich,
the governor of the Nenets autonomous region.

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The portfolio of the Arctic projects to the Arctic region

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Abstract

Projects developed by the Ministry of Economic Development of the Arkhangelsk region and the center of “Arctic Partnership” an Institute of Management and Regional Studies of the NArFU named after M. V. Lomonosov as project proposals for inclusion in the program “Economic and social development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation”.

Keywords: *Arctic, projects, Arkhangelsk region.*

The Strategic issues for further development of the Russian Arctic are discussed actively in the subjects of the federation, members of the AZRF. Held on February 15, 2012 Ministry of Regional Development in Russia meeting convened at the initiative of Minister of Economic Development Michael Eugene Arkhangelsk Region, reviewed the draft sub-program the "Economic and social development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" the state program "Regional policy and federal relations.»¹.



The meeting was attended by 62 people, including representatives of the Ministry of the Regional Development of Russia, the Russian Security Council, the Accounting Chamber of Russian Federation, other federal executive bodies of state power of subjects of the Russian Federation and OAO "RZD" GNIU SOPS, OAO "LUKOIL", LLC "Pechora LNG ", FSUE" TsAGI ", JSC" Corporation of Industrial Urals - Polar Urals ", OJSC« Shtokman Development AG », CJSC« CH Invest », JSC« Yamal Railway company ", Northern (Arctic) federal University named after M. V.Lomonosv, Open Society the "Institute for the Economy and transport." At the meeting, presentations were made by the minister of economic development of the Arkhangelsk region of Mi-EA Haylovsky and the director of the "Arctic Partnership" the Institute of Management and regionogy of the NArFU named after M.V.Lomonosov Yuri Nesterenko.

They presented a portfolio of project proposals of the Arkhangelsk region. The locus of all projects aimed at creating conditions for an integrated, sustainable, long-term socio-economic development of the Arkhangelsk Oblast and Nenets in the interest of strengthening the foundations of Russian statehood. The implementation of complex projects and activities of the territorial development of the Arkhangelsk area and NAO will: increase the competitiveness of AZRF and Rus-

¹ The project of the development is prepared for the Arctic zone of Russia. URL: http://www.minregion.ru/press_office/news/1799.html (date of access: 03.03.2012).

sia in general, improves the quality of life and welfare, strengthening of strategic partnerships with other entities AZRF, co arctic and other states in the study, development, exploitation of the Arctic spaces and resources.

The list of proposals of the Arkhangelsk region includes one of the options discussed state program AZRF-2020 (left column) and the offers of the Arkhangelsk region prepared by the project team.

The main activities of the program E and SR AZRF-2020	The project proposals, suggested for the realization in Arkhangelsk region and NAO
<p>6.1. Creating the institutional conditions for effective governance and sustainable development of AZRF, the formation of the regulatory and legislative framework to secure the macro-region as the object of a special government</p>	<p>6.1. The creation of regional institutions for effective governance, sustainable development, horizontal integration and cooperation: the Arctic Regional Agency of the Arkhangelsk region and Nenets AO in the structure of the Government of the Arkhangelsk Region (hereinafter - JSC). Union Arctic regions of Russia (ASRR) - Work Network on the Internet. Implements Center "Arctic Partnership" Institute of Management and regionologii of the Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after MV Lomonosov. The Arctic Regional Council (APC), Arkhangelsk Oblast and Nenets Autonomous District. Includes representatives from the government, business, and civil society organizations working in AZRF.</p> <p>The Council of the White Sea, which would include heads of municipalities in the White Sea coast of the Republic of Karelia, Arkhangelsk and Murmansk regions, Nenets. Refinement of the settlements of municipalities included in the AZRF, and creates a data base. Preparations for the implementation of pilot projects to establish mechanisms of inter-regional economic relations</p>
<p>6.2. The implementation of a mechanism for coordinating land use planning schemes of AZRF documents, the strategic planning of the territory AZRF</p>	<p>6.2. The development model of "The Master Plan of the Arkhangelsk region" as the draft guidelines for the development of the business and a portfolio of business projects in the region, taking into account the existing schemes of territorial planning, strategy development, forecasting medium-term development and other relevant documents on the basis of a regional project management system using standard Project Management Body Of Knowledge (PMBOK), project office on a platform of "Microsoft" and use other advanced technologies. Using this model for the development and implementation of development projects of coastal areas and coastal waters municipalities AO and NAO, others AZRF</p>
<p>6.3. The formation of cluster policy in the Arctic and the implementation of projects to create clusters of federal, regional and local levels in order to enhance global competitiveness of sub AZRF</p>	<p>6.3. Developing the concept of cluster policy AO and NAO as part of the relevant R & D "Clusters of the White Sea" (Government of SA, the administration of the NAO, institute of Management and Regionology of the NArFU named after M.V.Lomonosov). Projects development and functioning of clusters: Severodvinsk engineering cluster military-industrial complex (Sevmash, asterisk, etc.). SA timber industry cluster. A cluster of tourism, including the Arctic tourism: National Park "Russian Arctic" (Novaya Zemlya, Franz Josef Land), Solovki Islands, Vaigach, archaeological site, "White Sea petroglyphs" (near Belomorsk, Zalavruga Vyg the river), on the Northern Sea Route, etc. Research and Education cluster core of the Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after MV Lomonosov in Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk and Naryan-Mar, Koryazhma. Increased growth rates of innovative activity of enterprises belonging to the clusters, the rate of increase in the intensity of small and medium enterprises in the AO and NAO, the growth rate for direct investment in the regional economy. Improving the competitiveness of the Arkhangelsk Oblast and Nenets</p>
<p>6.4. Development and implement pilot projects in AZRF (conducting research,</p>	<p>6.4. "Great Archangelsk" - is a Metropolitan Area, which includes the city of Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk, a total of Novo-</p>

<p>the Elaboration of regulations by: working out the financial and economic, institutional mechanisms for their implementation, the state support of business entities and subjects of the Russian Federation, municipalities in socially important areas: housing and utilities agriculture, housing, education, culture, health care)</p>	<p>dvinsk 589.9 thousand people., Which is almost half of the total population of the Arkhangelsk region, including the NAO (1.22 million), according to Census 2010. The formation of a highly urbanized area through the development of high-speed transport between the two cities, creating an integrated transport and logistics infrastructure, relocation of production to suburban areas, resettlement of people from the city core to the suburbs and their gradual absorption of sprawling cities, creating a common commercial, educational and cultural space. "The Arctic in the law." Preparation of an international collection of official regulatory documents that make up the broader international legal framework applicable to the Arctic. Adjustment of regional programs implemented in the AO and NAO in the light of the Arctic Policy of the Russian state vector</p>
<p>6.5. An active promotion of state policy in the Arctic, promote the goals and objectives, program activities and sub projects (exhibitions, conferences, forums, TV shows, media coverage), including the organization of sites by the international community to discuss the development issues in the Arctic region in the framework of international Exhibition EXPO "Arctic-2015", "Arctic-2017", "Arctic-2020"</p>	<p>6.5. Establishment and functioning of informational and intellectual arctic areas of the NArFU named after M.V.Lomonosov: information portals, websites, journals, «Arctic and North", "Journal of NArFU,» the center of the "Arctic Partnership", etc. the Arctic Day - celebrated annually on the last calendar day of winter (28 or 29 February) to draw attention to the problems of the Arctic and the North of Russia and the promotion of knowledge. Held in Arkhangelsk and Naryan-Mar exhibitions, conferences, forums, TV shows, and media coverage. Publication of a series of monographs and articles on the "Russian Arctic: History, Present, prospects, geopolitics, regional science", etc.</p>
<p>6.6. Conducting the research and development work in the interests of effective realizatsii routines, the intensification of scientific research and strengthening the intellectual presence of Russia in the Arctic, infrastructure development, innovative complex</p>	<p>6.6. Regional Center for the integrated management of coastal areas and coastal waters of the (Northern European part of Russia) on the basis of NArFU and the ASC, UB RAS. Audit, evaluation of the current state of the scientific potential of Russia, the quality of the research in the Arctic. Creating a management system in Arkhangelsk United circumpolar network of commercial innovation infrastructure: smart areas, industrial parks, business incubators, technology transfer centers, technology-innovative zones, venture funds and companies. Development of technologies for multi-disciplinary, regional (synthesis of knowledge about the regions AZRF) and environmental monitoring of the Arctic territory and waters on the basis of fundamental and applied, expeditions and experimental research. Formation of information databases through an interdisciplinary synthesis and regionologi. Masters programs in NArFU, "Managing the development of the territory", "Managing social development", "ethno-cultural management processes in the region," "Master of Public Administration," etc. The modernization of training courses and other educational programs. Participation in the NID floating laboratory for environmental monitoring in the Arctic</p>
<p>6.7. Enforcement of mutually beneficial cooperation with the Russian Arctic states, the increase in contribution to the Fund to support projects arctic-ray of the Council (Arctic Council Project Support Instrument - PSI), a system of regional agencies for this tool</p>	<p>6.7. The project of the regional agency Fund to support projects of the Arctic Council (Arctic Council Project Support Instrument - PSI). Further development of international cooperation organizations of the Arkhangelsk region and Nenets Autonomous District. Increasing the number of Russian cultural and educational actions carried out abroad. Conferences, seminars with international participation in Arkhangelsk and Naryan-Mar, including the Lomonosov readings, the Arctic and the Solovki forums, etc. Creating a special fund of Arctic states and businesses to build a multi-class cruise ship Small Ships - 150-200 passengers on board standard (2 * -4 *) tonnage from 1000 to 5000 m with a view to organizing an international Arctic tourism, scientific research expeditions and practices with the participation of students and scientists from Russia (NArFU et al), Norway (University of Tromsø), Canada and other countries. Cruise sea routes through the intensification of interregional and international</p>

	cooperation in the administration of the Arkhangelsk sea port
6.8. Create segment "The Arctic-MC2" sub space communication "Arctic-MS" multi-space system, "Arctic"	6.8. Organization of multi-space interaction of the "Arctic" and its segments with the Center of Space Monitoring of the Arctic of the NArFU named after M.V Lomonosov carrying out monitoring of the region and provides information in near real time to support management decision-making entities. Current satellite imagery allows you to monitor the ice conditions, forestry, fisheries, mining, construction, etc. The radius of the review station "UniScan-36", set in NArFU, is 3500 km
6.9. Develop and implement a comprehensive program of "Energy in the Arctic" with regard to environmental safety of the macro region	The project "Mezen tidal electro – power station." Mezen TPP (Arkhangelsk region, Mezen Bay of the White Sea), a design capacity of 4000 MW, upgradeable to 8000 MW can be considered the most promising tidal power plant in Russia, using renewable energy sources. Improving quality of life by increasing energy supply of the region.
6.10. An integrated development of the regions associated with the activation of shipping routes in the area of SMP	6.10. The placement of the Northern Sea Route, Administration of Arkhangelsk justified historically, geographically and economically. Provides research and education, information and space, staff support, service. There is experience in solving problems the "northern delivery" service interregional and international trade. It creates the Center for Monitoring Arctic and management of SMP. All information platform across the Arctic Centre of the Arctic Monitoring and management of SMEs in Arkhangelsk linked channels of communication with the centers of the collection, primary processing, storage and disclosure of information in a single information core - "Arctic Ring of information" from which the information is then entered into management, research, consulting organizations for analysis and interpretation, and transformed into knowledge about the specifics of Arctic natural processes and natural resources. Developing of natural-resource service - is the study of natural assets, natural resource management (resource management) on land and water area of AZRF. In connection with the deployment of mega-project development of the Arctic shelf of the maximum development in the forecast period to 2020 will be intelligent service firms of marine geology, especially the marine seismic research.
6.11. Creating a perspective aircraft and amphibious vehicles required for use in a AZRF	6.11. 1) Examine the possibility of establishing the Arctic technology, its components in the engineering cluster of the Arkhangelsk region. 2) The key and the priority projects of the Arkhangelsk region in the transport and logistics industry is the construction of the railway "Belkomur" (Arkhangelsk - Syktyvkar - Gainy - Solikamsk) and a new deep-water region the "North" of Arkhangelsk sea port. Both projects are the basis of comprehensive program of industrial and infrastructural development of the Republic of Komi, the Perm region and Arkhangelsk region. 3) In order to integrate the transportation system in a single state AZRF transport system to prepare a feasibility study for construction of roads: Naryan-Mar - Mezen - Arkhangelsk with access to federal highway M-8, Arkhangelsk - Severodvinsk - Onega, Arkhangelsk - letnyaya Zolotitsa. 4) Development of a small aircraft
6.12. Providing an integrated territorial development of regions involved in the project the "Development of the Timano-Pechora province" in AZRF	6.12. Evaluation activities associated with the project "Development of the Timan-Pechora province" on an integrated territorial development AZRF. This includes the following activities: construction of the road Naryan-Mar - Telviska with the composite bridge; Construction and comprehensive reconstruction of the airport complex in the city of Naryan-Mar; construction of the railway Vorkuta (Halmer-U) - Ust-Kara; pipeline Telviska - Velikovochnoe with the road on Oksino; Reconstruction of sea port in the city of Naryan-Mar. Implementation of the main project activities "Pechora LNG." It provides the development on the basis of Kumzhinskoe Ko-

	<p>rovinskoye fields and construction of a floating LNG plant and its operation in the southern part of the Barents Sea. Projected production from these fields with the NAO in 2015 will amount to 4.2 billion cubic meters. Meters per year of natural gas and 136.6 thousand tons of stable gas condensate. Capacity LNG plant at the same volume of production will be 2.68 million tonnes per year.</p> <p>The project "Pechora LNG" will increase revenues to the budgets of all levels by an average of 8 billion rubles a year to achieve macro-economic effects of the project is 900 billion rubles, to provide a system of gas supply towns in the area of the NAO pipeline route passing the village of Red GPP - LNG plant . Preparation of proposals to adjust this based on existing the federal programs and state programs of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>6.13. Providing an integrated territorial development of regions involved in the project to develop the Shtokman gas field</p>	<p>6.13. Evaluation activities related to the implementation of the program for the integrated development of the Shtokman gas condensate field and related infrastructure in the Arkhangelsk region, including training of personnel, use of the airfield at Novaya Zemlya, the production base of Sevmarsh, asterisks and other businesses, service and logistics</p>
<p>6.14. Providing an integrated territorial development of regions involved in the project "Integrated development of hydrocarbon deposits and Yamal peninsulas Gydan and adjacent waters"</p>	<p>6.14. Participation of machine-building enterprises of the Arkhangelsk region in the manufacture of equipment for solving these problems</p>
<p>6.15. Realization of social and national policies to consolidate and improve the quality of life, including through the establishment of financial and economic mechanisms of development of natural-resource potential AZRF</p>	<p>6.15. The development and implementation of regional projects to reduce the natural decline in population and migration AO and NAO, an increase in resident population, reduce the annual balance of external migration, raising the total fertility rate, reduced premature mortality and deaths from unnatural causes, increasing life expectancy.</p> <p>Creating the conditions for securing and engaging in joint-stock company, including the NAO, highly skilled workforce, and improving the quality of life of the resident population. Establishment of the Arctic Environmental health (social and environmental) monitoring to track the health of the population (including indigenous) living and acting in the Arctic and the North of Russia and predict the effects of climatic changes on the health status of the human environment and infrastructure in AZRF. Interdisciplinary, regionological evaluation and justification of the norms of sanitary conditions (public health), nutrition, state houses and public buildings (schools, hospitals, etc.), adequate for human habitation in view of possible scenarios of climate processes. Risk assessment for life and health of the northerners related accidents on the systems of individual and communal heating systems with drinking water supply, industrial and household cleaning and disposal of sewage, collection and disposal of household and other municipal risks</p>
<p>6.16. The development of education, personnel and information-analytical support of the public administration AZRF</p>	<p>6.16. The project of the "Human Capital in the Arctic." Institutional design of the system - the infrastructure of labor markets and education, information databases, current and potential employers in AZRF, alumni groups of the NArFU named after M.V.Lomonosov, areas of study (bachelor's and master's degrees). Monitoring of staffing specialists AZRF and correction of training areas in the NArFU and other educational institutions of Russia. The growth of competition in the NArFU named after M.V.Lomonosov in the specialty related to the work in the AZRF. NArFU in the formation structure of training, adequate to the needs of the economy and social sphere of the European North of Russia, increased training for professions (lines) that are in demand in the labor market AZRF. The development and maintenance (strengthening) of the network of ethnic and cultural educational institutions. The development of distance learning technologies. Ensuring the participation of business in the training demanded by the labor market. The development of the governor's program of management training at JSC</p>
<p>6.17. The cultural development, im-</p>	<p>6.17. The implementation of measures to improve the accessibil-</p>

<p>provement of social and territorial availability of social and cultural services, infrastructure, culture</p>	<p>ity of culture in the municipalities of the AO and NAO. The development of an infrastructure project the "Culture of the Russian North," taking into account the existing land use planning schemes for inclusion in the Federal Program, Inc., Investment Funds</p>
<p>6.18. The provision of grants to subjects of the Russian Federation, located in AZRF, the modernization of housing and communal services and energy development, including renewable (creating an enabling environment)</p>	<p>6.18. Raising living standards and quality of life in the AO and NAO as the principal priority of the regional and municipal authorities, and management. Improving the efficiency of housing and communal services, including by improving its energy efficiency. Reducing the number of people living in dilapidated housing, and uncomfortable</p>
<p>6.19. An adaptation of the socio-economic development of AZRF to the possible consequences of global climatic changes</p>	<p>6.19. The development of NarFU named after M. Lomonosov new testing methods and numerical models of deformation and fracture of frozen soils. The system of monitoring the state of permafrost thickness. Prediction of dangerous natural processes in areas of active economic activity in areas AZRF. The complex predictive methods for assessing risk of natural disasters. Scientific and methodical support of building safety critical projects related to the development of the North. Electronic databases of natural and technological risk for the northern regions of Russia. The development of modern engineering measures of protection of objects and people. Creating a software package for thermal calculation and prediction of permafrost permafrost processes. Risk assessment for life and health of northerners related accidents on the systems of individual and communal heating systems with drinking water supply, industrial and household cleaning and disposal of sewage, collection and disposal of household and other municipal risks</p>
<p>6.20. The development of the technologies, methods and models to ensure the security in the Arctic hydro meteorological safety in the Arctic</p>	<p>6.20. The participation of the Northern UGMS, NArFU named after M.V. Lomonosov, ASC, UB RAS in the development and establishment of a system of hydro meteorological safety, economic and other activities in the Arctic. The study and evaluation of regional and global climatic changes and their possible impact on other natural processes, the economy and health of people living in these regions. The development of methodical basis of data assimilation and creation of information infrastructure. Increasing the reliability of the estimates and projections of climatic conditions and the state of pollution in the Arctic. The Construction of multi-purpose research vessel ice-class "M. Lomonosov "with Azipod for effective ecosystem management, conduct scientific research expeditions, and practices with the participation of students and academic staff of the NArFU to ensure the safety of hydro in the Arctic, the study of mineral resources, natural features, archaeological and cultural heritage of the Arctic</p>

According some project proposals, there are serious on-processing, while others are still in the stage business ideas. On the possibility of their implementation discussed in their presentations to the NArFU on the February 29, 2012 the Governor of the Arkhangelsk Region VI Orlov, and Economic Development Minister Michael EA. By publishing a portfolio of projects of the Arctic, we introduce them in an open information space, hoping for an active participation of all who wish to participate in the development of strategic initiatives in the region. Not being able to cover in detail all the projects focus on some of them.

Arctic Union of the regions of Russia²

The main aim of the project is to obtain a synergistic effect, the development of a horizontal network of interaction AZRF entities and municipalities to:

The development of the dialogue among people and cultures, trust and understanding among people, state and business;



- a. strengthen the solidarity of the Arctic and information exchange entities and municipalities of the AZRF, using modern information and communication technologies (ICTs); satisfaction the needs of different social groups in the information, knowledge, communication, social, cultural and ethnic interaction;
- b. organization of inter-regional horizontal coordination, cooperation and integration of economic, social, political, and cultural activities of the AZRF regions, including the RF subjects and municipalities;
- c. the benchmarking - is the best use of the positive experience of management and functioning of the regional societies, municipalities, self-governing communities; on people's savings, enhancement of human capital in the Arctic and the North, improved quality and standard of living of the indigenous people (big and small) Arctic areas of Russia.
- d. the formation of tolerance, multiculturalism, the establishment of effective communication, increase openness and accessibility of information of ethnic and cultural heritage of indigenous

² This project was developed at the end of 2010 and publicly voiced by the Professor Y. F. Lukin on the March 24, 2011, and then in June 2, 2011, during the 14th Solovki Forum "Geopolitics of the Arctic". Yuri Lukin, "The northern regions of Russia should be involved to the control of the Arctic URL: <http://www.edu-all.ru/pages/fullnews.asp?idnews=2309&PHPSESSID=4d7d69745a7e252c30f3a0dec9a3dd25>; The scientists suggested to create a Union of the Arctic regions of Russia. 02.06.2011. URL: http://ria.ru/arctic_news/20110602/383327466.html; NArFU suggested to create a Union of the Arctic regions of Russia URL: <http://www.regnum.ru/news/1411633.html> (date of access: 24.03. 2012).

peoples of the Arctic and the North in terms of the existence of cross-border area; strengthening the role of actors in the international arena of the AZRF.

In the long term the project aims on creating on the Arctic federal district as the Arctic inter-regional partnership of the state power and administration, government, business, civil society and the northern ethnic groups to ensure their presence in the global information space of the Internet, social networks.



It is important to emphasize that the association or inter-regional non-profit partnership "Arctic Federal District" (AFI) is created in stages, based on the agreement of the Arctic, and then - the formation of a network organization "Union of the Arctic regions of Russia" initiative from below, but with the support of federal agencies and authorities.

Арктический Федеральный округ

Виртуальный Арктический Федеральный округ

- Взаимодействие власти, бизнеса, науки, населения
- Дискуссионная платформа, диалог, обмен мнениями
- Актуальная информация, новости, внедрение лучшего опыта АЗРФ
- Совместные проекты, кооперация ресурсов

Электронное правительство

The project aims at augmenting the human, creative capital in the Arctic and the North of Russia, saving people, increase the quality and standard of living of indigenous people (big and small), to obtain a synergistic effect.

"Creating a Virtual Federal District of the Arctic regions - is a very interesting idea, it should be required to maintain," - said the director of the Center of the economy of the North and the Arctic SOPS, Doctor of the Geographical Sciences, Professor A.N. Pilyasov. "I'm thinking about how to remove the effect of the increasing returns from the Russian space. After a month I will have a book called "Synergy area," - he said. - The idea of this book is that the Russian space, it is important to have this synergy when communicating with a smart and clever becomes smarter. Of course, all of the network forms of cooperation provide synergy, because the involvement of each new network element pro-

vides a cumulative effect. In the West, already know how to use network forms of cooperation. For example, the training of the unemployed from each other, where no teacher tells how to overcome unemployment, but the former themselves unemployed. People learn by talking - this is synergy. And it's important for us to learn, learning to move from a linear to a network, where each teaches everyone. So, of course, the idea of creating a virtual district, to the arctic regions will help the regions from each other, picked up the experience and replicate it - this is a very good idea. Such cooperation is very important, especially in Russia, where all horizontal connections routed through Moscow!

Master – Plan of the Arkhangelsk Region

Up to the present time, the Russian regions have accumulated both positive and negative experience of strategic management and planning. In the Arkhangelsk region, for example, actually does not work «The strategy of the socio-economic development of the Arkhangelsk region up to 2030.» It is not always effective, that the management of ongoing projects and programs. All audits are becoming more relevant practice strategic planning areas, benchmarking, the search for new models of project and program management, testing of more effective tools and mechanisms for the project management than those that prevail today in the practice areas AZRF³. **The aim:** *the development of a modern model of regional "Master Plan" as the draft guidelines for the economic development and a portfolio of business projects in the region, taking into account the existing schemes of territorial planning, strategy development, forecasting medium-term development and other relevant documents on the basis of a project office for the operational management of the projects and training.*

In the process of its creating and implementation should be solved these tasks:


1. Audit (audit), the collection, analytical processing, synthesis of the entire array of information available to the government ministries and the departments of the Arkhangelsk Region, the Regional Assembly of Deputies, the federal government, municipalities on strategic planning and project management (URL: [http://www.dvinaland.ru / economy / strategy /](http://www.dvinaland.ru/economy/strategy/)), SWOT- is the analysis of the results achieved, identifying opportunities and threats to the long-term, medium-, short-term (operational) planning and management of the region.
2. Education, vocational training, skills development of municipalities, businesses (small and medium enterprises), government officials (heads of departments, divisions and specialists), the deputies of all levels of government. Implementation of the governor's program of management training (educational program "Project Management", "Master of Public Administration," the governor's reception of the target for training in state and municipal management, etc.).
3. The development of the main directions of business development, taking into account the resource and resource potential, the available human capital, current and projected infrastructure investment opportunities in the social sphere of life, economy and culture of the region. The scheme of the territorial planning of the Arkhangelsk region (URL: [http://www.Dvinaland.ru / region / map /](http://www.Dvinaland.ru/region/map/)) as a basis for developing a project and the legal documentation governing urban development and regulatory activities, and ensuring sustainability of the region.

³ The proposed model of the master plan was created by Y. F. Lukin with I. B. Kolpakov and I. D. Gyrevich.

4. A portfolio of business projects (business ideas, proposals, business plans, social projects, TPS, NCBs) of the federal, regional and municipal levels to ensure a stable socio-economic growth in the region over the next 3-5 years. In the Arkhangelsk area the 38 long-term target of regional programs. In the municipalities hold plans for social and economic development and local budgets.
5. The creating the Project Office for project management, implementation of the work the subject of the Russian Federation and municipal entities of the region, business enterprises and organizations of modern information and communication technologies (ICT) based on Microsoft Project and Instant Business Network.
6. The development of the regional project management system using a standard Project Management Body Of Knowledge and its adaptation, specialization and detail, the binding to the realities of the region. PMBOK - Project Management Body Of Knowledge (PMI), recognized by many international de facto standards, and the standard ISO10006: 1997, who gave some of the most important provisions of the PMBOK status of a de jure standard.
7. Creating a positive image of the region, assess the potential of creativity (Creativity Index) of the region in comparison with opportunities of AZRF of NArFU named after M.V. Lomonosov for its growth.

The ministry of the economic development in this and subsequent stages acts as an integrator and facilitator of the strategic management and planning among all the other ministries, departments, divisions, and oversees the entire process of the implementation of planned activities.

The proposed project is a synergistic regional model of the Master Plan and it is not something completely new and unexpected. The new thing here is the changing of the understanding of the decision makers, and to connect the known technologies of strategic planning, project management, using existing standards for project management in establishing a project office (Microsoft Project Server), as well as staff training and professional formation competencies. Another key point is to link strategies, programs, projects, development of regions and municipalities with existing schemes of territorial planning (STP). ***The management of the projects: LPR + (strategies, programs + STP) + STANDARTS RMBOK + IKT (Microsoft Project) + PEOPLE, COMPETENCES*** – is a formula for such a synergistic approach that considers the example of the Arkhangelsk region, but it certainly can be implemented in any subject of the AZRF, particularly in the NAO, etc.



Правительство Архангельской области
Северный Арктический Федеральный Университет
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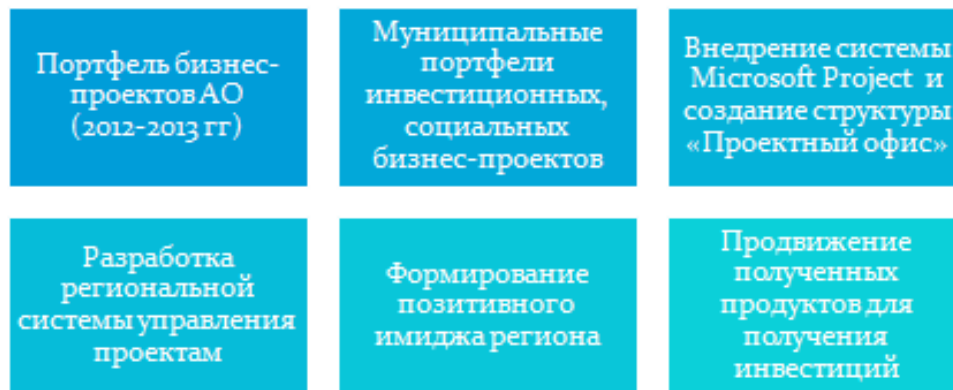
План реализации Мастер – плана Архангельской области

Этап I. Организационно-подготовительный

Этап II. Информационно-аналитический

Этап III. Формирование региональных проектов

Этап IV. Проектный, разработка продуктов 2012-2013 гг



At the municipal level, there is a comparative analysis of the study of models of strategic management of municipalities in the region taking into account the schemes of territorial planning of the Arkhangelsk region, evolving demographics, development of small and medium-sized businesses and entrepreneurial activity, the level of under-cooking personnel and other factors. Make sure the correction is business planning with regard to the functional zoning, the system of inter-settlement service (ranking of nodes according to the nomenclature of settlement project of the social and cultural and community service), the formation of group systems populated areas (GSNM): 1) Arkhangelsk (Arkhangelsk with Novodvinsk, Severodvinsk, adjacent settlements of the Primorsky region) - is a promising project of the Greater metropolitan area of Arkhangelsk as the twenty-first century, 2) Kotlas (Kotlas and Koryazhma with adjacent settlements of Kotlas District), 3) Plesetskaya (city of peace with the settlement of urban type Plesetsk, followed by the inclusion of townships Severoonezhsk, Oksovsky, Savinsky, and Puksoozero Emtsa). The creation of the Municipal Social Development portfolio (budget) and business projects, which are based on the use of technology to identify creative ideas (training of personnel, training, competitions, individual and group counseling, formation of the intelligent design and municipal teams) to develop business plans, investment projects and programs.

At the regional level, it is important to collect information on existing strategic ideas, decisions, developed investment projects and business plans of large corporations, public companies, banks and other stakeholders (interested parties, groups, the impact of global, European, federal, regional levels). There is a problem of motivation (incentives) the development of master plans at the level of industries: forestry, mechanical engineering, agriculture, oil, transport, mining, aerospace, and other assessment activities using (or not use) the potential for the regional planning based on the cluster approach: the development of Severodvinsk cluster defense, pulp and paper

industry clusters in Novodvinsk, Koryazhma, Solombala and others need to hold a discussion and refinement of the structure of the reference centers of economic activity (multi-function, priorities, inter-district), supporting the development of the resource potential of the centers in all parts of the region, support centers, tourist and recreational activities and health and spa treatments. Using an integrated approach for the formation of the Master Plan of the region can be considered as part of the electronic-government on the basis of territorial planning schemes, offers businesses, municipalities, and non-profit organizations.

For a meaningful creating of a positive image of the region needs an estimate of the potential creativity (Creativity Index) of the region in comparison with other subjects of the AZRF. The composite index of creativity is formed of three indices: talent, technology and tolerance. According to these indicators Arkhangelsk region was one of the outsiders of 79 Russian regions (data 2002-2005). Arkhangelsk, Vologda, Orenburskaya regions of the results of the composite index of talent included in the number of outsiders, along with the Kurgan region and economically weak republics of Ingushetia, Tuva and Dagestan by a relatively small proportion of people with higher education and researchers in the general population. The backlog of Sakhalin, Arkhangelsk regions and the Republic of Karelia on the composite index of technology due to a minimal investment in science (at least 0.4% of GRP) in combination with the almost complete absence of patent activity. We are confident that the establishment and operation of NArFU is certainly a positive impact on the creativity index change for the better.

As the results of the research, sources and factors of the economic growth of Russia connect not only with the development of large corporate structures, as with the clan, creativity, creative local environment and innovation. They provide a significant gap between urban and regional leaders from their neighbors and the general high rates of economic growth in Russia.

Strong theoretical and methodological basis of regionalization of the innovation process, enhance the respective roles of local authorities is received over the past two decades, global recognition of endogenous growth of the theory P. Romer. Amount reserves awake the creativity and innovativeness of the community incorporated in regional and municipal instruments to support small and medium-sized businesses, the formation of intelligent territories, improving human capital, promotion of cultural and spiritual diversity, and stimulates creative activity of the local community. An innovative breakthrough exercise those regions and countries in which cultural diversity rests on a solid foundation of effective institutions and strong local government⁴.

In this connection, now more than ever, true intellectual formation of the Arctic areas, created the Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Arkhangelsk Scientific Centre, Ural Branch of RAS, Saratov State Medical University and other academic institutions in the region. One of these areas of information and intelligence is formed at the Institute of Management and regionologii, which publishes an electronic scientific journal "Arctic and the North," the center "Arctic Partnership", the Scientific and Educational Center "Institute of the Arctic", which creates projects of making a union of the Arctic regions of Russia as a network organizations at the federal level, as well as partnership Arctic federal district, the Day of the Arctic, etc.

⁴ URL: http://iee.org.ua/ru/prog_info/15068/ (date of access: 24.03.2012).

In general, the establishment of project office and the permanent filling of the portfolio of business projects in the region have a positive impact on the promotion of the products obtained for investments, loans, grants, included in federal programs. To create a positive image of the region are used as marketing technologies, Internet, social networking and other features.

Risks:

- a) Lack of adequate resources for the project (financial, intellectual, human, information).
- b) Personnel changes in federal, regional and local structures of power and control.
- c) Implementation of Road Map for Regional Master Plan fragmented the individual parts that will certainly lead to a decrease in political, social, economic, managerial significance of the project and its effectiveness.
- d) The human factor - is the rejection of the proposed technologies, practices managers and professionals at local and the levels.
- e) It is not enough high level of the professional competence of the state and municipal employees, entrepreneurs (small and medium enterprises) and other project participants.
- f) Inadequate provision of training, retraining and advanced training.
- g) The low level of regional index of creativity and inability to change it to the best of both objective and subjective reasons.

"Big Arkhangelsk" – Arkhangelsk-Severodvinsk urban agglomeration (ASUA)

ACUA includes the cities of Arkhangelsk and Severodvinsk, a total of Novodvinsk 589, 9 thousand of people., Which is almost half of the total population of the Arkhangelsk region, including the NAO (1.22 million), according to Census 2010.



* По данным Всероссийской переписи населения 2010 г.

The formation of a highly urbanized area through the development of high-speed transport between the two cities, creating an integrated transport and logistics infrastructure, relocation of production to suburban areas, resettlement of people from the city core to the suburbs and their gradual absorption of sprawling cities, creating a common commercial, educational and cultural space.

The Policy development of urban areas does not require a mechanical unification of settlements. Optional is to create a unified municipality "Great Arkhangelsk". The Settlements agglomeration is primarily needed resources cooperation, coordination and integration of spatial planning and infrastructural development, integrated transport and logistics policies (including fares for public transport).

Consolidated development of the Great Arkhangelsk is only possible on the basis of a common approach to planning, transport, logistics, engineering and municipal infrastructure.

As it was noticed in one of the examples of the program EiSR of the AZRF: the development of urban areas can solve a number of important objectives of balanced socio-economic development of regions of Russia, which is fully applicable to the ACAC the "Great Arkhangelsk":

- a) increase of the capitalization and capacity of regional markets, diversifying the economy of the region, to market new products and services;
- b) disclosure of potential investment areas, the growth of competitiveness of economic space in the region, which are located in highly urbanized areas;

- c) the development of small and medium-sized businesses;
- d) Intensification of economic, social and cultural links, the acceleration of business cycles, increased of the competition in the single market agglomeration;
- e) the launching of innovative projects and updating requirements of managing and technological modernization, the spread of successful innovative experience for the whole region;
- f) the creation of new jobs, expansion of the labor market due to attraction of migration flows, increasing the demand of the population, the increase in the degree of division of labor and diversity;
- g) the insertion region in the global economic system, the output of the regional companies to the national and global markets for goods, services, capital and investment;
- h) the formation of the reference framework of management processes and modernize the economy, turning to the region into an important geo-economic unit;
- i) the consolidation of the population in the area is highly urbanized area, the development of human capital and smoothing of the socio-economic disparities, providing new opportunities for vertical and horizontal social mobility;
- j) an intensive development of the agricultural belt of agglomeration;
- k) the welfare of the population in the periphery of the metropolitan area, saving advantages of the residence in the small and medium-sized urban area with the possibility to use the services of a big city.

The mechanisms of Management of the developing of ASUA consist primarily of institutional reforms, infrastructure coordination arrangement, and positive changes in transport logistics, and land acquisition for construction of low-rise housing. Emerging risks are associated with the exacerbation of inter-regional competition for the development of resources (personnel, infrastructure projects), management bureaucracy and corruption.

Mezen tidal power electro station

Mezen TPP (Arkhangelsk region, Mezen Bay of the White Sea), a design capacity of 4000



Мезенская приливная электростанция

*Мезенский залив Белого моря,
Архангельская область.*



Цели проекта:

-замещение органических энергоносителей, существенная экономия органического топлива, сохранение запасов углеводородов,

-создание условий для экономического развития северо-западных регионов Европейской части России,

-обеспечение электроэнергией потребителей ОЭС Европейской части России,

- экспорт мощности и электроэнергии в страны Центральной Европы.

MW, upgradeable to 8000 MW can be considered the most promising tidal power plant in Russia, using renewable energy sources (RES).¹. The construction of the Mezen tidal power station planned in the north of European part of Russia's Arkhangelsk region in the Mezen Bay area in the northern part of the White Sea. Closest to the construction of major population centers are the cities of Arkhangelsk and Murmansk.

The work on the project of building the Mezen tidal power plant - is the largest source of energy and Resume in the European part of Russia - is carried out intermittently over several decades. It was attended by a branch of OAO "UES Engineering Center" - "Institute Hydro project", OAO "UES Engineering Center" - a branch of the "Institute Lengidroproekt", JSC "NIIES", JSC "Institute" Energosetproject "," Moscow State Construction University (MSSU) design and other research organizations. Ras ordinances of the Government of the Russian Federation on February 22, 2008 № 215-p Mezenskaya PES is included in the General layout of electric power facilities in 2020. At the initial stages of design studies in the Mezen Bay area was scheduled to the order of ten wings, which differ on the basic energy indicators and volume of work. The proposals for the compensation of uneven energy efficiency Mezen TPP. However, in late 2008 in connection with the financial crisis, further work is temporarily suspended.

Also in 2008 was finished the first phase of feasibility studies of investment, as a result of the construction, providing the construction of PES installed capacity 4000 MW and annual output of 19.7 billion kW / h with the possibility of increasing the installed capacity to 8000 MW and annual production of up to 38 , 9 billion kW / h.



Мезенская приливная электростанция





Мощность 8000 МВт

Среднегодовая выработка	38,9 млрд. кВтч
Состав сооружений:	
- здание ПЭС	19,6 км
- плотина	66,3 км
Модуль – блоки	200 шт.
Число агрегатов	2000 шт.

Мощность 4000 МВт

(Рекомендовано в Генеральную схему размещения объектов электроэнергетики до 2020 года)

Среднегодовая выработка	19,7 млрд. кВтч
Состав сооружений:	
- здание ПЭС	9,9 км
- плотина	61,0 км
Модуль – блоки	100 шт.
Число агрегатов	1000 шт.

¹ Here, early and later are used the slides, with them E. A.Mihailovsky and M. Y. Nesterenko.

The selected option provides the maximum utilization of energy potential of the Mezen Bay. The location of the building at great depths in the RPE can be used pontoon units with two-tier arrangement of RSA-5. The selected target does not require large amounts of underwater excavation under the building RPE rybopropusknye and shipping facilities. In order to find the optimal alignment for the construction of a second in the country (after Kislogubskaya PES) tidal power studies were conducted in 53 water areas on the coast of the Barents and White seas, possessing a maximum tidal energy potential. Of these, the best and relevant specific criterion has been recognized in the Mezen Bay wing of the White Sea.

During the construction of the plant (16 years), the maximum number of employees will be 3090 people. Given the length of the alignment, it was decided to resettlement of all those employed in the construction of the PES in the two temporary settlements on the east and the west coasts. In addition, there is a need to build a permanent settlement with a high comfort level for operational personnel. During the operation, the populations of the nominal number of production staff, including operational, around 1900 people.

The implementation of this ambitious and important project requires substantial financial resources and comprehensive support of the state. The Russian government has approved January 8, 2009 the main directions of the state policy in the development of electricity from renewable energy sources of (RES) in 2020 and set targets for the use of RES in the electricity sector with an increase in the proportion of their use of up to 40-45% by 2020. Achieving this goal will solve the problem of saving of hydrocarbon fuel in a gradual depletion of its resources, reduce harmful emissions and negative impacts on the environment, increase the amount of generated electricity and significantly reduce the cost of its production.

A significant portion of the potential renewable energy sources can make it a tidal energy. Energy potential is concentrated in the tides of the North-West Federal District, on the coast of the Barents and the White Sea (Murmansk and Arkhangelsk region). Tidal power does not pollute the atmosphere with harmful emissions, no flooded land and pose no potential hazard to humans as opposed to thermal, nuclear and hydroelectric plants. At the same time the cost of energy is the lowest. Mezen tidal power plant project 4000 MW with the possibility of increasing up to 8000 MW can be considered the most promising tidal power plant.

The use of tidal energy through the construction of the Mezen tidal power plant will allow the Arkhangelsk Oblast and Nenets Autonomous District to resolve the issues of energy security and create conditions for the speedy development of infrastructure of the Russian Arctic, the Northern Sea Route, save money for the purchase of traditional energy sources, reduce dependence of the northern territories of the seasonal importation of fuel, significantly increase the energy efficiency of the economy in compliance with environmental regulations. In addition, there is a real possibility of making floating blocks to the Mezen tidal power plant at the JSC "Sevmash", located in Severodvinsk.

To improve the energy efficiency of the domestic economy and diversify the production structure of electricity require the government to support the projects based on the use of renewable energy program co-financing of development works on the construction of the Mezen tidal

power plant, which provides for the use of JSC "RusHydro", as well as the federal and regional budgets.

Transport infrastructure

Projects: "Deep area 'Nordic' Arkhangelsk sea port and 'Belkomur'"

The key and the priority projects of the Arkhangelsk region in transport and logistics industry is construction of a railway line "Belkomur" (Arkhangelsk - Syktyvkar - Gainy - Solikamsk) and the new deepwater region of the "North" Arkhangelsk sea port. Both projects are the basis of the comprehensive program of industrial and infrastructural development of the Republic of Komi, the Perm region and Arkhangelsk region, the joint realization of which in June 2007 the heads of regional parties signed a memorandum.

The aim of the project of the "Deep area" Nordic "Arkhangelsk sea port": the construction of a new deep sea port north of Arkhangelsk with direct independent access to the world's oceans, providing the need for additional port capacity of domestic and foreign shippers. Location - is the north-eastern part of Sukhoye Dvina Bay. The project includes construction of a cargo port, which provides reception of up to 75 vessels with a deadweight tons, cargo handling about 28 million tons per year. As part of the port of transshipment complexes are assumed to be 5.5 million tons of coal, containerized cargo 17.5 million tons, oil products 2.5 million tons, fertilizer 500 thousand tons, general cargo 1.5 million tons, timber 500 thousand that period of the project - 5 years. The project will be implemented on public-private partnership.

Строительство нового глубоководного района морского порта позволит обеспечить:



**Глубоководный район «Северный»
Архангельского морского порта**




- ▶ Приём судов дедвейтом до 75 тыс. тонн
- ▶ Грузооборот порядка 28 млн. тонн в год
- ▶ Объём инвестиций – 30 млрд. руб.
- ▶ Включен Минрегионом России в концепцию долгосрочного социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации
- ▶ Одобрен Федеральным агентством морского и речного транспорта и Минтрансом России
- ▶ Включен в «Стратегию развития Северо-Западного федерального округа до 2020 года»

- ✚ an independent output of large vessels at any foreign port in the world;
- ✚ the intensification of economic activity of the north-eastern region of the European Russia;


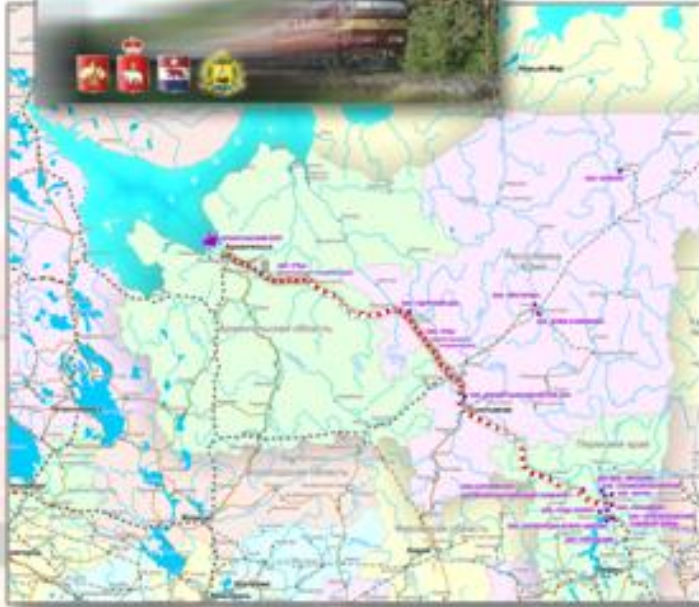
- ✚ the issues related to the development of the Arctic shelf, with the service production units, the development of coastal shipping;
- ✚ establishment in the north of Russia production facilities for processing of hydrocarbons;
- ✚ a significant increase of investment attractiveness of the Arkhangelsk region;
- ✚ the development of the facilities in the port area of industrial, technological innovation, housing, cultural, entertainment and service use;
- ✚ establishment in the Arkhangelsk region 9 thousand new jobs;
- ✚ Additional tax revenues to the federal budget - about 400 million rubles in the regional - some 800 million rubles. In the room - about 280 million rubles.

The project "Belkomur"

The development of the deep-sea port of the Arkhangelsk region is closely connected with the project "Belkomur" (the White Sea - Komi - Urals). The construction of the railway in the direction of Solikamsk - Gainy - Syktyvkar - Arkhangelsk. Project goal: the elimination of the dead ends infrastructure, access to the now unused raw materials, creating a new short transit route linking the Urals and Siberia to the northern Russian ports. The total length of new construction – is 795 km, including the territory: the Perm region - 392 km of the Komi Republic - 243 km, 160 km of the Arkhangelsk region.



Проект «БЕЛКОМУР»

- ▶ Общая протяжённость – 1155 км в т.ч. «Северное звено» Карпогоры – Вендинга - 215 км (новое строительство)
- ▶ Объём инвестиций – 118 млрд.руб., в т.ч. в «Северное звено» – 35 млрд.руб.
- ▶ Реализация на условиях ГЧП
- ▶ Грузооборот «Северного звена» к 2020 г. – 20 млн.тонн в год
- ▶ Включен в «Стратегию развития железнодорожного транспорта России до 2030 года»
- ▶ Включен в «Стратегию развития Северо-Западного федерального округа до 2020 года»
- ▶ Одобрен инвестиционной комиссией Инвестиционного фонда Российской Федерации

The project is implemented through the public-private partnership. Of particular, the significance of the project "Belkomur" gets to shippers only in the case of simultaneous implementation of the project of building a new deepwater port of the Arkhangelsk region. Thus, the optimum will be provided, with the shortest rail shoulder, inexpensive and highly modern port that provides easy access to the North Atlantic, transportation and logistics scheme, aimed at the development

of Russia's ties with its trading partners in the markets of EU countries, the North and the South America, Central and South-east Asia.

Highways of the Arctic coast

In order to integrate the transportation system in a single state of the AZRF transport system is necessary to prepare a feasibility study for construction of roads:

- ✚ Naryanmar – Mezen – Arkhangelsk with the entrance to the Federal trace M-8;
- ✚ Arkhangelsk – Severodvinsk - Onega;
- ✚ Arkhangelsk – Letnyaia Zolotiza.



The auto road with the communication through Onega - Severodvinsk, Onega connecting with the regional center. At the present time it is necessary to continue the construction of roads Onega - Severodvinsk. The technical condition of the road is poor, in the autumn and spring thaw travel difficult. At present the first stage of construction of the road. Requires completion of the construction at the site of the 19 thread on the interval 16.3 km, the reconstruction of the road on a 22-kilometer stretch of Tamitsa - Känd. Term - up to 2016.

As one of the factors contributing to the increase of tourist flow into the village Zolotitsa letnyaya is considered the construction of the road year-round travel along the message of the White Sea Village letnyaya Zolotitsa (Primorsky region) - Village Känd (Onega region), which already has highway connections with the towns of Onega, Severodvinsk and Arkhangelsk. According to preliminary estimates the cost of building a 160-kilometer road will be 3.2 billion rubles

Summer Village Zolotitsa - is the Center municipality "letnyaya-Zolotitskoe" Primorsky region. Here you have the prerequisites for the development of tourism:

- ✚ The village Letnyaya Zolotitsa– is the closest mainland point (40 km) in the Arkhangelsk region of the Solovki archipelago - is the object of historical, cultural and natural heritage, the international center of tourism and pilgrimage;
- ✚ the unique natural conditions: the intact of the northern boreal landscapes, sites of major neo tectonic faults, in the river live valuable species of fish, including salmon. The territory of the municipality " Letnyaya -Zolotitsa" is included within the boundaries of the planned national park "Onega Pomerania" which is created in accordance with the Governmental Decree of 23 May 2001;
- ✚ The availability of tourist facilities - is the hotel "Letnyaya Zolotitsa"; the presence of air (small aircraft) and sea (during navigation) messages.

The appearance of the auto road in the context of the development of the tourism has several advantages:

- ✚ The growth of the tourist traffic will provide additional tax revenues to the budgets of all levels, as well as create the potential for attracting investment, including foreign ones;
- ✚ the availability of the travel to the countryside Letnyaya Zolotitsa will reduce the cost of the delivering tourists and increase the flow of tourists and visitors to the Solovki Islands directly from the city of Arkhangelsk;
- ✚ the presence of "transshipment" base in the village of Letnyaya Zolotitsa reduce negative human impact directly on the Solovki Islands, which are the museum-reserve;
- ✚ Transfer to the village of Letnyaya Zolotitsa itself a tourist interest due to the presence of the path of historical, cultural, ecological and natural attractions;
- ✚ the Road construction will reduce the tension on the organization of the "northern" in the delivery of the White Sea Onega shore;
- ✚ the opening of a new tourist route will stimulate the development of road infrastructure, enhance the economic potential of the Onega district and the city as the company towns.



Автомобильная дорога сообщением Онега - Северодвинск



Цели проекта:

- выход из Архангельска к Соловкам (оценочная стоимость строительства 160 км автодороги составит 3,2 млрд. рублей),
- выход из Архангельска в Республику Карелия,
- открытие недоступной лесосеки

As an alternative solution to the transport problem is considered: 1) the construction (purchase) of a series of passenger ships plying on a regular basis during the period of navigation according to Arkhangelsk - letnyaya Zolotitsa (Solovki Islands) - Arkhangelsk, 2) the development of air travel, followed by subsidizing passenger fare for flights Arkhangelsk (Onega) – letnyaya Zolotitsa.



Развитие малой авиации



Цели проекта:

- подведение аэропортов под юрисдикцию Администрации местных аэропортов ОАО «2й Архангельский объединённый авиаотряд» с переводом в казённые предприятия;
- создание типового проекта самолёта для Арктики (вместо АН-2);



Участие Архангельской области в проектах разработки шельфовых месторождений



Продукция ОАО «ПО «Севмаш» и
ОАО «ЦС «Звездочка»

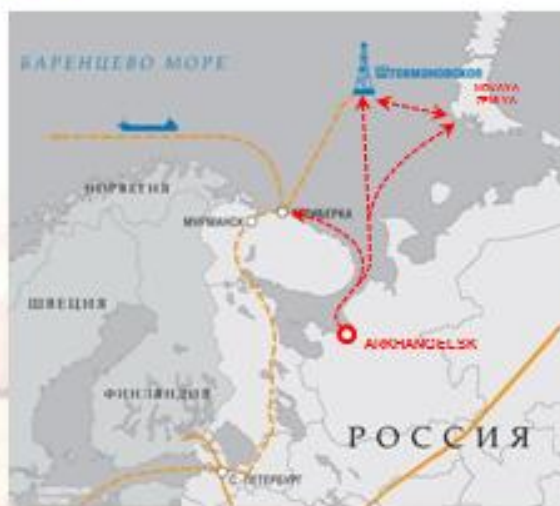
*Морская ледостойкая
стационарная платформа
«Приразломная»*



*Самоподъёмная
плавучая буровая
установка
«Арктическая»*



Участие Архангельской области в проектах разработки шельфовых месторождений



- ▶ Центр подготовки персонала
- ▶ Комплексная база обеспечения
- ▶ Авиационное обеспечение
- ▶ Нанесение утяжеляющих покрытий на трубы большого диаметра для подводных газопроводов
- ▶ Изготовление модулей добычного судна
- ▶ Строительство флота обеспечения
- ▶ Поставка конструкций и материалов для береговых объектов, строительномонтажные работы
- ▶ Медицинское обслуживание
- ▶ Сервисные производства
- ▶ Утилизация нефтешлама и ТБО



UDK [332.14+338.2](985)

The Code of the Arctic



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Abstract

In article materials of a round table "Code of Arctic regions", spent are systematised on February, 29th, 2012.

Keywords: *Arctic regions, day of a cold, a code.*

During the celebrating the Day of the Arctic, the Institute of Management and regional studies of the Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov on the February 29, 2012 hold a round table under the mysteriously named the "Code of the Arctic." The event should show what is included in the concept of the "Arctic", to decipher the code. The "Code of the Arctic" is understood by us as a latent, encrypted information, the system of certain knowledge, character, revealing the hidden meaning, the content of laminated the Arctic space. Advance, even 19 January 2012, employees of the center the "Arctic partnership" proposed for discussion at the round table a number of topics, including the "Code Arctic" [1].

Global climatic changes: myth or reality?

- ✚ The rise of the sea level
- ✚ «melting permafrost»
- ✚ flood, rain, «new ice age»
- ✚ Ecological problems of the Arctic

- ✚ the treat to the biodiversity of the Arctic
- ✚ Arctic tourism (national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, scansens).



© Shadrina O. N, a senior research worker in the centre «Arctic partnership». 19.01.2012.
 URL: http://narfu.ru/iuir/arctic_partnership/code_arctic.php

The life on the North: depletion of the resources or new perspectives?

- ✚ SMP and the perspectives of the water transport
- ✚ Energetic and JKH in the North
- ✚ Management experience in the Arctic region
- ✚ «human dimension» in the Arctic
- ✚ Ethnicity and identity in the Arctic, Nordmen, the Arctic solidarity
- ✚ The space of the Arctic culture: the experience of the developing of the high - latitude
- ✚ Ways and difficulties in forming eco knowledge in the Arctic, international Arctic cooperation in the Arctic¹.

On the site of the center of the "Arctic partnership," we also publish material on the philosophy of the idea of celebrating the Day of the Cold, where it came from, as is discussed. Realizing that these materials has a historical interest for those who will be celebrating the Day of the Arctic in the coming years, we have systematized and publish them in the journal " Arctic and North", making appropriate references to authors and sources.

The aim of the round table, the "code in the Arctic" was to attract the attention of students and the scientific community to the problems and sensitive issues in the Arctic, to reveal the con-

¹ URL: http://narfu.ru/iuir/arctic_partnership/code_arctic.php (date of access: 19.12.2012.).

tents of the code in the Arctic, to deepen knowledge about the Arctic region, to study the impact of climatic changes on the polar regions of the world, socio-cultural convergence, the promotion of the Arctic thinking, learning and the development of the Arctic regions. After all, the Arctic - is not only an immense amount of resources that need to be mastered. This concept is much broader and deeper. The Arctic - is first of all the people who live and work in difficult conditions in the north, an area of more than 20 million square feet. miles.

29.02.2012 was held the Round Table, which brought together experts from different disciplines to discuss the geopolitical, economic, political, social, environmental and innovation issues in the Arctic. It was attended by: E. Antipin, the Senior Lecturer, the Department of the State and Municipal Management; Verteshin A.I., the Doctor of Political Sciences, Professor, Department of State Municipal Management; Dregalo A.A., Doctor of Philosophy, Professor, the Head of the Department of the State and Municipal Management; Kopusov S.G., the director of the Center of Space Monitoring, V.S. Kuznetsov, Ph.D., Deputy, Director of the National Park "Russian Arctic", Lukin, Y. F., the doctor of the historical sciences, professor, director of the Institute of the management and Regional Studies of the NArFU, Lyakhov J. Y, the head of the sector of the electronic reading room library of the NarFU, A. Lavrentiev, a senior fellow at the Center, "Arctic partnership ", Michael A., the minister of the economic development of the Arkhangelsk region; Muzykin M., journalist of " True North "; Nasonova N.P., Senior Lecturer, the Department of the State and Municipal Management, Nesterenko, M. Yu, the director of the center "Arctic Partnership"; D. Nesterov, a journalist of the press center of the NArFU, Nikolaev A.V., the senior lecturer in marketing and trading business; S.S. Nikulin, a specialist department of the state and municipal management; P. Okunev, Ph.D., Professor, Department of State and Municipal Management; Portsel A.K., Ph.D., Associate Professor of Murmansk Technical University (Murmansk), Sokolov, V.P, the spokesman of the sea port of Arkhangelsk, Shadrina O.N., Ph.D. in Philosophy, Associate Professor, the Senior Researcher of the Center of the "Arctic Partnership", students 2, 3, 4 courses of the Institute of the management and the Regional Studies of the NarFU.

There were so many questions, as well as points of view on them, the discussion lasted over two hours. Among the main themes – were environmental issues, issues of geopolitics and socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of Russia.

The first question, which was discussed - the socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of Russia and the projects for inclusion in the federal program, announced by the Minister of the Economic Development of the Arkhangelsk region E. A. Mikhailovsky. In his speech, he talked



primarily about the consolidated union of all territories to address problems and issues of the development in the Arctic, the approval and adoption of the necessary documents on the state status of sub-Arctic zone of Russia HN, the discussion which took place in Moscow at a meeting of the Ministry of Regional Development in February 2012. There, together with representatives of the administration of the city of Naryan-Mar and the Institute of Management and regionologi of the NArFU, he announced proposals for inclusion in this program. It also identified some conceptual approaches:

The development of the activities in the Arctic region should have a systemic and, therefore, efficiency. Proposed to be reflected in the program complete system measures aimed at leveling the economic and social conditions in comparison with other regions of Russia.

- ✚ The proposals to use the already found solutions to the broadcast on the positive experience of other actors in the Arctic;
- ✚ The preparation of the standard solutions: it is necessary to seek solutions to common problems in areas such as new technologies on dirty roads, the construction of winter roads and the optimization of health services (telemedicine, mobile hospital), and new projects of vehicles - light domestic planes (no replacement AN-2) swamp buggies, etc

E.A.Mihaylovsky designated spheres of the human activity in the North, which require the government support: energy and utilities, transportation, food security, housing, preservation

of ecology of the North, support for indigenous peoples, etc. He listed key projects for the region, which in first need to pay attention to the development of the Arkhangelsk region:

- ✚ The construction of a new deep-water region the "North" Arkhangelsk sea port;
- ✚ participate in the projects to develop offshore fields;
- ✚ the project "Mezen tidal electro – power station";
- ✚ the construction of a highway of Onega - Severodvinsk;
- ✚ the construction of a highway of Naryan-Mar - Mezen - Archangelsk;
- ✚ NIR "Clusters of Arkhangelsk region": the construction, timber, Arctic tourism, science and education.

In conclusion, E.A.Mihaylovsky said that we need to work closely with academic and formation-educational institutions, especially with NArFU named after M.V. Lomonosov, because today it is this institution has the highest concentration of specialists in the Arctic.

The Speech by the Minister continued the director of the Institute of management and regionologii, Professor **Y.F. Lukin**. The key points, that he mentioned, it was the lack of strategy and the development of the program of the AZRF, the regulatory framework for the definition of the southern border of the Arctic zone of Russia. Need to adopt a federal law on the Arctic zone of Russia, to clarify its structure. Y.F. Lukin suggested that the author's model of "Arctic XXI», which includes: Administrative and legal, physical, geographical, spiritual and civilizational, geocultural, geopolitical, geo - economic space, ecology, arctic solidarity and partnership. He was told by the course of the preparation of the project "Russia in the Arctic: History, Present and Prospects" and others.

«Russia in the Arctic: history, present time, perspectives etc.

S. G.Koposov, the director of the Center of Space Monitoring of the Arctic NArFU reported the results of space activities in the Arctic and the use of innovative technologies. At the heart of the Centre - the domestic technology of reception and processing of images of Earth from Space "UniScan-36", which is the developer of Engineering and Technology Center "RDC" (Moscow). The Centre decided by a wide range of tasks, among which are essential: monitoring in near real time to meet the needs of the economy, carrying out research work, improvement of educational programs.





СЕВЕРНЫЙ (АРКТИЧЕСКИЙ)
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ М.В. ЛОМОНОСОВА



Открытие Центра космического мониторинга Арктики



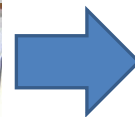
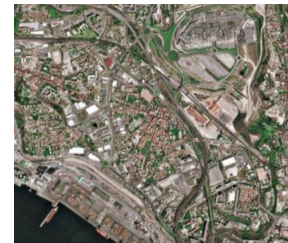
Центр космического мониторинга Арктики

With the help of «UniScan-36» in Arkhangelsk organized the direct reception of satellite data from the various foreign units: Terra / Aqua (U.S.), EROS B (Israel), RADARSAT 1-2 (Canada), SPOT 5 (France).),

Working with both optical and radar images with varying details (from 0.7 m to 1 km per pixel) allows continuous satellite monitoring of the Arctic region.



Terra, Aqua,
Radarsat-1 и 2,
Spot 5 и Eros B

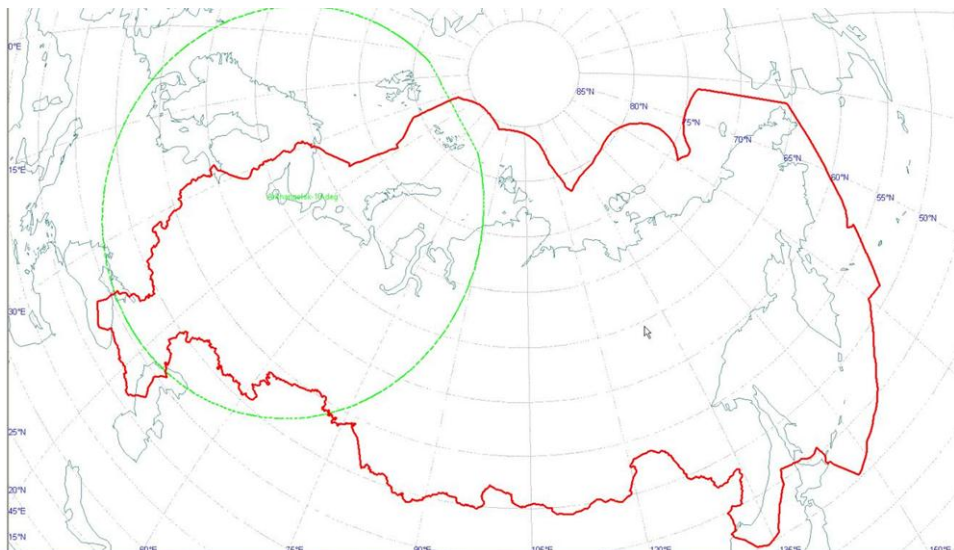


Центр космического мониторинга Арктики

Actual satellite shooting makes it possible to monitor ice conditions in the waters, to organize information tracking and optimization of vessels, to monitor forestry, fisheries, mining, construction, emergencies (including forest fires and losses), weather, etc

Fields: Creating ZMR (with an accuracy 5–10 m in height): creating and updating of plans and maps (up to 1:25000 scale); monitoring of natural disasters

(Floods, moving of the icebergs, etc.), monitoring of the growing ecological processes (distribution of oil spills, forests pests and diseases, etc.), agricultural, forestry monitoring (updating of the maps, control of land use, illegal logging), tracking ice and snow environment, infrastructure monitoring, monitoring of the ship's environment, etc.



Центр космического мониторинга Арктики

The

Radius of the review station «UNI SCAN-36», which was set in the NArFU is approximately 3 500 km.



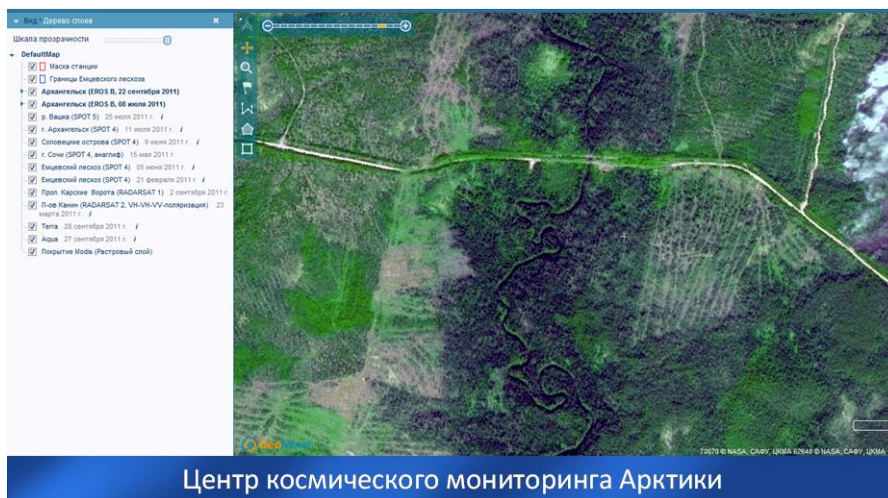
Центр космического мониторинга Арктики

In the year of the center has accumulated extensive data (over 16 thousand images) in the Arkhangelsk Oblast and neighboring regions, including highly detailed images with a resolution of 0.7 m major cities in the region. In the center are trained at seminars "Methods and practice of remote sensing (RS)" More than 150 students. Ongoing provision of information for scientific research. Powered geo portal with constant filling space images for use in the educational process and projects. Together with the support of the department web site is developing an online catalog of satellite images to automate the ordering process images for internal use at the university (the estimated date of implementation - March 2012).

НАЛИЧИЕ СНИМКОВ В КАТАЛОГЕ ЦКМИА

Наименование спутника	Кол-во
AQUA	619
TERRA	632
EROS-B	14
RADARSAT-1	2 908
RADARSAT-2	47
SPOT-4	7 408
SPOT-5	4 485
ИТОГО:	16 113

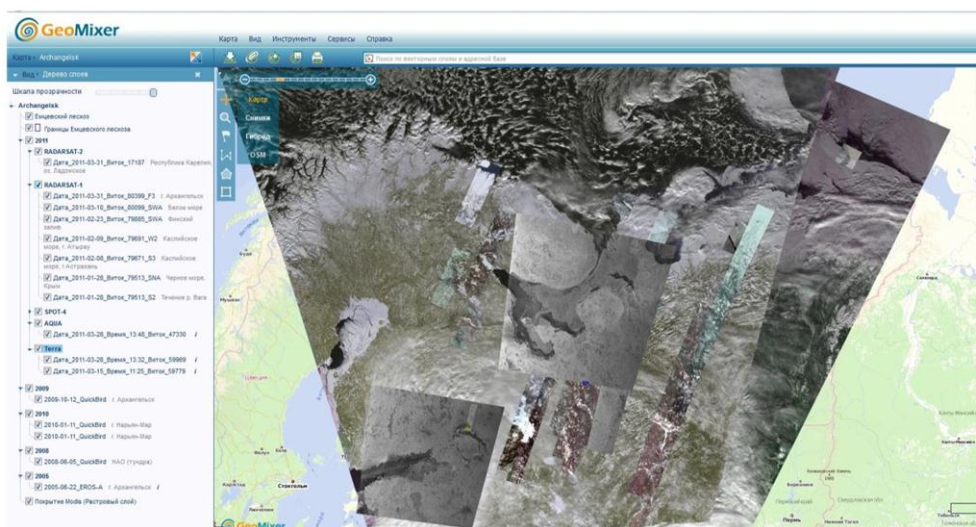
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Центр космического мониторинга Арктики

In accordance with the agreements on cooperation established with the Northern inter-regional cooperation by the Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring (Northern UGMS), St. Petersburg Institute for Informatics and Automation of RAS (SPIIRAS), "NC PE," Foundation "Nansen Center", etc. Under a contract with one of the enterprises of the Federal space Agency - JSC "SPC" REKOD "- carried out the developmental work" Monitoring of the Northern Territories. "Negotiations are under way to integrate the university to create a single geographically distributed information system for remote sensing (RS ETRIS). Initiated a project with the Office of Automation of the Arkhangelsk region to create the Atlas of the Arkhangelsk region.

Pilot projects initiated by the following companies: Arkhangelsk Branch of Roslesozashchita - to monitor drying of the forests and windfalls, Arkhangelsk Sea Commercial Port - Monitoring of ice conditions and emergencies. Ongoing mapping of forest areas and the impact of industrial facilities, monitoring of field development, assessment of damage caused by illegal logging, evaluation of the impact of oil on natural landscapes, monitoring fires.



Центр космического мониторинга Арктики

In line there are several other projects with MGTU named after N. Bauman. Bauman, Found "Nansen Center", Kola Science Centre RAS, Greenpeace Russia, the number of departments of the university. Negotiations with OJSC "NK" Rosneft "", OAO "Gazprom Space Systems", Arkhangelsk and Murmansk sea trade ports, the great port of St. Petersburg, JSC "Norilsk Nickel", "Naryanmarneftegaz" Roshydromet (SRC "Planeta", JSC "NII TP"), MES (National Emergency Management Center, Arkhangelsk CMC), FSUE "Atomflot "PG" Center for nature and Environment", FGBU "National park "Russian Arctic", OJSC "Rostelecom" and other organizations.

In addition, the university is a member of the consortium created "Universities geoportals (UNIGEO)", which will develop a joint strategy development and implementation of innovative technologies and methods of remote sensing data and to organize the interaction of universities on the use and the development of the modern geo information technologies in education, science, industry and development management regions.

УНИГЕО



Центр космического мониторинга Арктики

Also, the university established a small innovative company "navigation service the" Arctic "" Implementation of the technologists of GLONASS, the technology for positioning of mobile objects. The company provides a full range of services for the supply of equipment GLONASS / GPS, installation and maintenance.



Центр космического мониторинга Арктики

The participants at the roundtable suggested at the geoportal to designate the borders of the Arctic zone of Russia, from Archangelsk region, as well as articles and photographs relating to the Arctic.

Another part of the mysterious package in the Arctic is its territory, which should be especially protected. **V.S. Kuznetsov**, the deputy, the Director of the National Park "Russian Arctic," said the problems and current situation of these territories in the Arctic zone of Russia. Entrusted with the management of the park, "Russian Arctic." The main problem appears normative base, which in the present circumstances require revision and modification. The second problem is a global hit in the Arctic territory. Traditionally, a sea cruise, which is the most expensive way. And the air. Should be more than just economic regulation, as Russian law does not allow establishing a fee for entry to these areas in contrast to other countries in the Arctic zone. The center of the "Arctic partnership" was proposed to investigate the problem and the study of proposals for possible solutions.

A.K. Portsel, Ph.D. in History, Associate Professor of Murmansk State Technical University has a long history of problems on the island of Spitsbergen. Areas such as Svalbard have military-



strategic and geopolitical importance, and only then - is the economic one. It was noted by the Council of the Ministers of the tzar Russia in the early twentieth century, when preparing for an international conference on the status of the archipelago. Concluded in the 1920 the agreement of Paris of the Svalbard archipelago passed under the sovereignty of Norway. But this is an agreement established the right of free economic activity in the Spitsbergen

square (the archipelago and the adjacent waters of the ocean) and the neutral status of Spitsbergen. Norway is the part of NATO, and so we do not care whether saved demilitarized status of the archipelago. But the peculiarity of the situation lies in the fact that the only economic activity may ensure the presence of Russia in the Spitsbergen square and hence the possibility of effective enforcement of the neutral status of Spitsbergen.

In the twentieth century, the main economic activity in the archipelago was coal mining. Coal is mined in the mines of Spitsbergen, allowed to solve the fuel problem of the Kola Peninsula in the prewar and early postwar years. But after the collapse of the USSR Trust "Arktikugol" failed to preserve the old scale of production: now works only one of our three mines – is Barentsburg. The revival of the Russian coal mining in Svalbard in the Soviet scale is unlikely. It is important to keep it at least at current levels, because the main difficulty - where to sell the coal.

From the end of the twentieth century are increasingly deployed fishing in the waters of the archipelago. The agreement on the delimitation in the Barents Sea, signed in 2010, retains a 15-year effect of the Norwegian-Russian Fisheries Commission, which regulates fishing in Svalbard. But what will happen after the expiration of this period? Already, the Norwegian side is increasingly trying to prevent this kind of economic activity contracting parties, especially Russia. Detention of Russian ships in the Norwegian ryboohranoy these areas are not uncommon. To consolidate the Russian presence on Spitsbergen, the decision to build a fish processing plant. But this is not an easy task. Construct, of course, possible, but how realistic is it to provide work, and most importantly - sales of products?

Paris agreement left open the question of the exploitation of the shelf adjacent to Spitsbergen. The agreement on the delimitation in the Barents Sea (2010) says nothing about the special economic status of Spitsbergen square. The Norwegian side is trying to treat it as recognition of the shelf at the sole property of the archipelago of Norway. A production of hydrocarbons - is one of the main directions of the economic development in the Arctic in the nearest future.

The struggle for Svalbard - is an integral part of the unfolding struggle for "redistribution of the Arctic", which is aggravated in connection with the signing of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. Russia's accession to this instrument and the rejection of the principle of sectoral division of the polar domains have led to what is in the center of the Arctic Ocean have "no man's

space." In 2006 the government adopted a Strategy for Norway's northern regions. In particular, it declares the goal to make Norway a leader of scientific investigations in the Arctic and a leading position in the world in the field of resource management of the North and its environment. Svalbard in this strategy plays a leading role.

The ruling circles in Norway is not the first decade of almost openly tried to oust from the zone of Svalbard of all foreign competitors. This is done under the guise of environmental protection and the protection of biological resources from predatory fishing. In the vast archipelago created protected areas, where almost impossible to conduct any business activity. Even archaeologists can conduct their work only under the strict control of the authorities on Svalbard.

But now to the archipelago aspire China, Germany, Poland and other countries. Through the participation in various activities, they are fixed on the islands and in coastal waters, where an active mining of biological resources, and in the future production of hydrocarbons is possible. Here, the interests of Russia and Norway, as major economic entities in the Spitsbergen square are the same: activation of the third competitor is hardly necessary, Oslo and Moscow.

The Treaty of Paris about Svalbard - is a unique document: it defines a unique status of the archipelago, which has no analogues. In fact, Norway is not the master of the archipelago, and the manager, who coordinates the activities of all participants in this contract. Many practical issues of economic, scientific and other activities on different interpretations of the Norwegians and the rest of the contract. But the accumulated historical experience shows that the Treaty of Paris, with all its faults, is so far a reliable basis on which it is possible to solve all arising from Spitsbergen square international disputes. So now put the question of revising the treaty would hardly be expedient for Russia: any such attempt will be actively used by Norway to secure its full sole rule over the archipelago².

O.N. Shadrina, PhD in Philosophy, the Associate Professor, the Senior Researcher Center of the "Arctic Partnership", revealing the code of the Arctic, has focused on the problems of the human dimension in the Arctic, political and economic aspects of environmental conservation, climatic change impacts. "Human dimension" in the Arctic reflects the "double effect" on the nature of the Arctic in terms of politics and human activities in the region.

The first, to pay attention to the following policy considerations. 1) According to the monitoring of federal media at the end of 2011 the Ministry of Economic Development Ministry has sent to the Marine Board of the Government clarify the results of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of Russia. Ministry of Economic Development proposes to use the method of straight baselines, which will push the limits of territorial waters, EEZ and continental shelf in the North Pole for a few



² Porzel A. K., Ph. D. in History, associate professor in the Murmansk State Technical University. The speech on the round table meeting "The Code of the Arctic". Institute of management and regionology NArFU. 29.02.2012.

miles. Several new areas of the Arctic seas is proposed to include the historic waters. At the same time harmonize with the other Arctic countries do not need: the internal changes are consistent with international practice. 2) The strategic interest of Russia in the Arctic - the energy that is very "practical." When extending the boundaries of the total hydrocarbon resources of the continental shelf will exceed 100 billion of fuel. Russia has already carried out drilling in the vicinity of the Lomonosov Ridge to prove it. 3) To continue the militarization of the Arctic. Russian Defense Ministry announced the formation of the Arctic crews. Norway has just, in March 2012, conducted military exercises Golden Response (Cold Response), which was attended by about 16 thousand soldiers from 14 countries. The purpose was to rehearse maneuvers with NATO forces for high-intensity operations in winter conditions. During the exercise was lost Norwegian military transport aircraft Hercules C-130J. 4) The economic development of remote areas should be provided with security measures, so the MOE began to create a rescue infrastructure on the coast of the Northern Arctic Ocean, which is associated with the prospect of development of SMEs.

The activation of the external and internal political intentions in the Arctic region, in terms of different states, leading to increasing environmental problems. In this connection it should be noted that even the forecast of the further development of the Arctic climate. There is a high likelihood that in the years 2035-2040 the water of the Arctic basin will be ice-free for at least one month of the year. By the end of this century, this period may be increased to two - three months. Emerging environmental threats in the Arctic have a variety of consequences:

- ✚ To change the position of indigenous peoples. It is possible to consider the expulsion of the peoples of the northern Canada (according to the Prime Minister of Canada, Anderson).
- ✚ The Arctic has its own, a special ecosystem of which we know practically nothing. When laying new sea routes should be carefully considered set of questions (WWF).
- ✚ Particular importance is the irreversibility of the threat of oil spills in cold Arctic waters.
- ✚ The remoteness of the region is extremely difficult to work search and rescue missions in the Arctic.

The peculiarity of climatic changes in the Arctic is that one of the most sensitive changes in the climate region of the world can have the opposite effect on global climate. The Arctic is an extremely difficult target for physical and mathematical modeling, prediction and construction of climatic scenarios. According to the observations of scientists, the signs of global warming visible everywhere in the Arctic. Already, there are visible changes that are increasingly attracting attention. "There is a darkening of the Arctic sea ice and snow-covered areas, usually with white. White snow and ice reflect solar radiation, but the darkening due to the melting Arctic in the summer it absorbs ... The air temperature over the Arctic territories as a whole is increased, and in such circumstances, the number of tundra vegetation to grow »(Arctic Report Card, 2006). Emerged over the Arctic in the winter - spring of 2010-2011, the ozone hole was the most "deep" for more than 20 years of observation and closer in size to the Antarctic ozone hole. Global warming has stopped for at least next thousand years even if a total ban on greenhouse emissions since 2100, and this will lead to melting of glaciers in western Antarctica to the year 3000. Members of the Russian-American expedition to the Eastern sector of the Arctic have discovered the new large fields of me-

thane in the northern parts of the Laptev Sea and the Bering Sea. Enhanced seismic activity in the Arctic.

The negative effects of global warming are obvious: it's the offensive of the ocean, melting of glaciers, tsunamis, a violation of the ecosystem, burning and rotting forests, flooded the threat of the indigenous population, the ozone hole over the Arctic, the threat of oil spills, radiation, air migration, change of the magnetic poles of the earth, and so etc. But the most dangerous consequence of Russia's global warming is raising of the sea levels as a result of which will be flooded in the first place the city of St. Petersburg, the Yamal Peninsula. There are several climatic scenarios. In one of them a new peak of global glaciation will occur in 2055. In another, in 2055, our planet, "boil like a pot that is not removed in time from the fire." In any case, the disasters of this magnitude are accompanied by: epidemics, crop failures, mass migrations of peoples, the so-called "climate refugees."

Despite the recorded events, the Russian science and the political bononde with optimistic view look at the consequences of global warming due to the possibility of extraction of energy and water resources, the opening of the Northern Sea Route and the new opportunities of cooperation with European and Asian countries. However, there is a very real danger of diletantism and disorientation of the Russian leadership on climatic changes and prospects for development, taking into account natural risks caused by human activities, as well as not antropological factors. Reducing the risks and threats require specific action by the Russian state. See the necessity of the cooperation between the countries and regions of the Arctic zone to tackle global problems and reduce risks to human activity in the Arctic. Russia as Arctic Power, has become a leader in the formation of a favorable (excluding any risk from human impacts) style of interaction in the Arctic



Arctic solidarity. Even today, the International Maritime Organization-time drafting the Polar Code, mandatory for passenger and cargo vessels plying the Arctic (London, 2010).

NArFU

named after M.V. Lomonosov in cooperation with other organizations, which are interested in the research and the development of the Arctic, should initialize the production of a single code, the

Arctic, including all areas of interaction between man and nature in the Arctic region to the global community, the Arctic as a "territory of dialogue," the space of human solidarity and tolerance.

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UDK [332.12+338.2+659.126.3](470.111)(985)(045)

Brand of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug as a Euroarctic Store-room of Russia



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Abstract

Authors consider process of development of a territorial brand of the Nenets autonomous region as the Euro-Arctic store room of Russia. The necessity to develop a territorial brand in addition to heraldic symbols is substantiated. The author describes the brand, gives an interpretation of its visual components. The article contains a description of target groups, describes practical results of brand use.

Keywords: *territorial brand, regional branding, Nenets autonomous Okrug, territory development, investments.*

The regional communities are increasingly resorting to the use of regional branding tool to solve problems involving the territory of the new residents and tourists, to increase the flow of investments for the development of priority sectors and the implementation of important projects that create demand for local goods outside the region. This article examines the process of territorial branding on the example of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug (NAO). As part of the brand development of the NAO surveyed web-based survey, SWOT-analysis and other tools for brand audit, which revealed the following problems [1]:

- ✚ The similarity of the names of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District (Yamal);
- ✚ The absence of any clear and recognizable corporate identity;
- ✚ The small amount of fame and lack of sub-brands (sites, etc.);
- ✚ The presence of complex associations inherent in all regions of the northern (winter, cold, snow, etc.);
- ✚ Lack of residents and staff of skilled labor; lack of investment for comprehensive development of infrastructure.
- ✚ Lack of a clear geographic and industry positioning.

Traditionally, the brand of the region is a platform for interaction with various target groups. For each of them it is of value and interest in the definition of aspects. In the case of the NAO brand such groups were:

- ✚ Local residents;
- ✚ Residents of the other regions, potential emigrants;
- ✚ tourists;
- ✚ customers of the exported production;
- ✚ the governments of the different levels.
- ✚ Investors – is the main audience, on which the brand aims;

As a result, the expert survey was compiled set of positioning statements. From them later formed the concept of brand as the NAO pantry Euro-Arctic of Russia. This definition emphasizes its northern region (as opposed to the Komi Republic) and European (as opposed to the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District), geographic location, the presence of large and strategically important mineral resources (in contrast to all the competing regions).

In setting targets for the development of brand NAO, the customers came from the need of geographical positioning NFJ as a European region, climatically related to the Arctic zone, has considerable reserves of minerals. Because the minerals are in the initial stage of development, the ideal situation in these terms - the maximum delay a situation of intensive industrial development. But it is extremely important in this case - not to drop a serious rate of growth in the welfare of the indigenous population and the quality of life by attracting a new generation of investors: innovation, aimed at the harmonious co-operation with strategic thinking. That is why at the forefront of the developed graphical version of the brand - living on the territory of the people, united with nature.

Internet - survey showed that HFJ associated in the minds of Russians with the tundra, reindeer, oil derricks, fish (salmon Pechora and Zeld), and Nenets chum. Those, who familiar with the Polar region from the firsthand, recalled in the center of Naryan-Mar wooden tent church, a monument on the site of an ancient Pustozersk his famous prisoner of Habakkuk, the national holiday – is the Day of the deer and the crow's Day, the festival "argish Hope" competition racing snowmobile domestic production ("storms") - "Buran-Day."

The symbolism of the NAO at the time of the development of the district was a brand, which traditionally has heraldic symbols - the emblem and the flag. To more effectively reports the characteristics of the new brand logo was designed in the region (Fig. 1), which is based on the communication priorities of local communities - the people, deer, and fish. They were visualized in the form of icons, which preserves the continuity of the style of the heraldic national symbols and patterns.



Ненецкий автономный округ

Евроарктическая
кладовая России

Picture 1. "Brand NAO"

The main components of the brand represents: tent - indigenous people, the Nenets, the care of residents of the district, deer antlers and fish - the traditional sectors of the economy, a drop - oil production and water supplies. Put together, they form the Polar logo of the region - the outlines of characters resemble the cartographic image of the region: the left - the Kanin Peninsula to the right - Vaigach Island, between them - the vast tundra. Focus group participants were tested models of brand design, easy to distinguish the silhouette of a flying bird, and branched antlers, the silhouette of the district, the traditional patterns.

Of fundamental importance in testing in the focus groups was indistinguishable in the interpretation of the character test droplets. Most study participants have traditionally interpreted it as oil, but the respondents focused on the values of nature, saw it, and water resources: the most pure river of Europe - the Pechora, numerous lakes, a thousand miles of Arctic coastline.

Color marking of various shades of blue reflects the peculiarities of the territory: low temperature, water, sky, snow, northern lights. Colors - blue, white and blue are associated with the air of the North, snow, sea, rivers and lakes. The color of each square of correlates with the picture of the sign: blue sky - with the national housing icon (the people), gray - a deer antler, greenish aquamarine - fish and seafood, as a dark blue - oil.

Elements of the logo represent the kind of designer. Of these, you can put any form of a mosaic with the required information promise. On the basis of the logo was designed by a set of corporate identity in the region, which includes a set of postcards to all public holidays, personal invitation, wall calendar, envelopes, and a congratulatory address.

The project also developed a strategy to promote the region and its interaction with all the brand's main target groups. The primary audience for which the brand aims to be investors. For

them, the investment was made a passport and a catalog of investment projects of the district. This information formed the basis for new investment proposals of the NAO website.

As a result of the brand book has been prepared containing a description of the concept of the brand and its platform, the guideline on the logo and corporate identity, as well as the brand development strategy.

During 2011, the work has been done to establish the communications with the "industrial investors". In the midst – the work on building relationships with people, promotion of people of the NAO as the principal heritage district. In the future – it is the development of regional branding messages to tourists and buyers of consumer products and services to county businesses.

During 2011 the authorities of the NAO, businesses and enterprising personalities of the region have used the symbolism of the NAO brand in more than 30 projects. Based on the brand's web site for investment proposals, decorated portal of the NAO - www.info83.ru was made more than 20 kinds of souvenirs. Brand - is not only a symbol, sign, and reputation. The practice of the economic activity shows that it is a positive NAO. Official rankings and is used to assess the effectiveness of the indicators point to the leadership of the region - for investment attraction, construction of residential buildings per person.

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UDK 352.07

The local government: problems of cooperation with population



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Abstract

The modern democratic state can not exist without such an important element, as local government, which creates the necessary conditions for the approximation of power to the people, creates a flexible system of management and promotes the development of citizens' initiatives. For the most efficient functioning of local self-government and the issue of interaction of the population is of particular importance, since it is at the municipal level is the closest they interact.

Keywords: *local government, population, democracy, cooperation.*

The local government is the existence of a democratic and stable state is a necessary condition local government. In his address, the President Dmitry Medvedev said that «the local self-government is an essential element of any democratic state. »¹.

Being the primary link of democracy, local government provides the necessary conditions for the approximation of power to the people, creates a flexible control system is well adapted to local conditions and characteristics, promotes initiative and independent citizens' [1, p. 8]. But in Russia, the emergence and the development of local self-government in the process of democratic transformation of society is complex and contradictory.

The nature of a democratic society is manifested in the fact that people are ready to deal with problematic situations, not shifting the responsibility onto others. The majority of people can participate actively in local communities, rather than watch from the sidelines for the games are far from the politicians. Citizens can not gain the ability to self-organization and self-government, having no experience of active association with the same citizens to solve problems that require collaborative efforts [2, p. 286-287].

The recognition of a local government in the Constitution is one of the foundations of the constitutional system. It is logically linked with the intention of Russia to be democratic and legal state (Part 1 of Art. 1 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation), focused on human rights and freedoms [3, p. 251].

However, how he writes in his article, V.B. Nadkin, speaking about the formation of the local self-government in Russia, the construction of such a system "from scratch, according to a certain plan, it is unlikely. In any case, do not feel some kind of inner need for Russians to build such an essential institution of the civil society as a system of a local self-government. "The reasons for this, he sees that, firstly, "the pulse of the state policy in the construction of the local government was not internal, and external". The second, is that "the state often tries to seize the

¹ The message of the president to the Federal Assembly. 30 November 2010. URL: <http://president.rf/transcripts/9637> (date of access: 28.04.2011).

initiative from the society and build a system of the local government for the usual bureaucratic scheme." "The greatest danger in all of these" transition costs "is that discredited the very idea of self-government"².

V.A. Maksimov noticed one of the important reasons for difficulties, appears in the way of democratic reforms - an obvious lack of knowledge about what can and should be in our country's democratic institutions in general and self-governing civil society in particular, what are the basic principles and mechanisms [4, p. 193].

According to a study by V.V. Lapkin, to some extent contradictory appearance and instability of Russian democracy, its institutions, of course, related to the painful process of the transformation of values of Russians (in the concept of democracy is strongly influenced by the value of post-Soviet man, formed during the crisis and the radical transformation the former "Soviet" system of values), with painful attempts to develop a new, modern system of values. However, the relationship between the value orientations of citizens, including their views on democracy, on the one hand, and the stability of democracy, democratic institutions, on the other hand, is not a simple causal relationship. Reasons for dissatisfaction of the Russians with the process of democratization are different, they include, in particular, the impact of socio-economic crisis and the confidence of a large part of the respondents is that the political regime established in Russia after 1993, not a democracy. But one of the most important reasons, according to the author, consists in the alienation of the vast majority of Russian population from the existing political institutions that were created, according to the ordinary man in the street, from the top, the elite and the elite. There is however a kind of vicious circle: the alienation of political institutions, provoking reluctance of ordinary citizens to participate in their activities [5, p. 434].

For example, according to the sociological study of the Institute of Humanitarian Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), "The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia): the problems of the regional security in a globalizing world (socio-political aspect)", held in 2005-2007 (total in the survey was involved 1518 respondents in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)), we can say that the public is not interested in participating in the activities of a local government (4.1%), political parties (4.0%), and so on, not seeing her influence on developments in the country. See Table. 1 and 2. Picture 1. URL: <http://www.maya.sakha.ru/upload/image/tomponskij-ulus-rajon.jpg> (03/31/2012)



² Nadkin V. B. Several aspects of the growing of the sydtem of the local government, like an Institute of the Civil Society URL: <http://www.rrc.y-su.ru/resource/network/doc65/6.htm> (date os access: 28.04.2011).

Table 1

**Answers to the question "Do you participate in, any of these organizations?"
(the sum of answers exceeds 100 % because of the method of survey, you could select several answers. Here and after, the percentage of respondents)**

1	The unions	31,7
2	Local authorities	4,1
3	Political party	4,0
4	Assosiations	7,4
5	Ecological organisation, social movements	1,7
6	Sport club, sections	14,4
7	Dance, theatrical studio	3,0
8	The club, the circle of the insterests	4,7
9	Religious organisation	1,6
10	National community, union, assosiation	1,2
11	No, I don't take a part in any of them	43,4

The formation of the local government is essentially a continuous process, not to be addressed "once and for all." And the more administrative effort is made for the early realization of a total approach to this problem, the more manifest the contradictions and questions arise that remain unanswered. In other words, the institutions of the local government must naturally occur where there is a fundamental socio-economic condition for its emergence and development. The task of government is reduced to information, legislative and economically supports this process [6, p. 152].

Table 2

Answers to the question "How can an ordinary Russian citizen can influence on the development of the country?" (The sum of answers exceeds 100 % because of the method of survey could select multiple options)

1	The participation in the elections to the public authorities at the different levels	37,4
2	The participation in the local government	15,5
3	Conscientious performance of their civil and professional responsibilities	31,8
4	Strict realization of the laws	14,1
5	The participation in the different political and state organisations (parties and movements)	9,0
6	The participation in the activities of the trade unions	10,2
7	The participation in the protests (rallies, demonstrations, strikes, hunger strikes)	10,3
8	Contacts with media (on TV and in printing)	11,6
9	Dealing with the initiatives to the authorities at the different levels	6,2
10	It can not influence on the events in the country	20,9

Probably, for the sustained development of the local government in Russia should develop a range of legal, organizational, psychological and pedagogical character. In this process a key role should play the public policy that promotes patriotism and the local government in the country [4, p. 192].

In analyzing the third message of the President of the Russian Federal Assembly, the analysts, politicians, regional leaders say, that the main difference from the previous ones - in its current presidents message focuses on the most important: the state exists for man, not vice versa. And this statement by itself is not new, perhaps the first time he was backed by a clear political will [7, p. 7]. "We need to achieve transparency, clarity and simplicity in everyday relationship between the state and the citizen. Understanding that the officials serve to their people and not doing what they want with their fates - the basis of the democratic system"³.

³ The message of the president to the Federal Assembly. 30 November 2010. URL: <http://president.ru/transcripts/9637> (date of access: 28.04.2011).

The local government is still not efficient enough and not always in demand by the society as an independent form of democracy. In this sense, the problem of interaction between people and local authorities is becoming more urgent. Loss of community traditions of self-organization to address a joint of comfortable living on the territory, the lack of adequate financial and economic foundations of local self-government, legal and organizational and personnel problems create difficult conditions for improving the practice of local government. Local governments are often distanced from the people and their urgent problems, overly dependent on the authorities of RF subjects, are not able to produce consistent decisions, allow for non-compliance with the legislation on local government corruption. Awareness of personal responsibility and public duty in the arrangement of the city falls short of its expectations of local authorities.

The self-management involves a fairly high degree of maturity of democracy itself, is the capable of self-organization and self-regulation, when the norms of democracy are in the habit of both managed and control [8, p. 246].

Democracy wins there and then, when there is a need for it (and such a need exists in today's Russia) is the mass acceptance and popular support [9, p. 133].

As a result, before the democratic countries, among the most, the urgent task is to enhance the ability of citizens to comprehend the events of political life in order to be able to take part in them [10, p. 179].

The problem of attracting people to participate in local government is one of the key to the entire world community. Despite the fact that the solution of everyday problems of life rests with the municipal local government, the population takes active part in identifying the key areas of municipal policy [4, p. 180].

These national Russian polls show that three thousand of the 86% of respondents believe that their influence on what is happening in the city or area, little or not, 8% believe, that they can affect either fully or to a large extent, 5 % undecided [4, p. 191].

As a result of the social studies, the data are reflected in the report on the status of the civil society, prepared by the Public Chamber in 2007, the obstacles to the manifestation of the civil engagement are indifferent to public affairs, the habit of hoping for a ready, individualism ("every man for himself"), lack of time, over-employment, lack of knowledge, incompetence, lack of confidence in the ability to influence decisions.

According to the experts, "the main difficulty of the task of the local government lies not in the preventing it from the government agencies, and in opposition to this idea on the part of the population" [4, p. 192]. According to VZOM, most of the citizens do not perceive the local government as "their" government. Perceptions of the local government as a form of exercise by the people of his power, the possibility of self and responsibility to solve local issues are not strengthened, but rather attenuated. In 2005 it was described as a local government, 46%, in 2008 already 38%. That is minus 8%. In contrast, the more stable is the notion that local government - is not nothing but a representation of the state on the ground, intended for presentation at the disposal of the government. In 2005 both saw 41% of respondents in the nationwide sample in 2008 are 44%. That is the basic idea that local government - it's our power that we choose what we do execute it, this representation is still more than half of Russians simply do not [11, p. 7-8].

Every interaction is a mutual influence. And the direct and converse equally. Management - is also the interaction. The distinction between subject and object in only one: the subject makes a decision. Without this, it is not the subject. But somehow in effect on the object, without suffering the influence of this response, it is impossible [12, p. 944].

The principle of the feedback is central to any management system. Relying only on a direct connection, it is impossible to build an effective system. And here the key role played by information transparency, accessibility. In official documents the development of local government in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) matters relating to the development of "information security", "Information Security", "information exchange", "advocacy" is given special attention. However, the "lack of diversity of information and even a hunger for information - the information field of the characteristic features of state and municipal employees of the republic. This situation should be considered on the one hand, as a problem, because without accurate information can not adequately respond to the challenges and solve the problems of state and municipal management "[13, p. 227-228], on the other - is an essential component of the process of democratic reforms in Russia are the media, which are one of the most important channels through which the forward and backward linkages between the society and the government. However, the media caused mistrust among the population (44.3%). The index "confidence zone" composed of the combined responses "more likely, do not trust" and "no trust" (according to the poll, "Problems of regional security in the context of globalization", organized by Centre for the Study of Social and Political Sciences of IGR process of Sakha (Yakutia). Number of respondents the city of Yakutsk - 400 people.). In addition, "The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), possessing a good level of technology, lags in the cognitive and cultural component of the process of integration into the information society. Thus, the information poor (leveled) the company is subject to the manipulation "[14, p. 246-247], which in turn leads to distrust government in general.

Thus, according to the criteria of the democratic process R. Dahl, "to understand, based on awareness," creates a condition in which the "within reason each member should receive equal and real opportunity to review the policy options and their probable consequences" [10, p. 42].

In conclusion, it is important to say, that at the municipal level is the closest cooperation between the authorities and population, and how effectively local authorities are coping with their responsibilities, and the population to actively participate in decisions affecting his life, as well as strengthened communication of citizens with local government and ensured openness and transparency of all local government structures, the efficiency depends not only municipal, but also the government as a whole.

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Youth entrepreneurship

Republic Sakha (Yakutia): status and perspectives



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Abstract

The small Business Development of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) contributes to the state support measures: improving the regulatory framework, reducing administrative barriers, the real increase in funding. The modernization of the economy, improving the investment climate and development of innovative enterprises, the introduction of new, including energy-saving technologies, reduction of personnel shortages in the business environment will directly depend on the contribution of the younger generation of Yakutia in the economic and so-

cial development of the republic, the welfare and living standards.

Keywords: *modernization, innovative production, public private partnerships, entrepreneurship, the potential of young people whose standard of living of the population.*

For business development at the federal level is carried out purposeful work of retained in the legal sphere: a federal law on the development of small and medium-sized enterprises [1, 2007], developed a package of laws aimed at reducing administrative barriers. On the basis of a federal law enacted law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), "On the development of small and medium enterprises in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)," in which one of the priorities of state policy is to support youth entrepreneurship [2, 2008]. In business development role for a large participation of young people as the most active and enterprising social group, the strategic resource of innovative change and transformation in the country. Young people create opportunities for the realization of entrepreneurial initiatives to create their own businesses, because small and medium businesses to create new jobs and reduce the actual level of unemployment, the training of qualified personnel. The small enterprise sector is a favorable environment for the realization of ideas, initiatives and creative ambitions of young people. However, self-actualization of young people in entrepreneurship in the country is constrained by a number of reasons:

- ✚ lack of youth initial capital (funds) for the implementation of business initiatives;
- ✚ lack of the required (practical) skills, experience and certain of competence for the conduct of business;
- ✚ availability of administrative, legal and financial barriers to doing business;
- ✚ inconsistency in the formation of an atmosphere of business interaction, trust, reciprocity and mutual respect among the youth;
- ✚ business activities of young people may be constrained by uncertainty and economic conditions, high interest rates for commercial loans, imperfect legal framework.

At the beginning of 2010 in the country registered 49,362 subjects of small and medium businesses, including 115 medium-sized enterprises, 4952 small businesses, 4255 households and 40,040 individual entrepreneurs [3, 2010]. From the number of registered private entrepreneurs, almost every sixth belongs to the category of youth. For comparison, the proportion of young entrepreneurs in 2007 was 11% in 2008 rose to 14%, i.e. an annual average increase of 3%. The analysis of business structures showed that the territorial aspect, the largest proportion of entrepreneurs among the youth is registered in the industrial group ulus - 17% of the total number of entrepreneurs in rural encampments young entrepreneurs account for 13% of the total number of entrepreneurs in the Arctic ulus group - one in ten business relates to the youth of society. In Gornom, Nyurbinskaya encampments in the city of Yakutsk, the proportion of young entrepreneurs was 17%, higher than the average figure. In the Arctic group ulus largest number of youth entrepreneurs registered in the Verkhoyansk ulus - 543 FE, agricultural encampments (Vil'iuisk, Megino-Kangalassky, Namskom, Chu-rapchinskoy, Ust-Aldan) - More than 800 entrepreneurs, in the industrial group ulus and the city Yakutsk - about 14,000 PIs. It should be noted that between 2000 and 2007, decreased activity of young people. Thus, according to statistics, the proportion of young people employed in the economy amounted to 24.5% in 2000, 20.5% - in 2007. In 2008 the proportion of total youth employment in the economy rose to 22.6%. The decline from previous years for this indicator occurred due to the fact that young people are the focus of its development has paid increasing level of education, training in educational institutions. The number of students increased from 40 thousand in 2000 to 70 thousand in 2007 and stabilized in 2008, along with an increase in the activity of young entrepreneurs. A total mass of the working population of young entrepreneurs in 2008 amounted to about 5%.

The structure of employment for young entrepreneurs by economic activity remains virtually unchanged over the years, as follows: trade - 37%, transport - 17%, real estate transactions - 15%, the provision of services - 9%. In the field of agriculture employs 5% of young entrepreneurs in the manufacturing industries - only 6%. Young people have recently been very active and interested in submitting ideas, one's own business in the manufacturing industries. Annually increase the percentage of participation in the production of young entrepreneurs working in agriculture, through mining, manufacturing and other industries. Our observations show that the youth track new trends in implementing the state policy in the field of entrepreneurship.

We conducted the research among youth 18-30 years in southern Yakutia revealed the basic features of today's young businessmen: the willingness to take risks, mobility, flexibility and ability to make decisions under uncertainty, which in part helps them to overcome many difficulties. A new generation of business differs from the older more active in solving financial problems, more awareness in the organization of the case. In a situation of lower income young entrepreneurs do not intend to abandon the usual level of consumption, they are more likely to choose proactive strategies to adapt to the crisis than older entrepreneurs.

Lack of financial resources for the implementation of entrepreneurship, lack of awareness about business support programs at the national and local levels, the lack of necessary knowledge and skills for business - the main reasons that reduce the activity of young people. As a result, entrepreneurial activity is perceived by young people in the context of overcoming the difficulties,

most of them consider an insurmountable obstacle not only to create new business, find a niche, but also to move forward, expanding the sphere of influence of the business. Therefore, for youth involvement in entrepreneurial activities, to promote youth entrepreneurship an important role to play not only government agencies but also non-governmental organizations is including the Association of Young Entrepreneurs of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). The association aims to unite young entrepreneurs at the national level in defending its interests, rights and the establishment of professional collaboration, along with the formation of evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of government programs involving the business community.

In order to stimulate entrepreneurial activity by the Government of the Republic shall in the first place measures to ensure and facilitate access of small and medium-sized enterprises to financial resources. In order to access bank credit resources are granted bail to young entrepreneurs. In addition, they are subsidized interest rates on bank loans (2/3 of the refinancing rate). Existing in the Republic Fund for Entrepreneurship Support and Guarantee Fund to help arrange access to finance for businesses. As an added bonus enterprising entrepreneurs are granted on favorable conditions microloans tions (up to 600 thousand rubles). Among young people, starting their business, demand competition for grants of up to 200 thousand rubles. A prerequisite for obtaining grant support to budding entrepreneurs is to pass the business courses, special training courses through the Business School of the republican Ministry of Enterprise Development (or its branches in Neryungri, peace). This measure has shown that this approach to the allocation of public resources improves survival and viability of business start-ups, especially in the early years of running your own business.

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Expanding the sphere of the business influence and it is planned to do it by the creating an interconnected network of municipal funds. Currently, they operate independently in 13 districts (Verkhnevilyuisk, Vilyui, Gornii, Namsky, Zhigansk, Kobyaysky, Lensky, Oimyakon, Olenek, Suntarsky, Tomponsky, Ust-Aldan and Khangalassky). In the remaining 22 districts of the work of the funds combined with the activities of individual professionals' municipal administration.

In order to create more favorable conditions of business development in the encampments this year introduced a radically new measure of public support - co-financing of municipal devel-

opment programs for small and medium-sized businesses. Subsidies are provided to municipalities subject to the availability of municipal programs in the basic standards of support for entrepreneurs, that is, in the presence of basal anti-crisis measures and support for infrastructure development, including youth. Currently, the program adopted by all municipalities. The specialists of the Ministry of Entrepreneurship of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is defined by the proportion of co-financing in the total cost to the municipalities into three groups, including 80 to 20% - for Arctic ulus, 60 to 40% - for agricultural ulus, 50 to 50% - for ulus industry. A new measure of state support will in conjunction with local governments to support small and medium businesses in the form of grants to start their own business, subsidized interest rates, microcredit, education and consulting support. In general, municipal co-financing programs provided by the republican and local budgets of more than 135 million rubles. (Based on the support of thousands of entrepreneurs around 6). In the agreement on co-financing program will include the mandatory conditions (points) to support entrepreneurs from among the youth.

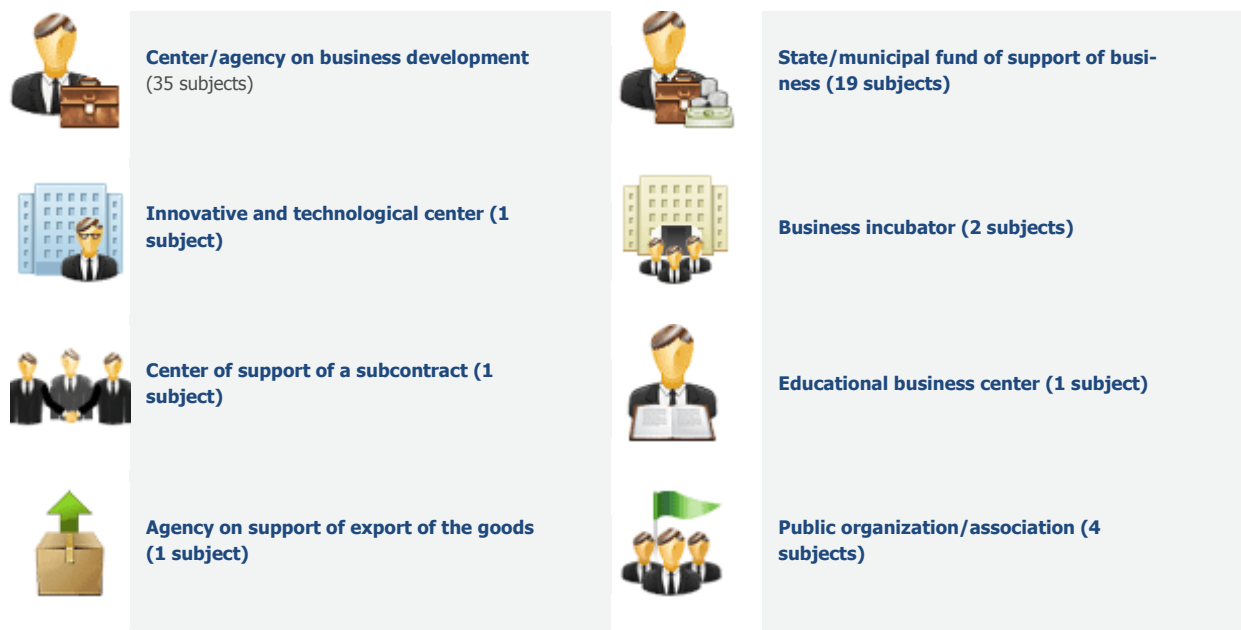
In the market conditions, volatility of the situation relevant measure of support for start-ups is the pecuniary support. For the purpose of the inventory of state property on the ground made the list of office and industrial premises used exclusively for lease to small and medium-sized businesses. The property included in this list should be provided to entrepreneurs engaged in socially important kinds of business, at a reduced rental rates. Under the law, it is not only buildings, but also equipment, machines, equipment, installation and technical purposes, vehicles, equipment and tools. The work was commenced, and in the municipalities of the country. Total list of state and municipal property consists of 142 objects with total area of 25 thousand square meters. m For example, in the area Amga on concessional terms (in the first season for free) available for rent tourist base "Sardaana" 19-year-old entrepreneur in the LA area Khangalassky young entrepreneur to provide GP services provided by the hotel to rent a room area of 200 square . m 50% discount rate. Another form of property support - pre-emptive right of the small and medium businesses to purchase the leased property (in accordance with Federal Law № 159) - has not been among the young entrepreneurs of distribution. Although the law of the republic set period of repayment installments at least 5 years and the area of 1000 square meters for both the public and to municipal property.

The most popular among the young form of property to support the initial phase of the development was a business incubator in the city of Yakutsk, where half the residents are young people. The business incubator provides the ability to significantly reduce the cost of start-up entrepreneurs by providing them not only to rent a room, but also furniture, communications equipment, office equipment. Finding the entrepreneur in the incubator is designed for 3-year lease on favorable terms, in addition, incubated businesses are accounting, legal, consulting, educational and information services. Commissioned in Business Incubator in Neryungri to support 40 start-ups, created about 180 jobs. Planned operation of incubators in urban Aldan, Nyurba in the village of Nizhny Best.

На базе мощностей ОАО «Сахамебель» создан мебельный кластер с участием субъектов малого бизнеса, среди них есть молодежь. Ведется работа по созданию промышленной зоны для субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства в поселке Нижний Бестях, агрозоны

в поселке Витим. Планируется создание технопарка или промзоны в городе Нерюнгри. Безусловно, во всех этих площадках найдет свое место и молодежный бизнес.

Subjects of infrastructure of support



Picture 1. The portal for small and medium entrepreneurship of the republic Sakha (Yakutia).
URL: [http://www.b14.ru/registry/infr/ip/\(31.03.2012\)](http://www.b14.ru/registry/infr/ip/(31.03.2012))

The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is different from many of the subjects of the Far Eastern region infrastructure to support the business start-ups. Improvement of this area contributed to the creation of new infrastructure to support business – is the Business Development Centers. Of the 14 centers, which are working today, the most active centers of work in the Ust-Aldan, Mining, Namskom, Nyurbinskaya, areas. Together with municipal administrations are planned to establish such centers throughout the Republic. The effectiveness of the centers depends on the professionalism of staff, which, in turn, professional guidance to specialized structures should provide the national level (National Center for Business Support, Business School and the Republican Fund for Enterprise Development). To improve the efficiency of the optimization of existing infrastructure started by creating a support on the basis of the existing facilities a single national center, designed to provide guidance to and coordinating the development of business centers in all municipalities.

For successful operation of businesses, including beginners, a necessary condition – is improving the educational level. Among the educational services are the most popular courses teaching the fundamentals of business activities conducted by business school.

However, it requires advanced knowledge of young entrepreneurs and to open a small business and the business plan and business processes, and in the conduct of financial statements. In order to create an entrepreneurial culture and entrepreneurial potential of the younger generation in 2010 in conjunction with the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) has developed a program. It is introduced into the practice of learning the basics of economics and business schools of the republic. Even students in grades 10-11 have no idea about the scope of business, the professions, business and prospects of the species. Of the great interest is the

live communication with employers, which is clearly demonstrated by the Association of Young Entrepreneurs held Sunday Business (May 2010).

To popularize the idea of entrepreneurship among young people, the formation of behavior patterns and life strategies in the field of entrepreneurship is published monthly in the journal "Entrepreneur of Yakutia", where the highlights issues of the business in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the weekly published in a television broadcast transmission "Business Formula", which gives the entrepreneur consultations on topical issues. Maintenance is carried out specialized sites where the information on the mechanisms and measures of state support for small and medium-sized businesses. Today, the task will actively use the Internet to communicate with the business community, the introduction of such forms as the Internet conference, opening virtual receptionist minister, Internet seminars.

The priorities of the state policy of support for the medium term suggest:

- ✚ the promotion of infrastructure projects to support small entrepreneurship;
- ✚ The empowering small businesses access to financial resources through the support of the microfinance institutions and subsidizing of interest rates on bank loans;
- ✚ The promotion of the property issues to ensure small businesses, access to non-residential premises;
- ✚ the development of cooperation of local governments with business entities.

In the future, the existing of the business school, business incubators, and consulting services should be merged into Small Business Development Centers, which will combine businesses operating in the territory of the municipality.

In the republic realizes the target program the "Development of Entrepreneurship and Tourism of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), 2009-2011," whose main objective - is to achieve the growth of entrepreneurial activity among young people [4, 2010]. In the employment of young people actively involved large industrial companies, which make some contribution to the socio-economic development of the region ("ALROSA", JSC "Nizhnelenskoe", JSC "Diamonds Anabar", OJSC "Surgutneftegas", etc.).

Some potential for small business development associated with the improvement of tax legislation. There have been changes in the tax policy of the Republic in terms of reduction from 15 to 10% tax rate when applying the simplified taxation system. To increase business activity and involvement of people unemployed in the business since 2010 should be entered for individual entrepreneurs on the territory of Yakutia, a simplified system of taxation on the basis of a patent. Implementing such a system will allow the North to take into account the seasonality of the work and services, on the one hand, and to simplify the registration procedure itself of tax returns, on the other. All these measures should reduce the tax burden on business activities, provide an incentive to increase the number of entrepreneurs, the legalization of most business activities, including youth and business.

The package of measures implemented by the Government on the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in 2009-2010. Young people involved in entrepreneurial activity in priority sectors of the economy, is promoting the social and labor adaptation of Youth, an organization of self-employment of unemployed youth and other support measures to improve the busi-

ness initiative of young people, positively inclined to an independent, effective work in the field of entrepreneurship. A Year of Youth was hold.

Begun to form an integrated community-oriented support system for youth business. An important area of major investment projects, basic industries will expand areas of small business activity in daily life. In the republic, there are niches, poorly developed by small businesses. Transport and communications, service and logistics services, road repairs and maintenance, construction and construction materials, housing and communal services, tourism and hospitality services, business services, consulting, development and introduction of new technologies - a field of small and innovative firms. In addition, in many areas of the country there are prerequisites for the development of profitable farms involved in animal husbandry, farming and other agricultural production. The implementation of targeted programs to support small businesses, according to estimates, will increase the share of employment in this sector of the total number of employed in 2015 to 35%, and by 2020 to 45%.

The Government of the Republic, the executive authorities aimed at today's multi-faceted support and the development of entrepreneurial activity among young people and put the following objectives: to create conditions for youth involvement in entrepreneurial activity, particularly in the area of innovation, industry, construction, housing, social services, to ensure the availability of small and medium-sized businesses to state and municipal property, form a real system of business support infrastructure in all regions of the republic, to promote interest among young people for independent business activity.

To solve these problems it is necessary to develop a routine, the "Development of Youth Entrepreneurship" republican target program is the "Development of Entrepreneurship and Tourism of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for the period up to 2020", set quotas for young entrepreneurs at a level not less than 30% of the total number of small and medium business recipients of all forms of financial support, to promote the activities of the SBI Yaro "Association of young Entrepreneurs", a support system for small and medium-sized businesses in all regions of the republic, to ensure youth participation in the activities of "Self-employment of unemployed citizens" within the framework of additional measures to reduce tensions on the labor market in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), setting a quota of at least 30% of young people out of a total number of recipients of state support.

In general, the government policies encourage young people to become entrepreneurs will significantly alleviate the problem of creating more jobs for young people and improve the lives of young families. The proposed measures will contribute to a younger generation of entrepreneurs in the country, lay the foundation for sustainable economic development. The growth of entrepreneurial activity and the formation of a competitive generation of young entrepreneurs with possible consolidation efforts of the state, society and business. The effectiveness of the youth businesses will depend on the complex factors, primarily on the interaction with the federal government Republican, and the neighboring regions of Russia involved, the business community and civil society institutions.

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The problems of the development of the traditional branches of the Arctic economy (on the example like Yakutia)



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Abstract

In this article attention is paid to the problems of livestock development of the Arctic and northern ulus (district) of Yakutia in a transformational period in the development of Russian society, which retain their relevance, in fact, to this day. The study of problems of agricultural development in the region of the period should be one of the most active factors affecting the conduct is objectively correct current agricultural policy.

Keywords: *traditional farming, indigenous peoples, traditional lifestyle, socio-economic development of the region.*

In studying the development of Yakutia, the economy and its traditional industries should be considered natural-economic, ecological and economic zoning, agricultural zoning. Historically, the prevailing economic specialization of 15 arctic and the northern (subarctic) ulus corresponds to the integrated nature of the traditional economy. In Allaihovskom, Anabar, Bulun, Lower Kolyma and Ust-Yanskiy, Olenek, Zhigansky areas specialized in reindeer husbandry and fisheries, in Verkhoyansk, Moma, Oimyakon, Tomponsky, Eveno-Bytantayskom areas mainly engaged in reindeer breeding, horse breeding, animal husbandry and fisheries, in Abyyskom, Verkhnekolymsk and Srednekolymsk areas – are mainly cattle, horse breeding and fisheries. The leading branch of agriculture has always had cattle in Yakutia, represented in the north Reindeer, horse breeding, cattle breeding.

The implementation of the agrarian reform of the 1990s led to the fact that the agriculture of the republic for a long period of time was in a state of crisis. The main reasons for this result were, according to experts, a number of factors: the collapse of investment activities, the destruction of the material and manufacturing base and reduction of the scientific and technological level of the agriculture problem of agricultural labor, the decline in living standards and reducing the quality of the workers in agriculture, degradation of agricultural land use, reduction in livestock herds core [1, p. 12, 2, p. 92].

In 1990 he began the reorganization of 19 deer farms in the state unitary enterprise, community or tribal economy. The formation of tribal communities is particularly intensified in 1992 after the law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) "On the birth of the nomadic communities of Indigenous Peoples." Small communities were composed of one - three families usually had parents and their adult children with their families. Large communities were composed of geographically neighboring associations. For example, one of the first communities of Even "Oyotung", formed in 1991 in Allaihovskom ulus, joined the former inhabitants of the village Oyotung. Even resettled

during the campaign for the enlargement of farms in the new settlement Olenegorsk. The community was not a mono-, it, except for the Evens, Yakuts were, Yukagir, Russian. In the community, "Multa" ulus of the 57 people included five - seven "large families" Evens and Yakuts, reindeer herding communities in the Union "Tompo" formed on the basis of the former state farm "Tomponsky" - 115 (Evens and Yakuts) [3, p. 37]. By 1998, the tribal communities of the republic had about 47 million hectares of land, they were mostly reindeer pastures and hunting grounds. On January 1, 1999 in the ownership of tribal communities there were 73 thousand deer - 35.2% of the total number of reindeer in Yakutia, in the state-owned enterprises - 97.2 thousand units (46.9%), the personal property of herders - 36, four thousand units (17.6%) and very small portion owned by peasant farmers. There were no significant differences in the organization of reindeer herding in the state farms established on the basis of large communities, state enterprises were not. And they both could not be a long time to pay the salaries of reindeer herders, mostly people have lived through the self-products of hunting, fishing, and through the sale of businesses and individuals to fish, meat, wild reindeer, fur. During this period there was a sharp reduction in the number of deer. In the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) from 1990 to the end of the 1998 population has decreased by 51% - from 361.5 to 177.0 thousand. According to economists, the reduction in the number of deer went through that in the vast majority of farms and loss of travezh deer accounted for more than 70% of unproductive waste. First of all, it spoke of poorly organized work of the herders, their weak interest in the outcome of labor, the lack of deer around the clock. For example, in the State Unitary Enterprise "Borogonskoe" Bulun ulus, for ten months of a calendar year, made a unproductive waste of every five adult deer (587 head of 3635 goals at the beginning of the year), and in addition - a departure resulting calves (17.7%). The main departure is in June - October. During this period, the herd or not guarded around the clock, or protected by a shepherd, not two. At the same time, despite the widespread difficulties, some farms had high levels. Thus, a nomadic tribal community "Nutendli" Lower Kolyma ulus had a crew of nine and five chumrabortnits shepherds, where the order has been established around the clock protection and controlled grazing herds, as required by the republican standard. As a result, a team of PI Neustroeva following autumn rediscout on November 1, 2000 in a herd of livestock 1720 deer has made preservation of adult deer by 90.1% and calves out of business by 78.1% only at the expense of the flock around the clock, Although deer and wolves, too, worried [4, p. 88-89].

During the years 1985-2000 the number of reindeer in the Arctic, and studied the 15 northern uluses decreased by 224,944 heads (from 344 117 to 119 173 heads), that is 34.6% [5, 2005]. In 1990, 85.1% of the reindeer population of the republic was in these encampments in 2000 - 76.3%. The largest percentage reduction in population occurred in the years 1990-1995: on the RS (I) - at 114.3 thousand units, including 15 uluses - at 105,227 head, that is, 92% reduction. In the Verkhoyansk ulus for 15 years, the number of deer decreased 15.2 times (!) Abyysky, The Upper, Allaihovskiy, Ust-Jansky, Olenek, Bulun uluses lost an average of 82 to 68% of the reindeer. Anabar, Tomponsky uluses lost the least - they herd decreased by 1.5-1.7 times. Others uluses lost an average of half or more of its population of deer. Only in the Verkhoyansk ulus deer population has increased over 2000 by 197 heads, which probably is related to the purchase of new deer.



Picture 1. URL: <http://alexandr1955.com/?p=1055> (31.03.2012)

In the middle of the Arctic and the northern ulus (Verkhoyansk, Srednekolymsk, Tomponsky, Oimyakon, Abyyskom, Verkhnekolymsk, Moma and Eveno-Bytantayskom) were breeding cattle and horses in the relations of production. The largest number of cattle was in the Verkhoyansk ulus in 1985 - 10,704 heads, including 4218 cows. In 1995, the main stage to the completion of agrarian reform, the number of cattle ulus was 7549 animals including 3493 cows. Livestock population in 10 years has decreased by 29.5%, including 17.2% of cows. According to the ulus of the agriculture department from 1990 to 1995 the number of cattle decreased by 19%, horses - 12%. At the same time from 15 farms ulus nine state and collective enterprises have lowered milk production: the average was obtained for 1165 kg of milk per cow per year in 1988 - 1989 - an average of 1879 kg.

The process of caring of the cattle has not undergone large in terms of technology change, had to say about organizational moments - breeding work was not carried out for several years, there were no specialists. In this regard, there was decrease in qualities of breeding cattle and horses, survived only 77% of the calves and 42% of the foals, there was low productivity of livestock [6, 7]. In 1995, the Ulus were 55 farms, they have been allocated 5,273 hectares of land, including direct agricultural production - 3287 ha. Also in Ulus had by this time 266 sayylychnyh households, who owned 1995 hectares of land. As of October 1, 1995, and the peasant farms were 48.2% in cattle and 14.8% of the horses. In the first nine months of 1995 they produced 207 tons of meat (28.3% of obscheulusnogo volume) and 2332 tons of milk (58.1%). In the absence of a centralized organization of labor in peasant and individual farms blank lines, they worked in very difficult conditions, and could not use their full potential because of organizational barriers. A slight increase in their stock holdings was but the peasant and individual farms all their efforts were sent out to somehow provide for themselves. They did not have normal conditions for the sale of their products, produced an incredible work in conditions of insufficient food supply, higher prices for services and petroleum. For individual farms lack of processing facility at Ulus are not allowed to fully realize the manufactured products [6, 7].

During the years of 1985-2000 the number of the cattle in the Arctic and the northern encampments has decreased to the 13,333 heads (from 35 380 to 22 047 head), that is by 37.7%. In 1990, these encampments were only 8.3% of livestock republic in 2000 - 7.6%. In Verkhoyansk, Srednekolymsk, Tomponsky encampments had the largest number of cattle, and in them there was a decline of livestock for 15 years, almost two-fold. There were no cattle in the Anabar Ulus. Number of cows 15 uluses decreased by 32.4% (from 13 777 to 9317 individuals), the average of all proportion to the reduction in cattle. With regard to national data, all these 15 years the number of cows of the northern and arctic ulus remained in the proportion of 9,1-8,5%.

The number of horses in 15 encampments over 15 years was reduced to 9138 heads, or 26.1%, but when you consider that in 1990, compared to the year 1985 passed an increase in the number of horses, over 10 years, the number of horses declined by 11,387 head (from 34,936 to 25,798 head), that is by 30.6%. Across the country the number of horses decreased by 35% or 70.0 thousand heads. The greatest number of horses to the top of the study period was in Verkhoyansk, Srednekolymsk, Oimyakon encampments, with over 15 years Verkhoyansk ulus lost almost half of the herd of horses - 42.6%, Srednekolymsk heartland - from 13.8 to 26.7%, Oimyakon ulus - 20 5%.

As a consequence, due to the reduction of population and low productivity of livestock in the 15 studied encampments there was a sharp drop in production of meat and milk. For example, for 1990-2000 the volume of meat production in the northern and arctic encampments fell to 9671 tonnes (13 660 to 3989 tonnes in live weight), or 3.4 times. In the nation wide scale meat production decrease by 51.3 %, in the Northern territories - by 70.7%. While in 1985 15 studied ulus gave 20.7% of the total meat production, in 2000 - only 12.4%. Production of milk in them occupied by Republican volume in 1985 10.0%, and in 2000 - 7.7%. During 1990-2000, both in the whole country, and studied in the encampments, the volume of milk production fell by 38.6% (from 26 863 to 12 710 tonnes)

Problems of the development of the northern livestock, primarily expressed in the enormous decrease in population and decrease the level of production of meat and milk, in purely economic terms, make it possible to calculate the losses of the transformation period of the traditional economy. But the main costs are seen as a whole in the social implications for the development of the whole transformation of traditional economic system, including the economy, social structure, demography, natural resources and ecology of traditional society. The main social problems for the indigenous peoples of the republic are:

- ✚ the deterioration of the demographic situation - the declining of the birth rates;
- ✚ the violation of sex and age structure of the population
- ✚ the increase in mortality, the conditions of the infant and the working-ages;
- ✚ the deterioration of the social and living and sanitary conditions;
- ✚ alcoholism;
- ✚ the sharp drop in the level of medical care;
- ✚ the rising of the level of unemployment;
- ✚ low levels of vocational education, which creates serious problems in recruitment and economic structures;
- ✚ the decline of traditional sectors of the economy;
- ✚ the disruption of the ecological balance of the territories.

The establishment of the market relations and the change of political system in the country affected the fate of each person. Transformations in the traditional economy in the recent period in the history of the republic were not the first since the beginning of the twentieth century, which radically changed conditions of life of people working in this area, and the very structure of the traditional economy. Sharp, to some extent a spontaneous process of translating the traditional industries of the North to the private economic basis and swift, imposed from above, the rate of return to the original way of life followed by an enormous burden of socio-economic nature. The only thing that compared to other periods of leave hope for a successful outcome of transformations in the development of northern traditional economy, this is what their hopes and wishes are heard and taken into account in the subsequent development of mechanisms for the implementation of agricultural policy in general. This requires a comprehensive study of traditional ways of life of rural workers, the analysis of the causes and consequences of their true socio-economic status. Their findings could help in the implementation of specific plans to achieve a decent material blah-being. As a whole in the development of the traditional economy of the North and agriculture properties, in Yakutia, as well as their most important industries - farming, success and sustainability will depend on an adequate integrated approach to the whole system of the traditional lifestyle of the rural indigenous population.

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Geopolitics

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Conceptual approaches to the definition of the internal borders and the development of the Russian Arctic in the changing world



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Abstract

The trends of the modern geopolitical situation in the Arctic and the problems of the development of the Russian Arctic zone.

Keywords: *the model "Arctic-XXI", the great redistribution, solidarity, the map of the Russia, internal boundaries, proposals of the regions.*

The relevance of the Arctic research issues objectively substantiated – extracting interest not only to the Arctic (Denmark, Iceland, Canada, Norway, Russia, USA, Finland, Sweden, but also other countries in the world 9 UK, Germany, China, France, South Korea, Japan, etc) to the end of the Great Atlantic geopolitical redivision of the Arctic in the twenty-first century by peaceful means, including the continental shelf and the circumpolar region, the organization is production of hydrocarbons with a permanent increase in the global economy to the deficit. The Arctic is still inhabited by poor, poorly mastered, easily available and yet become attractive for tourism, oil industry, and transport logistics. Why not? The global North and the Arctic covers less than 10% of the total area of the planet. However, there is concentrated, according to various estimates, between 25 and 30% of the reserves of mineral resources [1, p. 13]. According to the UN, the proven reserves of the Arctic oil account for more than 100 billion tons and recoverable gas reserves estimated at 50 trillion cubic meters. [2]. In addition, the Arctic – is the large reserves of clean air, fresh water, backing the environmental space of the whole world. The shortest sea trade route from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean due to global warming is quite affordable for shipping both through the Northern Sea Route in Russia, and through the Northwest Passage along the coast and islands of Canada. The shortest cross-polar air routes link regions of the North America and Asia.

The geopolitical importance of the Arctic macro region in the current global society is also not in doubt. Professor J.F/ Kefeli emphasize that once a commonplace phrase, "Who owns Eurasia, owns the world" at the beginning of the twenty-first century takes on a new interpretation: "Who owns the Arctic, owns the world" [3, p. 214]. That is why for Russia, it is actual for adequate responses to the historic challenges of our time in a postmodern world. The undoubted priority for us is the scientific and intellectual support for Russia's national interests, in particular the defini-

tion of internal borders, the study of problems of the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation in close contact with the realities of a changing world.

Methodologically, the key role in the development of the arctic socio-humanitarian paradigm of knowledge is regional studies, objectively investigating a large space in the Arctic and the North of Russia in their unity, the relationship through an interdisciplinary synthesis of all spheres of life - politics, economy, social sphere and culture. Single and together connected an object of the research – is the Arctic as the part of the North and the North of Russia as the part of the Arctic (matryoshka doll in a) reasonably requires the integration of existing sectoral objective scientific knowledge, but in practice – the combining of the existing resources of Russian society, the government and the business of the effective development of the Arctic space. Regionological methodical approach provides a holistic system of knowledge, a complete model for practice, a comprehensive look at the present and the future of any region in the world, including the Russian Arctic. However, this approach requires refinement and serious analysis of used concepts (from Lat. *Sonceptus* - concept), with their multiplicity, the criteria used - from the standpoint of evaluation, definitions, classifications.

It should be noted that in the scientific community will inevitably arise are many interpretations of the same concepts. Representatives from different disciplines often have difficulty understanding each other, though it often comes to the same object. Were no exception and the Arctic as an object of the research. Depending on your subject of expertise and knowledge provides a variety of its definitions. That is why, it is important to determine the language of scientific knowledge of direct relevance to the Russian Arctic as part of the Russian North. This will enable better focus in the theoretical issues, understand the vocabulary employed the scientific, practical use in strategic planning discussions. In this regard it is expected not only to refine the original concept of Arctic issues, but also to start building at the site of "The Arctic and the North," the relevant information database. The present paper is one of the first steps in that direction. There is no doubt that during the author's further research approaches will be specified and correlated with the light of feedback, suggestions and comments.

The Arctic of the XXI century is defined by me as a multidimensional large space adjacent to the North Pole and includes the suburbs of the continents of Eurasia and the North America, the Arctic Ocean with all its seas and islands, the eight Arctic states, dozens of ethnic groups, a variety of sub-cultures and civilizations. Such an interdisciplinary definition best describes the current multi-space. The Arctic – is a distinct object of the domination "thalassocracy" - the power of water, sea ice and the cold fresh air. Author's model of "Arctic-XXI" includes conceptually, at least seven layers of spatial subject knowledge¹.

¹ Here and later are used materials in the earlier published by the authors monography "The great redistribution of the Arctic" (2010) and the articles on the Arctic problems.



© Lukin Y. F. The model "Arctic-XXI". Arkhangelsk, 2012

- 1) Administrative and legal space: eight Arctic states, dozens of regional societies, and hundreds of self-governing communities (municipalities) and their relationship over authority and control, life support in the Arctic macro-region, the development of natural resources.
- 2) The physical and geographical space: 39.6 million square kilometers, or more than 26% of the Earth's land area of 8 Arctic states with geopolitical situation, 12.5 million square kilometers in the circumpolar regional approach. Biological diversity of fauna and flora. The Arctic Ocean area of 14.75 million square meters miles. The Arctic – is pronounced a macro-region "thalassocracy" - the power of water, sea, ice, ice country with terror.
- 3) The spiritual and the civilizational, geocultural space: 4th of civilization - European, Eurasian (Russian, Russia,), the North American, circumpolar. The ethnic and cultural diversity, tolerance. Widespread and the prevalence of the Christian religion (Catholicism, Orthodoxy, Protestantism) in all the Arctic states.
- 4) Geopolitical Space: Population: 510 million people or 7.5% of the global society (2009) with the geopolitical approach, at least one-tenth of one percent (0.057%) at the regional circumpolar approach (more than 4 million northerners to 7 billion people. in the world). The Arctic strategy, the United States, Russia, Canada, Norway and other circumpolar countries on the basis of their national interests, the real needs of politics and economics, national security, military-strategic presence in the Arctic macro-region.
- 5) The geo-economic space: the total GDP of 8 Arctic countries amounted to 18.1 trillion in 2007 Amer. dollars, or 27.9% of the GDP of the world according to the IMF, 18, 6 trillion American dollars in 2009 on the World Factbook. Large reserves of natural resources, hydrocarbons, mineral raw materials. The Northern Sea Route in Russia and the the Northwest Passage off the coast of Canada. The Arctic logistics and infrastructure.
- 6) The Ecology of the arctic environment of natural and cultural environment, saving people. The Arctic is valued not only for her wealth, but for spiritual purity and freshness of first-salute, the transparency of human relations. The main resource of the Arctic north - they are people, human, creative and intellectual capital.
- 7) The Arctic solidarity and partnership as an imperative of the future – is the general Christian values, cooperation instead of competition, the integration of compliance with the national interests of each of the circumpolar countries, the peaceful development of the Arctic rather than the cold war and military conflicts [4, p. 23, 68-69, 73].

The set of claims on the resources of other states and the space of the Russian Arctic in the twenty-first century under the guise of internationalization, transnationalization of the man-

agement should be considered the most important challenge to the globalization of Russia, which is concentrated in about 40% of the world's natural resources and a population of only 2% of the inhabitants of the earth. There is a risk of becoming a global sense of "empty space", whose fate will be decided not by us [5]. This applies not only to the Russian Arctic, and the Russian North, Siberia and the Far East, with reserves of strategic natural resources and vast territory. It would be naive and foolish to assume that other countries would tolerate Russia's national interests without the use of all forms of our own defense, demonstration of these interests, their intellectual and legal support. At the same time will not even take into account the fact that in the Russian Arctic living today as much of the population (more than two million people), but in the Arctic zone of the seven other Arctic countries combined (Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland). No country has in the Arctic in the high latitudes of urban settlements and industrial centers, such as Arkhangelsk, Murmansk, Severodvinsk and other Norilsk No country in the world has never invested so much money, resources, lives and destinies in the discovery and development obzhivanie Northern Territories and sea transportation routes in such harsh conditions.

The geopolitical statements, which are used - the Russian Arctic, Arctic Russia, the Russian sector of the Arctic with an apparent at first glance, the identity of yet have a different meaning. The Russian Arctic (abbreviated - RA) - is the most geopolitically neutral concept. We are talking about the part of the area and the Arctic, which in accordance with the international law within the jurisdiction of the Russian state. The concept of the "Arctic Russia" could be perceived in the world public opinion as a claim to the entire Russian Arctic and the North Pole. Russian sector of the Arctic in the twentieth century was defined based on the delineation of the Arctic area in two meridians, from the extreme western and eastern points of land borders Russia to the North Pole. In official documents most frequently used political and legal concept of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation (hereinafter - AZRF).

Inevitably, there is also the problem of the use of the concepts such as the northern Russia, the Russian North, the northern territories of Russia, the Far North. In contrast to the Russian Arctic, these concepts are related primarily to the land only, including the islands. North of Russia includes three natural zones: 1) absolutely uncomfortable zone for human habitation (Arctic subzone) - 5.4 million square feet. km 2), an extremely uncomfortable - 3.5 million square feet. km, 3) uncomfortable - 2.5 million square feet. miles. The northern regions of Russia held at the beginning of the twenty-first century, three-fourths of the country's total area of 11,400,000 square meters. km [4, p. 175-180]. It is home to eleven million people, including two millionth population tion of the Russian Arctic. It must be clearly understood that AZRF here is just part of the Russian North.

Russian Arctic zone is positioned as a land (coastal areas, islands), and water - seas of the Arctic Ocean within the Russian Arctic, based on international law and Russian legislation. Concepts AZRF and RA are basically, in my understanding, identical. In Principles of State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic (2008) under AZRF understood the part of the Arctic, which includes all or part of the territory of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Murmansk and Arkhangelsk regions, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Nenets, Yamalo-Nenets and Chukotka autonomous district,

some decision of the State Commission under the USSR Council of Ministers for the Arctic in 1989, as well as land and the islands referred to in the Decree of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR of April 15, 1926 "On Declaring Territories Soviet lands and islands in the Arctic Ocean," and adjacent to the territories, lands and islands of internal waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation, within which Russia has sovereign rights and jurisdiction in accordance with international law. In the list of 2008 compared to 1989, missing the Taimyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Autonomous District, which as a result of consolidation of the RF subjects to January 1, 2007 was transformed into the Taimyr municipal district of Krasnoyarsk region.

In the discussion of the concept developed GNIU SOPS draft of the new federal law (Federal Law) "On the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" Russian Arctic includes all or part of the territory of the nine subjects of the federation. Fully incorporated the Murmansk Region, the Nenets, Yamalo-Nenets and Chukotka autonomous district, and in part - the Republic of Karelia in the Louhi, Kem, and the White Sea municipalities, the Komi Republic in the urban district of Vorkuta, Arkhangelsk region in the Onega, Mezen and the Primorsk municipalities, urban districts of Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk and Novodvinsk and administrative owned the Arctic islands in the Krasnoyarsk region of Taimyr (Dolgan-Nenets), municipal district, urban district Norilsk municipal Igarka Turukhansk City metropolitan region, Sakha Republic (Yakutia) of 11 ulus - Abyyskogo, Allaihovskogo, Anabar, Bulun, Verkhoyansk, Zhigansk, Olenek, Nizhnekolymskiy, Srednekolymsk, Ust-Yana and Eveno-Bytanayskogo.

Compared with the previous lists of 1989, 2008 in AZRF 2012 included additional coastal areas of the White Sea - three municipalities of Karelia and the city of Vorkuta, polar, located at latitude $67^{\circ} 29'$. Thus, the Republic of Karelia and Komi are part of the status of Arctic territories, if adopted this Federal Law.

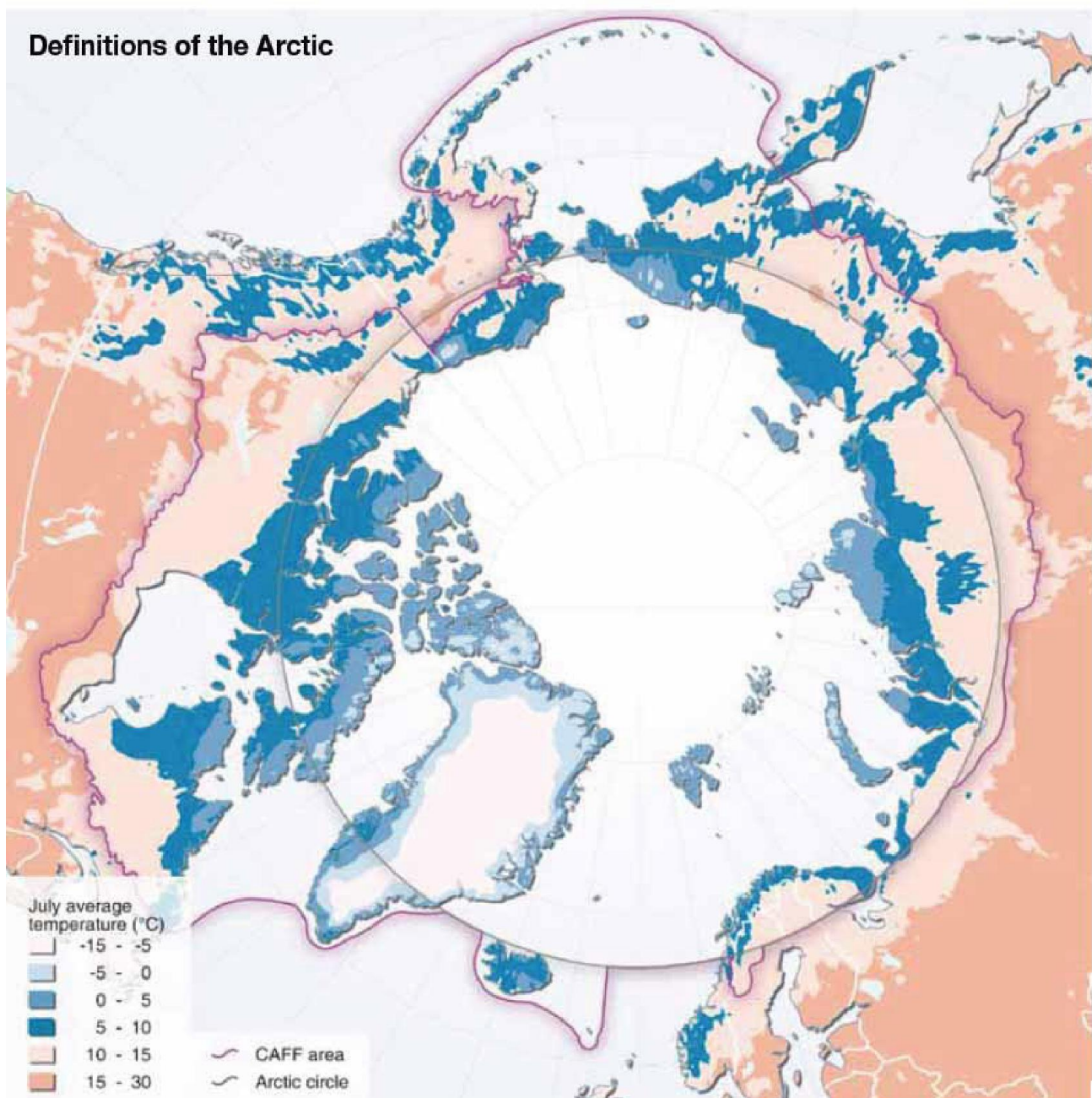
As one of the criteria for inclusion in AZRF along with other increases the importance of the geopolitical approach, the availability of the subjects of the Russian coastal area with access to the waters of the northern seas of the Arctic Ocean. This approach was explained in my earlier book, published in 2010 [4, p. 163-164]. Only eight subjects of the Russian Federation itself has access to the Arctic Ocean. The White Sea is now in the inland waters of Russia. However, some foreign scholars, so far only in private conversations, is asking questions about the status of the White Sea, the validity of Russia's rights to its use, including a sea-bed for testing submarines, as well as the internationalization features of this part of the Arctic Ocean. It is obvious that Russia's geopolitical interests, to ensure its national security today require adequate justification and legislative consolidation of the status of all coastal areas of the White Sea as an integral part of the Arctic zone of Russia.

The published map below the Arctic zone of Russia, made on the basis of previous conceptual authoring and one of the options for the project of the Federal Law "On the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" (2011), first introduced in the scientific revolution, reflecting the conceptual approaches, which were discussed above.



In defining the southern boundary of the Arctic are used in modern science interdisciplinary approaches. Without going into details, let me note that the grounds for determining its southern border and the total area of the Arctic zone of Russia are the following methods.

- ✚ Astronomical approach, geodesia define the boundaries of the Arctic along the North Pole Circle (66 ° 33 'of the north latitude).
- ✚ Physico-geographical approach is based on the classification of landscapes and geographical territories of differentiation, the delineation of tundra, forest tundra and taiga, differing radiation balance, the duration of the summer, the sum of active temperatures.
- ✚ Passive approach focuses on the discomfort severe natural conditions of human life (low temperatures, severe wind, humidity, etc.), generates a problem of increased cost of living and associated social and political commitments of the state.
- ✚ Cultural-ethnic approach actualizes the problem of cultural anthropology, ethnology, resettlement and land and people of ethnic and cultural groups of the Russian Arctic and Subarctic, mostly belonging to the past, the following economic-cultural types: sedentary and half-marine hunters, nomadic herders tundra and forest tundra.
- ✚ The economic approach examines the nature and the economic potential and its use in the extreme polar conditions, placing major types of mineral deposits, the Arctic logistics, transportation and the economic gravity of territories adjacent to the Northern Sea Route.
- ✚ The politico-legal administrative approach determines the internal boundaries of the Arctic administrative borders of the territories (regions, territories, republics, provinces, provinces, states, municipalities), assigned to the Arctic acts.
- ✚ The geopolitical approach is one of the main criteria considered in the presence of the five Arctic countries (Canada, Denmark, Norway, Russia, USA), as well as in eight subjects of the RF output to the coast of the Arctic seas of the Arctic Ocean (including the White Sea) some part of its territory [4, p. 8, 169].



Picture 2. The determine of the Arctic. Johnsen K. I., Alfthan B., Hislop L., Skaalvik J. F. Eds, 2010. Protecting Arctic Biodiversity. United Nations Environment Programme, GRID-Arendal. URL: www.grida.no, P. By: The concept of the GEF partnership, and the Russian Federation on the sustainable management of the environment in the Arctic in a rapidly changing climatic conditions ("Arctic Agenda 2020") / / Electronic Journal of fund "sustainable development". URL: <http://www.fsdejournal.ru/node/229> (date of access:19.02.2012)

In the version of the project of the Federal Law "On the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" prepared GNIU SOPS (2011), a list of criteria for inclusion in AZRF includes the following:

- ✚ The boundary between the tundra and forest tundra within the large continental plains, where other natural boundaries are not clearly marked in the terrain and geological structure of the (East European and West Siberian Plain);
- ✚ Brovku of the coastal lowlands (Eastern Siberia, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma lowland), adjacent to the surrounding hills and mountains of education;
- ✚ watershed boundary separating the catchment area of sea and ocean basins (the Cave Hills in the Kola Peninsula, Anadyr Plateau and Chukchi Plateau in the Far East);
- ✚ the sign referring to the marine water bodies Arctic Basin and the intensity of water exchange between them;

- ✦ the indivisibility of the territorial-administrative units of the RF subjects, without consideration of which leads to a violation of the integrity of the administrative difficulty of implementation and functions of government;
- ✦ an access to the Arctic Ocean;
- ✦ the unity and integrity of the resource and industrial complexes, mainly focused on the transport system of the Northern Sea Route.

It is remarkable that here as well, along with the physical and geographical criteria, and takes into account such as the way to the coastal water areas of the Arctic Ocean, the indivisibility of the administrative-territorial units of the RF subjects. This approach GNIU SOPS in determining the inner boundary AZRF, although not entirely comprehensive, yet allows for multifactor, multilayer the Arctic space and the inherent geopolitical interests of Russia. Geopolitical approach to the definition of AZRF based on the Metodologii multifactor, thalassocracy seems to me not only fully justified, but also quite relevant in terms of the Great Arctic redistribution, implemented today, mostly peacefully.

Problems of the development of the AZRF, they actively discussed in the Arctic regions, which demonstrated the first held February 29 Day of the Arctic in Russia. Proposals for the development program designed AZRF Arkhangelsk Oblast and Nenets Autonomous District. In the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), January 31, 2012 a meeting of working group on the draft law "On the Arctic zone of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)." It was suggested to use as the southern boundary line of the Arctic Circle with the inclusion of the southern borders of municipalities. Second, create a federal trust fund development in the Arctic (FTSFRA) as sources of which consider the one-time payments from participation in tenders and auctions for subsoil use within the territory of the Arctic zone, the sum of the profits of companies engaged in production activities in the Arctic zone, and other. Third, to introduce a new type of special economic zones such as the example of the Arctic village of Tiksi, setting special conditions for the tax and customs regulation. Fourth, determine the measures to stimulate the development of state of the Arctic transport system based on the revival of the Northern Sea Route, vehicle subsystems, inland waterways, to ensure stable operation of small aircraft. Another proposal concerns the establishment of preferences of Indigenous Peoples of the North in the traditional places of residence [6]. Such proposals are relevant to discuss the draft Federal Law on AZRF allows more time to draw the attention of government and society to the urgent problems of the northern territories, finding financial resources for their development.

However, during discussions on the draft Federal Law on AZRF at the regional level it appears that there are different approaches to the definition of internal borders of the Russian Arctic. President of Yakutia Yegor Borisov, discussing with Russian Security Council Secretary Nikolai Patrushev, the draft Federal Law "On the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation", for example, said: "Yakutia proposes to define as the southern boundary line of the Arctic zone of the Arctic Circle, including the southern border included municipalities". Yegor Borisov believes that this approach would allow to objectively identifying the object of state regulation and the criteria to take into account the populations of discomfort [7]. The proposals of Yakutia is not entirely clear how the mechanical definition of the inner boundary of Geodesy AZRF polar circle combined with a bioclimatic approach, why not take into account the geopolitical and other criteria? With such a narrow approach of the regional AZRF does not include the entire White Sea coast inland as an

integral part of the Russian Arctic Ocean? The consequences of underestimating the geopolitical approach undoubtedly affect the security of Russia in the Arctic

At the same time it becomes clear that interdisciplinary synthesis GNIU SOPS, shared, in particular, the Government of the Arkhangelsk region, the Center of the "Arctic Partnership" the Institute of Management and regionologii of NARFU and other stakeholders (interest groups) in the Arctic requires a broader discussion on the regional level and taking into account the views are not only to federal departments and agencies, but also the subjects of the Russian Federation, municipalities, academic community, the population of northern societies.

The Russian Arctic is positioned me as well as a large inter-regional space. Author's typology of regions [4, p. 29-30] includes:

- ✚ microregion (municipalities, local communities);
- ✚ intermunicipal bushes (clusters, agglomerations, TLC);
- ✚ mezoregion (subjects of the Russian Federation);
- ✚ macro-regions (11 economic regions, eight federal districts as a new macro-regions of modern Russia, 8 associations of economic cooperation);
- ✚ macro-economic zones - Arctic zone of Russia, Western European + Urals, Eastern Asia (Siberia, Far East);
- ✚ cross-border territory belonging to different states: the Barents Euro-Arctic Region, Asia-Pacific region, and others;
- ✚ net profit organizations - Arctic regions of Russia Union (ASRR), a virtual Arctic Federal District (Vafo), the Russian Union of International Affairs (INF) and others.

In the Russian Arctic, and includes the microregion and intermunicipal bushes and me-zoregion. In general, the Russian Arctic – is a macroeconomic area, bringing together as subjects of the Russian Federation and municipal entities, ulus, clusters, metropolitan areas, different infrastructure. At present, Russia has 83 regions, identified with the concept of the "region". Seven of them are wholly or partially included in AZRF, their number may increase to 8-9. Russian Arctic as a union of Arctic regions – are subjects of the federation and municipalities - has the ability to transform in the perspective of a network organization of the Arctic Federal District (abbreviated - AFI) based on the use of information and communication technologies, people and the dialogue of cultures, horizontal integration and cooperation, implementation of best practices and the creation of public and state institutions of governance, as well as the functioning of the arctic areas of information and intelligence (AIIP)².

Number of people living in the harsh climate, but rather, in the extreme Arctic conditions, in the general, is low. In determining the population size of the territory of GDP in research on the Arctic, two methods – are the geopolitical and the regional. In the geopolitical approach to the Arctic includes the population-determination, economic potential, the waters and territory of the whole of the eight Arctic states, in contrast to the regional approach, are taken into account when only the southern boundary of the inner zone of the Arctic. We know that space is circumpolar (Arctic Circle, around the pole) in each of the eight states do not fully cover the whole country. Therefore, if we take the purely regional approach, in the circumpolar world just will not subjects of international law – are the sovereign states. There is no country that is absolutely the whole of its territory would be part of the Arctic zone around the North Pole. Calling these eight countries

² About this project is the creation of the union of the Arctic regions of Russia, see the "Portfolio of the arctic projects of the Arkhangelsk region" in this issue of "Arctic and North".

"priarkticheskimi" rather than "arctic", we thus can also highlight this important feature of the geopolitical status.

In the geopolitical situation in the Arctic, it is home to over 510 million people (2010). In the view of the inner southern boundary of the eight Arctic states using the method of the regional population of the Arctic regions, provinces, municipalities of more than 4 million people, half of whom live in the Arctic zone of Russia. In the Russian Arctic, therefore, reside as many people as in the Arctic zone of the seven other Arctic countries of the world combined. The use of different criteria and uncertainty in the current status of the AZRF, its inner boundary, fixed by law, gives the whole variation in population numbers from 1.9 to 2.6 million people in different sources. In one embodiment, the draft national program of the Russian Federation, "Economic and social development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation for 2011-2020" (SE "Arctic"), for example, it was recorded that the population in AZRF on January 1, 2009 exceeded 2 619.3 thousand, or 1.85% of its total population in the country. In the version of the draft "Strategy for development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and national security in 2020" said that there are more than 2.5 million people, representing less than 2% of the population and about 40% of the population across the Arctic. It seems that after the adoption of the Federal Law "On the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation", these discrepancies will be eliminated. However, there is a problem in estimating the population of the Russian Arctic emerges here is quite obvious.

On the solution of practical problems of the development of Russian Arctic considerable influence in the twenty-first century have a number of interrelated processes in a changing world. First, it is climatic changes and its consequences. The actual melting of ice in the Arctic Ocean and other natural transformation has both positive and negative consequences for the socio-economic and ethno-cultural development priark-cal subjects of Russia. Revived the Northern Sea Route, become more widely available natural raw material resources in the Arctic. However, possible changes in biological diversity, the growth dynamics of animal migration, reduction of land, coastal erosion, the transformation of permafrost, the transition out of it and bogs into the atmosphere large amounts of methane and carbon dioxide. Increase the risks of emergencies in the construction and the infrastructure of the Arctic. Become inevitable changes in the tradinal life-style of indigenous people (big and small). In addition, the scientific community, the Internet version of the active discussion of the anomalous cooling of the warm Gulf Stream and the onset of a new ice age. The balance of the consequences if this turns out negative, the risks increase even more³.

Secondly, the activation of all human activities in the Arctic. This process covers almost all spheres of the society, and many kinds of human interests and activities, requiring adequate use of the latest technology, a technological breakthrough. This applies not only to science and technology, geopolitics and economics, and other Arctic states, but also to the spiritual and cultural life, the social sphere of society.

³ It comes the extraordinary glacial period. URL: <http://takievremena.com/gryadyot-vneocherednoy-lednikoviy-period>; Meteorologists: winter 2010-2011 may be most severe in the European Russia for a thousand years. URL: <http://big.newsru.com/russia/04oct2010/climate.html>; cooling of the Gulf Stream, effect and consequences. URL: <http://rush.org.ua/ostvanie-golfstrima-sledstvie-i-posledstviya-t6.html> and others: (date of access: 23.02.2012).

Contemporary processes of the globalization and regionalization of the world-changing identified two diametrically opposite trends of public and human competition in the Arctic. On the one hand, it is an objective trend towards the development of international cooperation in developing Arctic cooperation and logistics of production of hydrocarbons, the internationalization of the Arctic transportation routes, the formation of transnational management model, resuscitation undeveloped the northern circumpolar civilization of the ethnic groups. The main socio-economic problem in the Arctic, the twenty-first is that the available resources and projected Arctic Russia, and any other Arctic countries, today it is difficult to learn alone. This will require trillions of dollars, the latest technology and modern equipment, joint consortia, the arctic partnership. In addition to the new industrial and postindustrial development of existing and future, not yet proven reserves of the Arctic hydrocarbon resources, cost-effective operation of transcontinental transport corridors there is a need in the accumulation and use of creative and intellectual potential of the northern territories, human capital, the development of social, cultural and other infrastructure.

On the other hand, the existing national interests of sovereign states, including Russia, Canada, Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden, and the United States often come into conflict with the first conflicting trend. According to the principle of self-reliance, when "every man for himself", self comes to the body." Each country, solving their problems in the Arctic, using the national capabilities and resources, not very trusting their neighbors.

Manifestation of the contradiction between the two trends is an acute struggle for the Arctic area in a variety of forms: diplomatic, political, economic, scientific, educational, conceptual, legal, informational, spiritual, intellectual, cultural, ethnic, and psychological. The purpose of this multi-faceted struggle can be formulated as a "war for the Arctic resources and communications," and the dynamics of the process – is as a "great redistribution of the Arctic." An alternative to this may be a gradual and very slow formation of the Arctic solidarity and partnership as the main imperative of this century in the Arctic. This, in my opinion, one of the major, but long-term, solutions to problems in a changing Arctic, bustling world.

The war for Arctic resources and communication is not a traditional "hot war" with different types of weapons and the death of people who are not armed conflicts. This is a peaceful competition of the U.S. economy, Norway, EU, Russia, China and other countries, their modernization, technological and financial capabilities that allow the most efficient, with a reasonable cost acceptable to the development of natural resources and to monitor communications and space in the harsh Arctic conditions. This is a real information-psychological warfare with the use of modern ICT, which is manifested, inter alia, in the distribution of the Arctic phobias, injection Rusophobia, a big lie and manipulate of people's minds, especially young people. This ethnic and cultural expansion in all conceivable azimuths of the indigenous peoples of the North (large and small), their identification (Pomors, the Russian coast-dwellers, the Siberians). Finally, it is a creative struggle of intellects, the scan results of research activities for the meager grants and foreign training, spiritless internationalization of education. In public opinion, mass media while slowly going on the understanding that "a new race in the Arctic" does not imply new topic areas, and focused on the most effective learning environment hostile to the man on the planet, the problems

return on investment in the extraction of hydrocarbons is by radiation profits, to ensure environmental safety fragile and very vulnerable of the arctic environment, the internationalization of the management.

The relevance of the problem of the redistribution of the Great Arctic shows a great interest in this subject, which is manifested not only by politicians, military men, diplomats, but also the general public of the global society. Federal Information Agency REGNUM in the plot of "The Struggle for the Arctic," published in February 2002 to February 2012 news 840. The struggle for the Arctic resources in recent years not only did not disappear from the news feeds of news agencies, but also the permanent discussion forums on various scales and levels. As recently as January 29, 2012, the Italian newspaper «Il Sole 24 Ore» Lara Ricci published an article under the heading of knowledge in Small «La nuova corsa all'Artico». This paper mainly presents interest, it is not the thesis that "the beginning of a new race in the Arctic" and a statement of the fact that in the struggle for the redivision of the Arctic has begun a new era of the operation, aimed at making a profit, "One hundred years after the conquest of the North Pole explorers in the Arctic rather than compete with oil and shipping companies. The aim – is not to achieve the coveted the first North Pole, and reap the benefits ... Without any ads in the most remote oceans on the earth began a new era of exploitation "[8, 2012]. Renowned journalist Roger Howard just noticed that two themes - natural resources and strategy - will inevitably add fuel to the fire of the growing world of political confrontation and to determine "who is boss" [9, 2009]. "Arctic Five" - the U.S., Russia, Norway, Canada and Denmark (Greenland) - are trying to race to consolidate the right to dispute and therefore no man's land until the last unspoiled parts of the globe. The actual practice of the international relations and the analysis of the situation in the Arctic indicate that the redistribution of the Great Arctic is far from complete. Today he just transformed into other forms of modern and context.

Analyzing the situation in the Arctic and the North of Russia, have also regret a clear underestimation of the human factor, the problems of inter-ethnic relations and multiculturalism. The main resource of the Arctic Severs up today do not even oil and gas, and the people, human, creative and intellectual capital. Objectively, therefore, requires transparent (transparent, honest and without the crooks), Arctic tolerant sociocultural environment.

The priorities of the national strategy of the Arctic and of the real policy of Russia, the practice AZRF regions in the foreseeable future are:

- ✚ Firstly, people, human capital, creative class, saving AZRF population, the growth of wealth, the level and the quality of the life for the northerners as a result of the government policy and the economic development services in all areas;
- ✚ Secondly, the creation of the modern Arctic infrastructure, including financial, economic, transportation and logistics, cultural, social and domestic (housing, utilities, education, science, health, polar medicine, services), information and communication, management);
- ✚ Thirdly, the Arctic economy, natural resources, the development in the interests of Russia and all over the world, safe transportation of oil and gas, the development of the Arctic tourism, fisheries, etc.;
- ✚ Fourth, the environment, preservation of the natural and cultural environment, saving people, the indigenous languages (both large and small), socio-cultural diversity, multiculturalism and tolerance;

- ✚ Fifth, security and the protection of the Arctic borders of Russia, the development of military-industrial complex, anticipatory modernization of armaments, the Northern Navy, Border Troops, the creation of the Arctic crews, a clever defense against new threats in the Arctic and the North of Russia;
- ✚ Sixth, the operation of the Northern Sea Route railway in Europe and Asia, modernization of communications, transport, port infrastructure and all forms of management and service (customs, border guards, bunkering, breaking, tariffs, taxes, insurance, crew and others .)
- ✚ Seventh, the Arctic solidarity, an appropriate response to the changing challenges of the environment, arctic partnership, the activities of the Russian Council on Foreign Affairs on the implementation of the roadmap for international cooperation in the Arctic;
- ✚ Eighth, the creation of network-profit organizations, a single Arctic information and communication space (Union Arctic regions of Russia, Arctic information and intelligence platforms).

The search for effective responses to global challenges of rapidly changing world

The great interest is the project "road map for the international cooperation in the Arctic",

launched in 2012 by the Russian Council on Foreign Affairs (INF)⁴. The project aims to create a concrete action plan to promote the international cooperation in the Arctic States 2012-2018 years. Road Map - is a document that defines the interaction between the successive steps of the Russian Federation with foreign states and international organizations on important policy issues in the Arctic. The project involves consideration of various aspects: legal, institutional, natural resource, transportation, environmental, military, scientific research.

Conclusions. In conclusion, I want to notice, that the depth of the ongoing Russian Arctic research complex, no doubt, it's the most important competitive advantage in a changing world. Russia not only has virtually proven by centuries of civilization priority in the development of the Arctic, but also multiplies it. XXI century is called the century of the Arctic Russia. However, many important issues of the Arctic issues had not been sufficiently in-depth analysis in the literature require a clearer conceptual studies, definition of costs and benefits of the new industrial and postindustrial, creative exploration in the Arctic in the XXI century.

In the sphere of geopolitics is no more important task of minimizing the risks of a new military-political confrontation in the Arctic. Even a limited, local war in the Arctic is very fragile natural environment will inevitably lead to unpredictable consequences, and perhaps to a global catastrophe that would have an impact on the subsequent evolution of human society. Occurring in the Arctic and around the long process of slow maturation of the Arctic elements of solidarity is basically like a mirror reflects the processes that are taking place in the world global society by the name of the Earth. There is a very real struggle for the redivision of the world from the standpoint not of goodness and humanity, and from a position of strength, military and financial power.

Alternative appearance of power in geopolitics, in practice, the Arctic may be a road map for humanitarian cooperation and integration of financial, technological, intellectual, information,

⁴ Russian Council on Foreign Affairs (INF) – is a nonprofit organization established to promote peace, friendship and harmony among nations, international conflict prevention and crisis management, and established in accordance with the order of the President of the Russian Federation of February 2, 2010 № 59-p "on creation of non-profit partnership "Russian Council on Foreign Affairs". URL: <http://russiancouncil.ru> (date of access: 03/25/2012).

human resources for the future peace of the Arctic projects on the basis of consensus. Some people initially call a utopian solidarity of the Arctic and will be wrong. To the Arctic is necessary to apply the same approaches that are now really being put into practice in the study of outer space.

The Arctic, Space, World Ocean – is the implementation of these and other planetary projects today is unthinkable without a global human solidarity, without the use of the intellect of mankind, without the cooperation of all kinds of resources available, including the creation of the modern Arctic infrastructure. Therefore, perhaps the most important conclusion is that, without dialogue, people and cultures of the Arctic will be difficult to master. Development of a real trust in each other is possible only in the organization of a joint process of positive change. Are today, Russia, China, USA, Canada, Norway and the EU to start such a dialogue in the Arctic?

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The state policy of the modern Russia in the Arctic: Periods, priorities and several results



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Abstract

The article analyzes the public policy of modern Russia in the Arctic region, it is an attempt to periodization, presentation characteristics of each stage, priorities, and summed up the results.

Keywords: *Arctic, Russia, international relations, state policy, "Doctrine of the Arctic", Arctic policy vector.*

At the end of the XX – early XXI century, the attention of the leading countries in the world of international organizations and political figures attracts the Arctic region. This is due to several factors. First, the Arctic – is a vast northern polar region of the earth, with its geopolitical importance and includes the continental margin of Eurasia and North America, almost the entire Arctic Ocean with the islands and the adjacent Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which comprise a total area of about 21 million square feet. miles. Second, the Arctic is a potential region with vast deposits of oil intact (according to preliminary estimates of up to 13% of the world), gas (up to 30% of the world's undiscovered reserves) and other natural bio-resources. Thirdly, this area includes the sea the (North Sea Route – is the shortest path between the European part of Russia and the Far East, the Northwest Passage – is the sea route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans), and Air Communications (Air North Bridge connects North America to Southeast Asia .)

The national interests of Russia as one of the "Arctic" powers in respect of the region are obvious. They update today is dictated by the growing interest in the Arctic is not only the states directly bordering it (Canada, Denmark, Norway and the U.S.), but also Germany, China, Japan and other countries, each of which has its own interests and views on the status of the region in the international context. Different views are reflected in the political declarations of the States concerned, which is a logical extension of their actual implementation by the intensification of the international cooperation, and interstate competition for its geopolitical position in the region.

The obvious is the fact that the Arctic area of international cooperation and competition includes a rich variety of the both internal and external legal, economic, cultural, and environmental and resource factors. From here appear the nessasity of the realisation to implement the state policy of Russia in the Arctic, which is at the moment, though brief, but practical implementation.

Conventionally, the implementation of the state policy regarding of the Arctic region in the post-Soviet Russia can be divided into several stages. The first stage begins conventionally in 1991 and marked the creation of the authorized body of the RSFSR State Committee for the Arctic and Antarctic in 1992 is that of the RF State Committee for the Arctic and Antarctic, which was

renamed in 1992, the Interdepartmental Commission for the Arctic and Antarctic (lasted until, 2004). This Commission was called upon to coordinate the scientific, economic, social, economic and environmental activities in the Arctic (including Svalbard) and Antarctic, monitoring the progress of the decisions of the supreme bodies of state power of Russia, the Russian President and Government of the Russian Federation in these areas. In order to provide a comprehensive study of the problems of the North, the Arctic and the life of numerically small peoples of the North, as well as better coordination of research on these issues by the Russian government in 1992, was formed All-Russian Scientific Coordination Center for the complex problems of the North, the Arctic and the life of small peoples of the North¹ – coordinator of the research institutes involved in the study of the development of the regions of the North, the Arctic and the problems of indigenous peoples of the North. In 1994, the Federation Council formed the Committee for the Northern Affairs and Indigenous Peoples, which is formed from members of the Federation Council - the senators from the northern territories of the Russian Federation, representing the "upper" House of the interests of the northern regions. The main areas of activity are economic and social development of northern regions, natural resources, indigenous peoples, and autonomous regions.

Since that time, the approaches of the new Russian state policy in the Arctic are reflected in the very first documents². Today, hundreds of legal documents took, which declare the socio-economic and environmental dimension of public policy in the Arctic region. One of the most important legal acts of the period can be called the Federal Law "On the basis of state regulation of socio-economic development of the Russian North"³, which could be regarded as a prototype of the future of the Russian Arctic strategy aimed at ensuring the development of the Arctic zone, the protection of national interests in the region over the long term. But in 2004 this law was repealed, which could adversely affect prospects for sustainable development in the Arctic and the deteriorating of the socio-economic problems.

Since the beginning of the 1990s, Russia is strengthening its positioning in international relations with countries in the Arctic region. As a member of the organization Russia included in the Council of Baltic Sea States (1992)⁴, Northern Forum (1992)⁵, the Council of the Barents/Euro-Arctic region (1993)⁶, Conference of the Parliamentariev of the Arctic region (1994)⁷, Arctic Coun-

¹ RF Government Resolution "About Russian scientific-coordination center for the complex problems of the North, the Arctic and the life of small peoples of the North Russian Federation State Committee on the socio-economic development of the North" on June 22, 1992, № 419

² See. The direction of the government of the R.F. "On the Concept of the socio-economic development of areas of the North" on January 18, 1992, № 107-p; ruling UMP of the Russian Federation "On the socio-economic status areas of the North and equivalent areas" on April 21, 1992, № 2707-1 // Bulletin of the SNM and the Armed Forces. In 1992. Number 18. Of Art. 984, etc

³ The Federal Law "On the basis of the state regulation of the economic and social development of the North of the Russian Federation" of June 19, 1996, № 78-FZ (repealed) // Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation. In 1996. Number 26. Of Art. 3030.

⁴ The Council of Baltic Sea includes Denmark, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Finland, Sweden, Estonia, Iceland, and the Commission of the European Communities.

⁵ The Northern Forum included Alaska (USA), Alberta, Yukon and Northwest Territories (Canada), the Regional Office of Northern Norway (Nordland obediyaet, Finnmark, Troms and Trøndelag), Västerbotten and Norrbotten (Sweden), the province of Lapland (Finland), Dornod province (Mongolia), Heilongjiang province (China), the prefecture of Hokkaido (Japan), Komi Republic, the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the city of St. Petersburg, Khanty-Mansiyskny, Nenets, Yamalo-Nenets and Evenk autonomous districts, Magadan, Kamchatka and Sakhalin Oblast (Russia) and as an observer - South Korea.

⁶ The Barents / Euro-Arctic region includes the rights of permanent members of Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Finland and Sweden, and the Commission of the European Communities.

cil (1996)⁸ and later – the project of the European Union «Northern dimension» (1999)⁹. In the field of military co-operation only in 1994 were joint military exercises between Russia and Norway in the waters off the coast of the northern Norway near Tromsø to Kirkenes on ("Pomor-1994"), which will be resumed only after 16 years ("Pomor-2010," "Pomor-2011").

Thus, the legal, institutional, international aspects of public policy in the Arctic have been logical to start it in the region. However, this stage is actually announced a line of privatization of the Russian Arctic, which is manifested in the change of the status of the Northern Sea Route, which previously served mainly the needs of the state and transportation of natural resources. But the transition to a market economy, privatization of ports and shipping companies, the elimination of public procurement, the violation of the regional transport and communications technology have led to the disintegration of a single economic mechanism for SMEs [1]. As a result, are still in service today, the Russian nuclear icebreakers (build time 80 - early 90-ies of the XX century, except for the icebreaker "50 Years of Victory" (2007)), according to Vice-President of RAS AN Laverov to be incapacitated as early as 2016.

From this period in the Arctic has begun industrial decline and the outflow of people, which is observed so far. As a result, over the past two decades, from the northern regions of Russia have already left about 3 million people. The population of the Chukotka Autonomous Region only for the period from 1991 to 2009 decreased by 3.2 times, the Magadan region of 2.4 times. This trend is observed in other regions of Russia in the Arctic region. Continuing to move from the North of Russia, the most trained and skilled workers are young people [2]. These trends naturally are negative factors for the development of the Arctic region of Russia.

The next phase of the public policy in the Arctic began in 1997. He contributed to the ratification of the Russian Federation in February of this year, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, which sets the outer boundary of the state on a 12-mile zone and economic - to 200-mile radius. The Arctic policy making again concentrated in the range of measures and legislation that would actually support and development areas of the North and the Arctic. In order to enhance public support of the northern regions and create conditions for their socio-economic development during the formation of market relations the Government of the Russian Federation passed a resolution "On reforming the system of state support areas of the North¹⁰, where among other tasks were listed public policies to create favorable conditions for economic activity and support the producers in the North, the formation of labor resources in the North, the optimization of the population, better targeting of government guarantees and compensations, creating favorable conditions for working and living conditions of small indigenous peoples, creation of effective

Nine states - Britain, Germany, Italy, Canada, Netherlands, Poland, France, USA and Japan - have observer status.

⁷ Members of the Standing Committee are Denmark, Iceland, Canada, Norway, Russia, USA, Finland, Sweden and the European Parliament. The status of observer in the Standing Committee and the Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic region are the Saami Council, Inuit Circumpolar Conference and the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North.

⁸ The Arctic Council consists of eight Arctic countries: Denmark, Iceland, Canada, Norway, Russia, USA, Finland and Sweden.

⁹ "Northern Dimension" is an international project of the European Union, covering the Nordic countries, Baltic States and Russia.

¹⁰ RF Government Resolution «reforming the system of the state support areas of the North" on December 31, 1997, № 1664 // Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation. In 1998. Number 2. Of Art. 256.

mechanisms for the supply of food, fuel and energy resources in the Far North. The program of state support of the northern territories was aimed at the creation of guarantees and compensations to the residents of the North, but its analysis shows that the measures implemented the fragmentic and not unsystematic character.

The importance of targeted support of the Arctic region of the country is manifested in the appearance of the bill "On the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation"¹¹, which was designed to provide the geopolitical interests of Russia in the Arctic, the Arctic zone of sustainable development and preservation of its unique environment through the implementation of the draft law submitted to the main directions of state policy. However, its adoption is still postponed indefinitely. This is due, apparently, anticipated growth in public spending by ensuring that benefits the region's population and a decrease in the tax base.

Thus, the attempt to implement effective public policy is not properly crowned with success due to lack of political will, adequate public funding support and the development of Russian's Arctic zone, fragmentation of the political elite.

The third stage of the state of Arctic policy starts in 2000, a feature which, unlike the previous phases was striving for an integrated approach in the development of the Russian Arctic and the protection of national interests in the region, which includes the legal, international, scientific, economic, military and other components. Start of the period laid a governmental decree on March 24, 2000 № 441-p, regulating the activities of various departments to prepare an application to the UN, justifying the expansion of the outer limits of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic region.

Adopted in the same year, the National Security Concept of the Russian Federation¹² declared that "as soon as possible should be developed mechanisms to maintain life and the economic development in crisis regions and districts of the Far North," which in the Presidential Decree "On the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020"¹³ reflected in the number of scheduled public events, where the Arctic zone of special attention in matters of border security, the development of competitive industries, improve the efficiency of the fuel and energy complex, the increased use of instruments of public-private partnership to address the strategic objectives of the economic development and completion of basic transport, energy, information, military infrastructure.

In 2001 the government approved a draft Principles of State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic, an idea which finds its continuation in the Principles of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic of the period till 2020 and beyond¹⁴, approved by the President Dmitry Medvedev only in 2008. Note that this "Arctic strategy" relates mainly to the strengthening

¹¹Resolution of RF FA FC "About the Federal Law" On the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation "of July 10, 1998, № 323-SF // Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation. In 1998. Number 29. Of Art. 3473; ruling State Duma "On the draft Federal Law" On the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation "of October 11, 2000, № 689-III GD // Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation. In 2000. Number 43. Of Art. 4203.

¹² Presidential Decree "On the Concept of the National Security of the Russian Federation" dated January 10, 2000, № 24 (repealed) // Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation. In 2000. Number 2. Of Art. 170.)

¹³ Presidential Decree «the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020" on May 12, 2009, № 537 // Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation. 2009. Number 20. Of Art. In 2444.

¹⁴ Principles of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic for the period till 2020 and beyond. Approved by the President of the Russian Federation September 18, 2008 (Pr - 1969) // Russian newspaper. 2009. March 30.

of the borders, international cooperation, environmental protection of the Russian sector, the need to support the development of socio-economic areas in the Arctic region.

However, after the signing of the Principles of the State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic for the period till 2020 and beyond has not yet received any legal document, aimed at achieving the objectives of the support and the development of the region. This is due to including the fact that the preparation of documents and projects engaged in different departments with no overall coordination of their activities due to lack of a duly authorized public authority. Also in 2000 the State Duma¹⁵ of the Russian Federation President proposed to consider the re-establishment of the structure of federal bodies of executive authority, the jurisdiction which would have included issues related to livelihoods and sustainable economic development of the Far North and equivalent areas. This state was formed in 2002. It is the Council on the Far North and the Arctic regions of the Russian Government as a permanent advisory body created to address issues of the public policy of the Far North and the Arctic, as well as training on these issues relevant proposals. However, short-lived, together with the Interdepartmental Commission for the Arctic and Antarctic was eliminated in 2004¹⁶.

So, in order to prove its right to expand the borders of Russia organized by the Arctic shelf of the expedition. The outcome of the expedition "Arctic 2000" was the statement by Russia that the underwater Lomonosov and Mendeleev ridges are the continuation of the continent and the Arctic continental shelf should be increased by 1.2 million miles. This statement eventually became the basis of applications submitted in 2001 Russian proposal to UN Secretary General to establish the outer limit of the continental shelf in the Arctic Ocean, but after testing it was invited to provide barometric and charts, to give more convincing geological data. As expected, the improved Russia's claim to the Arctic shelf will be ready by December 2013, and tentatively in early 2014 will be submitted to the UN.

For further research were organized the expedition "Arctic-2005", which resulted in the first ever maritime transport vessel "Akademik Fedorov" unaccompanied icebreaker reached the North Pole, "Arctic-2007" - during this expedition, researchers have reached the bottom of the geographic north pole. In 2008 work began on the landing of the Russian drifting polar expedition "North Pole-36".

The 2000s was marked by many meetings, international forums, meetings of the State Council on the development of the Northern Sea Route and the Arctic. Already become traditional to the International Arctic Forum (2010 - Moscow, 2011 - Archangel), International Economic Forum in Murmansk (2009-2011) and others that serve as a forum for solving many problems in the development of the North and the Arctic, involving top officials, the general public, including international.

Russia is continuing joint military exercises with the Norwegian side in 2010 and in 2011, with Canadian and U.S. militaries (the teachings of "Vigilant Eagle").

¹⁵ Resolution of the State Duma of the Russian Federation " the sustainable development of the Far North and equivalent areas" of June 28, 2000, № 504-III GD / / Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation. In 2000. Number 28. Of Art. In 2933.

¹⁶ RF Government Resolution "On the Regulation of coordination, advisory and other bodies and groups formed by the Government of the Russian Federation" dated April 16, 2004, № 215 / / Collected Legislation of the Russian Federation. In 2004. Number 17. Of Art. In 1658.

The international activities of Russia chairs in the Arctic Council (2004-2006) – is an international organization established in 1996 at the initiative of Finland, designed to promote cooperation in the field of environmental protection and sustainable development of the polar regions.

The most significant event in the implementation of the Arctic policy in Russia was signed with Norway, September 15, 2010 Treaty on maritime delimitation and cooperation in the Barents Sea and the Arctic Ocean. This agreement established the maritime boundary between States, and defined the principles of the cooperation in the sharing of undersea hydrocarbon resources, which should ultimately contribute to the realization of individual power projects in the Arctic region.

The next significant development was the sign in January 2011 an agreement on exploration and the development of the three sectors of the Kara Sea between the oil companies "Rosneft" and "British Petroleum", but the deal fell through because of the nomination of AAR (the Russian shareholders of TNK-BP) additional conditions are unacceptable. Instead of "British Petroleum" deal with "Rosneft" in August 2011 entered into a strategic partnership, "Eksom Mobile", according to which the U.S. company receives a share of projects in the Arctic and in the Black Sea, and Russia – is the prospect of the participation in projects in the Gulf of Mexico and Texas, indicating a desire for cooperation between the two countries in the oil sector of the economy.

As a result, the third stage is characterized by the intensity of the policy implementation of the state of the Arctic policy, but rather contradictory. On the one hand, the economic component aims to open dialogue with the key international players, on the other - due to increased international attention to the potential of the Arctic region in the revitalized Russian armed forces (resumed flights of strategic bombers carried out naval exercises). Thus, Russia strengthens its position in the region and demonstrates a willingness to defend national interests in the Arctic region. The majority of problems under consideration in Russia are still not resolved (infrastructure and social-economic development, policy implementation mechanism of the Arctic, etc.).

During the 20-year history of implementation of the state policy priority of the Arctic Russia has set for itself the development of natural resources, extension of the continental shelf, the consolidation of the status of the Russian Northern Sea Route. Implementation of the Arctic policy has undergone a series of qualitative transformations. The initial stage was marked by the adoption of legal documents that determine the development of the Russian Arctic, the intensification of international relations with the Arctic states and attempts to create responsible for the development of this area of public authorities. In the subsequent stages is updated legal framework, international cooperation, the implementation of measures aimed at securing Russia's right to expand the outer boundary of the Arctic region.

Noting the importance of the geopolitical importance of the Arctic region in the national interests of Russia today, unfortunately, have to admit that current policies do not fully meet the national security of Russia in the Arctic. It is characterized by the fragmentation and lack of implementation strategies for the long term, despite the adoption of Russian so-called "Arctic doctrine." The main difference between the Russian approach to the development of the Arctic in the

fact that Russia's Arctic is seen more as a resource potential for the development of the country, and for Western countries - it is energy security.

The question today included not only the modernization of the state policy in the Arctic, and in their implementation through innovative approaches, which should create a special legal regime of economic, social, ecological, environmental and other activities. Refusal of public policy development in the Arctic zone of Russia will eventually lead to the fact that this region is expected to negative trends, the consequences of which would be insurmountable in the near future.

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Russian-Norwegian agreement about the division of the Arctic space

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Abstract

The article reveals a complex, time-consuming process of normalization of relations between Russia and Norway on the delimitation of the Arctic spaces. Particular attention is paid to the legal analysis of the provisions of the International Treaty of Paris of Svalbard and the agreement signed between Russia and Norway concerning the delimitation of maritime areas in 2010.

Keywords: *Russia, Norway, Spizbergen, Parish Agreement, deal, sea space, continental shelf.*

Norway – is the only country in the Arctic region, who is with Russia having a common land border. This is not only our closest neighbor, we know the historical ties between Russia and Norway, there are more than a thousand years, this long-standing stable economic partner, with which Russia maintains close scientific, research, international cooperation in the Arctic. But at the same time it is the subject of international law too, which is most difficult to agree on a fair, from the Russian point of view, the use of the Arctic resources. These are opposing economic interests of the public in both countries competing. Norwegian-Russian agreement in 2010 to be fully removed these differences, although the political leadership and both sides claimed the opposite.

The first mention of the contractual design of bilateral relations belongs to the XIII century. In 1251 between Russia (Novgorod State), and Norway is the first agreement on the settlement of relations in the border areas, and in 1326th – is the Treaty, which recognized the reality, like the current land border of two states. Never disturbed by wars, it was the first treaty now existing fixed abroad in Europe and is the oldest of the modern state borders of our country. The total length of the Norwegian-Russian border - 219 km (including 23 km of the sea).

Russia was the first, who officialy agreed with the independence of Norway in 1905. In October 1944 the Red Army, having carried out Petsamo-Kirkenes operation, liberated from German troops the east of the Norwegian Finnmark and thus marked the beginning of liberation from German occupation of Norway. Norway was among the first recognized the sovereignty of Russia on December 16, 1991

The painfull point of the Russian-Norwegian relations in the second half of the XX century was the legal status of Svalbard and the adjacent water areas. To understand the origins of these problems, it is necessary to revisit the story.

At the end of the term in 1590 concluded in 1583, the armistice of the Russian government, who had believed that the state was strong enough after the upheavals of the Livonian War, resumed the struggle for Narva and the return of the old Russian lands in the Baltic Sea, captured by Sweden in 1583. Russia's successful military operations were suspended in 1593 concluded a two-year truce, and the subsequent peace treaty in 1595, a peace treaty Tyavzinsky -

Sweden has secured the right to collect tribute from the people of Lapland, Ostrobothnia to the Varanger, Finnmark with the assignment of the latter. According to the agreement took place on the border of Neiden Fjord [1, p. 166].

As a result, Kalmar War 1611-1613, Denmark made abandon Sweden from acquired rights from Moscow State to Finnmark. During the difficult period of the Great Moscow State has not been able to put the weighty question of restoring their lost rights to the area, and then even longer to put it in front of the Danes. In 1814 Norway became a part of the Swedish-Norwegian union.

During the XV-XVIII centuries, the border area between Norway and Russia (the end of the western Murman and eastern Finnmark) was not delimited the site and according to Danish legal documents, its title was "general district" (fellesdistrikter). This area consisted of three districts along the rivers Neiden (Nyavdem), Pasvig (Pazrek) and Pace (Pechenga) with three groups of settlements of Eastern Sami (Skolt).

The lack of constantly guarded and controlled borders in space in the arctic territories of Russia – Norway, which indicates the area of the "three general constituencies" for more than five centuries was a place of open connection of jurisdiction of the both states and the area of joint management. Only the border graveyards of Sami (Siida) performed a symbolic barrier to the spread of political power by the neighboring entities. Thus, the area of the "three general constituencies" was outstanding political issue between the Russian Empire and Norway - Denmark.

The problem of the border demarcation of the spaces at the beginning of the XIX century between Russia and Norway, by this time was in union with Sweden, studied in details the work of K. Zaikov, "Spatial boundaries of the Russian Empire on the Murman coast in the early XIX century." The author rightly saw the cause of inefficient political control of the northern Russia on these spaces in their extreme remoteness from the capital of the empire as well as from the regional administrative center. "The extreme remoteness of the district's imperial capital - the city of St. Petersburg and the regional administrative center – the city of Arkhangelsk complicated the organization of management and control areas under the jurisdiction of the Kola district. The only commercial artery, which served as a liaison between the administrative center and the periphery (the city of Cola), passed through the White Sea, connecting the coast of Murmansk to Arkhangelsk and Onega port. However, the sea route by climatic conditions were not available from November to May, which greatly hampered the organization of a permanent communication margin of the administrative center of the empire "and the seasonality of the presence of tax officials in Russia and Norway, the Sami and the migration as a consequence - a periodic change in the area of tax collection was influenced by "political inconstancy of Frontier, its mobility and sporadic" [2].

In 1825 was hold, the demarcation of the borders in «the general region». Its square (According Norwegian maps) was 4,4 thousand square km and which, according many reasons, was given to Sweden – Norwegian Union (personal union of Sweden - Norway existed from 1814 to 1905). Differentiation was confirmed by the Convention "On the border between Russia and Norway in Lapland graveyards", signed in 1826.

There are several versions of such unfavorable for Russia disengagement spaces of the "common area". In our opinion, one of the main reasons for "concessions" of Russia in the matter disadvantageous for Russia, the northern division of the spaces was that Russia is enough is rap-

idly drawn into a major war in the Caucasus and the Transcaucasus, where she was confronted with such dangerous opponents, as the Ottoman Empire and Persia. Resolution of the territorial dispute with far-unfriendly neighbor to the north at that time seemed the best way out of this situation. Only this can explain the haste of distinction and exclusion from the process of administration of the Arkhangelsk province. More recent efforts of Russian diplomacy to return back to the negotiating process on the boundary line changes were strongly rejected by the Swedish government.

The most difficult problem in Russian-Norwegian relations in the twentieth century and up to the present time is a different approach in the understanding the legal status of Spitsbergen and its surrounding waters. The contradictions are not fully resolved, despite the ratification of either party to the Agreement dated September 15, 2010.

The area of the archipelago was firstly discovered by the Vikings, or Pomors in the XII century. It is known that in the annals of Norwegian at the end of XII century mentions some of Svalbard, but the researchers of this period of history there is no certainty that he had in mind exactly the present Svalbard. This could be Greenland and Jan Mayen.

"Svalbard", "Grumant", "Svalbard", "A New Earth of the King James" – there were a lot of different names which were given to this group of islands in the Arctic Circle, sandwiched in the icy waters of the Barents, Greenland and the Norwegian Sea between 76 ° and 86 ° north latitude.

Svalbard archipelago was named of the Dutch peaked mountains. Name Grumant he received from the Russian coast-dwellers, who believed that it is the part of the mysterious Greenland. Svalbard - "Cool edge" - called him the Norwegians.

Today the whole world uses the name "Spitsbergen", except for the Norwegians, who did not want to give the priority to the Russian discovery of the archipelago, continue to call it Svalbard, while the Spitsbergen was listed on their cards is the largest, the most development and study of the island of the archipelago.

From a scientific point of view of the islands were discovered and documented by Dutchman Willem Barents in 1596, which gave the main island, the name "Svalbard", which in translation means "pointed mountains". Barents discovered on the island and its adjacent waters of a large number of walruses and whales, which gave the start of the numerous fishing expeditions. Around the same time, the archipelago has appeared on Russian maps under the name "Holy Russian island."

In the XVII century, Danish-Norwegian kingdom was trying to gain international recognition of its sovereignty over Svalbard, but this was strongly prevented by Great Britain. In the years 1765-1766, Mikhail Lomonosov organized two marine scientific expeditions to Spitsbergen under the V.Y. Chichagov. However, the harsh climate did not allow the organization of the permanent settlements of the archipelago and until the early XX century the Spitsbergen didn't have an official Russian presence. However, seasonal hunting Pomors maintained presence in the archipelago, and the most desperate of them regularly stayed for the winter¹.

Can we consider an effective occupation of the territory by the periodic appearance of Spitsbergen whaling ships from different countries in its waters or during the hunting season,

¹ Shpizbergen. URL: <http://ru.wikipedia.org>.

and even the presence of wintering coast-dwellers? But the effective occupation of the no man's land (*terra nullius*) was, according to the norms of international law, the main condition for international recognition of sovereignty of any state over such territory. By H. Grotius wrote according the questions of taking the State territories, that the acquisition is made by taking possession (*occupatione derelicti*), or by contract (*pactionibus*), or through conquest (*victoriae jure*), while justifying the freedom to use the sea, he wrote that it can not be the property of any state [3, p. 219].

The answer to this question can only be negative. Lack of effective occupation of the archipelago by any country under international law could be a real basis for the nomination of such claims. While Russia has more than other countries, had the opportunity to prove its leadership in the development of the archipelago since the XVII to mid XIX century wintering of Arkhangelsk Pomors in the archipelago were common, and, for example, the father of Mikhail Lomonosov - Vasily Dorofeyevich, went five times to Grumant. According to the Norwegian scholar B. M. Keylhau with whom solidarity and Russian science, there appeared the first Russian coast-dwellers. Already in the XIII century, our ancestors frequented Svalbard Grumant. Traces of Arkhangelsk of Pomors in Svalbard are numerous and material. Proof of this are the data of the archaeological excavations, which are held for six years in the archipelago an archaeological expedition, led by a famous archaeologist V.F. Starkov. The expedition discovered traces of more than one hundred communities coast-dwellers, scattered throughout the range of Svalbard, have found an impressive number of craft items and everyday life of Russian explorers. Long before the Norwegian and Barents coast-dwellers were here fishing for polar bears, walruses, seals, whales, deer and foxes.

Among Pomors, Starostin preserved a tradition that their ancestors came from Novgorod, visited Grumant to the base of the Solovki monastery, that is, until 1435. At the entrance to the Cape Isford, named after Ivan Starostin, Russian hunters, who spent the winter quarters Grumant 39 and died in the archipelago. Until now, this record was not beaten anyone in the world. The last descendant of the "patriarch of Svalbard" in 1891 to the Minister of State a petition to grant him cash grant and permission to settle in the archipelago, but the imperial government refused to help him [4, p. 107].

The number of the regular participants in Russian wintering on Svalbard reached 200 people, and allowed to talk about the possibility of establishing Russia's sovereignty over the archipelago. Russia, however, this advantage is not taken advantage of, and after the devastation of Pomeranian villages Anglo-French fleet during the Crimean War in 1855 and the termination is for this reason Pomors wintering on Svalbard, and a hypothetical possibility has disappeared.

The first attempt to determine the legal status of Svalbard was made in 1872. Due to the proximity of Svalbard and Norway, Russia, and the fact that he mastered these subjects, mostly states, and the question of the international legal status of Spitsbergen is resolved between Russia and Sweden - Norway.

In 1871-1872 years combined the government of Sweden and Norway exchanged notes with the Russian government, which recognized the equality of all countries in the exploitation of the natural resources of Spitsbergen. Recognized the expediency of the archipelago of the scientific research and rejected the idea of exclusive ownership of the archipelago which any one state. For the first time they are contractually defined international legal status of Svalbard as a terra

nullius. In fact, until the adoption of the Treaty concerning Spitsbergen in 1920, the territory was referred to the common use. Historically, this has resulted in the international practice of peaceful economic and scientific use of Spitsbergen, in the overgrown custom, treaty laid down in the years 1871-1872. This agreement became known as the "Agreement on Svalbard in 1872" [5, p. 133].

At the turn of the XIX and XX centuries, the Swedish and Russian Academies of Sciences have established a special committee set as its goal the study of the archipelago, and before the start of the World War I Russian, Norwegians and Swedes fit their names in bright pages of the exploration of Spitsbergen and the North: Rusanov, A. Nordenskjold, R. Amundsen, Makarov, Nansen, F. Bredikhin and many others.

Norway resumed its attempts to establish the sovereignty over Svalbard after the independence (1905). Russia firstly recognized its independence, but again did not support plans to Spitsbergen.

But on the eve of the World War I increased the strategic importance of the archipelago, and the Russian government decided to specify the Swedish Norwegian Russian agreement in 1872. Now the three governments involved in the negotiation process. The principal provisions of the agreement in 1872 became the basis of the draft convention of Spitsbergen, which was developed at the international conferences held in Christiania (Oslo). At the same time Russia had to demonstrate to the world community to be active in the archipelago, but since the government presence is very costly thing, and requires, of course, demonstrations and military power, which in the early twentieth century, Russia was not simple, then there was only one way - actively support private companies and research activities in the archipelago.

In 2012, to Svalbard was organized by the Scientific-Commercial Expedition of V.A. Rusanov on a small ship "Hercules." As a result of the work were examined approximately 2 000 km coastline of the archipelago, discovered deposits of the coal industry, they set Entry columns, which recognized Russia's right to develop these facilities.

And since 1913, Russia began actively creating the companies for the extraction of the polar coal. Among them won 2: "Grumant" and "Russian Joint Stock Company of Spitsbergen." In both cases, the company received government subsidies, delaying the beginning of commercial production. To support coal mining workers, the government decided to "coal mined on the island of Spitsbergen ... recognize coal of Russian origin" [6, D. 150. L. 38]. This freed the company from paying import duties.

This kind of activity of the Russian authorities explained simply: they finally appreciated the geopolitical importance of the archipelago, which is expressly stated in the Council of Ministers in 1910, when elaborated the position of the Russian delegation at an international conference on the status of the archipelago: "At the conclusion of the meeting, the value of Svalbard islands, Russian's first strategic "[6, D. 150. L. 31]. It was only the second place, which was given by the government to economic interests, "just in industrialized Spitzbergen, abundant fish and animal crafts, may represent a serious interest" [6, D. 150. L. 31]. It was important that any cost fix the Russian presence here. And not just the presence and leadership in all matters in the archipelago. Also in 1910 the Council of Ministers has set the task of diplomats to achieve the following: "1) the Spitsbergen archipelago and the island Mezhdvezhy admit to anyone not belonging

to the territory, is equally open to commercial operation of all nations 2) the entire archipelago declared neutralized forever 3) the basis for international regulations for being founded on the archipelago of law, should be laid an indispensable condition for the participation of Russian delegate to the Government on an equal footing with peer Norwegian and Swedish delegates in all the organs, which are to have jurisdiction on Svalbard judicial and administrative proceedings "[6, D. 150. L. 33].

In the years 1910-1914 in Christiania have been three conferences devoted to the elaboration of a convention and had the Svalbard archipelago in order to give the status of "common areas, withdrawn from the sphere of the state sovereignty" and the regulated international legal regime. Russia has developed and introduced at the first conference in 1910, a draft convention on Svalbard, which emphasized that Russia and Norway have priority rights over all other states in determining the international legal status of Svalbard "... because of the proximity of their territories and by virtue of their participation in the opening and scientific use of these areas and on the basis of their economic interests".

In the article 1 of the convention dealt, we can read about the islands, located between 10 ° / 35 ° east longitude and between 74 ° / 81 ° north latitude. Russia proposed to extend the application of environmental measures on land, territorial waters and the "open sea around Svalbard." That is, to establish local jurisdiction outside the territory of the archipelago. But the proposal did not find support from other participants in the negotiations and the draft convention was not included. However, all participants agreed that Svalbard is withdrawn from the sphere of the state sovereignty and remains terra nullius. At the same time a number of amendments to the Russian-Norwegian-Swedish project agreement aimed at increasing "internationalization" of the regime of the archipelago. The last of these conferences was closed July 30, 1914 and was supposed to resume February 1, 1915. But this was prevented by World War II.

The status of "no man's land" of Svalbard was lost during a peaceful Paris conference at the conclusion of the Treaty concerning Spitsbergen February 9, 1920. An expert on international law issues in the Arctic, A. M. Oreshenkov rightly points out: "A small-time residence of the Norwegians in this archipelago, expressed, in particular, that the majority of wintering Norwegian mine coal on land owned by a U.S. citizen D. Longyear, did not fall within the definition of effective occupation and allowed to claim on this basis, recognizing Norwegian sovereignty over the archipelago. In this regard, the basis of the requirements of Norway's Svalbard territorial acquisition at the Versailles Peace Conference was compensation for losses incurred by the Norwegian merchant fleet during World War I. "[7].

There are no provisions in the international law about the territorial acquisitions to compensate for the loss of this kind, and notwithstanding the objections in this regard, a number of countries participating in the future treaty on Svalbard, Norway managed to get this archipelago on the basis of international treaty. "This is a direct recognition of the state on the acquisition of new territories through a collective act of other countries, - noted, for example, L. Oppenheim, - also often been requested and provided, when the reality of legal basis by which the state claimed, was a doubtful or disputed," [8, . 149]. But this was due to the acquisition of such clauses limiting state sovereignty, which in other circumstances would have caused a strong protest against

any self-respecting state, but it was important to Norway at the moment to gain a foothold in the territory (Russian empire - the main opponent of Norwegian sovereignty over the archipelago - lay in ruins).

Initially, the States parties to the treaty concerning Spitsbergen were: USA, UK, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden (currently 50). Soviet Russia was not invited to this conference, probably due to withdrawal from the war with Germany, after the October Revolution, and continuing of the civil war on its territory. This decision was not contrary to international law. However, realizing that the provisions of such multilateral treaty is absolutely impossible without the recognition of it by any Russian government, the Article 10 agreement in the respect of the Russians was made by a special clause: "In anticipation that the recognition of the High Contracting Parties to the Russian government will allow Russia to accede to this agreement, the Russian citizens and the society will enjoy the same rights as nationals of the High Contracting Parties "[9].

We will consider the most important articles of Paris Treaty, which are very important for understanding of the subsequent conflict of Norway with other countries, primarily from the USSR (Russia) in the understanding of the spatial scope of the contract.

In the article 1 of the treaty recognized the complete and absolute sovereignty of Norway over the Archipelago of Spitsbergen, "spanning from the Bear Island and Berend-Eiland, all islands are lying between 10 degrees and 35 degrees east longitude from Greenwich, and between 74 degrees and 81 degrees from the north latitude, in particular the West Spitsbergen, the North-East land, Barents island, Edge island, island Weech, Isle of Hope, or Hope-Eiland and the earth of Prince Charles, together with all islands, islets and rocks, belonging to him. "Thus, Article 1 of the contract was declared complete and absolute sovereignty of Norway over the land territory of the archipelago.

However, the following articles substantially restricted this suvernitet (Art. 2, 3, 7, 8). For example, Article 2 of the installed position meant, that the boats and the citizens of the contracting countries would be admitted on an equal footing to the right of fishing and hunting in the areas referred in Article 1 and in their territorial waters. Moreover, Norway will have the right to maintain, adopt or declare actions that can be preserved and, if necessary, restoration of flora and fauna in these areas and territorial waters, but these measures should always be on the same grounds apply to citizens of all parties without exception, privileges and benefits, directly or indirectly in favor of any one of them.

Of particular importance, to the legal status of Spitsbergen is playing the paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the contract. We will give it here in full: "The citizens of all the High Contracting Parties shall have the same free access for any purpose and objectives of the waters, fjords and ports of the localities specified in Article 1, and the right to stop them, they can engage in them without any obstacles, subject to local laws and regulations, all kinds of shipping, industrial, mining and commercial operations on terms of complete equality. They will be admitted on the same terms of equality, to engage in all kinds of shipping, industrial, mining and commercial business to its operation, both on land and in territorial waters, and there can be no monopoly is created in respect of any company. " Although in these articles of the contract, we are talking about bodies of water

supplies Norwegian archipelago (territorial waters, waters and fjords), but then secured a significant limitation of the sovereignty of Norway, expressed in the same assurance of free access for all citizens of the purposes of each country participating in the contract, and at the same time, establishes the right of member states to engage in industrial, mining and commercial business, both on land and in the waters, fjords and the archipelago's territorial waters in accordance with local laws. Thus, the spatial scope of the contract extended not only to the land, and water areas of the archipelago, however, in terms of the characteristic of the international law of the first third of the twentieth century, but with significant limitations of the sovereignty of Norway.

In the article 7 of the treaty, Norway undertook in areas referred to the Article 1, to provide to all citizens of countries participating in the contract equal rights with regard to ways of acquiring property rights, use it and its implementation, including the right to engage in mining. It should be a regime based on full equality.

In the article 8, Norway took the right to introduce in the areas referred to the Article 1, the Mining Code, which, especially in terms of taxes, duties or obligations of any kind, general or special conditions shall exclude all sorts of privileges, monopolies and concessions in favor of the state and in favor of citizens of the participating countries the contract, including Norway. Imposed taxes, fees and charges should be spent exclusively on the needs of these areas and can be installed only to the extent that justified by their purpose.

Finally, in Article 9 of the agreement, Norway is committed not to create or permit the establishment of a naval base in the areas referred to the Article 1, and not to build any fortifications in these areas, which should never be used for military purposes.

Thus, the main purpose of securing the contract in terms of distribution of Norwegian sovereignty on Svalbard – is a "mode, which can provide them (Spitsbergen and Bear Island) and the development of peaceful uses" (Preamble) on the basis of equality of all member states. This decision effectively confirmed the historical tradition of common use area of the archipelago in the economic and scientific purposes.

Thus, in legal terms the status of Spitsbergen can be attributed to a "special", it is set not by the state-owner, and is fixed by international legal means. Thus, the treaty of 1920 - is the only international legal instrument that establishes the territory of the state of public land. In this unique international legal status affected the historical development of the archipelago. Since the contract does not contain provisions on the timing of its action, it is indefinite. This act – is a normative document of international law and can not be considered as a part of internal Norwegian law. This implies that Norway has no right to change the contract without the consent of all participants, including the Soviet Union (Russia). Trying to change unilaterally the status of the archipelago, it would undermine the object of the contract and theoretically made it null.

Norway, itself is actively involved in developing the provisions of the contract, voluntarily agreed to these terms, defining the space within its scope, as well as with his other conditions, despite the fact that many of them did not match and does not currently meet the standards of customary international law . But this does not mean that it is free from its obligations under the contract. In international law, the underlying principle is the principle of *pacta sunt servanda* - «treaties must be respected."

Immediately after the signing of the sides the agreement of the status of Spitsbergen (without the participation of the RSFSR), the government of Soviet Russia, February 12, 1920 was sent a note to the Government of Norway, where it was noted that "no international agreement in which he was not involved, does not have to be bound by it or by force political or legal "[10, p. 36]. However, realizing that in this situation is an illusion to seek a review of the provisions of the contract of, the government of Soviet Russia (USSR 1922), which led the complex negotiations with the Norwegian side with respect to its recognition. The Norwegians were interested in settlement of relations with Russia on such a sensitive issue as the entry into the possession of the archipelago, knowing that in the future it will be a constant-voltage source of strain and hardly without its consent, it is possible to implement the provisions of the contract. Compromise – is the recognition of the state in exchange for recognition of the Treaty of Paris .

On the February 15, 1924, Norway officially named the Soviet government, and at the next day the Soviet Union officially recognized the Treaty of Paris on Spitsbergen, although officially the Soviet Union joined the Treaty of Paris in May 7, 1935 - after the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Washington and Moscow (Article 10 linked the full-fledged participation of Russia in the Paris Agreement, depending on the recognition of Soviet Russia (Russian Government) by all States Parties, the U.S. was the last country).

Ability to conduct an economic activity on a non-discriminatory basis in Svalbard (Article 3 of the contract) was a very attractive idea for the Soviet Union. October 7, 1931 № 386, Resolution of the CPC, the USSR created a trust for the extraction and sale of coal and other minerals in the islands and the coast of the Arctic seas as "Arktikugol" who possessed the rights to some mines. Today, the archipelago of the Russian trust "Arktikugol" owns 23 outlets and four mountain areas with total area of 251 square km. Two of them in August 1927, the Soviet government bought from a Dutch company for 2.5 million Dutch guilders, two other sites were purchased from the Russian-British company "Russian Grumant." In the end, he owned up to the war sites Grumant, Barentsburg, Pyramid, Bogeman-tundra. Owned trust lands, mines, industrial equipment entitle Arktikuglyu, in addition to the coal business, explore the archipelago oil and gas, and in adjacent waters to fish. Near Spitsbergen our trawlers are gaining up to a quarter of the total rybodobychi in the Barents Sea. Since 1932, began a regular supply of cheap coal rather Murmansk and Arkhangelsk regions. However, the exhaustion of the 1990s, the mine layer uglenesuschego Pyramid put an end to Arktikuglya, quickly turned into a subsidized resource. In this state the planned costs of the trust account for 870, 820 and 806 million rubles for 2008, 2009 and 2010, but activity is reduced to the maintenance of life Barentsburg, with coal mining in 2006 only for their own consumption [11].

Despite this, the leadership ofr Arktikuglya regularly declares the imminent resumption of production at Pyramid or Grumant - a position supported by some Norwegian miners (Norwegians themselves very active in coal mining, but to them is always pressure to "green" ratuyuschimi for an end to coal mining in Svalbard.) Unfortunately, these statements are not backed up by concrete actions on the part of the Russian state.

Despite the additional annual public expenditure in Russia is almost 1 billion. rub, fold the economic activity on Svalbard would be extremely reasonable. In the long-term ice-free port of

Barentsburg can be used as a base to service the Northern Sea Route, increasing the likelihood of timely provision of icebreaking support and reducing the risks associated with ice damage to ships. Barentsburg development in this area hinders the absence of roads in the village of Longyearbyen - Norway's administrative center of Svalbard, and the date format of the economic activity of Russia in the region. The issue in some detail in the paper of the candidate of historical sciences Portselya A. "The dispute over the Svalbard: the point is not set." The author, tracing the ancient history of relations between Russia and Norway, paying particular attention to the economic activity on both sides of the archipelago [12].

In the years before and after the Second World War, the USSR attempted to change the legal status of the archipelago, but the beginning of the "cold war" political aims of the USSR has become more consistent with its status as a specific Treaty of Paris. Over time, the same problem lost its urgency.

In 1925, according to the Norwegian Royal resolution, while the Treaty entered into force on Spitsbergen, the Mining Code for Spitsbergen (Norway developed in accordance with Art. 8 of the contract and agreed with other countries which have signed the above-mentioned agreement) and the National Law on Svalbard (Norway has, through its sovereign authority over the archipelago). With regard to the Mining Charter, its development, in accordance with the principles of the treaty in no way corresponded to the interests of the Norwegian government, and soon these acts of Norway tried to use to strengthen its sovereignty at the expense of the legal regime on Svalbard, and its unique international legal status, although no other rights and grounds for possession of the Paris Agreement except Svalbard Norway is not. It follows that, breaking the contract, avoiding it or refusing to correct compliance, Norway would have undermined his right to possession and control of the archipelago.

According to the former Soviet ambassador in Norway, A. Kvitsinsky, with no other rights to Svalbard, except provisions of the Treaty of Paris, "... during 10 decades, Norway has here skilful, but very risky game in order to make a conditional sovereignty over the archipelago in the unconditional, the emasculation of the Treaty of Paris ... and assignment of a right, not covered by said contract. These efforts are, unfortunately, a systematic and thoughtful character "[13].

Such actions of the Norwegian side, contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, securing the rights of foreign states in the archipelago, leading to a "squeezing" them from Svalbard, Norway and usurps the rights not covered by this contract. Norwegians are skillfully using the possibility of legal maneuvering between the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, and subsequent documents of international law: the Geneva Conventions and the 1958 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982. They are opposed to each other – is the usual method for selecting this option of the international legal interpretation of the question, which is in the best national interest of Norway.

Experts identify five major areas of disavowing the Norwegian sides of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris:

- 1) a gradual reduction to zero, independent of foreign economic, primarily mining, as well as research activities in the archipelago, with the production of its remains under full Norwegian control and management;

- 2) establish unilateral control over the Norwegian Svalbard surrounding waters and the shelf without special international status of Spitsbergen, some Treaty of Paris;
- 3) steps to the actual status of the erosion of Svalbard as a demilitarized territory;
- 4) failure to consider the issues of Spitsbergen on a bilateral or multilateral basis, which aims to achieve de facto recognition of the sole competence of the Norwegian and other matters of status in Svalbard and around it;
- 5) The deliberate distortion of the meaning and the individual decisions of the Treaty of Paris in the Norwegian legal literature and speeches of officials to support and justify such a line [13].

Economic activities of the participating of the countries of the Paris agreement in the archipelago governed by the Mining Charter. It applies only to the mineral resources of land, but not to the bottom of the subsoil and territorial waters of the archipelago. Even after the publication of this document, the Soviet side, as noted by international lawyers A.N. Vylegzhanin and V.K. Zilanov, declared "non-recognition of a number contained in the Mining Charter requirements on environmental measures, as well as the regulation of exploration and drilling for oil and archaeological research "[14, p. 41]. But these authors stress: "In practice, however, in the absence of objections of the majority of parties to the treaty, the Mining Code of Svalbard has been applied and implemented. Accordingly, at present there is no robust and credible international legal grounds to consider it contrary to the development and adoption of the Treaty of Svalbard, and for that reason invalid or null and void "[16, p. 42]. The main thing - is respected in practice the principle of equality of all parties to the treaty with respect to their activities on the archipelago, is not whether the rules imposed by the Norwegian side (especially environmental), the desire to give one-sided advantage to anyone else

But on this issue there is another view, which is difficult to disagree. According to the expert Oreshenkov A.M: "As a result of back room political action and legal ekvilibristicheskikh manipulation technique on the verge of international customary and conventional international law in developing additional international agreements on the Mining Charter for Svalbard Norway is not offered to citizens / nationals of countries participating in the Treaty of Paris 1920 the regime specified in the seventh article. In this regard, the international legal regime of the archipelago there is no basis for the rights of citizens / nationals of countries participating in this agreement in accordance with Articles 3, 5 and 8 of the Treaty of Paris. The application of this Mining Code (approved and enacted in 1925) in the archipelago is actually made void the Treaty of Paris in 1920 "[15].

The countries - members of the Paris treaty recognized the sovereignty of Norway, just over the land area of Spitsbergen and Bear Island. According to the Article 8 of the agreement, the Mining Code also applies only to the same territory. But in the early 1960s, long before the establishment of the territorial sea around Svalbard (1970), Norway has unilaterally extended the Mining Code and, accordingly, the contract for offshore geological archipelago. At the same time Norwegian officials, citing the Royal Resolution of 31 May 1963, argued that since its adoption in the same law operated offshore of the mainland states. Neither of the member countries of the Spitsbergen Treaty does not protested the apparent violation of the provisions of the Norwegian side

agreement, a unilateral change in its spatial scope of the Mining Charter. And this change it was to get their consent. No statement of protest in international law means a State's consent to the actions of the other party. In this case, even in Norway can continue to refer to this precedent as a customary norm than it is in the future and taken advantage of.

The question about Spitsbergen – is na constant theme of the Russian-Norwegian talks and contacts at high level. June 3, 1977 Norway declared unilaterally imposing 200-mile fisheries protection zone in the sea around Svalbard, in the note of protest that followed the Soviet Government on June 15, 1977. It was pointed out that the decision of Norway to establish a 200-mile conservation zone, means "clear discrepancy obligations assumed by Norway's Svalbard Treaty of 1920. The decision was made by the Norwegian government unilaterally and based on domestic legislation of Norway, although for a particular area which falls under the said contract.

Norwegian lawmakers considered the spatial distribution of the scope of the contract to the limits of the territorial sea of the archipelago. The law on oil and gas activities, adopted in 1985, and establishes the jurisdiction of the entire Norwegian shelf is hers, including shelf space in the area of the Spitsbergen Treaty, they took the land territory of the archipelago and the geological shelf within its territorial sea of the spatial scope of the Act.

Thus, legislators from Norway replaced the problem of the conventional order of the jurisdiction of the coastal State over the adjacent sea space arguments that the spatial point of view of the action is limited to the Spitsbergen Treaty, supposedly outside the archipelago, and on signing the Treaty of Paris in 1920, there was no internationally legal rules that allowed coastal states to establish sovereign rights outside territorial waters.

Here is the opinion on the subject specialist in the theory of international law professor at MGIMO AN Vylegzhanina: "... the essential limitation of the sovereignty of Norway makes it impossible for the equalization of the territorial waters of localities," Svalbard and institute "the territorial sea of the coastal State." Neither Norway nor the other State party to the Treaty of Paris does not have its territorial sea around Svalbard. These key provisions of the agreement can not be changed by national legislation of Norway, applicable by virtue of the sovereignty of Spitsbergen, Svalbard, even the Mining Charter. In the event of a conflict of Mining Charter Treaty concerning Spitsbergen, the provisions of the contract "[16, p. 65].

If we talk about an economic activity in other countries, it is now almost no one in Svalbard foreign country, except Russia, substantial independent economic activity does not, in fact, the archipelago has long closed for business, research and other activities of the States Parties to the Treaty of Paris. Already in the second half of the twentieth century, Norway has been declared of the protected lands 60% of Svalbard, and June 15, 2001 with a new law on nature protection of the archipelago was almost closed and the rest. In accordance with § 47-64 the law instead of the previous procedure, notifying the Norwegian authorities on the possible development of new minerals, or other economic activity introduces the licensing procedure for all economic activity in the archipelago. It can be seen as another attempt to circumvent the Norwegian higher authorities, if not the letter, the spirit of the Treaty of Paris.

His attitude to the introduction of such order, Russia presented in the memorandum of October 4, 2001, which stated the right to engage in all kinds of shipping, industrial, mining and

commercial business in the territory of Svalbard provided in Article 3 of the contract and to carry out such activity does not require any or additional permits. In addition, in the Mining Charter, which was agreed by the member countries in 1925 (Article 8), does not provide authorization. The contents of the Mining Charter, worked out in connection with the Treaty of Paris, were a condition of entry into force of this treaty and can not be unilaterally changed by Norway.

Further, § 11-22 laws establish "protected areas", but does not restrict these measures by no real need for outside or international legal obligations in Norway. Accordingly, these provisions of law in this regard can not be interpreted otherwise than as aiming to limit and perhaps whittling down the principle of free access of citizens of all parties to the agreement to conduct business and other activities, as well as the right to carry out reconnaissance, acquire and develop natural deposits coal, oil and other minerals and rocks. Creating protected areas on land and Grumant Tundra Bogemana shall limit use of the part of those sections of their own - trust "Arktikugol", contrary to Article 7 of the Treaty of Paris.

These provisions of law not only hinder the exercise of the rights to conduct business activities in the archipelago of Article 3 of the Paris Agreement and the Mining Charter, but also unnecessarily expand the rights of the Norwegian authorities, which can enable or disable at their discretion, any activity on the archipelago, to interfere in it, and even to dispose of other human's property.

Further, § 82 of the law authorizes the Norwegian authorities have set in the waters of Spitsbergen areas where swimming is prohibited, as well as prohibit the use of certain types of vessels. All this is contrary to Article 3 of the Treaty of Paris which established the "freedom of access for any purpose and objectives of the waters, fjords and ports" Spitsbergen. Article 2 of the contract, as is known, ensures the courts and citizens of all contracting parties the right to access to fishing and hunting in the archipelago and its territorial waters. However, § 32 of the law provides for special charges, as well as a ban on the hunting of certain animals for persons who are not on Svalbard residence.

February 23, 2003, the Committee of the Council of Federation on the north and the indigenous peoples, it was decided "on the economic, social and international problems of the realization of the rights of the Russian Federation arising from the Treaty concerning Spitsbergen of 9 February 1920," which stated that "... seeks to Norway by additional expansion of protected areas and the prohibition of economic activity out there to oust Russia from the archipelago. At the same aims which came into force on 1 July 2002 the Law "On protection of the environment in Svalbard", some of which contradict the provisions of the Treaty of 1920. Questioned the status of demilitarized archipelago. All this creates a risk of forced departure from Svalbard Russia.

The Russian government regarded the law of this as an attempt to limit Russian rights to Svalbard and warned that reserves the right not to take into account a number of provisions of law on the protection of the environment on Svalbard and accepted based on these acts are in conflict with the treaty in 1920, and in continue to be guided directly to the provisions of that agreement. Only such a strong position of Russia led the Norwegian side of the joint begin to search for resolution of specific problems arising in connection with the use of parts of the territory of Svalbard, owned by Russia's property rights.

Long and controversial disputes walk around the question of Norway's unilateral actions to extend its jurisdiction to the vast archipelago surrounding area. It is about establishing in 1977 the 200-mile exclusive economic zone (fishing, fisheries protection, etc.) around Svalbard. From the standpoint of international law, Norway can not be assigned to these sections of the high seas with their internal legislation, or else it must be subordinate to the regime of these sites to the regime, which is set for the archipelago, the Treaty of Paris. Most countries, except Canada and Finland, do not recognize the legality of the actions of Norway. Russia does not recognize them.

Moreover, countries with active fisheries, such as Iceland or Spain, threatening to appeal to the International Court of Justice, but the Norwegians managed to keep over the decades they created position at the cost of the agreement with Russia on the distribution of fish caught in the Spitsbergen area of the fish.

The issue about the legal regime of marine areas around Svalbard, and its natural resources has not been resolved in subsequent years. Norway showed the intention to enforce its laws on the 200-mile zone, and the Soviet Union, Iceland and other countries have demonstrated intent to dismiss these claims as not consistent with international law. "From a practical point of view of the modern economic activity posed the following question of interpretation of the Treaty of Paris 1920: Norway is entitled to prevent all other States Parties to the Treaty of Paris to carry out fishing in the territorial waters of Svalbard - or, worse, the whole area of the contract - due to over-exploitation marine living resources, for example? "As the A.N. Vylegzhanin and V.K. Zilanolov," some legislative action, led by Norway unilaterally (closing fishing areas just for trawl vessels, and other constraints) provide indirect benefits to the Norwegian side. The fact that these measures do not affect in practical terms, the Norwegian Navy: it is during these periods or do not fish for, or is it in tiers, rather than trawl "[16, p. 68].

With regard to fishing in the Spitsbergen area - Russia and Norway joint interest in preservation and stewardship of biological resources in the Barents and Norwegian seas, as defined by the Soviet-Norwegian treaty on fisheries in 1975 and 1976. Annually installed allowable fishing quota chosen by Russia and (to a lesser extent) in the waters of the Norwegian Sea, including the area of Spitsbergen. The opening of this section of the sea in accordance with the Treaty of Paris for unlimited access there third-country nationals would be inconsistent with both Russian and Norwegian interests. It is against this, and was concluded on the Soviet-Norwegian agreement on March 16, 1978 (Communiqué Ishkov-Evensen), which determine the mode and procedure of monitoring of fishing in the Svalbard area with a disclaimer that the parties continue to adhere to its principled positions.

While the USSR was a powerful nation, while warships escorted our fishing vessels (the usual international practice), there were not serious conflicts in fisheries, but the collapse of the Soviet Union and the decline in the Russian Navy has several times in the 90 years of detention of Russian trawlers by Norwegian military courts and it was almost the norm. In 2004, without anyone's consent Norway has increased its area of the Barents Sea by as much as 8 miles (from 4 to 12), moving the border illegally, but was soon arrested in the 12-mile zone three Russian trawlers have crossed a new frontier in the area of the Spitsbergen archipelago. Each year, humiliating search procedures are hundreds of Russian fishing vessels, and dozens of them - are arrested.

This task is in international waters in the Barents and Norwegian Seas perform Norwegian Navy warships. This problem has not found a resolution to the present day.

Despite all signed February 15, 1957 Agreement between Norway and the USSR on the maritime boundary between the two countries are still not completely solved the problem of delimitation of economic zones and continental shelf in the Barents Sea. Soviet Union and Norway have put forward a fundamentally different proposals for the establishment of border economic zones, and consequently, offshore holdings in the Barents Sea.

Norway was among the first States to ratify the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982 and on the basis of Articles 57, 74, 83 of the Convention [17] required a section along the line equidistant between the two sides of the two countries. But it is legitimate to demand from the Norwegian point of view of international law? A very controversial issue. Firstly, the delineation of the Arctic spaces was the subject of W Naval Conference, it is too specific part of the maritime spaces, which represents for the most part of the ice-covered sea areas with a very ecologically sensitive environment. A strong stand on this issue of the USSR delegation, led by real statesman, Andrei Gromyko, supported by the delegations of other countries, has placed the issue beyond the scope of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982. Second, even with Russia's ratification of the Convention in 1997 and the possibility of applying the principle of partition of maritime spaces through equal distances, this principle is frequently encountered partition is not universal. Indeed, one of the countries can gain a decisive advantage in the section simply by the speaker or the Cape Peninsula. That is the case in the Barents Sea, where the extreme eastern point of the Norwegian coast, "hangs" over Russia's westernmost point, and the same part 1 of article 74 of the Convention states: "The delimitation of the exclusive economic zone between States with opposite or adjacent coasts shall be effected by agreement on the basis of international law ... in order to achieve an equitable solution. " Therefore, this principle is often corrected by taking into account the length and the population of the coast. The Soviet Union made a proposal to hold the line on the section of the polar boundary of the sector of the USSR, established in 1926. This is the polar sector, and still recognized, means that Russia is not the sea, but only land located within this sector (including the land, which can be opened or rise above the sea surface by tectonic processes). In the position of the Soviet Union had its own logic: if all the land within the Arctic, our sector, it is natural and maritime spaces to separate along this line.

These two divergent positions of the Soviet Union and Norway, and formed in the Barents Sea area of the disputed area of approximately 175 thousand square km. Neither Norway nor the Soviet Union was not ready to accept the position of the opposite side. The attempt of the USSR in the 80s to start this exploration of minerals encountered sharp criticism from Norway. Since then, management of geological exploration work in this area is declared a moratorium.

In 1975, Norway has proposed to distinguish the continental shelf of a line running east from the border of the polar domains of the Soviet Union, thus laying claim to 155 thousand square km of the Soviet (Russian) maritime areas. But that's not all. Norway has put forward a claim for another 10 thousand square km as its Economic Zone in the north of the straightening Schpitsbergens square boundary of the polar lands of Russia. Russia, in this case becomes part of the waters in the area of 25 thousand square km.

To resolve the problems in the relationship in October 15, 1976, the Soviet government and the Kingdom of Norway signed an agreement on mutual relations in the field of fisheries, and January 11, 1978 - The Protocol on the provisional rules of fishing in the so-called "gray zone" in the Barents Sea. It is a controversial area, where the clash of interests two countries, as already mentioned above. But this does not solve the problem of the continental shelf.

Since the 70s, the most heated debates are carried out on the legal origin of hydrocarbon deposits on the seabed around Spitsbergen, as encountered in this matter the interests of many states. The Norwegian side aggressively seeking to consolidate their rights over the continental shelf in this region. This was stated by Norwegian Foreign Minister Støre G. J., speaking November 10, 2005 at the University of Tromsø: "Norway ... will seek international recognition of their views on the Svalbard archipelago ... oil and gas production, and resource management" [18].

How legitimate are the claims of the Norwegian side? This answer should be finding in the same single title of today international legal instrument on the Svalbard Treaty of Paris. An expert on legal issues in the Arctic A. M. Oreshenkov rightly points out that in terms of geographic terms and legal concepts used in the Article 3 of the Spitsbergen Treaty, and the exercise of jurisdiction within their limits of this article is almost completely correspond to the concepts of the circle V «Exclusive Economic Zone" (EEZ) of the UN Convention on law of the Sea in 1982. Under its provisions, the EEZ is an area located outside the territorial sea adjacent to it. It is composed of water covering the sea floor, the very sea-bed and subsoil thereof, which are subject to a special legal regime established by the relevant provisions of the Convention in 1982.

Norwegian lawmakers for avoiding these embarrassing for the country of the UN Convention in 1982, back in 1976 adopted a law on the economic zone of Norway (Lov om Norges skonomiske sone », Rolf Einar Fife, Director General, Legal Affairs Department, Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs , Oslo, «Svalbard and the Surrounding Maritime Areas), which regulates the legal relations concerning only the living resources in waters beyond the territorial sea and is located underneath the bottom, but does not affect the bowels of the bottom.

On this basis, in 1977, was adopted by Royal resolution on fisheries protection zone around Svalbard (Forskrifter Om fiskevernzone ved Svalbard). It did not take into account the provisions of the Spitsbergen Treaty, providing for the establishment within it of such a regime that would guarantee private individuals and companies participating countries of this contract the same rights in the waters surrounding the archipelago, which in its territorial waters. The validity of the adoption of such resolution, as well as fishery protection regime (economic) zones of Svalbard, which are not recognized by many participants in the Treaty of Paris in 1920, since the use of such a national regulation is a direct violation of Article 3 of this contract.

To justify their position, the Norwegian officials refer to the fact that the sovereignty of Norway over Spitsbergen, as it follows from Article 1 of the contract, was found just above the land territory of the archipelago, and negotiated the scope of its territorial rule extended to Articles 2 and 3, where there is mention of territorial waters of the archipelago. In addition, they argue that having the right to the exclusive economic zone, they were content with less - fisheries protection zone [19].

The Norwegian side explains such actions with the fact that the archipelago at the time of making the Royal resolution, there were not the limits of territorial waters, that was the points of reference baselines, which were used to frame the boundaries of the continental shelf and exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Norway has set boundaries of the "territorial sea" of the archipelago only in 1970, without specifying the reasons for which it applies of its legal term "territorial sea". At the same time in Oslo say that "there is a shelf of Spitsbergen, as it is, according to this position is a natural continuation of the underwater part of the archipelago is not, and mainland Norway. In this regard, within the boundaries of the "Norwegian" Shelf, mounted on the base lines of the archipelago, subject to the same rules as on the mainland shelf of the country "[20]. With this in mind, in their opinion, on the Norwegian continental shelf, stretching from mainland Norway to the south to the potential of northern, western and eastern boundaries of the "shelf" of Spitsbergen, the provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982 in the interpretation, applicable to such continental shelf who, as their original basis is the land territory over which the State has complete and absolute sovereignty.

In 1985 Norway introduced a shelf in the spaces around the archipelago, the national oil and gas law, which was developed for the continental part of this country and its continental shelf. Under this law, Norway has unilaterally restricted zone of the Spitsbergen Treaty limits of land and territorial waters of the archipelago.

As it was stated above, the area of space in the zone of the Spitsbergen Treaty, the regime which has a controversial nature is more than 1 million square feet. Miles. Norway seeks to establish the boundaries of "shelf" and fisheries protection zone of Svalbard in the east and the west on the basis of the principle of median line. However, the boundary of this zone in the south (toward the mainland), it established without taking it into account.

In 2006 Norway entered into an agreement with Denmark on the delimitation between Greenland and Svalbard (Spitzbergen), but again, without taking into accounts of the spatial scope of the Spitsbergen Treaty. Trying to deal with these problems, launched in June 2006, the British foreign office, which was attended by experts of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Spitsbergen Treaty (without the participation of the Norwegian representative), did not produce results.

The study of the the problem of determining the legal regime and the Svalbard shelf and it is impossible without determining the question of the legal nature of the Mining Charter. Clarification of this issue prevents that the official translation of the Spitsbergen Treaty on the Russian language is executed with errors of key provisions of the agreement and the transfer of the Mining Code in Russian language in general has not been published either in official or in the scientific literature. All this does not allow the Russian lawyers qualified to debate on the issues of the archipelago and the regime of the surrounding maritime areas.

To speak about the establishing the regime of the Treaty of Paris of the adjacent sea areas to Spitsbergen and the boundaries of the adjacent shelf areas is possible only after ascertaining the legal nature of the issue of the Mining Charter. In turn, this issue will talk about the possibility of establishing in the geological continental shelf of Svalbard and tax laws in accordance with the Treaty of Paris in 1920 [21].

At the beginning of the XXI century, Svalbard has attracted increasing attention of politicians, scientists, business executives and journalists. This is largely due to the position of Norway, by activating the turn of XX-XXI centuries its "expansion of the Arctic." Norwegians developed a program of the Northern Territories, known as the "Barents-2020". According to the politicians, the plan will be the main determining policy in the Arctic regions of Norway. Presentation of the project was held November 10, 2005 at the University of Tromsø. The report of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry № 30 (2004-2005 gg.) To the Storting noted that Svalbard is a key target in the "high-latitude northern policy" of Norway, and the latter, in turn, "has for a long period, central to the politics of Norway."

As already mentioned above, the negotiations on the delimitation of the continental shelf and the economic zones in the Barents Sea between Norway and began the USSR in 1970. The Soviet Union insisted on the principle of sectoral separation (along the meridian of the land border to the North Pole). The Norwegian side held a fair section of the median line drawn at an equal distance from the Svalbard archipelago in the west and from the islands of Novaya Zemlya and Franz Josef Land to the east. As a result, formed a controversial so-called "gray zone" (defined by Norwegians), an area of 175 thousand square kilometers (about 12% of the Barents Sea). Oil reserves in the area reached 1.36 billion tons, natural gas - 5.87 trillion cubic meters inferred resources are about 10 billion tons of standard fuel, the potential production - 20 million tons of hydrocarbons per year.

In 1975 and 1976 the sides entered into an agreement, which has already been discussed, on cooperation in fisheries and established unilaterally by its own exclusive economic zone extending 200 nautical miles from their shores. In 1977 negotiations were complicated by the introduction of the delimitation of Norway's 200-mile protection zone around Svalbard. Russia did not recognize this area, considering that it is contrary to international treaty concerning Spitsbergen in 1920. In 1978, the parties failed to agree on joint management of part of the disputed area of 67.5 thousand square meters. km (23 sq. miles of Norwegian economic zone and three thousand square meters. miles - Russia) signed an interim agreement on joint measures for the control of fisheries and fisheries management in the adjacent section of the Barents Sea (renewed annually, the last time in 2010 before July 1, 2011 or until the date of entry into force of the treaty on the delimitation of maritime areas). Quotas are fishing in the Norwegian and Russian economic zones, as well as catch quotas for the two countries in the adjacent zone of the Barents Sea defines a mixed Russian-Norwegian Fisheries Commission (established in 1975).

The question of maritime delimitation came to the stage, when it was at the state level to solve the problem between Russia and Norway. So, in July 2007 signed an agreement on maritime delimitation in the Varanger Fjord, which came into force in 2008, based on the first time in both countries were on the relevant articles of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982. The Agreement was refined coordinates of the state border between the two countries on the sea. Varanger Fjord (Viking Bay of the Barents Sea) is located on the northern coast of Europe between the peninsulas Rybachy (RF) and Varanger (Norway). The agreement provides for the delineation of the outer part of the Gulf (the previous agreement on the Varanger Fjord from February 1957 to the internal part of it).

In April 2010, during the state visit of Russian President Dmitry Medvedev to Norway, he signed a joint statement on maritime delimitation and cooperation in the Barents Sea and Arctic Ocean, which has the intention to sign the contract. The sides agreed on the exact coordinates of the boundary line. In accordance with the agreement the disputed land to be divided almost equally. There was not a large area and the northern part of the open sea.

Finally, in September 15, 2010 in Murmansk, the heads of foreign ministries of both countries in the presence of the Russian President and the Prime Minister of Norway signed the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Kingdom of Norway on the delimitation of maritime areas and about the cooperation in the Barents Sea and Arctic Ocean. February 8, 2011 an agreement was ratified by the Parliament of Norway, March 25 - the parliament of Russia [22].

In accordance with Article 1 of the contract "line of maritime delimitation between the sides in the Barents Sea and the Arctic Ocean is defined as the geodesic line connecting the points that are defined by the following coordinates:

1. 70°16'28.95" n. 1. 32°04'23.00" e. 1. This point corresponds to point 6 lines of demarcation, as defined in the Agreement of 2007.

2. 73°41'10.85" n. 1. 37°00'00.00" e. 1.

3. 75°11'41.00" n. 1. 37°00'00.00" e. 1.

4. 75°48'00.74" n. 1. 38°00'00.00 e. 1..

5. 78°37'29.50" n. 1.. 38°00'00.00" e. 1.

6. 79°17'04.77" n. 1. 34°59'56.00" e. 1.

7. 83°21'07.00" n. 1. 35°00'00.29" e. 1..

8. 84°41'40.67" n. 1. 32°03'51.36" e. 1.

The end point of the demarcation line is defined as the intersection point of the geodesic line drawn through the points 7 and 8, and the geodesic joining the easternmost point of the outer limits of the continental shelf of Norway and most western point of the outer limits of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, as established in accordance with Article 76 and Annex II of the Convention. "According to him, Russia has departed 860 thousand square kilometers of the disputed area, Norway - 510 thousand.

Treaty confirmed all the previous agreements on fisheries. Thus, paragraph 2 of Article 4 reads: "To this end, the sides shall continue to cooperate closely in the field of fisheries, in order to maintain their existing share of the volume of the total allowable catch and to ensure the relative stability of fishing activities for each respective type of fish stocks." A paragraph 3 of the same article confirms the rational use of biological resources in the interests of the contracting parties: "Parties are widely used precautionary approach to conservation, management and use of shared fish stocks, including straddling fish stocks in order to protect marine living resources and marine conservation.

Annex I to the Treaty (Article 2) in the former disputed area within 200 nautical miles from mainland Russia and Norway, ostensibly in the interests of Russia, contains provisions on the conservation during the transition period of two years from the date of entry into force of this contract existing technical regulations regarding the size of mesh networks and the minimum commercial size specified for each of the sides for their own fishing vessels (in two years no changes in

our old methods of fishing will not happen). Total allowable catches, mutual catch quotas and other measures regulating fisheries continue to be agreed within the framework of the Joint Russian-Norwegian Fisheries Commission (Article 3).

It is assumed that after the treaty enters into force, at least after about fifteen years (with subsequent continuing six-year periods) will apply the basic Russian-Norwegian agreement of 1975-1976 and will continue the work of the Russian-Norwegian Fisheries Commission.

At first acquaintance with the text of the agreement under the impression that he created a favorable legal environment for the development of oil and gas resources of the Arctic continental shelf (although subject to this section were exclusively marine area), the possibility of cooperation in exploration and production of hydrocarbons in the former disputed area (Annex II to the contract). Moreover, according to experts in the mainland in the Arctic may be placed about 13% of the world's undiscovered oil and 30% of gas reserves. The agreement provided for and detailed regulation of the Russian-Norwegian cooperation in the exploitation of mineral resources. The basis of cooperation in this area was proclaimed the principle laid down by agreement in 2007, according to which each field, crossed by the line of demarcation can only be operated together as a single entity (Article 5). This approach allows early and effectively removes possible disagreements over the distribution of hydrocarbon resources.

As a result of the separation from Russia and Norway in this area appeared clear boundaries of exclusive economic zones and continental shelf. In addition, the contract and removed the moratorium on mining in the disputed area.

However, no mention of whose laws will be regulated the taxes, fees, charges levied by the sides from the extraction of the mineral resources, whether they will be installed in accordance with Art. 8 of the Spitsbergen Treaty (very gentle mode) and sent to their needs, or will apply Norwegian law with transfer payments to the budget of Norway. If the parties have not stimulated the issue, it seems, assumed the latter option, and whether it would be advantageous to Russia?

Positive evaluation of the agreement, which was announced by Russian President Dmitry Medvedev, has done the signing of the contract. The Russian president called the agreement, like the division of the Barents Sea "absolutely elaborated in terms of legal instruments, and verified ... It reflects the balance between the interests of all sensitive areas of cooperation", - said the president at the joint with Stoltenberg's press conference. "First of all, it is energy - said Medvedev, who - because of the unresolved issues of territorial demarcation, delimitation of maritime areas, of course, made it impossible to engage in major energy projects. The most common problem today was the opportunity to work in those fields that are in the spaces under the jurisdiction or referred to the jurisdiction and that, and on the other hand, that is, the joint field. This problem can only be one successful solution, and it lies in the fact that such deposits must work together "[23].

"The conclusion of the treaty in the interests of the Russian Federation. Clarification of the limits of the spread of the sovereignty, the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the two countries will strengthen the stability and predictability of the Russian-Norwegian relations, create favorable conditions for expanding mutually beneficial cooperation ", - stated in a memorandum to the draft

federal law" On ratification of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the Kingdom of Norway maritime delimitation and cooperation in the Barents sea and the Arctic Ocean "[24].

But the more we think of the content of the contract, the more questions arise. With regard to its conclusion - yes, it is the objective reality of our time. The agreement of this kind between the neighboring countries is necessary. But the question is the content of the agreement. Why is the Norwegian parliament unanimously ratified without delay a new agreement? In addition to accolades on the merits of other contract with the Norwegian side, and it is not clear, it has achieved what she wanted. But what are the reasons of happiness of our politicians with the president? The fact that delineated maritime space, and we walked away even a bit much. But the separation was carried out on Norwegian conditions, we have voluntarily given to the rich oil and gas offshore fields, explored by the Soviet geologists (a very costly venture.) In particular, the Norwegians went Fedynskiy Code, which supplies gas condensate, approximately 10 billion cubic meters, which is three times the Shtokman field. Russia did not even attempt to appeal to the International Court of Justice for the purpose of equitable division, although it had good reason. Under the contract Russia retreated the north-eastern area is much more than the poor fish stocks and with much worse weather conditions, and the overtures of the Norwegian side with respect to temporary storage of previous agreements on fisheries significance does not have: the interim agreements are terminated once the property of and Norwegian side as our ships arrested for it is the accepted rules, so be it - is the competition does not stand on ceremony, the more weak.

The opponents of the treaty in the form in which it is made very convincing arguments. Thus, the first deputy chairman of the Duma Committee on International Affairs, Leonid Kalashnikov before the ratification of the treaty, expressing the position of the Communist Party, believed that the assignment of the richest parts of the Barents Sea with huge reserves of oil and fish undermining of the strategic interests of Russia. He believed that Russian's ratification of the new agreement "will mean the abandonment of the legal position that our country has championed for decades. This is our regular territorial concession to the U.S. after the transfer of the Bering Sea shelf, and China - the disputed islands in the Amur ... Main number, which must be considered when assessing the new agreement, as follows: 60% of Russian catches in the Barents Sea today is mined in areas that the new contract gives the jurisdiction of Norway. Russian fishermen know very well how the Norwegians know how to push our fishing fleet. And as indifferent to protect our fishermen from Norwegian Russian government tyranny "². Or the view of O. Reut, which deals with the problem of demarcation of the Russian-Norwegian maritime areas over the past nine years, and believes that in September 2010 was signed unacceptably unfair contract. He supports his opinion by the following reasoning: "Yes, the treaty would allow Russia and Norway after a 30-year moratorium to freely explore oil and gas fields in the Barents Sea. But in the next two decades, Russia still will not do that. In the hands of Gazprom already has two giant fields - Shtokman gas and oil Prirazlomnoye. Despite all the searchlights (which could closely observe the fall of 1998, when he came to work for foreign trade in the direction of state authorities), they are not being developed. Final investment decisions, such as the Stockman is still pending. And it was almost thirteen years! Russia does not have its own gas liquefaction technology. Is not

² URL: <http://base.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc;base=PRJ;n=83564>.

defined, will form an international consortium and, if so, to whom exactly? Is not defined, whether in the Murmansk region based gas liquefaction plant and, if so, where? Not determined, and how much will the "big pipe" with the focus on the European market for consumer teley. Or is the preference will be given to the markets of the Asia-Pacific region, and then - how energy will be transported? The most important question - where to get 20-22 billion dollars on top of the Shtokman field development? In this situation, believing that Russia (Gazprom) is to develop new fields in the Barents Sea, which had previously not even examined, it is simply irresponsible, "[25]. Reasonable concern.

Its position on the ratification of the treaty were of prominent lawyers, politicians (Galich, V.P., Gomanom N.D., Gureev I.I., Zilanov V.K., Ilyukhin V.I., etc.) in an open letter to Russian President and the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation "The new arrangements of Norway should be connected with our national interests." Their concern is that the "flexibility" of the Russian side will, firstly, lead to the fact that Norway departs the territory on which our northern fishing fleet takes 60-70% of the annual harvest, and secondly, that Russia would no longer be grounds for objection against the 200-mile zone around Svalbard Norway, and thirdly, in Russia will not be grounds to object to the Norwegian continental shelf around Svalbard, and fourthly, that Russia would not be grounds to object to the Norwegian territorial sea around Svalbard, and the previously mentioned reasons were, according to Svalbard Treaty of 1920. Finally, any economic activity of Russia after the treaty enters into force in 2010 in the maritime areas around Svalbard, based on the Treaty of Svalbard in 1920 becomes legally impossible (this requires the consent of other parties to the treaty of Svalbard). Such activities are possible only when complete subjection Norwegian law on its territorial sea, the 200-mile zone, continental shelf [26].

Thus, it is legitimate to ask: what made the executive branch of Russia without a broad discussion of positive and negative aspects of the contract, without the legal expertise of its effects, hasty manner in March 2008 signed a law on the division of water in the Varanger Fjord, and in September 2010 agreement on delineation of the "gray" - the disputed zone in the Barents Sea, named the Norwegian side in 1974, and the representative power should be quickly approved the decision of the executive branch? The loss - we can see, the acquisition - is a big question, but "the spirit of cooperation and good neighborly relations," there is nothing. Gain energy companies, for the most part, have no effect on the welfare of Russians. Understand the position of the Norwegian government leaders. They consistently, persistently, aggressively defend the interests of their country, society and citizens (evidence of that - a high standard of living of the population), and our heads and deputies - whose interests? All the more shameful historical precedent agreement, called the Interim Agreement of the Baker-Shevardnadze in 1990 on the delimitation of the Bering Sea, too memorable. This sudden decision of the Soviet President Gorbachev, the United States were granted to 46 thousand square meters. miles of the Russian shelf and exclusive economic zone of the USSR "uzhalas" up to 150 miles, while the U.S. has grown to 250 miles. As a result, the Soviet Union lost not only the oil-producing wells on the shelf, but the rich biological resources of this area (only pollock catch was 200 tonnes per year).

There is only one conclusion: all the international treaties of Russian economic contests, which should be considered through the prism of their benefit to the society, population, government, the ultimate goal of which is also the benefit of society. If this is not the content of the treaty, and there is no need to hurry up with his signature. Of course, only time will confirm the correctness of the decision, but to hear and weigh the arguments of government experts was required.

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Creative class: the history of the concept and his role in the analyze of the development of the regions



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Abstract

This article discusses the concept of creative class R. Florida, its history and basic provisions. Special attention is paid to the creativity index as an indicator of the R. Florida building long-term regional development. The article mentions the method of calculation of the index of creativity, according to the likelihood of transfer of this technique in the Russian reality, and points to the possibility of using this analysis in the formation of strategies for regional development.

Keywords: *creative class, new class, index of creativity, the development potential of the region.*

As the part of this article is supposed to consider the formation of the concept of creative class. One consequence of this conception was the appearance of the indices of creativity that lie at the heart of Florida R. techniques developed for the determination of the creative potential of the regions. This technique has undoubted value to the modern regionologii because it allows you to define the conditions of balanced regional development, formulation of the strategic objectives and the successful integration into the modern economy.

The key to this article is the statement "creative class" and it firstly got the conceptual design in Florida, R. «The Rise of the Creative Class. And How It's Transforming Work, Leisure and Everyday Life » (2002), translated into Russian as "the creative class: people who are changing the future." R. Florida ranked among the creative class creative professionals involved in the creative sector of the economy: workers, whose economic function is to create an intangible asset, bringing tangible dividends - new ideas, new technologies and new creative content [9].

Because creativity is the new different mark of a new class, you should find out what the meaning of R. Florida puts this concept. In his opinion, it's not just about the intelligence of man, or his / her creative abilities [9]. Creativity necessarily involves the ability to synthesize, with the result of a creative synthesis can be anything - the invention of the device, development of theory, understanding, leading to its decision, or creating works of art. Consequently, the mandatory components of creativity are, on the one hand, the novelty, but on the other - the effectiveness in solving the existing problems. Creativity is interpreted in this way can be found in various spheres of human experience.

It should be noted that the creative class - it is a poorly differentiated towels community, it is difficult to determine for any formal or a status criteria. It is impossible to allocate administra-

tively, or create a "top" - at the behest of any government, even the toughest or the most enlightened. Belonging to this class does not directly depend on either social status or income level nor the level of consumption, or even education. Representatives of the creative class reminiscent of the "entrepreneurs" in the economic theory of Joseph Schumpeter, who have the "entrepreneurial ability" - they are not focused on linear growth and on innovation and economic development.

The definition of the "creative class" the most accurately indicates on the integrating features of its members - creative, artistic and creative activities and creative attitudes of life. However, before the representatives of the creative class was isolated as a "modernization class", "innovation class" class expert, professional and administrative class, or a "new class".

The term "new class" was introduced into the social thought of Mikhail Bakunin and used them in the works of "Knuto-German Empire and the Social Revolution" (1871), "Statehood and Anarchy" (1907). Bakunin, analyzing the possibility of the social consequences of Marks socialism script and wrote that the future of non-capitalist government would not settle for political rule, but will also manage the cost, which would require vast knowledge.

Since the late of 30s in the twentieth century in a number of sociological studies appear assertions that the new class - is a class of bureaucrats, technocrats and managers. However, theories that emphasize the content of a new class of highly educated segments of the population, as well as their particular culture, have become common only in the 60s of XX century. The most likely reasons for this are qualitative changes in the modern society, associated with the transformation of personality, social relationships, social opportunities and outlook.

Neoconservative research turn is being developed primarily through the work of Galbraith and David Bell in the concepts of "new industrial" and "post-industrial society," interpreting the world through the prism of the history of technology and knowledge. In the second half of the 1960s, sociologist and political scientist Daniel Bell, along with the leading social scientists engaged in the development of the theory of postindustrial society, characterized by the predominance of employment in various areas of service and cultural production, the reorientation of the economy and culture to address mainly cultural needs. In his article "The Coming Post-Industrial Society" (1964), Bell says, that faith in the fundamental role of scientists in post-industrial society [1]. He believes that in the modern era of scientific and theoretical knowledge is becoming a major force for the economic growth and social progress and opens the way for the new social progressive "class knowledge." A new principle of management - is meritocracy, which allows to eliminate bureaucracy and technocracy (thanks to the leadership election officials according to their merits and abilities), and change the class structure of society as a whole. The author focuses on the content of a fundamentally new class seeking for objective historical factors become the new elite in post-industrial society.

Around the same time in the works of economist and theorist of management - Peter Drucker introduced the term «knowledge worker» (1953), thus separating the population into a separate group of "knowledge workers" (the concept of "Information Worker"). It shows that in an environment where innovation is a major source of revenue, the figure of the intellectual, of course, greatly increases its value at the expense of people who perform physical work. Drucker points to the essential contradiction between the intellectual - the bearer of engineering innova-

tion and the capitalist entrepreneur. The first is interested in the quality of the product, the second - thanks to him in the recoverable profits. According to Drucker, an intellectual should take the leading positions in business and in government. If a businessman and public official do not give way to an intellectual – is a leader of change – is a place in the leadership of the enterprise or government agency, the effectiveness of these institutions will fall dramatically. On the other hand, an intellectual should be prepared to serve as the head - this is actually the third most significant challenge facing him, after the ability to change and willingness to constantly re-education in the process [4].

Since the 1980s in the Western sociology, more and more attention is paid to the professionals – to the elite of the new middle class with a unique human capital. The internal diversity of the society who is neither rich nor poor, their heterogeneity does not allow for a more considered as a social subject. At this time, more and more researchers from different countries pay attention to the heterogeneity of the middle classes. Gradually shift from the first analysis of the middle class in general on the analysis of his professional capacity, and the "new" middle class, and then – to the last division of the professionals (the elite of the "new" middle class) who have not only high levels of human capital, and the unique knowledge and skills, and all the rest. In the literature, and drew attention to the fact that the group has changed significantly higher managers and professionals. Although this group is called differently by researchers - a new class (E. Guldner, I. Szelenyi and B. Martin), a class of professionals and experts (J. Goldthorpe, E. Wright, etc.), signs of its members were determined in a similar way: highly skilled knowledge workers who have special, unique knowledge, which distinguishes them from other professional mental labor.

Alvin Guldner in his book «The Future of the Intellectuals and the Rise of the New Class» (1970) uses the term "new class", "intellectuals", and the "intelligency". Singling out the new class, it includes in its composition of the technical intelligentsia, the representatives of the humanities and "free" professions, paying attention to the fact that they control the cultural capital, and a privileged position in the society is determined by their role in knowledge transfer. Guldner commits one of the most convincing attempts to dissect the new class, find their unifying principle inherent in the "culture of critical discourse." Create a community in its understanding has had a special language, learned to defend their interests and needs are constantly growing, and controlled the production and maintenance. It is the opinion of Guldnera, the focus was not just a revolutionary potential, but the main revolutionary force in society [3].

J. Goldthorpe emphasized in his works, that the representatives of the new class is characterized by a high degree of autonomy and the ability to work virtually independent decision-making.

Many theories that consider the position of the new middle classes, start with any one kind of mental labor. B. Ehrenreich and J. Ehrenreich in his book «The professional-managerial class» (1979) offered an interesting and widely-discussed theory of professional-managerial class: mental labor is used by them as a class test. They argue that a group of employees "middle class" – is the technical staff, managers and producers of culture - should be considered a special class in the system of monopoly capitalism, the class that antagonistically confronts the working class.

However, this development of a new class of theories has not stopped. In his book «The Work of Nation: Preparing Ourselves for 21st Century Capitalism» (1991) Robert Reich argues that the economic development and globalization at the end of the XX century have come to depend less on information and communication technologies, but on a person's ability to process, analyze and disseminate information. So there is a category of "symbolic analysts» («symbolic analysts»), which includes representatives of the professions associated with the processing of information, creativity, and serves as an empirical and a rather unpretentious description, which appears the new class. As Reich writes about them, "people living in the world of abstract concepts and characters from the lines of the exchange rate to the visual images produced in Hollywood and on Madison Avenue, and specialize in interpreting and deploying symbolic information." He contrasts the new class to the other two have already formed - "working routine work", performing constant problem and do not have much control over the production plan, and "service personnel" whose work is also largely a routine nature, but "should be carried out personally, the person person "and therefore" can not be sold around the world "[5].

Christopher Loesch in his book "The Revolt of the elites and the betrayal of democracy," says the core of the class is defined not so much to equalize income and ideology as a way of life [5]. Attempts to define a new class consisting of public servants and spin doctors, strictly push-kind program of liberal reforms, leaving unattended the very breadth of political views among the elites of professionals and managers. These groups constitute a new class only in the sense that their livelihoods are not provided as an incense property, how much manipulation of information and professional erudition. Investing money in education and information, not ownership, distinguishes them from the wealthy bourgeoisie, which was characterized by the dominance of a wound \neg Applying Stage of Capitalism, and the owners of the old class - middle class in the strict sense of the word, which once was the bulk of population.

Thus, it can be argued that the theory of creative class of Florida R. is a natural result of the multiple theories and assumptions. Today it is the most appropriate reflection of one of the party's ongoing social processes. The theory of the creative class by chance came at the turn of XX-XXI centuries, it is a kind of attempt at understanding the development of a new phase of capitalist society, which is called post-industrial. Pay close attention to the creativity as a phenomenon and the ability to become only the change of the industrial period of human development in the post-industrial. Symptoms of the post-industrial society began to emerge clearly in the last third of XX century. Its main difference from the industrial society is to change the pivot point of the development. If the industrial period was preferred raw materials and resources, often non-renewable, involved in mass production, the post-industrial society is characterized by a focus on creative and intellectual potential of man. There is a number of qualitative and quantitative changes that alter the structure and rules of functioning of the economy, namely: the rapid development of trade, which leads to an acceleration of the economic processes and increase of the intensity of competition, which, in turn, has erected an ongoing process of innovation to the rank of the generator of economic success. Therefore, one of the features of post-industrial society is also an increasing number of people able to solve, create and convert those who can be counted among the creative class.

Creative Class, as it determines R. Florida, in today's reality – it is a key driver of the economic development of post-industrial cities. The core of the creative class is composed of people engaged in scientific and technical fields, architecture, design, education, art, music and entertainment, whose economic function is to create new ideas, new technologies and new creative content. In addition to the core creative class also includes an extensive group of creative professionals working in business and finance, law, health and related fields. These people are addressing the challenges, which require considerable independence of thought and a high level of education and human capital.

The great difference between the creative and other classes is that for which they receive their money. Representatives of the working class are paid for the service and primarily for their work according to the plan, whereas the creative class makes money by designing and creating something new, and does so with a greater degree of autonomy and flexibility.

The rise of the creative class is reflected in the significant shifts in the values, norms and approaches. Despite the fact that the process of change data is far from complete, several clear trends have attracted the attention of researchers studying social values. Not all of these trends imply a complete break with the past: some of them are a blend of traditional values with new ones. Some values have long considered being the accessory of creative people with a high level of education. It is these specific values of R. Florida bring together the three different directions.

First of all, it is individuality. The creative class – is the people with creativity and free from the constraints of thinking has always stood against the dogmatic, monotony, group norms, strict rules, as well as ill-submission instructions.

The second, it is meritocracy. Monetary remuneration is not a big motivation, giving way to hard work, increased responsibility, the creative stimulation and motivation immaterial. The creative class consists of ambitious people who want to succeed and pushing for it through their own abilities, is important for them to professional growth and self-development. Meritocracy is associated with such principles and beliefs as the belief that the services require a fee, the success achieved by the action and are confident of improving skills. Highlights the independence and rejection of rigid class system. Such a system is able to provide quality, efficient work and the realization of human potential in post-industrial society.

The third, it is the diversity and openness. For the creative class, it is important, any manifestations of diversity, as well as the existence of open systems, which enable self-expression, development and application of skills. Attention is given to the individual liberty. The ability to accept a man as he is, tolerance of differences and respect for his abilities is one of the main values of the creative class. Its representatives, proclaiming diversity and openness, defended the possibility of such a realization for anyone, regardless of any of his / her characteristics. Talents can not be applied to classifications based on race, ethnicity, STI, gender, sexual orientation or appearance. Comfortable working conditions, respectively, lead to increased productivity and the number of creative solutions, which in turn leads to improved quality of life.

Thus, according to the theory, the representatives of the creative class features a special motivation in professional activities. Money for these are not a major factor in job satisfaction, the most important is the content of the work, the opportunity to test themselves, to gain recognition

of their merit. One of the core values of the creative class is individualism, freedom. Its members tend to avoid such relationships that require them to deeper involvement or obligation. **обязательств.**

The most common representatives of the creative class prefer not to vertical career that removes them from the interesting work, and the horizontal: the companies in which their talents are not needed, they go where they can offer a challenge to the forces. They can also move not only from company to company, but also from town to town, if there is life fun and interesting. They are attracted by the cultural metropolis and centers with the highest potential for creativity.

Comparing the economic performance of different regions of America, R. Florida came to the conclusion that the most successful are the regions in which there is a significant concentration of creative class, while those regions dominated by the working and service classes that are less successful. Cities with large populations of creative class also rank of the first among the centers of the innovation and high-tech industry. The centers of the working class and regions dominated by the service class, by contrast, exhibit low levels of high-tech industries, innovation, human capital and employment growth [9].

Thus, the recipe for the economic growth is the ability to attract the creative class and take the appropriate advantage of in order to achieve the economic results in the form of new ideas, new tech businesses and regional growth. To more accurately measure these data, R. Florida has developed a new indicator called "creativity index", which combines the four equally important factors:

- ✚ number of the creative class in the employed population;
- ✚ innovation, expressed in number of patents per capita;
- ✚ high-tech industry, according to generally accepted index of Tech Pole (an index of high technology);
- ✚ The diversity, as measured by the "gay index" by which to evaluate the openness of the region in relation to new people and ideas¹.

¹ The index "gay index" is a kind of "lacmus test" for determining the openness and tolerance of the society in relation to diversity. The representatives of the LGBT community is one of the groups who most often face with discrimination. Therefore, openness to homosexuals generally considered like a good indicator of low barriers to entry for human capital, which are so important to encourage creativity and growth of high technology.

In order to develop the most successful companies, cities, regions need to attract creative professionals and to create favorable conditions for all aspects of their lives. The main characteristics of the environment that are necessary to achieve these goals, the author expresses the concept of "three T", of the economic development: technology, talent and tolerance. Each of these three elements separately is a necessary but insufficient condition: only the presence of all three components can attract creative people, generate innovation and to stimulate economic growth. With this concept of R. Florida explains the reasons many of the developed enough yet unable to ensure their own growth, despite the technological reserves, scientific reserves or the development of the cultural sphere.

The author believes that such a comprehensive indicator gives a clearer idea of the creative possibilities of the region than the simple measure of the presence of creative class, because it reflects the combined effect of the concentration of the creative class and innovative economic results of its activities. Regions with high levels of creativity index R. Florida calls the "creative centers" [9].

Today, there is a global project to determine the index of creativity, which conducts the research and analysis on the creativity and the creative class in the regions and countries around the world. Global Creativity Index evaluates and ranks the 82 states in three key indicators - technology, talent and tolerance - the three "r" of the economic development [6]. The technologies are understood like the investment in the research and the development, the number of the researchers and patents per capita. The composite index of technology is the average cost index for invention and innovation.

Talent - is the level and nature of education and the presence of the creative class. The composite index of talent is the average index of the creative class, human capital and scientific talent. Florida refers to the creative class (artists), scientists, engineers, artists, musicians, architects, managers, highly qualified specialists, whose common feature - is the ability to self-setting professional goals.

A tolerance index score is based on data from Gallup polls ¹ on attitudes toward immigrants, racial and ethnic minorities, as well as sexual minorities [6]. The index of tolerance in the way Florida integrates two measures: the index values and the index expression. The first reflects the degree of conflicts between traditional and modern societies, community willingness to accept new ideas, the second - is the quality of life, democratic society, tolerance of migrants, national and sexual minorities, etc.

If the first two indices are quite clear and can be expressed in statistics, the use of the third - the index of tolerance - self-explanatory. Liberation of human creativity is possible only in a particular environment. Its main characteristic is the diversity of spiritual life - religious, ideological, social, creative. But that cultural diversity does not arise by itself - it is the result of close co-existence of people with different religious, intellectual and ideological views. The possibility of a peaceful, free of conflicts coexistence provided by the local community tolerance to all manifestations of intellectual dissent, cultural and demographic extravagance. Unblinkered stereotyping

¹ This refers to the international service polls Gallup, which dates back to the American Institute of Public Opinion, founded by George Gallup.

promotes the assimilation of new knowledge and experience, that is, promotes the growth of learning. Therefore, tolerant urban and regional communities, on the one hand, are attractive to creative people, talented workers, but on the other – is the abilities to perceive-wave but also knowledge and intellectual development.

However, we are interested in another question: is the transfer of such a methodology for determining the potential and possible ways of development and improvement of the region to the objects of the Russian Federation? According to some academics, the use of techniques R. Florida in the Russian context is difficult for several reasons. First, there is no monitoring on a number of important techniques for the performance of Florida R. (tolerance level of regional communities, the possibility of self-expression, etc.). Second, there is a problem of international comparability of performance information and those that are tracked in Russia (for example, the number of people employed in creative fields). Third is a number of indicators of observation are not held annually, and once in ten years, during the census of population (national population, the proportion of foreign nationals, etc.) [8]

In addition, the performance indices of the creativity, which is characterized by the extreme unevenness of the Russian Federation. For example, the educational level of the population is high: the number of people with higher education of Russia falls into the top ten, and the number of the representatives of the creative class – is the top twenty. Also, Russia has entered the top twenty in terms of investment in the research and the development and in the top ten in the number of investigations per capita, but the number of patents was only 28th in the rankings. Overall, the talent and technology, despite the fact that investment returns are slightly higher than, were still the two most powerful components of the overall indicator of the Russian Federation. But as an index of tolerance, there is Russia was on the 74th place of 82-s, that is in the top ten countries with the lowest rates of index [6].

Even more difficult things are the estimating of the regions of Russia, because their development is very uneven. The data that we can get on Moscow and St. Petersburg will be very different from those in other regions. In conducting this research was carried out replacing some of the indicators of the concept of R. Florida on the same or similar data that is able to provide the Statistical Service of the Russian Federation. In some cases the proposed new rates, to more adequately reflect the realities of Russia than the figures used by Florida. Thanks to the hard work of researchers, despite the lack of information to date, we have a picture of the situation in the regions of possible ways of their development.

Index of the creativity of the regions of the AZRF, 2008 [8]

Subjects of the AZRF	The composite index of creativity	Index of talent	Index of technologies	Index of tolerance
Murmansk region	0,4	0,28	0,14	0,79
Arkihangelsk region	0,25	0,2	0,24	0,49
Karelia Republic	0,33	0,27	0,05	0,32
Komi Republic	0,35	0,26	0,09	0,5
Saha Republic (Yakutia)	0,35	0,37	0,1	0,4
Krasnoyarskii Region	0,4	0,29	0,18	0,63
Chukotskii Region	0,39	0,36	0,03	0

If we touch in this regard, the Arctic zone of Russia, there is a special case of the territorial entities has a population of less than 1 million people. For R. Florida are sparsely populated regions of no interest, so the source code of creativity did not take into account their specific features. You may need differentiation techniques that take into account the specific geographical regions. Geographical and climatic features, as opposed to social, cultural or political, are natural and therefore have a low degree of controllability. Because of certain factors, the population density of the Arctic regions is unlikely to ever be as high as the regions located in more favorable climates. However, this should not lead to failure data of the regions in their ability to enhance the creative potential. This analysis is showing us the lowest rate of all indices (ideally, these figures must be equal to 1, which corresponds to 100% of the conditions) can be a starting point for developing strategic plans for the development in the Arctic region of Russia.

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History

UDK 910.4

In the ice of the 40th meridian (the research of the death in the Arctic expedition G. L. Brusilov)



© Andrei N. **Zobnin**, Major stock, lifeguard of the class 1, the officer-diver, historian, ethnographer and a member of the Russian Geographical Society. Author and Project Manager Marine Arctic Expedition of the Russian Geographical Society, "1912–2012", dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the release of three Russian polar expeditions: V. Rusanov, G. Sedov, G. Brusilov. Contact phone: +7 921 440 02 95.

Abstract

In the article gives a refutation of the generally accepted versions of the fate of the thirteen members of the expedition Brusilov, remaining on board the schooner "St. Anna" after the departure of the navigator Albanov V. A., in April 1914. For the first time, gathered together on the basis of available historical and geographical sources of currents, winds and drifting ice in the Arctic in a particular area, showing the most probable direction of the drift of the schooner, the reasons for its demise and the subsequent path of G. Brusilov expedition to the eastern coast of Svalbard.

Keywords: *expedition, boat, ice, wind, drift, parallel, meridian, northern, Arctic, "Saint Anna", Brusilov, schooner, Albanov, "Jeanette", latitude, shelf, trans arctic, De long, Spizbergen, The land of Franz Iosif.*

April 10, 1912 Nicholas embankment in St. Petersburg was filled with people. At 3:00 pm 55 minutes was a loud "hurray!" Resounded over the Neva. Motor-sailing barkentine "St. Anna" is slowly moved away from the mooring drums ... Thus began the tragical history of the polar expedition of Lieutenant GL Brusilov».

A hundred years later, and the death of 9 people of the group of Albanov, who left the schooner in April 1914, and the complete disappearance of the vessel with the remaining thirteen crew members on board and have remained a mystery.

Many versions put forward during this time, unfortunately, are based on one unsubstantiated assumption, which is completely ingrained in the national literature. Referring to the forums mate Albanov, researchers agree that the schooner must necessarily drift to the east coast of Greenland, with access to open water, somewhere near the island of Jan Mayen in the summer of 1915. A version of the attack aboard the German submarine puts an end to these fabrications. It becomes clear that the assumptions that have the geography of the island of Rudolph, where V.I. Akkuratov saw a female schoe, to the shores of Iceland, the mean absolute futility of prospecting.

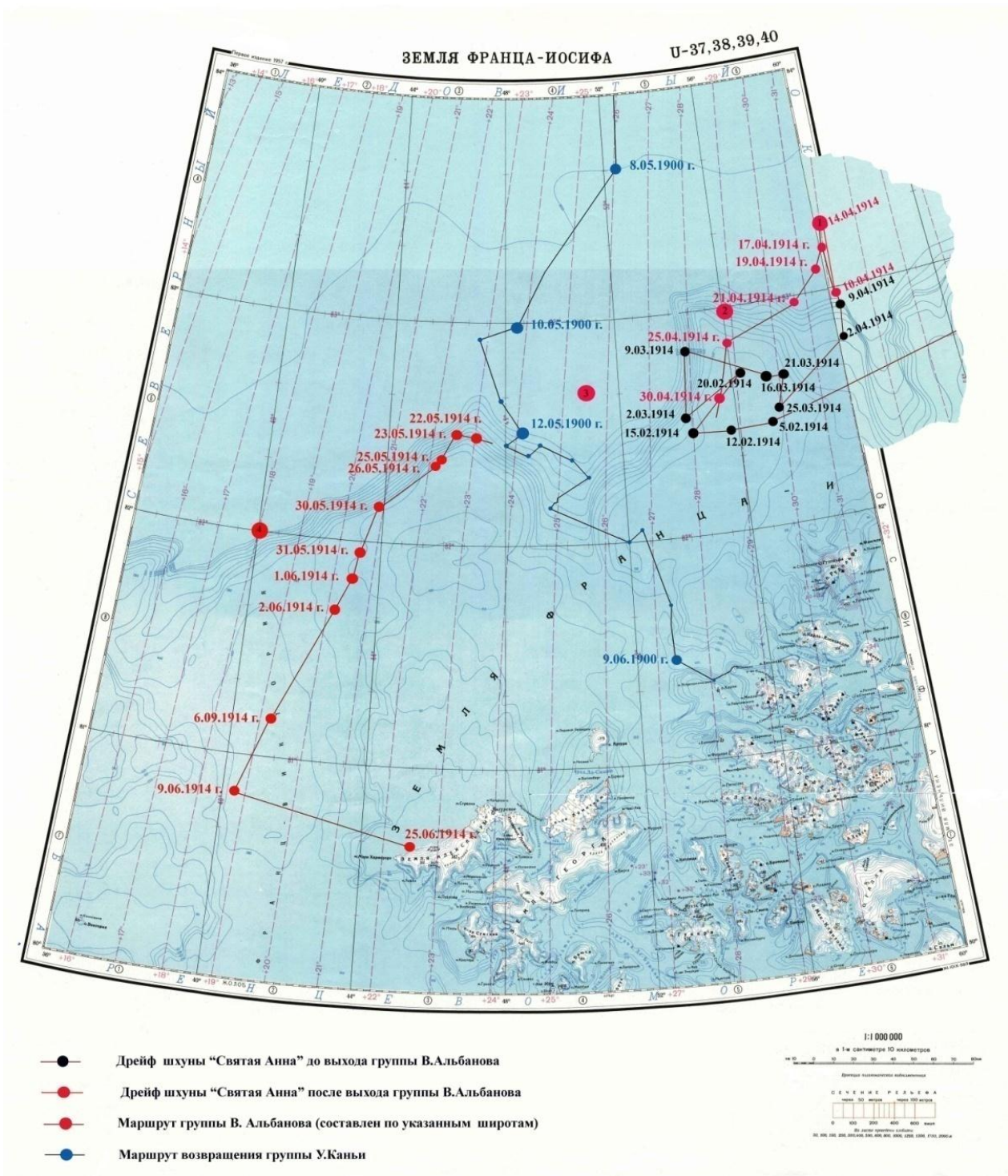
But to check everything was not so hopeless. Brought together well-known historical and geographical sources made it possible to determine the most likely direction of the drift of the schooner, the reasons for its demise and the subsequent path of G. Brusilov expedition to the

land. This version was supported by the specialists of the Center Ice hydrometeorological data of the Central State Scientific-Research Institute of the Arctic and the Antarctic.

The beginning of the study was historical documents relating to the ice drift in the sector from 10 to 60 longitudes and from 80 to 85 parallel.

The first and the closest source to understand the drift of "St. Anne" after April 14, 1914, are undoubtedly the diaries Albanov navigator and sailor Conrad. Unfortunately, we need information about the location of the group after April 30, in their records. "The weather is still overcast and there is no sun - Valerian Ivanovich wrote on May 19. - For the past 19 days, as I am unable to decide the question of where we are, where we shall be, whether we getting on a little bit on S, is strongly interested me "¹. The first latitude in his diary only appears on May 22 - 82 ° 29'2. Almost a month has spent the navigator and his companions out to advance to the south just in 6 minutes or just over 10 miles. The reason for that was a long parking lot while searching for the missing Baev and went through the changed north wind to the south. Once in the area of offshore currents PFI (trough between 48 and 52 meridians), they bore in a completely unpredictable directions between parallels 82 and 83, while the east wind is not thrown on the edge of the East Spitsbergen Current. After June 2 at the site of a powerful stream, the team mate in one week floated on an ice floe about 60 miles heading SSW. "It's hard to assume - wrote Albani, - to the ice under the influence of only one wind in the course of a week moving to 8.5 miles per day. As I recall, this rapid movement was not on the "St. Anne. "No, this is not without its current, it is my opinion, "[1].

¹ Albanov V. I. To the South, to the Land of Frnaz Iosif. Moscow: Publisher "European Edition", 2007.



- Дрейф шхуны "Святая Анна" до выхода группы В.Альбанова
- Дрейф шхуны "Святая Анна" после выхода группы В.Альбанова
- Маршрут группы В. Альбанова (составлен по указанным широтам)
- Маршрут возвращения группы У.Каньи

Picture 1. The route of the group of Albanov

Drawn on a map of the route Albanov (picture 1) accurately indicates the direction of ice drift in the SW with the meridian of the island almost to Rudolph and the 40th meridian, where the groove Franz Victoria. Apparently, this channel is a kind of powerful channel of the East Spitsbergen Current, which can be considered the beginning of an underwater promontory (82° 40' north latitude, 47° east longitude). A vessel hit the wing of this movement, drift on W, and especially on the N is in no way it could.

However, only limited information from this source would not be enough, given the initial position schooner above 83 parallels. This sector should be seen as at least one degree higher.

And here it is appropriate to recall a story that miraculously fit in our study - the Italian expedition of the Duke of Abruzzi on the barge "Polar Stella."

Broke through the ice of the Straits of the British PFI, the ship Duke of fall 1899 rose for the winter in the Bay of Teplitz Rudolf Island. The Duke had intended at the end of winter to go to the pole and surpass the achievement of Nansen, but two fingers frostbitten, which had to be amputated, has sent in his sleigh trip mate Umberto Cagni.

Three teams went from the Bay Teplitz in March 11, 1900, Cagni within 45 days reached a point $86^{\circ} 34'$ north latitude and 68° east longitude. After beating the previous record, the Italians, fearing shortages of food, turned back. A few days later made a determination. Imagine their surprise when it turned out that instead of the proposed alignment between 58 and 60 meridians they are located far west (picture 1). May 12, 1900 Captain wrote: "Longitude $48^{\circ} 40'$ Ost. Last night, during insomnia, I once again checked his calculations: there is no error. It is obvious that the ice drift in the south-west direction. Perhaps this is because some days the north wind blows. It bothers me tremendously. If the cause of the drift ice all the wind, then we need to stay calm, but if the drift is due to the passage, we must try much to get back to the 58 meridian, because the two days we drifted to the west for 12 miles. «Realizing that the fight over this is not possible, the Italians took the right decision - to make a quick dash to the south, as soon as possible to get out of alignment, the now famous Trans-currents to the north-east rovam PFI and further along the coast to the base of Teplitz Bay. Eventually, they succeeded.

The materials of the expedition once again confirm the direction of ice drift in the sector $48^{\circ} - 65^{\circ}$ east longitude on the SW, and with an already high 85 parallels. Thus, the available data set allows a high degree of probability to determine the general direction of the drift of "St. Anne" in the sector.

At the end of 1913 the ice floe, in which frozen into "St. Anna", issued for the 82 parallel. Lieutenant Brusilov December 4, identified the $82^{\circ} 14' 5''$ N, $73^{\circ} 00'$ east longitude. At this point, an underwater trench, over which the schooner drifted more than a year later to be called by her name, broke off almost vertically in the underwater 2-kilometer propast. Zdes ended Eurasian continental shelf and began a deep part of the Arctic Basin - Basin Nansen. "St. Anna" has entered the zone of the Trans-currents, and the general drift of the course has changed dramatically with N, that the schooner was on the coast of Yamal Peninsula, on W. Offshore wind and a few more months circling "Holy Ann" 60 miles north of the island of Rudolph until the end of March is not attributed back to the ice floe for 60 to 83 parallels the meridian. At this time, half the crew of "St. Anne" was preparing to leave the ship.

At noon on April 10, 1914, before leaving the ship, the navigator Alban took the height of the sun and determined $82^{\circ} 58,5'$ N and $60^{\circ} 05'$ S and G. There was a ship flying the north. On this night, the expedition crossed the 83 parallel. George L. ordered to bring a bottle of champagne and a tent of Albanov noted this event. The first Russian expedition reached this latitude. The next day, April 11 storm drove the S even faster ice. Four days later, when the group was Albanov 5 miles from the ship steward John Regald brought a letter from G. Brusilov. It indicated the coordinates of the "St. Anna" - $83^{\circ} 18'$.

So, the last thing we know about the "Holy Ann" - is that April 14, 1914 the schooner was at latitude 83°18' N and 60 minutes from the meridian to the east. On this day, Alban B. wrote: "St. Anna" was clearly visible. The weather was nice, warm and sunny'. Two days later, the evening of April 16th the schooner was last seen.

From the diaries Albanov and Conrad shows that 14 (point 1, picture 1) on April 25th the wind was N with the short-term course of NNO and SW. Note B. Albanov that "...the summer approaches, and at this time, we must expect more northerly winds, and not the South," was confirmed. The drift of the schooner in such circumstances could only have a south-westerly direction until its output to shelf ledge PFI (point 2). There are two possible versions of events. The schooner could be captured by local currents, as it has been from 5 February to 25 March 1914 and for a time to stay in this square, or drifting SW, gently sloping directly into the mouth of the chute (sector between 48 and 52 and meridians 82 and 83 parallels), which forms during the early, departing to the south (point 3). In the latter case can not ignore the opportunity to enter the schooner into the trough to the British channel. But it would be the shortest way to the Cape Flora, and hence salvation, which, of course, did not happen. Therefore, this version can be viewed only as a general delay in the course due to prolonged chaotic drift in the gutter. Group Albanov almost all unsuccessfully tried to break in May to the south in the sector.

Thus, taking into account the combined effects of flow on the Trans-south-west and predominantly northerly winds of the summer season, of course, the general course of the schooner drift could only be on the SW along the shelf slope. This means that by the autumn of 1914 G. Brusilov expedition could come close to the 82 parallel of the 40th meridian (point 4), in the very place where Franz Victoria trough combines with the Nansen Basin and formed a powerful channel of the East Spitsbergen Current. It would be possible to consider the location of the schooner on that meridian, and at higher latitudes, but so far it had no compelling reason.

And here we come to the point, which was the starting point in the chain of tragic events of the expedition of G. Brusilov. Previous studies have had in this respect are two versions – is the death of the vessel during the compression of ice and fire. The probability of the second version can not be completely accepted and any review, with reference to a fire in the galley, "Fram" in the second drift. The first version, as well as the main, few considered, referring to the opinion of the sailor Conrad, who argued that "the ship was good. We often fall into the severe contraction, but our "Annushka" the egg ice poking out of the shafts. No, it could not crush".

To clarify this question we turn to the list of ships Philomel (Ranger) Class 1859 British Royal Navy, William Loney. February 7, 1861 with the Navy Yard Pembroke Dock in Wales was launched on the water the ship at the time of the newest class of Philomel. Three-masted, with a wooden hull and two-cylinder steam engine of the vessel had a length of 145 feet (44.2 m), width of 25 feet 4 inches (7.7 m) and depth of hold 13 feet (3.96 m). The installed capacity of 325 liters engine. a. (242 kW) gave the speed of 9.25 knots. After installing the guns of the vessel entered the Royal Navy as a gunboat named "Pandora". A year earlier, September 17, 1860 at the same shipyard began construction of six more gunboats in the same class. But December 12, 1863, construction was halted and only four years later, July 20, 1867 one of them is titled "Newport" was launched in April 1868 introduced into the marine research vessels of the ministry.

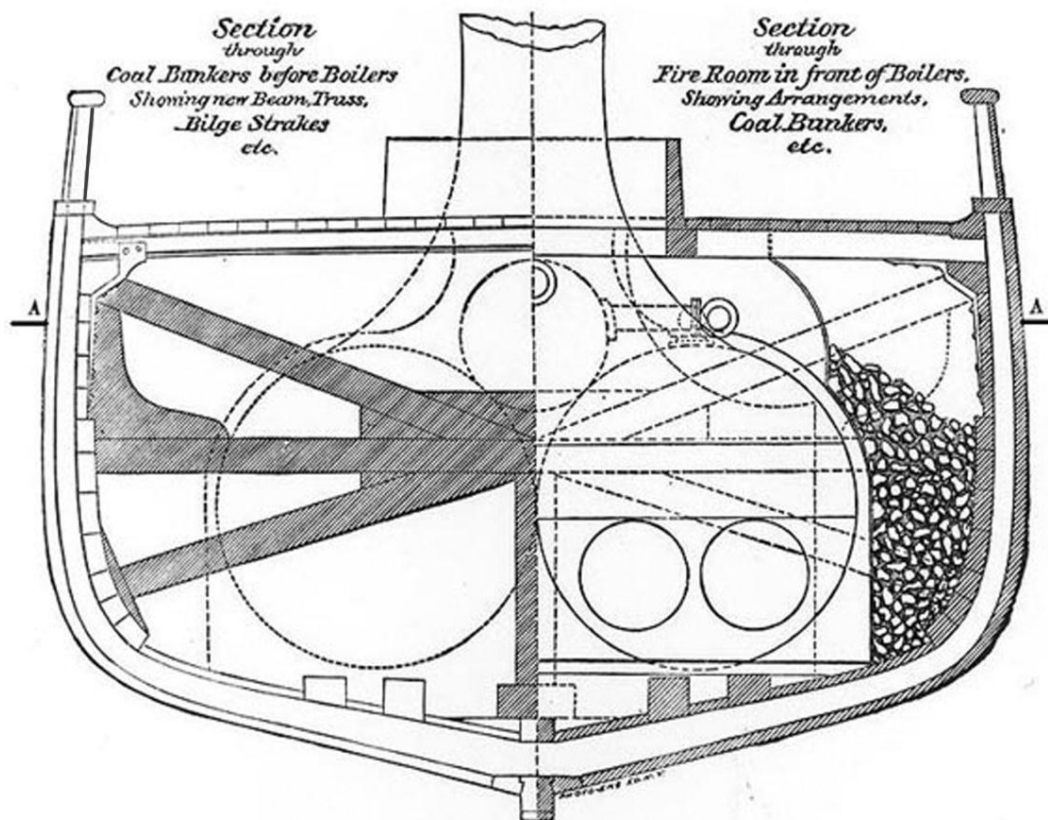
January 13, 1875, "Pandora", derived from the Royal Navy, sold for "commercial use" Sir Allen Young. Three years later, in early 1878 it was bought by an American newspaper magnate J. Bennett for the Arctic expedition of Lieutenant De Long to the North Pole. In the summer of that year covered the bark and the new name "Jeannette," he went to San Francisco. For navigation in ice block "Jeannette" was reinforced by special plating and more farms from oak (Fig. 2) But these, at first glance, sufficient measures were not able to save the ship from the ice compression. On the night of June 10 the ice around the vessel bred and "Jeannette", referring to the roll of 9 °, straight, afloat, and the next day, the ice fields have begun to converge. De Long later wrote, "June 11, 1881 ... At midnight, all around us there was a terrible crash and roar. Having decided that this time we perish, I rushed on deck. The ship creaked. Spar deck began to climb upward. The ship heeled over at 30 °C and was rapidly sinking into the sea" [6]. "Jeannette" down in the 4:00 am June 12, 1881.

Two months before the tragedy with bark, "Jeannette", in May 1881 is the same Allen Young bought the already mentioned gunboat "Newport." In memory of the last ship he renamed it "Pandora II». Sir Allen knew that at the very time when it was covered by a new name barkentine, the first "Pandora" on the bottom left of the Siberian Sea.

The years passed. "Pandora II», renamed it the next owner of "Blenkatru" has long served their masters, then as the cruise boat, the cargo ship, delivering to the Yenisei materials for the construction of the East Siberian Railway. In 1912, when the barkentine coming to his 45 years of age, it was bought by G. Brusilov for the passage of the Northern Sea Route. Since the former gunboat "Newport" was the legendary "St. Anna".

It would be natural to assume that the court of a class of "Jeannette" and "St. Anna" came down the stocks of one yard, equally unable to resist the ice compression. As the two sisters had lived a long life on the ship's standards, they went to the Arctic to find peace in the cold bottom of the Arctic Ocean. The same was their birth, the same was their last journey. The same opinion is shared by the majority of polar researchers. Nansen wrote that "no one would expect a great strength in her years, and it is obvious that she could not long resist the pressure, before heading to the bottom"².

² Albanov V.I. To the South, to the Land of Frnaz Iosif. Moscow: Publisher «European Edition», 2007.



Picture 2. The section of shell bark "Janetta"

Thus, the most likely cause of the tragic events of the expedition was the death of G. Brusilov ship. But what happened to people? Were you able to save them and save everything you need to go far to land? The answers to these questions can be found in the copy-flight journal "St. Anna": "1/14 of March. Lowered two boats and put on a thick old ice floe at a distance of 150 paces from the ship. On these boats decided to make a reserve stock of provisions in case of accident to the vessel" [4]. In this situation, and in the future, will be apparent that George L. knew firsthand about what happened to the expedition of De Long. The circumstances of the death of "Jeannette" was well known to him, and do not take them into account, he could not. Therefore, doubts that remained on board the "St. Anne", hitting the heavy ice conditions, were able to prepare for the loss of the vessel, not much. Following the example of the American expedition, G. Brusilov is likely to put on the ice two boats with equipment and all the provisions, which were able to unload the doomed ship. Nansen, in his justification of the Transpolar Drift wrote: "A ship is not withstood the compression did not go down so quickly that people did not have time to get over with all the equipment and food to the strong, previously scheduled for the ice floe"³.

There is no doubt about the direction of their path. Even in the order of the transition Albanov George L. pointed out a well-defined route to the "Svalbard is not moving away out of sight the coast of Franz Josef Land. After reaching Spitsbergen, introduce you to an extremely difficult task to find the people there, the place of stay which we do not know, but hopefully, in the southern part of it - is you can, if not living on the coast, the fishing vessel to catch somewhere"⁴.

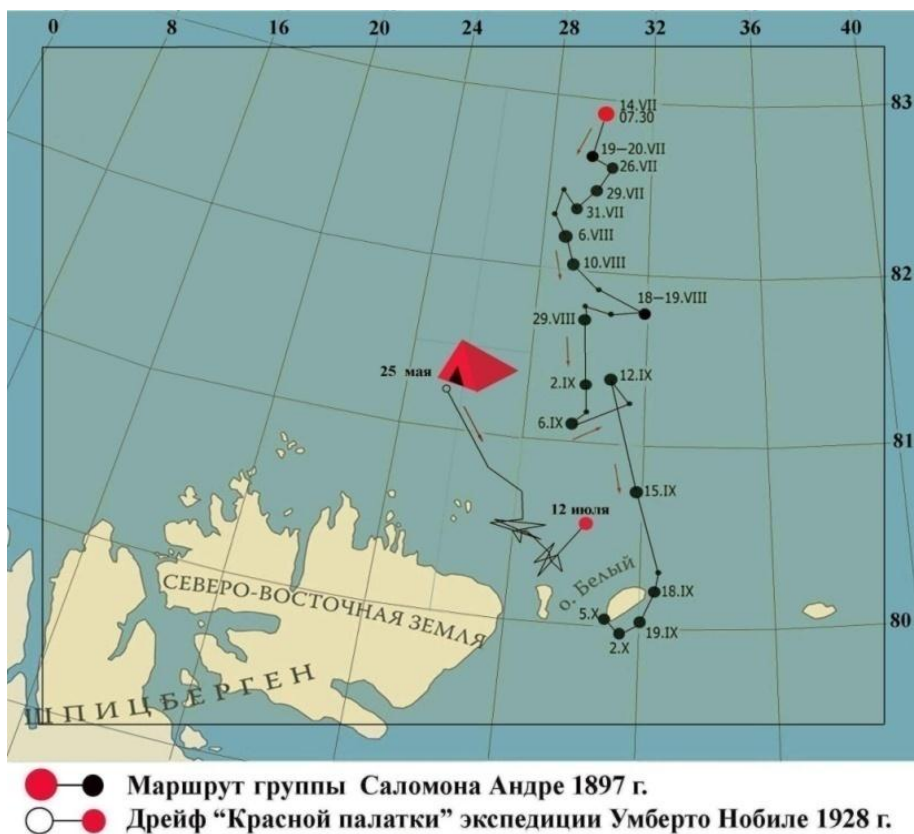
³ The same place.

⁴ Sollinger G. S. A. Andre - in an aerostat to the North Pole / History of Science and Technology. In 2004. Number 3.

Moving to Spitsbergen G. Brusilov was soon to discover that within, leaving no chance to advance to the SW, take them to the SSO. Once the target of the East Spitsbergen Current, they are exactly the same way the expedition of St. Andre.

It is known that after an unsuccessful attempt to reach the North Pole in a balloon three Swedish aeronautical, headed by C. Andre decided to go to the Cape flora of Franz Josef Land, where they store food was prepared. July 14, 1897 from a point 82°56' north latitude, 29°52' east longitude, they moved to the east. Two weeks later, determining the place of his position - 82 ° 22 'north latitude and 29°12' east longitude, the travelers were somewhat discouraged by the fact that absolutely no progress toward the goal. "We do not deal with any course, no ice - Andre wrote - and we have absolutely no forms to achieve anything if we continue the path to the east. So we agreed to start our new wandering, heading to the Seven Islands ... ' By changing course, they immediately hit the target of the East Spitsbergen Current, which is between 81 and 82 parallel begins to deviate to the south and further to the south-east, skirting the North-East Land (Fig. 3). All attempts to overcome it were as vain. September 17 Andre wrote: "But most importantly, we found that for the wind carry us irresistibly into the breach between the North-East Land and Franz Josef Land, we do not have the slightest chance to get to the North-East of the earth." 33 years later they find the remains of the south-western tip of the islands white.

In addition to the overall picture of trends in the area would be appropriate to recall the dramatic events of the Italian Umberto Nobile expedition in 1928. If you carefully consider the drift of "Red Tent" and the route of Andre (Fig. 6), it becomes clear that the local offshore flow to the south of the valley have to Litke western edge of the East Spitsbergen Current one direction SO. In many ways, this contributes to the plateau of Yermak, the counter of the West Spitsbergen Current and the shelf grooves of the Svalbard. And here we can conclude that the ice is located above 82° north latitude on the meridian of the island White, has a greater probability of being in the Greenland Sea between Greenland and Spitsbergen itself, and anything below is not less than the probability of being captured East - Spitsbergen current and drift to the open water in the Barents Sea between Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land.



Picture 3. Drift of the "Red tent" expedition U. Nobile

All that has happened with the expedition of Brusilov, does not lend itself has any analysis. This is the case when only two equally likely possible versions: the death of Brusilov during a storm in the Barents Sea, or death from starvation in one of the eastern islands of Spitsbergen. I do not want to offer readers the mystical reasons, but very much like Brusilov expedition, and De Long. Landmarks are given. And who knows, may have yet to find the last parking lot missing expedition.

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**The school in the life of the students and the population of the European
North (an example is Vologodskaya village)
at the second half XIX – beginning of XX century**



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Abstract

The problem of the relationship of the population of Vologda village to the learning process in the second half of XIX – early XX century. Based on the analysis of the total number of students, their age and sex composition, birth and examines the role of an elementary school in the lives of students and people living in the territory of Vologda Province. Study of the problem is based on an analysis of archival and published sources, record keeping and statistics. As a result, developing a system of measures by local governments to attract children to school, their number increased, especially in the zemskii schools.

Keywords: *Vologodskaya village, zemaskaya School, ministerial school, church school, “school of literacy”, public education*

The development of primary school in Russia in the second half of XIX – early XX century, was in close relations with the cultural, socio-economic and socio-political processes taking place in the country. In the state transformations in this period, a special place was given to the reforming of the education system. The reforms were aimed at creating the country's new institutions and the spread of education among the peasant population. For the majority of Russian peasants Elementary School was the only place where they could learn to read and write, enjoy reading books that expand your knowledge. The end of primary school for some of the villagers became a kind of stepping stone to further education in secondary and sometimes universities have contributed to the success of their commercial and trade matters. Therefore the study of the dynamics of the number of students, their class and age and sex composition, as well as to the process of training is very important in studying the specifics of primary education in the districts of Vologda Province.

Today when humanity is faced with serious challenges in its movement forward (economic and social crises, globalization and its effects, scientific and technological progress, rapid enrichment of some and the impoverishment of others, etc.), changes the whole paradigm of education under the influence social, political and economic processes. Changes have taken place and in the minds of humans [1].

To the beginning of activity of local agencies in 1865 in 416 schools in Vologda province enrolled 8657 people, which was less than 1% of all school-aged children [8, p. 7]. Thanks to the efforts of local government networks of primary schools, which has gradually increased, leading to the greater enrollment of children of school age, and was in 1912 - 75, 589 students in the 1750 primary schools. Number of students by grade level was as follows:

Table 1

The development of school network and the number of the pupils, who studies in the Vologodskii region in 1865-1912

Years	1865	1870	1895	1898	1902	1903	1910	1912
Types of schools								
Zemskii schools	78	75	242	217	306	328	696	1009
Minister schools	-			18	23	28	50	
Parish schools	338	475	678	462	515	538	722	741
«Literacy schools»	-			367	427	443	81	
Total number of primary schools	416	550	918	1 063	1 274	1 342	1 549	1 750
The total number of pupils at the first of January of this year.	8 657	7 588	34 831	43 038	54 323	-	66 234	75 589

Calculated by: Current school statistics of the Vologda Province Zemstvo. Vologda, 1904. p. 63, Vol. Eight. Vologda, 1910. p. 1, Vol. 7. Vologda, 1909. p. 1, Losev, S. About the lower schools of Vologda Province. Vologda, 1911. p. 55; Primary Education in Vologda Province. T. II. Yaroslavl, Vologda, 1902. p. 7 Yearbook of Vologda Province. Vologda, 1911. p. 71, 147-148; Primary Education in Vologda // Northern Territory. In 1899. Number 119.p. 2; Gaveau. F. 34. Gn. A. D. 991. L. 31.

Statistics show that over the fifteen-year period (1895-1910 years), the number of students has almost doubled. However, these data "come alive" only in comparison with the data of the total number of school-age children. So, at the end of the XIX century the percentage of students in the Vologda province was 36 % in 1898 to the beginning of the second decade of the XX century, it increased to 53 % in 1912¹.

Let's consider the distribution of the number of children in the country (table 2).

Table 2

The number of children of the school age in the Vologodskii region to the first of January

The names of the regions	total	Study in the schools		Not in the schools
		Civil department	Spiritual department	
Vologodskii	19 029	6 665 (35 %)	2 875 (15 %)	9 489 (50 %)
Gryazovezkii	9 557	3 061 (31 %)	2 162 (22 %)	4 537 (47 %)
Velskii	11 752	3 790 (32 %)	2 545 (23 %)	5 417 (45 %)
Ustygskii	14 569	4 766 (32 %)	3 550 (25 %)	6 253 (43 %)
Solvichegodskii	12 469	8 868 (31 %)	3 384 (27 %)	5 212 (42 %)
Kadnikovskii	18 868	5 079 (27 %)	3 059 (16 %)	10 730 (57 %)
Totemskii	14 345	4 806 (33 %)	2 435 (17 %)	7 104 (50 %)
Nikolskii	26 237	8 244 (31 %)	3 360 (13 %)	14 633 (56 %)
Ustsisolskii	11 258	5 463 (48 %)	2 153 (19 %)	3 742 (33 %)
Yarenskii	4 424	2 075 (36 %)	2 349 (41 %)	1 326 (23 %)
The total number in the Bologodskii region	142 508	47 717 (33 %)	27 872 (20 %)	66 919 (47 %)

Calculated from: Yearbook of Vologda province. Vologda, 1911. P. 71.

From the statistics of the school - age children can be seen that in the Vologodskii region in the early XX century, 47% of school - age children were out of school. A small portion of them would like to visit it, but let a number of factors, such as, for example, in the 1904-1905 school year was denied 330 (51 %) wish because of the "crowding the room," 141 (22 %) - due to "late "89 (14 %) - on the early childhood, 57 (9 %) - the " too old "and 27 (4 %) failures due to unknown reasons. Data are presented only for the zemskii schools².

It should be noted that the increase in the number of students in the zemskii schools went faster than in the parish. During the fifteen-year period (1895-1910 years), number of children in them increased by 22 thousand people, and in the schools of the spiritual authorities of 10 thou-

¹ Yearbook of Vologda province. Vologda, 1911. P. 71.

² Current school statistics of the Vologda Province Zemstvo. Edition. 3. Vologda, 1906. P. 16-17.

sand people³. The main reason for increasing the coverage of school-age children in primary education was as an initiative of the zemstvo activists, and propaganda among the peasants about the benefits of primary education and literacy⁴. Another feature of the period of 1870-1914 years, that the number of boys in schools was more than girls

Table 3

The distribution of the number of pupils in the district of Vologodskii region according by gender for the 1902-1903 school years

regions	pupils	Total number of boys and girls	Boys	Girls	% boys	% girls
Vologodskii		2 130	1 664	466	78,1	21,9
Gryazovezkii		3 285	2 508	777	76,3	23,7
Velskii		2 634	1 850	784	70,2	29,8
Ustygskii		2 310	2 442	468	83,9	16,1
Solvichegodskii		2 321	1 990	331	85,7	14,3
Kadnikovskii		1 264	933	331	73,9	26,1
Totemskii		1 681	1 345	336	80,0	20,0
Nikolskii		844	683	161	80,9	19,1
Ustsisolskii		2 109	1 567	542	74,3	25,7
Yarenskii		58	58	-	100	-
The total number in the Bologodskii region		19 236	15 040	4 196	78,2	21,8

Compiled by: Current school statistics of the Vologda Province Zemstvo. No. A. Vologda, 1904. P. 24.

The number of girls, who studies in primary zemskii schools is about 20% of the students, although significant variations are not noticeable: Nikolskii region, the lowest percentage - 14.3%, the highest in the Gryazovetskii - 29.8%⁵. The reasons for such fluctuations were, firstly, the remoteness of schools, and secondly, the presence of boys, "flophouses" in schools, while for girls the figure was very small. As the distance increases, the relationship to school more and more varied. Thus, the location of the school at a distance of two or three miles away attended 15.7% of boys and 13.5% of the girls, then four miles of attending decreased to 10% of boys and 4% of girls. Effect of lack of "doss" space also affects school attendance: the percentage of boys, who is sleeping in the schools.in at least 13 girls 6.6%, almost twice lower. In those counties where the remoteness of schools was far from places of residence, a high percentage of sleeping in schools or living in rented premises, with the majority of boys (48.4%), with no possibility of a daily walk home from school, spend the night at the school, and most girls (36.4%) live in apartments.,

Of course, we can not ignore the circumstance characteristic of this period, that not all of the peasant population of Vologda Province clearly understood the importance of literacy for women. The farmer, teaching children to read, mostly because of it had utilitarian value. The boys, according to farmers, Merit was necessary because in the latter he had to serve his military service, to carry out public office, to work on migratory fisheries and the like, the girl will be the same to

³ Current school statistics of the Vologda Province Zemstvo. Vologda, 1911. P. 147.

⁴ School statistics of the Vologda Province Zemstvo. v. 2. Vologda, 1881. P. 43.

⁵ Current school statistics of the Vologda Province Zemstvo. Edit. 1. Vologda, 1904. P. 24.

farm in his village, where it can do without ratification. So, not being able to educate all their children, preference was given to boys⁶.

To improve the efficiency of the zemskii schools conducted the following activities⁷: translation schools by location of the selected villages unsuccessful in other, more central position, improvement of training, the device simple shelters and doss with the issue of food, rarely arranged appeal to the population to send their children to study or to the threat to close the school.

As of the beginning of the XX century, students of the zemskii schools on the basis of the caste were very monotonous. Thus, 97.3 % of students – are peasant children, 1.2 % - the children of the clergy, the share of other classes are not dropped more than 1.5 %.

By the age students, both boys and girls were distributed no less than 11 and even 12 teams - from 6 to 16-17 years, but the percentage of 6-year-olds and 16-17-year-olds was very low (first - 0.2 %, the second - 0.3%).

Table 4

The distribution of the number of pupils in the district of Vologodskii region according the age in 1904

Pupils	Age	7 years and less	8 years	9 years	10 years	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years and more
boys		1,4	12,3	20,7	25,1	21,6	12,7	4,2	1,4	0,6
Girls		2,5	16,3	23	26,5	18,2	9,2	3	1,1	0,2

Compiled by: Current school statistics of the Vologda Province Zemstvo. Edit 1. Vologda, 1904. P. 28-29.

As it is evident from the age characteristics of students, predominantly for children of both sexes was between the ages of 8 to 12 years, the so-called "school age", students at a younger and older age were no more than 7-10 %⁸. Within these five age groups, among both boys and girls, the highest percentage was 10-year-olds. It should also be noted that in the age of 10 boys were enrolled 59.3%, girls - 68.3%, therefore, the age of boys was slightly higher than girls. All this was due to the fact that there was no set specific age limit for admission to school. In addition, many temporarily interrupted his studies, and some stayed for a second year of study, accounting for 13-14% of students⁹.

Significant deficiencies in literacy among the peasants of the Vologodskii province were forced to children missing training sessions, as well as first-time of their withdrawal from school. For example, in 1911 about the missed school days per student were based on the county from 2 to 14% of all school days, but dropped out before completing the course in the zemstvo schools for more than 20% [6, p. 74].

The reasons for omission of training sessions for inspectors' reviews of the public schools and teachers were as follows [6, p. 73-74, 12, p. 74]: the use of children as labor force is already at school age, "third party" wages, lack of parental awareness of the benefits of a complete education, lack of or defective condition of clothing and footwear, the remoteness of villages from the school, spring and autumn slush, frost, blizzards, disease, mental fatigue and mental defects in children, affecting learning. Some of the inspectors of public schools pointed to another reason - a

⁶ Vologjanin. Literally and scientific collection. Vologda, 1895. P. 146.

⁷ Current school statistics of the Vologda Province Zemstvo. Vologda, 1911. P. 19.

⁸ Current school statistics of the Vologda Province Zemstvo. Edit 1. Vologda, 1904. P. 28-29.

⁹ Current school statistics of the Vologda Province Zemstvo. Edit. 3. Vologda, 1906. P. 8.

lack of training for teachers, mismanagement and "dry" instruction [6, p. 74]. The leading cause of leaving school was the need for child labor in domestic work. In this regard, by province in 1905 dropped out of primary school zemstvo 42.8% of boys and 55% of girls.

Depending on what caused missing school days, school non-attendance zemstvo taken appropriate measures: the organization of inspection and preventive medical student vaccinations (eg against scarlet fever), the fight against harmful practices divert children at village weddings and other celebrations by the students and their beliefs parents, welfare societies, the device supplies the poorest students and students with warm clothing and footwear; device doss facilities at schools, education for girls needlework and the boys carpentry, a device popular readings, children's parties.

It is interesting to note that only some of the measures put into the life, school attendance increased. For example, in the county Kadnikovskoe at 37 elementary schools were built lodging facilities and the level of attendance this county at the beginning of the XX century is the first in the province (three missed days per year per student, that is, 1.9% [6, p. 75th -76]).

But the main measure to attract children to school zemstvo activists rightly considered a correct statement of the educational process. They noted that where a teacher is formally regarded for his work, was indifferent and cold to the children and gave lessons in this "dry" to keep children in school was impossible. Conversely, if the teacher is fond of children, with interest led classes, the students willing to attend school, and parents of students referred to such teacher with respect and trust.

Consider the attitude of the peasants to primary education in the Vologda Province. Only estimating the ratio of farmers to schools, it is possible to evaluate the development and growth of the school network or a drop in the number of students in her children. Such an attitude is dependent on the following factors: the teacher's personality, from the formulation and conduct of educational affairs, and from internal and external school improvement¹⁰.

The position with regard to rural schools at different times was different. Thus, in 60-70s of the XIX century it was "cautious", "untrusted", but the 90-s of the XIX century attitude toward school becomes softer, "compassionate." For example, a priest Shaitanov in a report on the activities of a parochial school in 1870 reported: "The school is located in the most pitiable state, set in a peasant children to these schools is considered, along with recruiting, teachers have very little concept of literacy, at the same school for hire a conditional fee poor boy is trained for a boy of sufficient families, chosen to learn to read and write, with no books at a parochial school is not"¹¹.

The school in the 70s of XIX century in the villages of Vologda was in dire straits, it did not help farmers in learning to read and write, which means that farmers did not thought it is important to visit it her visit. Moreover, children in school were considered a waste of time. Belsky and Ustsysolskaya council in 1871 stated that the children studying in these schools, 2-3 years, go with the most meager knowledge. "Nobody was able to read, write and count. Less than half of

¹⁰ The state archive of the Vologodskii region (GAVO). f. 34. OP. 1. D 991. L 31.

¹¹ The primary education in the Vologodskii region according 1898-1899 years in Yaroslavl, Vologda, 1902. v. 2. p. 30.

the wrong sign your name "¹². Consequently, after graduating from high school it was difficult to name the peasant literate, educated and even more so. So fair was indifferent, and sometimes even hostility of the peasants to the school.

From the 70s of the XIX century, the case of public education in the Vologda province takes over the district council, which set targets for the approximation of the school to the people and ensuring school students ¹³. Vologda district authorizes the county council to request the conciliator to assist in persuading peasant societies to accept the material involved in the original device, and schools continue to attract peasant children in school¹⁴.

By the mid-80s of the XIX century, according to sources, the change is planned for the peasants to the school. Observers of schools in their reports more often reported that the local population begins to relate to school "radetelnee" and "credulous" than in previous years¹⁵. Thus, in Solvychevodsk County in one of the rural schools, "the peasants in the room and the servants are paid 25 rubles a year ... the peasants' attitude to school has become credulous, they gladly lead the children to school, and spend out of their funds for schools"¹⁶.

The journals of meetings branch school's board for 90 years of XIX century can already be found discussing the lack of complaints of the peasants of schools ¹⁷. It should be noted that the peasants are favorably disposed to the schools where the case study was delivered correctly. The report of the parochial school in 1890 can be found the following statement: "When you open a new school to meet farmers in disbelief, but then treat him sympathetically"¹⁸.

Thus, during the second half of XIX - early XX century the peasants of the school changed. This process includes the following steps. In the first stage (up to 70 years of the XIX century), the ratio of farmers to the formal school was negative, because the schools had a weak financial base, they taught illiterate teachers, so students come out of this school almost illiterate. Consequently, the peasants did not think such a school visit to the rational.

In the 70-80s of the XIX century, an active increase in the number of educational institutions. A special role in this process was played by the district council, which managed to interest farmers in learning at school. Therefore, from the 1890s can select the second stage - turning against the peasants to the school. They became clear the role of the institution that nurtured not only students, but also influence their parents. It is from the 1890s can be found in the sources of evidence of participation of peasants in the construction of schools, the transfer of land and the donation of money for schools, as well as complaints about the lack of them. Therefore, since the early 90s of the XIX century begins growth in the number of pupils and schools, and the number of zemskii schools grew faster than the parish.

Thus, the beginning of XX century Zemstvo managed to cover the initial training of a considerable proportion of school-age children. Mostly these were boys who, according to the peasants, education was more necessary than girls. Of course, not all received by the school finished

¹² The same. p. 30.

¹³ The same. p. 70.

¹⁴ The same.

¹⁵ GAVO. F. 465. EDIT. 1. D. 3. L. 4.

¹⁶ GAVO. F. 465. EDIT. 1. D. 3. L. 14.

¹⁷ GAVO. F. 465. EDIT. 1. D. 16. L. 3.

¹⁸ The same v.11.

it, but the district council gradually develops a system of measures to attract children to the school and its effective operation.

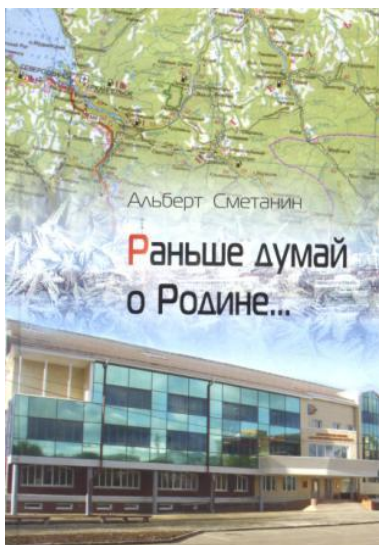
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Reviewer – Konstantinonov Aleksandr Sergeevich,
Ph. D. in History, associate professor.

New publications

About the book A. V. Smetanin "Think of the Homeland earlier..."



© Sergey I. **Shubin**, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor of Regional Studies and International Relations Department of NArFU named after M. V. Lomonosov. E-mail: serg1946@atknet.ru.

Abstract

The new book of the Doctor of Economics, professor A.V.Smetanina is reviewed.

Keywords: A. V. Smetanin, economy, a policy, management, region.

The new book of Doctor of Economy, Professor A. V. Smetanina, a scientific - journalistic book "think of the homeland earlier..." (2011) was a notable event in the intellectual life of the region and, I believe, will take its rightful place among the scientific and journalistic literature not only in a regional scale. Albert Vasi-

lievich showed himself as a profound scholar and educator, patriot at the same time and a pragmatic person, so that the ellipsis in the title of the book, I think, no accident.

Interests to the book is fueled by its contents. Categories are as follows: 1st - "The economy, politics, management", 2nd - "What I count ..."; third - "About Me", 4th - "Looking from the outside"; 5th - "Fragments of life through the camera." The first section is the keynote of the idea that you need to do to a man's life was decent, and Russia - a strong and prosperous. Made a number of ideas, proposals which, in my opinion, would be useful and our presidential candidates.

In the book, there are not so many pages devoted to the social and economic factors than purely economic recovery. The author emphasizes that the growth of GDP, of which so much say from high tribunes, not the main indicator of integrating the country's development. In the foreground there is the quality of life of the people, as far as access to quality education, health services, how comfortable and safe in the moral, physical, and environmental life of all strata of society. Today the need (in which I particularly agree with the author) the development and adoption of legislative social standards of quality of life, and monitoring the state of society for their execution.

In contemporary Russia, wrote A.V.Smetanin, not all right with the implementation of the constitutional sociality. If the state is a social, a priori, then it must serve all segments of the society. However, a survey conducted by the Institute of Social and Political Studies, shows a significant selectivity of the state. As follows from the survey, the state expresses and defends the interests of the rich above all layers (47%) and their "immediate family" - is the state bureaucracy (44%). This is confirmed by the fact that the country, ranking 6th in the world in terms of GDP, is on 65 place on the human development index. It is well known, writes A.V. Smetanin to the power of the people served, you must be at least one condition - the activity of citizens. This idea is confirmed by the events that followed the parliamentary elections last year.

The author is not restricted to the analysis of the global and nationwide problem, they all more or less refracted through the prism of regional ones. A.V.Smetanin writes knowledgeably about the problems of the social-economic development of the Arkhangelsk regional administration and characteristics of the B.N. Popov, J. F. Mikhalchuk up, giving each of them with its assessment of the present day.

On November 1, 1985 for 25 years directed A.V. Smetanin Arkhangelsk branch VZFEI. Speaking about the current state of the institute, the author writes that in the learning process the most modern information technology. Learn to VZFEI prestigious and convenient. No need to travel to the capital, as Archangel teachers' working capital for technology. Specialist trainee receives a diploma from Moscow to Arkhangelsk.

«The beard is white, but the soul is young» – is the leitmotif of the third section of the book. In it the author briefly but succinctly tells about himself, ending his very juicy "sochinilkami from Albert Smetanina": the happiness of love, health (male and female), of greed, stupidity and wickedness, of life.

The fourth section of the book "A View from the side" created the conclusions of the scientists, colleagues at work of A.V. Smetanina. Among them there are very serious, complimentary reviews of books by Albert Vasilevich, and there are humorous, but also emphasized respectful to the author. O.V. Ovchinnikov, in his essay on Smetanin wrote: "A simple reading of the only titles of articles, essays, scientific and literary sketches, written by Albert Smetanin makes to give him a fountain pen, let continue writing talent and infinite." It's hard not to agree with Oleg Vladimirovich.

Book of A. V. Smetanina "think of the homeland earlier ..." deserves to read it by people, as the author writes, "with an inquiring mind, regardless of age and social status." He – is a radical northerner, born in Plesetsk District of the Arkhangelsk region - well known as a leader in the region of Arkhangelsk branch of the All-Russian Correspondence Financial and Economic Institute, Candidate of Economic Sciences and the doctor. The main advantages of the economist Smetanina should probably include the fact that he combines in his work theory and practice. A better illustration of confirming this thesis, is a modern educational and administrative building in Arkhangelsk branch VZFEI, built in a difficult time changing Russia. Albert V. creatively gifted person. All of this allows him to not only know the problems of life, as they say, from within, but deliver them to the reader or listener in a very convincing manner.

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Abstracts, keywords

Management, economy, regionology

Lukin Y. F. Day of the Arctic – dialogue of the people and cultures without borders, a way to tolerances and partnership

Abstract

In article reveal mission and functions of Day of Arctic as which initiator the Center of the Arctic initiatives in Naryan-Mar and the centre “Arctic partnership” of NArFU in Arkhangelsk has acted.

Keywords: *Arctic regions, a cold, mission, a holiday.*

Elena Kudryashova: Arctic regions is the big general house for Russia and other states.

Abstract

The chronicle of carrying out of the first Day of Arctic regions in the NArFU named after M. V. Lomonosov.

Keywords: *NArFU, Day of Arctic regions.*

Orlov I. A. Arctic regions in the politician and economy of Arkhangelsk area

Abstract

Article is devoted consideration of the Arctic vector in the politician of government Arkhangelsk area, region economy.

Keywords: *Arctic regions, a policy, economy, region, projects.*

Lukin Y. F., Mihailovsky E.A., Bacherikov O. V., Nesterenko M. Y. Portfolio of Arctic projects of Arkhangelsk area

Abstract

Projects developed by the Ministry of Economic Development of the Arkhangelsk region and the center of “Arctic Partnership” an Institute of Management and Regional Studies of the NArFU as project proposals for inclusion in the program “Economic and social development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation”.

Keywords: *Arctic, projects, Arkhangel region.*

Nesterenko M. Y., Kuposov S. G., Portsel A. K., Shadrina O. N. Code of Arctic regions

Abstract

In article materials of a round table “Code of Arctic regions”, spent are systematised on February, 29th, 2012.

Keywords: *Arctic regions, day of a cold, a code.*

Treskin V. G., Bormotov I. S. Brand of the Nenets Autonomous Okrug as a Euroarctic Store-room of Russia

Abstract

Authors consider process of development of a territorial brand of the Nenets autonomous region as the Euro-Arctic store room of Russia. The necessity to develop a territorial brand in addition to

heraldic symbols is substantiated. The author describes the brand, gives an interpretation of its visual components. The article contains a description of target groups, describes practical results of brand use.

Keywords: *territorial brand, regional branding, Nenets autonomous Okrug, territory development, investments.*

Fedotova N. D. The local government: problems of cooperation with population

Abstract

The modern democratic state can not exist without such an important element, as local government, which creates the necessary conditions for the approximation of power to the people, creates a flexible system of management and promotes the development of citizens' initiatives. For the most efficient functioning of local self-government and the issue of interaction of the population is of particular importance, since it is at the municipal level is the closest they interact.

Keywords: *local government, population, democracy, cooperation.*

Baisheva S. M. Youth entrepreneurship Republic Sakha (Yakutia): status and perspectives

Abstract

The small Business Development of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) contributes to the state support measures: improving the regulatory framework, reducing administrative barriers, the real increase in funding. The modernization of the economy, improving the investment climate and development of innovative enterprises, the introduction of new, including energy-saving technologies, reduction of personnel shortages in the business environment will directly depend on the contribution of the younger generation of Yakutia in the economic and social development of the republic, the welfare and living standards.

Keywords: *modernization, innovative production, public private partnerships, entrepreneurship, the potential of young people whose standard of living of the population.*

Sannikova Y. M. The problems of the development of the traditional branches of the Arctic economy (on the example like Yakutia)

Abstract

In this article attention is paid to the problems of livestock development of the Arctic and northern ulus (district) of Yakutia in a transformational period in the development of Russian society, which retain their relevance, in fact, to this day. The study of problems of agricultural development in the region of the period should be one of the most active factors affecting the conduct is objectively correct current agricultural policy.

Keywords: *traditional farming, indigenous peoples, traditional lifestyle, socio-economic development of the region.*

Geopolitics

Lukin Y. F. Conceptual approaches to definition of internal borders and development of the Russian Arctic in the changing world

Abstract

The trends of the modern geopolitical situation in the Arctic and the problems of the development of the Russian Arctic zone.

Keywords: *the model "Arctic-XXI", the great redistribution, solidarity, the map of the Russia, internal boundaries, proposals of the regions.*

Tamizky A. M. The state policy of the modern Russia in the Arctic: periods, priorities and several results**Abstract**

The article analyzes the public policy of modern Russia in the Arctic region, it is an attempt to periodization, presentation characteristics of each stage, priorities, and summed up the results.

Keywords: *Arctic, Russia, international relations, state policy, "Doctrine of the Arctic", Arctic policy vector.*

Poval L. M. Russian-Norwegian agreement about the division of the Arctic space**Abstract**

The article reveals a complex, time-consuming process of normalization of relations between Russia and Norway on the delimitation of the Arctic spaces. Particular attention is paid to the legal analysis of the provisions of the International Treaty of Paris of Svalbard and the agreement signed between Russia and Norway concerning the delimitation of maritime areas in 2010.

Keywords: *Russia, Norway, Spizbergen, Parish Agreement, deal, sea space, continental shelf.*

Social philosophy

Melnichenko V. S. Creative class: the history of the concept and his role in the analyze of the development of the regions**Abstract**

This article discusses the concept of creative class R. Florida, its history and basic provisions. Special attention is paid to the creativity index as an indicator of the R. Florida building long-term regional development. The article mentions the method of calculation of the index of creativity, according to the likelihood of transfer of this technique in the Russian reality, and points to the possibility of using this analysis in the formation of strategies for regional development.

Keywords: *creative class, new class, index of creativity, the development potential of the region.*

History

Zobnin A. N. In the ice of the 40th meridian (the research of the death in the arctic expedition G. L. Brusilov)**Abstract**

In the article gives a refutation of the generally accepted versions of the fate of the thirteen members of the expedition Brusilov, remaining on board the schooner "St. Anna" after the departure of the navigator Albanov V. A., in April 1914. For the first time, gathered together on the basis of available historical and geographical sources of currents, winds and drifting ice in the Arctic in a

particular area, showing the most probable direction of the drift of the schooner, the reasons for its demise and the subsequent path of G. Brusilov expedition to the eastern coast of Svalbard.

Keywords: *expedition, boat, ice, wind, drift, parallel, meridian, northern, Arctic, "Saint Anna", Brusilov, schooner, Albanov, "Jeanette", latitude, shelf, trans arctic, De long, Spizbergen, The land of Franz Iosif.*

Vorotnikova N. S. The school in the life of the students and the population of the European North (an example is Vologodskaya village) at the second half XIX – beginning of XX century

Abstract

The problem of the relationship of the population of Vologda village to the learning process in the second half of XIX – early XX century. Based on the analysis of the total number of students, their age and sex composition, birth and examines the role of an elementary school in the lives of students and people living in the territory of Vologda Province. Study of the problem is based on an analysis of archival and published sources, record keeping and statistics. As a result, developing a system of measures by local governments to attract children to school, their number increased, especially in the zemskii schools.

Keywords: *Vologodskaya village, zemaskaya School, ministerial school, church school, "school of literacy", public education*

New publications

Shubin S. I. About A. V. Smetanin's book "Think of the Homeland early..."

Abstract

The new book of the Doctor of Economics, professor A. V. Smetanina is reviewed.

Keywords: *A. V. Smetanin, economy, a policy, management, region.*

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