

Russian Arctic or the Arctic zone

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Abstract. Analysis of data collection results on the topic "Russian Arctic or the Arctic zone"

Keywords: *Russian Arctic, the Arctic zone, the Far North of Russia*

The relevance of the the problem is determined by the need for a new federal law "on the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation (hereinafter — AZRF). the main ideas of the Bill, as indicated in the concept of the project is the formation of the FZ, unified legal system to ensure the integrated development of the macro-region, by which is meant the process viable, continuous aimed natural changes over time, characterized by the transition AZRF in a new, improved State in the sphere of social development, economy, natural resources and environment protection, international cooperation activities. The draft prepared by FZ under AZRF refers to the territory of the Arctic region, which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation. In connection with the discussion of the draft federal law "on the development of AZRF", it is the task of analyzing the quality of its content validity.

Goal. The study conducted by "Arctic and North" and "Political Education" journals was to more deeply acquaint citizens of Russian Federation with the Arctic issues, publish materials, hear and understand the opinion of the people, their expectations and concerns about the development of the draft FZ on AZRF. In a study obtained expert opinions and synthesized the scientific and political elite on topical issues of socio-economic development of the Russian Arctic, followed by an open vote of readers of "political education".

Methods. The methods used were expert and interactive surveys. With 18 February to March 11, 2016 to the questions posed in the questionnaire replies were received from the experts: NAFU (4), the universities of St. Petersburg (3), the Kola Science Centre RAS (2) FGBUN Federal Research Center for integrated study of the Arctic run "(1), VNII Okeangeologii (1), the Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (1), Institute of Europe, RAS (1), North-Eastern Federal University (1), the legislature of Yamal-Nenets Autonomous district (1) other organizations (1). Among them are 10 doctors of Science: L.E. Vostryakov, N.P. Zalyvskij, V.N. Konyshchev, Y.F. Lukin, V.S. Selin, A. Sergunin, A.K. Tulokhonov, V.I. Ulyanovskiy, S. Kharyuchi, M.H. Shraga; 5 candidates of Sciences: V.P. Zhuravel, E.A. Korchak, S.A. Podoplekin, A. Sleptsov, V.S. Tomskiy. The responses conducted exploratory research were published twice in March 2016, on the website of the journal "Arctic and North".

Information-analytical magazine "Political education", the Chairman of the editorial board — S. E. Kadyrov published the announcement on the first page of the site "political education" in sections "column of the editorial staff" and "news" in an open vote of readers one of the eight issues under discussion: "How should be called the new law: the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation or to the Russian Arctic?". There were more than 1.3 thousand visits to published material and 90 responses were received from voting on the issue.

The results of the Study on contents of replies. essentially reflects the most significant discussion of researched content emphasizes problematique, allows us to understand ambiguous, I can even say — controversial, relevant scientific community to your development project the AZRF FZ on, identify various positions open voting on the website of the magazine "political education" (1 307 views, 90 replies) shows that more than half the voters were in favour of the name of the FZ "on Russian Arctic." below are the answers to all the questions raised.

1. How do you personally feel, should any land area and water area of the northern seas be included in the Russian Arctic (land and sea) = Arctic zone of the Russian Federation in a broad understanding of it (not just land, as it is now)?

1) It appears that the Russian Arctic perfectly justified must be included and continental shelf and water territory, including space from the Barents to the Chukchi Sea and to the North Pole, inclusive (LEV).

2) The composition of the AZRF should include land mainland territory, as well as the archipelagos and Islands in the Arctic Ocean and Bering Strait that belong to the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, internal and territorial water area of the northern seas, maritime spaces included in the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation (Konyshev V.N., Sergunin A.A.).

3) Murmansk oblast, Archangelsk completely (as the pivot point), severodvinsk (as reference point), Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Yamalo-Nenets AO, etc. along the coast of the Arctic Ocean (Korczak E.A.).

4) Land area: composition of the land territories defined by the Decree of the President of the RF in 2014, take into account all the wishes of bordering regions, in addition to Yakutia. When you see the pre-conditions and the political decision to change the boundaries of the AZRF believe it is possible to include in its structure: in Arkhangelsk Oblast: Kholmogorsky, Plesetsk, Pinega and Leshukonsky municipal districts; in the Republic of Karelia: municipalities on the coast of the White Sea; in Komi Republic: Ust-Tsilemsky district and urban districts "Inta" and "Usinsk; Yakutia: 8 municipalities of the Republic insists on. It also makes sense to consider the composition of the AZRF and Magadan Oblast of Kamchatka Krai. The water area of the AO seas: they are already included in its entirety. I consider it appropriate to add the Bering Sea (Podoplekin S.A.).

5) Arctic territories of the Russian Federation may vary, but it should be clear and comprehensible criteria, rather than lobbying as a basic principle. The need for an official Position should be enshrined in the law. As regards the areas that when ratifying the Convention on the law of the sea, we lost more than 1.5 million sq.km. Of course, they want to return, but this process will be lengthy and complicated (Selin V.S.).

6) I am a supporter of the sectoral principle defining the boundaries and responsibilities of 1926 year. It has not been canceled (Tomskiy V.S.)

7) In my opinion, you should address the utilitarian objective: highlight the Arctic space as the target macroeconomic and geopolitical military focus of the President and the Government of the Russian Federation. For such allocation meaningless search for artificial numerous criteria. Above all, economic, social, infrastructure, natural-environmental, etc. Firstly, this is not a criteria for Arctic territories. These are signs of the State of socio-economic systems and indicators of specificity of the territory, the knowledge of which is necessary for the implementation of investment projects and the selection of business activities. For example, indicates the dependence of economic activity and the sustenance of the population from the supply of fuel, food and other necessities from other regions of Russia. Kaluzhskaya oblast too depends not only from other regions of Russia, but also in other countries of the world. This is the base to include her in the Arctic zone of the RF! Secondly, it is not necessary to make the criterion of availability of compact residence of indigenous small-numbered peoples of the North, because the active commercial Arctic exploration and protection of geopolitical positions of the RF in the Arctic have long accompanied by displacement of the Russian people and other peoples of Russia. The presence of small people — it's just action premise for the design and implementation of the relevant municipality, in the AZRF, programme support and obtaining federal grants to optimize conditions for the development of small ethnic group. Thirdly, the Northern sea route is really an important transport artery, "pulls" the Arctic complexes. Consider it as economic and geographical criteria of territory

with the presence of its infrastructure to the AZRF possible. Unconditional allocation of territories of the AZRF helps only one base geographical criterion has long been known: conditional line Arctic circle. All territory (land and sea within the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation), located north of the Arctic Circle, without exception, can extend the legal category of "Arctic RUSSIA." But facilities of macroeconomic regulation economy Arctic regions in order to ensure the integrity of the inside and the interregional nature of economic systems ("anchor zones, transport and logistic centre) really be useful to include the territory of municipalities south of the Arctic Circle, irrespective of the ratio of the Arctic and a part of the territory to the South of this range (Zalyvskij N.P.).

8) Should include land area located north of the Arctic Circle line, as well as the intersection of the line of the territory of the Arctic Circle (66° 33'44.6" North latitude), as well as the area within the State border of the Russian Federation. In the municipalities should not share. They should include in their entirety. In these areas should be midnight sun and polar night, Tundra, ice on the sea for a long time but not less than six months (Zhuravel V.P.).

9) It is not necessary to hold a discussion on issues decided by the relevant decree of the President of the Russian Federation (Toulokhonov A.C.).

10) The composition of Arctic Russia should include land territory of the Murmansk region, the Northern Arkhangelsk region and Komi Republic; Nenets AO; Yamalo-nenets AO; Dolgano-nenetsky AO Norilsk and the Turukhansk district of Krasnoyarsk Krai; Uluses of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia) having access to the water area; Chukotka Autonomous Okrug; islands; the water area of the northern seas from the Barents to the Chukchi; space marine included in the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation; as well as the territory of the extended continental shelf according to the partially revised submission of the Russian Federation to the Commission on the limits of the continental shelf in regard to the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic Ocean "(VNII Okeangeologii, S.I. Ivanova).

11) Russia has extensive negative experience of cutting administrative territories. Believe in the AZRF you must include everything that is not contrary to international laws and conventions. This will help eliminate further examples of "brotherly" Division with Norway disputed maritime territories. Then will that protect benefit and opportunity (Ulyanovsk V.I.).

12) Land territory of the Murmansk and Arkhangelsk oblasts, the Republic of Karelia and Komi Republic (Vorkuta), NAO, YANAO, Taimyr Yamalo-Nenets AO, Norilsk and district of Krasnoyarsk Krai, ulus of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia), Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, have access to the water area, and the Barents, white, Kara, Laptev, East Siberian, Chukchi and Bering seas; Islands in SLO (Lukin Y.F.).

13) Land territory of the Murmansk and Arkhangelsk oblasts, the Republic of Karelia and Komi Republic (Vorkuta), NAO, YANAO, Taimyr Yamalo-Nenets area, Norilsk and Turukhansk area of Krasnoyarsk Krai, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, as well as the 13 regions of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), bordering the Arctic Ocean water area (hereinafter referred to as AO) and located north of the Arctic Circle (66° 33 'n), taking into account the integrity of the natural economic territorial complexes (strongholds); link regional transport system in the North Sea and Barents , White, Kara, Laptev, East Siberian, Chukchi and Bering seas; Islands in AO (Sleptsov A.N.).

2. How should the new law be called: the law on the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation or on the Russian Arctic?

17 replies received from experts:

- On the Russian Arctic — 6 pers.
- About the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation — 5 pers.

- The AZRF is more precise, but the Russian Arctic is a very beautiful name — 1 pers.
- Arctic territory of Russia or Russian Arctic territories — 1 person.
- The name "Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and the Russian Arctic" should be equivalent to — 1 pers.
- Russian Arctic sector — 1 pers.
- It is not so fundamental — 2 pers.

The quantitative results of the interactive voting on the webpage of the journal "Political Education" to the question "how should the new law be called: the law on the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation or on the Russian Arctic?" as follows:

- a. On the Russian Arctic — 52.2% (47 votes).
- b. About the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation — 27.8% (25 votes).
- c. The names "Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and the Russian Arctic" should be equivalent to — 20% (18 votes).

1) The name of the Federal law "on the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" is more politically correct, although the name "on the Russian Arctic" would be, without a doubt, a very beautiful. In such a title clearly hear quiet confidence powers that she was right for several centuries is a leading Arctic State peace and because all this time studied and mastered the Arctic expanses of land adjacent to the part of our country (LEV).

2) "On the Russian Arctic. With zones we have associated the most negative memories about GULAG. Arctic — not zone! 2.5 million people live there (Lukin Y.F.).

3) About rigor and consistency in terminology, it was necessary to think from the very beginning. As adopted the term "AZRF" and he found reflected in many doctrinal documents, it is not necessary to refuse from it, otherwise confusion. Pluses of the term "AZRF" is that it stresses that this part of the Arctic that historically and in contemporary law developed Russia. The term "Russian Arctic" would be more applicable if Russia by signing the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982, has not renounced its interpretation of the sectoral Division of the Arctic, according to the Decree of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR from 1926 exactly enters Canada, which is a signatory to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982, and waives the sectoral principle (Konyshov V.N., Sergunin A.A.).

4) The new law should be called: "on the Russian Arctic" (Korczak E.A.).

5) It is unimportant. Name of space object control in accordance with state documents and strategy — Arctic zone of the Russian Federation "(Podoplekin S.A.).

6) Because the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation now well-established legal concept ("fundamentals of State policy in the AZRF for the period till the year 2020 and beyond", "AZRF development strategy and national security"), then it is advisable to save now. With regard to historical associations, even the word "party", "Union", "security", "folk" can bring on negativity. It will take place. You can still add "on the development of the Arctic." (Selin V.S.).

7) You want to abandon the term "zone", because it does not correspond to the situation of the RF in principle, 70% of the country's North and is not such a burden no country in the world. The framework law will give nothing, even if it is the most perfect and called perfect. We have framework laws don't work, that retrieved practice for many centuries. A tight

package of federal laws and regulations for the Executive harmonized and interconnected activities — political, economic, military, social, cultural and humanitarian. Everything else will be profane and violent activities of the imitation of the last 20 years (the Tomskiy V.S.).

8) The term "Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" in a legal context more favourable than the Russian Arctic, not least because the exclusive economic zone is not 100% object of the sovereignty of the Russian Federation (Zalyvskij N.P.).

9) Best to the Russian Arctic. "but it is necessary to observe all legal formal. The term" Russian Arctic "will reflect our traditions, as well as the fact that we've had a few centuries to assimilate and develop the Arctic "Zone" really synonymous, especially in the northern parts of the country with coercion and punishment. And the Arctic is our blessing, a potential Foundation for our economic growth, and that means freedom (Zhuravel V.P.).

10) It is advisable to call it "on the development of the Russian Arctic" (Toulokhonov A.C.).

11) The name of the Federal law "on Arctic Russian Federation should be considered correct, since the notion of" Arctic Russia is reflected in many legal doctrines (VNII Okeangeologiâ, S.I. Ivanova).

12) What's the problem? "The Name of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" contains the status of the State law. "On the Russian Arctic" is closer to the tourist brand (Ulyanovskiy V.I.).

13) "On the Russian Arctic. Russia has a special historical responsibility for the sustainable development of the Arctic, as has the biggest Arctic territory, in which the lives of more than 2.5 million people (Sleptsov A.N.).

14) Probably, the name "Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and the Russian Arctic" should be equivalent: How, for example, in accordance with article 1 of the Constitution tantamount to name Russia and the Russian Federation (Kadyrov S.).

15) I do not have the right to vote, because it is not a Russian citizen, but the view will. If there is no clear, unambiguous guidance on the allegiances and, in the future it will create conditions for separatism. Yes, do not laugh. Separatism is possible. The Arctic resources will recoup any investment of foreign partners in the secession from Russia.

16) In my opinion, the most appropriate name suitable Russian Arctic sector, i.e., the area enclosed between the two radii and an arc (Grigorov).

3. Does it make sense to organize a referendum among the people of the northern areas of the country. Not long ago it was done so about the change of names introduced in the Soviet era (1989). "Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" historically is more acceptable name for the Russian Arctic. Is it logical to keep the historical continuity of the Russian Empire with a modern, democratic Russia of XXI century ?

1) If I'd read all the questions in advance, perhaps otherwise would respond on a second and still go sequentially. I personally think such a question (to replace the title on "more acceptable") make the referendum invalid, at least until it was wide public discussion on a variety of levels: ranging from discussions in the media, scientific debates at conferences (the results of which shall be communicated to the citizens) before the public discussion of the Deputy's body (LEV).

2) It makes no sense to spend quite a costly referendum when and so means mastering the Arctic lacks. Hardly indigenous populations or fisheries petrochemical complex will seem crucial title region. For them is more important than the specific social programs. And historical continuity must be ensured, especially in State policy — then and will not modify titles. The issue of the title could be resolved without a referendum and the waste of resources (Konyshev V.N. Sergunin, A.A.).

- 3) No, everything can be solved by the adoption of the law with the appropriately titled "on the Russian Arctic (Korczak E.A.)
- 4) Does not have, is unimportant and it could not be the subject of a referendum. "Name the Russian Arctic" is artificial, like the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation. "Following the logic of the State would find it useful to consider the education of the Federal District. The Arctic as this requires a revision of the administrative-territorial system in at least five subjects of the Russian Federation, it is a very distant prospect (Podoplekin S.A.).
- 5) Think that doesn't make sense. Is very expensive, but since it does not affect any material interests of the population of the Russian Arctic, a high turnout will not be possible to provide for the election of now - it goes 20% of voters (Selin V.S.).
- 6) The referendum is a good thing but we have this little gives. People will remain silent, like a century ago because of fatigue, a lack of faith in the authorities' actions, the deepest depression most of wide layers of the society. This dangerous, disastrous trend should gradually overcome the specific actual action authority to improve manageability in the country. When a certain level of confidence can be and to hold a referendum and his decisions is mandatory (Tomskiy V.S.).
- 7) I think there is no State in this matter should receive fair and common sense (Zhuravel V.P.).
- 8) Makes no sense (Toulokhonov A.C.).
- 9) It makes no sense for such a costly event, because it in no way affects the important interests of the population of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation (VNII Okeangeologii, S.I. Ivanova).
- 10) I do not think that the referendum will be very important for the people of the Arctic territories. And imperial ambitions we have enough (Ulyanovskiy V.I.).
- 11) Yes, Russian citizens have is no longer asked their opinions through referendums. Referendum in Crimea - is a separate song and to the conduct of sociological issues and their interpretation of an ambiguous relationship. The referendum is certainly expensive, but no more expensive than Russian citizens trust in the authorities and administration at the Federal and regional levels (Lukin Y.F.).
- 12) Rather no. in our view, the most appropriate solution to this problem is a scientific sociological study (survey) the views of the people AZRF on the subject (Sleptsov A.N.).

4. Why do entities of the RF and municipal entities need a new law on the Russian Arctic = AZRF? Expectations and concerns, opportunities, and threats?

- 1) Of course, first and foremost it should be on the protection of our natural resources in the Arctic. From whom? It's no secret the successful practice of the "creeping expansion" on Svalbard Norway NATO bloc party is not secret and the activities of the Finnish public organization "Pro Karelia", which openly calls for the transfer of a part of Finland Russian territories (LEV).
- 2) AZRF Act need not only actors and municipalities in this region, but also for the country as a whole. the new FZ must clarify territorial, legal and social status of AZRF, as well as to clarify the mechanism of management of all spheres of life in the Arctic. This applies in particular to the distribution of powers between the Federal Centre, on the one hand, and the subjects of the Russian Federation and municipal entities; private-public partnership in economy; accountability mechanisms of the Russian and foreign companies for social issues and environmental conservation; policy on small indigenous peoples; benefits for all northerners. In AZRF, the State cannot wash its hands under the pretext of "market" mentality, it must retain initiative and control in managing all spheres of life. At the same time, you must find the

best balance of power and resources that enable RF entities and municipalities to exercise reasonable initiative and autonomy in public policy (Konyshev V.N., Sergunin A.A.).

3) The law need to strengthen State support for the development of areas with harsh climatic conditions taking into account an adequate assessment of the human cost in this zone (KorczaK E.A.).

4) The AZRF Act is only needed if it will include the introduction of special regimes in the field of environmental management, spatial planning, taxation, tariffs, environmental protection, State subsidies (Podoplekin S.A.).

5) It is difficult to speak about the final concept and design of the new law. Likely, it will be a "framework", however, and as such, it would be useful, as it creates legal prerequisites for changes in other laws and regulations of direct action (Selin V.S.).

6) In its current form the Bill virtually duplicates the existing Russian legislation. The Bill does not therefore will bring significant changes in the lives of actors and municipalities. But there are some fundamental innovations, among which the abandonment of the constituent entities of the RF taxes and fees for the right to use natural resources (including TAX) that would significantly affect the inter-budgetary relations, because the TAX makes a significant contribution to the profitable part of the federal budget (Chuprov).

7) Framework law will do nothing to the subjects and municipalities. As well as the Federal Center, in addition to the new routes for the transfer of resources by corrupt schemes (Tomskiy V.S.).

8) I have long thought and concluded that such a law is not needed. It cannot regulate relations, because social relationships already regulated by other laws of the Russian Federation and many Arctic boundary can be docked by sub-decree (Shraga M.H.).

9) Through Executive on Arctic issues done. But they reflect policy issues. The status, competence of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, municipalities are not reflected there. With the adoption of a special law on the Arctic, pinning the special status of the macro-region, it will be possible to rectify this situation and argued that Russia has fully and legislative framework governing the relations in this region of the country. This task will not be easy. Currently on the Arctic in total, there are more than 500 different normative legal acts of the time. All of this should be "clear away", keep everything positive that has proven its necessity and usefulness (Zhuravel V.P.).

10) From my point of view for the local population requires federal support in solving their problems. it totally does not matter in what form it will be implemented (Toulokhonov A.C.).

11) A specific law that will allow its adoption work directly in the promotion of those or other tasks to develop the Arctic. The law must take into account the economic stimulus measures of Arctic territory, social development, measures related to vital activity of the smallnumbered peoples of the North, measures to protect the environment and natural resources in the Arctic. Settlement of the distribution of powers between the Federal Centre and regional and municipal entities (VNII Okeangeologii, S.I. Ivanova).

12) The new law is needed in principle if it reflected the interests and needs of the people living in those territories of the indigenous and old-timer population and not just the interests of oligarchs and oil-and-gas sector. Now the indigenous population feels starožil'českoe and guests in their native land (Ulyanovskiy V.I.).

13) Entities and municipalities are waiting for AZRF preferences for business benefits to the population, solve accumulated problems solidified legitimately at the federal law, these expectations may not be justified (Lukin Y.F.).

14) We believe that the law is needed, first and foremost, for the legal regulation of public relations, Government, business and citizens on the issue of the exploitation of natural resources and the quality of life of the people of the Arctic (Sleptsov A.N.).

5. What should be the content and framework of the new projected FZ? What are the key provisions in your opinion, is it necessary to include in the new framework a law on the Russian Arctic = AZRF? What should not we forget?

1) Koli is a "framework law", probably, he should establish the basic principles for the sustainable development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation (LEV).

2) Key provisions of the law: territorial, legal and social status of AZRF; public policy objectives in AZRF; assessment of external and internal threats to development AZRF; priorities appropriate cultural, educational, socio-economic, environmental and military policies of the state in AZRF; mechanisms for planning, financing and governance in AZRF; providing comprehensive scientific examination of public policy in the AZRF and decision-making; the distribution of powers between State and local governments; principles of interaction of local and State Governments; co-management mechanisms at the local level, with the participation of indigenous peoples; general legal and economic status of the Northern sea route, the conditions for international cooperation for its use (taking into account the entry into force of the polar code since January 1, 2017); accountability mechanisms all businesses for environmental protection; the conditions, principles and mechanisms for international cooperation in AZRF; control over the activities of foreign companies in AZRF; organization of Russian and international insurance funds to ensure safe economic activity in AZRF (Konyshev V.N., Sergunin A.A.).

3) One of the key provisions of the regulation should be the issues related to the functioning of the system of remuneration of persons working in enterprises, organizations and institutions located in the territories of AZRF (district of interest surcharges, additional annual leave travel to the place of holiday and back to the employee and members of his family, including the extension of the State guarantees and compensations, such as providing compensation for a worker and his/her family with comfortable accommodation in the workplace; providing guarantees of free shelters young professionals social services (Korchak E.A.).

4) AZRF Act should be a source of law giving federal legislation providing for special regimes in the field of environmental management, taxation, spatial planning, environmental protection, tariff policy, Government subsidies, supervision, small and medium-sized businesses. The adoption of the law on AZRF must be accompanied by the lifting of legislative acts against indigenous peoples of the North and the rejection of the use of the term, replacing it in principle to the concept of "indigenous people" (Podoplekin S.A.).

5) Four years ago, an attempt was made to the preparation of the Federal law "on the development of the regions of Siberia and far east of the Russian Federation", it was not successful. However, in December, 2014. As a result of these works was released on the territories ahead of socio-economic development in the Russian Federation. "So, as already noted, the job will be difficult. Most importantly, in my opinion, lay the stabilization mechanism and development based on the transfer parts of depletable natural resources in the Arctic as their production in order to ensure the subsequent financial employment or moving the resident's appropriate settlements. It has been known world theory and practice — trust funds created in Arctic provinces of Canada and Alaska (Selin V.S.).

6) In the part of the regulation on the issue of environmental protection, the Bill could enable/duplicate existing legislation with a view to: 1) unambiguous interpretation of the rules by which existing legislation is ambiguous interpretation, for example: to make a definite ban on the movement of heavy equipment on the tundra in the snowless period off the roads. A number of regional legislation contains a similar rule, but it often does not work. In the area of Dudinka cross-country trails are expanding every year, and they are so broad that

can be locked from space (visible on low resolution images). While the draft FZ on Arctic zone introduced a rule that allows the use of heavy machinery in the snowless period in the tundra in "inside tracks". In this regard, the federal rule should contain a clear rule banning the use of heavy equipment outside dirt roads or paved roads. Enter a definite ban on the use of single-hull tankers for transporting any oil and petroleum products in the EEZ, territorial waters, inland waters. At present, the Russian Federation joined the ban on single-hull tankers, in accordance with the rules of MARPOL 73/78. However, these regulations contain a lot of exceptions that allow for the use of single-hull tankers. 2) to make new rules to change towards strengthening of existing environmental legislation, such as: to strengthen article of the administrative code and the CRIMINAL CODE, dealing with issues of concealing or distorting information on environmental violations in the Arctic, as well as introduce step-up factors for calculating the environmental harm in the Arctic zone. Fix that for the maritime part of the Arctic area of SPNT must reach at least 40% of the water areas of the Arctic seas with the prohibition, including the production of oil and condensate, as well as industrial fisheries, and to ground part of not less than 30% of the ground part of the Arctic including ban on fossil fuel extraction (Chuprov).

7) The framework law should not be! Need action power with real results understandable to people (Tomskiy V.S.).

8) Indeed, everything in law does not turn on. Life and practice are richer. Most importantly, therefore it is necessary to prescribe. For example, territorial affiliation in the Russian Arctic, the geopolitical importance of the Arctic, the cultural and historical traditions. The preparation of the law must be borne in mind that the Arctic will have a major impact not only on the climate and ecology, but also sets new principles of relationships between States within the framework of the global changes in the world economic and political balance of forces (Zhuravel V.P.).

9) The main issue is, in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the question of land ownership and natural resources should be clearly specified private property, the property of indigenous peoples and the property of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (Toulokhonov A.C.).

10) The law should reflect the principal areas of State policy in the field of development of the RUSSIAN Arctic. The law should provide for the specifics of the economic, social, environmental, investment, demographic, migration, housing policy, including measures on State support for economic activities on the basis of particular budgetary, tax, customs and tariff regulations. implement the features of the distribution of powers between federal and local authorities (VNII Okeangeologii, S.I. Ivanova).

11) The new law still have to give a principled answer about prospects of the Arctic: based on the "development" or "evidence" the territories. How to save the departing population Northern Territories? (Ulyanovskiy V.I.).

12) It is not necessary to include in the Act. Specific issues of socio-economic development, preferences and incentives in support of indigenous peoples of the North and others, can and should find its solution in other legislation. It is very important in the framework of the Russian Arctic FZ determine its borders, the General principles of the vital activity of all spheres of society, the principles of the green economy, the geopolitical significance, cultural and historical traditions (Lukin Y.F.).

13) Firstly, it must be the backbone legal act and this should be reflected in the title is the Federal Act on the Russian Arctic. Secondly, in terms of legal regulation of the development of the Arctic territories, legislation must be comprehensive. Thirdly, persons residing in the Arctic, in our view, should receive a portion of the proceeds from the extraction of natural resources (Sleptsov A.N.).

6. Do we need to include preferences for business and benefits to the population in the law on AZRF? These matters should be governed by other legislative acts of Russia's far North, since all land territory of AZRF today are part of the actors of the far north of the country and legislation from 1932 onwards, which is continually being updated.

1) It seems to me (again) that a framework law shall establish the basic principles for the sustainable development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation. There is no doubt that to secure the population here and develop the economy, people should receive social benefits, business — will receive preferences. "However, overload" framework law specifics that you want to install from a specific period of time (and then either renew these benefits, or change the order of their submission). The solution of such issues should be governed by other acts (LEV).

2) AZRF Act must enshrine binding principles on the benefits to the population and businesses, and others (by-laws) Regulations — govern the parameters and conditions of benefits (Konyshov V.N., Sergunin A.A.).

3) Not true, legislation (extreme north) is not updated. 1993 Russian law "on State guarantees for persons working and living in the far North and similar areas» # 4520-sterilized 1. approximately half of the rules does not apply. The procedure for establishing, updating and revising the district coefficients of payments and allowances staževym is still not defined part natural rents should be directed to human development of the Russian Arctic otherwise this area will remain outside the zone of control on the part of the Russian State "(Korcak E.A.).

4) Not all of the territory of AZRF coincide with the territories of the far North Act, this legislation regulating different fields of social relations. L'gotirovanie within the framework of the far North has fundamentally different rationale than questions AZRF. Think it inappropriate to link between the AZRF Act and regulations in relation to the far North (Podoplekin S.A.).

5) As with the positions of legal regulation (Arctic territories operate hundreds of regulations on northern regions) and economic (Arctic territory "embedded" in the Russian North, in many constituent entities of the Russian Federation, they are an extension of each other), it is better to prepare a draft law "on the State policy in the North of the Russian Federation and in the Arctic territories". Cancelled in year 2004 No. 78-FZ "on the bases of State regulation of the socio-economic development in the North of the Russian Federation can revive (it was coordinated with all Northern subjects of the Russian Federation) and to adapt to the new situation , including the inclusion of specific provisions on the Arctic "(Selin V.S.).

6) Legislation on benefits for businesses, primarily for oil and gas companies already exists in the form of a periodically updated amendments to the tax code. As currently drafted, the draft federal law on the Arctic zone declared priority benefits for companies engaged in the extraction of hydrocarbon resources. This means that the actual act of delaw would formalize and/or expand the practice of granting new concessions for oil and gas in the new territories. This is contrary to the national strategic-Kim in the interest of the country that are associated with a gradual withdrawal from the oil and gas economy and finding alternative more environmentally friendly solutions to the problem of falling oil production, including through investment in energy technology, developed renewable energy, improved oil recovery factor and so on (Chuprov).

7) 6-7 are the same questions. For the population must be guaranteed an intuitive set of standard life wealth in the North in the form of housing, health, transport and education services, food and daily activities. These standards should significantly exceed the relevant norms for the "nesevernoy" only territories under such conditions, it will be possible to stop the outflow of people from the North. pro business talk hard. It in Russia has no need to

strongly refuse the "market" principles of the development of the North. Declare it and run complex government programs on reanimation infrastructure Northern Territories in the mode mobilization of the economy. All other schemes - money or worse (Tomskiy V.S.).

8) No, it is not necessary. Taking into account the development of the Arctic, big ambitious projects that will be implemented on its territory, like "Yamal LNG can be relevant directives and regulations of the Government of the RUSSIAN FEDERATION to prescribe additional preferences and privileges to people who will carry out this work. I think the Arctic will develop clusters. We do not stretch. We must clearly articulate the principles and limits of possible participation in the exploration and development of the Russian Arctic foreign States. Should be "red lines" that cannot be re-walk that will undermine our national interests and to the detriment of security. As the analysis shows, targeting sanctions demonstrates a real rivalry between the States in the region to develop its resources. In our view, the United States and European countries are not interested in strengthening the position of our country in the Arctic region. They lead and manage this policy, even if their company will incur losses and withdraw from the lucrative Arctic projects in Russia. In these circumstances, it is important to create their own competitive technologies to reduce dependence on other countries in the future in the development of the Arctic (Zhuravel V.P.).

9) The solution to all the issues raised can be resolved to absolute analogy with the laws of Alaska, the Canadian North and Greenland and, inter alia, with the establishment of a Fund for future generations (Toulokhonov A.C.).

10) In order to implement public investment policy in Arctic RUSSIA requires State support of enterprises carrying out activities in the area of hydrocarbon resources and minerals; the creation of favourable conditions for investment activity development; encouraging new projects economic development of Arctic territories through co-financing; to establish procedures to implement the system of incentives to stimulate the development priorities of the Arctic; the provision of additional guarantees and compensations for persons living and working in Arctic Russia (VNII Okeangeologii, S.I. Ivanova).

11) The question of benefits and preferences not quite correct, incentives can be given, but you can cancel. the question should stand on indigenous rights, particularly the rights to land, water, forests, etc. To the indigenous population not vyprašivalo coastal fishing quotas Moscow officials that the law provided a decent living conditions of the population, and easier conditions of survival under conditions of legal and economic limitations (Ulyanovskiy V.I.).

12) No, there is no need. The notion of "far North", laws governing benefits for the population and business here, Northern delivery etc. If we refuse this array of legislation and include all the issues in the new federal law on AZRF, then what will we do with the old system of legislation on "servers", the practice of enforcement? (Lukin Y.F.)

13) Yes, in our view, is not only necessary, but also vital to clearly determine State policy in respect of business (preferences) and people living in the Arctic (revenues from the extraction of natural resources). With the adoption of a new legal instrument concerning the Arctic should ensure that an inventory of the Soviet system, legislation on "servers" (Sleptsov A.N.).

7. Should the state expand the boundaries of the Russian Arctic, leaving gradually from the term "Far North of Russia"? Do we need to modify existing legislation on the Far North of Russia? Is there any sense in modernization of the existing provisions on business preferences and entitlements for the population of the Northern territories of the country?

1) If the country seeks to develop "the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation", then obviously it is and should be referred to this region and in other legal instruments. However, as I detail in the legislation on the far north of Russia have not studied, with the answer to the ques-

tion, what changes are needed, and it is difficult to State anything wrong because I consider unspecified question really is extremely important for the Russian Federation "(LEV).

2) The concept of the far North is too vague in the geographical and legal contexts in legislation requiring precise terms and definitions, it is better not to use such fuzzy concepts. If agreement on the use of the term AZRF, in legal documents better only eat it in order to avoid ambiguities and nečĕtkostej in the interpretation of these documents at the same time, in the political and academic notion of lexicons "Far North" can be saved as greater-than AZRF. The latter can be considered as a special part of the far North, which the State connects the strategic objective on the resource for the development of the economy for the foreseeable future (Konyshev V.N., Sergunin A.A.).

3) Borders expand while it is not necessary, but we must offer mechanisms for possible revision. Modernization of existing regulations on preferences is only necessary from the standpoint of their extensions. Removal or reduction of existing guarantees and benefits for Russian Arctic territory should not be considered in any options The (Korczak E.a.).

4) No, until clear and comprehensible criteria (see para. 1), expand the boundaries of pointless. Go away from the term "Far North" and "North" is not necessary, and even dangerous, because it will collapse the current organizational-economic model. And here is to integrate the Arctic Act legislation on the Servers you want, and useful "(Selin V.S.).

5) No need to expand Arctic borders, I would say the Arctic expanses. They are boundless. These boundaries should be included the area where people live and work, and in the Arctic, not so much. It is necessary to determine the provisions regarding the Arctic tourism. We have no. For example, Iceland survives due to Arctic tourism-Ma. Over the past 10 years, the number of foreign tourists increased by 2.5 times. The number of tourists arriving by sea on cruise ships, rose from 57 thousand in 2003 to 227 thousand people in 2013, the proportion of foreign currency proceeds. The tourism industry in the total volume of currency export earnings amounted to 27% in 2013, in the same time, the contribution of the tourism industry in the country's GDP rose from 4% to 15%. Recently, emphasis on eco-tourism and trips to habitats of whales. Unfortunately, our tour operators focus on outbound tourism. This situation should be changed (Zhuravel V.P.).

6) A more detailed discussion of these issues are outlined in my monograph "the political geography of Northern Asia» Ulan-Ude, 2014. (Toulokhonov A.C.).

7) Rams VNIIOkeangeologijâ them. I.s. Gramberga, "within the framework of its activities and is the lead organization in the preparation of a submission to the UN Commission on the limits of the continental shelf on the extension of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation (VNII Okeangeologii, S.I. Ivanova).

8) The question of the Russian Arctic and far North has a purely geographical content. For geographical changes must follow and we want economic for the expansion of the Russian Arctic the entire population by one district factor 2.0? !! But where is the money? (Ulyanovskiy V.I.).

9) You can make a hypothesis about changing the composition of the far North, as in AZRF included more northern territories. Then undo all the perks of the extreme north, it gets expensive in a crisis for the budget and establish a preferential regime for only AZRF. However, in the current crisis situation, DG before elections and then President of the Russian Federation, it will be more like an act of political Hara-Kiri. Can this issue is updated in the future? Not today (Lukin Y.F.).

10) When deciding on the matter, it would be appropriate to take as a basis for evidence-based criteria to the Arctic territories. Taking into account the new challenges, prospects and trends of development of international law, the Arctic countries, as well as the forthcoming changes in the legislation of Russia in the sphere of legislative support for the development

of the Arctic, domestic legal science needs to develop the concept of a new branch of law - "Arctic right." (Sleptsov A.N.).

8. Other your thoughts, suggestions and comments about the Russian Arctic = AZRF.

1) The law must represent a reasonable combination of the General regulations of the socio-economic, political and other processes in the AZRF with specificity in order to serve a long time, but at the same time meant the possibility of flexible correction. "click" on the drafting of AML/CFT LAW on AZRF you must include specialists in various fields not only lawyers, but also economists, sociologists, demographers, political scientists, anthropologists, ecologists, culturologists, war; not only the "Muscovites" — representatives of the Federal Center but also representatives of the regions and the indigenous peoples of the North. Should not be *kelejnosti* in the procedure of adoption of the law. Project of federal law must be published in the print and electronic media and public discussion, at least for a few months (Konyshev V.N., Sergunin A.A., St. Petersburg State University).

2) First, mandatory and necessary step to create telecommunications and information infrastructure in the North and adjoining territories to new technologies without solving this problem all the others could not be resolved, including Orange and defense projects. Program in this direction are available. Should update them and run them as a priority. The second step — General cleaning ports and surrounding areas without these tasks does not make sense to discuss all other. Interest in the problems of the Arctic, Antarctica, and Northern Territories is constantly growing for quite objective reasons here focused all the problems of survival and sustainable development, finding scientific justification the conditions of preservation of life on planet Earth with spectrum issues an unusually wide and deep for format and content. It is difficult to isolate the main topic among a host of issues, from the conservation and development of the cultures of indigenous Northern peoples to philosophical and cosmological phenomena of the Arctic's role in the fate of humanity, from the technological conditions of the physical arrangement of the everyday problems of man in Arctic conditions to solve the most complicated, painful issues of military confrontation, which no one is excluded from the agenda of the countries of the world community (the Tomskiy V.S.).

3) I would like to draw attention to the problem of abandoned flooded objects, especially radioactive objects. In Arctic waters of the USSR/Russia them was sunk approximately 18 thousand. In their publications I constantly emphasise that Russia needs to take and publicly present the world community integrated programme on clearing AKBatorii from radioactive waste, thus eliminate the soil for speculation and attacks at the failure by Russia to ensure environmental security in the Arctic. In contemporary political conditions the West uses systematically the environmental problems caused by the mistakes of the past and some bugs today, as a pretext for creating reputational problems for Russia. In particular, it may be directed against an application and by extension of the continental shelf of the RF. I should like to announce that the project and the concept of law we discussed at the meeting of the Scientific Council of the Institute of Europe, Russian Academy of Sciences. Debate has been held, were considering the Arctic policies and strategies of the countries of the Arctic Council (Zhuravel V.P.).

4) Russia's natural resources and economic potential of the Arctic plays a crucial role in the development of the national economy and sustainable development of the regions of the Russian Federation, located in this area. So, need such a law, which will provide a normative, legal and institutional environment for long-term sustainable development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, subject to the preservation of natural ecosystems, natural landscapes and biodiversity. (VNII Okeangeologii, S.I. Ivanova).

- 5) Any policy decisions have economic price. Given the existing economic's liberty, a colleague at the income levels and poverty crisis wages for the majority of the population, any development strategy without political will will not run (Ulyanovskiy V.I.).
- 6) I would like to take the long-awaited law on the Russian Arctic = AZRF not behind closed doors, and on the basis of a broad public debate (Lukin Y.F.).
- 7) It is time to move from words to deeds! (Sleptsov A.N.).
- 8) In my opinion, the title that most closely reflects the concept under discussion could be considered "Arctic territory of Russia" or "Russian Arctic territories and their using in legislative practice. In the period of active industrial development of the Russian Arctic in the first place must be provided for the establishment of an effective legislative framework of its exploration and development, and of course, the adoption of the Basic Act. it should be noted the problems in legislative ensuring the Arctic regions, which is still at the formative stage requires considerable efforts, including in the work of the legal officer of the vital activity of the smallnumbered peoples of the North (S. N. Kharyuchi).

Summary conclusions, suggestions

1. It is required a clarification questions on the composition of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation -Russian Arctic taking into account national interests of Russia in the Arctic, geopolitics, science-based, interdisciplinary criteria, the water area of the northern seas.
2. The referendum on the studied subject, as expected, did not receive the support of the experts interviewed and seemed unnecessary and costly. The more important an analytical survey of the problems that emerged in public opinion zondaže 18 February-March 11, 2016
3. It is proposed to name the new federal law on Russian Arctic ". The main importance used the word "zone" is a purely geographical priority natural features of the Arctic. The thing is, however, that the Arctic— is not only a "clean" geography with its natural zones, without diminishing its significance, but whit and cium, culture, economy, geopolitics, history, finally. In the Russian Arctic living's 2.5 million people.A part of them will inevitably arise Association, unfortunately its not only geography but also with Solovkami, Noril'sklagom and other similar "zones" of our historical past. Mention in the Federal law more about Ka-coy "zone", albeit with good geographic intentions, is to pull in the past rather than the future. This is not the refusal from the concept of zone in geography, and about the meaning of the national interests of Russia in the Arctic, which are the expression of the needs of the State, society, people. Key FZ on Russian Arctic should not zacikli be based on the monopoly of one narrow geographical approach and be based on the interdisciplinary approach to the ciplinarnom precisely calibrated terms of law. "It's better to Russian Arctic". But it is necessary to observe all legal formalities. The term "Russian Arctic" will reflect our traditions, as well as the fact that we've had a few centuries to assimilate and develop the Arctic. "Zone" really synonymous, especially in the northern parts of the country with coercion and punishment. And the Arctic is our blessing, a potential Foundation for our economic growth, and thus freedom» (Zhuravel V.P.).
4. Need a clear understanding of the Mission of the main federal law on Russian Arctic ", its scope, legal criteria, fiscal and investment possibilities of the State, regions, municipalities, business. In this regard, there is a need for careful analysis and accounting all made specific comments and suggestions on the draft.
5. Key provisions of the new AML/CFT LAW be discussed more widely, both in the MEDIA and in the subjects, the municipalities of AZRF, not just behind closed doors at the level of administration, Governors, their advisers, in a narrow circle. "The draft AML/CFT LAW must be published in the print and electronic media and public discussion, at least for a few months (Konyshev V.N., Sergunin A. A., St. Petersburg State University).

6. One of the most debatable issues remains the problem of possible preferences for business and benefits to the population. On the one hand, today's crisis simply does not have the necessary resources in order to take into account all reasonable offers and take a really exhaustive provisions for fastening of the population, including youth, in the Arctic, to support indigenous peoples and old-timer population here to accumulate human capital; to optimize the cost of production in the Arctic region, taking into account the further transition on the principles of the green economy, the balance of economy and ecology. On the other hand, in practice enforcement is already effective as of 30-ies. XX. The far North legislation regulating these issues. It was felt that for the general population it is necessary to guarantee an intuitive set of standard life wealth in the North in the form of housing, health, transport and education services, food.

7. To decide on expanding the borders of the Russian Arctic requires not only taking into account land territories of AZRF, but also the waters of the seas of the Arctic Ocean. Exhaustive grounds for defining the boundaries of the Arctic are several interrelated approaches: 1) Arctic Circle — 66° 33'44.6" North latitude. 2) Differentiation of landscapes, zoning, Tundra, forest-tundra, taiga. 3) July Isotherm + 100; criteria for Nordenskjold, Visa, the magnitude of the radiation balance, conditions of vegetative period. 4) Discomfort of human activity at high latitudes: health, harsh natural conditions (low temperatures, snow, Frost, polar night, wind, humidity). 5) Internal territorial-administrative boundaries of regions, municipalities of Arctic States. 6) ethnic and cultural landscape, indigenous rights, cultural and historical traditions. 7) Thalassocracy, an outlet to the sea in the Arctic States SLO any part of its land. 8) rise in labour costs, costs of production, the depreciation of fixed assets. 9) quality of life, social cohesion, human capital accumulation and use.

8. Key, critical issues, you must select:

8.1. Firstly, it should be a backbone legal act and this should be reflected in the title is the Federal Act on the Russian Arctic. Secondly, in terms of legal regulation of the development of the Arctic territories, legislation must be comprehensive. Thirdly, persons residing in the Arctic, in our view, should receive a portion of the proceeds from the extraction of natural resources (Sleptsov A.N.).

8.2. Cancellation or reducing existing guarantees and benefits for Russian Arctic territory should not be considered in any versions of the (Korczak Ea);

8.3. It should be noted the problems in legislative ensuring the Arctic regions, which is still at the formative stage, requires considerable effort, including work on legal support of vital activity of the smallnumbered indigenous peoples of the North (S. Kharyuchi);

8.4. A specific law that would allow when it was adopted to work directly in the promotion of those or other problems on the development of the Arctic. The law must take into account the economic stimulus measures of Arctic territory, social development, measures related to vital activity of the smallnumbered peoples of the North, measures to protect the environment and natural resources in the Arctic. Solution for the distribution of competences between the Federal Centre and regional and municipal entities (VNIIOkeangeologii, S.I. Ivanova).

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