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REGIONOLOGY OF THE ARCTIC AND North: SOCIAL STUDIES, POLITICS, ECONOMY, CULTURE

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ПРОЦЕССЫ ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛИЗАЦИИ МОЛОДЁЖНОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА В БАРЕНЦЕВОМ ЕВРО-АРКТИЧЕСКОМ РЕГИОНЕ

PROCESSES OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF YOUTH COOPERATION IN THE BARENTS EURO-ARCTIC REGION



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Аннотация. В статье рассматривается процесс формирования и закрепления структуры молодёжного сотрудничества в рамках двух-уровневой системы организации Баренцева Евро-Арктического региона.

Ключевые слова: Баренцев регион, молодёжное сотрудничество, молодёжная программа, международное сотрудничество

Abstract. The process of formation and strengthening of the youth cooperation structure in the framework of the two-level Barents Euro-Arctic Region organization system is reviewed in the article.

Keywords: the Barents region, youth cooperation, youth program, international cooperation

Introduction

The Barents Euro-Arctic region - is the largest arena of the inter-regional cooperation in Europe, which brings together four States, located near the Barents Sea. For twenty years since the creation of the region in the structure of the cooperation, such as in vivo, continuous changes occur: created and updated working papers, there is a process of integration of the working groups, develop areas of cooperation. These trends are also reflected within the youth cooperation in the structure of the BEAR, the institutionalization of the research which seems quite a hot topic. Particular attention is paid to the premises, major trends, funding mechanisms and stages of development of youth cooperation BEAR for a decade: 2003-2013.

The creation of the Barents region

Just the very establishment of the Barents Euro-Arctic Region was the fruit of the policy, on the one hand, the reforms initiated in the Soviet Union after the coming to power of MS Gorbachev is to ensure the security of the country, through the international cooperation, rather than the military confrontation, but on the other – is the powerful integration processes taking place in

the Western Europe. Thanks to the joint efforts of January 11, 1993 in Kirkenes held historic Conference of Foreign Ministers, which was signed by the Kirkenes Declaration, which is the basic document of the Barents cooperation for over twenty years of the interaction.

Duplex organization Barents region is particularly valuable for the further development of the cooperation. It is through this structure occurs important regional work on the development of the region beyond the state borders. Decisions taken by the central authorities, often based on the priorities and findings at the regional level. "The Godfather" by Thorvald Stoltenberg BEAR ideas pointed to a fundamentally important factor – is the initiative and support from below: "How will be the cooperation in the Barents region, determined by people living in the region. And do not specify their capitals " [1, p. 4-17]. It is difficult not to agree with this statement, which is clearly proven by the regional youth of the co-operation, which was launched in the late twentieth century.

Priority areas of the Barents cooperation have been identified in the Kirkenes Declaration: economy, trade, science and technology, tourism, infrastructure, education, cultural exchanges, as well as projects related to improving the situation of the indigenous peoples of the North. It should be noted that the direction of youth cooperation came much later - in 2002, and at the time of the Kirkenes Declaration youth Barents region was not considered as a subject for separate areas of the cooperation. The experience of the recent decades proves that in a rapidly changing world will be a strategic advantage for those countries that can effectively and efficiently be used to develop innovative capacity, which is the main carrier of youth. That is why in the last decades of the twentieth century of the countries of the world community paid attention to youth as a special group in the society, requiring new approaches for the interaction.

Youth collaboration on the regional level

Officially youth cooperation at the regional level in the Barents region began with a meeting of youth BEAR, held in the Swedish city of Kiruna on the 4-6 September 1998 First Youth Science Barents Region was on the agenda for the sixth meeting of the Barents Euro-Arctic Council in 1999 in the Norwegian city of Bodø. [1] In May 1999, the Finnish initiative was established a special working group on youth policy under the Barents Council. Formal status of the youth cooperation in the framework of the BEAR received by the organization in 2000 of the International Barents Regional Forum, which since its establishment held several conferences. One of these conferences was the "Face of the Future", held 15-16 May 2001 in Tromsø, Norway [2, p. 4-17]. The conference was attended by the ministers responsible for the implementation of youth policy in the Barents region. The outcome of the conference pressing need to adopt the special programs for

youth in the Barents Region. Adopted a plan for future action in the field of youth policy, under which envisaged the establishment of Body, providing information and support to help youth groups in the region.

The result of the interest in the youth policy was the creation in 2002 of the Working Group on Youth Policy Council of the Barents Euro-Arctic Region (Working Group on Youth Policy (WGYP), which received the status of a permanent along with the other working groups. [3] Working Group on Youth Policy is composed of the representatives of the ministries responsible for the implementation of the youth policy in the Barents region [4, p. 108-110].

In May 2002, the Council of the Barents region adopted an action plan in order to increase cooperation in the youth field. In accordance with certain priorities and the objectives of the youth policy in the Barents Region was decided to set up in December 2002 in Murmansk Office for Youth Cooperation (Barents Youth Cooperation Office - BYCO). The main task of the office is to provide information support as well as assistance in the finding partners and project management of the youth organizations working with youth international initiatives in the Barents region, and to encourage cooperation between the information structures in the youth sector of the Barents region [3]. The main task of the office is to provide information support as well as assistance in finding partners and project management youth organizations working with youth international initiatives in the Barents region, and to encourage cooperation between the information structures in the youth sector of the Barents region. [3] Office is funded by the ministries responsible for youth policy in Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway, as part of youth cooperation under the auspices of the Council of the Barents Region.

It should be noted the role of the high office location for Youth Cooperation in Murmansk in Russia, close to the border with Norway and the Norwegian and International Barents Secretariat in Kirkenes. This provision allows for the office of more frequent contacts and solutions emerging issues. Notable also is the undeniable fact that the majority of youth projects submitted Barents Secretariat, it initiated the Russian partners. In this context, the result of the work of the Office for Youth Cooperation in the Barents region leaves no doubt about the effectiveness of the work done.

At the regional level, the process of the structural consolidation of the youth policy occurred almost in parallel with the ministerial level. Barents Regional Committee founded the Regional Working Group on Youth Affairs (Regional Working Group on Youth Issues (RWGYI) in 2002. Noteworthy that from the first days of the observed temporary Working Group on Youth Affairs,

whose main objective was the implementation of the youth programs in the Barents Region the development and adoption of which is the responsibility of the Regional Council.

The Barents Programme

The main document summarizing the direction and the content of the cooperation in the region for the near future is the Barents program, which is an effective tool and a solid basis for the joint decision-making and implementation. As part of the Barents Programme Regional Youth Council adopted the first youth program (the Barents Regional Youth Programme) in January 2003. Currently implemented Barents Youth Program for 2011-2014 [p. 75-85]. The program was adopted as a response to the challenge of population decline in the BEAR. Regions in the north of Russia, Norway, Sweden and Finland have common challenges and problems, among them the most pressing concerns to population decline, measures to deal with that are ineffective. The result is that young people want to leave the Barents Region and choose warmer and the central region in the country. According to statistics, the area leaves most educated youth. That is why the Barents Youth Program aims to improve the attractiveness of life and professional development by improving living conditions, as well as providing new opportunities for the individual development of young people. The main priority areas of the cooperation Youth program are education and business, culture and sport, the environment, social issues, health, indigenous people and minorities. Chairman of the Barents Regional Council Mr. Knutson, defining the highest value of the Youth program, pointed out that it is the first step in the development of a healthy regional youth policy in the Barents Euro-Arctic Region. He also stressed that the responsibility for its implementation rests with all States BEAR regions [2, p. 4-17]. Development and adoption of the Youth program were good and strong foundation for the development and deepening of the Barents process in the human dimension, and created favorable conditions for further mutual cooperation between the countries of the region.

Barents Regional Youth Council— BRIK

The countries of the Barents region, there are many common tasks in the field of youth policy, which is a prerequisite for mutual cooperation in this field. During an international youth seminar in Murmansk in October 2003, participants expressed a common desire of young people to participate more actively in the Barents cooperation. They concluded that the best way to address this issue is to create a new youth structure in the Barents cooperation - Council, consisting of the representatives of the youth of the region. [7]

Thus, the Barents Regional Youth Council - BRIC (the Barents Regional Youth Council - BRYC) was created in 2004 to ensure the active participation of the young people in the Barents

cooperation. Organized the first meeting of BRIC was held in Kirkenes during the festival "The festival" in 2004 [6, p. 75-85]. The Council consists of 14 members: one youth representative from each subject in the Barents Region and one representative of the indigenous people. A Youth Council aims to promote BEAR regional youth interests and projects. BRIC members are working together to strengthen multilateral youth cooperation, empowerment of youth to take an active part in the formation and the development of the Barents region. Activities funded by the Council of the Barents region. Board members are selected by the administrations of the Barents region on the following criteria: age - 18-30 years, knowledge of English, knowledge of youth issues in the region and interest in the international cooperation [8].

The main mechanism for fundraising is to provide grants for the youth projects through the Norwegian Barents Secretariat. Projects within the Barents region have their own feature: as a rule, the implementation of the projects based on bilateral agreements between municipalities, as well as through twinning. It should be noted that co-operation is carried out not only by the interaction between the municipalities, but also between non-profit organizations working with young people (Red Cross, the environmental organization "Aetas," etc.). Youth projects have a different focus: youth initiatives, student exchanges, research projects, etc.

Every year the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides funding (about 20-23 million crowns) the Tromsø, Nordland and Finnmark to cooperate with other provinces of the Barents region [9, p. 154-165]. Allocation of the financial resources has been the Norwegian Barents Secretariat, consisting of the representatives of the administrations of the three northern provinces of Norway, the Ministry of Regional Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Thus, a financing youth cooperation in the Barents region.

Regional Youth Council organizes an annual major event in the Barents Region, the venue which changes every year. BRIC attracts hundreds of active youth representatives from the regions BEAR to participate in the projects that have a broad scope and variety of the activities.

A landmark event in the field of youth policy and youth cooperation in the Barents Region in 2011 was the merger of the two working groups on youth: the Working Group on Youth Policy Council of the Barents Euro-Arctic Council (Working Group on Youth Policy) and the Regional Working Group on Youth Affairs (Regional Working Group on Youth Issues). As a result, currently operates in the Barents Region Joint Working Group on Youth Affairs (Joint Working Group on Youth Issues), which is headed by Bjarne Hansen - Senior Advisor to the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Policy in Norway [10]. The first big meeting of the Joint Working Group on Youth held in conjunction with the Barents Regional Youth Council in April 2012 in the Norwe-

gian city of Tromsø. During a meeting of young people presented the situation in the region, was discussed topical issues, directions, as well as problems in the field of youth cooperation in the Barents region. Participants of the meeting agreed on the need for closer cooperation and mutual assistance in the activities of the Barents Region.

We can assume that the reason for the decision to become a union cooperation at the regional and ministerial levels more fruitful and intense, because before the merger the number of participants in each group does not exceed five. Moreover, the BRIC have more opportunities for cooperation with the new combined group. Also it should be noted that the union of two groups on youth policy cooperation and harmonize with the process of integration of other groups in the structure of the Barents Region: Joint Working Group on Tourism (JWGT), Joint Working Group on Culture (JWGC), Joint Working Group on Energy (JEWG), Joint Working Group on Education and Research (JWGER), Joint Working Group on Health and Related Social Issues (JWGHS)[11].

One of the main problems of the Barents Youth Cooperation is that young people in the North, as a rule, has a limited knowledge of the Barents region, and along with it is slightly possible that conceals international cooperation [6, p. 75-85]. In this regard, one of the problems is the striving to spread knowledge and information within the Barents youth about these opportunities. Another problem affecting the process of the formation of youth cooperation in the region, is depopulation in the north of the BEAR. That is why one of the priorities of the representation becomes Barents region as friendship, cooperation, in which they live open, kind, tolerant, educated and talented people.

In the XXI century, young people are an important target group in the Barents region, which affects many aspects of the cooperation. That's why we developed a number of regional programs: "Program for children and youth at risk" for the period 2008-2012. [10], as well as the Barents Regional Youth Program for 2011-2014. [8].

An important event was the meeting of Heads of Government of the BEAC countries in June 2013 in Kirkenes, the results of which signed a new Kirkenes Declaration [12]. In the new document, the focus is on issues such as global warming, transportation, environment, etc. It is noteworthy that the document highlights the important "role of the Barents Regional Youth Council and the Bureau of the Barents Youth Cooperation" [13].

Conclusion

Thus, the process of the institutionalization of the youth cooperation in the Barents region, which began in 2002, is the result of developed initiatives launched during the 1998 Youth cooperation in the Barents Region is a special focus today, as the main areas affected by the interaction

between the countries of the region. Increased attention paid to youth cooperation is no accident: it is active youth shapes the character of future relations within BEAR created thanks to the structure and functioning of youth participation in the life of the region. Example institutionalize youth cooperation in the structure of the BEAR shows the flexibility of the established system of the international cooperation, the ability to change in response to the current challenges and needs in the region.

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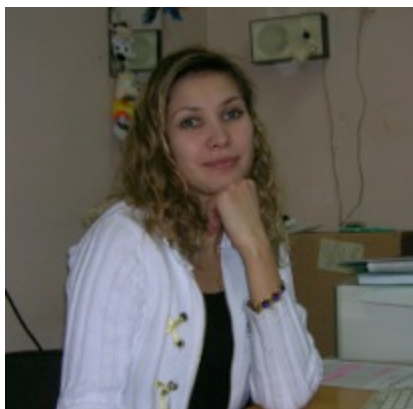
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ФИНАНСОВАЯ ОСНОВА МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОЙ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В ГОРОДАХ КРАЙНЕГО СЕВЕРА

THE FINANCIAL BACKBONE OF THE MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT POLICY IN THE TOWNS OF THE FAR NORTH



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Аннотация. Исследуются финансовые возможности инвестиционной политики на муниципальном уровне на примере городских округов районов Крайнего Севера. Рассмотрены источники финансирования инвестиционных потребностей муниципалитета

Ключевые слова: инвестиционная политика, муниципальный бюджет, муниципальный займ, города Крайнего Севера

Abstract. The article discusses the financial abilities of investment policy at the municipal level on the example of the urban districts of regions of the Far North. The sources of financing the investment needs of the municipality are considered.

Keywords: investment policy, municipal budget, municipal loan, the towns of the Far North

Introduction

One of the major issues of the municipal investment policy is its resource provision, the priority of which belongs to financial resources. Availability of own revenue sources and economic and financial base is a prerequisite for ensuring assigned to themunicipalities the authority to address local issues and effective implementation and development of the main areas of social and economic policies of cities.

Currently, the northern regions are quite attractive for all kinds of investment projects. In most cases, this is due to implementation of oil and gas projects, the development of new deposits, the development of the processing industry. The problem is that despite the investment attractiveness of the northern territories, replenishment of such projects takes place mainly at the federal and, to a lesser extent, on the regional level, and local budgets received only minor financial contribution.

In areas related to the Far North and equivalent areas, according to the list of regions classified as such, there are 123 cities with a total population of 6306.4 thousand people. For further

study were chosen city with a population of 20 to 100 thousand people.¹, due to the fact that the number of cities and population living in them, is of predominant importance in the total number of cities in the Far North. Were excluded from the federal centers, since they have their own characteristics and are in more favorable conditions for the formation and implementation of the investment of municipal policies. Cities with a population of 20 thousand people, also have their own characteristics namely the lack of financial, resource, staffing, to form their own municipal investment policy.

Due to the fact that urban districts are the most promising in the formation and implementation of the municipal investment policy, since most have a wide range of the local issues within their field, as well as the amount of authority to address these issues and have the most advanced infrastructure, financial and material resources for the development of the territory, it is suggested further research to analyze the financial feasibility of the municipal investment policy is urban districts.

Of the 63 cities with populations of 20 to 100 thousand people. and not having the status of the federal center to the city's districts are 29 municipalities. Were excluded urban districts Tynda Zeya (Amur region), Dalnegorsky (Primorye), Strezhevoi (Tomsk region) Ust-Ilim (Irkutsk region) Lesosibirsk (Krasnoyarsk region) due to the fact that in their subjects of the Federation, they occupy a minor place, and the actors themselves largely do not apply to the Far North.

In the analysis of the public sector has been used municipal statistical information database of the State Statistics Committee of the Russian Federation².

Municipal budgets

Within the concept of the municipal reform the functioning of the municipalities and their solutions in local matters was supposed to provide real independence of local budgets by assigning them permanent revenue sources and increasing the role of local taxes, as well as providing municipal financial assistance from the regional budgets. The main source of the permanent income of the municipal budget are taxes and fees that make up the base of the municipal budget. After the reform of the local self-government, held in 2005-2007. As local taxes were identified only land tax and personal property tax. These types of taxes are the most time-consuming in terms of data collection and low-income [1, p. 20]. The share of tax on personal property in the

¹ Statistical Bulletin "Regions of Russia. Socio-economic indicators of the cities ", 2012 [electronic resource].URL: http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1138631758656 (Date of access: 15.05.2013).

² Official website of the State Statistics Committee of the Russian Federation.URL: <http://www.gks.ru/dbscripts/munst/munst.htm> (Date of access: 20.05.2013).

incomes of the local budgets of the most northern territories does not exceed 0.1% of the land tax - 1% [2, p. 6-7]. The share of tax on personal property in the incomes of local budgets of most northern territories does not exceed 0.1% of the land tax - 1% [2, p. 6-7]. Previously existing taxes on advertising, inheritance and gift taxes, as well as local license fees were abolished. Have changed fundamentally and of deductions from federal and regional taxes and fees to local governments depending on the type of municipality. So there was a decrease rates of assignment of the single most profitable for local budgets and tax on personal income (10%) and an increase in standards of uniform agricultural tax and the tax on imputed income for certain types of activities, which also have very low share in the total income of the northern municipalities.

From 2008 to 2012. the Budget Code was further amended, which, apart from the regular income redistribution and the norms of the deductions from federal and regional taxes and fees, ordered state authorities of the Russian Federation to establish uniform and (or) additional standard allocations to local governments from the tax on personal income on the basis of enrollment in the local budgets of at least 20 % of the tax revenues of the consolidated budget of the region from the tax, which should lead to an increase in the share of own revenues in the municipal budgets. These changes came into effect on January 1, 2013. At the moment, due to the lack of statistical data can not be analyzed how these changes affect the income structure of the municipal budgets.

In accordance with Federal law from 03.12.2012 N 244-FZ³ in the Budget Code also made additional changes to the statutory rates in local revenues from non-tax revenues. So, from 1 January 2014 to the budgets of urban districts to the state ownership of land revenue will come from the lease of land, state ownership is not differentiated and are located within the boundaries of urban district, from the sale of the rights to lease these plots, as well as income from land sales, state ownership is not differentiated and are located within the boundaries of the urban districts under the specification is not 80, but 100%. From 1 January 2016 to the budgets of municipalities and urban districts budgets will be subject to enrollment fee for the negative impact on the environment according to the norm of 55 instead of 40%, operating now.

Analyzing municipal budgets for 2004-2012 of the Far North region., We can say that the majority of municipalities in the regions of the Far North are still scarce. With surplus on average in a municipality in 2012 ended Arkhangelsk and Murmansk regions, as well as the NAO. On average, there is an increase of budget revenues in the northern regions and municipalities deficit of -

³ Federal Law N 244-FZ of 03.12.2012 (ed. By 07.05.2013) "On Amendments to Parts One and Two of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation and Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation."

0.8 vs. -3.7% in the whole of Russia. Despite the growth of the local revenues of the northern regions, the majority of the municipalities are still deprived of the financial independence and remain subsidized.

Budgets of the urban sectors of the North

As for the budgets of urban districts of the North, in the course of the analysis for 2007 and 2011 (Table 1) shows that the share of own revenues in total budget revenue of municipalities in 2011 grew by 1.3 times in comparison with 2007 and amounted to an average of 79.4%, while the share of tax revenues in total own revenues, on the contrary, decreased by 1.5 times and amounted to 43.2 against 63.2 % in 2007, the greatest increase in the proportion of its income came in cities of the Komi Republic and some cities of the Khanty- Mansi Autonomous District, as well as in Monchegorsk Murmansk region.

Table 1

The share of own tax revenues and municipal budgets of the Far North

№	Urban region	The share of own revenues in total revenues MO%, %		The share of tax revenues in personal income MO, %	
		2007	2011	2007	2011
Karelia republic					
1	kostomuksha	96,4	82,7	56,6	49,4
Republic Komi					
2	Inta	22,4	86,9	96,1	35,4
3	Usinsk	83,1	84,1	66,9	67,0
4	Vorkuta	35,3	86,0	92,6	50,0
5	Uhta	63,8	86,0	83,5	52,6
Arkhangelsk region					
6	Koryajma	73,7	76,0	92,9	96,9
7	Novodvinsk	71,0	74,5	89,7	89,0
8	Kotlas	71,6	77,2	90,5	64,0
Murmansk region					
9	Apatiti	70,1	74,5	57,4	50,4
10	Kirovsk	77,4	82,5	47,7	52,1
11	Monchegorsk	26,1	81,3	72,7	58,3
Ymalo Nenets AO					
12	Gubkinskiy	47,2	84,1	90,7	24,1
13	Muravlenko	85,6	82,0	33,5	17,9
14	Labitnangi	78,7	87,5	23,0	15,2
Hanti Mansiiskiy AO					
15	Urai	26,8	83,1	61,8	29,5
16	Langepas	85,5	81,5	23,9	28,2
17	Radujnii	25,6	82,1	90,0	30,8
18	Pit Yah	85,5	79,1	29,4	33,0
19	Nyagan	85,1	81,9	26,2	31,2
20	Megion	83,2	77,2	29,4	34,9
Sakhanlin region					
21	Ohinskiy	57,5	93,6	34,2	35,1
22	Korsakov	40,0	94,0	85,0	25,9
23	Homsk	36,9	93,3	79,1	23,9
Totally according the region:		62,1	79,4	63,2	43,2

If a comparative analysis of urban districts, located in the Far North and without status monotown with monoprofile urban environment, their fiscal capacity is somewhat worse than in mono. Analysis of budgetary security company towns in 2007 and 2011. showed that most of the surveyed cities have budget surplus. In 2007 ended with a deficit of only two cities, and the average surplus budgets monotowns 4% of total revenue. In 2011 budgets were scarce four cities, and the average budgetary provision was reduced to 3.4%. In urban districts, is not related to single-industry towns, the average fiscal capacity in 2011 amounted to 0.4% of revenue, while in 2007 was at the level of single-industry towns (3.9%). The share of own revenues in total revenues monocities and share of tax revenues in total own income is also somewhat higher than in urban areas, do not have the status of mono towns.

Own revenues of the municipalities increased by non-tax revenue in the municipal budget, which as well as tax revenues determine the economic independence of the budget and depend solely on the efficiency of the local authorities. Non-tax revenues include revenues from business and other activities, the sale of tangible and intangible municipal property, payments for use of natural resources, income from the state and municipal property, etc. A comparative analysis of the share of non-tax revenues in total revenues of cities shows that in this direction have some, but very limited growth prospects. Therefore, there is some reserve supply revenue base in this direction.

Analysis of income (Table 2), namely the revenue from the tax, and the gratuitous use of the state and municipal property, in total budget revenues suggests that any changes in the revenue structure of the municipalities did not happen. Municipal budgets continue to depend heavily on gratuitous receipts, while the share of income tax revenue is on average 35%. In this case, when compared with other regions of Russia, the smallest share of tax revenues in local budgets celebrated exactly northern regions of Russia ⁴.

The largest share of tax revenues recorded in the Arkhangelsk region cities (average 60.8%) and the lowest rate in the cities of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District (about 16%). Accordingly, the share of gratuitous receipts Labytnangy largest in the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District (85%) and the lowest Koryazhma Arkhangelsk region (26%). On average, the urban districts of the North gratuitous receipts account for more than 60%.

The share of the revenues from the use of the state and municipal property-lebletsya to 13% in Kirovsk Murmansk region to 0.8% in Kholmsk Sakhalin Oblast and the average for the urban

⁴ On the basis of the research results "Institutional reform and the socio-economic development of cities in the North of Russia" (3-07-1017) conducted in 2007-2009. in the IEP KSC RAS under the direction of V.V. Didyk (Apatity).

districts is about 4%. The most favorable situation in this part of the income consists of the municipal budgets in the Murmansk region, where the figure reaches an average of 9.7% of the total income of the local budgets.

Table 2

Income structure of the municipal budgets urban districts of the Far North

№	Urban region	Share of tax revenues,%		Share of income from the use of state. and municipal. property%		Share of income from gratuitous receipts,%	
		2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011
Karelia republic							
1	Kostumuksha	54,5	40,8	4,7	3,4	34,6	51,1
Komi republic							
2	Inta	21,0	30,8	1,9	2,5	77,4	66,7
3	Usinsk	55,2	56,1	13,1	12,2	31,7	32,0
4	Vorkuta	32,7	43,0	0,2	3,7	64,8	53,4
5	Uhta	53,2	45,3	10,8	6,4	36,2	41,7
Totally the subjects of the republic		40,5	43,8	6,5	6,2	52,5	48,4
Arkhangelsk region							
6	Koryajma	49,3	71,7	5,2	3,2	28,7	26,2
7	Novodvinsk	62,7	62,3	3,0	2,5	35,3	36,0
8	Kotlas	62,8	48,4	6,8	4,3	34,0	48,2
Totally the subjects of the republic		58,2	60,8	5,0	3,3	32,6	36,8
Murmansk region							
9	Apatiti	40,2	37,5	4,6	8,4	56,9	55,7
10	Kirovsk	34,9	43,0	5,4	13,0	61,0	41,5
11	Monchegorsk	19,0	34,4	3,0	7,8	73,9	61,2
Totally the subjects of the republic		31,3	38,3	4,3	9,7	63,9	52,8
Yamala- Nenetskii AO							
12	Gubkinskiy	42,8	20,3	1,6	1,3	54,0	77,2
13	Muravlenko	28,7	14,7	1,4	1,5	64,1	83,0
14	Labitnangi	18,1	13,3	1,8	1,5	78,8	85,1
Totally the subjects of the republic		29,8	16,1	1,6	1,4	65,6	81,7
Hanti-Mansiiskiy AOX							
15	Urai	16,6	24,5	2,5	4,2	73,2	71,8
16	Langepas	20,4	22,9	3,2	2,4	69,1	74,8
17	Radyjnii	23,0	25,3	2,6	2,2	69,0	72,2
18	Pit yah	25,1	26,1	2,4	4,0	68,8	70,7
19	Nyagan	22,3	25,5	2,4	2,5	61,5	73,2
20	Megion	24,4	26,9	2,2	3,7	67,9	67,7
Totally the subjects of the republic		21,9	25,2	2,5	3,1	68,2	71,7
Sakhalinskaya region							
21	Ohinskiy	19,6	32,8	1,1	1,9	55,3	65,1
22	Korsakov	34,0	24,4	6,9	2,7	51,1	73,6
23	Holmsk	29,2	22,3	1,1	0,8	63,0	78,0
Totally the subjects of the republic		27,6	26,5	3,0	1,8	56,4	72,2
Totally the subjects of the republic		34,4	35,0	3,8	4,1	57,1	61,2

As for the gratuitous receipts, up to 2008 [3, p.39] there is a tendency to move from listing subsidies areas of spending are determined by the municipalities themselves, to subsidies, ie equity higher-level budget system costs that it considers necessary.

Grants, subsidies and subventions

The reform of the local government a significant role was assigned to support the local budget from the higher-level budget system through targeted transfers - subsidies (for equity financing priority expenditures) and subsidies (to finance the transferred powers).

Table 3

The share of grants, subsidies and subventions gratuitous receipts in the amount of local budgets, %

№	Urban region, Subject region	Share in total non-repayable receipts, %					
		Dotation		Subsidion		Subvenzii	
		2007 ⁵	2011 ⁶	2007	2011	2007	2011
Republic Karelia							
1	Kostomuksha	3,2	0,3	32,7	36,5	64,1	33,8
Republic Komi							
2	Inta	43,4	59,6	10,1	13,8	46,5	19,6
3	Ysinsk	29,1	24,5	18,1	23,2	52,9	49,5
4	Vorkyta	45,5	46,1	12,4	25,2	42,1	26,3
5	Yhta	25,9	32,1	21,3	29,7	52,8	33,6
Totally the subjects of the republic		35,9	40,5	15,4	22,9	48,5	32,2
Arkhangelsk region							
6	Koryajma	–	–	7,9	15,9	91,7	82,1
7	Novodvinsk	–	23,0	19,9	9,9	79,8	70,7
8	Kotlas	–	7,2	19,1	15,1	80,7	46,4
Totally the subjects of the republic		–	10,0	15,6	13,6	84,0	66,4
Murmanskaya region							
9	Aoatiti	30,6	19,1	18,5	34,1	50,9	45,9
10	Kirovsk	6,6	6,2	56,7	47,2	36,4	42,2
11	Monchegorsk	19,9	25,3	60,8	42,8	19,3	30,1
Totally the subjects of the republic		19,0	16,8	45,3	41,3	35,5	39,4
Yamalo-Nenzkiy AO							
12	Gubkinskiy region	53,3	40,9	0,7	36,5	43,9	20,5
13	Muravlenko	57,5	48,8	0,9	28,1	41,5	21,7
14	Labitnangi	72,4	47,6	0,6	37,8	27,0	14,7
Totally the subjects of the republic		61,0	45,7	0,7	34,1	37,4	18,9
Khanti Mansiiskiy AO							
15	Uray	43,1	37,5	31,2	31,5	17,3	23,6
16	Langepas	33,2	47,4	36,3	17,0	21,2	24,7
17	Radyjniy	43,8	46,3	35,7	25,3	20,0	24,7
18	Pit -yah	39,2	44,1	38,2	13,9	21,0	29,4
19	Nyagan	48,0	35,8	26,1	36,0	24,7	24,6
20	Megion	37,9	41,8	35,1	21,1	24,9	33,6
Totally the subjects of the republic		40,8	42,1	33,7	24,1	21,5	26,7
Skahalinskiy region							
21	Ohinskiy	7,3	36,7	62,5	32,6	28,8	9,7
22	Korsakov	2,4	29,1	15,7	45,7	81,8	8,0
23	Holmsk	2,4	48,5	60,6	16,3	35,7	8,5
Totally the subjects of the republic		4,0	38,1	46,2	31,5	48,7	8,7
Totally on cities:		28,0	32,5	27,0	27,6	43,6	31,4

⁵ Grants, subsidies, subventions from other budgets of the budgetary system of the Russian Federation until 2008

⁶ Grants, subsidies, subventions to budgets of subjects of the Russian Federation and municipalities after 2008

Over the past years, the ratio of grants, subsidies and subventions (Table 3) depends on the subject to which the Federation relates a particular city district. For example, in Costa mukshe Karelia share grants from higher budgets in 2011 is almost zero-hand, a low share of subsidies urban districts also observed in Murmansk and Arkhangelsk regions. In other northern regions of Russia the share of the subsidies in 2011 is about 40 %. And in Sakhalin and Arkhangelsk regions, on the contrary, there was a redistribution of income in favor of non-repayable grants.

Analyzing the data in 2007 and 2011., We can conclude that the urban districts in different regions have different capabilities implementing its own investment policy due to the fact that the share of grants, areas of spending are determined by the municipality alone, ranges from 0.3 to 59.6 %, which gives (or does not) a certain freedom in the implementation of municipal investment policy.

In relation to the subsidies received the federal subjects leeway for choosing areas of funding. As a result, the priority areas of the socio-economic development of cities funded in areas that regional authorities consider priorities and their own direction of the development financed by the local budgets on leftovers.

In general the structure of the income suggests that the main problem of the municipal investment policy is the lack of budget and budget DotA insulating most municipalities of the North, as well as the dependence of the municipalities of the Federation in terms of the financial support and, as a consequence, in terms of implementing its own socio-economic policies and investment in particular. Low share of local taxes and, conversely, a high proportion of regulatory taxes, annual change which, as well as the uncertainty of standard allocations to the local budget increases the dependence of the municipal budget from higher levels, which reduces the autonomy of the municipal formation in the sphere of investment activity.

Investitions

With regard to investment, there are two types: in the form of the capital investment, ensuring reproduction of fixed assets, and portfolio (securities purchases) providing reproduction of funds. For municipalities play a major role capital investments - costs of new construction, expansion, renovation and modernization of existing facilities, purchase of equipment, etc.

With regard to investment, there are two types: in the form of the capital investment, ensuring reproduction of fixed assets, and portfolio (securities purchases) providing reproduction of funds. For municipalities play a major role capital investments - costs of new construction, expansion, renovation and modernization of the existing facilities, purchase of equipment, etc. Trends and the share of budgetary investment in all different cities, but traditionally high share of funding

of housing and communal services (average 43%), on the financing of education and health care are sent approximately 20 and 15 % of investments, respectively, and about 2 % for cultural objects. As for sports facilities, if in 2008 on their investments on average accounted for about 8 %, and in some urban districts, this value reached 63% (Costa muksha), in 2011 none of the urban districts of sports facilities not envisage the investment from the municipal budget.

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If we consider the investment in fixed assets at the expense of the municipal budget, the investments made by organizations located on the territory of the municipality (except small businesses) and municipal organizations form of ownership, then compared with 2008 in many cities there was a significant reduction in investment in fixed assets at the expense of the municipal budget. Of the 23 cities, only six, this figure has not decreased, and the four cities of them are single-industry towns, and only in four cities (Kotlas Ukhta, Kirov and megiion) increased by approximately 1.5 times.

Investment organizations in the territory of the municipality, on the contrary, most of them (except for the cities "champions") increased approximately 1.3 times (in mono - 3.4 times). It is worth noting the town Inta Komi Republic and Okha, Sakhalin region, where growth of this indicator increased by 42 and 27 times, respectively, compared to 2008 in six urban districts participating in fixed capital investment at the expense of decreased organizations.

Investment by the municipal organizations form of ownership has declined slightly, with the exception of cities and Okha Korsakov Sakhalin region, where the rate increased by 185 and 40 times, respectively.

On average, the share of the investments from the municipal budget is only 5.6% (in mono - 2.7%), while the share of investment organizations in the territory of the municipality, an average of almost 90%, and in six monotowns reaches almost total level on the organization of the municipal ownership form accounts for about 7%.

Spread monies are also very significant, especially in the investment of the organizations in the territory of the municipality. Where are quite successful large enterprises including city-forming, the investment amount increased significantly. So, if we take, for example, the Murmansk Region, the Kirov and Monchegorsk, which are single-industry towns in which there are large enterprises, investment by organizations is much higher than in Apatity. The volume of investment organizations Kirovsk 33 times higher than the level of Apatity, the amount of the investment organizations in Monchegorsk - 3 times higher.

Currently, municipal budgets do not have the available funds comparable to the cost of financing investment projects, and cases where an outside investor fully financed investment project, are rare [5, p.373]. Most often, a certain percentage of the investment costs, mainly in infrastructure, have to pay the municipality. One way of the financing investment projects may be receiving funds through the sale of the municipal property, but this method is a one-time solution to the problem, since the leads to a decrease in assets of the municipality. In this regard, to finance their needs municipal governments borrow funds.

Volumes of the municipal debt, borrowing methods

Volumes of municipal debt, according to the Ministry of Finance (see Table 4), has steadily increased, and in 2012 they increased to 2010 by region was about 20% of the North, which is 3 times lower than in the whole of Russia, where the figure was 65%⁷.

Table 4

The volume of the municipal debt by region, Russia, thous

№	Subject of RF	2010	2011	2012	Growth in% by 2010
1	Republic Karelia	1308871	1441343	1702244	130%
2	Republic Komi	1333833	1446063	1491696	112%
3	Arkhangelsk region	879857	1514506	2221300	252%
4	Nenetskiy AO	н/д	н/д	30000	–
5	Murmansk region	2231920	2342482	2341291	105%

⁷ The official web site of the Ministry of Finance. [Electronic resource]. URL: www.minfin.ru (date accessed: 18/06/2013).

6	Khanti-Manskiy AO — Ugra	3030017	3992514	3118441	103%
7	Yamalo-Nenetskiy AO	2289991	2424367	1886719	82%
8	Republic Tiva	21550	196664	301604	1400%
9	Republic Sakha (Yakutia)	1386704	1495574	1538822	111%
10	Kamchatskiy region	1636879	2001872	1977447	121%
11	Magadan region	1509354	1554401	1628513	108%
12	Sakhalin region	2040452	2411331	2726123	134%
13	Chukotskiy AO	—	—	—	—
Totally the subjects of RF		17671438	20823128	20964200	119%
Totally in RF		130337616	169810885	215474394	165%

On average, municipal debt of the Far North regions is about 10% of the total debt in the country, which is the average. For example, the Volga and Central federal districts have 30% debt and 21 municipal entities of the total municipal debt, respectively. The lowest rates of the municipal debt in the North Caucasus (2%) and in the Far East (6%) federal districts.

In foreign practice to borrow funds local authorities use the following forms of borrowing: a bank loan, bill loan, bond issue. Abroad every form of municipal borrowing has its scope: bank loans used to cover short-term cash shortages, promissory notes - to cover the deficit of the municipal budget, bond loans - to finance long-term investments [6, 2000].

In the national practice widely used loans from other budgets budgetary system of the Russian Federation, which, according to the Budget Code of the Russian Federation, are not more than three years, by virtue of which can not be used as the financing of the investment projects designed for the long term, to the same the possibility of obtaining funds from higher budgets are extremely limited if the project is not ranked in any federal or the regional program. In this regard, the main source of financing for the investment projects at the municipal level, according to many authors [7, 8, 9], are the loans (bonds) and loans from commercial organizations.

Bond loans are the traditional and widely used method of borrowing in the world for regional and local authorities. On international stock markets municipal bonds occupy one of the main places, received a special development in federal states with a high degree of economic independence of the regions. Volumes municipal bond market is leading the U.S., a significant share of the market occupied by European countries. Bond form of borrowing local authorities is the development in Asia (primarily Japan), emerging equity markets of Latin America. In Western Europe, the role of bonds as a source of financing is one of the most important ways to replenish local budgets. For example, in France, borrowed funds amount to 32-35% of the total budget of the local government [10, 2000].

Currently, the Russian market of the municipal bonds (cities and districts are not subjects of the Russian Federation) is not highly developed, as opposed to the market regional bonds (mu-

municipal bonds). According to the Ministry of Finance, on January 1, 2012 has been registered and are 79 issues of the securities of 28 subjects of the Russian Federation in the amount of 343,878,363 rubles. A larger share of the sum of which is occupied Moscow (49.9 %) and Moscow region (11.8 %). From the Far North 13 registered securities issues only four subjects of the Russian Federation (Republic of Komi , Karelia, Yakutia and the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area), the total share of 5.9 % of the total amount of the securities issued by entities of the Russian Federation.

As for municipalities, if in Russia in 1997, bond issues have been reported in 16 municipalities where only three cities were the centers of the federal, and in 2006 registered their bonds only three cities, and in 2007 was registered any issue of municipal securities. Currently, according to the Ministry of Finance ⁸, on January 1, 2012, only seven cities have been released and are municipal bonds, six of which are federal centers (Ufa, Tomsk, Volgograd, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Kazan) and one urban district Dubna, Moscow Region, with a population of 70 thousand people. The amount of debt on municipal bonds is only 2% of the total amount of debt securities of Russian regions and municipalities.

Currently, there are a set of different restrictions on the possibility of issuing municipal bonds by local governments. Such restrictions are fixed within the Budget Code of the Russian Federation of 31.07.1998 N145-FZ (as amended. From 07.05.2013); The federal law from 05.08.2000 N 116-FZ (as amended on 24.06.2007) "On amendments and additions to the Budget Code of the Russian Federation"; The federal law from 29.07.1998 N 136-FZ (as amended from. 14.06.2012) "On the specifics of the issue and circulation of state and municipal securities."

The main legal restrictions on the issuance of bonds municipalities are: 1) according to Art. 107 of the Budget Code, the maximum amount of municipal debt must not exceed the approved total annual revenues of the local budget, excluding the approved amount of gratuitous receipts and income tax revenues on additional statutory rates; 2) according to the law "On peculiarities of circulation of the state and municipal securities 'issuance of the municipal securities shall be permitted only when approved by the decision of the local government on the budget for the current fiscal year (1) limit the size of the municipal debt and (2) the maximum volume of borrowed funds allocated municipal entity during the current fiscal year to finance the budget deficit, or the development programs of the municipality. At the same time limiting the amount of borrowed funds allocated municipal entity during the current fiscal year for these purposes, shall not exceed 15%

⁸ The official web site of the Ministry of Finance. [Electronic resource]. URL: www.minfin.ru (date of access: 18/06/2013).

of the revenues of the local budget for the current fiscal year, excluding financial aid from the federal budget and the budget of the Russian Federation, and excluding involved in the current fiscal year borrowing. And the maximum amount of debt service municipality in the current financial year shall not exceed 15% of the expenditure budget of the appropriate level, and excluding involved in the current fiscal year borrowing. And the maximum amount of debt service municipality in the current financial year shall not exceed 15% of the expenditure budget of the appropriate level.

According to the program of the municipal domestic borrowing urban districts of the Far North in 2012, 11 of the 20 cities (in three urban districts unknown) attract loans from other budget system of the Russian Federation, 15 towns using loans from commercial organizations and 10 cities use both of these sources of deficit financing local budget. Of these three cities (Inta, Vorkuta and Labytnangy) in 2012 did not plan to use credit, but only repaying earlier loans. Loan funds using securities is not provided in any of the studied municipalities.

Another type of loan is to guarantee the return of funds provided by the municipal authorities. Of surveyed cities in 2012 guarantees, according to the program of municipal guarantees, provided only four cities: Rainbow and Pyt-Yah (Khanty-Mansiysk) and Korsakov and Kholmsk (Sakhalin region). Performance on earlier guarantees provided in seven urban districts.

Specificity of the municipal loans is that, unlike those of other issuers, they are aimed at solving local problems and not for profit. In this regard, municipal loans are unattractive to foreign investors and largely focused on population and economic entities located in the municipality and is not interested in maximizing dividends on the loan and obtaining social effects in this area.

R.V. Baboon and Z. Z. Mullagaleeva municipal loans are classified into several groups [8, p. 74-77]:

- 1) Loans for the investments in the infrastructure and the social facilities with an impact as a public good, but not cash income. In the current economic situation, these loans can afford a single, most prosperous financially municipalities, since they participate in outside investors is unlikely.
- 2) Loans for investments in the expansion of the tax base of the local budget, ie in the construction or reconstruction of facilities, the revenues from which will replenish the budget (eg, parking garages, shops, markets, etc.). Such a loan can be seen as a purely commercial, it can participate and external investors.
- 3) Loans for investment in energy saving and other technologies to reduce the cost of the local budget. For example: the replacement of street lighting to more efficient replacement mains isolation, accompanied by reduction of heat loss, etc. This loan can also be regarded as a commercial, although there is difficult to identify the real source of repayment

Resource-saving projects

A.N.Shvetsov notes that among these types of loans for the major municipal loans should be aimed at resource- modernization of the social objects, because in the future they will allow to reduce budget expenditures [7, p.21]. He suggests that the share of these investments in the structure of the total investment must be at least 50%. This statement is true for most cities in the Far North, where any kind of resources are several times more expensive than in other regions of the country, and loss, for example, heat, extreme climatic conditions are much higher than in the northern regions of the depreciation rate of buildings, facilities and equipment are much higher than in the whole country. Due to the fact that the main mechanism for the implementation of the investment projects are municipal target programs, analysis of the directions of their implementation leads to the conclusion that resource programs on average in urban districts of the Far North falls 7.4% of the total municipal expenditures for the specific programs. These data range from 0% to 31% to Kostamuksha Ukhta (Table 5).

Table 5

The share of expenditures budget for the implementation of municipal programs aimed at resource in total budget expenditures for specific programs

The largest share resource programs			The lowest proportion resource programs		
№	Urban region	specific gravity, %	№	Urban region	specific gravity, %
1	Uhta	31,7	1	Kostumuk	0,0
2	Urai	20,2	2	Labitnangi	0,4
3	kirovsk	19,4	3	Muravlenko	1,0
4	vorkuta	16,5	4	Radyjnii	1,0
5	holmsk	10,9	5	Langepas	1,3

Virtually all municipalities realized long-term departmental target program "Energy saving and energy efficiency in the municipality" to 2015-2020. In most municipalities, and it is the only one. The amount of funding this program are also quite different. So, in Kirovsk for its implementation in 2012, has more than 19% of total spending on targeted programs and Labytnangy - 0.4%. The greatest number of targeted programs aimed at resource conservation, implemented in Ukhta and Monchegorsk (6 and 5, respectively). In addition to energy conservation and efficiency in these urban districts provided : increased reliability Electricity saving, heating, water and sanitation and other programs. Only in Ukhta for these purposes is more than 31 % of the costs for specific programs, and Monchegorsk - about 10%. Use of energy-saving technologies municipalities lack of funds hindered from enterprises, insufficient solvency of the population, difficulties in obtaining loans on reasonable terms. In this regard, by a decline in budget revenues at the local level there is a tendency to abandon the investment costs in favor of the current - various social payments, up-

keep of infrastructure, etc. The vast number of targeted programs in the municipalities of the Far North, directed to the social sphere, maintenance and repair of the municipal property and housing and communal services. Costs for repairs and maintenance of the buildings and structures operating in the territory of the Far North, much higher than the national average due to harsh climatic conditions and in view of their increased wear.

The situation is the general lack of funds does not allow for significant investment projects from the budget of the territorial education. The very process of such financing, given the magnitude of the necessary structural reforms, possible only for critical infrastructure areas. All other, non-critical for the functioning of the territory of the objects can only rely on the budgetary allocation for leftovers. As a result, the organization of targeted loans for the implementation of the specific investment projects of the local authorities in addition to the primary investment objectives and solve of the socio-economic problems of its territory.

Capital expenditure envisaged for the construction in the social sphere and infrastructure are recorded in eight urban districts (Apatity, Gubkin Kostamuksha, Kotlas Muravlenko Ukhta Novodvinsk, Urai). Costs of broadening the tax base of the local budget, ie in the construction or the reconstruction of the facilities, the revenues from which will replenish the budget can not be provided in any of the municipalities.

In addition to these types of people can also act participant municipal loans. For such participants are most typical housing loans. It is in order to attract additional financial resources to invest in housing in Dubna, Moscow region with a population of 70 thousand people. in 1995 and 1997. were issued bonds totaling \$ 10,722 thousand rubles. with maturities in 2025 and 2022. In subsequent years, cities such bonds, non-federal centers have been issued. As for the urban districts of the Far North, the three municipalities (Inta Kostamuksha, Rainbow) implemented programs to promote housing construction and in five districts (Gubkin Labytnangy, Inta, Korsakov, Kholmok) - housing construction program with the participation of the federal and regional levels. So, for example, Gubkinsky Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District for several years running and improving the system of housing, based on raising funds under the equity businesses and individuals. In 2010, the population of the city has invested in housing 16,630,000 rubles. City Administration concluded municipal contracts to participate in the joint construction of 21 apartments in the amount of 82.2 million rubles⁹.

⁹ Comprehensive investment plan for the development of company towns Gubkinsky, approved by Decree Administration of the city from March 12, 2012 № 430.

Conclusion

Summarizing consideration the financial basis of the municipalities of the North based on the analysis of budgetary security and income structure, it can be concluded that most urban districts of the North remain highly subsidized, and the investment policy of the municipal government depends on the investment policy of the regional authorities. This is due to the fact that the independent investment policy of the municipalities is extremely limited and is possible only in very rare cases and in high-formations. Most municipalities forced to seek the financial support for higher budgets and thus take into account the development priorities of the regional and federal programs. In this single-industry towns are in a better financial position compared to other urban districts, have a stable budget and a much larger investment opportunities through participation in investment company towns.

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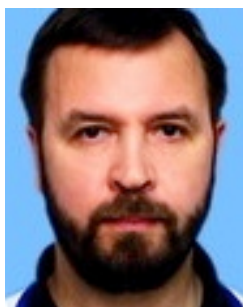
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СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО ПРИАРКТИЧЕСКИХ ГОСУДАРСТВ В ОБЛАСТИ ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИЯ ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНЫХ СИТУАЦИЙ И ПОИСКОВО-СПАСАТЕЛЬНЫХ РАБОТ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ

THE ARCTIC STATES' COOPERATION ON EMERGENCY SITUATIONS PREVENTION AND SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS



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Аннотация. В исследовательские задачи данной статьи входит, во-первых, анализ международно-правовой базы сотрудничества приарктических государств в области предотвращения чрезвычайных ситуаций и поисково-спасательных работ; во-вторых, изучение имеющегося опыта подобного сотрудничества как на дву-, так и на многостороннем уровнях; в-третьих, выработка предложений по совершенствованию этого взаимодействия с точки зрения российских национальных интересов

Ключевые слова: *приарктические государства, предотвращение чрезвычайных ситуаций, поисково-спасательные работы*

Abstract. This article has the following research objectives: first, to make an analysis of the international legal basis for the Arctic states' cooperation on emergency situations prevention and search and rescue operations; second, to study the existing cooperative experiences at the bi- and multilateral levels; third, to suggest some practical recommendations to improve such a cooperation from the Russian national interests' point of view

Keywords: *Arctic states, emergency situations prevention, search and rescue operations*

Introduction

Along with environmental and humanitarian themes, cooperation Arctic states (PAG) in the prevention of emergencies (PCHS) and search and rescue (AKP) has become one of the most important areas of their interaction in recent years. Conceptually, this was further evidence of the

displacement of the "center of gravity" of the regional policy issues from a "hard" (military) to "soft" (non-military) security [1; 5].

The following factors contributed to the intensification of the cooperation in the field of PAG PCHS and the AKP. Melting of the polar ice and lengthening the sailing season resulted in increased intensity of transport Arctic sea routes, primarily the Northern Sea Route (NSR), and in the future of the Northwest Passage (FFP) that are controlled, respectively, Russia and Canada. Moreover, the volume of cargo on these routes will grow rapidly. Only China plans by 2020 from 5 to 15% of the external cargo carry on SMP [11]. Growth of maritime transport inevitably entails the risk of such emergencies as wrecked ships (or rubbing ice), spill oil or other hazardous substances from entering into the Arctic marine environment. Given the fragility of the Arctic ecosystems, the effects of such disasters will be much more severe than in other regions of the planet. So, after the oil spill in Alaska in Prince William ship Exxon Valdez, owned by U.S. company Exxon (1989), nature has suffered such damage that the populations of many species of birds, fish and animals have not recovered to date. The fact that in polar conditions spilled oil naturally decomposed by bacteria much longer than in the southern latitudes, and the restoration of Arctic Flora and Fauna is slower due to a longer cycle of generational change. According to the World Wildlife Fund, by 2005 it was found that after 15 years of oil in the coastal strip Prince William is only slightly weathered. Scientists predict that this oil and keep toxic properties, can remain in the soil for decades yet [4, p. 11].

Prevention of such disasters and the fight with the consequences of the international importance, requires effort not one, but at least several countries.

Climate change, as well as progress in aviation and communication technologies leads to increased cross-polar air market which is growing 4 times faster than conventional air [2]. In order to make these routes safer, countries involved in such traffic (primarily Russia, Canada and the U.S.) should not only develop navigation and other ground infrastructure, but also take care of creation and / or the development of the search and rescue services (MSS), as well as establishing cooperation between different countries MSS. Should also be noted that even in avia flights seemingly well established the Arctic regions fraught with many risks.

Not only the increase in the traffic, but in general the expansion of the economic activity in the Far North also entails increased environmental risks. For example, Norway and Russia in the near future are going to start oil and gas production in the Arctic shelf, although completely safe for this technology does not exist yet. So, one of the major reasons that continually delayed start of drilling on the newly built oil rig in the Kara Sea (field "Prirazlomnoe") is the lack of reliable

guarantees from the "Gazprom Neft", which is the owner of this object. The continued expansion of oil and gas on land, as well as the mining industry in the polar regions of the Arctic states are also fraught with man-made disasters (and very different types - from getting toxics in the environment before the explosions and flooding in the mines), which also requires the establishment of a system of the early prevention and rapid response disaster.

Climatic changes and possible man-made disasters pose new risks for Indigenous Peoples. Rapidly decreases their natural habitat and doing business. So, Sami, inhabiting northern regions of Finland and Sweden, have complained that the creation of new mines (especially open pit), the development of the transport infrastructure and tourism in Lapland leads to a violation of reindeer pastoralism and other traditional forms of management of this ethnic group. In Canada's North frequent incidents with local Inuit hunters suddenly gets on his snowmobile in polynyas in the usual places for them hunting, which was due again warming and thinning of the ice cover [25, p. 38].

In recent years, actively developing the Arctic tourism, which is also related to climate warming in the north of the planet and the greater availability of the polar regions. So, according to the Greenland authorities annually from 40 to 50 cruise ships visit the coastal waters of the island. [21] "Boom" Arctic tourism has its "by-product" growth risks for tourist ships, for travel taking place in an area where particularly active form icebergs. For example, for the Danish authorities have always remembered the case of passenger-transport ship Hans Hedtoft, which disappeared without a trace after hitting an iceberg south of Greenland in 1959, in turn, these risks pose problems for local MSS who need to strengthen their material and technical base and staffing.

The objectives of this study include, first, the analysis of the international legal framework for cooperation in the field of PAG PCHS and SDP; Secondly, the study of the experience of such cooperation at bilateral and multilateral levels; Third, develop proposals to improve this interaction in terms of Russian national interests.

International-juridical basements of cooperation

International legal basis for the cooperation in the field of PCHS and the AKP in the Arctic before the conclusion of regional agreements is the number of the documents the universal character: the Convention on International Civil Aviation 1944 (Chicago Convention), the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue at Sea in 1979, the International Convention concerning intervention on the High seas in Cases of the accidents leading to oil pollution in 1969, International Convention for Preparedness Oil Pollution and Cooperation in 1990, the International Con-

vention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992, International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992, International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from ships, 1973 – 1978, as amended (MARPOL) and the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution 2001.

However, the Convention does not fully take into account the specificity of the interaction of PAH in PCHS and the AKP, and matured over time because the need for special arrangements of a regional nature. Formation of the regional international legal framework for the cooperation in the field of CNCP went in two directions - the conclusion, both bilateral and multilateral agreements.

Creating a legal framework for bilateral cooperation began with, because, on the one hand, it is obvious the need for more than the need for multilateral cooperation, and on the other - the development of such agreements is technically simpler than the conclusion of agreements directly between the several states.

Bilateral agreements. Russia has agreements in PCHS and SEP (or close meaning spheres) with the majority of PAH, often from the Soviet era.

Russia — USA. Signed in 1972 between the Soviet Union and the United States agreement on cooperation in the field of the environmental protection laid the legal foundation for the two countries' cooperation in this field. Objectives of such cooperation, according to Art. 2 of the Agreement - the development of measures to prevent pollution, the study of pollution and its effects on the environment. Been identified eleven areas of implementation, including the prevention of pollution of air, water, seas, as well as pollution of the medium associated with agricultural activities; improvement of the urban environment; organization and protection of nature reserves; biological and genetic effects of environmental pollution; climate change; earthquake prediction; arctic and subarctic ecosystems; legislation and regulation in the field of environmental protection. Under the Agreement in 1972, workshops were conducted working groups on each of the areas, the exchange of information and experts, joint research, bilateral conferences, etc. [3, p. 9].;

The importance of this agreement at the time was that the Soviet Union and the United States as a major world powers have recognized the need to cooperate in the field of environmental protection. Own development and conclusion of the agreement were significant result of the progressive development of international environmental law: at the time the Agreement in 1972 represented the most profound in content bilateral treaties concerning the protection of the environment. Being a model of successful international cooperation at the bilateral level, this agreement was subsequently used as the basis of other similar bilateral agreements between other

states. Carried out under the Agreement and work contributed to actively engage the parties on international markets in the development of universal environmental conventions (such as the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution 1979 Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer in 1985, etc.). Furthermore, it was the beginning of the discussion of bilateral agreements on pollution control in the Bering and Chukchi seas.

After the collapse of the USSR hand, given the mutual interests and experience gained during the implementation of the Agreement in 1972, prepared an updated version-Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the United States of America on cooperation in the field of the environment and natural resources, which was concluded in 1994 1994 Agreement extends the scope of cooperation between the U.S. and Russia in this area reflects the results of the development of the international environmental law over the past twenty years [3, p.10].

His novel was an important position, according to which the parties have agreed to jointly develop a mutually agreed policy in the field of the environment and natural resources at the bilateral, regional and global levels. Areas of the cooperation enshrined in addition to the Agreement of 1972, also include the assessment of the impact on the environment, technology, digital mapping, GIS technology and remote sensing to meet the challenges of the environmental protection, energy saving measures and alternative energy sources, environmental emergencies, environmental monitoring, etc (Article 2) .

Statement of the activities and programs of the cooperation, coordination of those involved, as well as other issues related to the implementation of the Agreement in 1994, is engaged in the US-Russian Joint Commission on Cooperation in the field of environment and natural resources. 1994 Agreement provides the basis for improving the interaction between U.S. agencies and the relevant services of Russia on some key environmental issues in the Arctic.

The agreement between the USSR and the USA on the cooperation in combating pollution in the Bering and Chukchi Seas in emergencies 1989 provides mutual aid in combating pollution incidents in the marine environment within the territorial area of responsibility. Area of the responsibility are areas of the Bering and Chukchi seas included in the internal and the territorial waters of each of the parties, and " marine area beyond the territorial sea, in which the Party exercises sovereign rights and jurisdiction in accordance with international law " (Article 2)¹. In order to implement the Agreement designated competent authorities of the Parties shall develop and ap-

¹ URL: http://www.vcom.ru/cgi-bin/db/zakdoc?_reg_number=%D18900854 (Date of access: 24.03.2014).

prove a joint plan of emergency measures in case of pollution. Such a plan was accepted and regularly updated in 2001-2011.

Russia — Canada. Specific bilateral legal mechanism exists in the Russian-Canadian relations. In 1989 he signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the cooperation in the prevention and the control of pollution of the marine environment of the Arctic 1989 Memorandum develops the legal framework of cooperation between the two states in cases of marine pollution from vessels in ice-covered areas, as such areas are defined in Art. 234 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 Areas of cooperation include here information and experience exchange, technology transfer, responding to incidents, Pollution [3, p . 8]

In accordance with the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Canada on Cooperation for Environment in 1993, which replaced the corresponding agreement between the USSR and Canada in 1989, reaffirmed the principles of sustainable development enshrined cooperation aimed at protecting the environment in the region: the protection of the marine environment and freshwater; conservation of ecosystems, including the establishment of protected areas; response to emergency situations that may lead to negative environmental impacts.

Development and implementation of the programs of the cooperation mandated Canada-Russia Joint Commission on the Environment, the creation of which was provided by the agreement in 1993.

Russia — Norway. Russian-Norwegian cooperation in the field PCHS began with the Agreement on the prevention of incidents at sea outside the territorial waters in 1990 ². However, the most significant is the agreement between Norway and Russia on cooperation in combating oil pollution in the Barents Sea in 1994, which deals with pollution of the marine environment by oil from any source. It corresponds to the International Convention for the readiness of oil pollution, Response and Co-operation in 1990 and develops its legal mechanisms. Acts between the parties joint contingency plan in case of pollution (2002), adopted in the framework of this agreement.

However, the most significant is the agreement between Norway and Russia on cooperation in combating oil pollution in the Barents Sea in 1994, which deals with pollution of the marine environment by oil from any source. It corresponds to the International Convention for the readiness of oil pollution, Response and Co-operation in 1990 and develops its legal mechanisms. Acts between the parties joint contingency plan in case of pollution (2002), adopted in the framework of this agreement.

² URL: <http://www.zaki.ru/pagesnew.php?id=1227> (Date of access: 24.03.2014).

Russia — Denmark. Legal framework in the field of PCHS and AKP in Russian- Danish relations is the least developed . At the bilateral level, the legal basis for the cooperation in the field of PCHS is agreement in the field of environmental protection in 1993 It emphasis on the commitment of the Parties to the overall objectives of the environmental protection in the Arctic. The Treaty is a broad legal framework for cooperation in the field of protection of the atmosphere from pollution, environmental matters of energy, protection of the marine environment from pollution, environmental monitoring, assessment of the impact on the environment, as well as in other directions . Both sides prefer regional format (AU and the Barents Euro-Arctic Council - BEAC) for the development of the cooperation in the sphere of PCHS and the AKP.

Russia — Finland. Between the two countries do not have special agreements PCHS in the Arctic, but there are similar arrangements for the Baltic: Agreement between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the Republic of Finland on cooperation in combating pollution of the Baltic Sea by oil and other harmful substances in emergency situations in 1989 and the Joint Russian-Finnish emergency plan to combat pollution of the Baltic sea in 2003.

USA and Canada. It should be noted that Russia is one of the most "advanced" countries in terms of PAH formation bilateral international legal framework for the cooperation in the field of PCHS and the AKP. Other PAG were not as active in the development and conclusion of appropriate bilateral agreements with neighboring countries. For example, paradoxically, but until relatively recently, cooperation between the two neighbors and closest NATO allies - the United States and Canada - did not apply to the scope of PCHS and the AKP. Only December 11, 2012 signed two agreements Canada-US: on cooperation between the U.S. Northern Command (United States Northern Command, USNORTHCOM), the Canadian joint operational command (Canadian Joint Operations Command, CJOC) and the North American Aerospace Command of Defence (North American Aerospace Defense Command, NORAD) [26] and joint training and exercises in the Arctic [27]. Along with purely military tasks , one of the most important areas of the Canadian- American cooperation was interaction between the two countries in the field of the AKP in the Arctic and training for this purpose [9]. Ottawa also has an agreement with Copenhagen on protection against pollution of ocean space between Canada and Greenland (1983)³.

Multilateral agreements. In 1971 was concluded between the Copenhagen Agreement on the Prevention of Marine Pollution (completed in 1993)⁴.

³ URL: www.treaty-accord.gc.ca/text-texte.aspx?id=101887; <http://www.itopf.com/information-services/country-profiles/individual.html#clist>.

⁴ URL: www.copenhagenagreement.org; <http://www.itopf.com/information-services/country-profiles/individual.html#glist>.

Plans to expand the "Nordic" cooperation were proclaimed in the so-called "Stoltenberg report" on the overall Arctic policy of the Nordic countries (2009). However, in terms of financial and economic crisis to implement these ideas failed. In addition, these plans look like duplication of relevant initiatives under the AU and the BEAC, it is unlikely that it was permissible for the "Nordic Five" as a political and, especially, financial and economic points of view.

Functions in PCHS and AKP in the Arctic trying to take over and NATO. In 2009, in Reykjavik, NATO leaders announced that the Arctic alliance will take on "soft security", including search and rescue missions, as well as the elimination of the consequences of the various emergency situations [24]. These plans, however, have not been developed due to the fact that a number of members (primarily Canada) did not wish involvement of NATO in the Arctic case, believing that the activation of this military-political bloc in the Far North will undermine other regional institutions (first of all, "child" Ottawa - AS, in which creation in 1996 Canadian diplomacy played a key role).

Significant step towards cooperation in the field of PAG PCHS and AKP was concluded under the auspices of the BEAC chennoe December 11, 2008 Agreement on Cooperation in the field of prevention, preparedness and response to emergencies⁵. Parties have established a joint committee for the implementation of this agreement and have appointed him their representatives. Chairmanship of the committee is based on the annual rotation in alphabetical order. The Joint Committee shall meet annually, or as necessary for the planning and coordination of the cooperation, as well as evaluation of the implementation of this agreement. The Committee is also the initiator and participant of planned exercises, joint training and organizes the exchange of experts. The parties have appointed contact points acting 24 hours a day, for notices and requests for assistance in the event of an emergency. The Agreement was defined notification procedure sea, air, nuclear and radiological emergencies and assist in distress side. The document also regulated the issues of compensation expense sides during the operation on emergency response and security of those transactions.

Undoubted advantage of this agreement is that it applies to all types of emergencies and not only at sea but also on land and in the air. At the same time, it was concluded only four states (not even all the members of the BEAC), which are included in the Barents Sea region (Russia, Norway, Finland and Sweden), ie, concerned not all PAG and the need for an agreement, covering wider range of Arctic countries, not anymore.

Currently, despite the attempts of other international organizations and forums to assume the functions of coordination in the field of interaction PAG PCHS and the AKP in the Arctic, the

⁵ URL: <http://www.beac.mid.ru/agree.doc>.

main role in multilateral cooperation in this field still belongs to the AU. This is because the speaker is more representative forum than other international institutions, and includes all the PAG. In particular, unlike the BEAC, AC includes such important "players" Arctic policy, the United States and Canada.

The development of the international legal framework in the field of PCHS and SDP within the AU is relatively recent. At the sixth session of the AU Ministerial in Tromsø in 2009 it was decided to establish a task force for the organization and completion of negotiations on an international instrument on cooperation in the search and rescue operations in the Arctic. The next step was the signing in 2011 of the Agreement on Cooperation on Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue in the Arctic (AMPS).

The Agreement was established areas of the responsibility for the conduct of the AKP in the Arctic for each PAH (see Fig. 1), and identified national competent authorities and rescue coordination centers (RCCs) in each country. PAG Agreement signatories pledged to exchange information about their opportunities in the AKP come to help each other in case of inability to cope with the problem and carry out joint exercises in the framework of AMPS [6].

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It should be noted that the AMPS met a mixed reaction in some PAG. As the Canadian expert Andrea Sharon from eight member countries of the AU five are members of NATO, and most of them are responsible for the AKP military departments that are not very willing to share information about its potential in the field of SDP and are not inclined to practical cooperation with non-NATO MSS PAG (Russia, Finland and Sweden) [10]. Another Canadian expert Stephen Daly doubt that the technical equipment of the Canadian MSS will allow them to effectively fulfill their pledges of AMPS. Conservative, the government of Canada does not want to increase budget expenditures for this purpose [13].

At the seventh session of the AU Ministerial (Nuuk, May 2011) it was decided to establish a task force to develop an international instrument in the field of preparedness and response to marine pollution by oil in the Arctic. May 15, 2013 at the ministerial meeting in Kiruna AS signed an agreement on cooperation in the field of preparedness and response to the marine pollution by oil in the Arctic [7]. The value of this agreement is difficult to overestimate, because, as already not-

ed, the risks of the oil spill in the Arctic conditions are very high and not well understood, and the duration of the effects of the devastating impact on the human environment, flora and fauna.



Pic. 1. The sectors PAG and the responsibility

In accordance with the Agreement, the parties shall be: 1) placed in predetermined locations a minimum amount of equipment to deal with oil spills (BRN), corresponding to the existing risk and adopt programs for its use; 2) Develop a program of the exercises for the organizations to respond to oil pollution and training of relevant personnel; 3) have plans and means of communication for the responding to pollution incidents by oil; 4) a mechanism or arrangement to coordinate incident response, causing oil pollution, with the possibility, if necessary, to mobilize the necessary resources.

PAG- signers of the agreement should also establish a national system for the rapid and effective response to pollution incidents by oil, which should include 1) the competent national authority or authorities responsible for the preparedness and response to oil pollution, 2) national

non-stop operational point or points of the connection responsible for receiving and transmitting messages about oil pollution and 3) the body or bodies entitled on behalf of the parties to seek help or take the decision to provide the assistance requested.

If one of the parties to the agreement receives information about a possible oil pollution or oil pollution, it should assess 1) the event in order to determine whether it is a pollution incident oil, 2) the nature, scope and possible consequences of the incident, including determination of its possible sources, and then 3) promptly inform all States whose interests are affected or may be affected by such an incident.

The parties also pledged to set up a monitoring system to detect incidents of oil pollution in the areas under its jurisdiction and, to the extent possible, in adjacent areas outside the jurisdiction of any State. Participants in the agreement may request assistance from any party (or parties) to respond to the incident, causing oil pollution. This assistance may include advisory services, technical support, equipment or personnel. After conducting a joint operation carried out her hand joint analysis .

Contract provides regular implementation of joint training and exercises, including drills warning or call transfer, command post exercises, equipment deployment exercises and other appropriate action.

The document contains a draft application as a practical guide which aims at facilitating the implementation of this agreement. This guide covers the following issues: 1) the system formats and notification requests for assistance and other relevant information; 2) assisting , as well as coordination and cooperation in response operations involving more than one party, including in areas outside the jurisdiction of any State; 3) the transboundary movement and disposal of resources; 4) procedures for conducting joint operations parse response to incidents of oil pollution; 5) procedures for conducting joint exercises and training; 6) reimbursement of costs associated with the provision of assistance.

At the same time, we must pay attention to the weaknesses frankly agreement. So, the whole document is very general in nature and is essentially more like a letter of intent than a full-fledged international treaty. Specific shape and depth of the agreement are left to the discretion of member states. All specifics displayed in the application, most of which immediately declared an optional part of the agreement, subject to agreement on the permanent voluntary parties to the agreement. This applies, above all, the most basic applications - a practical guide, which should be spelled out concrete steps to implement the agreement . The preamble to the manual states that it " is not legally binding " [7, p. 135]. Proposed forms of documents relating to notification

procedures and request assistance of the management and control for operations on disaster management, conduct joint training and exercises, administrative matters, etc., are exemplary and recommendations.

Because of the significant differences in the organization of a national system to respond quickly to incidents of oil pollution (in some countries for all functions correspond to the same authorities, in other - different, in some countries, fighting spilled oil and other emergencies - the jurisdiction of the military and paramilitary bodies in others - especially civilian agencies) do not understand the procedure for the notification of the incidents and requests for assistance organization. For example, from the text of the document itself and the Practical Guide unclear who initiates the alarm about the oil spill detected and notifies the other side of the incident. It seems that, logically, it should be operational around the clock National points of contact, which must first receive information about incidents. However, based on the recommendations contained in the Practical Guide, it seems that the documents should be drawn up for notification or the competent national authorities responsible for preparedness and response to oil pollution or bodies entitled on behalf of the parties to seek help.

Moreover, the notification documents and requesting assistance are so complex that in practice such bureaucratic procedures can result in the loss of precious time. Recall also that the preparation of such documents and notifications and requests for help and assistance - it's strictly voluntary, which casts doubt on the parties declared binding nature of this agreement.

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The document is actually not established the mechanism responsible for the damage caused. It deals only for reimbursement of the expenses incurred in aid. With regard to the polluter pays, the agreement contains a reference to an unnamed international conventions on this issue and the national legislation of the signatory countries of the agreement. With regard to the latter, not all PAG have national laws of the mechanism, damages the oil. So, Russia is currently without adequate legal framework on this issue and at the same time taking the path of opening the Northern Sea route for international commercial air transport, in fact, become unable to punish the spilled oil (especially from foreign shipping companies) and ask them to damages. And it was part of the Russian Arctic will be used particularly active in the terms of the transportation of oil

and oil products, and, accordingly, its share will have the largest number of risks associated with this activity.

The document also says nothing about the mechanism of security risks associated with the oil spilled and their liquidation. In connection with the foregoing, there are doubts about the effectiveness of this document and its compliance with the challenges and threats that in the near future will face CNCP in the connection with the ongoing intensification of the economic activity in the Arctic. Document clearly prepared in a hurry, many of its provisions crudity and need to be improved and expanded.

Note that this agreement is designed for CNCP readiness to respond to emergencies have occurred. More important question - how to prevent oil spills - it does not touch. PAG aware of the necessity of the developing and concluding such an agreement, and as part of the AU has already begun preliminary work in this direction. As noted in the program of the Canadian presidency of the AU, the work on the preparation of the agreements on the prevention of spilled oil will continue. The priorities of the Canadian presidency also includes the development of traffic rules in the Arctic tourism and cruise ships. [14]

Practice of cooperation

In the Arctic states, including Russia, while modest experience gained practical Coulomb interaction in PCHS and the AKP. Basically it is to carry out joint exercises in this area both in bilateral and multilateral formats.

Bilateral cooperation. Since 1994, Russia and Norway hold annual joint exercises in the Barents Sea. For example, in 2012 the teachings included cleanup of contamination coastline and towing operations in the open sea. True, according to the Norwegian side, the Russian ships for unknown reasons did not participate in the maneuvers. [23] On the Russian side in the exercises usually participates Sea SCC (Murmansk), Norwegian - Joint SCC (Buda). Manual exercises shall be held alternately by representatives of the center. Exercises regularly visited by representatives of the Arctic Council, which is usually timed to this time holding a workshop [15]. At a seminar in 2012 representatives of multinational energy companies ExxonMobil and ENI, which plans to raise the Norwegian side to develop oil and gas resources in the Barents Sea, presented their programs BRN in the Arctic.

From 1990s. Russia, the United States and Canada regularly hold joint exercises in the AKP codenamed SAREX. Are traditional teachings rescue crews of the ships in distress. However, in August 2000 in the northern regions of Russia took unconventional joint exercises in the AKP to res-

cue the crew of the landing of space vehicles, freelance landed on the water in the northern latitudes [12].

An important part of bilateral cooperation in the field of PCHS and the AKP is the presence of each of the parties adequate capacity to conduct operations in this area. In recent years, Russia is a lot of work to create a similar capacity in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation (Russian Arctic). For example, active elements are global positioning system GLONASS / GPS (Deer Island, the Pole, Kamenka, Cape Sterligova; estuary Indigirka). 2020 is planned to provide navigation along the Northern Sea Route. In the future, the Russian system is capable of becoming part of a global search and rescue system in the entire Arctic.

NBER. Established in accordance with the agreement on PCHS and AKP in the Barents Region in 2008 the Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Barents Rescue (Joint Committee on Rescue Cooperation in the Barents Region) is a key link in the PAG cooperation in this field. The Joint Committee has developed guidance on rescue NIJ in the Barents region, which was tested during the "field" exercises⁶. Regular joint exercises in the Barents cooperation (Barents Rescue) began in 2001, when Sweden held the first exercise of this kind. Subsequently, the exercises were held in Norway (2005), Finland (2007), Russia (2009) and again in Sweden (2011). Confined by time teaching, usually by the end of the presidency of a country in the BEAC, which becomes the "hostess" exercises. The first exercise was held in the format of the NATO program "Partnership for Peace". Then the parties to the agreement on cooperation in preventing a preparedness and emergency response in 2008 was developed proprietary format exercises.

After the first agreement in 2008 held exercises in Russia, which took place in the Murmansk Region 8-10 September 2009 The structure of groups of trainees were 384 attendees. and 77 units. Staff participated in the preparation and conduct of teaching was 2384 people. and 192 units. In the exercise involved six aircraft and 30 ships, vessels and other vessels [8, p . 17]. Exercise scenario included five themes: 1) the fight against the effects of radioactive contamination arising from falling uncontrolled aircraft on radioactive waste storage facility at Andreeva Bay; 2) operation of the search and rescue teams of the sunken ship in the Barents Sea ; 3) liquidation of the consequences of an accident on the federal highway "Kola" involving a bus with foreign tourists , cars and special vehicles transporting radioactive cargo (in connection with which there was a threat of radioactive contamination); 4) joint Finnish-Russian action to extinguish a forest fire in the border area of the Murmansk region ; 5) struggle with the consequences of emergency situa-

⁶ URL: http://www.beac.st/in_English/Barents_Euro-Arctic_Council/Working_Groups/BEAC_Working_Groups/Rescue_Cooperation.iw3.

tions arising in the Kola Bay in a collision with a shuttle tanker Floaters "Belokamenka", including fire-fighting on storage and elimination of an oil spill. Parties who participated in the teaching, appreciated the experience of joint actions to simulate rescue operations and, at the same time, revealed many weaknesses in the system of planning and management of the course exercises, mutual notification, as well as in the process of joint action "in the field" rescue teams from different countries.

In 2011, the car accident in a tunnel Letsie (the fire); collision with a truck and a passenger bus; wreck in the port Lula (capital of province Norrbotten) with a plurality of passengers falling overboard; fire in the engine compartment in the port icebreaker Atle Lula [16]. According to the Swedish side, which took place on the territory of teaching exercise scenario was created based on real events. So, shortly before the described exercises at the dam on the river Ume in neighboring Norrbotten Västerbotten was leaking water, and during the operation to eliminate the disaster killed one of the rescuers. At the same time, a number of participants in these exercises (especially Russian) was displeased that was clearly noticeable "roll" towards the command post exercises, seminars and theoretical discussions, and not in the direction of practical working of Action MSS different countries. So, shortly before the described exercises at the dam on the river Ume in neighboring Norrbotten Västerbotten was leaking water, and during the operation to eliminate the disaster killed one of the rescuers. At the same time, a number of participants in these exercises (especially Russian) was displeased that was clearly noticeable "roll" towards the command post exercises, seminars and theoretical discussions, and not in the direction of practical working of Action MSS different countries. So, shortly before the described exercises at the dam on the river Ume in neighboring Norrbotten Västerbotten was leaking water, and during the operation to eliminate the disaster killed one of the rescuers. At the same time, a number of participants in these exercises (especially Russian) was displeased that was clearly noticeable "roll" towards the command post exercises, seminars and theoretical discussions, and not in the direction of practical working of Action MSS different countries.

According to the scenario, [19], on the mountain Nornes, located on the shore of Kåfjord should happen giant landslide. This will require the evacuation of three settlements. During the evacuation tunnel Pollfel accident should happen, it caused partial destruction and fire. According to the scenario, the landslide also creates a 45-meter tsunami that washed away section of European route E-6 that runs along the coast, and the nearby youth camp. Since the exercise area is located close to the junction of the borders of Norway, Sweden and Finland, the AKP took part in primarily rescuers from these countries. Russia was represented by: National Center for Crisis

Management MES of Russia, Murmansk rescuers search and rescue team, Task Force Main Emergency Management Russia in the Murmansk region, experts Murmansk Territorial Emergency Medicine Center, crime lab employees AMIA in the Murmansk region [20].

Teachings Barents Rescue-2013 held on 17-19 September 2013 in the Norwegian province of Troms (Fig. 2).



Pic. 2. The scheme of exercises in the Barents Rescue-2013

Thus, the BEAC has accumulated the largest (and most varied) experience in conducting joint exercises in the PAG PCHS and the AKP. Unlike other formats of the cooperation, which is mainly focused on carrying out rescue operations at sea and oil spill response exercise on line BEAC included himself and deal with the consequences of land emergencies: radioactive contamination, major accidents and train wrecks, landslides, tsunami breakthrough dams, etc.

Arctic. Leading structures within the AU and PCHS AKP is the Working Group on Prevention, Preparedness and Emergency Response (Emergency Prevention Preparedness and Response Working Group), within which there is a Task Force on the BRN – 5 October 6, 2011, held its first command post exercises eight participants AMPS agreement, which took place in the capital city of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory in the northern Canada. On maneuvers attended by 80 people. Representatives MSS PAG. The aim of the exercise was to exchange information and experience in

the AKP in the Arctic. Parties informed each other about the national MSS in the region and existing operational plans in this area [17; 25].

In April 2012, Canada held a meeting of Defense Ministers of the Arctic countries in which considerable attention was paid to cooperation in the field of SDP [18].

10-14 September 2012 at the eastern coast of Greenland, the first real exercise in the framework agreement AMPS (SAREX-2012), as close to real conditions [21; 28]. The exercise was attended by ships, planes, helicopters and rescue teams from Denmark (its mainland, as well as Greenland and the Faroe Islands), Canada, United States, Iceland, Norway and Russia. Conditional aim of the exercise was to save the passengers and crew of a cruise ship in distress. Teaching occurred in three stages. At the first stage the Greenland sea SCC carried by airplanes, helicopters and ships list "disappeared" cruise ship. At the second stage and rescue teams were planted to "distress" the ship, which had put out a "fire" and the first aid "injured" passengers. In the third phase was carried out evacuation "wounded" in hospitals Reykjavik 500 km from the "crash" vessel. One of the main goals was to test the teachings of communications systems and equipment in extreme conditions, as well as testing of joint action between national MSS during the rescue operation. Currently, the task force on BRN work on simulation exercises on oil spill (as stipulated in the agreement in 2013).

Instead of conclusion: How to make cooperation more effective?

Climatic changes and the associated growing economic activity in the Far North have created an urgent need to enhance cooperation in the field of PAG PCHS and the AKP. In response to this need PAG form proper international legal framework in both bilateral and multilateral formats. In these formats are regularly conducted exercises in the aftermath of the emergencies and the AKP. Especially a lot of experience in this field has been gained in the BEAC. At the same time, at the moment there is a tendency to duplication of the AU and the BEAC in PCHS and the AKP, which is hardly a positive impact on the relationship between these two regional institutions. International legal framework in this area needs further development and improvement.

Based on this analysis it is possible to formulate the following practical considerations. First of all, you must install the appropriate "division of labor" in the PCHS and SDP between the AU and the BEAC. Possibly within the AU stands concentrate mainly on the incidents at sea (AKP on the water, the prevention and elimination of oil spills and pollution and other toxic substances, etc.) BEAC same could "specialize" on the Elimination of ground emergency (especially those related to radioactive contamination of the environment). Need to intensify efforts to "debug" tech-

nical cooperation component of the MSS PAG: communications, navigation, monitoring, emergency alert, rescue equipment, methods of the operation, personnel training programs, etc.

It is worth thinking about the creating a perspective of a single multi-rescue center in the Arctic under the auspices of the AU. Currently bodies existing within the AU and the BEAC, mainly a coordinating role in their goal is not to guide specific operations in the aftermath of disaster. Such operations is still the prerogative of national MSS, which at best can combine their efforts on the basis of the agreements on disaster response in 2008, 2011 and AMPS combating spilled oil in 2013. The creation of a proposed single center would increase the effectiveness of cooperation in the field of PAH and PSP AKP, to make it more versatile, aimed at responding to all possible types of emergencies, rather than on their individual views, as it currently exists.

With regard to the recent agreement on combating spilled oil, in terms of its further improvement and substantiate the need to: 1) change the tone of the document, stressing its binding; 2) clarify and simplify the procedures for the notification of incidents and request assistance; 3) establish a permanent organ dedicated to the prevention and combating of oil spilled (if in the foreseeable future will not be created given a single point of PSP and the AKP in the Arctic); 4) to work out the mechanisms of cooperation between states and companies working on the shelf, to prevent accidents; 5) To strengthen international and national control of security in the areas of oil and on the most dangerous sections of its transportation routes; 6) to develop international requirements for technology offshore oil extraction; 7) To develop international requirements for ships carrying oil and oil products; 8) Establish a system of international certification companies planning to develop the shelf, as well as marine transport companies; 9) to determine the mechanism responsible for emergency situations for the Arctic, non-Arctic states, as well as multinational corporations as entities that do not have a clear nationality; 10) to determine the mechanism responsible for the pollution of the Arctic Marine Environment in military courts; 11) to create a common international insurance mechanism for dealing with emergencies, including the creation of a special insurance fund.

In terms of the further development of the international legal framework in the field of PCHS and the AKP in the Arctic would be appropriate to begin or complete the development of the regional agreements on: prevention of spilled oil; prevent and combat pollution of the environment (sea and land) other than oil, toxic substances; rules of safe movement of tourist vessels.

Taken together, these measures would more adequately and effectively meet the threats and challenges that brings current and future revitalization of the economic activity in the Arctic.

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СТАТУС, СОСТАВ, НАСЕЛЕНИЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ АРКТИКИ**STATUS, COMPOSITION, POPULATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC**

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Аннотация. Анализируется статус, состав и численность населения, вносятся конструктивные предложения по проекту федерального закона о Российской Арктике

Ключевые слова: *Российская Арктика, статус, состав, население, модель, зона, проект, закон*

Abstract. The status, composition, and the number of population is analyzed, suggestions regarding the project of the Federal Law on the Russian Arctic are made

Keywords: *Russian Arctic, status, composition, population, model, zone, project, law*

Introduction

Determine the population, gross regional product (GRP) of the subjects of the Russian Arctic (abbreviated - the Russian Arctic), their share in the national performance today is quite a challenge, since almost more than two decades the state can not legally define even the legitimate boundaries of the Russian Arctic (RA = the Russian Arctic)¹, its status and composition. Many figures, quantitative comparisons on Arctic topics today are used therefore not entirely correct, and is not always justified. Russian Arctic has become almost a virtual concept. In determining the status of the Russian Arctic and an absolute astronomical significance, climatic and physiographic approach without taking into account other socio-political criteria; administrative and bureaucratic unproven and forcibly excluded marine waters of the Arctic Ocean (abbreviated - SLO), islands, municipal education; do not count adjusted time historical traditions of Russian statehood and the current geopolitical situation in the global changing world problems saving the cultural and natural environment of the Arctic.

These and other questions are debatable for nearly a quarter century. And, as shown by the parliamentary of AZRF conducted 29/11/2013 in the Federation Council Committee on the federal structure, regionalnoy politics, local government and Northern Affairs [1], an end to this

¹ The Concepts of "Russian Arctic" and "Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" are used in the article as identical, of the same order.

protracted debate to put still very early. In continuation of the discussion there is a need to clarify the conceptual provisions on the status, the Russian Arctic, once again express my opinion one of the most pressing issues of the geopolitical situation in the Arctic region.

Interdisciplinary, multi-layer model of the Arctic

In my article, I do not touch in details all the problems associated with the analysis of the scientific approaches to the allocation boundaries of the Russian Arctic. In the domestic scientific literature, these questions have repeatedly studied, discussed, including earlier and touched by me in two monographs, a number of the articles published in the electronic journal "Arctic and North". Methodological basis for this appears interdisciplinary, multi-layer model of the Arctic, consisting of at least seven interrelated spaces.



Pic. 1. © Lukin Y.F. Interdisciplinary, multilayer model «Arctica-XXI»

The Author's model of the "Arctic-XXI" synthesizes at least seven Arctic spaces.

- I. *Administrative and Legal circumpolar inner space.* Main criteria: state sovereignty, legitimacy, administrative-territorial division. Dozens of the provinces, states, territories, counties, hundreds of self-governing communities (municipalities), their relationship about power and control, life support northern societies form an internal administrative and legal environment in each of the eight Arctic states. In our country, this is the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation or the Russian Arctic. The main criterias: State sovereignty, legitimacy,

administrative-territorial division. Dozens of provinces, provinces, states, provinces, territories, counties, hundreds of self-governing communities (municipalities), their relationship is about power and control, life support of the northern societies form an internal administrative and legal space in each of the eight Arctic states. In our country, it is the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation or the Russian Arctic.

- II. Geopolitical space of eight Arctic states with a population of 517 million people, or 7.4% of the population of the global society in 2012; more than 4.6 million northerners regional approach; sea power (Thalassocracy), Arctic strategies and plans; national security, economic, human, military-strategic and other types of presence in the Arctic. The peaceful development of the Arctic instead of the Cold War and regional conflicts. Integration and cooperation to meet the national interests of each of the circumpolar countries, strategic partnership, co-lidar as an imperative of the future.
- III. Geo-cultural Arctic consists of three civilizations: 1) European; 2) Russian (Slavic, Russian, Soviet); 3) North American and dozens of cultures. Formed Arctic civilization of the fifth generation (Yu Yakovets). Northern subculture did not develop in a sustainable civilization system. Ethnic and cultural diversity of the landscape. General Christian values (Catholicism, Orthodoxy, Protestantism) in all 8-Arctic states. Social and ethical imperative - tolerance, understood not merely tolerance, but as mutual respect, constructive dialogue of people, cultures and civilizations, natural socio-cultural norm, based on the principles of humanism. 3
- IV. Geo-economic space. Huge reserves of natural resources, hydrocarbons, mineral resources, fresh water, their exploration, production, transportation. Transcontinental transport by sea, underwater and air ducts. Northern sea route to Russia, the Northwest Passage off the coast of Canada, the high-latitude route. Arctic infrastructure and the volume of GDP logistika. Obschy 8 Arctic countries in 2010 amounted to \$ 19 trillion, or more than 30% of the GDP of the world (\$ 63 trillion) in the nominal value. International integration, public-private partnership between business and government.
- V. Social services and the social infrastructure. The accumulation of the human capital, social cohesion, the level and quality of life in the harsh environment of the Arctic environment; the development of education, health, social security of the state.
- VI. Natural-climatic, physical and geographical space includes land, water, biodiversity, flora and fauna. Eight Arctic states at the geopolitical situation occupy 40.3 million square kilometers, or more than 26% of the Earth's land area. At the regional approach, which includes only high latitudes in the Arctic states, the territory of the Arctic zone is 12.5 million square kilometers, that is, less than one third of the total land area of the eight Arctic countries, or more than 8% of the land of the whole earth. The area of the Arctic Ocean (AO) is 14.75 million sq. M. km.
- VII. Ecology of the Arctic natural and cultural environment, its preservation, not only for the present but also for future generations. Nature reserves, national parks and protected areas. Saving people – is the Arctic National idea. The Arctic is valued not only for its material wealth, oil and gas, but also for the original freshness, fortitude. People bear print winter, she inexplicable as inexplicable cold, snow, white nights, the northern lights.

The conclusion based on this model can be made such that the Arctic – is a real multi-layer space, requires an interdisciplinary approach both in science and in politics, economics, environment, law, social, governance.

Natural and social factors determining the boundaries of the Arctic

In determining the boundaries of the Russian Arctic - Russian Arctic overly exaggerated, and sometimes even an absolute importance of astronomical, physical, geographical and other criteria related to the nature, climate, finding similarities and differences between the Arctic and Subarctic. This is certainly very important and should be done in the natural sciences. But we live in today is not XX, and in the XXI century, in a completely different changing world, where no less relevant humanitarian, socio-economic, geopolitical, geo-cultural problems, interdisciplinary prevails. Strategically important to consider not only in the Arctic climatic criteria, but also fundamentally important needs of human capital accumulation, life safety of individuals, society and the state, the priority of national interests and national values, create a positive image of the country, social cohesion. Exhaustive basis for determining the boundaries of the Arctic are several interrelated approaches conventionally grouped by me in two groups.

The first group of the natural-climatic factors

1. **Astronomical approach.** The Arctic boundaries are defined by the Arctic Circle -66 ° 33 'north latitude. Offered as the 65th and 70th parallels of the northern hemisphere.
2. **Bio-climatical approach** focuses on the discomfort of the severe natural conditions of human life (low temperature, wind, humidity, etc.), generating the problem appreciation of life and its socio-political commitment of the state.
3. **Climatical approach.** Used isotherm in July 100; criteria Nordenskiöld, Wiese, the value of the radiation balance, the conditions of the growing season, and other indicators.
4. **Physico-geographic approach** based on the classification of landscapes, geographical differentiation of the territories, establishing the boundaries of the tundra, forest-tundra and taiga.

The second group of the social, cultural, economic and geopolitical factors

5. **Administrative approach** determines the Arctic zone territorial administrative boundaries of provinces, regions, territories and republics, autonomous regions, municipalities, provinces, states, ascribed to the Arctic domestic legislation Arctic states or cultural-historical tradition with the geopolitical needs; includes the implementation of public policies adopted by the federal, regional targets, government programs, management of the Russian Arctic, the development of inter-regional integration and cooperation..
6. **Geo-cultural approach** urgency of the problems of settlement boundaries, land use and development of ethnic and cultural groups of the Arctic and the North, includes indicators rights of indigenous people, preservation of languages, traditional culture, ethnic, cultural and spiritual identification, targeted state support for old-indigenous population, including the numerically small indigenous people.
7. **Geo-political approach** based on sea power, thalassocracy, one of the main criteria is the presence of the subjects of Arctic states access to the coast of the Arctic Ocean (including the White Sea in Russia) some part of its territory (ports, municipal settlements), taking into ac-

count national interests and security as well as the current geopolitical situation developing in the beginning of the XXI century in the Arctic region.

8. **Geo-economic approach** takes into account the performance indicators of the sectors of the economy, agriculture, natural resource development in extreme polar conditions (higher production costs, depreciation of fixed assets, the need to balance economy and ecology, and others.); problems of the development of the Northern Sea Route, the northern delivery, modernization of the Arctic logistics and infrastructure, housing, energy, air and other modes of transport, small and medium enterprises, public-private partnerships.
9. **Social approach** based on comparative analysis and accounting indexes level and quality of life in the harsh climatic conditions, social cohesion, the accumulation and use of human capital; Demographic indicators, the development of education, medicine, budgetary provision for the social guarantees of the state and obtain compensation for the citizens living and working in the Far North (regional coefficients, polar allowance, travel expenses, etc.).

Comparative analysis of the level and quality of life, human development index (HDI), social and economic development of the Russian Federation (GRP), the use of various modern techniques, criteria and indicators allows you to show the dynamics of those northern areas, where life is more expensive, the cost of production, the provision of the services than in other Russian regions. Information capabilities, the use of software and computer technology, the development of the science allow for a meaningful differentiation of the research not only at the regional level, but also the municipalities, to build public policy fully meets on Arctic challenges for modern Russia.

Management approach in determining the composition of the Russian Arctic

Comparing approaches existing in the various branches of knowledge, the question arises as to whether to take into account all available scientific criteria, indicators when making only one federal law on the Russian Arctic, the main strategic aim of which is the problem of determining the status of the Russian Arctic borders? More Kozma bars said that it is impossible to grasp the immensity.

If the daunting task of the federal law on the Russian Arctic and put) the establishment of organizational and legal conditions for sustainable and integrated development of the Arctic zone; b) if there are already 13 state programs, one way or another aimed at the realization of the objectives defined Arctic strategy; c) if fixed that nowhere as such today there is no legal definition of the Arctic zone, there is a separate regulatory framework for the social and economic development of the Russian Arctic, but the rules governing public relations, social and economic development in the Far North as a whole (which includes the Arctic territory and RF), represented almost a hundred federal laws; d) if expressed quite reasonable professional judgment, to pass a law that taking into account all aspects of the industry's trends is problematic that the Ministry of Regional

Development is not able to assess the need for the inclusion of certain municipalities in the Russian Arctic [1, Nazarov S. M.] - it one approach that can be described as departmental.

And here it is possible to agree with Nazarov SM (Russian Ministry of Regional Development, Deputy. Minister), who in the course of parliamentary hearings, said that the results of the discussion of the bill in the Government had decided to inappropriate application of the bill to the State Duma, as the adoption of a single federal law containing regulatory standards in all areas of the implementation of activities of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic and the comprehensive development of the Arctic zone, due to a necessity. "Combine everything in one law in all spheres of activity, unfortunately, it was not possible." Moreover, these relationships or have been resolved or can be handled with industry regulations. Called another reason: "everyone wanted as much as possible to enable their municipalities there" [1, Nazarov S. M].

May therefore wish that there were some high expectations due to the scale originally gromadëm tasks, mainly socio-economic (business preferences, privileges northern population), to include only one federal law? What really can not account for all the features, the criteria for determining the composition of the Arctic in a single document and should be taken not one, but several laws on the "north" socio-economic orientation.

Obviously, that can be isolated and the other state approach to the development of goal-setting federal law on the basis of the prioritization of the strategic management. At the same time put more conceptually narrow and almost completely solvable problem – is to determine the composition and the status of the Russian Arctic and nothing more. And here, too, has its own logic. Arctic and North are closely related, paired with each other, as in the Matryoshka, and one of the main problems has been the distinction of their functionality, budgeting, composition, conducting zoning and zoning.

A. V. Arteev and Y. Neyolov in the monograph "The trajectory of projects in high latitudes" (2011) among the priority areas for further organizational and legal registration of the regional bloc state policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic quite rightly, among others, puts emphasis on refinement of the list of administrative-territorial units that make up the Russian Arctic [2, p.354].

It remains an open question as to what part of the territory of the Far North in fact be attributed to the Arctic zone. A. V. Arteev and Y. Neyolov emphasize that the zoning of the Far North is primarily due to the issues of effective social policy through the establishment of regional factor, and zoning - a tool of economic policy of the state [2, p. 356]. In the "Guidelines state policy towards the northern territories of Russia" (2004) noted: "Zoning - conditional division of the territo-

ry on the basis of scientifically sound method of calculation of the integral index of comfort-discomfort (extreme) on certain areas for living and doing business"².

I think that the real division solved the state's strategic objectives in the Arctic and the Far North More at goal setting, determining the mission may in fact be the compromise that will be decisive in the development and adoption of the federal law on the status and composition of the Russian Arctic.

Overall assessment of the possible approaches to the isolation of the Russian Arctic were given in different documents, materials and scientific works. According to M. A. Zhukov and V. Kra, for example, consider the following circumstances:

1. The Arctic has no clearly marked natural boundaries.
2. The question should not be placed on the borders of the Arctic in general, and not on the southern border of the Arctic in particular, and the composition of the Russian Arctic is determined by naming it to be included in the administrative and municipal.
3. The decision on the part of the Russian Arctic - not the result of scientific research, as a political act, taking into account the natural, social, demographic and political realities [3, p.5, 2008].

Of the third paragraph of my considerations are excluded here "convenience" of government. Public management can not be based on the criterion of the convenience or inconvenience. Under the "ease of operation" can now be bureaucratically bring anything (small staff departmental structural units, lack of funding or statistics, bad weather conditions, huge territory and low population density), and not only the inclusion of complete administrative and municipalities with a minimum of fragmentation .

Recognizing the multiplicity of the factors used in determining the internal borders of the Arctic, it is clear that to date there is a need desperately strategically prioritize clear definition of objectives in the development of the federal law on the composition and status of the Russian Arctic. I fully agree with the opinion of A. N. Pilyasov, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor of Economics and Management, he expressed 29/11/2013 at parliamentary hearings: "We can not in any law to draw the border south of the Arctic zone for all occasions - the climate, socio-economic, on gos political and on other occasions. We must recognize the multiplicity of borders in the Arctic for specific purposes. Under the climate - the Arctic Circle, by the socio-economic - the border under the state program "Arctic" and so on. This is a worldwide practice "[1]. Arctic issues - are interdisciplinary core of the law on the Russian Arctic to be safety issues at all levels in the Arctic

² «The main direction of the state policy about the northern territories of Russia. 28 April 2004. URL: <http://www.kremlin.ru/text/appears2/2004/04/28/97302.shtml> (Date of access: 07.02.2014).

need to be flexible. "We can claim Polar Code, Code of polar navigation and one law everything, and you can go through separate, private laws of individual standards - search and rescue in the Arctic oil and gas spills, and so on, which shows today Arctic Council" - rightly believes A. N. Pilyasov [1].

Geographers, meteorologists and other specialists of natural sciences have every opportunity to argue, to debate, to determine the composition of the Arctic and Subarctic-based geodetic, climate, physical and geographical approaches and criteria. Their priorities are scientifically sound, predictable and understandable. However, managers, political scientists, economists and other experts in social sciences and humanities may apply different criteria when determining the strategic priorities of the Arctic region. From the viewpoint of the geopolitics, security of the Russian state in the Arctic, for example, it is obvious that there was not and should not be a draw, empty lands and waters in our sector of the Arctic area, which is essential to ensure there is a permanent Russian presence at the state and municipal levels, human presence in various forms. In today's world, where a tough competition for the resources, space and communications in the Arctic simply inexcusable to give additional trump cards to use tools of soft power against our country, in an attempt to internationalize the Russian North (Norwegian project BEAR), the national waters of the Northern Sea Route, what US focuses its Arctic strategy (2013) and Action Plan (2014), implementing the principle of "freedom of the seas"³.

Thus, in the public management in determining the status and composition of the Russian Arctic, there are two basic approaches.

The first approach – is the departmental, often formal and bureaucratic. Its basis are imbued with utilitarianism banal application methods, and the main priority – is the decision of the departmental tasks to be "comfortably manage" bureaucratic and virtual reality. This approach demonstrates the recent Russian Ministry of Regional Development, but in something and the Government of Russia. It manifested itself, for example, in an unjustified freeze (stop) the draft federal law "On the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation", its inclusiveness; the proposal to adopt instead the order of the President of Russia "On the part of the land territory of the Russian Arctic"⁴; in the content of the draft of the State program of the Russian Federation "Socio-economic

³ National strategy for the arctic region. May 10, 2013. URL: http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/nat_arctic_strategy.pdf Implementation Plan for The National Strategy for the Arctic Region. January 2014. URL: http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/implementation_plan_for_the_national_strategy_for_the_arctic_region__fi....pdf (Date of access: 08.02.2014).

⁴ The law about «AZRF», introduced into by Ministry of Regional Development in the Government of the Russian Federation May 31, 2013, dismissed. URL: http://www.publicsea.ru/news/zakonoproekt_ob_arkticheskoiy_

development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020" (hereinafter abbreviated - SE "AZRF 2020").

The second approach - is the state, taking into account the geopolitical interests of sea power (thalassocracy), obligations and responsibilities of the Russian state over its Arctic zone within international organizations, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and other documents, as well as security, promote a positive image, culture, Russian historical traditions, conservation of the natural and cultural environment of the Russian Arctic. This approach was reflected in many documents related to the Russian Arctic. To understand this state approach, I would like to refer to the historical documents, chronologically before determining the status of the Russian Arctic, push off from their content and spirit.

A short history of the status and structure of the Russian Arctic

1916. Almost a hundred years ago, still in the midst of World War September 20, 1916 Russia's Foreign Ministry has asked the governments of allied and friendly countries with a note about the accessories of all open for centuries the efforts of Russian sailors and merchants lands and islands located to the north of the Asian coast of the Russian Empire. Research and geographical discoveries of Russian sailors in the 1913-1914 biennium. supplemented success Vilkitsky hydrographic expedition, which opened several new islands in the Arctic Ocean. The Russian government has informed the Government of allied and friendly nations on the inclusion of this land in the territory of the Russian Empire, and declared that he considered as constituting an inseparable part of the empire of the island Henrietta, Jeanette, Bennett, Gerald and privacy, together with the islands of Novosibirsk, Wrangel and the other located near the Asian coast, continued up to the north of the continental expanses of Siberia. The Russian government has not found time to be included in the notification of the island of Novaya Zemlya, Vaigach and other various sizes, located near the European coast of the empire, citing the fact that they belong to the empire is widely recognized for the centuries. To note was attached map of the Arctic with the designation of all these territories and waters ⁵.

The value of this note MFA is extremely large and significant. Russia is historically as a collector of lands in the harsh Arctic Ocean. Not only the land areas of European and Asian coasts, but also all the islands in the cold ocean, where not yet been found even signs of hydrocarbon re-

[zone_rossiyskoiy_federacii_vnesionnyiy_minregionom_v_pravitelstvo_rossiyskoiy_federacii_31_maya_2013_goda_otstavlen_17-39-30.htm](#) (дата обращения: 08.02. 2014).

⁵ The government message. URL:http://www.emaproject.com/lib_view.html?id=pb00003412#p1|1|n (Date of access: 06.02.2014).

sources, declared affiliation of the Russian Empire. No government in the world will not perform if objections to this act.

1926. The most important document, has not lost its relevance and legitimacy until now, was the Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Central Executive Committee of 15 April 1926 "On the declaration of the territory of the Union SSRzemel and islands in the Arctic Ocean": "Declare all the territory of the USSR both open and which can be open in the future lands and islands that do not constitute the time of the publication of this Decree to recognize the government of the USSR territory of any foreign states, located in the Arctic Ocean, to the north of the coast of the USSR to the North Pole in the range between the meridian thirty-two degrees four minutes and thirty-five seconds east of Greenwich, passing along the eastern side of Weiden lips through triangulation mark on a promontory Kekurskom and the meridian of one hundred sixty eight degrees forty-nine minutes and thirty seconds west longitude from Greenwich, passing through the middle of the strait that separates the island of Ratmanoff and Krusenstern group Diomed Islands in the Bering Strait "⁶.

This most important in the history of the Russian Arctic document again is a prime example of the state approach, consolidating all over the Soviet Union both open and able to be open in the future northern lands and islands in the Arctic Ocean to the North Pole. This decision of 15.04.1926 are referred to in a later document of 1989 and the other acts on the Arctic issues.

1989. The concept of the "Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" was established by the State Commission of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for the Arctic from April 22, 1989. The Arctic zone were then included:

- 1) totally or partially northern territories 8 operating while subjects: the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia); Krasnoyarsk Territory; Murmansk region; Arkhangelsk Region; Nenets Autonomous District; Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District; Taimyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Autonomous District; Chukotka Autonomous Okrug;
- 2) lands and islands listed in the Resolution of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR on April 15, 1926 "On the declaration of Soviet territory lands and islands located in the Arctic Ocean";
- 3) internal waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf.

However, the original of this important document marked "Secret" was lost in the bureaucratic jungle, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR and was not accepted..

It is crucial historically traditional approach include not only in the Russian Arctic areas of northern subjects of the state, but also land, islands in the Arctic Ocean, as well as marine waters (internal waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone), the continental shelf (seabed) can and

⁶ Resolution of the Presidium of the USSR Central Executive Committee of 15 April 1926 "On the declaration of the territory of the Union SSRzemel and islands in the Arctic Ocean."URL: <http://base.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc;base=ESU;n=8470> (Date of access: 06.02.2014).

must be preserved and intelligently used in making new FZ of the Russian Arctic. Against this background, the inclusion of the Russian Arctic land areas only in the autumn of 2013 (SE "Russian Arctic 2020) seems to be not only a departure from the historical continuity of governance practices, but also a clear manifestation of institutional utilitarianism, to some extent, even the lack of understanding of Russia's national interests in the Arctic geopolitical myopia.

1997. Russian Federation, ratified in 1997 the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea - UNCLOS) actually refused sectoral approach in 1926, losing sovereign rights over 1.7 million square kilometers of its Arctic sector, and fights now for the continental shelf beyond the 200-mile exclusive economic zone, preparing a second application to the UN Commission on the Continental Shelf.

Nevertheless, the fact sectoral approach is still used in the scientific revolution in the media (the media), is taken into account in the geopolitical situation. Some people have a question about how reasoned and legitimate is the twenty-first century, the use of the Resolution of the Presidium of the USSR Central Executive Committee of 15 April 1926, when the Russian Federation ratified UNCLOS? Only already for that reason alone, practically and politically to preserve historical continuity is necessary to adopt a federal law on the Russian Arctic legislate structure not only coastal areas, but also in the waters of the Arctic Ocean, taking into account both UNCLOS (1982) and the Resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR (1926). It is obvious there is a need in the competent correlation of the international law and Russian legislation on legitimate consolidation of Russian space corresponding to the Arctic, including the islands and waters of the Arctic Ocean all, not just the land coastal areas.

1998. Federation Council Committee for Northern Affairs and Indigenous Peoples was prepared a draft federal law "On the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" (two versions). The main purpose of the bill was to establish in legal regulation of economic, social, environmental and other activities in the Arctic zone, which is obviously an impossible task for one of the law, even with the best intentions. However, the Government of the Russian Federation did not support the adoption of the bill then because the introduction of a number of the economic and social benefits for the businesses and individuals in the fifth part of the territory of the Russian Federation was possible only due to a significant reduction in federal budget revenue and increasing expenditure. State Duma Committee on Problems of the North and the Far East, in turn, noted that in the draft Federal Law "On the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" completely dropped some parts of the

coast of the Arctic Ocean (Republic of Karelia) and is historically "Gateway to the Arctic" and the port city of Arkhangelsk⁷.

When you turn in the Russian Arctic municipalities located on the coast of the White Sea, which is an integral part of the marine waters of the Arctic Ocean, it is necessary to take into account the historical experience of the struggle of the Russian state for the access to the seas. It is not necessary for all of us forget that it was from the White Sea Russia began as a world power, establishing its sea power. White Sea – is the cradle of the Arctic discovery of the polar travel, sea voyages to the west and east along the coast The cold northern seas in the waters of the Arctic Ocean. It is from the shores of the White Sea Arctic exploration began in the days of Lord Novgorod the Great several centuries ago. Novgorod povolniki⁸, Russian pomors⁹, merchants, industrialists, Russian officers, travelers discovered new sea routes in the CLO, unknown before the islands and lands. Back in 1320, two squads of Novgorod went by sea from Zavolochye on Murman (northern Norway). In 1364 Novgorod povolniki two squads went to Siberia, down the Ob River to the sea. In 1496 the Embassy Gregory languor on four ships from the mouth of the Northern Dvina went to Denmark. In 1524, Prince Il Zasekin-Yaroslavsky and clerk S. B. Trofimov, using the sea route through the White and Barents Seas visited England for 30 years before traveling Richard Chancellor, allegedly opened Russian world. And this is not a complete list of voyages and expeditions of the early history of the Russian North. All settlements on the shores of the White Sea (modern municipalities of the Arkhangelsk region and the Republic of Karelia) were part of XVIII - early XX centuries. in the Arkhangelsk region, as well as the Kola district (now - Murmansk region). Arctic White Sea is generally called today the cradle of the civilizations and cultures. Just look at the archaeological map of the Murmansk and Arkhangelsk regions and on up to Chukotka, to make sure that for thousands of years on the shores of the northern seas and rivers was life.

As for the Archangelsk, founded in 1389 as a monastic settlement, our Russian city - the seaport on the right had and retains the honorary status of "gateway to the Arctic". This is gener-

⁷ Opinion of the Committee for the North and the Far East on the draft Federal Law "On the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation." URL: <http://www.lawmix.ru/lawprojects/67154> (Date of access: 08.02.2014).

⁸ Povolnichestvo ("at his will") was one of the oldest social institutions in Veliky Novgorod. Scandinavian sagas mention Novgorod povolnikah long before inviting Rurik. Novgorod povolniki were the same as the Vikings in Scandinavia. In the fourteenth century Novgorod (Dvina and including) povolniki - free people, unite in a military team, got the name from a special type of ushkuynikov their vessels, called ukshuyami. So at the time the Vikings got their name from the Scandinavian word Wikar — the bay, where they were hiding with his rooks. Chronicles the campaigns of Novgorod povolnikov very important to the history, as they opened for trade Novgorod new lands and new markets, acquainted with distant tribes, learned their needs, and then often conducted themselves with them trgovlyu of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Novgorod chronicle noted six povolnichih campaigns that were sent and to the south, west and north-east of Novgorod.

⁹ I do not believe Russian coast-dwellers indigenous minorities of the North. This is an integral part of the Russian people as the Cossacks, Siberians.

ally the first wide-open window to Europe from the XV century to the founding of St. Petersburg, the meeting place of the Western European and Russian civilizations first oldest seaport not only in the Arctic, but throughout Russia since the end of the XVI century. Hence went sea diplomatic embassies, many famous polar arctic expedition. It was the development of the military shipbuilding, with 1693 became the first state to operate a shipyard. In 1694, Peter the Great laid it on the White Sea has not Amusing and present Russian Navy [4, p.136].

And it is no coincidence to the fore in the early twenty-first century, there are questions of creating and promoting a positive image of Russia with the prerequisite of preserving historical continuity, national traditions, the former naval power of the great powers of the Russian Arctic, which historically was conceived with the White Sea. Today Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk and Novodvinsk form urban agglomeration "Great Archangel", which built nuclear submarines of the fourth generation, manufactured and repaired equipment, military and civilian ships, oil platforms (Prirazlomnaja, Arctic). Production facilities of defense enterprises are located not only in Severodvinsk, Arkhangelsk and (former shipyard "Red Smithy"). Existing White Sea port of Arkhangelsk, Onega, Mezen, Kandalaksha positioned as arctic harbor and part of the official state register 18 modern sea ports of Russia in the Arctic basin (from the previous list of 19 ports excluded Amderma and Igarka added seaport Sabetta)¹⁰.

1999. Resolution of the State Duma of the Russian Federation of 21.04.1999 № 3907-II project was rejected by the State Duma of the Federal Law on the basics of zoning of the Russian North ¹¹.

In those days of April a group of the members of the Federation Council and the State Duma (A. V. Nazarov, Y. V. Neyolov, Y. A. Guskov) Sent to the State Duma a new draft Law of the Russian Arctic. The draft federal law 1998-1999, part of the Arctic zone has been expanded to 11 subjects of the Russian Federation, including the White Sea region of the Republic of Karelia, 6 districts and 2 cities in the Arkhangelsk region, the territory of Vorkuta and Norilsk city administrations of the Komi Republic and the Krasnoyarsk Territory, 10 districts of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

However, the draft bill on the Russian Arctic (1999) no reference to the Russian Arctic sector with the North Pole at the head. According to the authoritative expert I. N. Bartsitsa ¹², asser-

¹⁰ Arctic bassin. URL: http://www.morflot.ru/reestr_mp/ (Date of access: 12.02.2014).

¹¹ Resolution of the state Duma of RF 21.04.1999 № 3907-II ГД. URL: <http://www.lawmix.ru/pprf/129735> (Date of access: 07.02.2014).

¹² Bartsits Igor Nyazbeevich, Doctor of Law, Professor, Honored Lawyer of the Russian Federation. His areas of interest includes public international law. Has extensive experience in conducting examinations, teaching and research activities. URL: <http://migsu.rane.ru/about/faces/bartsits> (Date of access: 10.02.2014).

tion that the outer limit of the Russian Arctic in the north is defined only in accordance with international law, in fact, deprived the Russian policy of long-term legal framework for the country enshrining its Arctic sector. Russia's continental shelf in the Arctic could make only 4.1 million, not as it was before - 5.8 million square meters. km. However, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea does not negate the principle of determining the status of the sectoral areas in the Arctic. This principle can be included in the text of the law "On the Russian Arctic", and in other legal acts. "Securing the Russian sovereignty over the Arctic sector boundaries in 1926 should take place not only in the framework of national legislation, but also at the international level. Especially that international law contains a number of mechanisms that allow and in this context Russia's right to prove historically developed its Arctic zone "[5, IN Bartsits]. Obviously, the sectoral principle should be taken into account in the government of the Russian Arctic, international relations, as well as the adoption of a new federal law in 2014.

2000. In the "Concept of the state support for the economic and the social development of the North", approved by the RF Government March 7, 2000¹³, use the concept of "Russian Arctic", "Arctic zone of Russia", was given a brief description of their distinctive features. Russian Arctic in this document is designated as a special object of the state regulation and support, requires consideration of not only the natural and climatic conditions as well as economic, social, environmental, and political factors. The relevance of such a definition is not in doubt and now.

2001. June 14 at a meeting of the Russian government approved a draft presidential decree "Principles of State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic." However, this document has not been approved by the Russian president.

2004. The documents of the meeting of the State Council of the Russian Federation № 36 "The main directions of state policy in relation to the northern territories of Russia" (Salekhard, 28.04.2004) have been given the conceptual definition of the Arctic and the North. Under the Arctic understood part of the territory of Russia, including the Polar Basin and the Arctic zone, which includes the continental margin and the adjacent offshore islands of continental origin. However, the definition of the Arctic as part of the territory of Russia, including both the Polar Basin, in contrast to the concept of 2000, reflecting only a narrow physical-geographical approach as the concept of the North. Positive factor was the fixing of the status of the Arctic. In the documents of the State Council in 2004, clearly and unequivocally at the state level stating that the Arctic is part of the North.

¹³ The concept of the state support for the economic and social development of the northern regions. Approved by the Government of the Russian Federation on March 7, 2000. №198. URL: <http://www.mnogozakonov.ru/catalog/date /2000/3/7/14610/> (Date of access: 07.02.2014).

Defined as high-latitude of the **North** of the territory in Russia, including the island and the mainland shore of the Arctic tundra, forest-tundra and northern boreal forest, characterized by a very harsh climate and low population density. By regions of the Far North and equivalent areas were classified as fully or partially the territory of 27 subjects of the Russian Federation with a total area of 11.9 million sq. Kilometers, accounting for 70% of the entire territory of Russia, and the population 12.2 million people¹⁴. In the State Duma after this long period of time the package of laws on the zoning of the North of Russia, including four draft federal laws: "On the zoning of the North of the Russian Federation", "On the list of the Far North and similar areas", "On State Guarantees and Compensations for Persons working and living in the Far North and equivalent areas", "On Amendments to the Labour Code of the Russian Federation"¹⁵. Package of FZ was then safely "frozen" and has not been adopted to date.

2008. President of Russia 18.09.2008 approved the "Principles of State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic for the period up to 2020 and beyond" [6]. Under the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation in the Principles of the State Policy (2008) refers to the part of the Arctic, which includes:

- 1) First, in whole or in part 7 of the territory of the Russian Federation - the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Murmansk and Arkhangelsk regions, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Nenets, Yamal-Nenets and Chukotka Autonomous Region, defined by the State Commission of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for the Arctic in 1989;
- 2) Secondly, the lands and islands listed in the Resolution of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR on April 15, 1926 "On the declaration of Soviet territory lands and islands located in the Arctic Ocean";
- 3) Third, adjacent to the territories, lands and islands 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. [6]

Basically here again was duplicated decision of the State Commission of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the Arctic of 22 April 1989, although the number of subjects of the Russian Federation from eight to seven decreased due to the Taimyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Autonomous District, which has been transformed in the process of consolidation in the municipal district of Krasnoyarsk Territory. Was tasked with the preparation of normative legal acts of the Russian Federation to clarify the geographic boundaries of the Russian Arctic, including its southern border, with the list and the status of municipalities (not performed until now).

¹⁴ State Council Presidium meeting №36 «The main directions of state policy in relation to the northern territories of Russia" April 28, 2004: URL: <http://www.kremlin.ru/text/appears2/2004/04/28/97302.shtml> (Date of access: 10.02.2014).

¹⁵ The State Duma has prepared four bills in the North. URL: http://www.evenkya.ru/infoeg/life/gosduma_podgotovila_chetyre_zakonoproekta_po_severu.html (Date of access: 10.02. 2014).

2012. The Federal Law of the Russian Federation dated July 28, 2012 № 132-FZ "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation regarding state regulation of merchant shipping in the waters of the Northern Sea Route." For the first time in the practice of the management has been legally defined as the waters of the Northern Sea Route historical national transport communication of the Russian Federation, swimming which is carried out in accordance with generally recognized principles and norms of the international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation, the present Federal Law, other federal laws and regulations issued pursuant thereto other normative legal acts.

"Under the water area of the Northern Sea Route is understood a body of water adjacent to the northern coast of the Russian Federation, covering internal waters, territorial sea, contiguous zone and exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation and limited to the east line of the maritime boundary with the United States and in parallel Cape Dezhnev Bering Strait, to the west meridian of Cape Desire to Novaya Zemlya Archipelago, eastern coastline of Novaya Zemlya and western boundaries of the Matochkin Strait, Kara Gate, Ugra Bowl "¹⁶.

The projects of the federal law «About AZRF» and GP «AZRF-2020»

2013, January. In the published draft federal law "On the Russian Arctic," Arctic zone of the Russian Federation shall be determined as part of the Arctic, which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation [7]. In the Russian Arctic included:

- a) полностью wholly or partly in nine subjects of the federation:
 - 1. Murmansk region.
 - 2. Nenets autonomous district.
 - 3. Yamalo-Nenets autonomous district.
 - 4. Chukots autonomous District.
 - 5. Karelia republic part of Louhi, Kem and Belomorian municipal districts.
 - 6. The Republic of Komi in the composition of the urban district of Vorkuta, located at latitude 67 ° 29 '.
 - 7. Arkhangelsk region as part of the Onega, Primorsky and Mezensky municipal districts, urban districts of Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk and Novodvinsk, as well as administrative affiliated Arctic islands.
 - 8. Krasnoyarsk region as part of the Taimyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Municipal District, Borough of Norilsk municipal formation Igarka Turuhanskogo municipal area.
 - 9. The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) of 11 ulus - Abyisky, Allaikhovskiy, Anabar, Bulun, Verkhoyansk, Zhigansk, Olenok, Nizhnekolymskiy, Srednekolymsky, Ust-Yana and Eveno-Bytanayskogo.
- b) open and able to be open to further land and islands in the Arctic Ocean north of the coast of the Russian Federation to the North Pole, located within the boundaries extending to the west along the meridian 32 ° 04'35 "east longitude (and within from 74 ° to 81 ° north latitude - along the meridian 35 ° east longitude) in the east - the meridian of 168 ° 58'37 "west longitude;;
- c) the internal waters and territorial sea of the Russian Federation, adjacent to the territories referred to in paragraphs "a" and "b" of paragraph 2 of this Article;
- d) the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation, adjacent to the territories referred to in paragraphs "a" and "b" of part 2 of this article, in the pre-Lah sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the Russian Federation;
- e) the airspace above listed in paragraphs "a-g" Part 2 of this article territories and waters.

¹⁶ Russian newspaper. — 2012. — 30 July. Federal edition № 5845.

In terms of content this systematic legal approach preserves the historical continuity of Acts of 1916, 1926, 1989, 2008, without reference to the names of the documents themselves. In general, it turns out an exhaustive list, which includes the Arctic area of land (territory) and water (water area), air and even the sea bed (continental shelf). It's like the best of all the other projects.

2013, November. The project of the State Program "Social and economic development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020" (abbreviated - SE "Russian Arctic-2020") was presented for public discussion 11/04/2013 on a single portal for posting information about the development of the federal executive authorities draft normative legislation and the results of their public discussion [8]. Under the project, the above state program to the composition of the Russian Arctic were assigned the following territories have only seven subjects of the Russian Federation:

1. Murmansk region
2. Arkhangelsk region (Onega, Primorskiy, Mezensky municipal districts, urban districts of Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk, Novodvinsk, oh. New Earth).
3. Nenets autonomous district.
4. Yamalo-Nenets autonomous District.
5. Krasnoyarsk Territory (Taimyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Municipal District, Borough of Norilsk, Turukhansky municipal district).
6. The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (Allaikhovskiy, Anabarsky, Bulunsky, Nizhnekolymsky, Ust-Jansky areas or ulus).
7. Chukotskiy autonomous district [8].

Comparative analysis of the documents shows that the Ministry of Regional Development of Russia to the development of the state program introduced in the autumn of 2013 a significant change in the Arctic zone of Russia in comparison with the previously published project complies with federal law, which caused widespread rejection of this approach. Variant form of the Russian Arctic, which includes 7 subjects: 4 - completely, 3 - partly caused *opredelënnyy* dispute, debate in the regions, including Murmanskoy region, the Republic of Komi and Sakha (Yakutia). Absolutely unreasonable in the Russian Arctic territory included only the five Arctic regions of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), is a narrow coastal strip. Yakutia insists that in the Russian Arctic is not included five areas that are in the land of the coastal zone, and all the municipalities located within the Arctic Circle. Relevant letters were sent to the Ministry of Regional Development and Economic Development of Russia [9]. According to deputies and experts, injustice such a specific selection of "Arctic" and "non-arctic" areas of Yakutia, a good part of which are beyond the Arctic Circle, is evident [1, 10, 11].

The structure of the Russian Arctic Project SE "Russian Arctic-2020" are not logged in 3 municipal districts of Karelia, Borough of Vorkuta, Komi Republic, included earlier draft of the Federal Law of the Russian Arctic. On the need to return to work on the same project of the federal law,

said the first deputy chairman of the Legislative Assembly YANAO N. Yashkin¹⁷. Decision "on the formation of the Russian Arctic under the state program, in my opinion, is problematic," - said in his speech at the parliamentary hearings 11.29.2013 I. K. Chernyshenko [1]. A. S. Matveyev stressed that the law must be defined composition and status of the Russian Arctic, but otherwise there is no object management, all figures quoted are not correct. [1] Methodological, theoretical originally to be a law, is the basis, the foundation, - quite rightly regarded as A. K. Akimov and others [1].

It should also be noted that the draft SE "Russian Arctic-2020" no focus of the Russian state to solve social problems of the Arctic societies, the quality of life population-ment, improvement of existing Arctic permanent settlements, like the Russian Arctic-ical master planned exclusively rotational manner. There is no understanding of what the main resource of the Russian Arctic is human capital. Needs to be clarified number of people living in the Arctic. No complete picture of the territories of eight Arctic states, the Arctic Council [8].

In the territories belonging to the Russian Arctic, implemented activities under the existing Federal Program 20, 15 state programs of the Russian Federation. In 2014-2015 in the federal targeted investment program was planned to implement activities in the Russian Arctic nine FTP in the seven state programs, 75 projects with a volume of financing from the federal budget in 2014 - 38.7 billion rubles, in 2015 - 30.6 billion. Of the total number of 20 FTPs specified and such, the validity of which has almost expired: "Development of Transport System of Russia (2010-2015)", "Improving the efficiency use and development of the resource potential of fishery industry in 2009-2013 ", " Development of Russian civil aviation for 2002-2010 and for the period up to 2015 ", " Development of physical culture and sports in Russia for 2006-2015 ", " nuclear and Radiation safety in 2008 and for the period up to 2015 "et al. [8].

The text of the State Enterprise "Russian Arctic-2020" gives more and the list of priorities, taken from 14 other existing strategies, doctrines, concepts. When the priority is allocated too much, it can be quite reasonable to conclude that there are at least do something and not something taken from a single program, something from another; collected financial resources from existing FTP on long-known principle "with the world on a string." As part of a small time period up to 2020 can not be many priorities of the socio-economic development of the Russian Arctic, given the limited funding. Probably need not declared in the text of the strategic directions and adjusted the amount of work indicating then applications activities and investment volume is clearly ac-

¹⁷ Yamal parliamentarians – is a return to work on the draft law on the Arctic zone. URL: <http://www.yamal.org/arktika/54329-2013-12-02-03-35-51.html> (Date of access: 08.02.2014).

cepted by the State Enterprise "Russian Arctic-2020" for large investment projects, and not the resulting "salad", "halophyte" from other Federal Program implemented strategies (this material is certainly necessary, but it is only for reference, usually used as annexes).

The project as a whole leaves an impression of some formal bureaucratic incompleteness. Moreover, analyzed the state program was not included in the budget, even years 2014-2016 and in the best case will be financed only from 2015 if he could fit into the budget process is strictly regulated [1 Shilkina O. A.]. The total volume of planned financial resources for the implementation of the program optimally for 2014-2020 in the prices of the respective years was 1 769.7 billion rubles, including: federal budget - 598.5 billion rubles (33.8%), the consolidated budgets of subjects of the Russian Federation - 62.3 billion rubles (3.5%); extrabudgetary sources - 1 108 900 000 000 rubles (62.7%). From 2014-2020 the federal budget's planned direct investment: 1) 364 billion rubles - for the global system of transport, energy, ICT infrastructure supporting the Arctic; 2) 106 billion - for the development of the priority sectors of the Russian Arctic (oil, associated gas, as reserves, the Northern Sea Route, tourism); 3) 82 billion - for the development of the local Arctic vital infrastructure (education, culture, health, housing, quality of life, local transport systems, indigenous people); 4) 45 billion - to ensure the implementation of GP (Arctic governance, international cooperation). Now what? Subroutine №5 «ensuring military security, defense and protection of the state border of the Russian Federation" was designated as closed [8].

In the classification of the 17 risk factors were transferred to all but financial difficulties (hopefully temporarily). Political risks are generally not computed, except one: "Unsolved territorial issues with other Arctic states" (?). Throughout the program, there is also no clarity in the presentation of the material, a lot of duplication, repetition, there is unnecessary descriptive and other defects.

Human capital, the population- is the main resource of the Russian Arctic

Strategic Resources of the Russian Arctic are not only natural resources, oil, gas, communication, sea and air routes, but also people, human capital. Home Resources of the Russian Arctic today is human capital accumulated as a result of investment in the human body of knowledge, health, professional competence and motivation. The quality of life of the population, social cohesion, the problem of accumulation of the human capital remain major challenges for Arctic Russia today. There is a risk that the population of the Russian Arctic, not only will not become a factor of modernization, economic and social development, but will simply be unable to maintain the infrastructure of the economy of the Russian Arctic, even at this very low level.

The number of people resident in the harsh climate, or rather, in the extreme conditions of the Arctic, in general, is low. When the geopolitical situation in the Arctic is home to more than half a billion people - 517 million., Or nearly 7.4% of the total population in the global society of the Earth 7.0 billion 517 million people 8 Arctic countries in the extreme conditions of high arctic latitudes resides less than one percent northerners (0.88%). In Russia the share of the northerners living in the Russian Arctic, is almost twice as much - 1.7%. Population of the internal Arctic provinces, provinces, states, provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities all eight Arctic countries is 4.6 million people, including in the Russian Arctic is home to 2.5 million or more than 54%, and in all the other seven Arctic countries - 2.1 million. man [12, p. 28-29]. In one of the Russian Arctic, thus resides more people than in the Arctic zone seven other Arctic countries in the world combined. These indicators are the most powerful argument in the geopolitical intrigue and allegations of alleged Russian empty space, which urgently need to internationalize, to learn by capturing and assignment of foreign lands.

The basis for calculating the population in the first table was taken composition defined in the draft federal law "On the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation," [7] as the most complete, conceptually adjusted taking into account the geopolitical situation in the Arctic, historical traditions.

Table 1

The population of the internal Arctic, thousand. people [12]

№	States	Arctic regions	Population
1	Russia	Murmansk region	796,1
		Arkhangelsk region: MO in Belomorye, islands in SLO	661,8
		Nenets autonomous district	42,6
		Republic Karelia: три МО на побережье Белого моря	51,6
		Republic Komi: Vorkuta	95,8
		Yamalo-Nenets autonomous district	522,8
		Krasnoyarskiy region: Taimirskiy MP, Norilsk, Igarka	216,8
		Republic Sakha (Yakutia) – 11 ulus	64,7
		Chukotskiy autonomous district	50,5
		Totally in the Russian Arctic	2 502
2	USA	Alaska	710
3	Norway	Finnmark, Tromse, Nurlann, Shpizbergen	466
4	Iceland		311
5	Sweden	Norbotten	260
6	Finland	Laplandia	184
7	Canda	North-Western territories, Ukon, Nunavut, Nunavik	120
8	Denmark	Greenland	58
		Totally in 7 arctic territories	2 109
		Totally in circumpolar regions	4 611

While the first (Table 1) the composition of the Russian Arctic is provided on the draft federal law "On the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation", which took place in 2012-2013, public examination and received good reviews, then the number in the following tables 2 and 3 of the project materials are used GP "Russian Arctic-2020" [8]. In this text are already other figures.

Table 2

Some indicators of the development of the Arctic territory of the foreign countries on the projects SE «AZRF-2020» [8]

States	Territories	The population of the people in 01.01.2012	Employed in economy in 2012, people	VRP at PPS in 2012., mln dollars USA	VRP at PPS in 2012 on the soul, thousand dollars USA	VRP at PPS in 2012 employed in the economy, thousand dollars USA
European Arctic						
Norway	Finnmark, Troms, Nordland, Svalbard (Spitsbergen)	472 495	242 596	43 565,59	92,20	179,58
Denmark	Autonomous territory of Greenland	56 749	26 791	2 133,00	37,59	79,62
TOTALLY		529 244	269 387	45 698,59	86,35	169,64
Americans Arctic						
Canada	Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Northern Quebec	140 247	68 155	8 519,23	60,74	125,00
USA	Alaska	731 449	372 900	51 859,00	70,90	139,07
TOTALLY		871 746	441 055	60 378,23	69,26	136,90
Russian Arctic						
Russia	Arctic zone of Russian Federation	2 338 604	1 245 488	92 244,68	39,44	74,06

Resources: <http://www.ssb.no/>, <http://www.stat.gl/>, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/>, <http://www.bea.gov/>, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>, <http://www.gks.ru>

The table number 2 shows the figures for the population of the Arctic region as a whole, taking into account the territory, population, the number of employed in the economy, the gross regional product. However, the list of Arctic states are somehow incomplete because there is no Iceland, Sweden and Finland. If you can accept American Arctic (US and Canada), the European Arctic is presented in abbreviated form. Of the eight Arctic states, which are the permanent members of the Arctic Council, Ministry of Regional Development in Table Russia just mentioned only five.

The structure of the land territory of the Russian Arctic in the project SE "Russian Arctic-

2020" classified in seven subjects of the Russian Federation, the individual municipalities (Table 3). Svalbard at this as an area in which the Russian Federation has the right to engage in business activities not related to the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, but as it also is the subject of the draft state program [8]. Norway's sovereignty over Svalbard (Svalbard) is set, as you know, under the terms of the Treaty of Paris 09/02/1920. States parties to the treaty granted equal rights to exploit the natural resources of Svalbard and its territorial waters. Russia has a special economic and scientific interests.

Table 3

Состав сухопутных территорий Российской Арктики по проекту ГП «АЗРФ-2020»

Subjects of Russian Federation	Municipalities	The population of the people in 01.01.2013	Square territory, km ²
Murmansk region	all	780 401	144 902
Arkhangelsk region	Onega, Seaside, Mezensky municipal districts, urban districts of Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk, Novodvinsk about. new Earth	657 231	188 769
Nenets-autonomous district	all	42 789	176 810
Yamalo-Nenets autonomous district	all	541 612	769 250
Krasnoyarskiy region	Taimyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Municipal District, Borough of Norilsk, Turukhansky municipal district	230 515	1 095 609
Republic Sakha (Yakutia)	Allaikhovskiy, Anabarsky, Bulunsky, Nizhnekolymsky, UstJansky districts (ulus)	27 213	605 100
Chukotskiy autonomous district	all	50 780	721 481
TOTALLY		2 330 541	3 701 921
Shpizbergen	-	380	

Doubtful driven population statistics. The population in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 of the original text of the draft State Enterprise "Russian Arctic-2020" needs to be clarified and correlation. In the Arkhangelsk region, for example, in the first table indicated 657,231 people, while the second table has 1 million 202.5 thousand people. In the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Region, which is part of the Tyumen region, indicated in Table 1.1 541,612 people, and Table 1.2 has 1 million 385.4 thousand people. The total population of the Arctic regions in the two tables indicate the same - 2.3 million people. or 1.6% of the population of the Russian Federation. The population density is 0.63 people. per 1 sq. km [8].

Unless specifically compare data on the population in the Arctic, given in Tables 1,2,3 of this article, then Russia is not so much difference all the same turns out, firstly, because of the different compositions of the Russian Arctic; secondly, because the statistics taken over the years. Discrepancies among various population estimates of the Russian Arctic project SE "Russian Arctic-2020" [8] and the Federal Law of the Russian Arctic [7] objectively due to the fact that there is still not legally defined even the Russian Arctic, which has been repeatedly stated above.

Table 4

*Сравнительные данные по населению Арктики в проектах
федерального закона и госпрограммы АЗРФ (2013)*

No	States	Arctic regions	Population.Project of FZ	Population.Project of GP
1	Russia	Murmansk region	796,1	780,4
		Arkhangelsk region: 3 MO - Mezensky, Onega, Primorskiy, and 4 GB - Arkhangelsk, Severodvinsk, Novodvinsk, "Novaya Zemlya"	661,8	657,2
		Nenetsm autonomous District	42,6	42,7
		Republic Karelia: ZMO on the coast of the White Sea - Louhskiy, Kemskiy and Belomorskiy	51,6	Excluded
		Republic Komi: urban region Vorkuta	95,8	Excluded
		Yamalo autonomous District	522,8	541,6
		Krasnoyarsk region: 2 MO - Taimyr, Turukhansk, 1 urban region Norilsk	216,8	230,5
		Respublic Saha (Yakutia) - 11 (FZ) and 5 (GP) ulus	64,7	27,2
		Chukots autonomous District	50,5	50,7
		Totally in Russian Arctic	2 502	2 338
2	Usa	Alaska	710	731
3	Norway	Finnmark, Tromse, Нурланн, Svalbard (Шпицберген)	466	472
4	Iceland		311	No information
5	Sweden	Norbotten	260	No information
6	Finland	Laplandia	184	No information
7	Kanada	North-Western territories, Ykon, Nunavut, Nunavut	120	140
8	Denmark	Greenland	58	56
		Totally in 7 arctic regions	2 109	?
		Totally in circumpolat world	4 611	?

Methodologically the approach is considered in the project SE "Russian Arctic-2020" to work for the special orders of the President of Russia, including in the Russian Arctic land areas only, it seems to me flawed and unscientific. Need a clear understanding that the inclusion of the Arctic zone, significantly excluded only one land does not meet the national interests of Russia. At

the same time, as it were legitimately excluded from the Russian Arctic islands, northern seas of the Arctic Ocean. Basically - a veiled attempt internal internationalization of the Russian Arctic, they say, include only land areas, water area supposedly quite like and not ours. Attempts to determine only the internal land southern borders of the Russian Arctic excluding sea areas of the Arctic Ocean is not just an administrative stupidity, and sheer geopolitical myopia.

Just as Professor HSE S. A. Medvedev considers it possible to take away from Russia as in the right and not the irresponsible owner Arctic and pass it under international jurisdiction like the Antarctic with a total ban on economic and military activity [13]. As "green" of the international organization «Greenpeace», C. A. Medvedev proposes to make the Arctic a global natural park, where all States will be banned mining, any economic activity, as well as the placement of weapons. Whether such an approach is acceptable for Russia?

This is such a good "gift" to all those who would like to give the Russian Arctic, the Northern Sea Route for transnational governance, international control, considering the Russian Arctic, Siberia and North Russia supposedly empty space. To all this useful?

The general conclusion can be done such that the adoption of the basic framework of the Federal Law - it's not just a matter of the internal policy, departmental management, but also supervazhnye geopolitical task of defending Russia's national interests, ensure its security, including the savings of the population, the natural and cultural environment in the Russian sector of the Arctic. In the twenty-first century, continuing fierce battle for the Arctic space in a variety of its forms: diplomatic, political, economic, scientific, educational, conceptual and legal, informational, spiritual and intellectual, cultural, ethnic, psychological. Widely used instruments of the soft power. The purpose of such a multi-faceted struggle can be formulated as a "war for Arctic resources, space and communications", and the dynamics of the process - as the "Great redistribution of the Arctic", which began in the twentieth century. State management in the Russian Federation at the level of the ministries and departments must fully comply with the objectives put forward by time, be able to properly respond to calls for Russian Arctic.

Permanent presence in the Arctic is giving the answer to the national interests of Russia

Do not get tired of repeating that in the Russian Arctic should not be empty, as if a draw, ownerless space, much less land on which there are always contenders. The totality of the claims of other countries for resources and space of the Russian Arctic to be seen as the globalization challenge to Russia, whose territory is concentrated about 40 percent of the world's natural resources and a population of only 2 per cent of the inhabitants of the earth. There is a risk really

become a global sense of "empty space", whose fate will be decided not by us, - said Russian President Vladimir Putin, in his famous article in February 2012. That is why it is necessary under the federal law on the Russian Arctic legally define the status of all the islands in the Russian sector of the waters of the Arctic Ocean, even the smallest area of them. It is necessary to adopt (perhaps as part of a by law) State Register of Russian islands in the seas of the Arctic Ocean (including the White Sea), which indicate the status of each of the Arctic island. In this case, you can use several options.

First, create the islands, where there is at least some amount of permanent or temporary population of the municipalities, including them in the order of the Russian Federation, whose sector they fall. Such approaches are implemented in practice, there are several models of organizing and managing such administrative-territorial formations.

In the municipality of city district "New Earth" Arkhangelsk region, which includes the entire archipelago of the same name, for example, there were at 01.07. 2013 - 2623 people, including 1,736 troops, 603 - civilians, 284 - children.¹⁸ Land area 46,580 km² (33.8%) of the total area of 137,800 km² and are transferred to the needs of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation. This municipality was formed back in 1997-1999, as a result of long hard work of leadership at the time of the Arkhangelsk region (A. A. Efremov, V. I. Kalyamin) with the active support of the public in the region.

Municipality "Rural settlement Solovetskoe" is part of the Primorsky Municipal District of the Arkhangelsk region, located on eight islands in the White Sea with total area of 28,829 hectares, includes 11 villages¹⁹. Currently on Solovki worked through modern innovative management model based on strategic partnership ROC (Solovetsky Monastery), federal agencies (museum), the regional authorities (Government of the Arkhangelsk region), Primorsky Municipal District, a rural settlement "Solovki". Ministry of Regional Development of Russia in February 2014 contributes to the Government a draft federal target program "Conservation and restoration of the complex spiritual, cultural and natural heritage and the development of infrastructure on the archipelago 2014-2019"²⁰.

Municipality **"urban settlement of Dixon"** area of 218,959 km² and a population of 638 people. 01.01.2011 included in the Taimyr Dolgan-Nenets Municipal District of the Krasnoyarsk

¹⁸ MOGO «Novaya Zemlya». URL: <http://nov-zemlya.ru/in/md/short> (Date of access: 09.02.2014).

¹⁹ MO «Solovetskoe». URL: http://www.solovki.ca/solovetsky_village/solovki_municipal_region.php (Date of access: 09.02.2014).

²⁰ In the Ministry of Regional Development of Russia held a meeting on the development of the federal program aimed at the development of the archipelago. URL: http://www.minregion.ru/news_items/4021?locale=ru (Date of access: 11.02.2014).

Territory. The northern boundary of the urban settlement Dixon lies within the Arctic Ocean and covers the northern part of Eurasia - the Taimyr Peninsula, the Severnaya Zemlya archipelago, Sedov, Nordenskjold, a group of islands Kara and Laptev Seas and the waters²¹.

Apparently, the experience of these municipalities can be used on other islands in the northern seas in the waters of the Arctic Ocean.

Secondly, determine the status of closed settlements in places where military units of the **Ministry of Defense ("military camps")** and border posts Border Service of Russia, and also to include them in the overall state register Russian Arctic islands. This, for example, talking about the island of the archipelago Boiler Siberian Islands, where in 2013, restored and became operational airfield "Temp". Administrative Siberian Islands are part of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), but in the administrative-territorial structure of the republican them as not. The Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation of course is the whole list of his military settlements, but it still goes on civil liability and environmental issues, the organization of all spheres of the life.

"Nagurskoe" – is the town boundary line separating in / hr 9754, the northernmost airport and frontier post located on Alexandra Island archipelago of Franz Josef Land. Again only declared that the archipelago geographically part of the Arkhangelsk region, and there are real masters of the border guards.

With regard to the Arctic, you can simply specify the name in the public register of the island and its administrative affiliation, as well as environmental responsibility for one or another island territory and waters. It is necessary at least in order not to cause ecological harm in the future, contaminating Russian Arctic space abandoned equipment and barrels with the remnants of fuel and lubricants, as it was in the recent past. To even today do not create unnecessary environmental hot spots in places where military units, border posts in the Arctic, and then spend a lot of resources on cleaning, general cleaning of the island territories. In addition to the environmental responsibility, it is possible to define and other vital functions for this kind of arctic island settlements. In a fully environmentally responsible approach should be regulated for polar explorers, meteorologists and other specialized stations, settlements, including settlements temporary shift type.

Third, the inclusion of land islands and adjacent waters in the national parks, protected areas, nature reserves can adjust the flow of tourists to maintain the natural environment and cultural heritage. Such practices in the Russian Arctic is also already available.

²¹ MO "Urban settlement Dixon." URL: <http://www.taimyr24.ru/MO/Dikson/> (Date of access: 09.02.2014).

FGBU National Park "**Russian Arctic**" established on 15 June 2009 included originally only the northern part of North Island Archipelago "New Earth" с adjacent islands, geographically belonging to the Arkhangelsk region. In December 2010, the National Park "Russian Arctic" was under the jurisdiction of the northernmost area of land in Eurasia — State Nature Reserve of the federal significance "Franz Josef Land", created more April 23, 1994. Founder FBGU NP "Russian Arctic" The Russian Government is exercising its powers through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. The objectives of the National Park "Russian Arctic" is the preservation of cultural, historical and natural heritage of the Western Sector of the Russian Arctic. "There is an urgent task of cleaning the territory – is the legacy of the Soviet era the development of high latitudes»²². In the Russian Arctic since 1996 operates State Nature Reserve "**Gydansky**" in the Taz district of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District²³. State Nature Reserve "**Nenets**" area of 313.4 thousand hectares is located in the Nenets Autonomous District, in fact, created in 1996, although the period of its formation, decision-making stretched out on the next few years. Its structure includes 11 islands. Sea water area is more than 58% of the total area of the reserve²⁴.

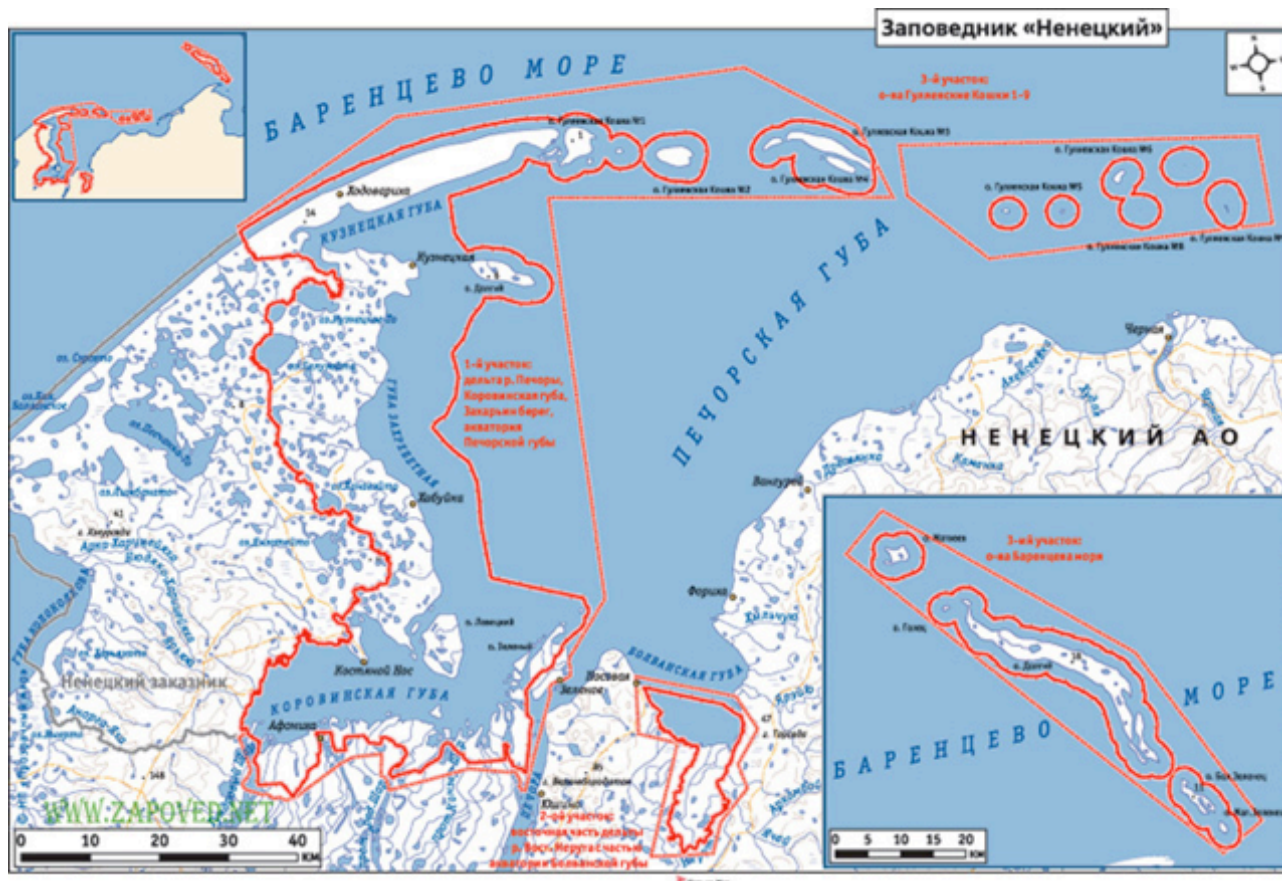


Рис. 2. Государственный природный заповедник «Ненецкий». URL: <http://nenetz.ru/>

²² National park «Russian Arctic». URL: <http://www.rus-arc.ru/> (Date of access: 09.02.2014).

²³ Gydansky State Nature Reserve. URL: <http://www.zapoved.ru/catalog/194> (Date of access: 09.02.2014).

²⁴ Nenets reserve. URL: <http://nenetz.ru/> (Date of access: 09.02.2014).

The above examples give some idea of the extent of coverage of nature reserves, national parks almost the entire Russian Arctic coast of the Barents Sea, White Sea to the Chukchi. Obviously, it makes sense to compile a complete list of all the nature reserves, national parks in the Russian Arctic and include the name of the list to the federal law on the Russian Arctic together with the state registry of all the islands in the Arctic Ocean.

Such a move would demonstrate the content of environmental policies and practices, the responsibility of the Russian state, the impressive scale of protected areas and waters of the Russian Arctic. All this is of great international importance. The presence of natural reserves in the Arctic in the national interests of Russia, is a powerful tool of soft power against the attacks on our country.

Fourth, all of the remaining islands are not included In the above settlements, nature reserves, where there is no population, military, border guards, meteorologists, explorers, environmentalists and other professionals included in the official list of the subjects of the Russian Federation, in the sector which they fall, or in the Federal Register.

As a result, the entire space of the Russian Arctic will be taken under the permanent control and responsibility at the federal, departmental, regional and municipal levels of the government and administration, there will be as if no man, orphan islands in the Arctic Ocean.

Conclusion

1. **Political will.** First of all, there is an urgent need not only to say today at the highest level of government (the President, the Government, the State Duma and the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation) that the Arctic is strategically Russia needs nothing less than the priority now in policy and practice Far East and Western Siberia, and in fact, in fact, the political will to take all the necessary working solution for the adoption in 2014 of the federal law "On the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation» c taking into account public opinion. We spent so much time (decades) at the discussion, bureaucratic games that now is a smart time to take a strategic decision for the successful development of the Russian Arctic in the years ahead in the XXI century.

2. **"Russian Arctic".** It would be more correct to call an updated draft of such a law, if introduced into the State Duma "On the status and structure of the Russian Arctic." In determining the status of the proceed from the fact that the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation is an integral part of Russia, is not subject to exclusion and internationalization councils-ment in any form. However, this is not just a "zone", causing negative historical associations with our totalitarian Soviet past, accelerated industrial modernization. This is the Russian Arctic for several centuries. The

right thing at all to remove the term "Arctic zone," which is actually used as a powerful tool of soft power, directed against modern democratic Russia. I am sure that statisticians from among the deputies of the State Duma and the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of members of the Russian Federation will support this approach. Naturally, any objections, and one of the main arguments in which the thesis is about the complexity of changes in other already existing legislation, including the state border, the exclusive economic zone, continental shelf, etc. This is a fairly large amount of work. To resolve this situation, it is sufficient to write the text of the new law that the concept of the "Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" and "Russian Arctic" are identical and have the same legal force. You can actually use both of these with the concept of the above mentioned clause in the text of the law, and in other international instruments.

3. ***The scope, the content of the law.*** It is necessary to narrow the scope of the substantive law in which the main thing - the definition of the status and composition of the Russian Arctic. This is the basic framework law of the strategic, political and international importance for conservation of the entire Russian Arctic space, ensuring national sovereignty and security of the country for the decades to come. Meaningless and can not be turned into one piece of legislation relevant, topical issues of the socio-economic, ethnic and cultural development of the northern territories of the country

This in determining the strategic priorities are not talking about the northern benefits, allowances and things like that, because the whole Arctic zone of the Russian Federation in fact currently absorbed northern Russia, an area much larger. With regard to the state guarantees and compensations, the northern population benefits, preferences for the business can be defined in the designation of certain administrative territories of the Far North at the level of the regions and municipalities with other indicators and criteria regulated by other legislative acts. That is quite possibly somewhat conventionally divide the legal provision of the socio-economic development of the Arctic and the North into blocks: 1) "Arctic" – is the status, composition, management, geopolitics, international relations, security, 2) "Far North" – is the zoning, quality of life, social, inter-governmental relations, the economy, infrastructure, benefits to the population, preference for business. Accordingly, in one law to determine a priority status, composition, internal and external boundaries of the Russian Arctic, and other laws of the "North" (there may be more than one) - the problem of zoning, economic and social development, correlating them with the already existing regulations, making appropriate.

4. ***The composition of the Russian Arctic***

in the Russian Arctic structurally include all land and water areas prescribed in the version of the draft Law of the Russian Arctic, published January 23, 2013 on the website of Regional Development of Russia, with the addition of: firstly, the waters of the Northern Sea Route as a national transport communications of Russia; Second, the state register of all the islands in the Arctic Ocean; Third, the list of state nature reserves and national parks. Thus, in the Russian Arctic in particular should enter:

- 1) In whole or in part in nine of the Russian Federation indicated in the draft Federal Law on the Russian Arctic from 23.01.2013.
- 2) Open and able to be open to further land and islands in the Se-Arctic Ocean to the north of the coast of the Russian Federation to the North Pole, located within the boundaries extending to the west along the meridian 32 ° 04'35 "east longitude (and ranging from 74 ° to 81 ° north latitude - along the meridian 35 ° east longitude) in the east - the meridian of 168 ° 58'37 "west longitude;
- 3) The internal waters and territorial sea of the Russian Federation, adjacent to the territories referred to in paragraphs "a" and "b" of paragraph 2 of this Article;
- 4) Exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation, adjacent to the territories referred to in paragraphs "a" and "b" of Part 2 of this article, within the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the Russian Federation;
- 5) The airspace above listed in paragraphs "a-g" Part 2 of this article territories and waters;
- 6) The waters of the Northern Sea Route as a national transport communications of Russia;
- 7) State Register of Russian islands in the northern seas of the Arctic Ocean (including the White Sea);
- 8) A list of all state nature reserves and national parks in the Russian Arctic as national wealth of the Russian people.

The structure of the Russian Arctic thus retains the best historical traditions (Russian empire - the Soviet Union - the Russian Federation) and legal continuity, correlated with acts of 1916, 1926, 1989, 2008. Taken as a basis for text of the draft Law of the Russian Arctic, published in January 2013, but with consideration expressed by the public suggestions and comments.

Russian presence in the Arctic region both on a permanent and temporary (rotational) based on very significant and necessary in today's changing world, where dozens of the countries claim to the Arctic resources and communication. More than the total number of people living in the nine regions of the Russian Arctic, the Russian Federation looks better compared to other Arctic states.

Russian presence in the Arctic region both on a permanent and temporary (rotational) based on very significant and necessary in today's changing world, where dozens of countries claim to the Arctic resources and communication. More than the total number of people living in the nine regions of the Russian Arctic, the Russian Federation looks better compared to other arctic states. The less remains the chance of other states and unions claim allegedly empty space Russian Arctic and the North. So do not seek to reduce the number of municipalities, but rather reasonably and intelligently increase their number. Real Russian presence in the Arctic in various forms and manifestations-leniyah certainly meets the national interests of Russia.

5. **State Register of Russian islands in the seas of the Arctic Ocean (including the White Sea).** In the Russian Arctic should not be empty, as if a draw, ownerless space, much less land on which there are always contenders. As part of the federal law on the Russian Arctic legally define the status of all the islands in the Russian sector of the waters of the Arctic Ocean, even the smallest area of them. It is necessary to adopt (perhaps as part of a by law) State Register of Russian islands in the seas of the Arctic Ocean (including the White Sea), which indicate the actual status of each of the Arctic island. In this case, one can use the Call-a few options, including the above-mentioned in this article.



Fig.4. The Map of Russian Arctic

6. *A list of all state nature reserves and national parks in the Russian Arctic* must also enter into a federal law or in whole, or as an application. This increases credibility and creates a positive image of our country as Arctic Power, manifesting in fact a constant concern for the preservation of the natural and cultural environment in the Arctic. You can once again recall the words of V. V. Putin at the plenary session of the III International Arctic Forum "The Arctic – is the territory of Dialogue" that the key principle of development in the Arctic should be nature-conservation, ensuring a balance between economic activity, the presence of humans and the environment. Russia is responsible for the preservation of the ecological stability in the Far North. Arctic than ever needs special attention and respect, the establishment of the special modes of nature, the continuation of the general cleaning in the islands. [14] Also, keep in mind that the environment is constantly used as a tool of soft power versus Russia.

7. *The law of «North»*. The Arctic zone of the Russian Federation is fully a part of the Far Severa. Not just ripe, and has long been overdue need for a legislative package in which the object of government is the Far North, part of which was, is and will be the Russian Arctic. Preferences for business, guarantees and compensations to the population (double vacation percent premium, condensed work week for women, pensioners' travel costs, travel costs to the place of vacation and back) are the subject of legal regulation for all areas of the Far North, including those that are Russian Arctic. Northern areas of the country need new jobs, modern infrastructure, social stability and cohesion, economic growth and still a very long list of what they need.

As a result, the adoption and implementation of a separate Federal Law on the Russian Arctic solved narrower, but no less important tasks. The whole space of the Russian Arctic will be taken under the permanent control and responsibility of the state (federal), departmental, regional and municipal levels of the government and administration.

Someone from federal officials or deputies could "scare" a lot of work in the connection with public offerings made by upgrade FZ define a new status and the Russian Arctic. Someone will again rush to engage in demagoguery (that it is necessary to immediately pass a law, it will be too late). Deeply convinced of the need for careful consideration of all the issues that were raised here by me and many others, on whose works, performances, references were made, and get qualified answers substantive issues discussed.

P.S. No comments. Minister for Regional Development, IN Slyunyaev held February 7, 2014 meeting on the legal consolidation of the Russian Arctic. The composition of the Russian Arctic in the framework developed by the Ministry of Regional Development in the autumn of 2013 the project of the State program of the Russian Federation "Socio-economic development of the Arctic

zone of the Russian Federation for the period till 2020" will remain the same: 4 subject of the Russian Federation completely (Murmansk region, Yamal-Nenets, Nenets and Chukotka Autonomous District); 3 Subject of the Russian Federation, in part: The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) - 5 ulus, the Krasnoyarsk Territory - 3 municipalities, Arkhangelsk region - 7 municipalities. "The meeting agreed on the need to study the question on the adoption of a single normative legal act (Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation or decree of the President of the Russian Federation), which would establish the composition of the Russian Arctic, with its subsequent fixation in legislation of the Russian Federation." The need for regulatory consolidation of Regional Development of the Russian Arctic Russia justifies the need to organize state statistical observation in the Russian Arctic ²⁷.

Previously, the Internet has published a number of informational messages, which were given clearly distorted information, "Economic Development: on the development of the Russian Arctic will require more than 560 trillion" (Arctic-info); "You can not dream this figure - 560 trillion. rubles for the development of the Russian Arctic. 562 trillion rubles required for the implementation of the state program of development of the Russian Arctic. This amount is called the representative of the Ministry of Economic Development Minister Andrei Vasilyev "(Bellona Russia), etc. Previously, the Internet has published a number of informational messages, which were given clearly distorted information, "Economic Development: on the development of the Russian Arctic will require more than 560 trillion" (Arctic-info); "You can not dream this figure - 560 trillion. rubles for the development of the Russian Arctic. 562 trillion rubles required for the implementation of the state program of development of the Russian Arctic. This amount is called the representative of the Ministry of Economic Development Minister Andrei Vasilyev "(Bellona Russia), etc ²⁸.

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РОЛЬ ПОДГОТОВКИ КАДРОВ В ИННОВАЦИОННОМ РАЗВИТИИ АРКТИЧЕСКОЙ ЗОНЫ РФ

THE ROLE OF TRAINING IN THE INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC



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Аннотация. Исследуется проблема подготовки и переподготовки кадров для инновационно-технологического развития Российской Арктики.

Ключевые слова: подготовка кадров, Арктическая зона РФ, повышение качества, инновационное развитие

Abstract. The paper considers the problem of training and retraining for innovation and technological development of the Russian Arctic.

Keywords: training, the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, improving quality, innovative development

Introduction

Today one of the major problems in higher education is the lack of a close connection between science and education. Often the research carried out without due regard to the educational process. Modern development of universities occurs in a limited interweaving of science in education, active involvement of students and graduate students in science. It is this relationship and enhances the quality of education and, accordingly, innovative development in general. Particular importance of close links between science and education due to the innovative development of the economy of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation (Russian Arctic).

The problem of training in the Russian Arctic regions complicates severe demographic situation. Continues moving population in other affluent areas of the country. This is due to factors such as curtailing the production of various industries, the cessation of funding of a number of government programs and the associated reduction in the industrial and residential construction.

The article not only deals with the problems of training, but also considered specific proposals to improve the quality of training, which should be fixed by law.

Requirements to the staff in the AZRF

The current situation in the labor market makes serious demands on training in the system of higher education. Increasingly in demand are competent graduates, ability to work effectively in the new dynamically changing of the socio-economic conditions. In the course of their preparation leading role acquires focus on the personal professional qualities, can significantly reduce the period of the development of pro-profession and improve competitiveness.

In the transition to innovative development of regional economy of the Russian Arctic is becoming a key area of the reproduction specialists with higher education, taking into account the specifics of the northern and the development of the natural resources in harsh climatic conditions. This is determined by the special requirements for staffing, the main of which are competence, adaptability, mobility and innovative thinking.

The requirement of competence in the terms of the Russian Arctic is the most important. The presence of human intrinsic motivation to quality implementation of their professional activities, the presence of the professional values and attitude to his work as a value. Any competency model will not be viable without a strong desire to succeed and his professional aspirations go to the target, regardless of the subjective and objective difficulties. Therefore, the main task of the higher education system is the formation of the students' self-motivation that will allow them to further maximize the reveal individual abilities and qualify for decent employment.

In the context of the Russian Arctic adaptability requirement or a person's ability to quickly adapt to changing external conditions, and requirements of the new situation is critical. We are talking about flexibility, endurance, ability to perform tasks at the scheduled time are subject to risks and uncertainties.

Without requiring specialist mobility or ability to change its labor functions in form, content and impossible to count on its productivity. Change of the jobs and work can be carried out in time, in space, as well as in time and space.

Innovative thinking as a requirement for the human resources required for any specialist in any activity as assists in the ability to find new and original solutions to the professional problems, quickly take them in the extreme situations and contradictions that arise in the process of finding [1].

Problems of the trainings of the staff

With the transition to a market economy to the universities of the Russian Arctic regions there was a problem commercial use of their developments and research findings. With an inno-

vative approach or embodies new knowledge and become new products or become objects of intellectual property, services, and new technologies. Thus, the results of the scientific activities, large-scale source of which is High School, become the object of sale, that is transformed into a commodity. When interacting with the market using marketing practices, the owner of the goods it is possible to commercialize the results of the scientific works, that is to make a profit from their sale. In the implementation of the innovation process institution of higher education is facing a number of the challenges: organizational, resource and legal issues.

For the Russian Arctic regions remain unsolved problem of the increasing scientific and innovative capacity of institutions of higher education, including: providing patent and legal support to develop innovative projects; creation and maintenance of an information network, at least in the chain of "High School - a potential customer (business, organization Region)"; university scientists participate in the formation of the innovative regional development strategy; monitoring of the market innovation; accounting research, innovation potential of higher education to meet the needs of the market; Search free market niches; development of the strategies for the use of them scientific results and profit maximization; allocation of budgets on innovative projects in priority order dictated by the market.

There are two groups of the tasks necessary to solve the problem of training programs for the innovation and technological development of the Russian Arctic regions and enterprises.

The first group – is the providing of the innovative nature of the basic education, including: updating the structure of the network of educational institutions in accordance with the objectives of innovative development, including the formation of integrated scientific and educational institutions; ensuring the competency approach, the relationship of theoretical knowledge and practical skills; development of the variability of the educational programs, including the creation of a system of applied bachelor degree.

The second group – is the creation of a modern system of the continuous education, training and retraining of professionals, including: establishment of the customer support services continuing professional education, support of corporate programs for training and retraining of the professional staff; create a system of the support organizations that provide quality services of continuing professional education.

The main problems of the system of higher education are as follows:

- 1) the former form of a hierarchical system, devoid of policy levers and the economic impact and develop new management mechanisms in the changed circumstances, is unable to

cope with its functions to maintain a single educational space, ensuring equal access to quality education, quality control and management of the development of education;

- 2) the network of the educational institutions in need of the substantial restructuring. It does not promote efficient use of resources and specialization does not meet the changing conditions and needs of society. Optimization of the network of educational institutions is important, and its solution is not only able to provide a significant increase in resource efficiency, but also will meet the needs of the population in the quality and diversity education.

The quality of training for the innovative development of regions of the Russian Arctic - one of the main indicators of competitiveness of higher education institutions, so positioning the university in the education market is critically dependent on the efficiency of its interaction with the company-consumers of graduates of higher educational institutions. But these institutions are interested in cooperation with the company not only as a supplier of information necessary for the preparation of a full-fledged professional, but also as a source of additional budget revenues. At the same time, the company may not be the only consumer of the graduates of the educational institutions, but also a customer of the scientific research, supplier doctoral students, post-graduate students, students refresher courses and advanced training of specialists for the second education and so forth. Thus, the company is interested in getting virtually all types of the educational services provided by institutions of higher education.

Improving the quality of the education and trainings of the staff

To improve the quality of education and training for the transition regions of the Russian Arctic to the innovative development of the author considered a number of the factors.

- 1) Development of the fundamental research. Funding for this work as possible at the expense of the federal budget, and at the expense of the system of competitive grant funding implemented by domestic and foreign scientific funds. The largest of these funds – is the public Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR) and the Russian State Science Foundation (RHF).
- 2) Expansion of the relations of the universities in small towns in the Russian Arctic regions with other scientific organizations, primarily academic. Their integration will contribute to the development of the science in higher education, the teaching load reduction permanent staff of the universities, more balanced combination of the scientific and educational activities.

- 3) Active participation of universities in innovation activities on contractual basis with organizations and enterprises of the real sector of the economy. The high proportion of contractual funds in the amount of funding of universities can be considered as a promising potential of universities in the development of applied research and subsequent commercialization.
- 4) Participation in the formation of the key elements of the innovation infrastructure such as science parks and innovation and technology centers.

It is obvious that the northern universities, maintain and develop the science and tech-sector vysokoteh national science, and as such are considered strategic partners, objectively interested in improving kachestvavysshego professional education and research. At the time, some universities under the integration of higher education and academic research to understand the possibility of upgrading university research with the capacity of other, more advanced materially and ideologically sectors. However, more widely understood and more modern term "integration" is a versatile set of activities that attract students and even students to scientific work. The main purpose of the integration of scientific institutions and universities of the northern regions to improve the quality and cost-effectiveness of joint activities in the scientific, educational and innovation. The goal can be achieved through voluntary obedineniyakadrovyyh, intellectual, material, technical, informational and administrative resources by pooling partners: universities, branches of RAS institutes, specialized research institutes, Inno-vative small businesses, business incubators, technology parks, innovation and technology centers, etc. [2].

The quality of training for innovative development in institutions of higher education includes federal and regional components of state educational standards and quality score, which reflects the requirements of enterprises. The first two components are standard and can not be changed or university, or now, that is. To. Set by the government and paid for by the respective budgets. But the third component is the subject of discussions between the company and the university. It is necessary to take into account various factors that affect the quality of training of specialists for innovative development in higher education, the main of which [3]: the preparation of a new curriculum implies an advanced training, development and application of new technologies in education (primarily information telecommunication technologies, distance learning technologies); formation of the faculty of the university innovative qualities of innovation activity; structural reforms in higher education, aimed at the integration of educational institutions at various levels around the university; the creation of new and improvement of existing state educational standards; Opening corporate departments and universities; organization of federal pilot sites at

leading universities for testing and dissemination of innovations in education, science and industry.

To improve the quality of education and training must be initiated by implementing the following directions that will ensure the quality of training specialists, chisleobespechenie stable, minimally adequate funding; modernization of material-technical base; the formation of modern-term information environment; ensuring retain young teachers; creating the conditions for economic growth in the real sectors of the production; development in higher education research work; update textbooks and manuals; professional development of teachers; revision of educational standards and programs; increasing demands for teachers and students; changes in the structure of training; tightening of the competitive selection of applicants and students.

The first four measures require a substantial increase in funding of high school, and the realization of the full range of measures also requires institutional changes in the system of vocational education.

Significant promise as to improve the quality and cost savings inherent in the cooperation in higher education. However, the beginning by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation the process of combining high schools located in the same region, to ensure the savings in administrative costs, more efficient use of available material resources and professional staff, for obvious reasons, has faced strong opposition from their leadership [4]

Conclusion

Shortage of staff is a significant obstacle to the modernization of higher education in the northern territories. Reducing this deficit is the most important task of human infrastructure. Hope of addressing skills shortages due to relocation specialists from other regions is not necessary. In this situation, the educational institutions of the Russian Arctic regions are the basis for the preparation of the professionals for innovative development [5].

In modern conditions a higher education institution is an organization that accumulates material, economic, scientific, technical, financial, information, intellectual resources and transforms them into the final product - the knowledge, skills, professional competence, formed from graduates of the university; innovative educational programs, the results of scientific, technical and intellectual activity. The role of higher education institutions in the innovative development of the economy of cities of the North is invaluable, since the intellectual component of the university is one of the major innovative resources available to society.

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**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ОХРАНА И РЕСТАВРАЦИЯ ОБЪЕКТОВ КУЛЬТУРНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ:
ОПЫТ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РОССИЙСКО-НОРВЕЖСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА****STATE PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS:
EXPERIENCE AND PROSPECTS OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND NORWAY**

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Аннотация. Исследуется история сотрудничества России и Норвегии по сохранению объектов культурного наследия расположенных в схожих природно-климатических условиях.

Ключевые слова: Россия, Норвегия, сотрудничество, БЕАР, Арктика, культурное наследие, реставрация, лифтинг.

Abstract. We study the history of cooperation between Russia and Norway for the conservation of cultural heritage located in similar climatic conditions.

Keywords: Russia, Norway, cooperation, BEAR, Arctic, cultural heritage, restoration, lifting

Introduction

The article highlights the history of the cooperation between Russia and Norway for the conservation of cultural heritage by the example of the method of lifting the restoration of a number of monuments located in Kenozersky National Park in the Arkhangelsk region, the experience of Norway to study, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage sites located in similar circumstances in the archipelago of Svalbard (Spitsbergen). Russia and Norway share similar cultural heritage, especially in the field of wooden architecture, which served as the basis for the cooperation in this field since 1995.

Norway concept of the preserving objects of the cultural heritage

This collaboration began with a trip to the representative of Norway - chairman of the wooden architecture of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Niels Marsteyna in the Russian hinterland - in the villages located in the Arkhangelsk region. It was

there, in the national park "Kenozersky" and subsequently implemented the majority of international projects aimed at the preservation of the cultural heritage. Norwegian interest to cooperate came after the Norwegian scientific expedition to the cultural heritage of the Arkhangelsk region, found a large similarity traditions of the Russian North and Norway. Surprising was the fact that the lost way of carpentry, is used in the traditional medieval architecture in Norway, actively practiced in the Russian construction industry.

The revival of the ancient skills of working with wood has allowed the Norwegian side to restore the home wooden buildings erected before 1536, to a state that requires further only constant care and monitoring his condition.

This is the Norwegian concept of the conservation of cultural heritage. «Vedlikehold» - the so-called Scandinavian colleagues the process of the "maintenance" of the monument. [1] Difficult to find good Russian equivalent of the word «vedlikehold» or its analogue in English «maintenance», which did not include an element of "repair". Repair - is something that is done, the damage has already been done monument. While «maintenance» - fix in advance, before the problem occurred.

The most appropriate term for the translation - Russian word "maintenance" is it best reflects the essence of the English «maintenance» and the Norwegian «vedlikehold». Note that in the Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of the monuments preservation 1965 definition also implies, above all, consistency of care for the monuments.

Operations such as clearing snow from the roof in the spring thaw, obkos grass around the monument, clogging speaking nail or timely elimination of leaks, cleaning leaves from gutters, scraping lichen and moss from the roof does not require any significant effort and costs associated with the involvement of highly skilled professionals, and at the same time, to extend the period in times of "life" of the monument.

During one of the internships in the Russian North Norwegian carpenters introduced Russian professional restorers with the system lifting wooden buildings with their restoration. With the help of special devices, operating on the principle of the jack, the building of the monument rises above the ground and locked in a precise position. At this time, it is possible to replace the accountant crown and restore the foundation of the building, after these procedures the bulk of the building returns to his seat.

The restoration of the objects of the national park «Kenozersky»

Work on the restoration using the method of lifting were started on a small object - the chapel of St. Nicholas in the village Vershinino Plesetsk district, then - at the sites and villages

Zehnova Glazovo. The most ambitious project of the National Park "Kenozersky" was the restoration of this method ansamblya- "troika" Pochozerskogo temple complex in 1700 in the village of Filippovskaya consisting of the summer and winter churches, refectory and bell tower. Here in 2002 the first time in Russia Norwegian and Russian masters carpenters performed surgery to lift 300-ton church tent ensemble to replace the rims in the body of the monument, not using the process rolling. This work was highly appreciated by specialists from both the Russian and the Norwegian side. Thanks to cooperation with Norway managed to keep the amount of work on the restoration of monuments, strengthen the restoration base, many challenges to test the methods and technologies of the restoration of the wooden structures. But most importantly, there has been a rethinking of the public and social importance of the heritage conservation and the role of local people in the process.

As the work carried out can be seen by visiting the renovated facilities of the park. Each of them have a history of observations and the annual "maintenance" that allows you to save the results of the Russian-Norwegian cooperation in the field of the radio-restorations of the specific objects for many years.

All work on the monuments of history and culture in the Arkhangelsk region are conducted in full accordance with the Federal Law of June 25, 2002 N 73-FZ "On the objects of the cultural heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the Russian Federation", which regulates the relations in the field of the conservation, use, popularization and state protection of cultural heritage of the people of the Russian Federation.

The problems of the preserving of the cultural heritage of the Land of Franz- Iosif

Currently, the Ministry of Culture of the Arkhangelsk region intends to make a new step towards the preservation of the cultural heritage in the Russian Arctic, due to heightened pace of learning and development of the Arctic region. In the far north of the Arkhangelsk region, the Arctic Ocean, located archipelago - Franz Josef Land, which is the same as Spitsbergen (Svalbard), rich natural and cultural heritage. A huge amount of information and at the same time mysteries fraught numerous polar expeditions, which were sent to this region. Interesting and ne-period of the first half of the twentieth century, when the archipelago appeared first polar meteorological station and there were military education.

The peculiarity of the Russian Arctic archipelago is that for many years he was hardly visited: in the islands of the archipelago remained untouched nature polar desert, objects; abandoned half a century ago and are, canned dry arctic cold.

In 2012, a scientific expedition of the National Park "Russian Arctic", which included a representative of the Ministry of Culture of the Arkhangelsk region, revealed a number of objects located on Novaya Zemlya and Franz Josef Land and representing the historical and cultural value – is a memorial crosses, polar hydrometeorological station defenses. [3]

In recent years the Russian Federation has greater indicates its presence in the Arctic, and this is due to the implementation in its territory of economic activity, attempts to organize travel, scientific research and visit these places. At the same time such a visit raises the question of how to protect monuments and artifacts located in the archipelago, from looting and "indiscriminately as souvenirs".

Another important problem in the archipelago is that visited the archipelago tourist groups and expeditions have tried to leave the islands memorials of his visit (crosses, plaques, inscriptions), which, of course, distorts the perception of the true cultural heritage of the Arctic piece of land.

Unlike Svalbard, cultural heritage islands of Franz Josef Land in the state protection is not necessary. Currently, the work on his study and description, statement on the state protection.

While recognizing these objects monuments of history and culture raises the question of how to implement the state protection of objects with regard to their remoteness, inaccessibility and malokontroliruemogo visit, the impact of natural and climatic faktorov.Imenno in this matter consider it possible to draw on the experience of Norway for the Study of Health, and preservation of cultural heritage sites located in similar circumstances in the archipelago Svalbard in the Arctic Ocean.

Norwegian skills of the preserving nature on Svalbard

The Law on Environmental Protection, acting in the archipelago Svalbard, states that all traces of human activity on the island since 1945, and are protected by elements of the cultural heritage of the area. Given the terrain traces of human activity is easy to detect in different places - they are all on the ground - or rather rocky soil. It is noteworthy that the mentioned law protected not only immovable objects, but also the individual artifacts. These artifacts are inviolable: bones, tools, ammunition, ammo shells, pieces of pottery or glass, pieces of chains and wires, soles of shoes, burial or their traces, remains, crosses and inscriptions, which are protected regardless of their age. The same applies to the bones of dead animals, hunting and fishing gear and equipment for the production of walruses, beluga whales and polar bears.

Artifacts located in the archipelago Svalbard, vulnerable, to ensure their safety needs dry and cold climate. Tourists visiting these places without worrying about the preservation of cultural

heritage, trying to take some of this heritage with them. Meanwhile, out of context of the environment, artifacts immediately lose their value. Every year thousands of the tourists visit these places, and the leadership of the archipelago Svalbard has to apply strict measures and sanctions to prevent the destruction of the monuments. Law provides for criminal liability for such acts and heavy fines. The protection also applies in the security zone stretching 100 meters in all directions around the perimeter of the protected areas. In this zone is prohibited to camp and camping, build a fire and to leave any traces of their stay.

In accordance with the "Plan of preservation of monuments Svalbard» governor of the territory of the following objectives: to preserve the cultural heritage for future generations; "Support" cultural heritage, taking into account exposure to the environment; allow the scientific study of the cultural heritage. As for the governor's plan 54 sites Svalbard, which are a priority for conservation, and 19 of them will be continuous monitoring of cultural heritage sites and artifacts. Each year, since 1976, conducted systematic work on the collection of information about the artifacts located in the archipelago of Svalbard, which is introduced in the national electronic database called Askeladden.

Security excavations carried out in the archipelago of Svalbard, in exceptional cases where, for example, there is a risk of the destruction or damage to artifacts in the storm. In any case, such excavations are carried out professionally, and their results are properly documented, processed and stored.

Thanks to the dry and cold climate protected buildings are well preserved in the archipelago. Some of them are unique monuments and witnesses of the life of the hunters and fishermen, scientists and miners.

For many years, carried out the restoration and maintenance of buildings like Tobiesenhuset on Bjørnøya (Bjørnøya), Svenskhuset in Isfjorden (Isfjord), the old huts at Kapp Wijk (Kapp Wijk) and Fredheim (Fredheim), Hyttevika north of Hornsurda (Hornsund) , camp Morton (Morton) Van - Mijenfjorde (Van Mijenfjord), camp Smith (Smith) in Riherhorde (Recherchefjord) as well as various buildings in Ny-Ålesund (Ny-Ålesund) and Hortane (Hiorthamn).

Norwegian Svalbard leadership held a large amount of work to promote the monuments located in the archipelago: Published printing products, spreads information about artifacts by information and telecommunications network "Internet", held numerous conferences and workshops for stakeholders, which undoubtedly has an impact on tourism attractiveness and attendance of these reserved seats.

Conclusion

Creative use of the domestic and foreign experience of the preservation of the cultural heritage in the Arkhangelsk region and Norway will qualitatively solve similar problems in the Russian Arctic islands in the Arctic Ocean.

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ШПИЦБЕРГЕН, НОРВЕЖСКАЯ СТРАТЕГИЯ В АРКТИКЕ И ИНТЕРЕСЫ РОССИИ

SVALBARD, NORWEGIAN STRATEGY IN THE ARCTIC, AND RUSSIA'S INTERESTS



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Аннотация. На основании открытых норвежских и российских источников рассмотрены основные направления и механизмы норвежской политики в районе Шпицбергена (Svalbard) в начале XXI века применительно к российским интересам в этом регионе.

Ключевые слова: *Свальбард, норвежская стратегия в Арктике, российское присутствие на Шпицбергене.*

Abstract. The paper describes main directives and mechanisms of Norwegian policy in the area of Svalbard in the beginning of the XXI century in conformity with Russian interests in this region. The paper is based on legal Norwegian and Russian sources.

Keywords: *Svalbard, Norwegian strategy in the Arctic, Russian presence on Spitsbergen*

Introduction

At the turn of the twentieth-XXI centuries. increased interest in the archipelago of Spitsbergen (Svalbard) from national and international organizations, political and business circles, research organizations and the press. This is largely due to the growing interest of the international community to the potential resources of the Arctic and the prospects of their development in the near future. In this article, based on an analysis of open sources attempts to examine the implementation of modern Norwegian Arctic strategy from the viewpoint of the interests of Russia, near the archipelago of Svalbard.

At the end of 2012 in the archipelago of Svalbard lived a total of about 2,700 people. Of these, 471 people - Barentsburg Russian citizens working in the mines of state trust "Arcticcoal." In the Norwegian settlements Longyearbyen and Ny-Alesund live permanently in 2090 and 40 people, respectively [13].

Norwegian management on the Archipelago

Since 1925 (since, as entered into force of the Treaty of Paris Spitsbergen) archipelago is part of the Kingdom of Norway - province Svalbard (Svalbard). Law on the Status of Spitsbergen entered into force August 14, 1925 Norwegian interests are represented by the governor here. From 1925 to the present time, this post was held by 21 people. The Governor is the representative of the Government. He reports to the Ministry of Justice of Norway, but has the right to carry out orders and other Norwegian ministries. He exercises in the archipelago of the supreme legislative authority and is the chief of police, as well as head of the local Center rescue.

The office of the governor is a governing body of the province and is Svalbard (or functions that it performs) of three departments: police, environmental and administrative. In addition to the personnel office, the governor and have their own staff. The main problem to be solved by the administrative staff Svalbard, formulated as follows: 1) the maintenance of Norwegian sovereignty over the archipelago; 2) the interests of the Norwegian State; 3) service for the good of the region. These general statements specified in the problems faced by the police department and the Department of Environmental Protection.

On Svalbard acts the local government commune Longyearbyen. It is constructed on the model of self-government of mainland UK. Governments are elected every four years and are responsible for infrastructure, social and territorial planning, child care facilities. Taxation and medical care is not included in their competence.

About once a decade, the Norwegian Storting the Government submitted a message about the policy on Svalbard. This document defines the basic goals and policies of the kingdom. At the same time strengthen the position of the Norwegian archipelago is one of the basic provisions of the Oslo strategy put forward by strengthening its presence in the Arctic.Арктике.

Norwegians developed a program of the Northern Development, dubbed "Barents 2020". At the request of the politicians, the plan is a major determinant of Norway's arctic regions. 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 politics" of the kingdom, and the latter, in turn, will "take for a long period, the central place in Norwegian policy" [1, p.9]. It was pointed out in the Oslo Declaration "Soria Moria-I» and «Soria Moria-II», in the "Strategy of the Government of Norway for the development of the northern regions" (2006), the white paper "New structural elements in the North" (2009) .

Norwegian Foreign Minister JG Støre defined the role of the North in the politics of his state: "The Nordic region is an important strategic priority for the Government of Norway in the international politics, the foundations of which were laid in the declarations "Soria Moria-I" and "Soria Moria-II". "The strategy of the Government of Norway for the development of the northern regions" 2006 is the basic policies; in a subsequent paper "New structural elements in the north," 2009, the government presented the priorities and perspectives for 10-15 years. The Government's report to the Storting number 7 (2011-2012) "Northern regions - perspectives and solutions" is a comprehensive review of Norwegian policy in respect of the northern regions, where the focus is on the point of view of the Government of Norway on how Norway should solve complex problems and to use opportunities in the North in the future generations "[8, p.5]

Implementation of the planned strategy, including near Svalbard and adjacent waters (in the so-called "Spitsbergen square"), must, according to the developers, to ensure Norway a leading position in the field of scientific research of the North, a leading position in the world in the field of resource management of the North and its environment, ensure rapid economic development of the Northern Norway. And all of this is directly in contact with Russia's interests in the region - the Western Arctic.

The main tool for the implementation of the Norwegian policy in the Arctic is the Interdepartmental Commission on the polar regions. It was created back in 1965 as the Commission on Spitsbergen, then the scope of its activity has been expanded. Meetings of the Commission organizes and conducts the Ministry of Justice and emergencies. It follows that this Ministry is responsible for the coordination of the government agencies and other organizations in the archipelago. The main method of this coordination is that all matters relating to affairs in the Svalbard previously discussed at a meeting of the Commission before the relevant ministry or agency will base its decision on the issue discussed. Commission decisions are advisory in nature, and in the event of disagreement between the Commission and the state structure decision is made at the discretion of the Norwegian Government.

The Norwegian archipelago is regulated by a number of state laws. The main of them is the "Law on Spitsbergen" (1925). He, in particular, specifies that the archipelago are Norwegian laws, unless otherwise notched. In this regard, there is always a potential threat to the international legal conflict: It is possible to argue that the regulation is the supreme disputes - Norwegian laws or the Treaty of Paris on Spitsbergen. The reason for this threat is that the Paris Agreement is determined fundamental provisions of the international relations in the archipelago and were not reflected many of the specific issues that are relevant today for the conduct of economic activity in Svalbard

and the adjacent sea areas. This, for example, the question of the shelf around the archipelago or the issue of the permanent residence of aliens in the territory of Svalbard. On the other hand, since the end of the twentieth century. Clearly, there is a tendency of the Norwegian authorities to extend the application of the laws in force in the continental part of the kingdom on the archipelago. In this case, the Norwegians had to reconcile the application of these laws with the provisions of the Treaty of Paris. Therefore, the application of these laws in the archipelago of the Norwegian side is done selectively.

It should be noted that with regard to the Treaty of Paris in 1920 for the Russian side there is another difficulty - translation into Russian. The official text of the treaty is published in both French and English. Russian translation is unofficial. As shown by linguistic analysis, the Russian translation of a number of the serious inaccuracies, and sometimes mistakes are often significantly distort the interpretation of certain provisions [15]. In this regard, often encountered and there are serious differences between the Norwegian and Russian sides in the interpretation of the individual fragments of the contract and their application in practice (for example, an item on the demilitarization of the archipelago).

At the beginning of the XXI century. before the administration of Svalbard becomes more and more urgent to create a legal framework governing the presence of foreigners in Svalbard, since increases in the number of foreign nationals coming here for a long time, and the archipelago is not covered by the Norwegian continental "Aliens Act". Now Svalbard, not counting the Norwegians and Russians, most of the foreigners living Swedes and Thais [6].

Svalbard has a separate tax legislation. Since 1925 the tax issues involved here Tax Board. Since 1998, its functions transferred to the tax office. Since the Treaty of Paris limits the collection of taxes in the archipelago, in Norway, together with the state budget approved by a separate budget for Svalbard, which is represented by the Ministry of Justice and emergencies. In this case, the past few years the state budget subsidies allocated Norway regularly for deficiency Svalbard budget.

Taxes on income in Svalbard is about 16% compared to almost 50% on the mainland. In recent years, the Norwegian side is taking active efforts to change the tax system in the archipelago. Unfortunately, these conditions complicate the reform activities of participants in Svalbard Treaty of Paris, in the first place - the Russians.

Taxation in the archipelago is carried out in two forms: full obligations and restrictions. Complete sets for those who stayed in the archipelago of more than 12 months. In this case, the taxpayer is required to pay local government tax on all their income and personal wealth from the

date of entry in Svalbard. Limited duty exists for those living and working in the archipelago of less than 12 months (in this case charged only on Svalbard income tax) or less than 30 days at a time (in this case, all taxes levied in the home country of the taxpayer)[17]. In 2012, the administration of Svalbard has required that all Russians working on Spitsbergen or leading scientific activity there, pay taxes to the Norwegian treasury.

The main types of activities on the Norwegian Svalbard is currently a coal mining, research activities and tourism.

Most of the employed population of the Norwegian Svalbard engaged in coal mining. In the archipelago are several Norwegian mining companies, in some of which the state has a significant interest. The main concern is "Store Norske" the company "Kings Bay AS." These mines are unprofitable and coal companies to support the Norwegian government annually allocates considerable sums. It is expected that in the next few years, coal reserves at the mine "Svea Nord" will be exhausted.

In addition to the economic difficulties faced by miners and environmental problems. In 2009, "Store Norske" has decided to close its mine №27, which pollute the coal dust and Bolter Valley Advent, which created "difficulties for local travel agencies and dog kennels. The company's management has concluded that it can not appear as a "malicious pollutant" on Svalbard, so the mine was closed until further decision [4]. However, rolling coal production in the archipelago Norwegians are not collected. In 2012, the company "Store Norske" started the construction of a road through the mountain glacier March Lunkefjel. There will be construction of a new mine, which by the way will transport equipment built mine "Svea". Coal reserves in the new area is estimated at 8.2 million. Tons of salable coal. The cost of opening the mine is estimated at 1 billion. NOK [12].

At the same time since 2009 conducted exploration on the west coast of Spitsbergen o.Zapadny in the Gulf of Saint-Dzhonsford for exploration stocks gold deposit. But the profitability of this field too early to speak.

Along with this, in the second decade of the XXI century. has experienced rapid growth in tourism. Leading Norwegian organization in this area is the company "Svalbard Reisel AU".

One of the trends in the development of the international cooperation in the area of Spitsbergen square is to enhance the safety of navigation in the area. Part of this process is a collaboration in the marine search and the rescue operations near Spitsbergen, which is enshrined in the 2011 signing of an agreement between Norway, Russia, USA, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden. According to him, the Norwegian area of responsibility for these operations expanded in the east to the borders of the Russian zone, and in the north - to the pole. In connection with this

increasingly important administrative center of the archipelago of Svalbard - Longyearbyen village - as the basis for the search and rescue operations. This should enhance safety of navigation near the archipelago.

The preserving of the nature on Shpitzbergen

At the beginning of the XXI century. active work on giving Archipelago World Heritage status. More and more attention has been paid to the preservation of the cultural monuments in Svalbard. It is important that a significant number of these monuments are industrial facilities (existing or canned).

Markedly increased in recent decades, and cooperation in the field of ecology. Co-deposited with the unique wildlife of Spitsbergen is one of the main objectives of the international community. In 2007, the Fund was established to protect the environment in Svalbard. Currently, 57% of the archipelago are protected areas. These include: National Parks "Northwest Spitsbergen" (3560 square kilometers), "Forlani" (640 square kilometers), "South Spitsbergen" (5300 square kilometers); 15 areas for the protection of birds; Reserves (to preserve the flora): "Moffen" (8 square kilometers), "Northeast Shpitsbergen" (19,030 square kilometers); "South-East Spitsbergen" (6450 sq. Km.).

Active steps in ensuring the protection of the natural environment of the archipelago from bliss-tive anthropogenic interference power Svalbard began in the 50s of the twentieth century. Now these efforts are increased. In this case, the Norwegian authorities rely on a solid legal framework, a key element of which is the Norwegian Law "About the protection of the Environment on the Spitsbergen archipelago" (2001).

In 1995 there was a project to build a Norwegian transport route length of 67 km through the valley of the river. Reydallen to connect the two Norwegian village. In response, the ecologists from different countries, including and Norway, launched a violent campaign of protest. As a result of the Storting, the Norwegian government approved the proposal for the continued protection of the nature of Spitsbergen, in particular, wrote in his decision that "Svalbard is an important part of the last unspoilt nature of Norway and Europe with a unique quality of the environment and fragile ecosystems, agricultural land use which requires serious study. As part of an international treaty on Spitsbergen, Norway has a great responsibility for the fate of these fragile ecosystems. In case of conflict of interests on Svalbard different considerations of environmental protection should be decisive "[18]. In particular, the document noted that increasing tourism - a challenge to controlled-NIJ archipelago and should be regulated, as well as many other things, an appropriate management plan. Actual creation of new nature reserves in biologically pro-inductive areas of Svalbard. The

Government requested the establishment of a new concrete nature reserve on Bjørnøya (Bear Island, one of the most important seabird islands of the Barents Sea, located halfway between Spitsbergen and the mainland coast of Norway) Emphasized that the problem of natural reserves – is to protect undisturbed landscapes of the Arctic, to make the minimum impact of transport, in particular transport-related cruises. Supported the idea of charging for the approach to nature reserves, which will then be used for the needs of the management of these areas. With regard to management outside protected areas, the plans Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompani (Norwegian transport and supply company) to build a road and power line between Longirbyuenom and Sveagruva been rejected as a way of development, which is undoubtedly harmful to the environment and is in direct contradiction with the purpose of preservation the nature of Svalbard. Considered a failure export coal. It was proposed to supplement the Law on Environmental Protection Svalbard special section regulating safety and wildlife conservation [18]. If the beginning of the XXI century. for active business were closed protected areas, accounted for more than half of the total area of Svalbard, after the adoption in 2001 of the Act became virtually closed for this and the rest of it.

Environmental activities Norwegians found strong support among the international organizations of environmentalists, including and in Russia. Thus, in particular, appreciating the efforts of the Norwegian authorities in this area, information center "Living Arctic" in 1996, wrote: "It is particularly zealous Norwegian environmentalists relate to the Russian industry, causing it to act in accordance with Western environmental standards under strict control. The results are brilliant, and the Svalbard archipelago can serve as a standard of reasonable environmental management in most fragile ecosystems in the world – high arctic island, forcing envious sigh Russian ecologists and overflows with respect to their Norwegian colleagues' [16].

Without denying the need to protect the nature of the archipelago, the Soviet / Russian side at the same time more than once pointed out that the desire of the Norwegian authorities for the protection of ecology is in fact a policy of restricting economic activities of participants of the Paris agreement. No one denies that the nature of Svalbard is very vulnerable and must be very careful here to conduct business activities. But, as pointed out in 2007, the chairman of the Federation Council Committee for Northern Affairs and Indigenous People. G. D. Oleinik, "we can not help but worry that now markedly enhanced (or used as a provocative) the role of environmental factors in the emergence of modern conflicts" [10, p.8].

Like the other parties, in their protest Moscow has consistently stressed that many of the provisions of the Norwegian environmental laws with respect to conflict with the provisions of

Spitsbergen Treaty of Paris and the Mining Code in 1925 while noting that, often environmental measures Norwegians are flimsy and unsubstantiated, and the wording of the legislative acts very vague and open to the possibility of arbitrary government. Svalbard their interpretation and application. In particular, Russia has declared its opposition to the law "On Environmental Protection on Svalbard", adopted by the Storting June 5, 2001. Russian protest was expressed in the memorandum of November 4, 2001, directed to the Norwegian side. This law replaced the previous notification procedure of the Norwegian authorities on possible new developments in minerals or other economic activity. It introduces a licensing procedure for all economic activity in the archipelago. Political scientist I. A. Mihaylov about it said: "Norwegian Prime Minister assured the Russian leadership that the law would not affect the interests of Russia. Concern, however, the miners' Arcticugol", representatives of the Russian public is left. Some experts' decision of the Norwegian legislators regarded as an attempt under the guise of environmental activities start to oust Russia from Svalbard "[9].

Earlier, the Norwegian authorities to Soviet Foreign Ministry has repeatedly sent a document expressing disagreement with the Norwegian environmental laws in the archipelago: memoranda of 22 December 1971 and 27 June 1972, and the statement of the Ambassador of the USSR in the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway, dated July 2, 1973.

The scientific research

To implement its strategy, the Norwegian government is based on the latest technology, which requires scientific knowledge about the region. In this regard, Norway established a fund for regional studies, including funded research problems of the North and the Arctic. Svalbard created a center of international research in the area of the Norwegian settlements. But Russia is also interested in developing research in this area. This may give rise to a contradictory situation: on the one hand, the Russians and Norwegians are competitors in scientific researches in the area of the archipelago and on himself, on the other hand, joint efforts help to achieve greater scientific results. Thus, everything depends on what direction research activities will try to give the authorities of both countries: to use research to confront your neighbor or use them for the development of interaction between neighboring countries to jointly address problems that are similar for both countries. Such problems include issues of environmental safety, development of the natural resources in the Barents Sea, the social sector and others.

In recent years, we are working on the development of Svalbard as a platform for international research. Development of scientific research and higher education remains one of the main priorities of the Norwegian activities on Svalbard. Norway appreciates the possibility of the research in the archipelago. On the one hand, there is a modern scientific infrastructure. From the

Norwegian side of the main base for this is the Polar Institute, located in Longyearbyen, research facilities in Ny-Ålesund and the University Center on Svalbard (UNIS, UNIS). UNIS is located in Longyearbyen, and a significant portion of its students are foreign nationals. The expansion of this center is provided in the development plans of the Norwegian presence in Svalbard. In particular, in 2012 UNIS concluded a cooperation agreement with the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research, which is the largest Polar Research Institute in Norway [7].

On the other hand, on Svalbard has accumulated many years of experience in collaborative research scientists from different countries. Apart from Norway, here are the most active research Poland, Germany, France and Britain. In Ny-Ålesund is a permanent research stations of 10 countries (including Italy, Japan, South Korea, China and India), and the study on the archipelago are scientists about twenty countries. Research is carried out in the various fields of the science. In particular, the interest of the paleontologists finds fragments of fossil ichthyosaur made jointly by Polish scientists and members of the independent research organization SINTEF (SINTEF Petroleum Research). Traditionally, Svalbard is a place for active research glaciologists. Widely known creation of the World seed bank, located in one of the abandoned mine archipelago.

The most notable project in the field of scientific cooperation is the Integrated Observing System in Svalbard (CIOS, SEI). The goal of this project - to fill the base of the observations that provide the basis for the developing more sophisticated models of the Earth and improve climate predictions. As a result of the project will be provided by SEI getting close to real-time information on the changes in the Arctic for all stakeholders. Interest in the project showed scientific organizations from 17 countries.

Latent militarization of Norway and Northern territories

From a geopolitical point of view, Norway is an active participant in the military-political bloc of NATO and advocates for this reason that some sort of guide the interests of European countries and the USA in the Arctic. Russia, developing good-neighborly relations with Norway, cross-border cooperation, strategic partnership in the development of oil and gas fields, can not account for these and other aspects, especially in such a sensitive area, what are the national interests in the field of defense - said in his book Yu F. Lukin [19, p.241].

On Svalbard actively functioning satellite station "piled Sat", located in the district of Longyearbyen, missile range "piled Cancer", located near Ny-Ålesund, as well as radar for Atmospheric Research, owned by an international scientific organization EISCAT. There's also built Norwegian Observatory, which will be included in a network of nearly 25 observatories, which must work together to provide satellite infrastructure and climate monitoring in the Arctic. Spitsbergen Observa-

tory will supply data on climate, sea level rise, floods, landslides, earthquakes and melting ice. Its construction is due to start in 2013, and is the Norwegian government has allocated 29.5 million. EUR [14].

These objects cause increased attention of the Treaty of Paris, the CCA-particularly Russia, as they can be used for military purposes. But such use is prohibited Svalbard Treaty of Paris. The Norwegian party contested the term "demilitarization of the archipelago", believing that it is only in the agreement on the prohibition of creating Svalbard naval base and build there are no fortifications, which can be used in case of war. In such a situation inevitably escalates question regarding the interpretation of the strategic aspects of the status of Spitsbergen, enshrined in the Treaty of Paris. Therefore significantly increases the need for international cooperation in the above facilities.

This is true even in view of the fact that at the beginning of the XXI century. Oslo does not hide the fact that it would seek to strengthen its military presence in the northern seas. In Norway, believe that "the northern regions continue to pose a military-strategic interest, including the arrangement of parts of the Russian nuclear forces and as a training area for important military air and naval units. Norway has been in NATO for the alliance once again drew attention to their surrounding areas - including those located in the North "[3, p.22].

This is confirmed by the fact that the overall operational management of the Norwegian Armed Forces moved to the North, in the city of Bodø. Also to the North, in the town of Sortland, moved and the Department of the Coast Guard. In 2005, the Norwegian Coast Guard was allocated an additional 44 million. Crowns, which were intended "to increase the time of service and gain control functions"[5]. To help the coast guard were also transferred reconnaissance aircraft "Orion".

Norwegians reinforce its military presence off the coast of Svalbard. According to the decision of the Storting every year since 2012, here will be sent to one of the largest ships of the Norwegian Navy. The main task – is to demonstrate the Norwegian presence in Svalbard and the surrounding waters. In 2012, the mission carried out the newest Norwegian frigate "Thor Heyerdahl". Captain P.Rustad commented on this campaign in an interview "AvisaNordland": "In Bodø based two F-16 fighter, which is tasked with ensuring Norwegian interests in the Far North. We will train with them, as well as air reconnaissance aircraft patrolling the area "[11]. These actions Oslo may not cause for concern in Moscow about the prospects of Russian interests in the area of Svalbard.

Geopolitical interests of Russia in Shpitsbergen

Russia is very interested in strict compliance with the conditions of the Treaty of Paris, and maintaining its presence in the archipelago. Firstly, Svalbard is not the last place in the strategic

planning of NATO, Norway - active participants. Therefore, the displacement of the Russians on the archipelago will allow NATO command more actively expand its activity in the area, depriving Moscow's ability to effectively monitor compliance with the Treaty of Paris that limit the military presence on Svalbard. Secondly, it is our country, along with the Norwegians the most actively engaged in economic activity in the archipelago and in its waters. And the international competition for the resources of the Arctic Ocean, including and aquatic resources, is steadily increasing.

Officially, the Norwegian side stands for the development of cooperation with Russia in the area of Svalbard. November 12, 2002 in a joint statement by the President and the Prime Minister of Norway, it was said that "the Norwegian side welcomes the continuation of Russian economic activity on Svalbard as a natural and important part of the overall activity in the archipelago, as well as new types of such activity" [20, p. 68-69]. This statement is an undeniable force in the international law and of fundamental importance for the Russian presence on the archipelago in terms of mutual understanding and cooperation with Norway as it is done in a joint Russian-Norwegian document at the highest level. You can find some examples of the fact that the Russian-Norwegian cooperation in the area of the square and the Spitsbergen archipelago at the continuing and growing in various fields. This applies, in particular, joint activities of military and border structures of Russia and Norway in the Barents Sea (eg, regular Russian-Norwegian scientist "Pomorie").

Overall, however, the Russian-Norwegian relations in the area of Spitsbergen give more cause for concern than for calm. In practice for a long time since the late 50-ies. The twentieth century., traced desire Oslo gradually squeezed from Svalbard to Norway the most dangerous competitors, while strengthening and expanding its sovereignty here. The country's authorities introduced restrictive environmental regulations, stricter rules and other fisheries management measures Arctic territories. In particular, recently is led ban on the use of Spitsbergen square of heavy fuel oil. First of all, these efforts Norwegians affect the interests of Russia.

Consultant, Department of National Security Strategy and Research Department of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation pointed V. V. Schipalov following main areas of counter Norway provisions of the Treaty of Paris: the gradual restriction of independent foreign economic, primarily mining, and scientific activities on the archipelago; establish unilateral control over the surrounding Spitsbergen waters and shelf without special international situation of the archipelago; attempts to change the status of Svalbard as a demilitarized area; refusal to review the legal status of Spitsbergen on a bilateral or multilateral basis, indicating that attempts to achieve the sole competence of Norway in status and other issues on Svalbard

and around it; purposeful distortion of the meaning of certain provisions of the Treaty of Paris in the Norwegian legal literature and speeches of officials to substantiate and justify such a line "[20, p.70-71].

If Norway joins the EU, the question of revising the Treaty of Paris on Spitsbergen can get on the agenda, as on the territory of the kingdom will dominate the legislative requirements and standards of the EU. Talking about such a possibility, V. V. Schipalov notes: "In the long term (after 2010) due to changes in the international legal status of the archipelago may be jeopardized wide range of Russia's strategic interests in the region directly archipelago, and the North Atlantic and arctic-sky directions. In particular, there will be a real threat to free exit of Russia in the North Atlantic, the additional costs when using the passing of Spitzbergen sea and air routes, possible militarization of the archipelago "[20, p.68]. "In the long term (after 2010) due to changes in the international legal status of the archipelago may be jeopardized wide range of Russia's strategic interests in the region directly archipelago, and the North Atlantic and Arctic areas. In particular, there will be a real threat to free exit of Russia in the North Atlantic, the additional costs when using the passing of Spitzbergen sea and air routes, possible militarization of the archipelago "[20, p.68].

In this regard, the issue of further strengthening the Russian presence on the archipelago has a pronounced geopolitical and strategic importance. At the beginning of the second decade of the XXI century, the actions of the Norwegian side in the area of Spitsbergen seen increased pressure on the Russians. In particular, it is shown that the Norwegian side clearly avoids solving bilateral Russian-Norwegian controversial issues in the region, attracting to the dispute other members of the Paris agreement on Spitsbergen or international organizations (EU, NATO). Priority is given explicitly in Oslo cooperation within the framework of such international organizations as the Arctic Council, the Northern Dimension of the European Union, and the like. At the same time a noticeable tendency to a number of states, who are far from the Barents Sea and other polar seas, to participate in a variety of the natural resource development projects in the polar regions. Russia is preferable to resolve disputed issues in the Barents Sea area on a bilateral basis as countries having priority in the development of the North. With regard to the Barents Sea this priority are Norway and Russia.

All clearly reveals the geopolitical ambitions of Norway in the Arctic, designed to increase the status and image creation Arctic regional super powers increases its activity on mezhdunarodnoy arena. On January 19-20, 2011 in London went Northern-Europe summit at which leaders of nine countries - the UK, Iceland, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania - discussed the strengthening of the cooperation, as well as the idea of creating the North "mini

NATO". The conceptual basis for the newly created Nordic Covenant is Thorvald Stoltenberg report "Nordic Cooperation on Foreign and Security Policy». Arctic thrust generated by a military unit is not in doubt. T. Stoltenberg himself admits that the idea of a Scandinavian mini-NATO - is a response to Russian efforts on surveying and exploration of the Arctic shelf and natural resources under it [19, p.248-250].

Conclusion

The most important geopolitical step towards a peaceful redistribution of Arctic sea space and strengthening of bilateral relations is the Treaty between Russia and Norway, in force since 2011. However, conducted by Professor Y. F. Lukin SWOT-analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the agreement, opportunities and threats shows that this document does not permit permanentnoŷ konflikt situation around Svalbard, disagreements between the parties on Maritime Delimitation, openly violates Parizhskiŷ agreement on Svalbard in 1920. Contract blurs international pravovoystatus Spitsbergen, which can lead to the actual position of the Russian Federation disavowal of non-recognition set unilaterally by Norway's 200-mile fishery protection zone around Svalbard, prejudice the legal status of polar domains of Russia, established back in 1926, and to create conditions for the displacement national fisheries of the western areas of the Barents sea and Svalbard area [19, p.231-232].

According to the professor (University) L.S.Voronkova, the Russian side in relations with Norway often acts driven partner, not enough focused on meeting the national interests of Russia [2]. And with this statement is hard to disagree. Unnecessarily long for several years delayed the development of the "Strategy of the Russian presence on Spitsbergen until 2020", the development of which began in the late 90s. The twentieth century. When it became obvious that Russia is losing its position in the archipelago and its surrounding waters, and ended only in 2012. But the implementation of this strategy requires great effort on the part of the Russian authorities, since it is carried out in the face of fierce competition with Norwegian claims to leadership in the Arctic. Very clearly, these questions were made during the visit of former US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton in Norway 1-2 June 2012. It was opened, real moment of truth" without masks and diplomatic hypocrisy. Tromso was announced then stolitseŷ the Arctic, and the US - the leading state in the Arctic.

Carried out in the Article historical analysis revealed the main directions and mechanisms of Norwegian policy in the area of Spitsbergen (Svalbard) at the beginning of the XXI century and quite clearly define Russia's interests in the region that has a great geopolitical importance in the further development of Russian-Norwegian relations.

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«ПОМОРСКАЯ ТОРГОВЛЯ» И «РУССКИЕ ПОМОРЫ» С ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВА XIX ВЕКА

«POMOR TRADE» AND «RUSSIAN POMORS» IN RUSSIAN STATE LEGISLATION IN XIX CENTURY



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Аннотация. Рассматривается законодательство Российской империи XIX века о поморской торговле, которое определило льготные условия ее ведения, территорию с населением, которому разрешалось вести льготную торговлю с Норвегией. Территория эта получила название «Поморский край», а его население стало именоваться «русскими поморами». В приложении публикуются тексты исторических документов.

Ключевые слова: поморская торговля, русские поморы, Поморский край, Баренцев регион, государственное законодательство

Abstract. An analysis of the Russian Empire legislation of the nineteenth century on Pomor trade is made. The legislation defined the preferential terms, the territory, and the population which was allowed to trade with Norway. This territory was called «Pomorie Region», and its population began being called «Russian Pomors.» Texts of historical documents are published in the annex.

Keywords: Pomor trade, Russian Pomors, Pomorie, Barents region, Russian North, state legislation.

Introduction

On both sides of the Russian-Norwegian border of the "coastal trade" over the past quarter century, written more than enough [1]. Here it should be noted that in terms of terminology, when he was the practice in northern Norway in the nineteenth century it was known mostly still "Russian trade." When creating the organization Norwegian Barents policy initially used the story as an argument to justify this purely political project. To legitimize BEAR, the historians of the Northern Norway and the Russian North began to publish books and articles about the traditions supposedly rich contacts and extensive historical links to the "historic Barents region." At the start of the project the Norwegian historians based on the position of the possibility to build a common history of one geographic region to make it look like a community that has developed in a natural

way, even if this was not the case, or even not at all. So in the center of the ideological construction of the Barents region was "coastal trade", and since the issue on the "coastal trade" was somewhat involved in Tromsø and Arkhangelsk, we would like to make scientific clarity to the subject, with respect to its Russian component.

Pomors Trade

In general, the differences do not cause the position that under the "Pomor trade" should be understood in the barter trade between northern Norway Russian subjects - "Russian Pomorie" and the subjects of the Swedish king – is the northern Norwegian exchange with Russian bread (rye - corn or flour) to the Norwegians caught fish, mainly cod. Bread and cod - are the main products "Pomor trade." Exchange character – is another distinctive feature of the "Pomor trade." Norwegians admit that turnover of Norway of the "Coastal trade" with Russia in the XIX century took a bit - only some 3-4 percent. In general, and the Norwegian and Russian historians agree that the heyday of "Pomor trade" is in the middle of the nineteenth century, when in northern Norway each year comes at 300-400 Russian sailing ships, crews which were more than two thousand. Man and termination "Pomor trade" due to the new economic realities and political events of the First World war and the Russian revolution. As for the beginning of the "Pomor trade" is usually determined by the time point or the second half of the eighteenth century, or its termination. However, on the first trading contacts between Russian and Norwegian Finnmark in Norway there is evidence dating back to the Norwegian historical sources in 1680 year. According to Norwegian sources, the trading activity of Russian fishing vessels off the coast of Finnmark subjects first attracted the attention of the Danish Government in 1749.

Apparently, it is about the "coastal trade" with northern Norway, which had then unlawful, Russian first wrote Academician Il Lepekhin. In his memoirs, published in 1822, we find the data on the export of grain Pomeranians in the so-called nepozvolennye places: "Although the released of not only overseas, but also leaves in hand, for the maintenance of all of Pomorye and the city of Arkhangelsk, the amount of bread is prescribed by law, but for all that in grain prices is a great difference: the price of ordinary bread less than 20 cents a peck, but in my When he was a peck of rye flour was sold for 50 cents. And there is no mistaking say that the price of corn is not of spare magazines, but depend on the number of holidays: then along the shores of the White Sea and the Kola district living obliged to bring to Arkhangelsk from their villages evidence of how great each family and how crowded their trades, by the number of which the amount of grain and released with tickets given by the then from the former governor's private office. Of this painful for Pomors given great occasion to the establishment of the export of grain Pomors in the so-called where

they shalt sometimes, as they say, fish promenivali: but I think it's better to let a few quarters will be taken out of bread more than the wealthy Pomors make eternal Lord poor their meetings, which are being forced to take from the rich bread with a promise to make the aforesaid in the fields remain almost everlasting workers "[2].

However, from our point of view, to speak of "coastal trade" before the beginning of the nineteenth century can not, at first, at least due to the fact that at this time, that is. E. Before the end of the eighteenth century, no such thing as "Pomorie", did not exist, and then under the commonplace notion of "Pomors" refers exclusively to residents of the West Pomors coast of the White Sea, and the townships Kovda, Kandalaksha, Varzuga, Umba, Porya-Guba et al. - ex t. n. Pomors townships, managed Solovetsky monastery. Meanwhile, in a cameo and contraband trade with the Norwegians in the eighteenth century were engaged not only "Pomors", but also people from other shores of the White Sea, as well as the Dvina, which at that time "Pomortsev" itself is not called, and those not called. Second, the available sources suggest that in the period preceding the "coastal trade", not cod was the commodity that was of interest to Russian. Norwegian Professor Einar Niemi wrote on this subject: "In the beginning, apparently, they (ie. E. Russian. - D.L.S.) especially engaged in buying products from leather and handicrafts, such as a special type of Norwegian carpets, as well as factory and colonial goods. It seems that in this early phase of the fish is not important commodity procurement, anyway, cod, as it was later "[3, p.28]. According to the Norwegian amtmana Sommerfeldta, in 1799 Russian traded a variety of products: oats, canvas, soap, honey, textiles and even French wines, officially forbidden to be imported into Russia. And, thirdly, it is necessary to take into account the fact that in the period preceding the "coastal trade", episodic Russian trade and Norwegians in Finnmark was not legitimate, both from the point of view of Danish law until 1787, and Russian laws. "Coastal trade" has received legal framework in Russia only since 1810. Meanwhile, the nature of the contraband trade contacts Russian and Norwegians in the Norwegian Finnmark the then disrupted the trade volume. Until the legalization of "Pomor trade" volume of Russian-Norwegian trade in Arkhangelsk was negligible compared with trade with other major European powers. So, in 1792 from England came to Arkhangelsk 90 ships from Holland - 17 and one Russian ship, and from all over Norway, three Norwegian settlements - Crater, Alta and Vadso - it's only three Russian vessel [4, p.194] .

In understanding the phenomenon of "Pomor trade" of the nineteenth century must take into account two important factors: 1) in Russia in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, there was no freedom of the grain trade. The movement of grain controlled by the state; 2) the right of foreign overseas trade in grain in the Russian Empire was the first merchant guild.

In order to "coastal trade" with the Norwegians became a reality, it was necessary to the definition of the Russian state permission for the export of grain to Norway, the definition of its scope and benefits, making it possible to engage in trade with her representatives nekupecheskih classes Arkhangelsk province.

Since the beginning of XVII and XIX century before the main point of supplying bread Pomerania, under which in historical documents of the time referred exclusively Pomeranian coast with the city Kemyu and Western White Sea, Arkhangelsk was. From Arkhangelsk in Pomorie in the summer navigation set off most of the flour and cereal products, merchants brought the northern and central areas of farming: an average of over 20 thousand. Tons of rye flour and 800 tons of cereals [5, p.113].

Exchange of fish was the main bread and the main content of Pomerania and pomortsev trade with the hinterland through the Russian port of Arkhangelsk. The average cost of pounds of bread (flour) and cod in the White Sea was the same and equal to one silver ruble. Norwegian "coastal trade" of the nineteenth century on the line Arkhangelsk-Finnmark was simply built into the previously established Pomors in the previous two centuries process. Actually Pomorians themselves, come in contact with the Norwegians in the fields of Murmansk and Finnmark, could sell smuggled Norwegians only some minimum bread - from a surplus they need and produced by the limit. They could not buy bread in unlimited quantities in Arkhangelsk. As for the Arkhangelsk pervogildiynogo merchants, it also could trade freely with the Norwegians bread. However, we know that in the period before the "Pomor trade" Arkhangelsk merchants carried out some contraband trading with bread in northern Norway. Merchants, export flour from Arkhangelsk, were required to obtain a certificate that sold it in the Arkhangelsk province. However, traders bribed customs officials gave them false testimony, and flour or grain to great advantage exchanged for various goods among the residents of the northern Norway and taking advantage of the lack of customs supervision in the sea, smuggling of these goods in Arkhangelsk [4, p.197]. At the end of XVIII and early XIX century Russian merchants Arkhangelsk contacts with trading houses Norway were irregular, and delivery of goods in Norwegian Finnmark carried out in small sizes.

"Pomors trade" with Norway in the period preceding it has received two major momentum. The first is general in nature - is the abolition of the monopolies on fisheries within the economic policy of the Empress Catherine the Great. July 1, 1768 the nominal decree of Empress was allowed voluntary and free sale industrialists Arkhangelsk province of their products - "fat, so skins

of sea animals, walrus teeth and cod" in the domestic market¹. In 1801, the decree has just acceded to the throne of Emperor Alexander was allowed to Russian export of grain from one province to another and its free sale². Imperial decree of 22 December 1803 on the dispensation in Arkhangelsk Bakeries rules were defined grain supply Arkhangelsk region³. With the number of inhabitants in the Arkhangelsk province in 199,950 persons of both sexes on meat food province was determined 399,900 quarters of bread provided two quarters of bread consumption per capita per year. Internal Harvest in the province and bakeries were given a year to feed the inhabitants of the province of 226,959 quarters of bread. Loss to the desired amount was set at 172,941 quarters. Shortage was replenished buying bread in the other provinces. Merchants were allowed to export abroad from the port of Arkhangelsk 200 thousand. Quarters, but with the proviso that the stores in Arkhangelsk had to remain 50 thousand. Quarters. By this time two years operated the norm due to the disposal of local provincial authorities, where a fifth of the grain for export, went to the local market. Thus, the export of grain from the port of Arkhangelsk regulated in the interest of an adequate supply of the local population.

The second pulse to start "Pomor trade" is more specific and is associated with the UK against Napoleonic continental blockade policy. November 7, 1807 Russia because of the attack on the British declared war on Great Britain Denmark. British ships began to interfere with Russian maritime trade, and in the case of the Arctic threaten Russian fishermen. In 1809, the British burned Cola. Their attacks on the Murman continued in 1810 and 1811, respectively. Policy for the Norwegian continental blockade, which consisted in the union with Denmark, meant a severe famine of the population due to lack of sea and bringing up actions of the British at sea. Grain prices have risen sharply in Norway. For example, the year of the continental blockade price of Russian rye flour in Norway was 2 rubles. 50 kopecks. for pud, whereas a peck of rye flour in Arkhangelsk cost an average of 1 USD. 10 kop.- 1 rub. 15 kopecks. [4, c.199]. This intensified the grain trade between Russia and northern Norway. Russian government, wanting to express the friendly attitude to the Danish royal court, at his request, to allow the export needed to northern Norway rye and

¹ Complete Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire in 1649. 18. T. 1767-1769. SPb., 1830. № 13141. 1 July 1768. Namely, this Senate. On the impact of fisheries tallow, hides of sea mammals, and fish morzhevogo cod free fishing Arkhangelogorodskaya province townsfolk. p. 695-696.

² PSZRI. 26. T. 1800-1801. SPb., 1830. № 19803. 24 March 1801. Namely, this Senate. On the abolition of the prohibition on the export abroad of bread and wine. p. 597.

³ PSZRI. 27. T. 1802-1803. SPb., 1830. № 21096. 22 December 1803. Namely, this Senate. On the dispensation of Arkhangelsk bread shop spare special rules on local situation and the image of the edge of conformed food. p. 1080-1086.

wheat from Arkhangelsk. Supply of bread supplies Norway during the continental blockade was carried out as gildiynym merchants of Arkhangelsk and the White Sea stock trading company.

Due to the devastation of the English residents Cola at the beginning of 1810 addressed to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and to allow them to participate in the grain trade. Following this May 6, 1810 was followed by a nominal decree of Emperor Alexander I Arkhangelsk Military Governor background Dezin for the permission to the residents of the city of Coke, all without distinction of the states to make barter for rye flour and cod in the northern Norway without charging for the importation of fish of the prescribed fee. Kolyanu exchange rate was determined in two thousand. Fourths of rye flour. For purchased flour residents Cola had to pay the prescribed fee⁴. It is this government decree and should be regarded as the beginning of "Pomor trade" with the Russian Northern Norway. September 12, 1811 the nominal decree of Emperor Arkhangelsk Military Governor Spiridova benefits granted Kola, was similarly extended to the center of Pomerania - the city of Kem⁵. In the case where the aforesaid decree states of "cities" Kolya and Kemi, then, in fact, we are talking about in the old urban districts of understanding - of the counties and all their inhabitants. Kem County consisted of two mills, actually Kem and Sumy quarter. December 5, 1812 Allowance for city dwellers Cola, Kemi and Sumy put on a trade in grain abroad in Norway was confirmed during the general ban on the export of grain from Russia abroad⁶. Concerning the exemption rate for each city - Cola, Kem and Sumy suburb, was 2 thousand. Quarters, t. E. In the amount of 6 thousand. Fourths of bread. Mentioned in documents measure the volume of loose bodies about a quarter of the grain is 210 liters.

The exemption of export of grain residents Kola and Arkhangelsk province Kem counties considered if a public authority as a temporary measure. Later on a plan of founders is subject to revision. In this regard, critical to the fate of the preferential exchange grain trade for the inhabitants of the Kola and Kem districts with Norway to have a solution of the Senate from July 14, 1820. Additionally, residents Cola, Kemi and Sumy tenements were exempt from paying taxes while for the construction of fishing vessels. March 27, 1826 the position of the Committee of Ministers exemption was again extended for another five years⁷. The decision was justified by the fact that "the severity of the climate in which they live, infertility land and lack of perfect in every other fisheries, except fishing and exchange, not only deprive them of their ability to pay state taxes, but

⁴ PSZRI. T. 31. 1810—1811. СПб., 1830. № 24221. p. 175—176.

⁵ PSZRI. T. 31. 1810—1811. СПб., 1830. № 24767. p. 837—838.

⁶ PSZRI. T. 32. 1812—1815. СПб., 1830. № 25285. p. 471.

⁷ PSZRI. T. собр. 2. T. 1. 1825—1827. СПб., 1830. № 218. p. 318-320.

also to support themselves with their families." The resolution stressed that the benefit to residents and Kem Kola districts does not apply to Arkhangelsk.

September 29, 1831 Allowance for Cole and Kemi was again extended for another five years the position of the Committee of Ministers⁸.

March 29, 1835 the nominal decree of Emperor Senate residents Kola and Kem counties were allowed to export grain from Arkhangelsk to Norway "on their own courts" already "and without limiting the number of duty-free"⁹.

April 13, 1837 the position of the Committee of Ministers benefits to residents' Pomeranian region "Arkhangelsk province, t. E., Kola and Kem counties were distributed to the" treasury of slum parish: Zolotitsa and Mudyuzhskoy Arkhangelsk County and the coastal villages of the Onega district "¹⁰. Thus, since 1837 a benefit for duty-free barter with North Norway have, in addition to the residents of Kem and Kola district, the inhabitants of the Winter shore of the White Sea, and from the Winter Zolotitsa Mudyug and Onega County: from Unezhmy, Kushereka, Maloshuika, Nimengi, Vorzogor, Onega, Tamitsa, Känd, Nizhmoozero, Purnema, Lyamitsy, Pushlahty, Summer Zolotitsa and Durakova.

In this case it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that the Pomeranian privilege does not apply to residents of the White Sea posads Nyonoksa, Una and villages Solza. Now I understand why the residents of tenements Nyonoksa in the second half of the nineteenth century Pomors not considered [6, p.71]. Nyonoksa not part of the territory of the District of grace - "Pomors region", so its population does not use the "Pomors» benefits.

February 8, 1838 the position of the Committee of Ministers privilege "Pomors residents" of the Arkhangelsk province was extended for another five years¹¹. Since this year, it could be argued that the "coastal trade" with Norway at its core - mene bread fish formed finally. After 1838 the supreme state bodies of the Russian Empire no longer consider the extension of the benefits for the residents of the Pomors on another five years. Their preferential status was indefinite. Finally determine the geography of preferential area, called in public documents "Pomors edge" Arkhangelsk province - is Kola counties, Kem and partially Archangel and Onega.

Moreover, in 1842 the nominal decree of Emperor partially into counties Pomeranian edge Arkhangelsk province - Kola and Kem, plus Mezensky county was distributed preferential order for public service officials. According to their "special benefits" officials who served in the counties

⁸ PSZRI. T. 2. Т. 6. Отд. 2. 1831. СПб., 1832. № 4836. p. 90.

⁹ PSZRI. T.. 2. Т. 10. Отд. 1. 1835. СПб., 1836. № 8006. p. 282—283.

¹⁰ PSZRI. T.. 2. Т. 12. Отд. 1. 1837. СПб., 1838. № 10133. p. 232—233.

¹¹ PSZRI. Т. обр. 2. Т. 13. Отд. 1. 1838. СПб., 1839. № 10960. p. 94—95.

Kem, Kola and Mezensky Arkhagelsk province, were equal to the employee in Siberia and the Caucasus¹².

Of further Russian legislation on the "coastal trade" should pay attention to the highest approved a resolution of the State Council on January 9, 1861 on measures to stop illegal export of timber from Norway Pomor Krai Arkhangelsk province, alleged termination right of free use of forests for commercial farmers Needs Pomeranian Territory¹³.

Duty-free export to Norway of timber and forest products is permitted only "from the cottages of the Pomeranian region" and in such a quantity that was not forest impoverishment. As for other things, that the decision of the State Council on 12 November 1862 to the peasants and burghers preferential areas Belomorian coasts were allowed to export to Norway, in addition to bread, "all sorts of goods," ie. E. That previously allowed only to the merchants of the first two guilds Arkhangelsk province. This privilege is equalized in the right to trade with Norway all residents "Pomeranian region" with the merchants in general.

Finale of the Pomor trade was the First World War. Already 28 July 1914 followed by a decree of the Emperor of the "limited commercial ties nationals of foreign countries on the Russian side," and August 12, 1914 a ban on grain exports from the country. This meant an automatic ban for Russian grain trade exchange Pomors with Norway. End of "Pomor trade" thus means and end Russian Pomors who lost preferential status in the population structure of the Arkhangelsk province [7, p.52].

Pomors region, Russian Pomors

So, in a situation with "Pomor trade" we are faced with the first case of the Russian State Social compensation in the form of benefits and privileges to the northern extreme. Russian laws supreme power in the nineteenth century created within the Arkhangelsk region of the two counties and parts of fully two more counties contiguous area which has received official government terminology called "Pomorski edge." Pomorski edge was not an administrative district in the province. However, the area with the benefits to the population in need of toponymic definition. The population of this area, to get the benefits, carve it out of the general social class structure of Russian society was in the second half of the nineteenth century, officially known as the Russian legislation "Pomorie" or "Russian Pomorie". So, figuratively speaking, not Pomors established coastal trade and coastal trade created Pomerania. In quantitative terms, during the existence of the preferential status of the population "Pomeranian Region" Archangelsk province does not exceed

¹² PSZRI. Coll. 2. T. 17. Dep. 1. 1842. SPb., 1843. № 15731. 9 June 1842. The imperial approval status on the benefits of services in remote and sparsely populated territories of the Empire. P. 438-443.

¹³ PSZRI. Coll. 2. T. 36. Dep. 1. 1861. SPb., 1863. № 36521. P. 16.

10-15% of the total population of the province. Specifically, in 1888 the population of the territory was reduced 40 268 persons of both sexes at the general population of the Arkhangelsk province in 290,786 souls - only 13% of the population of the province. [8]



Pic.1. Pomors region

We call attention to the fact that in the works of our chief researcher of Pomorie - Russian ethnographer T. A. Bernshtam. Russian Pomors considered solely as an ethnographic group of local people. In the specifics of its scientific interest set of documents of state legislation of the nineteenth century on the coastal trade Pomorie and remained unknown TA Bernshtam, resulting inaccuracy of its concept. Published in the appendix to this paper allows selection of documents with all certainty argue about the legal status of a group of Russian population of the Arkhangelsk province, which was is primary to its ethnographic features.

Due to its special status and privileges, fishing employment and overseas trade, this population "Pomeranian region" became aware of their individuality and develop different from the rest of the population of local identity, which we observe for sold her period has not reached the level of the ethnic identity. As rightly observed Norwegian Professor Nielsen "Pomors in its relations with Norway stressed their Russian identity. But, nevertheless, in communion with the Russian from other regions, they often point to its ties with Norway as something inherent only Pomorian culture "[9, p.19]. We note that trade relations with Norway Russian coast-dwellers

were due to their special status in the social class structure of the population of the Empire, certain actions Russian imperial law.

The next important conclusion that can be drawn from the analysis of these documents is that the coast-dwellers, like whole historical phenomenon of XVI-XIX centuries existed. Pomors of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries and Pomors nineteenth century - is, though partly related in time and partially in the space, but different phenomena. Without legal status of the nineteenth century, a local group pomortsev would have remained in the Russian north a bit Mezencev, Pinezhan, Vaganov et al. - Population groups identified by the localization of the county. Russian Pomors nineteenth century no longer associated with the county and the wider area – Pomors margin, which, however, never received official clearance.

As for the specifics of the economic phenomena, the long (a little over a century) existence in the Arctic region from Russian barter trade with the Norwegians to exchange bread for fish due not archaic Russian north-norwegian and societies, and those specific frames that were asked the Russian imperial legislation "coastal trade". It required the participant of the "Pomor trade" transportation of bread on his ship and exchange of bread for fish. Bonus for the participants of the "Pomor trade" was that secured by exchange Norwegians fish he imported into Russia free of duty through Archangelsk. Last norm and led to stability in time barter transaction. Moreover, the conditions set by the state coastal trade, stimulated the development of White Sea navigation, as trade and fishing, and, ultimately, the straight guide spospeshestvovali State Research in the Arctic. It demanded that the party "Pomor trade" transportation of bread on his ship and exchange of bread for fish. Bonus for participants' Pomorian trade "was that secured by exchange Norwegians fish he imported into Russia free of duty through Archangel. Last norm and led to stability in time barter transaction. Moreover, the conditions set by the state coastal trade, stimulated the development of White Sea navigation, as trade and fishing, and, ultimately, the straight guide spospeshestvovali State Research in the Arctic.

What is the role of Arkhangelsk in the "coastal trade" besides the fact that this city was the administrative center of the province, from which came the order of its organization? Home – is Arkhangelsk was the center of where their ships were sailing province residents who have the privilege to engage in trade with Norway. Permanent residence in this city they had not. But here, in Arkhangelsk, they buy bread, which in the northern Norway exchanged for cod, which besides Russian participants Pomor trade brought in Arkhangelsk for sale merchants and burghers. Participants of Pomor trade – are the residents of counties and townships that had the privilege to trade with Norway, and, in fact, involved in this trade, use the credit given to them Archangel guild mer-

chant. From this practice was born derisive definition Arkhangelsk as "treskoedi". That is Pomors catching cod, and exchanged her Norwegians brought in Archangelsk, Archangelsk and eat it - "cracked". In the late 1980s and early 1990s, lured by "Barents" latest "treskoedy" declared themselves "Pomorie". In addition, they also stole this historic and Pomerania Pomeranian edge and proclaimed his name Archangel "capital of Pomerania", although the title is rightly about what evidence and historical documents, should belong still Kemi. At least in the local tradition in the nineteenth and early twentieth century "Pomorie" - is Kem County, and in public documents of the nineteenth century "Pomeranian edge" was named the region composed of specific counties - Kola, Kem and coastal townships Zimny Coast Arkhangelogorodskaya County and coastal townships Onega county, get the benefits of doing marine fisheries and "coastal trade" with Norway.

Conclusion

In the subject of Pomors and Pomor trade should simply refer to historical sources. In this situation, open the Code of Laws of the Russian Empire and to read the public documents of the nineteenth century. Pomors as a whole historical phenomenon of XVI-XIX centuries existed. Russian Pomors nineteenth century associated with the "Pomors edge", which has never received official clearance. Moreover, local homegrown separatists in Arkhangelsk, pointing to the fact of "Pomor trade", begin to argue that in the past Archangelgorod Governorate of the Russian Empire allegedly enjoyed de facto autonomous status, which had existed in close contact with the West - particularly with Norway.

August 7, 2013, the participants sponsored by Norwegians Nansen expedition aboard the "scientific steamer" "Professor Molchanov" on the basis of the report of Professor A. V. Repnevskogo about "coastal trade" "debated" on "about who these Pomerania and whether it is possible to say today of Pomerania, as an ethnic group. "Why argue? About what? How much, you can engage in idle fancy to Norwegian money? In the subject of Pomors and Pomor trade should simply refer to the historical sources. In this situation, open the Code of Laws of the Russian Empire and to read the public documents of the nineteenth century. Pomorov as a whole historical phenomenon of XVI-XIX centuries existed. Russian Pomors nineteenth century associated with the "Pomeranian edge", which has never received official clearance.

We believe that our present publication brings clarity to the issue of scale and the specific localization of the actual historical events of the nineteenth - early twentieth century, as "coastal trade", and clarifies the status of the population structure in the province, "Russian coast-dwellers" and defines the area of "Pomors region".

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Apendics

RUSSIAN STATE LAW OF XIX CENTURY

ABOUT THE «POMORS TRADE», «RUSSIAN POMORS» И «POMORS LAND» ARCHANGEL REGION

1. *1810 May 6. Namely, the present governor of Arkhangelsk Military Dezin. - Regarding the permission of the townCola, all without any distinction of the states, producing udder on rye flour and purchase cod and paltusiny the Danish coasts without charging for bringing this fish prescribed fee.*

Interior Minister reported to me about the request residents Cola that they infertility that edge, doing the only marine fisheries, now at // decreasing fish catch at their banks and elevate the prices of bread and all eatables brought from Arkhangelsk as well as by the suffering of the past summer in the ruin of the enemy, in dire need of sustenance and its payment of taxes. They ask the reasons about letting them all without distinction guilds move off on their own courts for udders and purchase cod and paltusiny the Danish coasts, where the add much more abundant fishing, without charging for bringing this fish in our ports duties, tariffs established in 1797; and for udders thereof fish export from Arkhangelsk and Coke on their vessels to two thousand quarters of rye flour yearly, with the payment of fees established.

Taking in respect of that trade sion is nothing else like providence life products between border residents allowed, and the importation of fish, being manufactured on the Russian courts, and not in large quantities, can also honors the Russian industry, I command permitted onyya city residents cola all without any distinction of states, as well as for export udders fish in the said request, the amount of grain on the basis of the exposition of them, however, with the observation well, not to sell thereof into enemy hands. About what I instruct you to inflict proper disposal.

PSZRI. 31. T. 1810-1811. SPb., 1830. № 24221. p. 175-176.

2. *1811 September 12. Namely, the present governor of Arkhangelsk Military Spiridova. - Regarding the permission to the residents of the city of Kemi produce trade vital supplies to border residents and bartering to discharge the same fish.*

Interior Minister informed me about the request of the inhabitants of the city of Kemi, they both former crop failures in the bread in the Arkhangelsk region and elevate the prices of all the necessities of life, and generally inconvenient land on the edge of a tamoshnem to grain, even in dire need of the sustenance their families. By sim reasons they ask permission for them to spread their patrols to the shores of the Norwegian fisheries and fisheries with animal constituting the only means to their position as amended.

Based on information from the local authorities confirming such disastrous state residents Kemi, and finding, moreover, that they are in exactly the same position in which residents of Coke,

I recognized for the good of virtue, and the decree, at the request of these last day of May 6 1810 in the name of your predmestnika distribute on an equal basis and upon the inhabitants of Kema, t. e., and permitted them as residents of the town of Cola, all without any distinction of states produce trade vital supplies to border residents and import onyya barter for fish in the Russian border, duty free, with observations // tion but then, so they do not sell bread in enemy hands.

PSZRI. 31. T. 1810-1811. SPb., 1830. № 24767. p. 837-838.

3. 1812 December 5. Namely, the present governor of Arkhangelsk Military Spiridova. – about the Non-proliferation on urban residents Cola, Kemi and Sumy Posada prohibition on release of bread abroad.

In respect of insufficient state of urban residents Cola, Kemi and Sumy Posada command: do not extend to them the existing ban on the issuance abroad bread from the port of Arkhangelsk province, leave in relation to them the decree May 6, 1810 and September 12, 1811.

PSZRI. 32. T. 1812-1815. SPb., 1830. № 25285. p. 471.

4. 1820, July 14. The imperial approval status the Committee of Ministers, the Minister of Finance announced the Senate. - Regarding the permission to the residents of cities Cola, Kemi and Sumy tenements let Norway duty-free bread for udders on fish; and the release of add-on fees for payment foot built them for fisheries vessels.

I have the honor to bring to the Senate that on most humbly petition urban residents Cola, Kemi and Sumy tenements, located in Kem County, to continue to grant them permission to let in Norway free of duty certain amount of bread for his udders for fish and for permission to build ships for the fisheries without payment foot duty, I entered with my submission to the Committee's. Ministers, with the highest permission put:

- 1) Release the inhabitants of cities Cola, Kemi and Sumy tenements from paying fees for foot being built for fisheries vessels, charging them only stumpage money as used by them to build their forest.
- 2) Allowing the export to Norway and 6000 quarters of bread without the payment of the prescribed fee, smooth amount of these things among the inhabitants of the notifications mentioned three places at the discretion of the authorities, to continue for another 5 years, after whom the offer to do about this new investigation.
- 3) Permitted them evenly traded for this bread the fish still bring in Russia also duty-free.
- 4) Require the notifications mentioned residents subscriptions to other than fish, they are no other goods are not exchanged, and less of them wheeling through the border secretly putting them on the form, otherwise they will inevitably lose forever bestowed them rights.
- 5) Finally provide Arkhangelsk Military Governor that he did all nuzh-nye orders to strict supervision over the precise implementation of this provision; and if later notice any inconvenience that would notify the Ministry for further considerations, whether to stop at the end of the appointed time to remember the right, or continue further term thereof, or, finally, to leave him forever inalienable. Having made by the agency entrusted me with the Ministry of consonnants sim position requirements I have the honor to convey to the hold, and to the Senate.

- PSZRI. 37. T. 1820-1821. SPb., 1830. № 28356. P. 391.

5. 1826 March 27. Highest approval Regulation Committee of Ministers. - On the extension of urban residents bestowed Cola, Kemi and Sumy tenements, rights to export to Norway bread and fish from there duty free within five years.

At the meeting of March 16 listens note the Minister of Finance on March 11, for the number 402 (at the Department of manuf. And ext. Of Commerce), introduced in the Journal of the Committee under number 423, on the continuation of the inhabitants of towns bestowed Cola, Kemi and Sumy Posada right to export to Norway bread and thence fish free of duty within five years.

Committee, and finding their part just to meet the request of city dwellers Cola, Kemi and Sumy tenements, believed, granted them the right to export to Norway and 6000 quarters of rye flour, without the payment of the prescribed fee, to continue for another 5 years, on the ground as the Minister Finance is, having asked on what royal permission.

As announced on March 27 the Committee that the emperor on the position of the Committee soizvolyaet.Komitet identified: report to the Minister of Finance to the execution of an extract from the journal.

The report of the finance minister. Imperial approval in 18 days in May 1820 the position of the Committee's. Ministers were extended to residents of cities Cola, Kemi and Sumy Posada right for five years: 1) export to Norway and 6000 quarters of bread without the payment of the prescribed fee for the udders of fish, smooth these things amount between the inhabitants of the notifications mentioned 3 places at the discretion of the local authorities. 2) secured by exchange for this bread to bring the fish in Russia also free of duty; and 3) after the add five years to provide make about this new investigation.

At the end of this time, the Governor General of Arkhangelsk, Vologda and Olonetsky performed, sending me lists of petitions notifications mentioned inhabitants, with which they again sought to the resolution, outlined on this subject and its Committee on Food of Arkhangelsk province opinion.

G. General-Governor believed that: 1) allowing the export of grain to Norway to rinse fish, bringing more benefits to coastal residents distracts from their own fisheries; 2) that the removal of this would benefit only a small part of the local merchants; and 3) that the industry sion in some way contributed to the anti-legal trade with Norway.

In the opinion of the Committee on Food Arkhangelsk province expounded: 1) What is the condition of those residents on the severity of the climate and the barrenness of the earth itself depends on fisheries and exchange, in their sole tamoshnem edge allowances for payment of taxes and to content themselves with the families. 2) What is the prohibition on the export to Norway them bread on udder fish often exerts on small catches by Russian shores, exalted to the judges to the price of burdening no one Arkhangelsk, but also with her neighbors' provinces residents. 3) What if the Prohibition and industrialists as the seduction of benefits, and more on need not leave to go to Norway to fish udders, as before it did before exportation permission of bread; and 4) That the permission of export to Norway bread will use for add-selling; because of the increased needs in Arkhangelsk in the bread, bring in grain-producing provinces thereof will be greater, causing merchants and farmers will gain more benefits. Prohibit same to all residents of the Territory to go to Norway because some of them were taken secretly from abroad goods, it would be unfair

to those who in seeds did not participate. After gathering all the necessary information on these things, I found:

That the permission of the export to Norway bread will use for add-selling; because of the increased needs in Arkhangelsk in the bread, bring in grain-producing provinces thereof will be greater, causing merchants and farmers will gain more benefits. Prohibit same to all residents of the Territory to go to Norway because some of them were taken secretly from abroad goods, it would be unfair to those who did not participate. After gathering all the necessary information on these things, I found:

Secondly. That the severity of the climate in which they live, infertility of land and lack of perfect in every other fisheries besides fishing and barter, depriving them not only the opportunity to pay tribute to the state, but also contain himself with families, convince them to request the continuation of His Majesty to grant them more since 1810 the right to export to Norway bread for fish udders and duty-free import thereof; and thirdly. That, although the highest decree 10 March 1820 granted Arkhangelsk merchants and burghers of 20 years some of the benefits and relief, for all that they are nothing compared with the northern inhabitants thereof can not go because, being in the provincial famous trade city, enjoy many different industries and in all ways, not only to the content of their own way, but also to the acquisition of significant benefits.

By the respect of all the above, I submit to the Committee's. Ministers, believing his part possibilities: 1) Allowed for another five years Kola, Kemsy and Sumy Posada residents export to Norway, without payment of the prescribed fee, annually up to 6000 quarters rye flour, for udders to the judges of fish, so that the main Arkhangelsk authorities at their discretion to level these things amount between the inhabitants of the notifications mentioned three places, and after five years included the add back in the consideration of this matter and, where it follows that reacted. 2) Uniformly permitted sim residents, secured by exchange for bread fish still bring in Russia also duty-free. 3) Require those residents subscriptions to them, except the fish, no other goods are not exchanged and no deadheading them through the border secretly putting them on the form, otherwise they will inevitably lose them forever bestowed rights on something and have to hold each other of contraband; and 4) Finally, to provide the city of Arkhangelsk, Vologda and Olonets Governor-General that he perpetrated all necessary orders for the strict observation accurate according to this performance.

The Committee of the ministers, and finding their part just to satisfy the request of the inhabitants of the cities Cola, Kemi and Sumy Posada, journal last March 16 thought: granted them the right to export to Norway until 6000 of rye flour, without the payment of the prescribed fee, to continue for another 5 years, on the ground, as I imagined, having asked on what royal permission.

At a meeting of the 27 months to the Committee announced that the emperor at the position of the Committee deigns, as reported to me and to the execution of an extract from the journal.

In response to this I have the honor to submit about this imperial approval status of the Committee's. Ministers, with whose enclosing attested in this list to the Senate, asking for execution perpetrated by onomu appropriate disposition and prisovokuplyaya that declaring thereunto residents Cola, Kemi and Sumy tenements, that they may take measures in advance to the administration of the courts of their bread in Norway on udder fish already reported from me, Arkhan-

gelsk, Vologda and Olonets governor-General and given to know the customs authorities of the Arkhangelsk Region.

PSZRI. 2. Collection Vol 1 1825-1827. SPb., 1830. № 218. P. 318-320

6. 1831 September 29. Highest approval Regulation Committee of Ministers, the Minister of Finance announced the Senate. - On the extension of five years bestowed on men of the city of Kemi, Coke and Sumy Posada right to export to Norway and 6000 quarters of bread without fee.

To the respect poverty inhabited Kola, Kem and Sumy residents of Arkhangelsk Region and the province stemming from a lack of essential needs of life, and to promote the improvement of their condition and to ensure proper payment to the treasury of public service obligations, he was a member, the Minister of the submission to the Committee's. Ministers to continue their permission to export duty-free in Norway a certain amount of rye flour for udders on the fish and bring to Russia is also free of duties. The position of this and the Committee's. Ministers emperor in 29 day of September Majesty deigned to command: to continue for another five years granted to residents in Kemi, Coke and Sumy Posada right to annual export to Norway and 6000 quarters of bread without duties and import secured by exchange on the aforesaid fish in Russia also duty-free, in strict accordance royally approved May 18 (July 14), the position of the Committee in 1820's. ministers.

PSZRI. Coll. 2. T. 6. Dep. 2. 1831. SPb., 1832. № 4836. p. 90.

7. 1835, March 29. The name, given to the Senate, April 17 published. - On the edge of a relief to the residents of the Pomors Arkhangelsk province, for the production of animal and fisheries.

Desiring to facilitate the ways of the residents of the Pomors edge in the Arkhangelsk province, in the counties of Kola, Kem and planted Sumy, to improve their condition, for the production of animal and fisheries commanding permitted thereunder residents of cities and counties Kemi Cola and Sumy tenements without distinction guilds philistines, townsmen and peasants:

1. The export from the port of Arkhangelsk on their own seagoing vessels bread without limiting the number of fees and no set rate.

2. To bring to the White Sea port salted fish, other than herring and dried cod, without distinction of Norwegian or own gear, no duties that do not charge and brought in by the same fish by Norwegian residents.

3. With herring and dried cod, without distinction of their own gear or Norwegian in charge of the White Sea ports provisions for enclosed us with His Majesty the King of Sweden and the Norwegian Trade Convention 11/23 June 1834 (March 11, 1835 [7937]), the fees with herring - thirty kopecks silver barrel with a 9 pud, and with dried cod five cents with silver pounds, and those duties are levied on the same basis with brought in by Russian courts on fish as set onoyu Convention with brought in by ships on the Norwegian.

4. Foreign salt is allowed to bring to the White Sea port on the Russian and Norwegian vessels ubavkoyu fifteen kopecks per pood silver from the provisions of the tariff duties, that is, instead of thirty-five cents, twenty cents on silver with a peck.

5. With the soft stuff, in the aforesaid Convention without distinction of their own gear or Norwegian, charge a fee in half against the appointment of the convention, that is, with the skins of red fox and marten on thirty-seven and a half cents in silver, and river otters along with fifty cents in silver with pound; skins same morzhevye, deer, seals and beluga allowed without duties.

6. All these relief to prevent the continuation of the time of the convention, that is, on 11/23 June 1837.

Governing Senate do not leave, to bring this congregation into the performance, the dependent instructions.

PSZRI. Coll. 2. T. 10. Dep. 1. 1835. SPb., 1836. № 8006. pp 282-283.

8. 1837 April 1837 13. Highest approval Regulation Committee of Ministers, raspublikovannoe May 7th. - On the extension of benefits to the residents of the Pomors edge in the Arkhangelsk province. 13. Highest approval Regulation Committee of Ministers, raspublikovannoe May 7th. - On the extension of benefits to residents Pomeranian edge Arkhangelsk province. 1837 13. Highest approval Regulation Committee of Ministers, published in May 7th. - On the extension of benefits to the residents of the Pomors edge in the Arkhangelsk province

Governing Senate listened to the report of the Minister of Finance that his imperial majesty, due to the introduction of his finance minister in the Committee's. Ministers in the 15 day last April Majesty deigned to command: benefits provided by Imperial decree on March 29 (8006) and the position of the Committee's. Ministers, the highest approved October 19, 1835 (8497) residents Pomeranian edge Arkhangelsk province, cities and counties: Coke, Kemi and Sumy tenements, with the end of the current term to continue until the expiration of this year, pending further instructions, spread them on the same basis and at the inhabitants treasury Zolotitsa townships and Mudyuzhskoy Archangel and coastal villages Onega counties with low noted additions.

1) All of them give the passport to the customs to take flights in Norway, not only for one summer, but for two years, and for the fisheries on the new earth.

2) Cleaning duties of dry cod and animal skins allow, beside the White Sea ports, Coke, Kem and Sumy Posad, attributing these things and permission to any other dried fish, without pay a fee.

3) From the White Sea herring fishery own local inhabitants, all brought in by coastal wetlands, and capping of foreign herrings different, no fee will be charged.

4) The residents of the Pomors edges of all states allowed to take out of the White Sea ports and marinas: ravenduh, pitch, ropes and cables free of duty, and hemp with duties, tariffs, established common.

5) Provide the Minister of Finance admit in said locations customs rites facilitate what they deemed to be an option using to order overland customs to observe.

6) How to resolve the importation of new items: Cole, Kem and Sumy Posada, is the need to strengthen the supervision of the customs, then these things ask for special imperial command.

7) So that the benefits of Symi notwithstanding that residents could take advantage from the opening of navigation, the customs department to give instructions for immediate execution now measures itself by approving the add; what to bring to the Senate for the attention of the Minister of Finance, and came immediately to the dependent of the Ministry of Finance of the order for execution of this imperial command, denounced the hold on to the Senate for publication. Ordered: (Send, which follows the decrees).

PSZRI. Coll. 2. T. 12. Dep. 1. 1837. SPb., 1838. № 10133. p. 232-233.

9. 1838 Feb. 8. Highest approval Regulation Committee of Ministers, raspublikovannoe March 9. - On the extension of privileges granted to residents of Arkhangelsk province of Pomorye.

Governing Senate listened to the Minister of Finance a report that his Majesty on the position of the Committee of Ministers of His Majesty deigned to command an 8 day last February, to extend until further commands are different privileges granted to the highest decree March 29, 1835 (8006) and the highest approved October 29 of the same year and 13 April 1837 (10132), the provisions of the Committee of Ministers to residents Pomeranian edge Arkhangelsk province in counties: Kola, Kem and planted Sumy, treasury and townships Zolotitsa Mudyuzhskoy - Archangel and coastal villages - Onezh-ray counties for the export to Norway and bread brought therefrom fish, furs and salt. About Sem Finance Minister informed the Governing Senate ordered: (Send, where the trail-o, decrees).

- PSZRI. Coll. 2. T. 13. Dep. 1. 1838. SPb., 1839. № 10960. p 94-95.

10. 1861 January 9. imperial approval the opinion of the State Council. - Measures to eliminate the illegal removal of timber from Norway to the Pomors edge of the Arkhangelsk province.

The Council of State at the Department of economy and the General Meeting, having considered the recommendation of the Minister of State Property of the measures to stop the illegal removal of timber from Norway Pomeranian edge Arkhangelsk province, put the opinion:

1. Permitted to export to Norway of timber and forest products of all kinds of the cottages of the Pomors region in an amount which will be possible to leave the state without the impoverishment of their cottages, to the provision of this exportation, as the persons entitled to the production of foreign trade, on a common basis, so well and all the residents of the Pomeranian edges on the same basis as allowed them to claim 1. Art. 1308 Const. There. (CFR Zac. T. VI, ed. 1857), the export of grain from the port of Arkhangelsk.

2. Removal of the forest in Norway from cottages Pomeranian edge without payment of tariff duties five-year limit, provide the Minister of State Property before the expiration of the term of an experienced, enter the established order with the idea of continuing the measure or the termination thereof; - and

3. Removal of the forest in Norway from cottages Pomeranian edge without payment of tariff duties five-year limit, provide the Minister of State Property before the expiration of the term of an experienced, enter the established order with the idea of continuing the measure or the termination thereof; - and

4. Granted in 1848 to be fishing on the bank of the state peasants Murmansk Arkhangelsk province duty-free use of forests for commercial Needs to stop, and then Art. 627 Const. Of forest. (CFR Zac. T. VIII, ed., 1857) to cancel.

Resolution. His Imperial Majesty consequential opinion in the General Meeting of the State Council on measures to stop the illegal removal of timber from Norway Pomeranian edge Arkhangelsk province Majesty deigned to approve and execute commanded.

PSZRI. Coll. 2. T. 36. Dep. 1. 1861. SPb., 1863. № 36521. p. 16.

11. 1862, November 12. The opinion imperial approval of the State Council, raspublikovannoe December 17. - On the edge of the granting residents of the Pomors Arkhangelsk province some benefits in kinds of fishing there and for permission to the peasants and burghers White Sea coasts export to Norway every kind of goods on a par with the merchants of the first two guilds.

The Council of State at the Department of State Economy and the General Meeting, having considered the representation of the control by the Ministry of Finance for the granting residents Pomeranian edge Arkhangelsk province some benefits in kinds of fishing there, according to the conclusion of his manager, opinion, put: in addition subject to change and the articles of the Charter customs (CFR Zac. T. VI) and the applicable fare:

1. Allowed free and duty-free imports from abroad in Pomorski edge Arkhangelsk province fishhooks.

2. Allow our industrialists sell cod fat right out of encampments in Norway, do not take him to Archangel; - and

3. Allowed peasants and burghers of the White Sea coasts export to Norway over the flour and grains of all kinds goods on a common basis on par with the merchants of the first two guilds

Resolution. His Imperial Majesty consequential opinion in the General Meeting of the State Council for the granting residents Pomeranian edge Arkhangelsk province some benefits in kinds of fishing there, Majesty deigned to approve and execute commanded.

- PSZRI. Coll. 2. T. 37. Dep. 2. 1862. SPb., 1865. № 38910. p. 332

12. 1892, February 7. Name of the Supreme Decree, this Senate (Coll. Uzak. 1892 February 15, p. 190). - On the resolution of the export of grain from the ports of Arkhangelsk region in Norway.

Decree of ours, September 1, 1891 According to the Senate (7963), we forbade holiday rye rye flour and bran from the ports of Arkhangelsk province. Admitting for reasons of status information about food supplies in this province it possible to prevent the kinds of preservation of exchange trade relations Pomors Northern Territory Norway exemption from the above law in relation to the bread, which is exported from this region Russian Pomorie Norwegian ports, ordain: Allowed to export in the current year of bread from the port of Arkhangelsk province in Norway in an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand pounds, in order:

1) that such removal is permitted only Pomors Arkhangelsk province, producing barter with Norway to the Russian courts;

2) to allow for the export of grain intended solely for the Prom in Norwegian ports on the fish, but not for sale - and

3) to the Foreign and Interior and Finance were established by mutual agreement of the rules regarding the control of such a holiday as well, and the stacking order for non-compliance penalties, so the rules defined in Articles 1085 and 1551 of the Code Zack. T. V. I., Const. There., For illegally, secretly from the customs authorities, the loading and removal of Russia banned holiday abroad goods.

Government Senate will not leave to bring this decree to enforce our make proper disposal. The original is His Imperial Majesty signed with his hand, "Alexander."
- PSZRI. Coll. 3. T. 12. 1892. SPb., 1895. № 8316. pp 90-91.

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НАСЕЛЕНИЕ АРХАНГЕЛЬСКА В 1920-Е ГГ.**THE POPULATION OF ARKHANGELSK IN THE 1920s**

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Аннотация. В статье даётся характеристика населения Архангельска в 1920-е гг. по вопросам половозрастной структуры, семейного положения, этнической принадлежности, вероисповедания и социального состава.

Ключевые слова: городское население, половозрастной, этнический состав, вероисповедание, социальная структура.

Abstract. The article gives characteristics of the population of Arkhangelsk in the 1920s on the following issues: the demographic structure, marital status, ethnicity, religion, and social composition.

Keywords: urban population, sex and age, ethnic composition, religion, social structure.

Introduction

To investigate the age and sex structure, marital status, ethnicity, religion and social structure of the population of the city of Arkhangelsk in the 20 years of the twentieth century used prosopografichesky method to create a collective portrait of Arkhangelsk.

The number of the population of Arkhangelsk

Throughout the 1920's., Especially their second half, the population of Arkhangelsk has steadily increased, and changed its composition. These changes were mainly related to industrialization, accompanied by urbanization processes. The development of forest resources on an industrial scale, and increasing the number of timber mills, caused an unprecedented inflow of labor in the city. Also on the increase in the number of citizens in the 1920s. influenced by processes such as colonization policy of the state, "gulagizatsiya of the North", the formation of numerous military garrisons [1 p.151-155] and others. Recent villagers come to Arkhangelsk willing to attach to their new urban life, becoming citizens in the first generation. Migrants from other regions also had no help from the authorities [2, p.114] to adapt to an unfamiliar environment for them, given the local natural-climatic, social, psychological and cultural factors.

According to various archival data and data-Union Census 1926.¹, Arkhangelsk the largest age category was 16-29 years young - 35%, children under 15 accounted for 30% of the population, the category of the population aged 30 to 59 years - 31% of people aged 60 years and over - 4%. A higher percentage of young people, compared with children, despite the high child mortality was due to the mobility of young people, which most other age groups came to Arkhangelsk from rural areas and other cities. In general, the city population was young enough that it is promising for its economic development.

Despite the recent revolution and war of the past, women in the city was more than men by only 3-4%.² This ratio was adjusted constantly arrive population in the city, among which a large proportion are men, otherwise the gap between female and male population would be much more significant.

Arkhangelsk were mostly family, without family was only about 3%.³ After the entry into force of the new Family Code in 1927, began to grow the overall rate of marriages and divorces in the city⁴, as the new Code also establishes civil (secular) registration of marriage and spouse entitled to a divorce that not only simplifies the procedure of marriage and divorce, but also simplifies people's attitudes to marriage itself. Young people in a hurry to marry, knowing their right to a quick and easy divorce in case of failure. Divorce rate increased during this time from 2 % to 14 %. On the 1928-1929 biennium. was the peak of divorce, for example, in 1928 the city was concluded in 1157 and decorated 903 marriages divorce⁵. Divorces were mainly due to the young age of the spouses, from 20 to 30 years old, married first marriage. Was the usual phenomenon of second, third marriages, second and third divorce.

The social composition of the population of the city in the 1920s. included: working - which was 12% of the population, employees - 13-17% of owners - 3-4% of the unemployed - 7.6%. About 50-60% of the population was non-active, mostly family members of the working population: children, students, housewives and other women of this Category.

Ethnic and Religious composition of Arkhangelsk

The ethnic makeup of the city was quite variegated, but the vast majority of Arkhangelsk was Russian. Great was the proportion of Tatars, in 1926 they accounted for 1.5% of the population (1145) and the proportion of the Jewish population - 1.2% (896)⁶. It should be noted that the

¹ Census of 1926 / M. : CSB. 1928..

² The same place. p.62. By author

³ The same place. p.64. By author

⁴ GAAO F. 187. Op. 1. D. 855. L283. By author

⁵ Materials on the population statistics, public education and housing the Northern Territory. Arkhangelsk, 1930. p. 66.

⁶ Census of 1926 / M. : CSB. 1928. P.18.

Jewish population differed sufficiently high literacy. If among the Russian literate in 1926 was 69%, 55% among the Tatars, the Jewish population of 81%⁷. Also in the city lived Ukrainians, Poles, Latvians, Zyrians and representatives of other nationalities. It was quite a lot of foreigners in the city, in December 1926, there were 105 people⁸. The most numerous were the Persians - 53 people but they were Germans, Dutch, Finns, Norwegians and other foreign nationals. All of them were subjected to mandatory registration and divided it by the following categories: a deserter, a prisoner of war, who had come on business, the concessionaire, journalist, employee, worker and peasant⁹. Most often, they come to visit, and, judging by the Russian surnames, among them were many immigrants who have taken foreign citizenship.

Russian population of the city is mainly professed Orthodoxy. All in all, Arkhangelsk in 1920. religious organization operated 21: 14 Orthodox, Catholic 1, 1 Protestant, Jewish 1, 1 Mohammedan confession, 1 Old Believers, evangelists 1 and 2 of the newly formed group of believers of the religions¹⁰. Despite the difficult period for the Church and an active propaganda of atheism, the citizens maintained their religious beliefs, as evidenced by statistics committed by religious rites. More than 50% of births and deaths accompanied by religious rites¹¹. Greater commitment to religious practices differed city center, while residents of his working-class suburbs often treated civil records.¹². Determine now how much was really adherents of a religion, which was the percentage of believers and atheists among the citizens of that period, it is extremely difficult, since, in addition to members of officially registered religious organizations, there were many believers who were afraid to openly practice their religious beliefs.

Migration and Mobility

Throughout the 1920's. As already noted, in a very active character was of the mechanical movement of the population. Industry growth and the opening of new jobs attracted to Arkhangelsk more people. For example, in 1926, arrived in the city 33,235 people, including 19,909 in the city and 13,326 in the timber, had lost 25,292, including 15,753 from the city, 9539 with timber mills¹³. People came from other cities, but most of the rural areas. Dropped out of the city are also more likely in the countryside, along with seasonal workers returned to the village, those who could not get used to city life, or she does not live up to their hopes for a better life.

⁷ The same place. C. 15,18. By author.

⁸ The same place. p.24.

⁹ GAAO F. 4097. Op. 4. D. 69. L. 17.

¹⁰ GAAO F. 4097. Op. 1. D. 99. L. 146..

¹¹ GAAO F. 4097. Op. 1. D. 93. L. 56,73a, 88,309,366. calculated by the author.

¹² The same place

¹³ GAAO F. 4097. Op. 1. D. 106. L. 58

With the growth of the urban population and the increasing number of the migrants, special settlers (and Arkhangelsk was flooded exiles) more and more cases of deviant behavior among the townspeople: drunkenness, crime, increase in the number of illegitimate children, prostitution, suicide. This was aided by the population lives in the extreme climatic conditions, combined with modernization and population explosion [3, p. 30].



Fig. 1.monument of Arkhangelsk early twentieth century. URL:

<http://15.img.avito.st/640x480/634874015.jpg>.

Conclusion

What was the population of Arkhangelsk in the 1920s. Applying prosopographic method for the characterization of the population, with all the above mentioned data, develops a collective portrait of Arkhangelsk 1920s. It turns out that he is, this arhangelogorodets, young enough, its average age is between 18 to 29 years; it belongs to the category of resident population, that is, he lives in the city or at birth, or with since arrived in Arkhangelsk in search of a better life. Though he is young, but has already managed to get a family that is predominantly married, though perhaps fleeting. In this marriage he had no church, and registered in the registry office. This citizen workers employed in the timber industry or transport. He is Russian, who lives next door to the citizens of different nationalities, and he is orthodox, although officially not a member of any religious organization. And, despite the unbearable living conditions, hard work and the harsh cli-

mate, he enthusiastically looks to the future, grandiose plans and believes that they will be implemented.

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UDK 93/94

НЕКОТОРЫЕ ПАРАЛЛЕЛИ В КУЛЬТУРАХ ДРЕВНИХ ЫМЫЯХТАХЦЕВ И ЮКАГИРОВ XVII–XIX ВВ.

SOME PARALLELS IN CULTURES OF ANCIENT YMYYAKHTAKHETS AND YUKAGHIRS OF THE XVII-XIXth CENTURIES



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Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются очевидные параллели в материальной и духовной культурах древних обитателей заполярной зоны Якутии — ымыяхтахцев и одного из исчезающих аборигенных народов Севера — юкагиров.

Ключевые слова: Заполярье, археология, неолит, ымыяхтахская культура, артефакты, традиции, юкагиры.

Abstract: In this article obvious parallels in material and spiritual cultures of ancient inhabitants of a polar zone of Yakutia — Ymyyakh-takhets and one of the disappearing native people of the North — Yukaghirs are considered.

Keywords: Polar region, archeology, neolith, Ymyyakhtakhsky culture, artifacts, traditions, Yukaghirs.

As is known from the archaeological literature, in North-East Asia at the end of the III millennium BC. Of medieval liotical Belkachi culture replaced Ymiyakhtakh indicator nym feature of which is the wafer and ceramics doped with ribbed wool and plant residues [15, s.184-196; 16, p.18; 24]. This culture is on the Aldan and Olekma, as well as on the Lena and Vilyue, lasted until the XIV century. BC It disappears after gushing new wave of newcomers, media Ust-Mil culture of the Bronze Age [22 s.128-142; 23 s.145-158; 25 s.303-313; 30]. It is worth mentioning that in the polar zone of Yakutia traces of Ust-Milz not be traced. It is not also found traces of media early Iron Age.

According to the first Russian explorers transpolar zone on the right bank of the Lower Lena to the Anadyr occupied Yukagir tribes. [4] We are interested in the question whether it is possible to trace some continuity between the ancient and Ymyyahtahtsami and Yukaghirs XVII-XIX centuries. Before answering this question, refer to the archaeological sites Ymiyakhtakh culture in the

Lower Indigirka, in particular the White Mountain, Denis Yuryuyete and Sugunnaah discovered by the author on the territory of Yakutia Abyysky District.

Called monuments single and distinguished by the abundance of finds in kulturosoderzhaschem formation and very informative. Found a wide variety of stone, bone (including the horn and mammoth ivory), wood and metal. Articles of stone dominate. Among the most representative stone tools are arrowheads, end scrapers, knives, inserts, polyhedral cutters and combined tools. Met as stone axes, awls, provertki, sharpened fragments of sandstone, etc. Machinery processing stone products of the highest. The guns are treated in a retouching, grinding and drilling. Degradation of stone products can not be traced.

The collection occupies an important place ceramics represented fragments of thin-walled vessels and lyachek infusion of molten metal. A layer extracted residues of the various fauna preservation. The bulk of the bones belong to the reindeer. The bones of elk, game birds and hares. Animal bones crushed or broken into pieces. Among them there are products, fragments and the workpiece. Disposal of bone raw material evidence of the existence of production carving population. Used for processing cutting, chopping, planning and drilling tools. Judging by the treatment of some products from the masters knew the way and cut. Wooden products processed by the cutting and chopping tools. In all probability, for the treatment of bone and wood products used metal tools. This is evidenced by the findings of fragments of bronze knives, extracted from the bed and Denis Yuryuyete Sugunnaaha. In addition, the layer Sugunnaaha greeted chip blade chopping tools

Discovered archaeological material indicates that the main occupation of carrier Ymiyakh-takh culture was hunting wild reindeer. These data support the proposition A. P. Okladnikova 40-50-ies of XX century., Who studied at the time Lena and Kolyma. While the scientist on the basis of their observations came to the conclusion that the economic activity of the Neolithic hunters of reindeer has similarities with a year-round occupation Yukagirs [17, p.299]. Based on this, the researcher suggested that the ancestors of Yukagirs in the Arctic came in the Neolithic and created Nizhnelenskoye culture [Ibid].

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searcher suggested that the ancestors of Yukagirs in the Arctic came in the Neolithic and created Nizhnelenskoye culture [Ibid].

As shown by archaeological research in polar zone of Yakutia in the general lifestyle of the ancient ymyahtsev and Yukagirs traced other parallels. It is known that Evens, Evenki and Yukagirs since time immemorial swing wore a suit with bib. It is worth mentioning that in ichchilyahskom burial in the lower reaches of the Lena A. P. Okladnikov were recorded balances Chest [18 p.95-104] investigated similar cemeteries in Glazkovsky Baikal region [19, p.299]. White Mountain in the parking lot, along with Ymiyakhtakh complex detected with the image of elm Chest [26, s.42-43; 27, p.54-64], indicating the existence of a swing suit with bib carriers Ymiyakhtakh culture. No trace of the tribes of the Ust-Mil culture and Early Iron Age on Indighirka gives the right to say that the image Chest ancestors left Yukagirs. It is appropriate to mention that to the XX century. Yukagirs their bibs portrayed in pictographic writing on birch bark. At one of these letters painted male and female bibs [22 cm. Fig. Cover].

V. I. Yokhelson at the beginning of the XX century. expressed the opinion that the clothing of ancient Yukagirs was deaf [9 p.210-222]. This thesis he did not provide any specific arguments. It should be said that by the time otungushennye, obyachennye and Russified Yukagirs were not only suit your swing with a bib, but also clothes Tungus, Yakut, Chukchi and Russian style. A.F. Cyber in the first quarter of the XIX century. wrote as follows [10, p.31-32] "Yukaghirs chuvopy and surpass them (the Chukchi. - SE) in the downhill, because they do not have such a broad apparel" (parka. - SE). This observation researcher shows that mobile movement in taiga conditions swing clothing was very comfortable and irreplaceable. On the basis of this judgment, it must be said that the statement L. N. Zhukova that "deaf clothes were not borrowed Yukagirs the Chukchi, and is a relic of drevneyukagirskoy clothes" [5, p.98] is fundamentally wrong. Even the name is not bib Tunguska, and actually Yukagir "nugurukun" [12, p.276; 18 p.95-102] or "niegemun" [5, p.13, 143, see. Fig.] Casement coat "Magil" or "moymaka" [5, p.143]. Judging by the vocabulary of Yukagir masters compiled L. N. Zhukova [Ibid p.135-140], various stripes and ornaments are also Yukagir name. In addition, while not ignoring the fact that the cut of the garment of Upper Yukagirs no different from the cut of clothes Evens, we should mention that there are still many details are Yukagir its name [31, p.42]. According to our assumption, the dead could borrow clothes Yukagirs the Chukchi only in the area of contact with them during the establishment of intensive border contacts after the arrival of Russian in Northeast Asia. Prior to this connection between them is not manifest. This is evidenced by studies E. A. Kreinovich [12, p.245], which drew attention to the lack of significant linguistic ties between Yukagir and the Chukchi and Koryak language.

Some researchers have studied more in depth the traditional culture of the North, tend to think of swing clothes clothing uraloyazychnyh ancient tribes. A prominent specialist in the history of clothing people of the Russian North N. F. Prytkova writes that "the people of the same Samoyeds in the distant past, a typical swing clothes, deaf same for them was later [21, p.85]. By assumption, M. G. Levin [13 p.188-191] bib is an accessory dotungusskogo population Yukagir. Researcher of the traditional culture of the northern Siberia and North America, L. A. Feinberg [23 p.128-142] also considers its ancient prayukagirskoy clothing inherited Tungus. Known ethnographer V. A. Tugolukov [22, p.91] holds the idea of a late borrowing Yukagirs kukhlyankas the Chukchi. According to A. N. Alekseev (1, p.40), bibs and Neolithic era paleometal are part of the culture more ancient Paleo-Asiatic community.

Very similar phenomena can be traced in the spiritual world and the population Ymiyakh-takh Yukagirs XVII-XIX centuries. Referring art Glazkovsky time, A. P. Okladnikov noted the coincidence of a number of the essential stylistic features of art forest tribes of Siberia and the Far East, for example, the proximity of cut and artistic style clothing glazkovtsev and Tungus-Yukagir clothes XVII-XIX centuries. [19, p.299]. Based on his observations, he concluded that "similar in nature and location of the Tungus-Yukagir ornaments XVII-XIX centuries. were decorating this ancient clothing (bib. - SE). It was just as well studded with circles and rings, but not metal and stone. In this case, silver jewelry on the Tungus and Yukaghir aprons also consistent with shiny polished discs and rings of jade and marble on aprons Glazkovsky time [Ibid, p.165]. In this respect, great interest the findings of the cultural layers of parking Denis Yuryuyete and Sugunnaah of stone with biconical holes in the center or at one end. They are made of flat river pebbles and tiles from shale. Sizes they are the same as that of counterparts from Glazkovsky burials. In all likelihood, circular discs were amulet - breast sun, which were ymyyahtahtsy.

According to A. F. Kiber [10, p.48], Yukagirs worn on the breast badge, silver or copper, almost the size of a saucer, which was called by them "breast sun", which certainly was associated with the cult of the star. During his stay, V. I. Yokhelson Kolyma female bib decorated with three disks. Upper forged from silver coins, called Melin ludul, ie breast or chest metal. Middle and lower wheels made of bronze, called Melin pozherko, ie breast sun [9, p.220]. Similar decorations are mentioned in the archival documents of the XVII century. One of the earliest information about these ornaments available in the message Elisha buzy, who visited in 1639 at the "Yukagir kind Natta, who lives in the mouth. Chendon. In his post, Yukagirs started doing "silver circles and on the collar at Circle sheathe" [2, p.56].

According to experts, among the peoples of the north-east Siberia, it is inherent only Yukagirs V. A. Tugolukov [22, p.91], noting the contrast Yukagir clothes from the clothes of neighboring peoples, wrote: "... Yukagirs applications are used in the form of a zig-zag stripes ... Thanks so peculiar ornament Yukagirs parts can be distinguished from the other inhabitants of our Northeast - Chukchi, Koryak, Eskimo, Aleut and Itelmens. Zigzag found, in addition to clothing, also female kroilnyh boards, boxes, arms drill, combs and other artefacts Yukagir".

Parked Sugunnaah found well-preserved specimens of ornamental art on plastics, mainly in the bone [32, s.40-54]. Ornaments made rectilinear geometric style. In artistic composition ymy-yahtsestsev common zig-zag pattern. According to experts, among the peoples of the north-east Siberia, it is inherent only Yukagirs. V. A. Tugolukov [22, p.91], noting the contrast Yukagir clothes from the clothes of the neighboring peoples, wrote: "... Yukagirs applications are used in the form of a zig-zag stripes ... Thanks so peculiar ornament Yukagirs parts can be distinguished from the other inhabitants of our Northeast - Chukchi, Koryak, Eskimo, Aleut and Itelmens. Zigzag found, in addition to clothing, also female kroilnyh boards, boxes, arms drill, combs and other artefacts Yukagir".

Not to mention the fact that the pattern found on Sugunnaahe "zigzag with corners" [31, p.38, Table. 45, 1], there is still at Yukagirs [6, Fig. 82]. Also on straight carvings were used ymy-yahtsestsev triangular-notched incisions-spikes along straight lines. Analogies of this ornament meet and Yukagirs [7 ris.122].

It is known that Ymiyakhtakh monuments Lena [17, p.96] and Indigirka [32, p.49] found human bones. A.P.Okladnikov [17, p.96], based on folklore data, claimed that these residues are signs of cannibalism. In this regard, interesting messages left researchers northeast Siberia. At the end of the XVII century. Researchers East Izbrant Ides and Adam Brand [8, s.288] first reported a very strange ritual that existed at Yukagirs, in particular, the anatomy of the dead. In the 1720s. Russian geographer and cartographer IK Kirilov [11, s.296] wrote that "... those noble Yukagirs their dead, gutted, zasushivat and carry in their yurts in a dress ...". Wrote participant II Kamchatka expedition Frenkel Lindenau [14, p.155], Yukagirs with shaman bones scraped meat and bones were collected and skeleton dressed in a dress as a man, and then put "dressed bone is constantly at the top in their yurts, sometimes 10-15 pieces." By VI Jochelson [9, p.220] "... Meat dead shaman is separated from the bones, dried in the sun and is divided along with the bones between the relatives of the shaman. This is the meat and bones are considered to be the keepers of the family. They are regarded and used as a tool for divination. His skull, placed on a wooden stand, revered as a god".

These reports, most of all, about the continuity of the ancient rite that existed in carriers Ymiyakhtakh culture and was common until the XIX century. in Yukagir.

In cave paintings at Suturuohi Indighirka made with red ocher dominate anthropomorphic characters [30, p.3-8]. Most men ostrogolovye. Their legs apart, arms outstretched Semi-underslung. Of interest is the fact that exactly the same men depicted in the shaman's breastplate yukagirizirovannyh Evens [6, Fig. 49]. Drinking ymyahtahtsami ocher ocher residues confirmed findings, wrapped in birch bark cloth, in the cultural layer Sugunnaaha [31, p.28]. The inner surface of some debris lyachek painted ocher.

The given above facts similarity of cultural elements of ancient and late medieval ymyahtahtsev Yukagirs unwittingly lead to the conclusion that this phenomenon is not just a coincidence cultural acts, which came from the depths of centuries original tradition, which appeared with the emergence of Ymiyakhtakh culture and preserved to the XIX century. unchanged.

It must be assumed that the north-eastern ymyahtahtsy, undisturbed native Ust-Mil culture and the early Iron Age, were in the region, as it were isolated from the rest of the world to the Middle Ages. Their descendants can only be Yukagirs.

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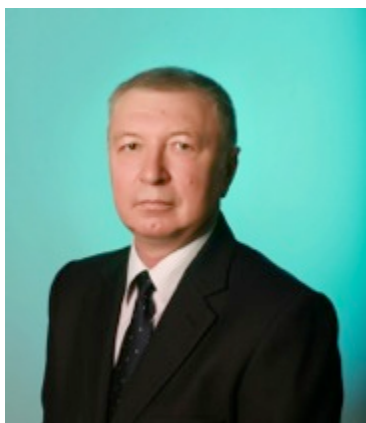
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ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ МЕТОД ОЦЕНКИ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО РИСКА С УЧЁТОМ ГИДРОМЕТЕОРОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ФАКТОРОВ

THEORETICAL METHOD OF ENVIRONMENTAL RISK ASSESSMENT WITH GIVEN ENVIRONMENT FACTORS



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Аннотация. Гидрометеорологические факторы влияют на состояние экологической обстановки, являясь причиной возникновения или усиления/ослабления экологической опасности.

Ключевые слова: экологический риск, гидрометеорологические факторы, вероятностный анализ, экологический мониторинг

Abstract. Hydrometeorological factors are significant for environmental conditions, being the origin of contributing to the increase/decrease of environmental hazards,

Keywords: environmental risk, hydro- and meteorological factors, probabilistic analysis, environmental monitoring

Introduction

The article provides a theoretical approach to the environmental risk assessment taking into account the meteorological factors in a probabilistic interpretation and recommendations for the selection of the raw data. The method allows to take into account the uncertainty of the natural environment in the risk assessment, which is especially important for the Arctic -global weather cuisine.

The Dualism of the certain risks

Virtually all authors of the publications devoted to the problem of the risk, note the absence of a rigorous and generally accepted definition of the concept of the risk. Defined set of spectrum-division is rather wide: from general methodological formulations to rigorous mathematical concepts. Content analysis allows to distinguish two main approaches to the concept of risk:

- ✓ risk - is the expected damage (usually in terms of value), indicating the uncertainty measures to achieve it;
- ✓ risc— is the expected damage (usually in terms of value) indicating uncertainty measures to achieve it.

The fundamental difference between the approaches may be partly explained by the fact that, as the authors of [1], in English, the word "risk" has two meanings: there is an adverse event and the probability (possibility) of the event.

The relationship of these approaches is clear: having a set of uncertainties in the implementation of adverse events with the specified damage to an exhaustive set of different damages, we can estimate the expected average (maximum, minimum, most likely, etc.) damage and get an idea of the probability distribution of damage. In this case, under the damage can be understood and the broader concept of harm in the appropriate units of measurement.

Understanding the leading role of uncertainty in the analysis and risk assessment, including environmental risks, contributed to the development of the statistical approach, the basic methods which are probability (frequency) analysis and Bayesian approach [2]. In [3] provides an overview of the development of the probabilistic analysis in the risk assessment.

According to [4], the concept of the risk refers to the impact of uncertainty on the achievement of the objectives. Risk expresses the probability of an event and its "contribution" on a par with the possible impact on the achievement of a certain structure (organization). As can be seen, this definition is consistent with the definition of an international standard [5].

Modern perceptions of the risk preference probabilistic approach. For example, the law "On Environmental Protection" [6] for the definition of the environmental risk is given without fuzzy terms "environmental risk – is the probability of an event that has adverse effects on the environment and the negative impact caused by economic and other activities, emergencies and natural man-made".

In 2007, the United States Environmental Protection Agency published a report which was submitted to analysis of the environmental risk assessment and identified the development of a methodological framework [7]. The report noted that the development of assessment practices possible environmental risks by improving the methods and tools towards a more comprehensive coverage of physical, biological and socio-economic aspects of the issues to make more informed decisions. In particular, we are talking about the spatial and temporal detail, given the complexity of biological systems and response to environmental effects of single or multiple sources.

A probabilistic approach to the risk assessment is best able to realistic estimates, which are unattainable for deterministic methods and, in addition, allows to take into account the cumula-

tive effect of multiple sources of uncertainty. However, the use of a probabilistic approach requires additional knowledge and data. With respect to the probabilistic approach to the environmental risk assessment agency notes that the application of the theory of probability to successfully solve problems into account the uncertainties (in this case, however, it is desirable to have a sufficiently representative sample).

Option rigorous approach to the "combination" of damages and uncertainties can serve as a quote from [8]: "... theoretical probabilistic analogue of the concept of damage, obviously, is the concept of a random variable. Same set of values of the random variables and their probability in probability theory given by the distribution of the random variable. Thus, a risk I would like to understand the random variable. However, if risks are identified with random variables defined on different probability spaces, the problem of comparing such risks is fundamentally unsolvable and even meaningless, since the corresponding random variables as a function of elementary outcomes depend on the arguments that have different meanings. Therefore, in such situations is necessary to identify the risks of distribution functions. "In that paper the object of study is the distribution of the random variable outcome or insurance fund balance of the insurance company with respect to some fixed set of insurance contracts.

Mathematical modeling study of the financial risks as a functional on the set of the distributions with certain properties developed [9]. In this paper, the measurement of the risk is understood as a quantitative description of the preferences on the set of probability distributions. Laconic, but quite comprehensive definition of the risk is given in lectures [10], namely, the risk is any distribution of the set of all probability distributions on a measurable set of results (ie, on the set of results with the corresponding σ -algebra). In this paper, the author will also adhere to the probabilistic approach to risk assessment.

The problems of the hydrometeorological factors

It seems obvious that hydrometeorological (including climatic) and geographical factors are extremely important for these types of effects, since in these factors can boost / cut the effect of human impact. (See, for example, a relatively favorable outcome of the incident in the British sector of the North sea in the oil and gas platform company "Total", which led to the leakage of natural gas in 2012), and in some cases can be a source of environmental hazards (a striking example is the disaster at the Fukushima nuclear power plant as a result of the tsunami).

Hydrometeorological (including climatic) and geographical factors exceedingly, exceedingly important for a variety of the impacts on the environment, as these facts tori can cause environmental risk and / or strengthen / weaken the effect of Antropogennogo impact, but in the known

methods of the assessing environmental risks of the standartization-meteorological factor, as a rule, does not explicitly present.

As one of the few attempts to take into account environmental factors can result in the company's approach to calculating the RAND Corporation risk in a special study, however, associated with the assessment of US defense capabilities. RAND Corporation uses two values: the probability of a future threat and the degree of influence on the state of the US defense [11]. It is noteworthy that, although the work are only illustrative values of the characteristics of risks to such hazards as natural disasters authors, regardless of the chosen strategy give the same value. In other words, for any strategy risk from natural disaster as a probable event with fixed effects of the same.

At the same time observed climate change, due to which the likelihood of the natural disasters are also undergoing changes. Takim way, there is a need to formulate a method of the risk assessment as a value clearly depends on the meteorological factors.

A formal description of the method of the ecological assessment, taking into the account hydrometeorological factors

We assume that the chosen and fixed spatial and temporal conditions of the environmental risk assessment. The method is based on the following representation:

- ✓ meteorological factors may affect the realization of dangerous environmental situation (or may be the cause of environmental threat, or can be the catalyst / inhibitor environmental threats);
- ✓ meteorological factors relevant to the selected conditions of time and place, are formed independently of other factors;
- ✓ hydrometeorological phenomena may be the joint probability events;
- ✓ environmental threats may be due to meteorological factors (threats of natural origin) or formed independently (the threat of man-made), and the degree of the potential environmental damage may depend on meteorological factors;
- ✓ environmental threats may be the joint probability events.

We will call the set of the hydrometeorological factors and environmental situation – is a set of the environmental threats.

Let $H = \{H_s\}_{s=1}^S$ - complete system of pairwise incompatible hydrometeorological factors (ie, a complete system of hypotheses), induced by a set of adverse weather events h_j , $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, J$ relating to the selected conditions of time and place.

H_s events are all kinds of work (in the probabilistic sense) $yavleniyh_j$ and $otsutstviya_h_k$ kind $\Pi_r (r = 1) \wedge J h_{l_r} \Pi_g (g = 1) \wedge J \neg h_{l_g}$, $l_r, l_g \in \{1, 2, \dots, J \mid l_r \neq l_g\}$. For example, the hydrometeorological factors (hypothesis) H_s may consist in the presence of the danger of drifting

are expressions for the environmental risk assessment taking into account the meteorological factors. It is obvious that the average (expected) damage is calculated as follows:

$$\bar{L} = \sum_{i=1}^I P(L_i) L_i \quad (4)$$

for the discrete case

$$\bar{L} = \int x dF(x)$$

for the continuous variant, where the integration is over the set of the values of damage.

In the simplest case, when $I = 1$, the formula (4) takes the form $\bar{L} = PL$, which is widely used in numerous publications as a measure of the risk. The practical significance of the formula (3) is largely determined by the choice of systems of hypotheses H and Q . unnecessary detail will lead to a lack of data to calculate the probability (frequency), and excessive enlargement may result in skipping important for risk assessment of events.

By the coise of the conditional probabilities

Any knowledge about the state of nature that is used in the risk assessment, is forward-looking. The more accurate the forecast, the more sound will risk assessment, and the more confidence it will on the part of the consumer that, in the end, will allow to make adequate decision about choosing a course of action in the implementation of its activities. However, any forecast has unavoidable uncertainty that must be assessed and taken into account when making decisions. For the specific predictive methods can be made practical evaluation of the marginal predictability of the state of nature.

From (1) it follows that for risk assessment activities need to know the probability $P(H_s)$ s-implementation of hydro-meteorological factors, ie the probability of occurrence of dangerous conditions of the natural environment in the area and location of the environmental threat.

If there is no data on the state of the environment forecast, as the probability of the first hydro-meteorological factors are taken Climate likelihood of severe weather events (combined events). then

$$P(H_s) = P_{\text{клим}}(H_s), \quad (5)$$

where $P_{\text{клим}}(H_s)$ - Climate likelihood of generalized severe weather events (factors) in an area of the potential environmental threats to the period of time that the calculated risk. Climate is defined as the probability of the incidence of the phenomenon H_s and either given in climate handbooks or calculated in the standard way on the basis of available statistical data.

If there is data on the forecast state of the environment risk assessment to decide on the choice of the strategy and tactics of activity depends on the quality of prognostic information and confidence or no confidence in the forecast.

This confidence prediction value $P(H_s)$ calculated by formula (5), in the case of the confidence prediction.

$$P(H_s) = P(\tilde{H}_s/H_s), \quad (6)$$

where $P(H_s/H_s)$ – is the element of the matrix conjugation method used prognosis [12,13] or the conditional probability of prediction [14], ie, the probability of the phenomenon H_s provided that it predicted. The value of $P(H_s/H_s)$ provided an appropriate system of hydrometeorological support.

Conclusions

Hydrometeorological factors significantly affect the state of the ecological environment, causing the gain / loss of the environmental hazards, and in some cases actually cause environmental hazards. The proposed method of the ecological risk assessment taking into account the meteorological factors makes it possible to take into account the uncertainty in our knowledge of the natural environment in the assessment of the environmental risks, which undoubtedly true for the Arctic region.

To implement the proposed method you need representative sampling, allowing to calculate assess the probability of hydrometeorological factors, the emergence of the environmental situation, the implementation of the environmental situation in times of the hydrometeorological factors and probabilities of occurrence of the environmental damage in the implementation of the environmental situation and / or adequate models for estimating these quantities.

Since the necessary data either extremely fragmentary or, more often, simply not available, it is clear that the environmental risk assessment requires systematic implementation of integrated environmental and hydro-meteorological monitoring, including in the Arctic.

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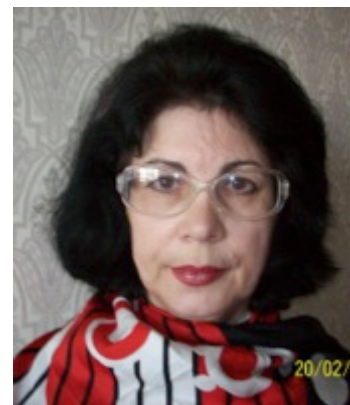
СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ ЭКОЛОГИЯ И ФУТУРОЛОГИЯ

SOCIAL ECOLOGY AND FUTUROLOGY



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Аннотация. В социальной экологии футурология рассматривается как раздел, определяющий перспективы развития системы «социально-природных отношений». Исследуются методологические проблемы судеб ноосферного развития и футурологического прогноза мировой и «русской цивилизации».

Abstract. In the social ecology futurology is considered a section that defines the perspectives of the "socio-natural relations". The methodological problems of noosphere development and futurological forecast for global and "Russian civilization"

Ключевые слова: гламур, глэм-капитализм, евразийцы, мифотворчество, неоевразийство, славянофилы, футурология, цивилизация

Keywords: glam, glam capitalism, eurasians, myth making, neoeurasianism, Slavophiles, futurology, civilization

«...There are many cultures and the civilization –is one ». Merab Mamardashvili, 1989 r.

We undoubtedly share the view of D. N. Kavtaradze that without the image of the desired future task is to ensure future generations a chance to exist, it is hardly feasible [1, p. 28-42]. There is, however, the question of what science is able to solve the problem? Does it exist already or is it the case the long term? We think that the list of university science it yet, although it was justified by the need for more Academician N. N. Moiseev [2].

M. V. Velichko and others., believe that Futurological development of V. I. Vernadsky on

planetary problems of the civilization "underestimated by the political scientists, demographers generally globalists Russia, which focus on the Western theories and concepts of the modernization, ignoring the experience even neighbors" [3].

Value concepts of quality of life (QOL), social security (Security Council) and public health (PH), social ecology (SE), sustainable development (SD) can not be objectively realized from the standpoint of traditional linear thinking. In all cases, semantic analysis puts the "public health" in the center of the concept of "social security", representing the basic and essential core of it, and the other being compared with OZ concepts. It is impossible in this context does not recall the experience of a small ancient Sparta or the canons of the Old Testament Jews and admit that those and other health was the essence of religion and government.

E. A. Kvasha asks the question, why in Russia, where the infant mortality rate has decreased over the twentieth century is almost 20 times, it still remains a public health problem [4, p. 47-55]. She "has not decreased, but increased the gap with developed countries in the world in this socially and economically important indicator." Paradoxically, as in the beginning of the XX century, the point is the differing levels of development in the countries of the West and Russia. The scientist said that with the modern health care system is not Russia we're gone! In 2010, Russia has a mortality rate 1.3 times higher than the average of the RSFSR in 1980-1990. The number of children born sick or ill in the neonatal period has increased by 2.2 times (from 17 to 37% of all births). Criterion value of life expectancy (LE) in the "new" EU countries v1980-1990 years. equal to the value of life expectancy in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan. In the period 1991-2010. They grew steadily, reached 75 years and became 4.5 years longer than in Belarus, and for 6 years more than in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan.

The beginning of the new century marks the absolute reduction of the human security, people, nations and the world at large. The world really has become multipolar, and this is really a new world. But paradoxically, that it is much more dangerous than the previous bipolar world the second half of the twentieth century, with its global nuclear threat. Gone are training students and the general public of the program of nuclear danger in the framework of the civil defense in all countries of the world. And today is no longer the USSR, which was represented nations the US and the Western Europe as an "evil empire." As a result, the Soviet Union lost the Cold War, became the victim of domestic "knights" of market capitalism, the temptation in the 90s illusory wealth multi-million dollar, multi-national, universal literacy, but trusting the Soviet people, and tired of senility senile leaders.

Nationalism and thr ethnic atrocities to destroy Yugoslavia, which also no longer on the

world map. Fascism took revenge in the Baltic States and Ukraine. Clericalism, Orthodox and Islamic fundamentalism, tolerance occur at a Western-style constitutional foundations of the Russian state. And they have become a real threat to global security, not only in the minds of potential danger of rare Russian intellectuals. Social ecology and futurology can and should be combined content of the first stage of today's global environmental crisis. In fact, futurology is considered a part of social ecology, which determines the prospects for the development of the "society-nature". Social ecology in the 30-ies of XX century (Vernadsky, P. Teilhard de Chardin) marked the development of the alternatives: the transition of the biosphere into the noosphere or the technosphere. The whole range of the futuristic concepts of the environmental trends can be divided into two streams: eko pessimistic (ekoalarmizm) and tehno-optimistic (tehnoapologizm) concept.

V. I. Dobrynin and the second author consider the social ecology "as a kind of the synthesis of the ecology and sociology". On the basis of this synthesis, a new "social reality associated with finding solutions to the environmental crisis". Social Ecology, starting with Aurelio Peccei, believe that "the basis of a new social reality must be transfigured system of value orientations and human needs, which in turn will create new patterns of behavior of people and providing environmentally sound solutions to global problems".

But only in the 70s of the last century were created computer models to estimate the growth of five limiting the development of the civilization of the growth factors: population, food, and of industrial production, consumption of natural resources and pollution and poisoning the environment of technological waste. On the initiative of Peccei and Forrester spouses Meadows for the Club of Rome models were developed (ekoalarmistichesky forecasts), concluded that if the quantitative growth of these five factors will not cease by the end of the XXI century civilization suffer collapse. Tehnooptimisticheskaya concept formed the basis of model forecasts R. Boyd, M. Mesarovic, E. Pestel - zero growth.

In 1988, Y. S. Strelez in his scientific work outlined a number of the structural problems that must be addressed ecological forecasting, including - "Identify priority areas in the study of the current and future states of the biosphere and its components" [5].

Optimists do not cease to rely on the hope of a more secure way of life and, accordingly, the possibility of achieving the highest level of health, ie, on the prudent development of our civilization in the future. And there is no shortage of the recipes that are imposed on us by Western-style democracy - here and happy way to market, and the Bologna Process, and homosexual love as the norm, surrogacy, juvenile justice and so forth. But we are more willing to accept with the sociologist A. D. Ivanov, who is skeptical about the effectiveness of futurology and referring to

Winston Churchill, said: "The new bright phenomenon, barely opened before us some prospects for the future, at the same time replaced by another phenomenon with other perspectives, and the future is in the past, and we always we remain in this vibrating. Thus, post-industrial society and postmodern culture is no longer relevant. The phenomenon, defining moment, became not claiming to be an epoch-making and life-changing glamor "[6].

The answer to the question must be sought not in the emotions about the current state of Russian society, and refer to the periodization of the history of mankind as a material process, which identifies three main major phases: "The kingdom of natural necessity" = "Background", "The kingdom of perceived need" = "The era of communism" = "kingdom of freedom" = "The era of humanism" [7]. Paradoxically, in accordance with this periodization, and despite the considerable achievements of the last hundred years, humanity has still not come out of "history"!

Indeed, capitalism – is the only social system that can co-exist with a "plus" ("positive capitalism") and with the sign "minus" (systemic anti-capitalism, "the negative of capitalism"). Capitalism develops not only on their own, but also anti-capitalist logic, and some historically short time can solve the problems of capitalism, smoothes its contradictions. On the other hand, we share the view that even today it is possible to observe the elimination of strange generation of XX century - the middle class and intensive proletarianization major segments of the population.

During the period of the progressive capitalism among the middle class (traditional) the idea of the "state medical", which is then due to the moral activities of European doctors and scientists developed the social hygiene (medicine). The idea of social medicine German hygienists of the XIX century was not so far from the ideals and the Russian democratic public. The same idea at the beginning of XX-th century tried on class basis to realize the Russian Bolshevik Communists declared by the Soviet government responsible for the health of workers. And it must be admitted that before the change of ideological paradigm of Soviet public health and even the actual rejection of this setting, the Soviet health care remains a model of social security health care system. In this regard, the triumph of the scientific concept of social medicine (health care) should be considered as the Alma-Ata Declaration of 1978, which took place on the system design methodology of modern health care.

However, the market economy thanks to strong consumer outlook spread of many of the world population continues to grow (albeit with crises), possessing a result almost the entire planet. It remains as the main form of management, and a predominant form of social consciousness and social protipolozhnost approach to human health has spawned various individualistic ideas, including the concept of "personal responsibility for their health" and a system of high-tech medi-

cal care.

For example, the United States ranks first in the world in terms of the medical expenses - 7439 dollars per person, and by 2015, 12 000 dollars. Or 16% of GDP! United States ranked only 37th in terms of health care (Cuba - 35 th) and 72 th in the general level of health. Infant mortality in the United States is the worst rate among developed countries - 41 th place. And on the 45th place in life expectancy (LE). This is the only industrialized nation that does not guarantee its citizens universal and inclusive health insurance system. For example, the United States ranks first in the world in terms of medical expenses - 7439 dollars per person, and by 2015, 12 000 dollars. Or 16% of GDP! United States ranked only 37th in terms of health care (Cuba - 35 th) and 72 th in the general level of health. Infant mortality in the United States is the worst rate among developed countries - 41 th place. And on the 45th place in life expectancy (LE). This is the only industrialized nation that does not guarantee its citizens universal and inclusive health insurance system.

B. N. Kuzyk, Y. V. Yakovets consider "civilization" fifth highest element in the structure of society-round. [8] Civilization unites all mankind, located at a certain stage of development-term, or its major constituent part. In this world civilizations - large stages in the development of global civilization and cycles of generations of the local civilizations, the era in the development of humanity as a single mega-system. Scientists postulate a priori: "At the turn of the XXI century begins the seventh round of the civilizational spiral, which is likely to cover the space of two centuries and will lead to a radical transformation of the global civilization in the beginning of the third historical super cycle." According to them, which seems to us very optimistic now formed "humanistic-Noosphere post-industrial civilization and the 5th generation of local civilizations." But scientists are still unsolved question of the forecast - "enter whether the global civilization in the XXIII century in the next, eighth round of the civilizational spiral or humanity will end".

In the XIX century. A. de Saint-Simon (1760-1825) introduced the concept of human ascent from barbarism to civilization. The best minds of the past and present thought of forecast future development of mankind. This is Marx, N. D. Kondratyev, P. A. Sorokin, Fernand Braudel, Schumpeter, Oswald Spengler. Arnold Toynbee, V. I. Vernadsky, N. Moses and many others. In this regard, the forecast of the future development of Russia remains an important scientific problem of the sociology and economics. "Eurasianism," which among the Russian emigration beginning of XX century dubbed Slavophil futurism, has not lost its adherents.

At the same time, the world civilization – are the major stages of the development of the global civilization and cycles of generations of the local civilizations era in the development of humanity as a single mega-system. Such treatment of the subject is very important and especially to

discuss the future of Russia, because traditionally many Russian scientists with different philosophical views and political views and not those were and are uniquely their own, original, not oriented to the West of Russia's development path. However, S. G. Kara-Murza, scientists who positively can not be attributed to the "Westerners", confirms that "the world was involved in the crisis of the industrial civilization" [9]. He once again strongly criticizes neoliberalism, seeing in this economic paradigm root of many of the ills of modern Russia. In another study, again in a manner characteristic of the author publicist Kara-Murza clarifies the diagnosis: "Today's Russia (Russian Federation) - a system of transition, which is in unstable equilibrium. Today in it at the same time there are processes of decay and strengthen. Where will swing the balance - depends on the government, and from all of us "[10]. Generally journalistic genre, judging Throwing E Limonov, remains a favorite genre of neo-Eurasianism.

Known "neoevraziets" S. N. Baburin - marks the characteristics of "Russian civilization", which form the basis of the unifying factor of Orthodoxy, he affirms, "... only Russian Orthodox Empire" [11]. Moreover, he believes that the age-old debate in Russia won not Marxists and populists: "How much is our homeland could have been avoided if a hundred years earlier listened to the advice of the wise Marx does not try to live by the" capital", imitating the West and rely on their communal tradition".

A.N. Saveliev at the beginning of the 2000s, gave a very caustic and apt characterization of Russian Eurasianism: "In the patriotic movement Eurasian - is a Russian, who always want to be rewritten in the Tartars. And at the same time to speak European languages and refer to Russian philosophers. It turns out it was "neither the one nor the other" - "rossiyantsy" - intelligent waste dump. They are happy to invite you to the Sorbonne - listen to "Russian nonsense", which in Russian history and Russian thought has the smallest ratio of "[12]

It is well known that Eurasianism as an intellectual phenomenon has arisen among the Russian emigration of the first wave. A number of researchers conducts accurate count activity in ti-sovetskogo Eurasian Movement since 1921, since the publication of the first collective work "Exodus to the East. Premonitions and achievements. Adoption Eurasians "(Sofia, 1921). Eurasianism was extremely popular in the 80-90s of last century in the sunset of the Soviet Union, when the scientist-scholar and environmentalist L. N. Gumilev was a talented popularizer very controversial hypothesis of drive theory of ethnogenesis. You can give different assessment forms in which manifest social activity Eurasians. But is it a kind of self-consciousness of the Russian Eurasian civilization? This question we leave unanswered, sending his philosophy. We tend to think of the main feature of Eurasianism ideological myth-making, when, as they say, there is a need to wishful think-

ing.

Today there are a lot of Russian scientists, clearly unsatisfied peripheral location of the "new Russia" in the market, glamor civilized world in the first stage the era of global ecological crisis. And they think about her future civilization development, considering the current state of Russian unfair and the result of the activities of external forces. However, some of them clearly show a linear perception of reality (ideology). Scientific system (social and environmental) approach is objective and subjective reasons beyond their reach. And in the end, emotional and jingoistic attitude to the realities of the world civilization and the rejection of the internal forces of development systems. No wonder and natural that scientific prediction replaced their subjective wishes (dreams) and myths. E. Batalov, considering the philosophy of the radical left movements of the last century, notes chtootkaz from a systemic approach inevitably leads to an approach "factorial", from which the direct route to the construction of utopias as arbitrary, illusory systems.

In this regard to the opinion of a member of the Expert Council of the State Duma Committee on Security TY Bulakh that, presenting the book S. G. Kara-Murza and V. V. Patokova, wrote: "Russia faces a choice - either to abandon the status of civilization and built into the periphery of the new world order, or rise to the level of one of the world's centers of civilization" [13].

S. I. Sukhonos, like many other sociologists and economists, stands in the position of the uneven development of mankind. His development as leaders appear not individual countries, and "civilization leaders." Objectively can not objectionable his assumption that "today is the worldwide leader of the Western civilization, represented by the EU and the US" [14]. And it is a reality of the modern capitalist civilization!

There is another point of view of Professor N. P. Zalyvskiy "world civilization form the state". His prediction is focused on geopolitical and socio-cultural opportunity Russia: "What is the essence of this chance? In the opportunities available and the balance of time, not only for the reasons of the critical reassessment of the social ills socio-economic development of the country, in the XX century and the beginning of the XXI century, but also to simulate the ideological basis for social revenge, raising the entire population of Russia to the structural modernization of the welfare state model" [15]. The basis of his prophecy he takes the specifics of probability "cyclical economic achievements of the world". In his view "for a brief historical material phase saturation is inevitable revolutionary replacement of the objectives of the economic development of the country (the company) on the development of man's inner world." The author is in no way supports his assertion, and it sounds like he is axiomatic.

But even more alarming we proclaimed it "the formation of the ideology of social revenge."

Ideology, which is represented as "... an objective historical need to strengthen geopolitical, geo-cultural Russia's role in the XXII-XXIII centuries." The author states categorically that otherwise, if it does not happen, then in the next century (!?) "Russian world and Russian spirit fall into the historical degeneration". And then the author of "A priori sure: Russia may take in the future history of mankind rightful place only when the steady advance towards the improvement of spiritually– cultural resource (discharge – M. H. Shraga) social-economic development. "In this connection I should like, firstly, that the author used a more unambiguous and definite science terms, for individual paragraphs of text difficult to understand the meaning. Second, the time period indicated their predictions about the "historical degeneration" of the world and the spirit. Third, what are his reasons for his judgment so clearly that is not the case, and irrevocable.

Next scientist widely said "the historic defeat of the USSR in 1991 in the creation of a new social order". And here, even though he cites V.I. Lenin's part of the "most important conditions for the victory of communism", admits official data "on the level of productivity", which is 2-2.5 times behind "from the industrialized countries". But whether this technical criterion should make social health and a "new model of using human factor"?

His "prediction" by and large within the meaning is very similar to the official voiced directions of development of the Russian Federation for the next term. Because it is more important, "Derivation of Russia in five countries leading the global competition (and then saving it in the top ten of the world's economic leaders) implies not only effective and innovative continuous modernization of the national economy. This requires anticipatory regarding the transition to a new technological complexes training and liberation from vices respect to the support of knowledge specific to the current phase of the history of Russia "[15].

N. P. Zalyvsky specifically addresses the problem of the symbiosis "cultural and ethnographic identity of the people". When this relationship is not clear outer window with visa-free communications of citizens of Russia: "Europe has no future without Russia ...". And Russia? He decided on a very long-term prognosis, when he asserts that "the associated people - an inevitable concomitant of the coming millennium Russia. And the recognition of the possibility of dissolution of one ethnic group to another people is a prerequisite for optimal transformation of the national consciousness (feelings, culture) many ethnic groups in the country nationwide Unitarianism. "Even more fantastic sounds his next axiom: "The policy should help to promote in the global world authority social practices of Russia" [15]. At the end of his article, Professor nice self-critical and can be forced to admit their arguments ready "speculative or fantastic". But that does not stop us to ask more questions to the author. What is the same advanced social role of Russia in the world and

for the world? And whether you need for the Russian people to invent "a methodology for great-win"? Who needs the social revenge, the forerunner of which he is positioning itself? However, all this fits well with the methodological style *neoevroaziatstva*.

Even today, there are some difficulties with the content of the term "civilization" that A. Ferguson introduced into the science in the middle of the XVIII century. In European science XIX-XX centuries, the concept of "civilization" was used in different ways, usually through-compared it with the notion of "culture". In science, a broad range of the opinions on the identification of these concepts to their opposition.

V. F. Shelike at the XVII World Congress of Philosophy in 1983, noted the importance of the position that some sociologists and economists prefer to forget today. The classics of Marxism "along with segmentation of the historical process and the development of the relevant number of changing socio-economic formations ... shared history brow-Humanity into three" stages of the social development, "among which civilization occupies a middle position between barbarity and communism" [16, p.21 -26]. These ideas, as they note, have been fully justified by Engels in his work "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State." Engels described the "civilization" as a stage of the social development, which gradually "commodity production becomes the dominant form of" [17 p.175-177].

The Marxist approach is very simple and logical, and allows researchers to get out of the terminological juggling Eurasianism, - a form (method) of the production determines the essence of the civilization. Justifying position on the relationship of individual freedom with the objective conditions of life in society, Marxism believes that the true basis of all the freedoms is the "freedom to live," freedom from want, freedom from exploitation and insecurity. Marxism describes history as the implementation of freedom, humanity is becoming more liberal with respect to the natural and social laws. Humanity knows them, using this knowledge to achieve their goals, but under the rule of private property and the exploitation of man by man - the growth of freedom for society turns its loss of the most people. Marxism sees the reason for this alienation of people.

And in this case, you have to admit that at the end of XX century found more hard than the "spiritual and cultural" imperative - "ecological imperative" N. N. Moiseev, who according to A. I. Subetto is the part of the "imperative of survival" [18].

Professor A. I. Subetto by introducing in 1991 the concept of "imperative of survival brow-Humanity in the XXI century", given the content of the concept. This is "the only exit strategy of mankind" pit "of the first phase of the global ecological catastrophe - is controlled on the basis of socio-natural evolution of social intelligence and the educational community, or other formulation

- controls the dynamic socio-natural (socio-biosphere, anthropo-biosphere, noosphere) harmony". And our Rethink receives recharge from Immanuel Wallerstein, who proposed the theory, according to which all the countries of the capitalist world economy (LME) live in the same rhythm dictated by "long waves" Kondratiev (op. On Zavalko G.) [19].

So, first, that Russia has been integrated into the LME in the XVIII century in the period between the reign of Peter I and Catherine II. Second, Marx was right in saying that capitalism leads not only to a relative, but absolute impoverishment of the majority. Third, the "nation state" should be regarded as derived from the existence of the social systems. Fourth, focus on the level of the individual states and the inevitable anti-systemic fatal mistake. Fifth, the development as a "national development" rightly considered an illusion. Sixth, ended in a peaceful rule of capitalism and liberalism exhausted itself as the dominant ideology. And finally, the division of the world-economy in the core and the periphery does not disappear as a result of inclusion in the core of the new countries, and due to the gradual eradication of capitalism. Wallerstein does not approve of Marxism, but proves the correctness of his many positions.

Another important paradigm of today, which is worth paying attention to. In view of globalization, there is a partial weakening of national territorial units, and there are conditions for the growth of the value of spatial units other scales [20, p. 13-28]. Among them – are the subnational units (mainly cities and regions), border areas, which include two or more sub-units and supranational units (global markets and free trade zones) [21, p. 15-31].

In this regard, it is important fate of the Arctic region and in particular the Arkhangelsk region. Indeed, the inhabitants of the region is less likely to be attracted to the mission of the supplier of hydrocarbons on the background of pristine Arctic environment. But the new governor of the Arkhangelsk region Igor Orlov, voicing at the session of the Arkhangelsk Oblast Council of Deputies large-scale, complex priorities that will further define the socio-economic development of the region, first, called the development of the Arctic.

It is possible that Professor R. F. Turov was not totally impartial in the docking Lada "Arkhangelsk region: efficiency and consolidation of power." However, it is argued context outskirts of the area as the "periphery of modern Western civilization." Among the subjects of the Northwestern Federal District on the "poverty level" Arkhangelsk region took 6th place (after the Republic of Komi and Karelia). And how can we believe that the field of public health will improve if the region's population consumes less food than recommended by sanitary science, the average per capita. Suffice it to say, the consumption of milk at a rate of 400 liters per capita per year in 2010 was only 150 liters. And it does not grow substantially in 2006 !? And it's not in the northern position,

because in the next, and the more northern Murmansk region above it.

Less than recommended, the residents of the Arkhangelsk region consume meat and meat product, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, eggs and so on. This is accompanied by a priori power deficiency of animal protein, polyunsaturated fatty acids, vitamins, and a number of micronutrients and fiber. Among children and adolescents, a significant increase in the prevalence of so-called nutrition-related diseases (diseases related to insufficient or inadequate poor diet), in particular, of the gastrointestinal tract.

At the end of 2010 (according to Arhangelskstat) under conditions that do not meet hygienic standards, employed 62,013 people, or 44% of the payroll number of employees. In 2011, 58% of industrial enterprises did not meet hygienic standards for noise; 39.4% - in terms of vibration; 17.8% - in terms of climate; 20% - on electromagnetic fields; 50% - on illumination. Areas of greatest risk for injuries and poisoning, accidents for the period 2007-2011 among the total population of the city are Novodvinsk (168.7%), Korjzhma (122.3%) and Arkhangelsk (118.0%). Accordingly, the maximum of the adult population in the cities Novodvinsk (155.9%), Arkhangelsk (136.1%) and Korjzhma (107.3%).

Characteristically define social health in the Arkhangelsk Region circumstances of acute poisonings of chemical etiology (OOHE). Among them leading place for the purpose of intoxication poisoning (56.1%), second place – is the poisoning associated with erroneous reception (15.5%), third place - poisoning with suicidal intent (15.1%). The main problem of the Arkhangelsk region remains the quality of drinking water. The share of the centralized sources of drinking water, improper hygienic standards, made in 2011: Novodvinsk - 100% in Arkhangelsk - 85%. In Severodvinsk 45.8% of water samples on the content of residual aluminum belong to the range of 1.1-2.0 MPC and 20.8% of the samples to a range of 2,1-5,0 MPC.

The traditional wealth of the Arkhangelsk region - the forest - is in critical condition (exhaustible forest) and can not make a breakthrough in the core of its civilization. There is no reason for optimism in the field of education and health. Need serious scientific forecast removal of the Arkhangelsk region of the border state! But this problem is obviously not up to Russian economists?

Speaking of the relationship between social ecology and scientific futurology, we can not ignore the essence of man-made modern Western civilization. S.V. Kolycheva believes that "technology is presented as a super-social and superhuman reality, which has its own internal logic and its own laws of the development. Currently, technology dominates the human community, dictating their laws and their will "[22]. idea of the technical civilization sees in the "power of technicians

or technical-rationality carriers." This position of the author, in our view, confirms the continued dominance of long linear, mechanistic thinking, despite the fact that all modern science does not cease to take an oath of commitment to a systematic approach, synergy....

Indeed, technocratic thinking aggressively confronts humanity: "... a way of thinking involves partially sidedness, cruelty, unequivocally, the consideration money as a goal. It acts as a modern form of dogmatic, mechanistic worldview and activities "[22]. This method of communication civilized communities and nature, "based on mechanical principles laid down in the technique," which dictates to man the consumer behavior and thinking in all spheres of life.

It is important that Kolycheva quotes Heidegger, who wrote about the "escape from thinking", contrasting him to "conceptualize thinking". And she refers to Herbert Marcuse, whose modern man acts as a natural "byproduct of the civilization" - "one-dimensional man with a one-dimensional thinking," and he "is an instrument of production." Her belief that the human mind is part of our capitalist civilization become technocratic, and he "gave rise eternally bored person-consumer." We share the author's view regarding "ideological eclecticism," which characterizes the greatest collective worldview inhabitant of a civilized society.

How is the social ecology differs from unfair prognostics (mythmaking)? The urgency of the issue stems from the idea of the technocrats allegedly mythological nature of the concept of the noosphere. Note that V.I. Vernadsky did not give the painting noosphere world, and believed noospherogenesis only way of human development and believed in this possibility Mind. In this regard, I.Y. Alexandrov asks: "Is it right to call the hypothesis noosphere V.I. Vernadsky's concept or doctrine? Are these legitimate interpretation if Vernadsky, familiar with the concept of the noosphere Edward Leroy and Teilhard de Chardin, it is not claimed to be the creation of a holistic theory of the noosphere, but left behind only a hypothesis about the transition of the biosphere into the noosphere? It seems that it is quite correct to speak not only about the hypothesis of the noosphere Vernadsky, but the concept of the noosphere in his writings and the writings of his followers".

R. I. Balandin more strictly and specifically emphasizes that "Vernadsky nowhere and never called his hypothesis noosphere doctrine." In science, there is a clear understanding of the theory as mathematized system. We share this view, as well as the fact that the concept of predictive properties significantly limited.

N.N. Moiseev also generally are skeptical about the very possibility of a further development of this route, considering the environmental crisis as a bifurcation point in the development of capitalist civilization. The past 2012 was indeed a milestone and confirms the validity of skepti-

cism mathematics and environmental scientists. Firstly, VI Civilization forum of the scientists within the UN Conference on Sustainable Development Rio + 20 chosen starting point the idea (purpose) of the World Summit in 1992 and 2002. and the 2000 Millennium Summit, the Forum noted some progress in focusing efforts and resources to achieve these goals. However, the Forum participants increasingly identified that the depth and duration of the ongoing world crises and transformations require the development and adoption of the World Summit on science-based long-term global strategy UR carried out on the basis of a partnership of states and civilizations in response to the challenges of the XXI century. The need for the start of the transformation of production and consumption patterns, remains open [23].

Past forty years from Stockholm can be an example of the global ecological collapse of the forecast development. And in this regard, past 2012 really should be recognized as a landmark, so this summer hosted the Summit on Development - Rio + 20. We have witnessed how in fact been implemented political foundations of the global strategy for the sustainable human development (SD).

Indeed, despite some successes, there is rapid growth of the global environmental crisis. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on the eve of the summit issued a "Summary for policy-makers and decision-makers" - report «Geo-5" (Global Environment Outlook), which states the complete failure of the planned 20 years ago, the plan "SD", 90 items which only 4 were positively assessed. Meeting the growing consumption reached the cheapest way to maximize profits. A profit is then reinvested in the satisfaction of new and increasingly growing requirements. And this development is mainly due to the reduction of the natural resources.

Exponential and is characterized by the actual state of affairs with the development of the civilization was the position of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Navi Pillay. She appealed in writing to all the Member States, reminding them of the commitments undertaken 20 years ago as part of the Rio Declaration, 92 which put the interests of the individual and his right to a healthy and productive life in the center of the UR. The High Commissioner has warned that the strategy focused on economic growth and do not pay enough attention to the issue of equity and related environmental issues, social issues and human rights, is not achieved economic goals. And they risk harm the planet and the fundamental rights of people living on it.

UN once again invites governments, international organizations and others. The main group, reporting to develop a number of effective measures that can reduce poverty and at the same time contribute to the creation of decent jobs, clean energy and a more rational and equitable use of natural resources. The final declaration of the summit underlines the need to translate the global

economy and the industry to "green" the rails. By 2015, will develop objectives of the sustainable development, and a new High Level Forum on Sustainable Development at the UN General Assembly! Gross domestic product (GDP) are not clearly recognized and fully displays the level of the development of countries. Statistical Office of the United Nations should be to develop new indicators that would complement GDP. To implement the concept of SD is necessary to change the current paradigm of the development based on unlimited economic growth. To move to the SD across the world need to radically change existing in the consumption and production patterns. However, the need to start work on the transformation of the production and consumption patterns, remains open.

B.N. Kuzyk, Y. V. Yakovets recognize that "forecasting cycles and crises – is one of the most complex and still poorly developed branches of the social science and practice." But they are, nevertheless, believe that this task is quite a force to science, "armed with the knowledge of the laws of cyclical dynamics, and practices based on this science. Prognostic studies should proceed from the real development of the world civilization. We think that there is a great Russian culture and traditions primarily domestic education and health care, culture, which should be preserved and further developed out of the market services. For the development of the Arctic is not necessary to require social revenge of the forecasting it for thousands of years to come. You need to consider the scientific concept and its implementation.

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INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES

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НОВОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ О СИСТЕМЕ СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ
ПРОЦЕССАМИ РАЗВИТИЯ СЕВЕРА РОССИИNEW PUBLICATION ON THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES OF NORTHERN RUSSIA

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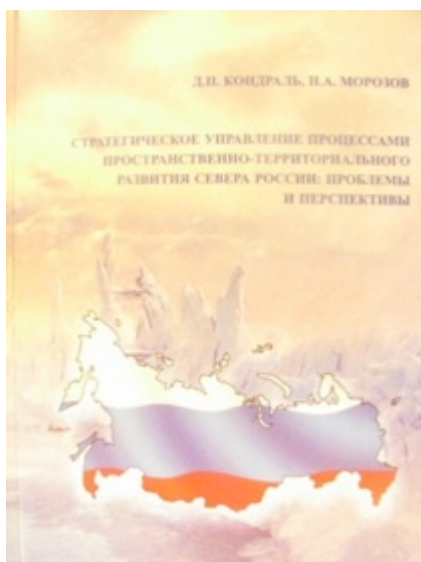
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Аннотация. В статье представляется новое издание «Стратегическое управление процессами пространственно-территориального развития севера России: проблемы и перспективы»

Ключевые слова: север, Арктика, стратегическое управление, планирование процессов развития, принятие политических решений

Abstract. The paper presents a new publication "Strategic Management of Processes of Spatial and Territorial Development of North Russia: Problems and Prospects"

Keywords: North, Arctic, strategic management, planning of development processes, policy-making



At the beginning 2014, the publishing house of Syktyvkar State University has released a new scientific monograph "The Strategic Management Process Spatial Development of the north of Russia: problems and perspectives", in which the mature field-investigation mechanisms of the political control of processes of strategic development of the Arctic and subarctic areas of Russia [1].

Reviewers of the research were highly skilled specialists: Department of humanities and social sciences Syktyvkar Forest Institute; K.Cherkasov G., Ph.D., Professor, Head of the Department of Philosophy, Sociology and Political Science Komi State Pedagogical Institute; YP Shabayev, doctor of

historical sciences, professor, head of the Institute of Ethnography of the language, literature and history of the Komi Science Center.

Theoretical foundations of the steel works of the domestic and foreign scientists, documentary sources, analytical, statistical and sociological materials. The used source base has allowed a study of the strategic planning processes of the northern territories of Russia and to develop recommendations for their improvement.

The general direction of the research should be defined as the analysis methods of the strategic planning processes of the development of the north of Russia. Work performed as part of the operations research and the political and managerial forecasting.

In the first chapter the authors analyze the approach to the process of the strategic management of the northern Russia. Exploration undergo major factors affect conductivity in modern Russian policy towards the arctic and subarctic regions. In particular, political, mental, social, economic, scientific and etc

An important aspect of this part of the monograph was to identify the specifics of the control system in Russia in comparison with European and Asian models of governance.

The Russian system of governance characterized by mixed type includes both authoritarian tradition of making and implementing policy decisions and liberal elements needed to make the country a system of the interaction with European democratic countries in global political, economic, social and cultural processes [2].

Important place in the book is the study of the mental peculiarities of Russian society and the identification of the impact of these features on the development processes of the country. The researchers conclude that in the modern Russia as a whole formed an unfavorable political culture for the perception and realization of the democratic values and norms of life.

Analyzing the administrative mechanisms of the strategic management, the authors carried out the dichotomy of the governance in the North and the South of Russia. While in the North, a system of management of the development, in the South - a system of controlled chaos.

Currently clearly built managerial hierarchy in the management decisions on the development of the Russian North: decisions are taken by the Security Council of Russia, then through the federal district "down" in the regions where the process takes place in the future of their implementation. It does not always take into account the specifics of the region, leading to a slowdown and the imbalance of the development.

The second chapter studies the main mechanisms of regional development planning processes of the north of Russia. This specificity is considered in comparison with the systems of the

political planning of the similar processes in developed countries bordering Russia in the Arctic zone. In particular, the systems development planning in the US, Canada and Norway.

Comparing the management practices in Russia and the countries competing in the Arctic region, the authors conclude that the domestic management system is significantly inferior to foreign models. This is reflected in the low efficiency of the control system, along with the presence of a large resource base in the country that maintained the existing control mechanisms. This analysis was conducted as part of the disclosure of ideas, Sallust wrote: "Any position of power could claim only those means and art, through which it was originally purchased" [3].

Exploring the competing sides in the Arctic, the researchers identified three clusters:

- 1) The countries of the former USSR (Russia and Belorussia);
- 2) Countries of NATO (Denmark, Canada, Norway, USA);
- 3) Neutral countries (Iceland, Finland, Sweden).

Each of these clusters has its own specific management culture: 1) - messianism; 2) - pragmatism; 3) - possibilism. This fact is one of the main factors in the formation of the internal and foreign policies of the individual countries on the strategic development of the Arctic.

By analyzing the threats and contradictions of the northern Russia, the researchers conclude that the existing system of strategic management of the northern territories of the country allows for weakly basic contradictions of the development. Among the contradictions noted: between increasing geopolitical importance of the Arctic and the intensification of the struggle for resources, and the reduction of the protectionism and compensation in the management processes of the Arctic exploration; between the growth of the value of the Arctic resources and the development of the destructive processes in the economy and the social sphere in the region; between the zones of occurrence of the alleged innovations and extractive industries; between the need to ensure socio-economic development in the Arctic on the basis of long-term, strategically defined priorities, goals, objectives, and the lack of a consolidated vision (managers, scientists, communities) strategic development perspectives of the region [4, 5, 6].

Based on the research experience of the process management and the development of the Arctic regions of Russia and its competitors in the Arctic, the authors develop recommendations for improving the strategic planning processes of the development of the northern territories of the country. In particular, the developed model: a balanced system of the regional governance, balanced system of the innovative strategic management, effective strategic decision-making on the development of the arctic and subarctic regions of the country, a comprehensive system of strategic management in the north of Russia, a strategic planning system and others.

These recommendations may be useful in the formation of the effective management systems development processes of the northern territories of Russia.

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SUMMARY

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ABSTRACTS, KEYWORDS

© **Averianova S.A.** Processes of institutionalization of youth cooperation in the Barents Euro-Arctic Region

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается процесс формирования и закрепления структуры молодёжного сотрудничества в рамках двухуровневой системы организации Баренцева Евро-Арктического региона.

Ключевые слова: Баренцев регион, молодёжное сотрудничество, молодёжная программа, международное сотрудничество

Abstract. The process of formation and strengthening of the youth cooperation structure in the framework of the two-level Barents Euro-Arctic Region organization system is reviewed in the article.

Keywords: the Barents region, youth cooperation, youth program, international cooperation

© **Emelyanova E.E.** The financial backbone of the municipal investment policy in the towns of the Far North

Аннотация. Исследуются финансовые возможности инвестиционной политики на муниципальном уровне на примере городских округов районов Крайнего Севера. Рассмотрены источники финансирования инвестиционных потребностей муниципалитета

Ключевые слова: инвестиционная политика, муниципальный бюджет, муниципальный займ, города Крайнего Севера

Abstract. The article discusses the financial abilities of investment policy at the municipal level on the example of the urban districts of regions of the Far North. The sources of financing the investment needs of the municipality are considered.

Keywords: investment policy, municipal budget, municipal loan, the towns of the Far North

© **Konyshov V.N., Sergunin A.A.** The Arctic States' cooperation on emergency situations prevention and search and rescue operations: problems and prospects

Аннотация. В исследовательские задачи данной статьи входит, во-первых, анализ международно-правовой базы сотрудничества приарктических государств в области предотвращения чрезвычайных ситуаций и поисково-спасательных работ; во-вторых, изучение имеющегося опыта подобного сотрудничества как на дву-, так и на многостороннем уровнях; в-третьих, выработка предложений по совершенствованию этого взаимодействия с точки зрения российских национальных интересов

Ключевые слова: приарктические государства, предотвращение чрезвычайных ситуаций, поисково-спасательные работы

Abstract. This article has the following research objectives: first, to make an analysis of the international legal basis for the Arctic states' cooperation on emergency situations prevention and search and rescue operations; second, to study the existing cooperative experiences at the bi- and multilateral levels; third, to suggest some practical recommendations to improve such a cooperation from the Russian national interests' point of view

Keywords: Arctic states, emergency situations prevention, search and rescue operations

© **Lukin Y.F.** Status, composition, population of the Russian Arctic

Аннотация. Анализируется статус, состав и численность населения, вносятся конструктивные предложения по проекту федерального закона о Российской Арктике

Ключевые слова: *Российская Арктика, статус, состав, население, модель, зона, проект, закон*

Abstract. The status, composition, and the number of population is analyzed, suggestions regarding the project of the Federal Law on the Russian Arctic are made

Keywords: *Russian Arctic, status, composition, population, model, zone, project, law*

© **Menshikh N.G.** The role of training in the innovative development of the Russian Arctic

Аннотация. Исследуется проблема подготовки и переподготовки кадров для инновационно-технологического развития Российской Арктики.

Ключевые слова: *подготовка кадров, Арктическая зона РФ, повышение качества, инновационное развитие*

Abstract. The paper considers the problem of training and retraining for innovation and technological development of the Russian Arctic.

Keywords: *training, the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, improving quality, innovative development*

© **Yanovich M.V.** State protection and restoration of cultural heritage objects: experience and prospects of collaboration between Russia and Norway

Аннотация. Исследуется история сотрудничества России и Норвегии по сохранению объектов культурного наследия расположенных в схожих природно-климатических условиях.

Ключевые слова: *Россия, Норвегия, сотрудничество, БЕАР, Арктика, культурное наследие, реставрация, лифтинг.*

Abstract. We study the history of cooperation between Russia and Norway for the conservation of cultural heritage located in similar climatic conditions.

Keywords: *Russia, Norway, cooperation, BEAR, Arctic, cultural heritage, restoration, lifting*

© **Portsel A. K.** Svalbard, Norwegian strategy in the Arctic, and Russia's interests

Аннотация. На основании открытых норвежских и российских источников рассмотрены основные направления и механизмы норвежской политики в районе Шпицбергена в начале XXI века применительно к российским интересам в этом регионе.

Ключевые слова: *Свальбард, норвежская стратегия в Арктике, российское присутствие на Шпицбергене.*

Abstract. The paper describes main directives and mechanisms of Norwegian policy in the area of Spitsbergen in the beginning of the XXI century in conformity with Russian interests in this region. The paper is based on legal Norwegian and Russian sources.

Keywords: *Svalbard, Norwegian strategy in the Arctic, Russian presence on Spitsbergen*

© **Semushin D.L.** “Pomor Trade” and “Russian Pomors” in Russian State legislation in XIX century

Аннотация. Рассматривается законодательство Российской империи XIX века о поморской торговле, которое определило льготные условия ее ведения, территорию с населением, которому разрешалось вести льготную торговлю с Норвегией. Территория эта получила название «Поморский край», а его население стало именоваться «русскими поморами». В приложении публикуются тексты исторических документов.

Ключевые слова: *поморская торговля, русские поморы, Поморский край, Баренцев регион, государственное законодательство*

Abstract. An analysis of the Russian Empire legislation of the nineteenth century on Pomor trade is made. The legislation defined the preferential terms, the territory, and the population which was allowed to trade with Norway. This territory was called «Pomorie Region», and its population began being called «Russian Pomors.» Texts of historical documents are published in the annex.

Keywords: *Pomor trade, Russian Pomors, Pomorie, Barents region, Russian North, state legislation.*

© **Smirnova V.V.** The population of Arkhangelsk in the 1920s

Аннотация. В статье даётся характеристика населения Архангельска в 1920-е гг. по вопросам половозрастной структуры, семейного положения, этнической принадлежности, вероисповедания и социального состава.

Ключевые слова: *городское население, половозрастной, этнический состав, вероисповедание, социальная структура.*

Abstract. The article gives characteristics of the population of Arkhangelsk in the 1920s on the following issues: the demographic structure, marital status, ethnicity, religion, and social composition.

Keywords: *urban population, sex and age, ethnic composition, religion, social structure.*

© **Everstov S.I.** Some parallels between cultures of ancient Ymyyakhtakhets and Yukaghirs of the XVII-XIXth centuries

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются очевидные параллели в материальной и духовной культурах древних обитателей заполярной зоны Якутии — ымыяхтахцев и одного из исчезающих аборигенных народов Севера — юкагиров.

Ключевые слова: *Заполярье, археология, неолит, ымыяхтахская культура, артефакты, традиции, юкагиры.*

Abstract: In this article obvious parallels in material and spiritual cultures of ancient inhabitants of a polar zone of Yakutia — Ymyyakhtakhets and one of the disappearing native people of the North — Yukaghirs are considered.

Keywords: *Polar region, archeology, neolith, Ymyyakhtakhsky culture, artifacts, traditions, Yukaghirs.*

© **Dmitriev V.G.** Theoretical method of environmental risk assessment with given environment factors

Аннотация. Гидрометеорологические факторы влияют на состояние экологической обстановки, являясь причиной возникновения или усиления/ослабления экологической опасности.

Ключевые слова: *экологический риск, гидрометеорологические факторы, вероят-*

Abstract. Hydrometeorological factors are significant for environmental conditions, being the origin of contributing to the increase/decrease of environmental hazards,

Keywords: *environmental risk, hydro- and meteorological factors, probabilistic analysis, envi-*

ностный анализ, экологический мониторинг *ronmental monitoring*

© **Shraga M.H., Kudrja L.I.** Social ecology and futurology

Аннотация. В социальной экологии футурология рассматривается как раздел, определяющий перспективы развития системы «социоприродных отношений». Исследуются методологические проблемы судеб ноосферного развития и футурологического прогноза мировой и «русской цивилизации».

Ключевые слова: *гламур, глэм-капитализм, евразийцы, мифотворчество, неоевразийство, славянофилы, футурология, цивилизация*

Abstract. In the social ecology futurology is considered a section that defines the perspectives of the "socio-natural relations". The methodological problems of noosphere development and futurological forecast for global and "Russian civilization"

Keywords: *glam, glam capitalism, eurasians, myth making, neoeurasianism, Slavophiles, futurology, civilization*

© **Kondral D.P.** New publication on the strategic management system for the development processes of Northern Russia

Аннотация. В статье представляется новое издание «Стратегическое управление процессами пространственно-территориального развития севера России: проблемы и перспективы»

Ключевые слова: *север, Арктика, стратегическое управление, планирование процессов развития, принятие политических решений*

Abstract. The paper presents a new publication "Strategic Management of Processes of Spatial and Territorial Development of North Russia: Problems and Prospects"

Keywords: *North, Arctic, strategic management, planning of development processes, policy-making*

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