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Article



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THE INFLUENCE OF CLAY ON ACOUSTIC LOGGING DATA AND THE COMPLEX INTERPRETATION OF MATERIALS OF LATERAL, ACOUSTIC AND NEUTRON GAMMA LOGGING

Abstract: Exploration for oil and gas in Turkmenistan is mainly associated with Mesozoic sediments lying at depths from 5000m to 7000m or more, represented by both terrigenous and carbonate rocks. These deposits are exposed in difficult geological and technical conditions; the reservoir is predominantly of complex structure, which makes it difficult to isolate them due to poor knowledge.

The identification and assessment of the industrial value of complex reservoirs in the sections of exploration and parametric wells in Turkmenistan is a rather difficult task and is currently not completely solved.

The article considers a method for the complex interpretation of materials of electrical, acoustic and neutron gamma-ray equipment, based on a comparison of porosity values determined according to the data of each of these types of well section studies.

Key words: Interpretation, geophysical materials, power, heterogeneity, reservoir saturation, granular porosity, elastic waves.

Language: English

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Introduction

The identification and assessment of the industrial value of complex reservoirs in the sections of exploration and parametric wells in Turkmenistan is a rather difficult task and is currently not completely solved. To study carbonate reservoirs in domestic and foreign practice, various methods of complex interpretation of diagrams of geophysical well research methods are used, most of which are based on comparing specific or relative resistance with acoustic and neutron gamma-ray readings.

The value of the carbonate deposits of Turkmenistan is a wide variety of structural forms of their pore space, lithological heterogeneity, low-power formations, etc. [1, 2]. As a result, the geophysical characteristics of carbonate rocks are ambiguous; the relationship established between different parameters for one lithological reservoir

difference is often invalid for carbonate reservoirs of another lithology. Due to the low porosity of deep-laying reservoir rocks, the requirements for the accuracy of determining reservoir parameters from geophysical materials are significantly increasing [3].

Experimental work (V.D.Belokon, V.F.Kozyar) has established that the presence of clay material in the rock generally reduces the velocity of elastic waves. However, at low values of clay content, when the clay material is located mainly in the contact zone of the grains that make up the rock, the velocity of elastic waves may increase slightly.

To determine the effect of clay content on the results of acoustic logging, ΔJ_y and ΔT , and ΔT were compiled. Based on the fact that the relative parameter ΔJ_y is mainly determined by the volumetric clay content, with an increase in it, a proportional increase in the interval time ΔT is observed in the area of non-

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collectors (Fig. 1) at $\Delta J_y > 0.1$. An increase in the interval time ΔT with constant clay content is explained by an increase in open porosity [4, 5].

It can be seen from Fig. 1 that an increase in the relative parameter ΔJ_y from 0.02 to 0.1 practically

does not affect the value of the interval time ΔT . Therefore, we have concluded that it is impractical to make corrections for the influence of clay content in the interval time ΔT at values $\Delta J_y < 0.1$.

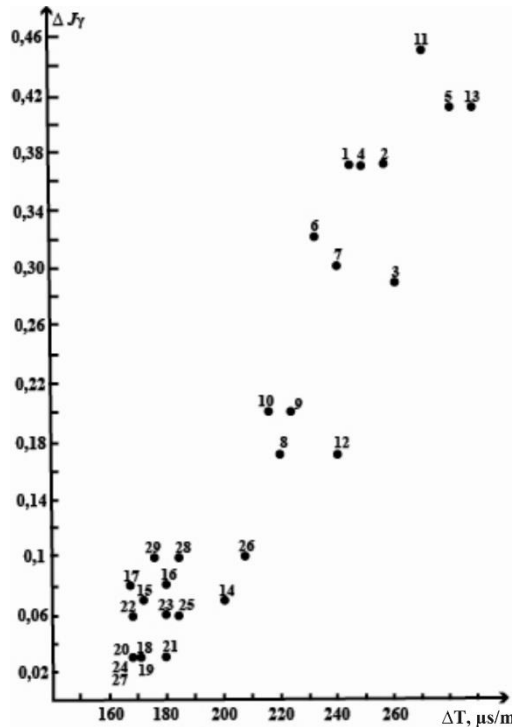


Fig. 1. Comparison of the relative parameter ΔJ_y and the interval time ΔT (AK), Sabur field, well X1.

A comparison of the values and ΔT also shows that at $\Delta J_y > 0.1$, the position of the points is controlled by the amount of clay, with an increase in its point of movement to the right, which corresponds to an increase in ΔJ_y . Fig. 2 it is also particularly clear that the clay material has practically no effect on the value

under existing conditions. Thus, when ΔJ_y varies from 0.1 to 0.45 (ΔT varies from 210 to 288 $\mu\text{s/m}$), it varies within 4.5-10.00 mm, while no regularity is observed depending on the resistance of the relative parameter ΔJ_y

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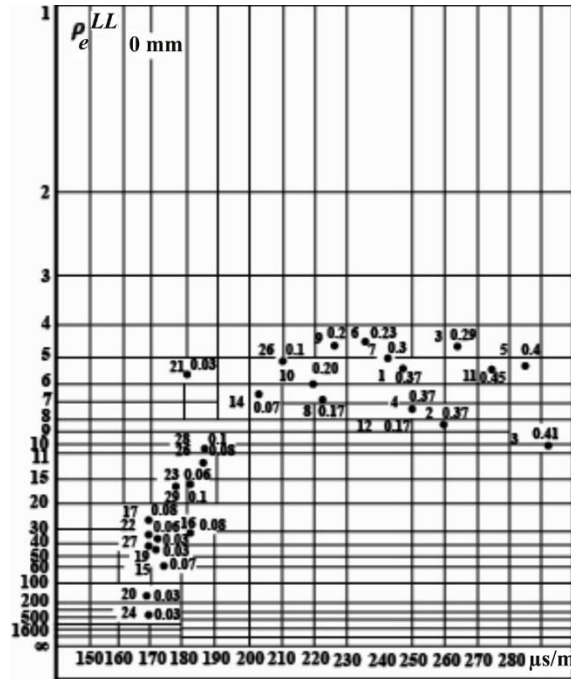


Fig. 2. Comparison of the effective comparison and the interval time of T (AK) Sabur field, well X1

Figure 3 shows the position of water-saturated layers in the system without taking into account clay content and taking it into account. At values of

$\Delta J_y > 0.1$, the points will significantly mix to the left towards the line of 100% water saturation for layers of different lithologies [6, 7].

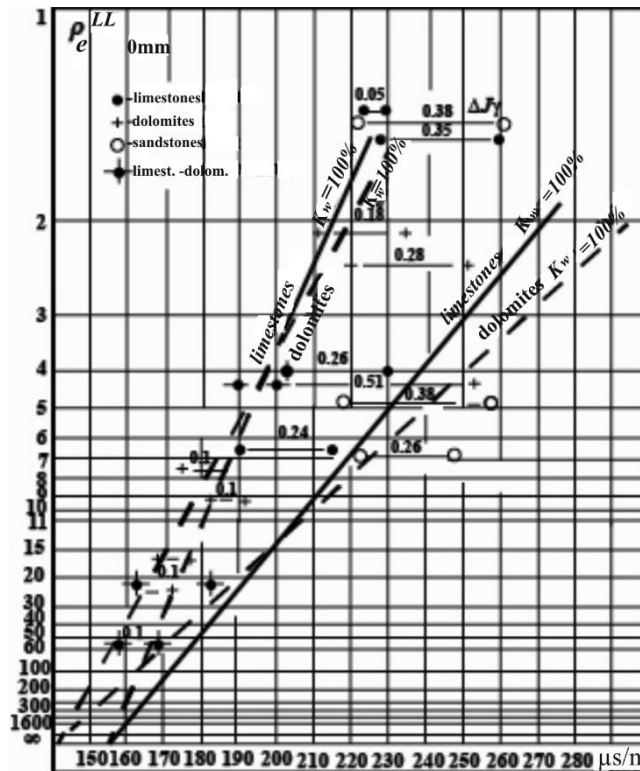


Fig. 3. The influence of clay on the interval time ΔT (AK), Sabur field, well X2.

Failure to account for clay content can lead to errors in estimating the saturation pattern of reservoirs with granular porosity by graphical comparison

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho_c^{LL}}} = f((\Delta T)) \cdot$$

Amendments for the influence of clay content

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are made according to the formula

$$K_p^{AL} = \frac{\Delta T = \Delta T_{sk}}{\Delta T_{liq} = \Delta T_{sk}} = K_{cl} \frac{\Delta T_{cl} = \Delta T_{sk}}{\Delta T_{liq} = \Delta T_{sk}}$$

where K_{cl} is the volumetric clay content determined by the double difference parameter ΔJ_y ;

ΔT_{cl} is the interval time in clay layers lying near the reservoir formation under study [8, 9].

However, in the studied carbonate sections, cases of absence of clay layers are not uncommon. In these cases, ΔT_{cl} can be determined with sufficient accuracy by the schedule of changes in the interval time ΔT with depth in clays, based on the actual materials of the study of wells in the Central part of Turkmenistan (Fig. 4).

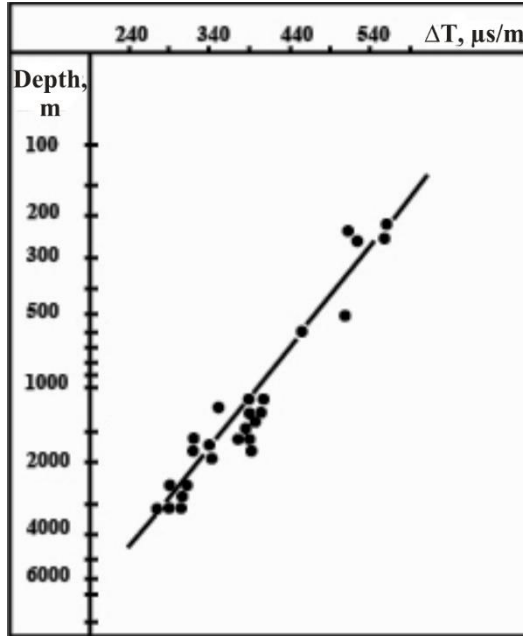


Fig. 4. Variation with depth of interval time ΔT in clays.

Complex interpretation of materials of the lateral, acoustic and neutron gamma method. When studying carbonate reservoirs in domestic and foreign practice, various methods of complex interpretation of well geophysical research data are used. Most of them are based on comparing the specific (relative) resistances with the readings of neutron or acoustic logging, depending on the porosity of the rocks [10, 11]. More complete and confident information about the studied rocks can be obtained

by a comprehensive interpretation of the diagrams of electrical, acoustic and neutron gamma logging [12].

According to the NGL data, the total porosity of rocks can be determined, and the results of the assessments are significantly influenced by the lithology of rocks. When using the dependence $\Delta J_{ny} = f(K_p)$ for limestones, the determined K_p values of dolomites will be overestimated by ~3%, and sandstones will be underestimated by 3-4%. [13, 14].

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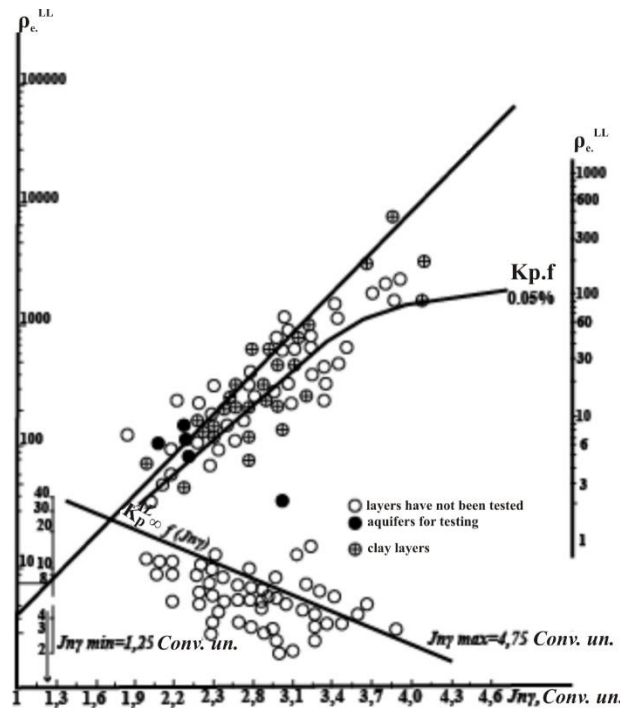


Fig. 5. The results of a comprehensive interpretation of AL-LL-NGL materials (Sabur field, well X1).

Acoustic logging readings depend mainly on the intergranular porosity and lithology of rocks. If the porosity is determined under the assumption that the rock is represented by limestone ($\Delta T_{sk} = 155 \mu s/m$), then for dolomites the K_p value will be underestimated by ~3%, for sandstones ($\Delta T_{sk} = 172 \mu s/m$) it will be overestimated by ~3% [15].

The block porosity, depending on the lithology, is determined by the established dependencies $P=f(K_p)$, shown in Fig. 6. Note that a certain amount of porosity in BC is influenced by porosity, the presence of fracturing and the nature of saturation. Clay content has practically no effect due to the significant (150-250 g/l) mineralization of reservoir waters.

The total porosity is determined from the NGL diagrams, but the values obtained may be distorted by the influence of lithology and clay content. According to acoustic logging, porosity close to block porosity can be found, which also depends on the lithology and clay content of rocks [16].

The task of interpretation is to determine porosity by acoustic, neutron gamma radiation and relative resistances, to identify and correctly interpret the regular deviations of the found values from the porosity of water-saturated granular limestones.

Due to the low porosity of compacted deeplying carbonate rocks, errors in its determination by geophysical methods increase significantly, therefore, the requirements for the accuracy of recording acoustic and neutron gamma-ray logging diagrams increase [17]. The resulting diagrams are not always of high quality (the error is more than $\pm 5\%$). To increase the accuracy and unambiguity of

interpretation, it is necessary to make repeated measurements of AL and NGL in carbonate strata.

To clarify the dependence of the total porosity on the NGL readings, as well as to correlate the readings of all three methods, graphs of the relationship of relative resistance from the NGL readings and porosity calculated from acoustic logging from the NGL readings are plotted on one form (Fig. 5). As a result, two points correspond to each formation intersection on the graph, one with coordinates J_{ny} and P_{in} , the other with J_{ny} and K_p^{AL} .

For granular water-saturated limestones $K_p^{NGL} = K_p^{AL} = K_p^{LL}$, the line of granular limestones is a line of equal porosity.

To identify the influence of lithology, lines for dolomites and sandstones are plotted in Fig. 6. On the graphs $K_p^{AL} = f(K_p^{NGL})$ and $K_p^{LL} = f(K_p^{NGL})$, the lithology lines are calculated according to the parameters of the skeleton ($\Delta T_{sk} = 155 \mu s/m$, $\Delta T_{sk d} = 141 \mu s/m$ and $T_{sk p} = 172 \mu s/m$). When comparing K_p^{AL} and K_p^{LL} (see Fig.6) regardless of the lithology of the rocks, the calculated K_p values are on the limestone line. The actual position of the layers depends on the type of reservoir and the nature of its saturation. The influence of fracturing will contribute to the displacement of points downwards, oil and gas saturation - up from the limestone line.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the considered graphs:

- the influence of lithology on the results of porosity determinations is significant;

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- lithology has the opposite effect on porosity, determined by acoustic and neutron gamma-ray image data, which facilitates the lithological separation of rocks;

- to determine porosity by relative resistance, it is necessary to use $P_p = f(K_p)$ bonds depending on the lithology [18].

Thus, the following porosity ratios can be applied to separate rocks by lithology:

$K_p^{AL} = K_p^{LL} = K_p^{NGL}$ - for granular water-saturated limestone;

$K_p^{AL} > K_p^{LL} > K_p^{NGL}$ - for sandstones, calcareous sandstones;

$K_p^{AL} < K_p^{LL} < K_p^{NGL}$ - for dolomites, dolomitized limestones.

As an example, the determination of the lithology of sediments exposed by the X1-Sabur well using this technique is given (see Fig. 6) and further quantitative interpretation of the materials of geophysical research, as a result of which the filtration and capacitance properties were evaluated depending on the lithology and the separation of rocks according to the prevailing type of porosity was carried out. The results obtained correspond to the concepts of well sections in the Western part of the Central Karakum Mountains [19].

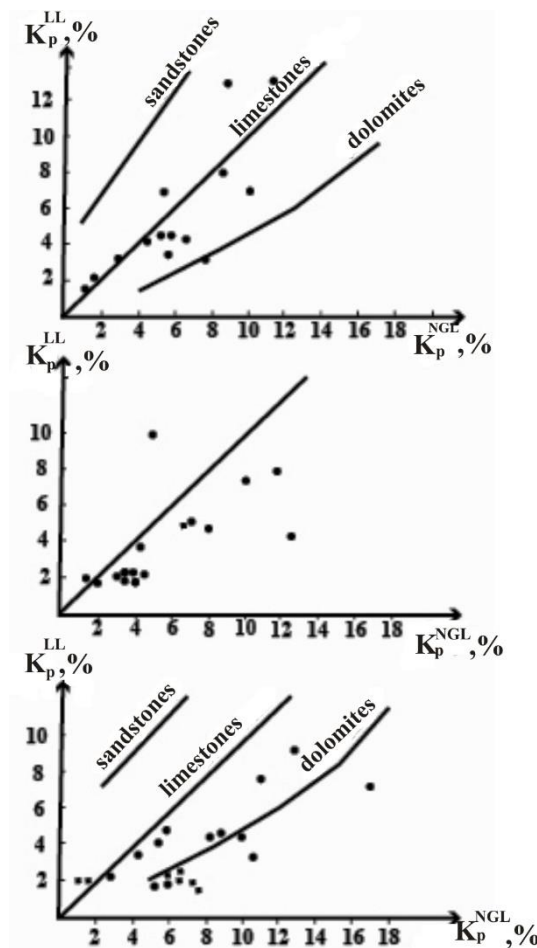


Fig. 6. The results of a comprehensive interpretation of the materials of AL, LL, NGL (Sabur field, well X1).

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ISSUES OF FORMATION OF STUDENTS' COMPETENCIES IN NATURAL AND EXACT SCIENCES

Abstract: The article describes the content and form of experiments conducted by experimental teachers of natural and exact sciences in lyceums, as well as issues of students acquiring competencies, innovative technologies and interactive methods.

Key words: school of skills, basic competence, private competence, innovation, interactive methods.

Language: Russian

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ВОПРОСЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ СТУДЕНТОВ В ЕСТЕСТВЕННЫХ И ТОЧНЫХ НАУКАХ

Аннотация: В статье описаны содержание и форма экспериментов, проводимых преподавателями-экспериментаторами естественных и точных наук в лицеях, а также вопросы приобретения учащимися компетенций, инновационных технологий и интерактивных методов.

Ключевые слова: школа навыков, базовая компетентность, частная компетентность, инновации, интерактивные методы.

Введение

В результате реализации законов «Об образовании» и «Национальной программы подготовки кадров», «Государственной национальной программы развития школьного образования на 2004-2009 годы» уровень талантов и знаний учащихся год от года возрастает. Например, их победные места на международных научных олимпиадах, спортивных соревнованиях, условия, созданные в системе образования Узбекистана, развиваются профессиональные

навыки и компетентность педагогов-преподавателей, совершенствуется система их переподготовки и повышения квалификации, уделяется особое внимание.

Обучающий семинар на тему «Роль «Школы мастерства» в развитии профессиональной компетентности учителя» проводит Институт переподготовки и повышения квалификации работников образования. Сегодня во всех регионах нашей республики созданы профессиональные училища, в которых

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используется опыт выдающихся педагогов. В качестве испытательных площадок были выбраны школы, материально-техническая база которых соответствует предъявляемым требованиям, и где работают опытные, квалифицированные педагоги-практики.

Ведь сегодняшние студенты имеют возможность не только получать современные знания, навыки и умения от квалифицированных преподавателей, но и иметь возможность применять их в своей практической деятельности. То есть у них формируются образовательные компетенции.

Компетенция – это совокупность знаний, умений и навыков обучающегося, а также личностных качеств, необходимых для успешной работы в определенной области.

На основе опыта разработки государственных образовательных стандартов и учебных программ системы непрерывного образования в развитых странах Европы и в нашей стране разработаны проекты Государственных образовательных стандартов (ГОС) и учебных программ непрерывного образования в общем образовании, были подготовлены предметы, основанные на компетентном подходе. Проекты настоящих Государственных образовательных стандартов и учебных программ были усовершенствованы с учетом предложений ведущих высших учебных заведений, региональных учебных заведений, региональных управлений народного образования и широкой педагогической общественности, обсуждены и одобрены на расширенных заседаниях Научно-методических советов при Республиканском образовательном центре.

Целью проведения экспериментальной работы является изучение уровня сформированности компетенций у студентов на основе реализации ГОС и учебных программ непрерывного образования по общеобразовательным предметам на основе компетентного подхода, совершенствование ГОС, учебных программ и учебников. по результатам пилотного испытания.

Объектом тестирования были определены общеобразовательные школы, академические лицеи и колледжи в каждом субъекте республики.

Предметом эксперимента являются ГОС и образовательные программы непрерывного образования по общеобразовательным предметам, основанные на компетентностном подходе.

В естественных и точных науках, как и во всех науках, проводились эксперименты по формированию следующих базовых компетенций:

1. Коммуникативная компетентность:

- владеть в совершенстве точными и естественными науками и уметь эффективно

использовать его в общении в целях общения в обществе;

- социальная гибкость, приверженность культуре взаимодействия, умение работать в коллективе;

- уметь отстаивать свою позицию, уважая мнение собеседника в общении, уметь его убедить;

- способность управлять своими страстями в различных конфликтных ситуациях, принимать необходимые (конструктивные) решения при разрешении проблем и разногласий.

2. Компетенция обработки информации:

- уметь пользоваться доступными источниками информации (Интернет, телевидение, радио (аудио-видеозапись), телефон, компьютер, электронная почта и т.п.);

- искать, сортировать, обрабатывать, передавать, хранить, защищать и использовать необходимую информацию средств массовой информации, соблюдать медиакультуру при ее использовании;

- уметь создавать базу данных, уметь выбирать основные и уметь их анализировать;

- умение работать с документами, встречающимися в повседневной деятельности.

3. Компетенция саморазвития как личности:

- постоянное саморазвитие как личности, стремящейся к физическому, духовному, умственному и интеллектуальному совершенству;

- учиться и познавать, регулярно повышать знания и опыт самостоятельно;

- обладать такими качествами, как адекватная оценка своего поведения, самообладание, честность, корректность;

- уметь решать проблемы, возникающие в повседневной жизни, используя полученные знания и жизненный опыт.

4. Социально-активная гражданская компетентность:

- ощущение причастности и активного участия в событиях, явлениях и процессах, происходящих в обществе;

- знать свои гражданские обязанности и права, соблюдать их (то есть уметь выступать в роли покупателя, избирателя, заказчика, производителя);

- приобрести деловую, экономическую и правовую культуру в трудовых и гражданских отношениях;

- служить интересам общества и семьи, быть щедрым к нуждающимся в помощи, стремясь к росту своего профессионального статуса.

5. Общекультурные компетенции:

- Быть верным Родине, быть добрым к людям и верить в общечеловеческие и национальные ценности;

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- понимать произведения искусства и подвергаться их влиянию;

- следование культурным нормам и здоровому образу жизни в скромной одежде, поведении,

- знать ценности общечеловеческого значения (обычай, обряды, национальные культурные традиции и т.п.), относиться к ним с уважением;

- доброта, великодушие по отношению к другим, уважение к чужому мировоззрению, религиозным убеждениям, национальным и этническим особенностям, традициям и обрядам;

6. Математическая грамотность, осведомленность о научно-технических новинках и умение их использовать:

- способен строить личные, семейные, профессиональные и экономические планы на основе точных расчетов;

- учет в личных, социальных и экономических отношениях;

- уметь читать и использовать в повседневной деятельности различные формулы, модели, рисунки, графики и диаграммы;

- знать и уметь использовать научно-технические инновации, облегчающие труд человека, повышающие производительность труда, приводящие к созданию благоприятных условий.

Также в сфере науки проводились эксперименты по формированию следующих специальных компетенций:

Из математики:

1. Визуализируйте и поймите математические концепции.

2. Выполнение операций над действительными и комплексными числами.

3. Применение математических знаний на практике.

4. Логический анализ.

Из физики:

1. Наблюдение, понимание и объяснение физических процессов и явлений.

2. Измерение и определение физических величин.

3. Проведение экспериментов и подведение итогов.

4. Умение использовать физические знания и инструменты на практике.

Из информатики:

1. Сбор информации электронными средствами.

2. Компетенция обработки информации электронными средствами.

3. Компетенция передавать информацию электронными средствами.

4. Применение компьютерных знаний на практике.

Из химии:

1. Объяснять химические процессы и явления.

2. Уметь выражать химические элементы и формулы.

3. Умение работать с необходимым оборудованием для проведения экспериментов.

4. Практическое применение полученных знаний по химии.

Из географии:

1. Наблюдение, понимание и объяснение природных процессов и явлений.

2. Мониторинг экономических и социальных процессов.

3. Экологическая культура.

4. Умение пользоваться географическими атласами и картами.

5. Умение применять географические знания на практике.

Из биологии:

1. Понимание и объяснение биологических процессов, явлений.

2. Экологическая культура.

3. Работа с оборудованием, необходимым для проведения экспериментов.

4. Практическое применение полученных знаний по биологии.

Для реализации вышеуказанных целей в области естественных и точных наук система приобретаемых знаний должна передаваться учащимся на основе психолого-педагогических и дидактических законов, то есть процесс познания должен быть осуществляется путем перехода от живого наблюдения к абстрактному мышлению и от него к практике. Методика формирования понятий посредством когнитивных процессов сегодня имеет ряд возможностей в плане интерпретации и применения.

В процессе преподавания точных предметов формируется научное мировоззрение студентов, воспитывается их интерес к науке, формируются предусмотренные ими компетенции.

В процессе преподавания естественных и точных наук процесс формирования учебных компетенций, особенно базовых, должен системно определяться и осуществляться на основе сотрудничества не только учителя естественных наук, но и специалистов смежных наук, педагогического коллектива школы, команды и общественные советы. Помимо этих работ, конечно же, инновации, внедряемые в систему образования и пути их внедрения в учебный процесс, выявленные пробелы в знаниях обучающихся, анализ и устранение инновационных технологий – интерактивных методов, эксперименты в направлении правильного и целевого использования информационных и коммуникационных технологий изучаются и внедряются на практике, должны быть приняты меры по их применению.

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Article



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PROBLEMS CHARACTERISTIC TO TRANSLATION AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

Abstract: Information about the problems specific to the field of translation and their relevance is presented in this scientific article. A sufficient understanding of them allows you to deeply understand the essence of this activity. Thus, this work summarizes important problems in translation and answers some broad, important questions.

Key words: language, translation, culture, criticism, editing, analysis, style, commentary, interpretation, understanding, text types, translator factor, translation unit.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ, ХАРАКТЕРНЫЕ ДЛЯ ПЕРЕВОДА, И ИХ РЕШЕНИЯ

Аннотация: Информация о проблемах, характерных для сферы перевода, и их актуальности представлена в данной научной статье. Достаточное представление о них позволяет глубоко понять суть этой деятельности. Таким образом, в этой работе обобщены важные проблемы перевода и даны ответы на некоторые широкие, важные вопросы.

Ключевые слова: язык, перевод, культура, критика, редактирование, анализ, стиль, комментарий, интерпретация, понимание, типы текста, фактор переводчика, единица перевода.

Введение

В узбекской литературе периода независимости наряду со всеми видами и жанрами отчетливо виден рост и изменения в практике художественного перевода. Особенно приятно, что прослеживается перевод с языка оригинала. В этой связи большие надежды вызывает тот факт, что молодые люди проверили свой талант и смело приступили к переводу образцов литературы народов Востока и Запада непосредственно на наш родной язык. В то же время люди проявляют хорошую инициативу по переводу шедевров узбекской литературы на иностранные языки. Последовательность работы в этом направлении подтверждается тем, что Департаментом художественного перевода и международных связей при Союзе писателей Узбекистана

совместно с высшими учебными заведениями столицы и регионов в целях обеспечения поддержки молодых переводчиков нашей республики, первые переводные произведения молодых переводчиков [1. с 45]. Это видно на примере издания журнала «Всемирная литература» и многих других мероприятиях. Ведь ни для кого не секрет, что почетная задача перевода образцов узбекской литературы на иностранные языки и произведений мировой литературы на наш родной язык зависит от таланта и энтузиазма сегодняшнего современного поколения.

До XX века слово «перевод» употреблялось только для перевода исторических, философских, литературных и художественных произведений. По отношению к переводчику используется

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термин «тилмоч» у тюркских народов, —dolmetechen у немецкого языка, —interpret у английского и французского языков. Идеи, высказанные в теории перевода, приобрели в этом отношении общий смысл.

Культура разных народов и их мир национальных ценностей широко отражены в языковых формах, принадлежащих этим народам. В частности, большое значение в выражении образа такого национального мира имеют пословицы, которые считаются продуктом народного устного творчества. В частности, отражение национальности в них возникает на основе ценностей, традиций и обычаев, основанных на определенной логике, а их выражения в языке формируются на основе уникальной формы и значения у любого народа [2. с 74]. Деятельность человека протекает в рамках определенной национальной культуры и среды. По этой причине естественно также, что структуры и конструкции, связанные с любым видом познавательного процесса, имеют национальный колорит. (4,55) Это вызывает некоторые уникальные сложности в процессе перевода пословиц и поговорок, выражающих те или иные национальные особенности, на иностранные языки. Подобные трудности перевода на другой язык возникают на основе национального различия двух языков, а также уникальных национальных ценностей народов, образа жизни людей и их обычаев, а также существования различные выражения, характерные для этих языков. Такая фактологическая база может вызвать проблемы с пониманием смысла переведенных пословиц. Чтобы прояснить подобные ситуации, в данной статье нам хотелось бы задуматься о некоторых специфических аспектах перевода узбекских национальных пословиц на французский язык.

Народные пословицы на любом языке выражают образность и яркую восторженность, описывают национальные особенности народа, а также воплощают в себе различные выразительные краски, приобретают дополнительный смысл под влиянием контекста.

Известно, что изучение общих черт и различий двух разных языков помогает понять национальное мировоззрение народов, говорящих на этом языке. В связи с этим по мнению Г. Ф. Устина: «Основное препятствие в процессе общекультурного общения связано со специфическими национальными особенностями разных культур, участвующих во взаимном общении».

Пословицы широко используются в духовно-просветительской и общественной жизни любого народа [4. с 122]. Первоначально при их изучении пословицы не включались во фразеологию, т. е. следует изучать только сами словосочетания,

сужая при этом объем фразеологии. Сторонники другого мнения, наоборот, относят пословицы и афоризмы наряду с словосочетаниями в сферу фразеологии. Границы фразеологии Г. Саломов определил тем, что «значение фразеологизмов (пословиц, поговорок и выражений) раскрывается в контексте». (5. с 14)

Поэтому пословицы и поговорки, которые считаются самым богатым и разносторонним источником фразеологической системы языка, трактуется А. В. Куниным как фразеологизм. Также А. В. Кунин описывает пословицы как фразеологизмы, обладающие коммуникативными особенностями.

Относительно своеобразия национальных особенностей пословиц А. Носиров дает четкое и ясное определение: «Основными характеристиками пословиц являются устойчивость, переносное значение, готовность к употреблению в речевом процессе, смысловая связность, экспрессивно-эмоциональная экспрессия, и они четко отражают характер пословиц, своеобразие национального лексикона....это пословицы, поговорки, афоризмы, которые появляются в речевом процессе, употребляются полностью или частично в переносном смысле, имеют ту же структуру, что и предложение, семантически интегрированы, могут иметь самостоятельное значение в контексте, выражать саркастическую, назидательную мысль, огиб представляет собой устойчивое сочетание, состоящее из простых словосочетаний.

В этом определении недаром уделено внимание и национальной лексике пословиц. Потому что национальная лексика пословиц каждого народа помогает понять весь их смысл и содержание. При этом А. Носиров также подчеркивает, что пословицы представляют собой художественно-логическую форму мышления, сохраняют характерные черты того или иного народа, являются наименьшим жанром национального фольклора, имеют специфическую грамматическую форму, имеют такие категориальные черты, как наличие обобщающей, дидактической мысли.

Большинство пословиц построено на основе рифмы, благодаря наличию в них образности и ритмических линий они быстро запоминаются и могут быть отражены во всех формах языка. При этом разнообразные пословицы можно применить к человеку любого возраста, к любой категории людей. Глубокое содержание этих коротких мыслей не только развивает мышление учащихся, но и приобретает важное воспитательное значение. Запоминание идиом, конечно, облегчается за счет того, что они имеют единое общее лексико-синтаксическое значение и почти все из них имеют альтернативу в другом языке.

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Мы знаем, что каждая нация отличается от другой нации своим национальным миром. Иногда мы встречаем такие пословицы и мудрые высказывания, что невозможно перевести их на другой язык точно так же, как их оригинал. Потому что упомянутые там элементы принадлежат этому народу. Например, если обратить внимание на существующую в

узбекском языке пословицу «Оти-улуғ, супраси-куруғ», то у французского народа в ней не существует предмета «сверхбыт». Поэтому перевести эту пословицу на французский язык будет сложно. Приведем несколько подобных пословиц, выражающих национальные особенности узбекского народа, с их французским переводом:

Таблица 1.

Узбекские народные пословицы	Французский перевод
Сичкон сифмас инига, галвир бойлар думига.	La souris ne rentre pas son trou, mais elle attache à sa queue un tamis.
Қайтиб очар копка нгни қаттиқ ёпма.	Ne claque pas la porte dans la maison où tu es susceptible de revenir.
Пичоқ ўткир бўлса ҳам, ўз- соп ини кесмайди.	Le couteau bien aiguisé ne doit pas couper son étui .
Паловнинг қамчиси-чай.	Le thé, c'est la cravache du pilaf .
Оти-улуғ, супра си-куруқ.	Son titre est supérieur, sa table est maigre.
Мулла нинг айтганини қил, қилганини қилма.	Fait ce que le mollah te dit, ne fait pas ce que le mollah fait

Вышеуказанные пословицы являются национальными пословицами узбекского народа, элементы, упомянутые в них, не встречаются ни в одной народной пословице. Например, слова «галвир», «копка», «соп», «плов», «супра» и «мулла», упомянутые в пословицах, в точности

соответствуют узбекскому языку и считаются национальными словами. При их переводе на французский язык возможно использование лексических единиц, близких к нему или имеющих то же значение. Например:

Таблица 2.

На узбекском	галвир	копка	соп	палов	супра	мулла
На французском	un tamis	la porte	étui	pilaf	table	mollah
Перевод на узбекский	элак	эшик	филоф	палов	стол	мулла

Видно, что в процессе перевода элементов, служащих национальным символом, можно использовать более близкие по смыслу слова, например, сито вместо галвира, стол вместо супры и тому подобные единицы. Также в переводе есть еще один важный момент, что в некоторых случаях, если альтернативы вообще нет, уместно слова, выражающие национальность, давать в исходной форме, например, в форме плова - pilaf или мулла. - mullah.

В принципе, при переводе узбекских народных пословиц на французский язык основной смысл и суть их не должны терять своей чистоты. Заслугой перевода является то, что смысл пословицы выражен наиболее ясно и понятно. Ведь своеобразие узбекских национальных пословиц непосредственно показывает социальную, экономическую, культурную и бытовую жизнь узбекского народа, участие топонимики, флоры и фауны, выражение характера и особенностей узбекского народа,

существование традиции и обряды, а также литературный и художественный язык.

Когда французский перевод таких пословиц прочитают французы, отраженные в них узбекские национальные традиции, мудрость, правила этикета и уникальное национальное мировоззрение наверняка вызовут особый интерес у любого французского читателя. Например, установка узбекского народа ставить гостя даже выше отца показывает гостеприимство нашего народа, мудрость стариков через уважение к старшим, и благодаря им наши дома наполняются благами, в узбекских хозяйствах едят всегда начинается со старших, а уважение и почет к старшим, в семье, у супругов братьев и сестер взаимны. Значения такие, как то, что они живут в мире, и что слова наших старших являются признаком мудрости, докажите, насколько богаты и ярки культура и мировоззрение нашего народа.

В принципе, при переводе узбекских народных пословиц на французский язык

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основной смысл и суть их не должны терять своей чистоты. То, что смысл пословицы выражен максимально ясно и понятно, является признаком чистоты перевода. Чистота таких духовных

богатств не должна меняться при их передаче другим народам, иначе их ценность снизится. На эту ситуацию должен обратить внимание каждый лингвист.

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Article



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TRAINING POLITICAL SCIENTISTS PERSONNEL IN UZBEKISTAN: PROVISIONS, PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Abstract: The article covers the beginning, status, initial development processes of personnel training in the field of political science in Uzbekistan, problems which are arising in the field, issues related to the reorganization and development of personnel training.

Key words: Uzbekistan, political sciences, political science, teaching political science, personnel training, independence, educational process, problems, experience, analysis, conclusion, suggestions.

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Introduction

In our country, the training of personnel in political sciences, the study of political processes and conducting scientific research in this direction, mainly began after the independence of Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan, political science is a relatively young scientific and academic discipline, which was formed after independence.

The process of formation of political science in Uzbekistan took place in unique conditions and was distinguished by a number of its features. The emergence of educational programs in higher education institutions in the field was not initially determined by the actual needs of real social and political life. During the period of radical social changes in the late 1980s and early 1990s, political science replaced a whole group of traditional Soviet propaganda and educational disciplines - "Scientific Communism", "History of the CPSU", "Political Economy". One of its important tasks was to attract the masses of "social scientists" of higher educational institutions, to ensure their commitment to changes, and also to increase the civic education system based on democratic values in new forms. The content of political science as a subject of general education was

realized by direct assimilation of theoretically generalized Western experience of political practice.

It should also be noted that the formation and development of political science as an independent science, its current state, is related to the past processes under the influence of objective and subjective factors.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev's answers to the questions of Salim Doniyorov, the editor-in-chief of the newspaper "Yangi Uzbekiston" noted, "Along with great achievements in independent development, our path is also full of mistakes and shortcomings.

It must be said openly that it was not free. The processes aimed at abandoning the authoritarian system and establishing a democratic society, the complex and dangerous period itself has put various problems and tasks in front of us. There were cases where our knowledge and experience, will and determination were sometimes not enough to solve them successfully. Therefore, raising the development of our country to a new, high level is for this implementation of reforms has become an objective necessity, the most important strategic task".[1]

It is known that political science departments were established at the National University of

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Uzbekistan (former Tashkent State University) and the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies at the end of 1991 - the beginning of 1992, as well as at the humanitarian universities of the republic, as well as large technical, agricultural, and medical universities. As a result, in a short period of time, hundreds of personnel were trained in the "Political Science" specialty. International scientific cooperation between universities and scientific centers has been established, Uzbek researchers and teachers have been given the opportunity to improve their skills in leading foreign scientific institutions, to participate in various conferences and seminars of international and regional importance.

As the main research areas of "Political Science" - state building and management, formation and development of the system of state management and civil society institutions, national ideology problems, theoretical and methodological foundations of national statehood, foreign policy, geopolitics, management personnel training.

Although the infrastructure of political science was formed in Uzbekistan during this period, there was a problem of uniting professional political science societies, because the specialized departments of higher educational institutions.

There was no or low level of communication between departments and the country's scientific centers.[2]

The existing scientific-theoretical and resource research base on political sciences in the country was quite weak. It was noted that the main problem is that the works of Uzbek political scientists are not always based on modern scientific concepts, on the contrary, they use outdated theories, which is the reason for the low level of research conducted by political scientists in Uzbekistan.[3]

In the early 1990s, the Association of Political Science Studies, the Academy of State and Society Building under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the University of World Economy and Diplomacy were established in Uzbekistan. However, "Political studies" aimed at uniting political scientists of Uzbekistan "association" was not effective enough.

In 1997, on the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the activity of the Center for the Study of Social Opinion was launched. In 2003, the Institute for the Study of Civil Society was established as a non-governmental non-profit organization that analyzes the formation of civil society, in particular, the social, humanitarian and economic situation.

One of the most important centers of political science research in Uzbekistan is the Institute of Strategic and Interregional Studies under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The initiative of the institute, in October 2001, a scientific conference on the topic "Problem of developing political science"

was organized at the national level. More than a hundred specialists and scientists from 16 higher educational institutions and scientific institutes of Uzbekistan attended the conference participated. Establishment of the Republican scientific-coordinating council on political science at the conference, the Union of political scientists of Uzbekistan ideas on the restoration of the activity were put forward, and the initiative to open non-state scientific and analytical centers was put forward. However, the proposed proposals and initiatives were not implemented sufficiently.

In addition, despite the growing interest in the field of political science in Uzbekistan in 1990-2012, and the increasing attention to conducting serious scientific research in the field, at the beginning of 2013, all specialized faculties and departments of political science, as well as scientific councils for the defense of doctoral and candidate theses in "Political science" were closed. In this way, the training of specialists in the field of political science was stopped. The main reason for this is the lack of scientific methodology in political science, and other humanities.

It was shown that educational literature is based on Western sources and did not include the national scientific heritage and the "Uzbek model".[4]

In general, the process of institutional development of political science in the republic is divided into three stages: 1991-2013. - formation and development of political science; 2014-2018 - stagnation of political science as an education; From 2019 to the present day, a new stage of development of political science in Uzbekistan can be reached.[5]

Now, the attitude towards the training of personnel in political science has changed radically in Uzbekistan. On January 29, 2019 President Sh.Mirziyoev has introduced new Resolution "On measures to increase the effectiveness of personnel training and fundamental and applied research in the field of political sciences" "Political Science", "Applied Political Science" at the University of World Economy and Diplomacy in order to conduct comprehensive systematic research, formulate and implement the state's internal and external policy in the context of globalization, and develop scientifically based recommendations and programs on the deepening of socio-political reforms started. The establishment of basic doctoral studies in the field of "Political Science" specializations of educational specialty showed that the attitude towards "Political Science" has changed. Also, it was a very important event as a radical change, a new approach in the issue of personnel training in this field.

Starting from 2020, the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, the University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan, and the National University of Uzbekistan in 2021, the introduction of personnel training in the field of

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"Political Science" bachelor's degree is a big step in the field of development of political sciences, and it also places a great responsibility on professors and teachers of higher educational institutions.

By decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 29, 2019, the University of World Economy and Diplomacy was appointed to train highly qualified scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel of the international level, taking into account the latest trends in trends. in global political science, based on advanced foreign experience and the use of modern educational technologies. In order to improve the educational process in the field of "Political Science", the content of the tasks has been set to prepare new generation textbooks, study manuals, programs and training plans are extended to other higher educational institutions, engaged in training personnel in this area.

For the first time, at the University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan, in the "Political Science" bachelor's course, "Political Sociology", "Modeling and Analysis of Political Processes", "Political Systems and Processes", "Political Conflictology", "Political Marketing", "Political Management" programs on a number of subjects have been developed and their teaching is being carried out step by step.

"INTELLECT" - youth political analysis club, organized at the university under the scientific guidance of Professor M. Kyrgyzboev, Ph.D., Ph.D., is also gaining importance in the training and education of young political scientists. In the club, the secrets of writing scientific articles on political sciences are taught through lectures and question-and-answer sessions on the topic "Rules of writing a scientific-political article". In order to increase and strengthen the intellectual and analytical knowledge of the members of "INTELLECT" - youth political analysis club, quizzes based on test questions will be held on topics related to the field of political science. Also, on the topic "Decentralization in the activities of state bodies and improvement of self-management bodies" and "Uzbekistan's position in domestic and foreign policy. Introduction of world experiences: USA, Germany, Russia, France, China,

Lectures and presentations on "Japan" topics are being conducted according to plan.[6]

Summary. Most of the subjects and courses in the political science training programs are aligned with the main goal, which is ultimately designed to equip students with specific practical skills and competencies in analytical work, organization building, forecasting socio-political processes and conflict management. In the "Political Science" and "Applied Political Science" majors of the "International Relations and Socio-Political Sciences" Faculty of the University of Journalism and Mass Communications of Uzbekistan, the educational process includes the acquisition of special knowledge

by students and masters in socio-political communication, modeling, political analysis, public rhetoric and having the opportunity to develop and improve skills such as document preparation that will allow them to succeed in a number of areas. Also, for this purpose, politicians, representatives of authorities, scientists of foreign countries, business leaders and leading practitioners of civil society institutions are being solved in the educational process. Thanks to this, students will have the opportunity to participate in solving practical professional problems during their studies, to define their future professional directions and the range of knowledge, skills and qualifications necessary for this. Another very important priority of the modern strategy for the development of political education is the individualization of education, which means identifying and developing the abilities of each student, creating conditions for them to realize the most effective levels of professional growth.

In the future, such works will increase the level of knowledge of young people, analyzing problematic issues, expressing their personal alternative attitude, drawing conclusions of scientific and practical importance, making a worthy contribution to the life of the state and society with their active participation - in training personnel who think in a new way for New Uzbekistan is important.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan emphasized, "We, the citizens of Uzbekistan, feel more than anyone that the political-legal, socio-economic image of our society is rapidly changing, and new relationships, new opportunities and values are forming in our lives. In particular, fundamental democratic principles such as "human rights and freedom", "rule of law", "openness and transparency", "freedom of speech", "freedom of religion and belief", "public control", "gender equality", "inviolability of private property" It is noteworthy that concepts and life skills are now becoming a reality.

We must openly admit one fact: reforming over time processes are expanding more and more, intense times are ahead of us is setting huge tasks. Life itself teaches us many things.

That's why we're always on the lookout. With achievements where there is research at the same time, it is natural that there are shortcomings and defects],[7] and the demand to discuss current issues and draw practical conclusions, along with achievements in the training of young, modern-thinking and practical political scientist personnel, who should find effective solutions to existing problems in the field does.

For this purpose, the following personal opinions, suggestions and comments are expressed:

1. Formation of political science as an educational subject and focusing not only on the training of professors and teachers based on the requirements of the time, but also on the creation of

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curricula, textbooks, material and technical base, new scientific and methodological literature;

2. One of the tasks facing university professors and teachers is to help students and young people to learn how to act in a changing political situation, to introduce them to the current problems of "Political Sciences", as well as to study the objective laws of society's development through literature, to make a conscious choice, political culture and formation of operational adaptation skills in the difficult conditions of the transition period, helping them get rid of dogmatic (hardened) ideological views;

3. Political science textbooks, study guides, teaching methods guidelines, educational and scientific methods that help the student to understand and analyze the complex events and processes in the political life of society at the current stage, like any scientific subjects, development of concepts, creation of mechanisms for their implementation in the educational process;

4. Studying, analyzing, and drawing appropriate conclusions about the fast-moving political processes, changes, reforms, election technologies and features require strong political knowledge. Experts who know the world experience and the history of the country well, the opinions of political scientists, creating an environment of active political competition, conducting political expertise, preparing reasonable conclusions, preparing political programs, alternative projects in the regions based on the scope of goals and tasks, in this field, a strong coordinator of all work. creating an organization;

5. By thoroughly analyzing the role and importance of history, political science, philosophy, sociology in the development of the state and society, to achieve a worthy contribution to the development of New Uzbekistan based on the development and efficiency of medicine, agriculture, experts in the field who have deep knowledge of social and humanitarian sciences.

6. Identifying experimental objects where practicing political scientists will give lectures and conduct master classes to university students studying

political science, and where political science students-young people will have to work, research or practice;

7. It is necessary to prepare training manuals for students on the topic of "Information analysis" for use within the educational process. More than half of "Internet users" use social networks as the main source of information, in which it is necessary to form the skills of information selection, evaluation, processing, and political analysis.

8. To develop political science in Uzbekistan, to study existing problems in the field, to analyze critically, to coordinate educational, scientific-methodical work in higher educational institutions, to increase the effectiveness of personnel training, and to improve mutual cooperation, it is necessary to establish the Association (Center) of Republican Political Scientists.

9. In the developed countries of the world, it is necessary to establish mutual cooperation relations in order to study the activities of researchers, scientific directions, experimental schools in the field of political sciences, their creative use, participation in various scientific-theoretical and practical conferences.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, it can be said that all of the above-mentioned possibilities do not end, which can and should be used today to strengthen the importance and influence of political science as a profession in the life of the state and society. Everything here does not depend only on political scientists working in universities. However, one important fact is that the profession of political science in our country is no longer an unknown and exotic thing, and the understanding of the importance of the professionalization of politics and the ability to apply the knowledge gained by the graduates of the field of political science is emerging, albeit slowly. If the professional political science personnel also deeply studies the adaptability of socio-political systems to changing needs, quick response and their analysis, the role and practical importance of political science education will increase even more.

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Article



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THE PRACTICE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE NORTH AND ECONOMIC ENTITIES OPERATING IN THE TERRITORIES OF THEIR TRADITIONAL RESIDENCE

Abstract: in the article, the subject of the study was changes in the ethnic structure of the indigenous small population, which has the status of a territorial-national entity in the form of a republic, with broad elements of statehood. It is shown that industrial development in 1920-1930, and then the Gulag period until the end of the 1950s. led to the beginning of "ethnic erosion" of the indigenous population and their partial loss of their identity. The Soviet period, a period of extensive development of the northern territories, led to a further change in the ethnic composition of the population, the share of the indigenous people decreased, especially in urban areas, where the share of Komi is less than half. It is substantiated that the deformation of the ethnic structures of the population occurs mainly under the influence of migration processes and, as a consequence, an increase in the intensity of assimilation of the indigenous people - the Komi. It is concluded that the continuation of the existing trends in reducing the number and share of the Komi in the population structure will lead to a further loss of the Komi's identity. After the publication of the results of the 2020 population census, it will be necessary to assess the structural changes in ethnic composition, language proficiency and the assimilation process that occurred during the last intercensus period. The article, in addition, presents a study of the ethnocultural landscape of the Arctic in global and regional dimensions. The problems of the global context of Arctic culture, population size, disappearance of languages and cultures, the status of indigenous peoples of the North, circumpolar civilization, and current trends in public opinion in the field of interethnic relations are explored. Models of the ethnocultural landscape of the Arctic; cultural and linguistic diversity; humanistic model of the Arctic.

Key words: indigenous small population of the North; ethnic structures; factors of "ethnic erosion"; migration; assimilation processes, Arctic, southern border, North, performance, ethnic groups, language, culture, landscape, population, global society, circumpolar civilization.

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Introduction

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The Sakhalin Indigenous Minorities Development Plan is a tripartite program implemented jointly by Sakhalin Energy (the operator of the Sakhalin 2 oil and gas project), the Sakhalin Oblast Administration and the Regional Council of Authorized Representatives of the Northern Indigenous Minorities. The key objectives of this Assistance Plan are: contribution to improving the quality of life of the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin through the implementation of social development programs that take into account cultural characteristics; promoting the development of the potential of indigenous peoples of the North, facilitating their active participation in the implementation of this Plan and other similar programs; preventing or reducing potential negative impacts on indigenous peoples associated with the implementation of the Sakhalin 2 project. The first 5-year Assistance Plan provides funding in the amount of \$300 thousand annually for 5 years (2006-2010, 2011-2018). The Sakhalin Energy company has officially committed that this plan is the first of a series of similar ones designed for the entire duration of the Sakhalin 2 project, that is, until 2035. Since its launch, Sakhalin Energy has financed more than 150 projects (as of early 2023), and these projects were developed and selected by representatives of indigenous peoples themselves. These are programs in the field of education, health care, preservation and study of indigenous languages, support of national economies and preservation of traditional culture. Since its establishment in 1994, the Sakhalin Energy company has been implementing social programs in the interests of the indigenous peoples of the North, however, the development of the Assistance Plan became a qualitatively new step in the relationship between the oil and gas company and the inhabitants of the island. The Sakhalin Indigenous Minorities Development Plan is consistent with World Bank Operational Directive 4.20 and aligns with global best practices. The agreement to begin implementation of the Plan was signed in May 2006 by all three parties, and preparation of the document began a year earlier with large-scale consultations with the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin. Meetings and meetings took place in Nogliki, Okha, Poronaysky, Tymovsky, Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinsky districts, as well as Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. The working group for the development of the Assistance Plan included

specialists from Sakhalin Energy, members of the regional council of indigenous minorities, representatives of regional authorities, non-governmental organizations, as well as international experts. An important factor for the start of a multilateral dialogue was the participation of the Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation (RAIPON). In accordance with the signed agreement, the governing bodies of the Assistance Plan were formed:

Representatives of the Regional Council of Indigenous Peoples, the Sakhalin Energy company and the administration of the Sakhalin region take part in the work of the governing bodies. Representatives of the oil and gas company constitute a minority in the management bodies, giving preference to the indigenous peoples of the North. The implementation of the SIMDP requires external independent monitoring to be carried out on a regular basis. Monitoring reports are open to the Russian and international public, copies of the reports are available in libraries, in places of compact residence of the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin, and are also available on the Sakhalin Energy website in Russian and English. The need to implement projects aimed at supporting education, health and national culture was identified during the initial consultations on the development of the Assistance Plan, and this program continues to be important. The implementation of this component is carried out in close cooperation with the relevant departments of regional authorities and district administrations, educational, health and cultural institutions. As part of the social development program of the Assistance Plan, the purchase of equipment for remote paramedic and obstetric stations has been financed, a mobile dental office has appeared, and integrated teams of doctors from the regional center conducted on-site medical examinations in places where indigenous minorities live compactly to ensure timely detection and treatment of diseases. Additional scholarships are paid using the funds of the Assistance Plan, and tuition fees are paid for 140 students from among the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin. Attention is paid to developing the capacity of local organizations and communities - training seminars are held for this purpose. Representatives of indigenous peoples must ultimately manage the implementation of this Plan, or the programs that will follow it; this is one of the objectives of the Assistance Plan. For this reason, 10% of the SIMDP budget is allocated to the mini-grant

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fund. The Mini Grants Fund is a kind of model for the management plan of the Assistance Plan in the future, when making all decisions, implementing programs and exercising control within the framework of this initiative will become the exclusive prerogative of representatives of the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin. Projects to revive traditional economic activities of the island's indigenous inhabitants are of great importance for preserving age-old traditions. Among such programs are the revival of Nivkh dog breeding, assistance to reindeer herders of the Ulta people, and support for communities of indigenous peoples of the North. On the one hand, the program to support traditional economic activities promotes the desire of indigenous entrepreneurs to more actively develop economic activities for the benefit of indigenous communities; on the other hand, the program is aimed at gradually increasing the competitiveness of products

One of the most important goals of the Assistance Plan is to prevent or minimize the potential impact of the Sakhalin2 project on the environment and traditional resource use. Following multi-stakeholder consultations, a matrix of mitigation measures was jointly developed. This document identifies potential problems and ways to resolve them. The matrix is updated as necessary and reviewed at each meeting of the Supervisory Board. Constructive dialogue and intensive work within the framework of the Development Assistance Plan over recent years have not gone unnoticed by the Russian and international community. In 2007, the International Finance Corporation (the private sector arm of the World Bank) included the experience of developing and implementing the Assistance Plan as a model in its publication *Engaging Key Stakeholders: A Guide to Good Practices*. In March 2018, the Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North of Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation (RAIPON) awarded a Certificate of Honor to the Sakhalin Energy division involved in the implementation of the Assistance Plan. In October 2008, all three parties implementing the Sakhalin Assistance Plan were invited to take part in parliamentary hearings on the problems of preserving and developing endangered languages of indigenous peoples in the Federation Council. In December 2018, an international seminar was held in Moscow on the relationship between mining companies and indigenous peoples, under the auspices of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in cooperation with the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East, as well as a round table meeting of the Committee State Duma for Nationalities. The positive experience of interaction between Sakhalin Energy and the indigenous peoples inhabiting the territories where work is underway to implement the Sakhalin 2 project was highly appreciated by both Russian legislators and the

international community. In 2018, the Development Assistance Plan became a laureate of the authoritative all-Russian social investment competition "Corporate Donor" in the category of the Russian Ministry of Economic Development "The best program of trilateral cooperation between business, non-profit organizations and regional authorities."

In 2009, at the VI Congress of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation in Moscow, the Sakhalin Energy company became a laureate of the international prize named after Vitus Bering in the category "Best Industrial Company". This prestigious award was established by the Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation and the Russian-Danish Batani Foundation. The purpose of the award is to express gratitude to the partners of the indigenous peoples of the North who have made the greatest contribution to their socio-economic, cultural and institutional development. The successful experience of the Sakhalin Assistance Plan became the starting point for intensifying dialogue between representatives of indigenous peoples in different countries. In 2020, representatives of the indigenous peoples of Alaska visited Sakhalin. This American state is discussing the possibility of more active development of oil and gas reserves, therefore, they are interested in Sakhalin's experience in how the difficult issues of developing the oil and gas industry and preserving the traditional way of life of the inhabitants are resolved in the territory.

Also in 2020, representatives of the Cree Indians (Canada) and the international organization for promoting the economic development of indigenous peoples First Peoples Worldwide (USA) came to Sakhalin to study the experience of the Sakhalin Assistance Plan and share their knowledge. In 2021, a return visit of representatives of the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin to Canada, to the national Indian communities of Mistissini and Ouchzhe Bougoumou took place. For indigenous peoples of different countries, not only the problems are similar, but also the ways to solve them. There is no other alternative than many years of systematic work aimed at supporting healthcare, education, culture, and traditional economic activities. Sakhalin Energy is the operator of the Sakhalin 2 project, one of the world's largest integrated oil and gas projects. The company's shareholders are the leaders of the global oil and gas business - OJSC Gazprom and Royal Dutch Shell, as well as the largest Japanese corporations Mitsui and Mitsubishi. As part of the Sakhalin2 project, Sakhalin Energy is developing the Piltun-Astokhskoye oil and Lunskeye gas fields on the north-eastern shelf of Sakhalin Island. The total recoverable reserves of these fields are about 150 million tons of oil and 500 billion cubic meters. meters of gas. The Sakhalin 2 project brings Russian gas to new international

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markets and strengthens Russia's position as one of the world's leading energy suppliers. One of the most striking projects of the Assistance Plan aimed at preserving the unique languages and culture of the peoples of the North on Sakhalin was the publication of the first Ulta primer. Ulta, or Orok, language is the language of the southern group of Tungus-Manchu languages, close to Ulch and Nanai. Unfortunately, the Ulta language is on the verge of extinction: the number of native speakers does not exceed 20-30 people. Until recently, other representatives of the people experienced difficulties in learning their native language. The writing project for the Ulta language based on the Cyrillic alphabet was developed by the famous Japanese linguist, Professor Jiro Ikegami; in 1993, this project was approved by the Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

The preparation of the Ulta primer required several years of work by a large team of scientists and native speakers. The work of preparing the primer for printing was also difficult. For example, the Cyrillic alphabet does not have some letters representing certain phonemes; for this reason, the developers of the computer version of the book had to develop a special program for the missing letters. Illustrations for the unique publication were prepared with special attention: representatives of the Ulta people zealously monitored the accuracy in the depiction of objects of traditional life, animals and plants. The release of the primer was highly appreciated by the scientific community. In order to attend this event, famous Russian and foreign scientists came to Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. The Sakhalin experience of publishing the first Ulta primer was met with great attention and interest at parliamentary hearings on the problems of preserving and developing endangered languages of indigenous peoples in the Federation Council in Moscow in October 2018. The first primer of the Ulta language is of decisive importance for the development of writing and preservation of the language of this indigenous small people. More than 10 years ago, the Niv Khinka club appeared on the basis of the Nogliki Museum of Local Lore: two dozen like-minded people (the oldest of whom are already over 80 years old) were united by the idea of preserving national cultural heritage of the Nivkhs. Until the mid-twentieth century, a Nivkh settlement was located on the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk near Nyivo Bay. Later, all residents were resettled to the nearby village of Nogliki, however, the shore of the bay, as before, remains a favorite place for representatives of the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin to engage in traditional crafts. In summer and autumn, members of the Nivkhinka club live here for a long time, bringing their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren here. Fishing, hunting sea animals, harvesting wild plants, sewing traditional clothes and shoes - all these skills are passed on to the next generations of Nivkhs. In this kind of open-air

classroom, children and teenagers learn to find and use medicinal herbs, harvest berries for the winter, prepare traditional Nivkh cuisine, cut fish and dry yukola. One of the first projects funded under the Support Plan for traditional economic activities, was the creation of a seasonal base for the Nivkhinka club near Nyivo Bay. During the implementation of the project, boat motors and electric generators were purchased, and living conditions were improved. Members of the club, despite the venerable age of many of them, do not remain aloof from public life, invariably participate in traditional holidays, and hold exhibitions and tastings of traditional Nivkh dishes. The diversified activities of this unique association to preserve the heritage of the indigenous peoples of the North on Sakhalin have long become a kind of calling card of the village of Nogli. "It is recommended to disseminate the experience of Sakhalin Energy in the field of regulating relations between indigenous peoples and industrial companies in accordance with international standards and norms." "The culture and way of life of the indigenous peoples of the North are an integral part of our all-Russian spiritual heritage." Plan for Promoting the Development of Indigenous Peoples indigenous peoples of the North of Sakhalin" was developed and is being implemented jointly by the authorities, the oil and gas company Sakhalin Energy and indigenous peoples. One of the main objectives of the plan is to preserve the uniqueness, ethnic identity and support of the traditional way of life of indigenous peoples in modern conditions. This is a shared responsibility. all levels of government, big business, communities and associations of indigenous peoples of the North." (A.V. Khoroshavin, Governor of the Sakhalin Region) "From the very first days of our work on the island, Sakhalin Energy has been cooperating with the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin. Development and implementation of a tripartite The plan to promote the development of indigenous peoples of the North of Sakhalin further united and coordinated the efforts of indigenous peoples, companies and authorities. This experience has become a new format for our cooperation." (Ian Craig, Chief Executive Officer of Sakhalin Energy) "This is a long-term program based on mutual cooperation and bringing invaluable experience for developing the potential of the indigenous peoples of the North of Sakhalin." (S.K. Kurmanguzhinov, Chairman of the Regional Council of Authorized Representatives of Indigenous Peoples of the Sakhalin Region) "The Plan for Assistance to the Indigenous Minorities of Sakhalin is a kind of first sign of the spring. This plan - its preparation and implementation - shows the path of civilized relations between indigenous peoples and the private sector based on accepted international standards of human rights and the rights of indigenous peoples." Every year, in order to further the socio-economic development of indigenous peoples of the North, local government bodies of the Nanai

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municipal district consider issues implementation of measures aimed at solving issues of life support for these peoples. The Nanai region is a place of compact residence and economic activity of indigenous peoples of the North. Eight rural settlements out of 14 are places of compact residence and economic activities of indigenous peoples of the North. The number of indigenous peoples of the North living in The territory of the Nanai municipal district is 4,783 people (24.5% of the total population) as of January 1, 2019. Representatives of 13 indigenous indigenous peoples live in the district. The bulk of the indigenous population is represented by Nays (4.5 thousand people, or 94%) and Udegas (159 people, or 3.3%). Assessing the demographic situation, it should be noted that that the number of small-numbered peoples of the North increased in 2018 by 108 people (2.3%), including 23 more men and 85 more women. According to the Civil Registry Office, in the district the birth rate increased in 2018 compared to 2017 by 13%, and the mortality rate by 11%. At the same time, mortality among indigenous peoples decreased by 6%, and the birth rate was almost twice as high as the mortality rate. The working age population among indigenous peoples is 3,198 people (67% of the total). In total, the region's economy employs 1,104 people from among the indigenous minorities (16% of the total number of employees), including 500 people in material production sectors and 604 people in non-production sectors. As of January 1, 2021, 152 people from among the indigenous minorities are registered with the employment center, which is 24% of the total number of unemployed citizens. The number of unemployed citizens from among the indigenous minorities sent for training in 2018 was 48 people (35.5% of the number sent for training. 200 people (22%) took part in public works. As of December 31, 2018, registered with The tax inspectorate consists of 42 national farms, of which only 17 national farms conduct economic activities (in 2017 - 20 farms), most of which did not conduct stable production activities and were employed on temporary seasonal jobs, which had a very negative impact on production and economic indicators and the level of tax payments. Due to changes in policy in the forestry sector, compared to 2017, the volume of timber harvested by national farms decreased three times (207 - 18.1 thousand cubic meters; 2018 - 6.57 thousand cubic meters meters). Due to the transition to independent catching of fish by the population for personal consumption, the volume of fish production decreased by half (2017 - 263 tons; 2018 - 119.5 tons), including for salmon - 4.1 times (2017 - 243.7 tons; 2018 - 59 tons). As of January 1, 2021, 123 people are employed in the ethnic communities of the district, of which 77 are representatives of indigenous minorities (63%). The number of employees decreased by 42% compared to 2017. The total volume of tax payments (according to enterprises) from national economies for

2018 amounted to 4,576 thousand rubles. 67% of tax revenues come from LLC National Community Amur - 3,080 thousand rubles. Compared to 2017, the total volume of tax revenues decreased by 42%. A serious reduction in tax revenues is due to the lack of a stable resource base. For national economies no priorities in the provision of forest and non-timber forest resources (all on a general basis through auctions) The only stable activity is fishing in order to ensure the traditional way of life and carry out traditional economic activities. Currently, 10 national communities are assigned. The basis for allocating fishing quotas is the timely assignment of fishing grounds to national farms for fishing 18 areas. According to the list of fishing areas of the Khabarovsk Territory, approved by the decree of the governor of the Khabarovsk Territory, 42 fishing areas (37 river, 5 lake) have been identified in the Nanaisky region, including 25 areas for traditional lifestyles and traditional economic activities, 14 for industrial fishing, 3 - for sport and recreational fishing.

Today, not a single national community has fishing grounds for industrial fishing. In October 2018, 12 fishing areas in the Nanai region were put up for an open competition for the right to conclude an agreement on the provision of a fishing site for industrial fishing and the conclusion of such an agreement. All enterprises interested in obtaining fishing grounds were notified and the necessary documentation was handed over to them. Only 4 enterprises expressed a desire to take part in the ongoing competition, but due to inconsistencies in the attached competition documents, they were not allowed to participate in the competition. As a result, the winner was the only enterprise - Scallops LLC, unknown in the area. This company has concluded contracts for 2 plots, the rest are planned to be put up for open competition again. In 2018, the Nanai municipal district was allocated limits for the catch of aquatic biological resources in the amount of 449.97 tons, including for the catch of salmon species for traditional lifestyles and traditional economic activities - 303.25 tons (population - 244.25 tons ; national communities - 59 tons), industrial fishing of small fish species - 81.28 tons. The catch was carried out in the Nanai region. 10 national communities and citizens from among the indigenous peoples took part in fishing. In fact, 312.85 tons were actually mastered, which is 70% of the allocated quotas, 96% compared to 2007, including salmon - 228 tons, and salmon - 84 tons. Community quotas have been fully utilized. Fish catch by the population amounted to 135.6 tons, or 56% of the allocated limits. The practice of expeditionary fishing of standard fish in the lower reaches of the Amur, which has developed in recent years, with serious restrictions on independent fishing in nearby reservoirs, has led to a lack of incentive for the population to maintain and purchase watercraft.

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As a result, a significant part of the population was not ready for the autumn Putin. In the whole region, out of 244 tons, only 190 tons (78%) were discharged. The utilization of prescribed volumes was 72%. One of the important directions in the development of indigenous minorities remains the promotion of the national culture and cultural traditions of the peoples of the Amur region. The study of the native (Nanai) language is carried out in 6 educational institutions in the region. 343 students study the Nanai language, 92 as an elective. Training classes in national sports are conducted in 5 institutions. The study of decorative and applied arts, northern all-around, national embroidery, wood carving, and national dances is carried out through circle work. There are 2 institutions of additional education for children in the region. In order to implement the national aspect of art education for children, 31 associations have been created, in which more than 300 students study. Work is constantly underway to develop national sports. The youth of the region took an active part in regional and all-Russian competitions in national sports, demonstration performances at the First Far Eastern International Festival of Arts and Crafts of Indigenous Peoples "Living Thread of Times". There are 13 rural houses of culture and an inter-settlement center for Nai culture in the region. In 2018, work was carried out to select the best works of the region's masters from among the indigenous peoples for participation in the "Living Thread of Times" festival. According to the results of the international festival, held in August 2018, six masters took 2nd place in the nomination "Best Exhibitor's Exposition", 2nd place in the competition "For the Best Presentation" (national housing is presented). Amateur groups of the district actively took part in regional events and festivals "Tambourine of Friendship", "Living Thread of Times", the Interregional Amur Trade and Industrial Fair, the final stage of the 6th International Festival of National Cultural Centers "Faces of Heritage". The total amount of funding for measures to improve the livelihoods of indigenous peoples of the North, including strengthening the material and technical base of budgetary institutions, development of production of national economies, in 2018 amounted to 26 million rubles, including major repairs of social facilities - 23 million rubles, for the implementation of measures in accordance with the resolution of the head of the municipal district in 2018 "On the main measures for the development of settlements - places of compact residence of indigenous peoples of the North in 2018" - 3 million rubles (plan 1144 thousand rubles), for the development of production of national communities - 1.8 million rubles, for the development of the social sphere - 1.2 million rubles. Funded from the district budget 24 million rubles; at the expense of attracted sources, funds from national communities and logging enterprises - 2 million rubles. The territorial

neighboring community of small-numbered peoples (TSMN) "Goidima" purchased and installed freezing capacity for a mobile processing plant. TSOMN "Muksulte" purchased a 3.6-ton refrigerated truck. In 2018, work was carried out to prepare design and estimate documentation for a comprehensive overhaul of the preschool kindergarten in the village of Sinda. The first stage of capital repairs of this institution has been completed. A major overhaul of the therapeutic department of the Trinity Central District Hospital was carried out. The Inter-Settlement Center for Nai Culture in the village of Dzhari has been overhauled. In the summer of 2018, a children's playground and sports ground were built in the village of Sinda, and the village stadium was improved. Issues of material and technical support for cultural institutions and national creative groups were resolved. Furniture was purchased for the House of Culture and fabric for the folklore group "Dyari Ekessel" in the Lidoginsky rural settlement in the amount of 35.1 thousand rubles. The House of Culture of the Arsenyevsky rural settlement purchased musical equipment, an accordion, and tambourines in the amount of 118.6 thousand rubles. Furniture and lighting equipment were purchased for the House of Culture of the Sindinsky rural settlement in the amount of 76.4 thousand rubles. 511.6 thousand rubles were spent on equipping the Inter-Settlement Center for Nai Culture with new furniture and musical equipment. The Municipal Museum of Local Lore purchased a digital camera for photographing documents, a computer, and furniture in the amount of 126 thousand rubles. Currently, work is underway to record a disc of the folk vocal ensemble "Na Ni" and publish a collection of songs by amateur author Viktor Belda. Materials have been collected for a catalog of materials on decorative and applied arts (photos, creative and biographical characteristics) and a booklet dedicated to national folklore groups. In 2018, anniversaries of the national villages of Sinda and Lidoga were organized and held. With the help of a voluntary donation from the family clan community (SROMN) "Ussura", a music center and tourist supplies were purchased for the Center for Children's Creativity in the village of Naykhin. SROMN "Kurun" purchased a TV and DVD player for kindergarten No. 10 in the village of Daerga. TSOMN "Muksulte" allocated funds for the renovation of kindergarten No. 2, purchased household appliances (vacuum cleaner, iron). Together with the district employment center, from April to August, unemployed people in the village of Daerga were trained in sewing national shoes - high boots. Unfortunately, some of the activities planned for 2018 have not been completed. Two national communities did not fulfill their obligations, namely: Together with the district employment center, from April to August, unemployed people in the village of Daerga were trained in sewing national shoes - high boots. Unfortunately, some of the activities planned for 2018

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have not been completed. Two national communities did not fulfill their obligations, namely: Together with the district employment center, from April to August, unemployed people in the village of Daerga were trained in sewing national shoes - high boots. Unfortunately, some of the activities planned for 2018 have not been completed. Two national communities did not fulfill their obligations, namely:

TSONM "Areal" (purchase of cutting tables for a kindergarten in the village of Sinda);

TSONM "Kedr" (purchase of musical equipment for the House of Culture in the village of Arsenyev).

The early movement of the autumn chum salmon did not allow timely preparation and holding of the First Fishing holidays. Due to the lack of volunteers, it was not possible to organize courses on making wicker products in the villages of Troitskoye and Dzhar. In general, the local government bodies of the region are working to resolve issues related to the development of indigenous minorities, but it is necessary to note a number of problems associated with their development. One of the main problems in the development of indigenous minorities is the low level of employment of the population. The standard of living depends on the income of the population. Unfortunately, constantly changing legislation in the field of environmental management and the lack of a stable resource base do not allow national enterprises to plan their activities for the long term. Work on farms is seasonal. Basically, this is fishing, procurement and supply of firewood for the needs of budgetary institutions and privileged categories of the population of the region. In 2018, the traditional activity of collecting wild plants was not carried out. There are problems in the development of national culture and learning the native language. The language studied at school is not used in life, and there is no language environment in the family. The program for studying the native language by students in grades 1–11 in the region is mastered only at the municipal educational institution secondary school of the Naikhinsky rural settlement. In schools in the villages of Dada and Verkhniy Nergen, students in grades 2–9 study their native language. At cultural institutions there are club formations (circles, folklore ensembles, etc.), including national ones - 15 (13.6%). For the Nanai region, as a place of compact residence of indigenous minorities, this indicator is very low and indicates the extremely weak work of the heads of cultural institutions in ethnic villages. Today, it is difficult for the existing folklore ensembles of the region to compete with the famous national choreographic groups of the region due to the poor equipment of costumes, props, outdated repertoire, and the lack of professional choreographers who know the national culture. The vocal ensemble "Nani" (Dada village), which currently has no analogues in the region, lacks concert national clothes. The ensemble needs to strengthen its material base. There

are serious problems in the sphere of national artistic crafts. In recent years, many guardians of traditional culture, famous masters and craftsmen have died, leaving no more than 20 people alive in the entire region. At the same time, among young people there is no interest in continuing national traditions.

The policy of grants is poorly practiced, which could give impetus to the development of national culture and attract additional financial resources. The Council of authorized representatives of indigenous minorities under the administration of the Nanai municipal district practically does not carry out its work. What are the prospects, the main directions of socio-economic development of indigenous minorities until 2035? Taking into account existing problems in the field of development of indigenous minorities of the region, the main directions of socio-economic development of indigenous peoples of the North living in the Nanai municipal district for 2024 have been developed, agreed upon and approved. This includes such important activities as:

*improving the regulatory framework for the development of indigenous minorities. In order to facilitate the work of authorized representatives of indigenous minorities, a corresponding resolution of the administration of the municipal district will be adopted;

*expansion of social and political activities of the indigenous peoples of the North, including quarterly meetings of the Council of authorized representatives of the indigenous peoples, the creation of councils of elders and youth branches of public organizations of the peoples of the North of the Nanai region in places of compact residence;

*training of national personnel of indigenous peoples, including the continuation of the practice of targeted training of personnel from among the indigenous peoples;

*expanding employment and increasing the level of well-being of indigenous peoples. Public works will be carried out for unemployed citizens from among the indigenous peoples, temporary employment will be provided for minors aged 14 to 18 years in settlements - places of compact residence of indigenous peoples, courses will be organized for unemployed citizens from among the indigenous peoples in the processing and manufacture of fish skin products;

*development and strengthening of traditional sectors of management of indigenous indigenous peoples;

*preservation of spiritual and national cultural heritage. It is planned to hold a regional competition to create the best DVD about the life of the Nanai people, to introduce into the practice of schools located in places where indigenous minorities live compactly, the results of work to preserve and develop the language, culture and cultural traditions of the Nanai people, obtained during the work of the regional

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experimental site in base of the Municipal Educational Institution Secondary School named after Maxim Passar of the Naikhinsky rural settlement. An inter-district Olympiad for schoolchildren in their native language and national culture will be held, a comprehensive collection of Nanai songs in electronic form will be created;

*providing methodological and material support to national folklore

teams;

*preparation of project applications for grants for the creation of a CD of Nai songs with the involvement of the best performers, the museum named after the writer Gregory Khodzher in the village of Verkhniy Nergen, for the Nai open-air museum at the inter-settlement Center for Nai culture in the village of Dzhari.

Main part

On the territory of Chukotka, one of the large mining enterprises engaged in the extraction of minerals is the Chukotka Mining and Geological Company CJSC. In addition to the main activities on interaction and cooperation between government authorities of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug and Chukotka Mining and Geological Company CJSC on issues of socio-economic development of the region, including the implementation of programs related to providing support to indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East East of Russia, on June 3, 2018, a solemn ceremony of signing a cooperation agreement between Chukotka Mining and Geological Company CJSC and the regional public organization "Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation" took place in Anadyr. Within the framework of this agreement, the Chukotka regional public organization "Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation" is recognized as an authorized representative of the indigenous peoples of Chukotka. In addition, in accordance with this agreement, in 2024 the Ministry of Justice of Russia will register the non-profit organization "Fund for Social Development "Kupol", the main goals of which will be to support and implement long-term priority program areas in the field of healthcare, vocational training, education, sustainable development of small and medium-sized enterprises, preservation of traditional types of economic activities of the indigenous peoples of Chukotka, including methods of traditional environmental management. The president of the regional public organization "Association of Indigenous Minorities of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation" Alexander Alexandrovich Omrypkir.

Solving the problems of employment of the population of Chukotka and training specialists to work in a gold mining company is an important area

of activity in the activities of the two parties that signed the agreement. As of January 1, 2022, Chukotka Mining and Geological Company CJSC (Kupol mine) employed 42 representatives of the indigenous peoples of Chukotka, who have the specialties necessary to carry out the activities of this mining and geological company.

In June 2021, Chukotka Mining and Geological Company CJSC received a license for the right to carry out educational activities under educational programs of professional training and advanced training. Training for 23 qualifications is carried out directly at the Kupol mine. At the end of September 2021, with the assistance of the Office for the Affairs of Indigenous Minorities of Chukotka (a structural unit of the office of the governor and government of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug), 12 representatives of the indigenous minorities of Chukotka not only had the opportunity to receive professional education as a cook, but also the opportunity for further employment in Nord Star Catering LLC is a company that provides consumer services for the Kupol mine.

Financing of expenses for tuition, accommodation, meals and travel to the place of study to the state educational institution of primary vocational education "Vocational Lyceum No. 5" in the city of Magadan and back was carried out at the expense of the funds of JSC "Chukotka Mining and Geological Company". Currently, the Chukotka regional public organization "Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation" is negotiating cooperation agreements with JSC "Maiskoye", JSC "Mining Company "Sibir". Environmental co-management for indigenous peoples is a joint making management decisions in the field of protecting the original habitat and traditional way of life in places of their traditional settlement and use of natural resources. To organize co-management there must be legal grounds, as well as appropriate mechanisms and tools. All this is already available in international documents containing generally recognized principles and norms in the field of respect for the rights of indigenous peoples. Agenda 21, adopted in 1992 by the UN Conference on Environment and Development and supported by almost all states of the world, defined the basic principles and strategy of sustainable development, which includes a harmonious combination of economic, social development and environmental protection environment. Particular attention in this document (Chapter 26) was given to recognizing and strengthening the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in sustainable development, in particular recognizing the need to protect indigenous lands from activities that are environmentally unsound or, in the opinion of affected indigenous peoples, are unacceptable in socially and culturally; States were encouraged to establish mechanisms to strengthen the active participation of

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indigenous peoples and local communities in the development of national policies, laws and programs related to natural resource management and other development processes that may impact them, involving indigenous peoples and local communities at the national and local levels in the implementation of natural resource management and conservation strategies and other programs implemented to promote sustainable development.

Part 4 of Article 5 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation states: "Generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation are an integral part of its legal system. If an international treaty of the Russian Federation establishes rules other than those provided for by law, then the rules apply international treaty." Article 69 of the Russian Constitution states: "The Russian Federation guarantees the rights of indigenous peoples in accordance with the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and international treaties of the Russian Federation." The fundamental principles of interaction between society and indigenous peoples were laid down in international covenants on economic, social and cultural rights, on civil and political human rights; they developed both in special international documents devoted to the rights of indigenous peoples, and in international documents related to issues of conservation of biological diversity and environmental safety.

Articles 13-19 of the ILO Convention No. 169 of 1989 "On Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries" states that all issues of land use on the lands of indigenous peoples must be resolved with their participation, losses must be compensated taking into account the special connection Aboriginal people with the land, recommended methods for preventing conflicts - studying the specifics of the traditional way of life, negotiations with indigenous peoples, concluding agreements. This document has not been ratified by the Russian Federation. International principles and norms regarding the rights of indigenous peoples are set out in the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples adopted on 13 September 2007 by the UN General Assembly. The preamble to the Declaration states, inter alia, that, in adopting this Declaration, the UN General Assembly is convinced that the exercise by indigenous peoples of control over events affecting them and their lands, territories and resources will enable them to preserve and strengthen their institutions, culture and traditions, as well as to promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs; Respect for indigenous knowledge, culture and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper care of the environment.

The Declaration calls on States to provide effective mechanisms to prevent any action aimed at

dispossessing or displacing indigenous peoples of their lands, territory or resources. In particular, Article 10 of the said Declaration states: "No removal shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and only after the conclusion of an agreement providing for fair compensation and, where possible, a choice of return."

Article 18 of the Declaration states: "Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making on matters that may affect their rights, through representatives chosen by them according to their own procedures, and to maintain and develop their decision-making institutions."

Article 19 of the Declaration states: "States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned, through their representative institutions, to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them."

Although these international documents are not part of the legal system of the Russian Federation, they express the guidelines and recommendations of the international community, which the member states of this community should be guided by.

Another direction on the protection of Aboriginal rights to land and natural resources is developing within the framework of the international movement for the conservation of biological diversity. In 1992, at the International Environmental Forum in Rio de Janeiro, the already mentioned Agenda 21 was discussed and adopted; Chapter 26 of this document focuses on strengthening the role of indigenous people in addressing environmental issues. It emphasizes: "Many generations of indigenous peoples have developed a holistic, customary understanding of their land. Governments and international organizations should recognize and apply the values, traditional knowledge and resource management practices that indigenous peoples have in interacting with their environment." knowledge in other developing areas."

Principle 22 of the Declaration ("Endorsement of agreements on environment and development") also states: "Indigenous people and their communities, as well as other local communities, have a vital role to play in the management and improvement of the environment by virtue of their knowledge and traditional practices. "States must recognize and duly support their identity, culture and interests and ensure their effective participation in achieving sustainable development."

In the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8j addresses the responsibilities of State Parties to preserve and maintain traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples relevant to the conservation of biological diversity. This document has been ratified by the Russian Federation, and its recommendations are binding on the participating

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parties. As a tool for realizing the rights of indigenous peoples to participate in decision-making on issues of protecting the environment and traditional way of life abroad, two types of documents are widely used: international standards and the policies of companies and international financial institutions regarding the observance of the rights of indigenous peoples.

One of the first such documents is the World Bank Operational Directive "Indigenous Peoples" 4.20, approved in 1991 (hereinafter - WB OD 4.20), which was revised by 2005 and received the name "World Bank Operational Policy "Indigenous Peoples" 4.10 (hereinafter - WB OP 4.10) These World Bank documents contain the basic requirements for bank borrowers with regard to respect for the rights of indigenous peoples if the project for which the borrower is taking out a loan is carried out in the territories inhabited by indigenous peoples. Briefly, these requirements are summarized as follows: If the project may have adverse consequences, a project social assessment (SA) must be conducted. The SA is the responsibility of the borrower. The bank should review the terms of reference for the SA and make recommendations on its content and scope. The SA identifies key stakeholders and prepares the basis for consultation and data is collected on social, economic and cultural aspects, including data on customary laws and indigenous land claims, in order to assess the potential impact of the proposed project on indigenous peoples. The borrower must forward the draft JI to the bank for review and comments.

If the results of the social assessment indicate that the project will adversely impact specific indigenous groups, the borrower must prepare a draft indigenous peoples action plan or development plan in collaboration with affected groups. The content and level of detail of the development plan depends on the nature of the project and the intended impact. Projects that include indigenous peoples as intended beneficiaries must include special measures to ensure that their needs and priorities are taken into account. During the preparation of the JI and development plan, the borrower must provide timely and culturally sensitive information to indigenous groups about the bank-assisted project. To facilitate such consultations, the borrower must ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in the dialogue, using consultation methods that are culturally appropriate and allow indigenous peoples to express their views and preferences.

In order to prevent or minimize the adverse impact of Bank projects on indigenous groups and to identify measures that may be required to strengthen security of their rights to lands and other resources, the borrower should pay special attention to the following aspects in the project design: cultural, religious and the cult values with which these groups associate their lands and resources; their individual and community

or collective rights to the use and development of the lands on which they live and which need to be protected from invasion; traditional methods of using natural resources vital to their culture and way of life; the practice of using natural resources and the long-term sustainability of this practice.

The main postulates of the WB OP correspond with the provisions of ILO Convention No. 169 on the Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Another type of international instrument is the Akwe: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for Conducting Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments of Proposed Projects at Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities, which has been developed and proposed in 2004 as a tool for the implementation of the rights of indigenous peoples in the field of co-management of natural resources by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The Voluntary Guidelines of Akwe: Kon (Agueigue) place an important emphasis on the establishment of shared governance structures and procedures for their implementation. Such procedures include:

establishing a coherent process for taking into account the views and concerns of members of the indigenous or local community likely to be affected by the proposed project; establishing a process through which local and indigenous communities could have the opportunity to accept or reject a proposed project option that may have an impact on their community; identifying and ensuring sufficient human, financial, technical and legal resources necessary for the effective participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities at all stages of assessment procedures; entering into an agreement or developing action plans (as appropriate) on mutually agreed terms between the applicants of the proposed project and the indigenous or local community concerned regarding the implementation of measures to prevent or mitigate any adverse impacts of the proposed project.

The importance of cultural impact assessment is emphasized, which recommends taking into account possible impacts on the ongoing customary use of biological resources; the potential impact of innovations and practices on the respect, conservation, protection and maintenance of traditional knowledge; possible consequences of the impact of the project on the location of shrines and associated rituals and ceremonies; respect for the need for privacy for cultural purposes; the possible impact of the project on the implementation of customary law.

Interestingly, the word "Agueigu" is a term meaning "everything that exists"; it is taken from the Mohawk language and was reported by a community

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in Kahnawak (near Montreal) where the Voluntary Guidelines were being discussed. This name pays tribute to the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples, their holistic perception of the human and natural worlds.

When comparing two documents containing the most detailed description of ways to resolve a possible conflict between industrial civilization and traditional societies, it is clear that they differ in the population groups to which they are addressed, goals and approaches to the problem.

The WB OP is addressed to the bank's borrowers; The overall goal of this operating policy is to ensure that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights and culture of indigenous peoples, thereby furthering the Bank's mission to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development.

The Agueigue Guidelines are addressed to all countries party to the Convention on Biological Diversity; their goals and approaches are much broader. One of the main features of the principles is taking into account the interrelationship of cultural, environmental and social elements, therefore, special attention is paid to taking into account traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities in terms of the processes of assessing environmental, social, cultural consequences, taking into account the ownership of traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and the need for their protection and conservation.

The overall objectives of Agueigue and the WB OP are to propose a collaborative framework in which governments, indigenous and local communities, decision-makers and project managers can ensure the participation of indigenous and local communities in project selection activities, their assessment and preparation of development plans. Both documents can serve as a good guide for organizing cooperation and co-government between government authorities, industrial companies and indigenous peoples in order to establish a balance of interests of resource companies and indigenous people in solving economic and environmental problems while preserving traditional lifestyles and habitats.

These and other international principles are widely used throughout the world, especially in the Western Hemisphere, where in the territories of traditional settlement of indigenous peoples the tasks of their development and protection and use of natural resources for industrial, scientific, recreational and other purposes are combined. International principles and norms are, to one degree or another, reflected in the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Part 1 of Article 72 of the Russian Constitution reads: "The Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation are jointly responsible for:...

1) protection of the original habitat and traditional way of life of small ethnic communities;..."

Part 1 of Article 8 of the Federal Law "On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Minorities of the Russian Federation" (as amended on August 22, 2004) contains the following provisions:

"1. Small-numbered peoples, associations of small-numbered peoples in order to protect their ancestral habitat, traditional way of life, management and crafts have the right:

1) to own and use free of charge, in places of traditional residence and economic activity of small peoples, lands of various categories necessary for the implementation of their traditional management and occupation of traditional crafts, and common mineral resources in the manner established by federal legislation and the legislation of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

2) participate in monitoring the use of lands of various categories necessary for the implementation of traditional management and the traditional crafts of small peoples, and common minerals in the places of traditional residence and economic activities of small peoples;

3) participate in monitoring compliance with federal laws and laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation on environmental protection during the industrial use of lands and natural resources, construction and reconstruction of economic and other facilities in places of traditional residence and economic activity of small peoples;

4) receive from state authorities of the Russian Federation, state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments, organizations of all forms of ownership, international organizations, public associations and individuals, material and financial resources necessary for the socio-economic and cultural development of small peoples, their protection original habitat, traditional way of life, farming and crafts;

5) participate, through authorized representatives of small peoples, in the preparation and adoption by government bodies of the Russian Federation, government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local government bodies of decisions on the protection of the ancestral habitat, traditional way of life, economics and crafts of small peoples;

6) participate in environmental and ethnological examinations in the development of federal and regional state programs for the development of natural resources and environmental protection in places of traditional residence and economic activity of small peoples;

7) delegate authorized representatives of small peoples to the councils of representatives of small peoples under the executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local governments;

8) for compensation for losses caused to them as a result of damage to the ancestral habitat of small

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peoples by the economic activities of organizations of all forms of ownership, as well as individuals;"

Article 11 of the same law guarantees the possibility of organizing territorial public self-government of small peoples: for the purposes of socio-economic and cultural development, protection of the original habitat, traditional way of life, economic management and crafts of small peoples, as well as for the independent and under their own responsibility implementation of their own initiatives for On issues of local importance, persons belonging to small peoples in places of their compact residence have the right, in accordance with federal laws, to exercise territorial public self-government of small peoples, taking into account national, historical and other traditions.

Let us note that in all of the above articles of the law on guarantees of rights, we are not talking about territories of traditional natural resource management that need to be formed, but about the places of traditional residence and economic activity of indigenous peoples and about the ancestral habitat where indigenous peoples historically lead a traditional way of life, that is, these rights apply to all territories currently inhabited by indigenous peoples.

A special regime for the use of land in places of traditional residence of indigenous peoples can be established not only within the boundaries of territories of traditional environmental management. The Land Code of the Russian Federation introduced the concept of "places of traditional residence and economic activity of indigenous peoples", in respect of which it is stipulated that in the places of traditional residence and economic activities of indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation and ethnic communities in cases provided for by federal laws, laws and other regulatory legal acts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, normative legal acts of local self-government bodies may establish a special legal regime for the use of lands of the specified categories (Part 3 of Article 7).

The Federal Law "On the Territories of Traditional Nature Use of Indigenous Minorities of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation" contains the following norms related to the conditions for organizing co-management. Article 2 states: for the purposes of this law, the legal regulation of these relations may be carried out by the customs of small peoples, if such customs do not contradict the legislation of the Russian Federation or the legislation of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Article 4 declares that the purposes of this law are:

protection of the original habitat and traditional way of life of small peoples; preservation and development of the original culture of small peoples; conservation of biological diversity in areas of traditional environmental management.

Article 5 states that, taking into account the peculiarities of the legal regime of territories of traditional natural resource management, such territories belong to specially protected natural territories of federal, regional and local significance.

Article 6 of the law states: the formation of territories of traditional natural resource use of federal significance is carried out by decisions of the Government of the Russian Federation in agreement with the state authorities of the relevant constituent entities of the Russian Federation on the basis of appeals from persons belonging to small-numbered peoples and communities of small-numbered peoples or their authorized representatives.

Article 11 declares that the legal regime of territories of traditional natural resource management is established by regulations on territories of traditional natural resource management, approved respectively by the Government of the Russian Federation, executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local government bodies with the participation of persons belonging to small-numbered peoples, and communities of small-numbered peoples or their authorized representatives.

Article 15 states: environmental protection within the boundaries of territories of traditional environmental management is ensured by executive authorities of the Russian Federation, executive authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local government bodies, as well as persons belonging to small peoples and communities of small peoples.

One of the tools for co-management is legislation on environmental impact assessment.

The principles of environmental assessment are set out in Article 3 of the law: the presumption of potential environmental hazards of any planned economic and other activities, the obligation to conduct a state environmental assessment before making decisions on the implementation of the object of environmental assessment; comprehensiveness of impact and consequences assessment, environmental safety, reliability and completeness of information submitted for environmental impact assessment, independence of experts, scientific validity, objectivity and legality of environmental impact assessment conclusions; openness, participation of public organizations, consideration of public opinion.

The discovery of non-compliance with any of these principles is the basis for a lawsuit regarding the invalidity of the positive conclusion of the state environmental assessment.

Articles 11, 12 of the Federal Law "On Environmental Expertise" define the types of economic and other activities that are subject to environmental expertise, that is, they are its objects. Almost any type of activity that may have an impact on the environment is subject to state environmental assessment: draft regulatory technical and instructive

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methodological documents in the field of environmental protection, draft federal and regional programs providing for the construction and operation of economic facilities, draft production sharing agreements; materials for justifying licenses to carry out activities that may have an impact on the environment, draft technical documentation for new equipment, technology, the use of which may have an impact on the environment; materials of a comprehensive environmental survey of areas of territories, justifying giving these territories the legal status of specially protected natural areas of federal significance, an environmental disaster zone or an environmental emergency zone.

It should also be borne in mind that the customer (executor) of the project pays for the preparation of all documentation necessary for submission to the state environmental assessment, including additional ones, and pays for the conduct of the state environmental assessment itself through a specially authorized state body for conducting environmental assessment (Article 14, 28 of the law).

It is necessary to take into account the rights of citizens in the field of environmental impact assessment, as set out in Article 19 of the Federal Law "On Environmental Impact Assessment". Citizens and their associations have the right to submit their proposals on the environmental aspects of the planned economic and other activities, which should be considered when making a decision on the implementation of the project, and to receive information on the results of the environmental assessment. In accordance with Articles 19, 20-25 of the law, citizens and their associations can put forward proposals to conduct a public environmental assessment, which can be carried out before the state environmental assessment or simultaneously with it. Financing of public environmental assessments is carried out at the expense of the own funds of public organizations or local governments (Article 29 of the law).

In addition, any changes to the project documentation, including its revision based on the comments of the environmental assessment carried out or changes during the implementation of the project, made to the object of the environmental assessment, which has already received a positive conclusion from the state environmental assessment, entail the need for the project customer to conduct a new environmental assessment (Clause 5 of Article 18 of the law).

You can learn even more about the rights of citizens to participate in assessing the impact of any project by studying the Regulations on assessing the impact of proposed economic and other activities on the environment in the Russian Federation, which describes in detail the requirements for the documentation that the customer must submit for environmental impact assessment; It also contains the

responsibilities of the project owner regarding the provision of this documentation to the public. Particularly noteworthy is paragraph 1.2 of the Regulations: "The purpose of conducting an environmental impact assessment is to prevent or mitigate the impact of this activity on the environment and the associated social, economic and other consequences." The impact assessment should contain: assessment of the environmental impacts of the planned economic and other activities (probability of risk occurrence, degree, nature, scale, distribution area, as well as forecasting environmental and related social and economic consequences); identification of measures that reduce, mitigate or prevent negative impacts, assessment of their effectiveness and feasibility of implementation; development of proposals for a program of environmental monitoring and control at all stages of implementation of the planned economic and other activities (clause 3.2.2 of the Regulations).

Thus, the project owner is responsible for a comprehensive assessment of the project's impact, including on the social sphere, and the development of a program to mitigate environmental and related social, economic and other consequences.

If a lack of information is identified during the environmental impact assessment, additional research is carried out (clause 1.5). The lack of information can be pointed out not only by members of the expert commission, but also by the public. To this end, these Regulations detail the customer's responsibilities for providing documentation subject to environmental impact assessment to the public.

It should be taken into account that ensuring public participation, including informing the public about planned economic and other activities and its involvement in the process of environmental impact assessment, is carried out by the customer at all stages of the process, starting with the preparation of technical specifications for conducting an environmental impact assessment. Public discussion of the subject of examination, including materials on assessing the environmental impact of the planned economic and other activities, is organized by the customer together with local authorities in accordance with Russian legislation.

Information and public participation in the preparation and discussion of environmental impact assessment materials are provided by the customer as an integral part of the environmental impact assessment process.

There are special requirements for published information: it must contain information about the name, goals and location of the planned activity, the name and address of the customer or his representative, the approximate timing of the environmental impact assessment; the body responsible for organizing public discussion; the intended form of public discussion (survey, hearings,

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referendum, etc.), as well as the form for submitting comments and suggestions. Information must be published in official publications of federal executive authorities, executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Federation and local governments.

The customer must provide access to the terms of reference for environmental impact assessment to the interested public from the moment of its approval until the end of the environmental impact assessment process. The customer (contractor) must accept and document comments and suggestions from the public within 30 days from the date of publication of the information. These comments and suggestions are taken into account when drawing up the terms of reference for environmental impact assessment and must be reflected in the environmental impact assessment materials.

So, representatives of the public, including specialists, indigenous peoples and their organizations, according to Russian legislation, have access to the full volume of all documentation on any project of economic and other activity that is not a state secret. They can request and study this documentation, detect unreliable or incomplete information, and send their comments, which the customer must take into account and reflect in the EIA materials.

With timely public participation in the study and discussion of the documentation provided for the state environmental assessment, and bringing to the attention of the customer the fact of incomplete information about the impact of the project on the indigenous and local population, indigenous organizations can convince the customer to conduct additional research on this topic, that is, to conduct an ethnological examination in within the framework of the state environmental assessment, despite the fact that its procedure and methods are not approved at the federal level.

Important for the activities of organizations of indigenous peoples in the field of participation in environmental management are the norms of the Federal Law "On Environmental Protection":

"Article 3. Basic principles of environmental protection Economic and other activities of government bodies of the Russian Federation, government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local government bodies, legal entities and individuals that have an impact on the environment must be carried out on the basis of the following principles:

respect for the human right to a healthy environment; ensuring favorable conditions for human life;

scientifically based combination of environmental, economic and social interests of man, society and the state in order to ensure sustainable development and a favorable environment;

protection, reproduction and rational use of natural resources as not necessary conditions for ensuring a favorable environment and environmental safety; responsibility of state authorities of the Russian Federation, state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments for ensuring a favorable environment and environmental safety in the relevant territories; payment for environmental use and compensation for environmental damage; independence of control in the field of environmental protection;

presumption of environmental danger of planned economic and other activities; mandatory environmental impact assessment when making decisions on economic and other activities; mandatory, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, verification of projects and other documentation justifying economic and other activities that may have a negative impact on the environment, create a threat to the life, health and property of citizens, for compliance with the requirements of technical regulations in the field of environmental protection; taking into account the natural and socio-economic characteristics of territories when planning and implementing economic and other activities; priority of conservation of natural ecological systems, natural landscapes and natural complexes; the admissibility of the impact of economic and other activities on the natural environment based on the requirements in the field of environmental protection; ensuring a reduction in the negative impact of economic and other activities on the environment in accordance with standards in the field of environmental protection, which can be achieved through the use of the best existing technologies, taking into account economic and social factors; mandatory participation in environmental protection activities of government bodies of the Russian Federation, government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local government bodies, public and other non-profit associations, legal entities and individuals; conservation of biological diversity; ensuring integrated and individual approaches to establishing requirements in the field of environmental protection for economic and other entities carrying out such activities or planning to carry out such activities; prohibition of economic and other activities, the consequences of which are unpredictable for the environment, as well as the implementation of projects that may lead to the degradation of natural ecological systems, changes and (or) destruction of the genetic fund of plants, animals and other organisms, depletion of natural resources and other negative environmental changes; respect for everyone's right to receive reliable information about the state of the environment, as well as the participation of citizens in making decisions regarding their rights to a favorable environment, in accordance with the law; liability for violation of

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environmental legislation; organization and development of the environmental education system, education and formation of environmental culture; participation of citizens, public and other non-profit associations in solving environmental problems; international cooperation of the Russian Federation in the field of environmental protection.

Article 10. Management in the field of environmental protection carried out by local government bodies Management in the field of environmental protection is carried out by local government bodies in accordance with this Federal Law, other federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, laws and other regulatory legal acts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, charters of municipalities and regulatory legal acts of local government bodies.

Article 11. Rights and obligations of citizens in the field of environmental protection:

1. Every citizen has the right to a favorable environment, to its protection from negative impacts caused by economic and other activities, natural and man-made emergencies, to reliable information about the state of the environment and to compensation for damage to the environment.

2. Citizens have the right: create public associations, foundations and other non-profit organizations carrying out activities in the field of environmental protection; send appeals to state authorities of the Russian Federation, state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local government bodies, other organizations and officials to receive timely, complete and reliable information about the state of the environment in their places of residence, measures to protect it; take part in meetings, rallies, demonstrations, processions and picketing, collection of signatures for petitions, referendums on environmental issues and other actions that do not contradict the legislation of the Russian Federation; put forward proposals to conduct a public environmental assessment and participate in its conduct in the prescribed manner; provide assistance to state authorities of the Russian Federation, state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments in resolving environmental protection issues; contact state authorities of the Russian Federation, state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments and other organizations with complaints, statements and proposals on issues related to environmental protection, negative impacts on the environment, and receive timely and reasonable responses; bring claims to court for compensation for environmental damage; exercise other rights provided for by law.

3. Citizens are obliged:

preserve nature and the environment;
treat nature and natural resources with care;
comply with other legal requirements.

Article 12. Rights and obligations of public and other non-profit associations operating in the field of environmental protection.

1. Public and other non-profit associations carrying out activities in the field of environmental protection have the right:

develop, promote and implement, in the prescribed manner, programs in the field of environmental protection, protect the rights and legitimate interests of citizens in the field of environmental protection, and involve citizens on a voluntary basis in activities in the field of environmental protection;

at the expense of own and borrowed funds, carry out and promote activities in the field of environmental protection, reproduction of natural resources, and ensuring environmental safety; provide assistance to government bodies of the Russian Federation, government bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local government bodies in resolving environmental protection issues; organize meetings, rallies, demonstrations, processions and picketing, collect signatures for petitions and take part in these events in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, make proposals for holding referendums on environmental issues and discussing projects related to environmental protection; contact state authorities of the Russian Federation, state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local government bodies, other organizations and officials to receive timely, complete and reliable information about the state of the environment, measures to protect it, circumstances and economic facts and other activities that pose a threat to the environment, life, health and property of citizens; participate in the prescribed manner in making economic and other decisions, the implementation of which may have a negative impact on the environment, life, health and property of citizens; contact state authorities of the Russian Federation, state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments and other organizations with complaints, statements, claims and proposals on issues related to environmental protection, negative impacts on the environment, and receive timely and reasonable responses; organize and conduct, in the prescribed manner, hearings on the design and placement of facilities, economic and other activities of which may harm the environment, create a threat to the life, health and property of citizens; organize and conduct public environmental assessments in accordance with the established procedure; recommend their representatives to participate in the state environmental assessment; submit to the state authorities of the Russian Federation, state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local self-government bodies, and the court of appeal for the cancellation of decisions on the design, placement, construction,

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reconstruction, operation of facilities, the economic and other activities of which may have a negative impact on the environment, on restriction, suspension and termination of economic and other activities that have a negative impact on the environment; bring claims to court for compensation for environmental damage; exercise other rights provided for by law.

2. Public and other non-profit associations, when carrying out activities in the field of environmental protection, are required to comply with requirements in the field of environmental protection.

Article 13. System of state measures to ensure the rights to a favorable environment.

1. State authorities of the Russian Federation, state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local government bodies and officials are obliged to provide assistance to citizens, public and other non-profit associations in the implementation of their rights in the field of environmental protection.

2. When locating objects whose economic and other activities may cause harm to the environment, the decision on their placement is made taking into account the opinion of the population or the results of a referendum.

3. Officials who prevent citizens, public and other non-profit associations from carrying out activities in the field of environmental protection, exercising their rights provided for by this Federal Law and other federal laws, other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, are held accountable in the prescribed manner.

Article 68. Public control in the field of environmental protection (public environmental control)

1. Public control in the field of environmental protection (public environmental control) is carried out in order to realize everyone's right to a favorable environment and prevent violations of legislation in the field of environmental protection.

2. Public control in the field of environmental protection (public environmental control) is carried out by public associations and other non-profit organizations in accordance with their charters, as well as by citizens in accordance with the law.

3. The results of public control in the field of environmental protection (public environmental control), submitted to state authorities of the Russian Federation, state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments, are subject to mandatory consideration in the manner established by law." The listed norms indicate that indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation have the legal right to participate in all processes affecting the protection of their ancestral habitat and traditional way of life, including the creation of bodies of territorial public self-government, the formation of territories of traditional environmental management (TMP), participation in the development of regulations on

TTP, Moreover, legal regulation of the TTP can be carried out by the customs of indigenous peoples.

According to the Russian Constitution, the protection of the original habitat and traditional way of life is the joint responsibility of the Russian Federation and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. The Federal Law "On the General Principles of Organization of Legislative (Representative) and Executive Bodies of State Power of the Subjects of the Russian Federation", specifying these provisions, determined that a subject of the Federation has the right to carry out its own legal regulation on subjects of joint jurisdiction before the adoption of federal laws (Part 2 of Article 3); The powers of government bodies of a constituent entity of the Federation on subjects of joint jurisdiction, carried out by these bodies independently at the expense of the budget of the constituent entity of the Federation (with the exception of subventions from the federal budget), include, in particular, resolving issues of organizing and ensuring the protection of the ancestral habitat and traditional way of life of indigenous peoples small peoples of the Russian Federation; on this issue, state authorities of a constituent entity of the Federation have the right to adopt laws and other regulatory legal acts, regardless of the presence in federal laws of provisions establishing this right.

Using these opportunities, some constituent entities of the Russian Federation are developing regional legislation that creates good starting conditions for the development of co-management of the protection and use of natural resources with the participation of indigenous peoples and resource companies.

Thus, in a number of subjects of the Federation, regional laws have been adopted regulating the relations between indigenous peoples and other users working on the lands of traditional residence and economic activity of indigenous peoples, creating the possibility of organizing national administrative-territorial formations of small peoples of the North; regional laws or other regulations have been adopted regulating the formation of territories of traditional natural resource management, the creation of a special regime for the use of natural resources on the lands of traditional residence and economic activities of indigenous peoples.

Such laws currently in force in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), Khanty-Mansiysk, Yamalo-Nenets and Nenets Autonomous Okrugs, Sakhalin Region, first of all, include the basic laws of these constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as a number of special laws. These laws create the basis for the development of co-management in the field of protection and use of natural resources with the participation of indigenous peoples, government bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and resource-extracting companies and the

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creation of their own models of environmental co-management for the purpose of sustainable development of regions. There are two models of environmental co-governance: the Assistance Plan implemented on Sakhalin, prepared with the direct participation of authorized representatives of indigenous peoples of the North with its management structure, and the 10-year experience of the regional Citizens' Advisory Council for Prince William Sound, described by researcher Richard Steiner. On Sakhalin, since mid-2015, systematic joint work has been carried out by non-profit organizations of indigenous and local populations and companies implementing the Sakhalin2 project for the production and transportation of oil and gas, to mitigate the negative impact and support the development of the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin.

Documentation of the Sakhalin 2 project is currently available to the public, covering almost all aspects of the project's impact on traditional environmental management and livelihoods of the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin; The results of the analysis of the assessment of the impact of the project on the traditional lands and environmental management of the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin were concretely translated into the development, together with representatives of indigenous peoples and environmental organizations of Sakhalin, of a five-year Plan for Assistance to the Development of Indigenous Minorities of the North of Sakhalin (Assistance Plan) to mitigate the negative impacts and support the development of the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin. The experience of interaction between public organizations of Sakhalin and the Sakhalin Energy company, in its consistency, breadth of coverage, and openness, can be considered useful for Russia for other companies planning large-scale industrial development projects in the territories of traditional settlement and environmental management of indigenous peoples of Russia. The ceremonial start of the implementation of the Assistance Plan in May 2016 was preceded by a long period of confrontation caused by mutual misunderstanding between the parties, mining companies, public environmental organizations and the Association of Indigenous Minorities of the North of the Sakhalin Region. Since 1996, oil and gas production and transportation projects began to be implemented on Sakhalin. Relevant agreements were signed between several multinational companies and the state. But when these agreements were signed, they "forgot" one more party - the indigenous inhabitants of Sakhalin, whose way of life, which has developed over centuries, is most sensitive to changes occurring in nature. And these changes were inevitable - after all, oil and gas production was planned on the Sakhalin shelf and the construction of pipelines crossing the island. The environmental community and the indigenous people of Sakhalin almost immediately expressed their

concern and stood up to protect the nature of the island. At all public events, the Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North of the Sakhalin Region addressed companies and the regional administration with demands to conclude agreements with indigenous organizations that would ensure the protection of the ancestral habitat, traditional way of life and the creation of conditions for the development of the indigenous population based on fair compensation and participation indigenous peoples in sharing the benefits of projects carried out on their ancestral lands. Unfortunately, companies and the regional administration have not been attentive to the legal requirements of the Association for a long time. From time to time, agreements were ceremoniously concluded that did not lead to improvement in the situation of indigenous peoples on the ground, and the construction of land-based facilities expanded and increasingly threatened the traditional way of life of the indigenous people of Sakhalin. The desperate indigenous peoples of Sakhalin gathered at a congress in the fall of 2004 and expressed their determination to defend their rights by holding protests against oil companies that violated the rights of the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin. After another attempt in January 2005 to bring their demands to companies and authorities, the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin undertook the well-known protest action "Green Wave". The action was held on January 20-23, 2005 in the Nogliki region, where construction work was already underway related to the laying of pipelines for the Sakhalin 1 and Sakhalin 2 projects, carried out by the oil companies Exxon Neftegas Limited and Sakhalin Energy Investment Company LTD " and their contractors. The protesters' demands were set out in a Memorandum, which indigenous organizations offered to sign to companies operating on Sakhalin. These requirements boiled down to several main points: conducting an ethnological examination declared by the Federal Law "On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation", assessing the impact of projects on the habitat and traditional way of life of indigenous peoples, determining the amount of compensation and creating a fund for the effective use of compensation payments for development goals of indigenous peoples, creation of a co-management structure with the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples of Sakhalin. This protest was a turning point in the relationship between the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin, companies and authorities.

Prior to this, in March 2015, the Extraordinary Congress of Indigenous Peoples of Sakhalin created a regional Council of authorized representatives of indigenous peoples of the North of the Sakhalin region, the main task of which is to interact with oil companies for the benefit of the indigenous population. The Council was headed by Alexey Gennadievich Limanzo, who, despite his youth, is the

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recognized leader of the movement of indigenous peoples of Sakhalin, heading it since 1999, as Z.L. writes. Ronik, a member of the regional Council, in his article "Regional Council. Oil. Law." The Regional Council suggested that the Company create a permanent structure for the implementation of the Assistance Plan, a Supervisory Council (following the example of the regional Advisory Council operating in Alaska in similar conditions, which includes representatives of indigenous peoples, environmental public organizations, authorities and companies). The powers of this Supervisory Board, as well as the procedure for implementing the Assistance Plan, became the subject of a tripartite Cooperation Agreement signed in 2016 by the regional Council, the Company and the regional administration. According to this Agreement, the Company undertakes to finance the Assistance Plan in the amount of 300 thousand US dollars for 5 years (from June 1, 2006 to June 1, 2011). According to the Agreement, the Assistance Plan is managed by a Supervisory Board consisting of representatives of the regional Council, the Company and the regional administration.

In the first year, the project did not go smoothly. Social development programs related to healthcare and support for educational institutions were more or less successfully implemented, since the Plan contained a list of specific activities, but the implementation of the Program for Supporting Traditional Economic Activities had to be postponed. In the Assistance Plan, this Program has a methodological rather than a specific character. It was assumed that support for traditional activities of the indigenous population would be carried out on the basis of project competitions for the development of traditional activities; projects and business plans were to be prepared by the communities themselves. During the fall of 2006, leaders of indigenous peoples repeatedly stated that the demands made by the Company's experts for projects for the development of traditional activities were beyond their strength and unacceptable. Failures with the implementation of the Program for Support of Traditional Economic Activities were a consequence of the unpreparedness of the indigenous population to develop business plans for the development of traditional activities, which were required by the conditions of the competitions, and insufficient results of ethno-social research in the available project documentation. At the previous stages of the project, a shallow study of the current state and problems of development of traditional environmental management was carried out. The company used consultation and survey methods. The questionnaires used in Alaska to record the objects of traditional environmental management of indigenous peoples, supplemented with some questions, were chosen as a survey tool. The EIA (2003) reported the collection of 39 questionnaires. A detailed assessment of the impact of the project was actually carried out

for one reindeer herding cooperative, which unites part of the population of the village of Val.

In relation to such types of traditional activities as fishing, marine hunting, gathering, which are engaged in by the majority of the indigenous and local population, there are practically no such assessments, forecasts of risks and threats to project implementation, recommendations for their reduction in the EIA, since these types of activities and related their natural resources have not been sufficiently studied.

Experts from the Association have repeatedly recommended that the Company conduct a complete economic survey of the indigenous population throughout the vast area of influence of the project, involving representatives of indigenous peoples as instructors conducting the survey. These proposals were not accepted by the Company at that time. The materials from the consultations, which were attended over the years by about 10% of representatives of the indigenous population, and the data from a small number of questionnaires were not enough to assess the problems of traditional environmental management and draw up a specific plan for its development. The Company's experts, when preparing materials on the study of the socio-economic situation of the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin, were unable to understand the complex problems of traditional fishing of the indigenous people of Sakhalin, the existing organizational and legal forms of associations of the indigenous population, did not sufficiently analyze Russian legislation regarding the potential opportunities provided to the indigenous peoples, and therefore did not take advantage of these opportunities when preparing the Support Plan. As the main tool for mitigating negative impacts, the Company proposes the Sakhalin Energy Grievance Procedure. The ineffectiveness of the Complaint Procedure tool was revealed during an expert trip to Nogliki in December 2016. During conversations with the population, it became clear that the Company's rules established for employees implementing the project are systematically violated. Many employees of contractor organizations do not live permanently in camps, but rent housing in the villages, engage in hunting, fishing, gathering, smoking and salting fish, and collecting mushrooms and berries. Around the camps (for example, on Chayvo Bay), large dogs live unattended and chase the domestic reindeer grazing there, many of them die from this. The Company's management in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk was not aware of these facts, since the indigenous residents were poorly informed about the Company's rules for employees and were not used to writing complaints. To eliminate gaps in the implementation of the Assistance Plan, a special program is currently being implemented to strengthen information and legal work with the indigenous population. As part of this program, in

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2018, the Batani Foundation held an educational seminar for community leaders. The strength of the Assistance Plan is the participation in its development at all stages of members of the regional Council of authorized representatives of indigenous peoples of the North of the Sakhalin region. The next wise step was to publish the full text of the Assistance Plan and disseminate it among the indigenous people of Sakhalin. In the materials of the SIMDP, a Matrix of measures to reduce the impact of the Sakhalin 2 project was published, compiled on the basis of the results of consultations, which contains a description of the concerns of the indigenous population in the area affected by the project, specific cases of negative impacts, the Company's reactions to these claims and the opinion of indigenous peoples and their experts on the state of the listed problems and the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Company. The matrix must be replenished; an example of compiling such a Matrix and working with it can serve as a good tool for public management of environmental and ethno-social monitoring of the project. The experience of creating and successfully operating a permanent management structure of the Assistance Plan, which contains new elements of joint management for Russia, is extremely valuable. This well-thought-out structure, which includes authorized representatives of indigenous peoples, representatives of the Company and government authorities of the Sakhalin region, represents all forms of joint management - from the highest collegial decision-making body and detailed executive structures to bodies of public control over the quality of execution project, procedural issues have been clearly worked out. This structure has been operating for a year and a half and is constantly being improved.

Undoubtedly, the strengths of the Assistance Plan - its publicity, dissemination of the full text of the Assistance Plan among the indigenous population living in the project impact area, posting on the Internet current information about the implementation of individual projects of the Plan, the creation of permanent structures for joint project management - deserve high praise. In this sense, the experience of joint work of the Sakhalin Energy company, indigenous organizations and government representatives to implement the Sakhalin 2 project can be considered unique and useful for Russia to study. Improving the legal framework in the field of observance of the rights of indigenous peoples in the Sakhalin region. One of the demands of Sakhalin indigenous organizations at the protest in 2015 was to carry out an ethnological examination declared by the Federal Law "On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Minorities of the Russian Federation", an assessment of the impact of projects on the ancestral habitat and traditional way of life of indigenous peoples. At that time, the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin were not satisfied with the conclusions

regarding the assessment of the impact on traditional environmental management of the Sakhalin 2 project. But federal legislation does not contain procedures for conducting ethnological examination, and it has not appeared to this day, although the need for it is great, this is recognized by all interested parties. A new stage of discussion of the problems of the negative impact of projects on the traditional environmental management of the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin, the need to create a legitimate objective tool for assessing this impact and organizing civilized interaction of the indigenous peoples of Sakhalin with other companies operating on Sakhalin, to encourage the administration of the Sakhalin region, legislators of the region to develop regional regulations on the procedure for conducting ethnological examination and enshrining these procedures in legislation.

The administration of the Sakhalin region developed and in 2017 approved the Regulations on the procedure for organizing and conducting ethnological examination in the territories of traditional residence of indigenous peoples of the North of the Sakhalin region, which determined the authorized executive body of the Sakhalin region in the field of organizing and conducting ethnological examination, the procedure for creating an expert commission to conduct ethnological examination and the procedure for its conduct in accordance with Russian legislation. An important innovation is that the expert division of the authorized government agency involves representatives of the regional council of authorized representatives of indigenous peoples of the North of the Sakhalin region in the selection of a candidate for the position of head of the expert commission, and in the approval of the composition of the expert commission. At the same time, the Sakhalin Regional Duma developed and adopted the Law "On Amendments to the Law of the Sakhalin Region "On Legal Guarantees for the Protection of the Native Environment, Traditional Ways of Life, Economics and Crafts of the Indigenous Minorities of the North of the Sakhalin Region," the purpose of which was to supplement this law with the necessary rules on powers administration of the Sakhalin region in the field of protection of the ancestral habitat, traditional way of life, management and crafts of indigenous peoples regarding the organization of ethnological examination and an article on the rights of indigenous peoples regarding participation in its implementation. It should be noted that she played a large role in the preparation and promotion of these important initiatives coordinated and purposeful joint work of the department of indigenous peoples of the North of the regional administration, the economic committee of the Sakhalin region, the regional Council of authorized representatives of indigenous peoples of the North of the Sakhalin region and the representative of

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indigenous peoples of the North in the Sakhalin Regional Duma.

Conclusion

If laws are implemented in places of traditional residence and economic activity of indigenous peoples, then appropriate research and assessment of the impact on the original habitat and traditional way of life of indigenous peoples must be carried out. This is logical, but often not followed. Therefore, we came up with a legislative initiative to introduce appropriate changes to the law on environmental impact assessment, but this proposal was rejected by the State Duma. And not the least role in this was played by the position of the Government of the Russian Federation. The Government of the Russian Federation again did not support the legislative initiative of the deputies of the State Duma Committee on National Affairs - the bill "On the protection of the ancestral habitat, traditional environmental management and traditional way of life of indigenous peoples." In its official conclusion, the Russian Government indicates that this area is already regulated by federal legislation and the adoption of a special legislative act in the field of protecting the original habitat, traditional environmental management and traditional way of life of indigenous peoples is not required. But is this really so?

Our legislation in the field of implementation of the constitutional powers of public authorities in the field of protecting the ancestral habitat, traditional environmental management and traditional way of life of indigenous peoples requires further and urgent improvement. In this regard, we will dwell on a number of pressing issues that require deep understanding, since they interfere with solving pressing problems of the legal and socio-economic livelihoods of the indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation.

I. By Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated April 17, 2006 No. 536r, the List of Indigenous Minorities of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation was approved. Thus, the Government of the Russian Federation has determined the subject of law - 40 indigenous peoples, territorially living in the regions of the North, Siberia and the Far East, which are subject to laws on the communities of these peoples and territories of traditional natural resource management.

Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated May 8, 2009 No. 631r finally approved the List of places of traditional residence and traditional economic activities of indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation and the List of types of traditional economic activities of indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation. Thus, the Government of the Russian Federation has also determined the scope of legislation on the rights of indigenous peoples.

II. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated February 4, 2009 No. 132r approved the Concept of sustainable development of indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation. For the first time, a document has appeared that clearly and systematically formulates the goals, objectives and specific indicators that need to be achieved in this area. Today, the standard of living of the small peoples of the North is lower compared to the average Russian indicators, which is due to the peculiarities of the traditional way of life of these peoples and the complexity of their climatic living conditions. The Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation has developed an Action Plan for the implementation in 2018-2035 of the Concept of sustainable development of indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East. However, the Plan does not take into account the main proposals of the Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation to amend federal legislation:

1) development of the draft federal law "On Amendments to the Federal Law "On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation" (in terms of vesting the Government of the Russian Federation with the authority to approve the methodology for determining losses caused as a result of damage to the ancestral habitat and traditional way of life of indigenous peoples) small peoples by the activities of economic entities and individuals, the procedure for classifying citizens of the Russian Federation as indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation, as well as in terms of improving the delimitation of powers of state authorities of the Russian Federation, state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local governments on issues of protection of native habitats, traditional way of life of indigenous peoples and their sustainable development:

a) the right of indigenous peoples of the North to compensation for losses incurred as a result of damage to the original habitat and traditional way of life from the activities of individuals and legal entities or decisions of authorities on the seizure of lands and natural resources. The lack of an appropriate methodology approved at the federal level does not allow today the indigenous peoples of the northern territories to exercise their legal right to compensation for damage caused. It is known that the Ministry of Regional Development of the Russian Federation is developing this Methodology. But I would like this work to be accelerated. We think that approval of this Methodology by order of the Ministry of Regional Development will be sufficient. The Association has been dealing with this issue for more than 8 years; it supported the work of experts from among Roszemkadastr survey specialists on this document. It's time to launch it at the federal level. This Methodology will allow subsoil users to streamline

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the payment of compensation and attribute these payments to the cost part. Work on this Methodology should be accompanied by the development of a procedure for paying these compensations. We need a mechanism according to which compensation payments would reach specific affected families and communities of indigenous peoples of the North;

b) the current legislation of the Russian Federation provides for a number of benefits and priorities for indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation. However, there is no procedure for resolving the issue of classifying a person as a representative of these peoples. In this regard, a lot of problems arise with confirming nationality so that one or another representative of an indigenous people can take advantage of the benefits, priorities and rights established by law: in the use of natural resources, obtaining weapons, forming communities of indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East, securing hunting grounds and reindeer pastures, replacing military service with alternative civilian service. It is necessary to make an appropriate decision at the level of the Government of the Russian Federation;

c) the individual rights of persons belonging to indigenous minorities, enshrined in the Federal Law "On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Minorities of the Russian Federation," are not ensured by the actions of state authorities or local government bodies. This is due to the fact that these authorities are not always vested with the appropriate powers. As a result, there is no proper legal regime for protecting rights. Thus, as one of the rights of indigenous small-numbered peoples and communities of indigenous small-numbered peoples, the right to delegate authorized representatives of small-numbered peoples to councils of representatives of small-numbered peoples under the executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies is enshrined in the Federal Law "On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Small-Numbered Peoples of the Russian Federation". Persons belonging to indigenous small-numbered peoples are accordingly granted the right to participate in the formation and activities of councils of representatives of small-numbered peoples under the executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-government bodies. At the same time, the Federal Law "On General Principles of the Organization of Local Self-Government in the Russian Federation" does not reflect these powers. Moreover, they do not follow from the issues of local significance enshrined in the said federal law (Articles 14-16). Thus, the specified right of indigenous small peoples to establish their representation in local government bodies does not have sufficient guarantees;

d) the status of authorized representatives at the federal level, the procedure for their election and

delegation to councils of representatives of small-numbered peoples are also not regulated today. According to Article 1 of the law on guarantees of rights, authorized representatives of small peoples are individuals or organizations that, in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, represent the interests of these peoples. Article 5 of this law establishes that authorized representatives of small peoples may be involved in the development and examination of draft federal laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation on the protection of the ancestral habitat, traditional way of life, economics and crafts of small peoples. In this regard, a completely reasonable question arises - should these be representatives from each indigenous people or, for example, the Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation, which, as is known, could act as such an authorized representative its representations in various subjects of the Federation and speaking on behalf of the majority of indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation?

The Congress of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East adopted a corresponding resolution stating that the Association of Indigenous Minorities and Far East of the Russian Federation is the authorized representative of the indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East at the federal and international levels. We have decided on this issue. We hope that the Government of the Russian Federation will take appropriate steps to recognize the Association as an authorized representative of these peoples by adopting the appropriate regulatory legal act.

2) Amendments to the federal laws "On the basic guarantees of electoral rights and the right to participate in a referendum of citizens of the Russian Federation" and "On the general principles of organization of legislative (representative) and executive bodies of state power of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation" (in terms of establishing additional guarantees of the electoral rights of citizens from the number of indigenous peoples, quota representation of indigenous minorities in the legislative (representative) authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and in representative bodies of local self-government). After the adoption in 2004 of the 122nd Federal Law, which invalidated Article 13 of the Federal Law "On Guarantees of the Rights of Indigenous Minorities of the Russian Federation," the Russian Federation actually came into conflict with its international obligations, in particular with the norms of the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe for the Protection of National Minorities. We consider it necessary to restore this norm, first of all, in the electoral legislation. In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the Federal Law "On Basic Guarantees

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of Electoral Rights and the Rights of Citizens to Participate in a Referendum,” federal laws and laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation may establish additional guarantees of electoral rights. We consider it necessary to initiate the introduction of this legislative initiative from the Government of the Russian Federation, taking into account, first of all, that it was the Ministry of Regional Development of Russia that prepared the report of the Russian Federation to the Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe on the Framework Convention.

3) Development of draft federal laws "On the protection of the ancestral habitat, traditional way of life and traditional nature management of indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation", "On amendments to certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation in connection with the adoption of the Federal Law "On the protection of the ancestral habitat, traditional way of life and traditional environmental management of indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation."

4) Development of a draft federal law "On marine hunting of indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation."

5) Development of the draft Federal Law "On the Sea of Okhotsk".

6) Development of the draft Federal Law "On Amendments to the Federal Law "On Subsoil" (regarding the specifics of subsoil use in places of traditional residence and traditional economic activity of indigenous peoples to ensure the implementation of their rights to preserve their original habitat and traditional way of life in the development of useful minerals in compliance with the principle of free, prior and informational consent of these peoples, as well as compensation for damage caused to the ancestral habitat and traditional economic activities of indigenous peoples).

When developing an action plan for the implementation of the Concept, proposals for the development of regulatory legal acts of the Government of the Russian Federation were not taken into account.

III. Lack of a specialized government body on issues of the northern territories and indigenous peoples. The Government of the Russian Federation does not even have a department that actually deals with issues of the northern territories and indigenous peoples. The need to create a federal agency for the development of the North and the affairs of indigenous peoples, in which human and financial resources could be concentrated, is long overdue. The work on creating territories of traditional natural resource management alone will be enough for this agency to last for many years.

IV. The special attention of the world community to the problem of protecting the rights of indigenous peoples is evidenced by the fact that the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples has been proclaimed. Russia's participation in this event is explained by the fact that our country has always declared its commitment to protecting the rights of indigenous peoples and has positioned itself as an active supporter of the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. But the position of the Russian Federation, which abstained from voting during the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, is puzzling and alarming. This turn of events indicates that the problem of protecting the rights of indigenous peoples in the Russian Federation has not yet become the object of close attention of federal authorities, although the Constitution of the Russian Federation recognizes and guarantees the rights of these peoples in accordance with generally accepted principles and norms of international law and international treaties Russian Federation.

Unfortunately, today the situation of indigenous peoples does not give grounds to talk about the effective work of the Government of the Russian Federation. The great expectations of the indigenous peoples have not yet been realized. To prevent these expectations from becoming deep disappointments, it is necessary today to take measures to improve the work and reorganize activities to solve the problems of indigenous peoples.

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Article



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HOW BRANDS SHAPE FASHION FOR RUSSIAN WOMEN

Abstract: *this article presents the main provisions regarding the protection of exclusive rights to design in the field of fashion. The issue of classifying fashion design objects as objects of copyright protection within the meaning of Article 1259 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation is analyzed. Special attention is paid to the features and importance of legal protection of the brand. Attention is drawn to the experience of legal regulation of foreign countries in this area. The positions of the courts on this issue are analyzed, as well as the problems of law enforcement arising in this area. The work contains proposals based on the provisions of legislation and judicial practice of foreign countries for improving the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of intellectual property to ensure effective protection of rights to design solutions in the fashion industry. The article is devoted to the issues of change in the global fashion industry. The directions of evolution of the global fashion industry in the context of digital transformation of the industry are explored. The characteristic features of changes in the activities of leading companies in the industry, generated by unprecedented changes in the external environment, are considered. It was revealed that the flexibility of companies, rapid response to supply chain problems and changes in demand, as well as the widespread use of digital technologies formed the basis of the success of leading firms in the fashion industry. The trends emerging in the global fashion market are considered.*

Key words: *design, fashion, brand, protection of design rights, exclusive design rights, patent, globalization, fashion industry, global clothing market, transnational corporations, fashion industry TNCs, digital transformation.*

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Introduction

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Today, the fashion industry is an independent sector of the economy, the global market volume of which is about two trillion dollars. We can say that fashion, like information technology, is a dynamically developing creative industry with a colossal global market volume. This industry has its own specifics, which distinguishes it from other areas of the creative economy and which, of course, affects the legal issues that arise for companies and designers in this area.

The most important distinguishing features of a business in the fashion industry: the short life cycle of products, the dependence of design on function and trends, short deadlines for creating collections, as well as the importance of the personality of the designer or the cultural heritage of the brand, which influences both approaches to promotion and positioning of the brand, and for example, structuring corporate transactions in the fashion sector.

Currently, the field of design development is in a stage of active development. More and more new design solutions are appearing. The emergence of new participants in this area causes increased competition, which in turn leads to the need to protect copyrights and intellectual property in this industry. And here the issue of legal security for the protection of exclusive rights to design in the field of fashion becomes acute. Design decisions in the fashion industry as objects of copyright are part of “fashion law” and, before moving on to a discussion of design decisions themselves, it is necessary to define the concept of fashion law. Fashion law, also known as clothing law, is a new legal discipline that covers issues related to the life of clothing from the concept of creation to brand protection.

The idea of creating a design object in the field of fashion and its actual implementation can certainly be classified as intellectual property. Both individuals and legal entities working in the fashion industry can own such objects.

In this area, an important issue is the legal protection of objects that can be classified as industrial property (for example, specific models of clothing, inventions or specific trademarks, “brands”). At the same time, many issues are legislatively regulated at a fairly high level: features of registration of industrial designs, terms of their protection, payment of duties, etc. The issue of classifying fashion design objects as objects of copyright protection within the meaning of Art. 1259 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the Civil Code of the Russian Federation) is controversial in practice; protecting such objects is also difficult for a number of reasons, namely:

— the emergence of copyright is associated with the moment of creation of the object. The legislation does not trace the connection between the moment of

creation of an object and certain circumstances (for example, publication of information in a magazine), which greatly complicates the proof of authorship for the copyright holder;

— copyright is not able to protect the copyright holder in a situation where another person presents evidence of the creation of a similar design at the same time as a result of independent creative activity. As an example, we can cite the situation of parallel creation by two fashion designers of accessory models that are distinguished by similarity or identity;

- If we are talking about reworking an existing design by making minor creative changes, copyright does not apply.

Currently, the most effective ways to protect intellectual rights in the fashion industry are:

— patent for an industrial design (when the unique design of clothing, shoes, hats, that is, their appearance and shape is protected);

— registration of a trademark (when the print of clothing or the brand name is protected).

A brand for a designer or fashion house is probably the most important intangible asset. However, in practice, especially among young designers, protection of a brand as a trademark is rarely resorted to. Many designers who use their name as a brand believe that in this case registration is not required. However, if a competitor appears on the market using the same or similar brand for which a trademark registration certificate has been obtained, it will be extremely difficult to prohibit the competitor from using this brand. Thus, obtaining a trademark registration certificate is a necessary and justified condition for the subsequent safe development of the brand.

An industrial design patent is a reliable way to protect the rights to the created result of creative work. However, the characteristic features of clothing design make this method unclaimed in this industry. Thus, the long period of registration as an industrial design and the rapid change of trends in the fashion industry in practice mean that there is no need to patent the design of such objects, which in turn leads to the insecurity of designer collections.

The relevance of design in the market is limited by time frames, which necessitates the need to provide legal protection promptly. The registration process is characterized by its length and high cost. It seems that at the present stage, when seasonal collections change regularly, and the emergence of new design solutions is almost continuous, the deadlines for registering industrial designs in the studied measure should be shorter than those currently established.

In this study, it is advisable to turn to the experience of foreign countries in the issue of legal protection of intellectual property in the fashion industry. It seems possible to refer to the legislation of the USA, Great Britain, and the European Union (hereinafter referred to as the EU), since it contains

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provisions that could be accepted by the domestic legislator in the field of protection of clothing design. The system for the protection of industrial designs in the EU is regulated by Directive No. 98/71 on the legal protection of industrial designs of 1998, as well as Regulation No. 6/2002 on the EU Industrial Design of 2001. The EU Regulation establishes two regimes for the legal protection of designs:

- through an unregistered EU industrial design;
- through a registered EU industrial design.

At the same time, the first regime is of particular interest in the context of the study, since it is a unique development of the European legislator.

EU legislation provides protection for Unregistered Community design subject to a number of conditions: public disclosure in an EU state. If, after a year from the date of publication, the interested person has not applied for registration of an industrial design, then his right to file such an application is terminated. The object in this case receives legal protection only as an unregistered design. If violations have been identified, the copyright holder must prove the following circumstances, namely:

- date and place of disclosure of the design for the first time;
- confirm that the design was actually disclosed earlier (this applies to a greater extent to individual designs);
- confirm that the circle of potentially interested persons, if we talk about the professional community, was aware of the disclosure of the design;
- confirm that the alleged manufacturer of the counterfeit product copied the design of the copyright holder.

The protection of unregistered designs is based on the general legal provisions regarding design as an object receiving legal protection:

- novelty;
- individual character.

The latter means that the overall impression of the design on an informed consumer is different from the overall impression on that consumer by any design that has been made public to date.

If we are talking about an unregistered design, then the period of time begins to run not from the moment it is registered, but from the moment the design is publicly disclosed. In the absence of registration of a design, but provided it is properly communicated to the public, its legal protection is limited to a period of three years from the date of its disclosure, without the possibility of extension. Such a short period of legal protection is due to the focus specifically on the fashion industry, in which the life cycle of products is extremely insignificant; it is during this period that the design has commercial value, thus registering dynamically changing fashion trends is not justified.

Thus, fashion designers have the opportunity to submit a single application for registration of several

industrial designs. Registration requires compliance with a number of conditions: the designs for which legal protection is established must belong to the same class. In other words, EU legislation establishes the possibility of registering the entire designer collection, which includes both clothing and shoes, as well as accessories. If the applicant's design meets the requirements for novelty and originality, then it is provided with legal protection from copying for a three-year period from the date of publication of information about it (another method of disclosure of information provided by law).

The “unregistered industrial design” mode, taking into account the average duration of trend changes in the fashion industry, as well as the high costs of registering an industrial design, allows the designer to analyze demand, assess the future fate of the design, and, as a result, decide on the need to obtain a patent for it. At the same time, the copyright holder's design is protected by law from the possibility of copying, since it is provided with a grace period of three years of protection.

UK law provides for automatic design protection for a period of ten years from the date of first sale, or for fifteen years from the date of creation. However, this rule applies to three-dimensional designs. An example is the case of Karen Millen. Karen Millen was accused of copying the design of three women's shirts by Dunns Stores. Refuting the applicant's arguments, Dunns Stores insisted that the disputed products do not have individual characteristics; the burden of proving the opposite, in Dunns' opinion, lies with the applicant. The courts of all levels supported the applicant's arguments and ruled in favor of Karen Millen. Court decisions note that the copyright holder does not have the obligation to prove the individual character of the design, but he must indicate the characteristics that constitute the individual character of the design. Considering that each of the elements used in Karen Millen's products were famous individually, in their combination they formed an individual characteristic. Notably, in the case of John Kaldor Fabricmaker UK Ltd v Lee Ann Fashions Ltd. The court did not deny the fact that the print of the plaintiff's and the defendant's fabrics produced the same impression, however, the claim was denied because the plaintiff was unable to prove that the defendant did not create his design independently.

In another case, G-Star Raw CV v Rhodi Ltd, the court explicitly stated that the assessment of a design case differs from similar procedures in respect of copyright. In this case, the burden of proving that the jeans model was copied was removed from the plaintiff, since he was able to prove substantial similarity. In the United States, there is no legislation regulating the legal protection of designs, with the exception of design patents, the acquisition of which, as noted above, is not always advisable, and in the United States such an opportunity is also limited by

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significant registration costs. At the same time, during the period from 2017 to 2019, three bills HR 2033, S. 1957 and HR 2196 were proposed for consideration by the US Congress, the adoption of which could give clothing design protection “sui generis” for a three-year period. In US judicial practice, one can find examples of the protection of designs that have not been registered. In particular: the case of National Theme Productions, Inc. v. Jerry B. Beck, Inc. and Whimsicality, Inc. v. Rubie's Costumes Co. Inc. The court, when deciding the case, recognized that fancy dress costumes have a different purpose from everyday clothing, and restrictions cannot be placed on the designer's freedom of creativity based on the functional purpose of the item. For this reason, masquerade costumes were recognized as protective. The court noted that functional, utilitarian elements are not protected by copyright, however, with regard to fancy dress, the situation is completely opposite. In other cases, protection as a clothing trademark is possible.

In Russia, legislation provides for the possibility of registering an industrial design within a period of 12 months from the date of disclosure of information about it (clause 4 of Article 1352 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation). At the same time, legal protection of an industrial design is not provided for by domestic legislation during this period. In this regard, EU legislation seems to be the most adequate to modern realities in the field of providing legal protection to objects of the fashion industry. The domestic legislator can be recommended to increase the grace period, as well as provide legal protection during its validity. Currently, fashion design protection is not very effective. In addition, taking into account the specifics of the legal protection of fashion design, it seems necessary to create, with the support of the state or the National Chamber of Fashion, a special organization that would protect the rights of designers on a regular professional basis.

Globalization and integration processes, liberalization of international trade, and the deployment of the information revolution have led to the formation of a global fashion clothing market.

The global fashion industry is a product of modernity, covering the global textile industry, including the production of textile goods, in particular raw materials, mainly fibers, yarns, fabrics and non-wovens, leather and fur, as well as the clothing industry including the production of ready-made clothing by designers, manufacturers, contractors, marketing of clothing in the form of advertising and promotion, wholesale/retail sales and e-commerce of clothing.

The coronavirus pandemic has had a serious impact on the global economy. Dramatic changes in the external environment, combined with structural problems generated by the rapid growth of digital technologies, have exacerbated the problems of

competitiveness of both national and large international companies. Weak consumer demand has led to lower revenues for fashion brands and clothing retailers, which have been forced to reduce, postpone or even withdraw orders for clothing production in established value chains, due to reduced import orders for yarn, textile fabrics and cotton knitted fabrics and chemical fibers along the chain has led to problems in the global textile industry.

The research question of the work is formulated as follows: to study the prospects for the global fashion industry after the pandemic based on an analysis of emerging trends and under the influence of the main factors of change.

Sustainable design is an approach to the design of products, systems and processes that takes into account the environmental, economic and social aspects of sustainable development. The goal of sustainable design is to create products that minimize negative environmental impacts, provide economic efficiency and ensure social equity.

A sustainable design approach may include the use of environmentally friendly materials and energy-saving technologies, maximizing resource efficiency, considering the product's life cycle and its environmental impact, ensuring product safety and accessibility for all types of users, and taking into account social and cultural aspects. Sustainable design can be applied in a variety of fields, including architecture, engineering design, industrial design, packaging design, manufacturing, and others.

The concept of sustainable design has only become widely known in the last few decades, although its history goes back more than half a century. The idea of sustainable design arose in response to humanity's growing awareness of the need to take care of natural resources and reduce the negative impact of human activities on the environment.

Sustainable design in design began to develop in the 1960s in the context of growing awareness and need to conserve natural resources. This design approach includes the use of environmentally friendly materials, reducing energy and water use, increasing usability, increasing product life, reusing and recycling waste. This allows for more efficient and sustainable products to be created.

German designer Dieter Rams developed 10 principles of good design that not only created aesthetically pleasing products, but also took environmental, economic and social aspects into account. Rams emphasized the importance of creating products that would last a long time, be functional, and be resistant to changes in fashion and technology.

In the 1980s, a boom in environmentally friendly products began, and eco-design began to gain popularity. But at that time, this design remained more of an experimental approach than an industry standard.

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The idea of sustainable design only gained mainstream acceptance in the 1990s when the International Council for Design (ICSD) incorporated sustainable design into its programs and projects. In 1992, the UN Conference in Rio de Janeiro adopted Agenda 21, which recognized sustainable design as an important element of the sustainable development strategy.

In the past, design has focused on performance and economics, leading to the mass production of many products that are not environmentally and socially compliant. Over time, there has been a realization that it is necessary to take into account all the consequences of manufacturing a product throughout its entire life cycle, not just its cost and performance.

In the 1970s, sustainable design began to develop as an independent scientific discipline. Several organizations, such as The Society for Environmental Graphic Design and The Green Building Council, were created to study environmental problems and try to solve them through design. One of the first known sustainable design projects was a model car developed by engineer and inventor Victor Papani in 1942. Its Aerodynamic Car model used a number of sustainable design features, such as a body shape optimized to minimize air resistance and the use of composite materials that were lighter and stronger than steel. In the early 1990s, sustainable design began to become more widespread in Europe and the United States, where organizations and standards were created for its development and application. Since then, sustainable design has become widely used in a variety of areas, from home appliances and furniture to urban landscaping. In the 2000s, sustainable design became an integral part of product and architectural design. Modern technologies and materials make it possible to create products that do not harm the environment and also take into account social and economic aspects. During this period, certification systems began to actively develop, such as LEED, BREEAM, WELL, which set standards for assessing the sustainability of buildings and products.

Main part

With the COVID-19 pandemic under increasing pressure on productivity, changing consumer behavior and accelerating demand for digital technologies, many fashion companies find themselves in a difficult position. Calculations by the consulting company McKinsey, based on changes in market capitalization over time in the World Fashion Index, show that the economic profit of the global fashion industry in 2023 increased slightly, by only 4%, and at the end of 2023 fell compared to 2022 by 93%. This has led to a significant increase in the number of companies teetering on the brink of bankruptcy, rising to 73 percent of the index in 2023, up from 60 percent in

2022. At the same time, the clothing retail trade is under very strong competitive pressure. In the United States alone, 20,000 to 25,000 store closures were expected in 2023, more than double the 2022 total.

As the world generally recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic, key drivers in the fashion business have been changes in consumer behavior (in relation to digital channels, social justice considerations and reduced travel activity), opportunistic investments and the need to create more efficient, simple and popular solutions. Changes in the clothing market were associated with a drop in real incomes of a significant part of consumers. The coronavirus pandemic has forced the fashion industry to rapidly transform in a number of ways, and many companies have had to adapt to survive. At the same time, online fashion retailing was less affected than many other industries, and it recovered as quickly as possible in 2021. Online sales have boomed in recent years as consumers have gradually become more comfortable making purchases from their computers and mobile devices. Buying clothes online inherently carries more risk than buying an item you know you'll receive, such as books or DVDs. The item of clothing may not fit or may look different in person than in the photo. Consumers have long been wary of shopping for clothing online but are finally becoming comfortable as online retailers have reduced the risk with easy return policies and aggressive use of free shipping offers. Even before the pandemic, the clothing and accessories category was growing at a faster pace than overall online retail.

The pandemic has significantly accelerated the transition of consumers to online clothing orders, the share of which in total clothing sales in the United States, for example, exceeded 25%. In 2023, apparel e-commerce sales in the United States totaled \$68 billion. Retail e-commerce revenue from apparel and accessories sales in the United States totaled \$180.5 billion in 2023, up from \$144.8 billion in 2022. Statista Digital Market Outlook estimates that market revenue will increase to \$295.7 billion by 2025.

The adoption of digital technology by consumers and businesses has increased dramatically throughout the pandemic since 2020. The pandemic has led to a surge in online fashion retailing. The promotion of clothing brands through social networks was actively developing, many online orders were fulfilled by pick-up, and retailers had to offer digital solutions to survive. The pandemic has exacerbated structural problems in retail, with sales in brick-and-mortar and department stores falling while online sales are growing. The pandemic has led to changes in the marketing of fashion companies. The importance of digital marketing, particularly the use of social media, has increased dramatically. Fashion companies have significantly reduced traditional advertising costs by increasing spending on online advertising. Adapting to changes in consumer behavior, fashion companies

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have significantly expanded their online presence and use of digital technologies.

The best performing companies tended to have one of two key characteristics. Many of these were focused on the Asia-Pacific region, reflecting the growing economic power of the region. Second, the best companies have demonstrated exceptional agility in their operations, particularly by optimizing supply chains and delivering compelling digital offerings. E-commerce companies such as ASOS, FARFETCH UK, Revolve and Zalando have consistently outperformed during the pandemic as lockdown customers shopped online.

Many brands have embarked on strategic transformation. Having realized the risks of global supply chains, multinational companies in various industries are beginning to restructure their approaches to building global value chains. Clothing imports will continue the trend of European and American fashion companies moving orders from China to countries such as Vietnam, Bangladesh and India, as well as local production in nearby countries, creating new jobs and skills.

Clothing production is carried out by leading TNCs in the fashion industry outsourced to companies in developing countries in Asia and Africa due to cheap labor. At the same time, China remains the main place for placing orders for clothing production, offering quality goods. China accounted for 31.6 percent of the value of global apparel exports in 2022, representing a decline from 36.6 percent in 2018. That year, China remained the world's largest clothing exporting country. The main trends emerging in the global fashion market, namely:

1. Increased focus on e-commerce. Retailers offering omnichannel services that provide customers with personalized products will continue to outperform their competitors.

2. Increasing importance of new digital technologies, in particular big data analytics, virtual fitting and augmented reality. The ability to virtually try on clothes and see them being tried on without leaving home will become a new trend in the fashion retail segment.

3. Increased consumer attention to sustainable development. With increasing awareness of climate change, consumers are considering the sustainability impact of their purchase as an important consideration.

4. A significant portion of consumers want high-quality and environmentally friendly clothing instead of cheap and disposable products.

Fashion TNCs' short-term actions have focused on resizing operations, including modernizing sales channels and introducing new technologies. Fashion MNCs have reset their supplier relationships, revamped wholesale and retail partnerships and streamlined the sales process. Fashion companies, in response to the accelerating digitalization of all

aspects of life, have invested heavily in updating and expanding their websites to ensure optimal multi-channel communication with customers. Many firms have developed strategies to expand their relationships with multi-brand platforms such as Amazon. Premium fashion brands such as Rebecca Minkoff, Kate Spade, Tory Burch, Frye, Vera Bradley, Levi's and Adidas actively sell their products through the subsidiary AmazonInternet company Shopbop. Reducing supply costs and increasing flexibility by implementing an effective inventory management process can be beneficial for retailers. From the very beginning, the pandemic led to major problems with order fulfillment and delivery chaos. International shipping was a particular challenge, as numerous travel bans prevented goods from being shipped on time or at all. All of these order fulfillment issues have impacted fashion sales, with many companies having to turn down deals and orders because they couldn't meet reasonable delivery times.

Amid the pandemic, fashion brands and retailers have been canceling orders due to low demand for clothing and canceling payments for orders that had already been placed with their manufacturers. This greatly complicated the relationship of such companies with outsourcing orders.

The pandemic has affected the range and style of clothing sold. Athleisure as loungewear has become a staple of 'loungewear fashion' throughout the pandemic, with comfy clothing increasing in popularity due to the circumstances. Demand for tracksuits, pajamas, hoodies, sportswear and other leisure wear has increased. Changes in consumer tastes and behavior patterns have led fashion companies to focus more on loungewear and activewear ideal for home use.

Seasonal fashion trends have changed under the influence of the pandemic as designers put more emphasis on classic pieces that can be worn year-round and are more practical. In the post-pandemic period, we can expect a transition to more restrained, eternal values. The history of the fashion industry bears this out, with fabric rationing during World War II paving the way for Dior's New Look in 1947, and the 2008 financial crisis laying the groundwork for the 2023 debut of Gucci creative director Alessandro Michele, giving new impetus to the old Italian brand and all modern fashion. Fashion shows have received the much-needed impetus for radical change. Already, the amount of resources poured into 10-minute shows, sometimes involving two full days of travel to see a single collection in Rio or Marrakech, was beyond imagination. Fashion house shows will increasingly be watched online. At the same time, brands will experiment with digital presentations and live interaction with designers. The result will be improved storytelling around brands and collections.

With less disposable income, consumers will be more conscious of what they buy, viewing luxury goods as investment items, and some consumers will

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choose products over fast fashion, seeking to embrace fashion trends. Today, the concept of sustainable design continues to evolve and become more widely applied. More and more designers, companies and organizations are recognizing the importance of creating products that are functional, aesthetically pleasing and environmentally sustainable.

However, sustainable design has not always been so popular and important to society. Since the middle of the 20th century, the world began to face various problems associated with the deterioration of the environmental situation on the planet, climate change and unsustainable socio-economic development. These problems are largely related to the technological and industrial processes that largely determine the modern way of life. Modern products and production technologies that were previously created to meet human needs have become the source of serious environmental and social problems. In this context, sustainable design has begun to be seen as an important tool that can help solve many of these problems.

At the beginning of the 21st century, sustainable design became more common and popular as environmental issues and climate change became more apparent. Most designers and manufacturers have begun to realize that their activities must be responsible and sustainable.

One of the important events in the development of sustainable design was the creation in 2022 of the Center for Sustainable Design in England (The Center for Sustainable Design, CSD). The center conducts research and development to improve design sustainability and organizes events to exchange experiences and knowledge between scientists, designers and manufacturers.

In 2022, the book "The Sustainable Design Credo" was published, which outlined the basic principles of sustainable design. The book was written by Stuart Walker and Christopher Liddell, both of whom worked at the Center for Sustainable Design.

In 2023, the book Sustainable Design: Principles and Practice, written by David Birkeland, was published. The book describes the principles of sustainable design and provides numerous examples of sustainable projects in various fields. One example of sustainable design is The Ocean Cleanup, created by Boyan Slat, who developed a system to clean up plastic waste from the oceans. This project has become a symbol of how sustainable design can help solve the world's problems.

There are many approaches and concepts associated with sustainable design today, but there are three fundamental principles that must be taken into account when developing sustainable products and systems.

Environmental sustainability: This refers to the use of materials and resources that do not harm the environment. Sustainable design must minimize

negative environmental impacts and maximize resource efficiency. To achieve this goal, the product life cycle must be taken into account, from the extraction of raw materials to disposal and recycling of waste.

Economic sustainability: This is concerned with ensuring the long-term economic sustainability of the product and its life cycle. Sustainable design must create products that are cost effective over their entire service life. This can be achieved by using products that can be recycled and reused, and by reducing energy and material costs.

Social sustainability: This refers to taking into account the needs and well-being of product users and society as a whole. Sustainable design must take into account social factors such as product availability and safety, as well as the impact on people's health and well-being. It is important that products are accessible to everyone and do not lead to social inequalities.

These three principles interact and are interdependent, and all of them must be taken into account when developing products and systems. Design must meet user needs and take into account economic and environmental factors to create products that provide value and extend their life cycle.

The most prominent example of sustainable design today is the concept of circular design. Circular Design is an approach to designing products and services that aims to maximize the use of resources and minimize waste, including through reuse and recycling. This concept aims to create an economy in which products and resources are not thrown away, but remain in the economic cycle, creating more sustainable and cost-effective systems.

The concept of circular design includes several stages: design, use, recycling and recycling of resources. At the same time, product design takes into account the entire life cycle of the product, from the selection of materials and production, to the possibilities of disposal and recycling.

Examples of projects based on the circular design concept are:

- Steelcase's Second Nature Furniture Series uses materials with minimal environmental impact and a design that allows furniture to be repaired and reused.
- The "Inflatable Shoes" project from designer Gabriel Fontes, who created a collection of shoes from recycled plastic bottles with the ability to recycle them and return them to the circulation.
- The Loop Program project from TerraCycle, which has created a system for returning and reusing packaging for household chemicals and cosmetics.

The concept of sustainable design is already the focus of many manufacturing companies and designers around the world. More and more people are realizing that environmentally responsible behavior and production is not just a measure to reduce harm to the environment, but also an important factor for the

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sustainable development of business and society as a whole.

Sustainable design has a significant impact on industrial design as it is a conceptual approach to product design. It can help manufacturers improve product quality, improve safety and reduce environmental impact.

Industrial designers who use sustainable design principles can create products that can be produced and used with minimal environmental, social and economic costs. For example, using environmentally friendly and recyclable materials can help reduce waste, and using energy-efficient technologies and materials can reduce energy consumption and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Herman Miller is an example of sustainable design in the furniture industry. They use recycled materials in their products, such as aluminum, and also produce products that can be recycled. Additionally, they use mechanisms that allow users to customize their chairs and tables according to their needs, which increases the lifespan of the product. Also one example is the LG G5 phone, which was released in 2016 and has a modular design. Thanks to this design, the user can easily replace or upgrade various components such as the battery or camera without having to purchase a new phone. This helps reduce e-waste and extend the life of the device.

Sustainable design can support the development of new business models, such as service models, that reduce resource consumption and waste while increasing customer satisfaction. Such models can stimulate innovation, improve competitiveness and ensure long-term sustainability of enterprises.

Therefore, sustainable design is an important factor that influences the industrial design process to create products that meet user needs, environmental requirements, and also provide economic viability.

Would you pay hundreds of euros for a handbag, dress or coat that you will never be able to wear in the real world? This is nothing new for gamers. They have extensive experience using clothing and accessories to create their virtual personality. All indications are that the meta universe will quickly catch on thanks to this experience, especially among young people. Leaders of luxury and premium brands are taking this trend seriously and have already begun to actively use the opportunity to sell virtual versions of their own products to users in the meta universe.

According to Morgan Stanley analysts, by 2028 the volume of virtual markets for luxury goods could reach more than \$50 billion. This seems surprising given the situation in the recent past, just twenty years ago, when luxury brands scoffed at Internet 1.0. As recently as 2018—three years after the launch of Amazon Prime—only a third of luxury corporations were selling their products online. Until this moment, Prada practically did not have its own website at all. Yet it was luxury fashion that adapted to the new

situation faster than any other industry. It is difficult to give a specific definition of the meta-universe. Technology futurist Katie Hackl defines it as “the merging of our physical and digital lives.” Luxury fashion brands are taking advantage of this technological revolution by creating, among other things, digital clothing exclusively for our virtual selves. The meta universe creates new opportunities for brands to connect with younger generations. Generation Z is a key demographic and the main audience for virtual fashion. It's because of this young audience that Universal Music Group has partnered with Genies to provide the label's artists with official digital identities. Avatars provide a permanent virtual representation for artists when interacting with fans in games and other worlds. UMG artists have the ability to release exclusive virtual items for their Gen Z fans to purchase, ranging from \$3 to \$15, and use to create their own avatars.

The luxury fashion industry's entry into virtual reality opens up entirely new opportunities for consumer engagement. It also brings very tangible and quantifiable benefits to the brands themselves. However, how does it function? Most virtual luxury items are produced in limited quantities, and people who buy them receive an NFT in the form of a virtual certificate of ownership. NFTs are certainly getting the attention of luxury fashion houses. The first NFT sold by Gucci at Christie's for \$25,000 in June 2023 was a four-minute film created and directed by the brand's creative director Alessandro Michele and co-written by photographer Floria Sigismondi.

The 15-minute film "Gucci Aria", created in honor of the great brand's centenary, accompanied the runway show of the special collection and inspired the creation of a 4-minute NFT. It depicts a fabulous club experience post-COVID-19. Proceeds from the sale of the NFT were donated to UNICEF USA in support of COVAX, a non-profit organization that provides global access to COVID-19 vaccines.

In turn, in honor of the 200th anniversary of the founder of Louis Vuitton, the fashion house released the game Louis the Game, which could be downloaded to mobile devices. The game featured a mascot character, "Vivienne," who traveled through 200 virtual worlds to collect two hundred holiday candles. Upon completion of the game, thirty hidden NFT collectibles could be found, ten of which were created in collaboration with digital artist Beeple. The collage created by the artist is valued at \$69.3 million. However, the NFTs created are only part of the game's collection and are not available for public sale. The first major fashion house to release an NFT collection was Dolce and Gabbana, which collaborated with UNXD on this project. Launched under the name "Collezione Genesi", the collection was an undoubted success and consisted of nine items: five NFTs that had physical counterparts and four exclusively digital products. The collection was sold for a shocking \$5.7

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million. UNXD took sustainability into account when creating the platform on which the collection was auctioned. So, she created Polygon, a blockchain technology that is 99 percent more energy efficient than cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin and Ethereum, which are known for their high energy consumption.

In August 2023, Burberry became the first luxury brand to announce a partnership with Mythical Games and release an NFT collection in their flagship game Blankos Block Party.

The Burberry toy is named Sharky B and features a special Burberry TB monogram. As part of the collection, Burberry has released branded in-game NFT merchandise, including a duffel backpack, shoes, and armbands that can be attached to any Blankos they own. Sharky B can also be trained with a variety of abilities, including agility and speed, which was intended to make the toy unique. The limited edition collection sold out almost instantly, priced at \$390,000. Balenciaga, in turn, launched its own clothing collection in the Fortnite game, which has more than 300 million users. "Skins" (outfits and accessories for in-game characters) are purchased with V-Dollars, the global currency of Fortnite. At the very beginning of the game, among them were costumes with skulls and invisibility cloaks. The collection now includes eye-catching sweatshirts, available in a virtual store that can take the user to the brand's website so they can buy the same clothes for themselves, but in the real world.

In January 2023, the Barbie brand also entered the world of NFTs in collaboration with the fashion house Balmain. A capsule collection was created consisting of more than 50 items, including adult clothing and accessories. Part of the collection is a series of three Barbie avatars created in collaboration with FORGOT ME NOT GMBH and auctioned off by mint NFT.

In the fashion industry, NFT designs are quickly gaining favor with buyers and creators.

However, successful NFT sales are one side of the coin, and rate conversion into the metaverse is the other. NFTs are not the only form that is providing tangible benefits for luxury brands from establishing a presence in the virtual world. There are at least several of them, namely:

1. Elimination of excess stocks (overstocking).

Virtual merchandise could solve the problem of oversupply of luxury fashion brands. This is due to the fact that each of them experiences overproduction and excess inventory at the end of the season. The solution to this problem until now has been discounts, which can result in an undesirable situation - discounts of up to 90% in outlet stores. Such actions devalue the overall value of brands. With the advent of virtual items, brands will not have to sell them at deep discounts in order to get rid of excess inventory.

Excess inventory is a particular problem for start-up brands and can limit their ability to provide a

full range of products at the best price. Using 3D visualization of goods, users can place and confirm an order, and the company will deliver it in the required quantity.

2. High margins.

When creating luxury goods directly for the virtual world, labor costs are minimal, and raw materials are not needed at all. This means that the sale of virtual accessories and clothing has virtually no losses. Designers also have unlimited creative freedom when creating virtual things, since the limitations that are usually imposed by practicality do not apply here.

3. Companies may return to old developments.

Most luxury brands have archives that they can now turn into a kind of virtual assets, thus ensuring large profits with a fairly minimal investment. After all, not everything that can be sold in the meta universe has to be new. Nostalgia is especially important for luxury brands. Reviving old models can generate profit by selling them as iconic or serve as a form of testing new fashion trends.

4. Additional income from resale.

There's another reason luxury brands are rushing to embrace NFTs and virtual designs: the secondary and resale market, popularized by companies like Fashionphile Group LLC and The RealReal Inc. The NFT system allows labels to finally capitalize on a market they have been struggling with for a long time. NFTs guarantee authenticity, which prevents the purchase of fakes.

Now, if something is sold on the secondary market, a luxury brand like Hermes doesn't make a penny from it. But with digital goods, there is a huge opportunity for further income by reselling them.

All that is required is that the NFT or smart certificate includes a royalty, guaranteeing the designer a percentage of the amount paid by the buyer.

5. New products connecting the real and virtual worlds.

A completely new space is emerging in the luxury brand market, offering the opportunity to combine material reality with virtual reality. A good example is the Facebook glasses, created in collaboration with Ray-Ban's parent company, EssilorLuxottica, which also produces glasses for Burberry, Prada, Chanel and Versace.

Ray-Ban Stories smart glasses are based on three existing Ray-Ban styles. They are available as both prescription glasses and sunglasses. Key features include capturing and sharing images, as well as 30-inch videos (with sound), music playback and chat capabilities. The Facebook View app stores all this recorded content.

Metaverse will increase luxury corporate earnings by about 10 percent over the next ten years, according to investment bank Morgan Stanley.

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Conclusion

An analysis of foreign practice shows that in other legal systems there is a wider range of protection and protection of a certain corporate identity. It seems appropriate to borrow this experience. And on this basis, reform domestic legislation. For example, it seems possible to supplement Part 2 of Art. 14.6 of the Federal Law of July 26, 2006 No. 135-FZ "On the Protection of Competition" the category of "other elements that individualize an economic entity - a competitor and (or) its product" with such components as visual and information means.

Fashion companies have begun to rethink existing value chains to restore sustainability. The pandemic has accelerated the digitalization of the fashion industry, giving new impetus to the fast-growing e-commerce channel. The future development of the global apparel market will be

strongly influenced by consumer desire for sustainability and healthier lifestyles. Regionally, the pandemic has increased the importance of clothing manufacturing firms from the Asian region. In conclusion, sustainable design in design has significant potential to create a future where design is functional and attractive, but also takes into account the importance of environmental, economic and social aspects. Sustainable design is not only a trendy trend nowadays, but also an important tool in preserving the environment. For many decades, people have been faced with environmental pollution problems, and only in recent years have they begun to realize that the production, use and disposal of products can be better managed. Sustainable design is an approach that allows us to create products that are less harmful to the environment, improve people's quality of life, and are also cost-effective.

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Article



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ABOUT THE FEATURES OF THE FASHION TREND FOR THE FORMATION OF MEDIA BRANDS

Abstract: the article is devoted to the problem of studying Soviet fashion as an independent socio-psychological and historical-cultural phenomenon. For a long time, there was a stereotype in the mass consciousness that there was no fashion in the Soviet state. This idea was actively supported in modern cinema, certain media, and representatives of the media sphere. A close and comprehensive study of the Soviet history of everyday life and its comparative analysis in the context of world culture shows that Soviet fashion is a special cultural phenomenon that developed in line with global trends, and therefore requires separate and careful study.

The article examines the problem of reflecting fashion trends in everyday urban life. The goals of glossy magazines and city online publications as a guide to city life, including those affecting the fashion industry, are highlighted.

As a result of the digitalization process, applications are created and used in mass media. Projects are actively appearing in the online environment that independently develop a media brand. Fashion journalists direct their creative potential towards maximum convenience for Internet users, conciseness, and simplicity.

Key words: fashion history, Soviet fashion, Russian fashion, fashion blogs, glossy magazines, online publication, trend, city, lifestyle.

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Introduction

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Fashion at all times has served as a reflection of the morals of its time, the state of the economy and the political situation, instantly reacting to any changes in the form of the popularity of new styles, colors and textures. Researchers have established a pattern that in eras associated with a tightening of the regime, fashion regulation appeared, up to detailed requirements for appearance. In particular, during periods of increased state control, government interference in fashion increased, most clearly during the Soviet era.

The concept of “fashion” penetrated into Russia along with the transformations of Peter I: it was he who began to actively propagate outfits that were then popular in Europe, which, however, took root only among the nobility. As researchers note, it is since then that fashion has become one of those topics that fuel disputes between supporters and opponents of European culture in Russia. For a long time, the main capital of fashion, including for the Russian nobility, was Paris: from there, all fashionistas eagerly awaited samples of outfits that were considered the standard of chic.

Russia actively adopted European fashion at the beginning of the twentieth century, but with the outbreak of the First World War, the fashion industry found itself in a deep crisis, which was associated primarily with political and socio-economic factors. As fashion publications of the time wrote, “hardly anyone would think of caring about fashionable toilets now that the whole country is tensely and anxiously going through events of great historical importance.” In addition, Russia was physically cut off from the fashion capital of Paris - fashion magazines, lithographs and engravings could not be sent from there through the territory of hostile Germany.

The revolution of 1917 and the coming to power of the Bolsheviks became a new test for Russian fashion. The ideas of building communism were largely based on ideas about an ideal society, which were formulated by utopian socialists back in the 19th century. In accordance with them, it was assumed that in such a society clothing would be comfortable for everyone, but at the same time it would be devoid of any special decor or “insignia”, which would be one of the manifestations of the eradication of social inequality. It should be noted that in the 1920–1930s, utopians continued to think about the possible appearance of the person of the future, including in relation to clothing. In particular, the famous scientist and member of the Communist Party J.D. Bernal believed that in the world of the future “rationalism would triumph” and clothing would finally become something unimportant and secondary.

Already in the first years of the existence of Soviet power, attempts were made at the state level to regulate the appearance of Soviet citizens: at this time, proposals began to appear to “dress up” the entire population of Russia in uniform shirts and trousers for men and skirts for women. However, the Soviet state could not provide not only uniforms, but also any other clothing, even to the soldiers of the Red Army, let alone other categories of the population. Therefore, in the conditions of the economic crisis and the policy of “war communism”, all these proposals remained only projects.

At the same time, experiencing an urgent need for a new style of clothing was only one of the elements of the large-scale ideological program of the founders of the socialist system, who sought to break with the past in all spheres of life. As researchers note, no other revolution has rejected tradition so violently or sought such a total destruction of the ties between history and modernity. In the new world of constructivism there was no place for unpredictable and uncontrollable fluctuations in fashion trends, as well as for the image of a fashionable woman - too sophisticated for the aesthetics of functionalism, too sexy for the Puritan value system. She was alien to this world, for she belonged to a past that no longer existed. In this regard, already from the first years of the Soviet regime in the West, the idea arose that fashion was something alien to Bolshevik ideology.

In Soviet economic theory, fashion was an integral part of the capitalist economic system. It artificially, in order to make a profit and expand the product market, encouraged consumers to buy more and more new clothes in accordance with changing fashion styles and thereby spend their hard-earned money unwisely. The Soviet economy was supposed to be the opposite of this, placing the principle of rationality at the forefront. Fashion did not fit into reasonable canons and should, in theory, become a disappearing phenomenon. In this regard, Bolshevik ideology perceived Western fashion as the personification of a hostile bourgeois order, which had no place in the new Soviet society.

Thus, the main poet of the revolution, V.V. Mayakovsky, fiercely criticized “bourgeois” fashion: in the poem “The Last Cry,” he condemns women who “scour the shops and look for fashion, the latest Parisian fashion,” while the poet notes that this fashion only “for bourgeois parasites” and calls for forgetting her (“To hell with the nonsense!”). Although, it is known that Mayakovsky himself was a dandy and spent most of his fees on “Parisian fashion.”

During the years of the NEP, European fashion trends began to actively penetrate into the USSR, which is reflected in the appearance of the new elite - the “NEPmen”. The appearance of the latter caused serious discontent, since they were associated with the

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revival of the former bourgeois order, which contributed to a new round of discussions about the wastefulness and meaninglessness of fashion, “bourgeois morality” and “philistinism”.

At the same time, during the years of the First World War and the Civil War, the fashion industry that existed before the revolution was completely destroyed - due to the lack of materials and clients, custom sewing and private ateliers actually ceased to exist; many apprentices and tailors died in the war or became disabled and could not return to their craft after demobilization. All this did not yet allow us to create our own, “Bolshevik” fashion system. One of the attempts in this direction can be called the work of Nadezhda Lamanova, whose models in 1925 received first place at the World Exhibition in Paris “for national identity in combination with modern fashion trends.” Lamanova’s similar success in the West was due to the fact that she was able to introduce elements of Russian traditional costume into her models, which at all times was enthusiastically accepted by Europeans and was associated with exoticism and national identity. In this regard, we can note the persistence of the second trend in the perception of domestic fashion in the West - admiration for clothing that reflects the “mysterious Russian soul.”

The accelerated industrialization that began was aimed, among other things, at the development of the textile and clothing industry, which became the impetus for the emergence and development of socialist fashion. As researchers note, having originated during the period of the first five-year plans, this phenomenon existed until the end of the 1980s in the USSR and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe: Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia. However, this was not the fundamentally new style that was dreamed of in the early 1920s. On the contrary, socialist fashion emphasized traditional aesthetics and catered to conservative gender stereotypes.

Modernity dictates its own laws to society in absolutely any sphere of activity. Every month, season, year, the results of innovation are born - be it the latest iPhone model from Apple or a scientific development in a famous laboratory.

Fashion, as a part of the social system, influences the development of the production sector and contributes to the perfection of its development.

The fashion industry is a rather eccentric field, where every day many bright, original products of creative activity are created and promoted. And if fashion is a phenomenon and an idea, then journalism is a channel for introducing and disseminating this idea into life.

Glossy publications canonize the lifestyle of their readership. Today's glossy publications are entertaining in nature and are characterized by simplicity of presentation and a large amount of advertising.

Glossy journalism not only shows the orbit of events in the fashion industry, but also creates demand, encourages people to desire and buy certain products.

A characteristic feature of any glossy publication is coverage of the latest trends and news from the fashion world.

Fashion publications can be divided into “mass” and “elite”. Their content depends on what audience they are intended for and how they position themselves. There are magazines that write only about fashion, and there are magazines that also write about fashion. For example, Vogue and Harper's Bazaar magazines write only about fashion. These publications correlate with the “haute couture” level. Therefore, here you can find materials of both a bohemian nature and a street manner of presenting information. Hence the varied topics, which take into account the interests of various groups of readers, their social status, marital status, and value scale of life. Back in the 90s, there was a tendency to strive for a prosperous life, part of which was fashionable clothing.

If we talk about history, then such a direction as the fashion industry did not exist until the end of the 19th century, although the concept of fashion was used in everyday life. Attitudes towards the industry began to change at the beginning of the 20th century, with the advent of fashion houses. Their activity in mastering the space of life led to a change in mass consciousness and standardization of mass behavior. Scientists have recorded a new phenomenon - a mass passion for new ideas, new images.

In the 50s of the twentieth century. The industry has set its sights on mass consumption. This means that it was now necessary to predict fashionable phenomena. For this purpose, companies appeared that specialized in analyzing new products and trends. Large-scale production of fashionable clothing put forward its own requirements - to make decisions on mass purchases, production, etc.

Since the 60s of the twentieth century. serious changes are taking place - fashion is divided into two branches: “haute couture” and “pret-a-porter”. If “haute couture” clothes are worn only once, as a rule, for large-scale events, then “pret-a-porter” is a segment of clothing that can be bought in a store. It is this segment that sets the trends for the season.

The concept of “trend” itself is associated with the “outbreak” of certain lines of clothes and their spread among fashion-conscious people. This outbreak is usually short-lived and trends change each season. For example, designers of fashion houses release their collections twice a year, usually demonstrating similar ideas and color solutions. The most sustainable models can go into the category of classics and basic wardrobe - most items from the closet can be combined with such things.

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Among the most popular tools for identifying trends is marketing research. Special technologies make it possible to identify those trends that are already setting the tone of life for the most advanced part of the target audience of a particular product.

Today there is also such a segment as "massmarket" - the most affordable. According to the American economist, sociologist, publicist Thorstein Veblen and German philosopher, sociologist Georg Simmel, "The fashion industry initially had the goal of distinguishing the elite from the general mass, which always tries to differ from ordinary people. Therefore, all new trends appear among the upper class, and the middle and lower layers of society try to imitate the elite stratum and adopt innovations from it. When fashion "trickles down", it loses its novelty and becomes mass. There is a process of "prestige consumption cycle" that does not stop. This is how trends are created that set the tone for clothing culture, first for the elite layer or "snobs," and then for the masses."

When discussing fashion, sociologists agree on one thing - the concept of imitation. As noted by leading analyst of the National Research University Higher School of Economics I.A. Sedykh, "fashion is one of the complex phenomena of modern culture, which allows one to emphasize social status and satisfy aesthetic needs."

Indeed, with the help of clothes a person can express himself. Social status is a point that can be played up in style.

Among people there are those who are passionate about "practice" in fashion, namely:

thinking through your outfits or creating your own clothing brand.

American TV presenter and fashion consultant Tim Gunn writes: "Fashion gives birth to fashion, and life in all its aspects and manifestations - from economics to politics, from weather forecasts to war, from practical to the most impractical things - is reflected in clothing styles, gradually becoming into what we buy and wear today."

The media is the main source of transmitting trends in the fashion industry. Initially, for the most part, it was fashion magazines that caused society to follow trends, rely on the style of celebrities, and read the advice of stylists. "Fashion is a phenomenon of social life, which is characterized by the temporary isolation of certain objects from the general mass as especially popular, having their own characteristics, one of which is novelty."

The concept of "trend" is one of the most important components in fashion journalism and the most fleeting in human life. It is following trends in the modern world that is considered part of a prosperous, successful life. This gives impetus to buyers and new information feeds for glossy magazines.

A glossy magazine decorates everyday life, brings into it a sense of celebration, makes one involved in everything that happens to media people, and keeps them up to date with events.

Fashion publications of a high professional level are aimed at creating a general haute couture aesthetic, creating an aesthetic system of values, harmony, and beauty. Aesthetics correlates with a deep, strong, vivid emotional experience, the ability to perceive many shades of moods and feelings.

The media category, correlated with the ready-to-wear level, suggests a more pragmatic approach. These are publications whose topics are related to fashion, among other things. The values of such magazines are associated not only with the aesthetic perception of the world, but also with the formation of other life attitudes and needs.

The mass market level is reflected in electronic media portal solutions that have no printed analogues. This classification is based on a system of values transmitted by the media. Their tasks come down to simple steps - to be well-groomed, look beautiful, know fashion trends. Vivid examples are Fashiontime.ru, Moda.ru, Modagid.ru, Intermoda.ru and others.

If we compare these new media with generally recognized glossy magazines, we can note that they do not aim to introduce people to the world of fashion, do not promote its values, and do not participate in the formation of an aesthetic picture of the world. They are pragmatic, utilitarian in nature: they talk about today, what makeup is trending, and demonstrate stylistic experiments with wardrobe.

The main components of gloss are headings. The information content is quite similar for all, but is designed differently. For the study, it seems interesting which of the topics common to all glossy publications is most close to the reader, according to media experts.

A characteristic feature of any glossy publication is coverage of the latest trends, news from the fashion world, designer collections, shows and other things related to the topic of fashion, for which the majority of respondents to surveys voted.

The organization of information in glossy publications also plays an important role. This is another way to interest and entertain the reader. Emphasizing the visual component in order to hold or accentuate attention is essential.

Fashion journalists equip it with photographs from filming (for example, they shoot street style or fashion week), come up with bright, clickable headlines and write structured text that is easy and interesting to read. Each publication has its own style of presenting information.

Main part

The development of fashion took place in the aesthetics of socialist realism, and was also closely

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connected with ideology - a manifestation of this was the emergence of the so-called "agittextiles". The latter was repeatedly ridiculed - for example, in 1933, the newspaper Pravda published the feuilleton "Tractor in front, combine in back" by journalist Grigory Ryklin, and in 1940 the famous film "The Shining Path" was released, in which there is an episode with criticism of such fabrics. Of course, the creation of such a unique fashion, antagonistic to the European trend, aroused a very skeptical attitude in the West, where "high fashion" was actively developing throughout the twentieth century.

At the same time, despite the denial of "bourgeois" values, Soviet fashion steadily adopted the main Western trends: Stalin's favorite actress and Soviet style icon Lyubov Orlova clearly adopted the images of the main Hollywood divas of her era - Jean Harlow and Marlene Dietrich. In addition, in 1935, the famous European designer Elsa Schiaparelli, specifically at the request of the Stalinist leadership, developed a small collection of models for Soviet women (however, it was rejected in the USSR, considering it too simple). In this regard, it can be stated that by the mid-1930s, a domestic fashion style had not been created, so Soviet fashion had no choice but to follow global trends. At the same time, while adopting complex tailoring and the idea of traditional luxury from Western models, socialist fashion at the same time relied on the Russian national cultural heritage: dresses were increasingly decorated with folk ornaments. The latter again referred to the stereotype of the traditional Russian costume, which was considered exotic in the West and at the same time enjoyed a certain popularity.

Thus, during the period of the birth and formation of the Soviet state, an attempt was made to destroy the previous fashion system, dependent on pan-European trends, by building a new aesthetic model based on Bolshevik ideology. The result of this was the formation by the 1930s of a special phenomenon of "socialist fashion", which will exist throughout the history of the USSR. Initially, the Bolsheviks perceived Western fashion as something antagonistic to their ideology, as the personification of bourgeois remnants, which was reflected in the perception of the phenomenon of socialist fashion in the West.

At the same time, already in the 1930s, Soviet fashion began to adopt Western elements, as a result of which the further development of fashion in the USSR took place in line with global trends. In parallel with attempts to create a completely new, socialist aesthetic, Soviet fashion actively tried to introduce elements of traditional costume, which had always been popular among Europeans. Subsequently, already in the 1960-1970s, it was the use of national motifs in his collections that would make Soviet fashion designer Vyacheslav Zaitsev famous in the West.

The 21st century has exploded the Internet with new media projects; the number of registered media on the Internet is quite large and continues to grow. If we project the differentiation of the typology of fashion publications onto the magazine information space, then attention is drawn to the fact that the reader gives greater preference to elite (image) magazines. This is due to such an important fact as status. "Such publications tend to use expensive advertising, unique presentation of material, and the involvement of famous models and photographers" [Filippova].

Today, glossy publications exist on a variety of platforms - traditional print publications, which are published monthly or weekly, develop online versions, iPad versions, and mobile versions of their print publications. Moreover, the online publication of a particular media brand can exist as a separate unit, or as an annex to the printed publication, or present the content of the printed publication in electronic form for an additional fee.

New glossy projects are also actively appearing in the online environment, which are not tied to a print brand and are independently developing a new media brand.

It can be noted that such publications are inclined to organize a business as an independent blog about fashion - fashion blogs. And this despite the fact that as a result of the digitalization process in the media, applications are created and used in completely different areas, including glossy media. Fashion journalists direct their creative potential towards maximum convenience for Internet users, conciseness, and simplicity.

The advantage of glossy magazines over web resources and other periodicals is that luxury brands prefer them.

The classification of resources into online media itself and electronic versions of printed magazines reflects the typology of Internet journalism.

The electronic version of Vogue magazine appeared in 2004, and since then its audience has been growing rapidly. The publication has eight headings, almost each of which has its own sections - many of them are devoted to trends in the fashion industry. The topic of trends, the latest tendencies in the world of fashion, style, beauty and development is touched upon in almost every journalistic material. Publications are educational and entertaining in nature. Typically, the fashion theme of publications is manifested in a certain style of text and aesthetic large photographs. This trend in the presentation of material is manifested not only in print, but also in online media. In general, we can say that the magazine's website itself supports the trend towards a successful and high-quality life.

"Vogue is a site about fashion, style, culture and beauty" - this is the motto that the magazine's website adheres to.

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Literally every component of the site suggests that the main topic of Vogue is trends in the fashion industry. Entire sections are dedicated to fashion trends. Almost all materials touch on the relevance of a particular product today. The photographs and animations are innovative and invite readers to plunge into the world of fashion and beautiful life.

Every journalistic text on the Vogue.ru website contains a reference to trends - direct or indirect.

Texts that directly mention trends, talk about current things or indicate which trends should be worn in a certain season. The name of a famous person is placed in the headlines - this makes the material more clickable.

Examples of such materials: "Wear two-tone trousers and jeans this season, like Miley Cyrus and Megan Fox," "Fashion news: what to buy for the May holidays," or "Bella Hadid's 7 Favorite Eco-friendly Brands You Should Know About." Collections or digests always arouse the interest of readers. And if they see a familiar name in the title, the material is doubly interesting to them.

Trends that are mentioned indirectly in materials can be found in articles about new books or selections of TV series. They show not only the relevance of the products, but also the mood for reading interesting literature, watching quality films or spending time in good establishments. In other words, a focus on a beautiful, high-quality life.

The texts themselves are full of glossy slang and professional terms of the fashion industry. The articles necessarily mention the names of famous personalities - there is a reliance on their lives, the main indicator of success. For example, phrases such as "Miley Cyrus is called a modern icon of rock style - and for good reason", "In addition to Miley, the combination of different fabrics and colors is loved Gigi Hadid, Hailey Bieber and Megan Fox" creates the reader's opinion that such popular people are really good role models.

Illustration plays a special role in a glossy magazine. As mentioned above, the photographs included with the materials have a natural, but at the same time colorful look. Models wearing designer clothes pose for professional photographers.

A comparative analysis of the printed version of the magazine and the website showed that despite the fact that both printed magazines belong to the elite press, their websites are more focused on the mass consumer.

Fashionable online publications instill in the reader the culture of a beautiful, successful life, make his everyday life brighter, more interesting and of higher quality, providing useful information mainly about the fashion industry and its trends, as well as about modern movements, a healthy lifestyle, proper care for appearance and internal development. based on art, good films and literature. Materials on the sites are written in a simpler language than in the

magazines themselves, which once again indicates their focus on the masses.

Illustrations play a big role today, emphasizing the natural beauty of people.

The sites are easy to use and attract attention with their design, bright photographs and catchy headlines.

Our attention was drawn to an online publication called "City Ratings". This site has no analogues and is actually an electronic publication.

This is a fairly young media, which was founded in 2015 in the capital of the Republic of Mordovia - Saransk. It focuses on discussing the development processes of Saransk and the region as a whole. On the site you can go to the search bar, which is very convenient if the reader wants to find material on a specific topic that interests him. You can also go from the site to the official social networks of "City Ratings" - VKontakte, Instagram, Facebook, Telegram.

In one of our works, researcher D.A. and I Bakeeva characterized the online publication as a type of new media in an online communication system with its own unique writing style, which contains not only seriousness, but also irony: "Texts, in our opinion, are characterized by the style of postmodern storytelling; journalists often use artistic techniques of irony (for example : The interview came out surprisingly positive: not everyone at school is bad and hard, don't be dramatic)." This specificity is aimed at attracting a modern reader who understands humor.

The City Ratings website talks about life in the city. "City ratings" act as guides to city life. They talk about new cafes, lecture halls, meeting places, popular clubs, and, among other things, touch on the fashion industry. They teach qualified consumption of the city as an image and lifestyle, teach to be in trend - both in leisure time, in reading, in communication style, and in clothing, accessories and other aspects of a person's life. But does the online publication write about trends in the fashion industry?

There is no separate section about trends, as in fashion publications that write directly about fashion or including fashion. The web resource has nine sections, and only one of them (the "Products" section) occasionally publishes materials on fashion and style. Similar materials can be found in other sections, which does not contradict the specifics of this online media.

To prepare material on the topic of fashion and style, the editors contact an expert (as in other cases) - one of the stylists in Saransk. Together with the selected expert, the journalist prepares material - a rating of stores where you can buy this or that fashion item, a digest of things that are relevant in the upcoming season, and so on.

Such materials, namely ratings and digests, are written with the help of invited experts who understand a particular issue, which adds weight and

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credibility to the publications. Also, in addition to materials that directly address trends, there are materials that indirectly reflect trends in fashion. The online publication teaches the reader to be in trend - but not only in the fashion industry, but also in other areas of activity.

Let's take a closer look at the 2020 materials dedicated to style and fashion by journalist Daria Yesyaeva. During this period, she published four materials on this topic: "Explain about the clothes: how much money do the residents of Saransk spend on clothes" "Trends that we deserve: 20+ bags for any look", "What to buy on the Internet: 30+ current things wardrobe", "Top 7 places in Saransk where you can buy jeans." The latest publication is a rating written from the point of view of an expert, Saransk stylist Yulia Tomilina. To compile a high-quality and honest rating, popular stores in the city that specialize in selling jeans or that sell jeans were selected.

The purpose of the publication was to jointly visit each of the selected stores and examine the products of men's and women's jeans on the shelves. This was done. Proof of this is photographs taken by the journalist on a smartphone, several models in each store.

To build a rating of stores, the stylist selected such evaluation criteria as "variety", "availability of current styles", "quality", "composition", "condition of seams" and "price". For each criterion, the expert assessed both the male and female departments, giving from 0 to 5 points. Based on the total number of points, each store was ranked accordingly in ascending order. A total of 7 stores were rated: Lee Wrangler, Westland, Gloria Jeans, H&M, O'stin, Bershka and Pull&Bear.

The text includes a short introduction by the author, "How We Did It," which explains why this particular product was chosen and who the expert is. After a short interview, the journalist makes a note about what criteria were chosen for evaluation.

As soon as all the explanations in the material come to an end, the rating begins, which contains all the necessary details for readers about the store and the models of men's and women's jeans selected in it: address and opening hours, type of model, fabric composition and price. Each description is accompanied by a photograph.

Next comes an expert speech, where the stylist talks about the features of the store and the service personnel, notes the pros and cons of the products offered, evaluates each department according to the selected criteria and makes a final assessment.

The text of the rating itself is easy and interesting to read. The genre itself and the fact that a stylist was invited to compile the rating add intrigue and at the same time weight to the material. This adds credibility not only to the publication, but also to the publication itself, and also shows that the journalist's work was done with high quality.

It is clear that the accessible and at the same time expert presentation of the text is aimed at an audience who is interested in fashion, trends and style, perhaps looking for a current model to add to their wardrobe.

The aesthetics of the illustrations is not the main aspect of this online publication. This conclusion can be made based on the fact that the photographs were taken unprofessionally and mostly on a smartphone.

From time immemorial, the sphere of fashion and design has actively surrounded us and for many is an integral part of their lives. Fashion and design are not only clothes, as one might stereotypically assume, but also architecture, interior design, information content, aesthetic visual image (which is especially common in the last two years) and simply a way of life. Some may say that with each passing year, with the growth of tolerance and the emergence of new principles in society, this area is approaching depreciation and its logical conclusion, while others, on the contrary, make forecasts for the culminating stage of its development. But any discussion about the "end" of fashion inevitably makes one think about its origins and, of course, the question of what fashion and design are.

Fashion by its nature is a humanitarian concept and implies a set of habits, values and tastes accepted in various strata of society in a certain time period. There are different opinions about the historical emergence of fashion as something holistic and understandable to everyone. Experts in the history of costume believe that fashion originated in Europe in the 14th century, there are also those who believe that fashion has its origins in the 19th century, which ushered in our modern era, and those who link its origins to the Industrial Revolution and the emergence of the consumer economy in the 18th century. But personally, the position of the director and chief curator of the Museum of the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York, Valerie Steele, is close to me. In one of her works, she wrote: "As a historian, I am inclined to believe that fashion did not suddenly "begin" at a certain time in a certain place, but rather gradually developed in different places, following different trajectories.

Despite the fact that fashion progressed step by step through time, one of its directions, trends, was an indicator of its speed and variability, which proved one thing: staying at the top of this sphere for a long time is not an easy task. Fashionable elements often have their analogues in the past, but exceptional innovation is inherent in the concept of "design," which is related to fashion.

Design, or, as it can be called, artistic construction, reflects the technical side of the field I am considering. It can be thought of as an activity aimed at development aesthetic properties industrial products, as well as as a result of this activity (for example, "room design", "costume design", etc.). To

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put it more succinctly and concisely, design is a synthesis of art and technology.

People have always strived to stand out, to express their essence through what they do. Fashion, design, art are concepts that many associate with an endlessly changing flow of ideas. Due to their variability and partly mobility (here I am talking primarily about the art of modern times), these spheres easily responded to any social unrest and changes, and sometimes they themselves were their initiators. Just remember the phenomenon of the “peacock revolution”, when in the 70s of the last century young people were massively looking for their own individual style, combining everything that was bright and extraordinary. But fashion is also an area with technological progress. In our era, those countries and cities that have access to new technologies and scientific research benefit, since everything indicates that the future of fashion is connected with their development. 3D body scanning, laser cutting of fabric, innovations in the field of textiles - and this is only a small part.

As an example, I would like to talk about the Dutch fashion designer Iris van Herpen, known for her weightless costumes, the use of non-standard materials and structural techniques, as well as digital technologies. Her work reflects fashion's obsession with new designs and silhouettes that change the contours of the body in different ways. According to Iris van Herpen, “technology is expanding the possibilities of design,” and 3D printing is particularly interesting in this regard, because in theory it could eventually completely transform clothing production.

When the disparity of styles and trends in fashion and design ceased to be something unusual and revolutionary, the task of uniting these areas with the areas of industry and entrepreneurship came to the fore in world politics. This is how the fashion industry and design moved from the position of “it's not serious” to the status of the second consumer industry after food products. Stable market growth of 10-15% per year, one of the largest cash flows and a 2% share in global GDP - after the globalization of this industry, fashion has changed. But in the modern understanding, fashion is not only the direct production of clothing, it includes the production of materials and accessories from various raw materials, the production of sewing, spinning, weaving and other industries and a number of other sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, mechanical engineering, chemical and textile industry, etc.

At the moment, how you look and what content you present to our world can determine your level of power over society - that's what fashion can be a weapon.

Despite the fact that fashion is a weapon, in Russia the industry is undergoing some difficulties that require government intervention to solve them. The main problems are considered to be the following:

1. Predominance of imported products;
2. Lack of Russian raw materials;
3. Poor representation of domestic products on world markets due to labor-intensive sales, lack of a product identification system and problems with fabric certification;
4. Lack of awareness about the conditions for doing business, the existence of benefits and preferences for small businesses;
5. Poor awareness of Russian brands in the country;
6. Lack of professional personnel (the question arises about the need to adjust educational programs to meet market needs).

Having carried out systematic transformations, our country will be able not only to improve its current indicators, but also to achieve a leadership position, since domestic manufacturers have no problems with the quality of tailoring and creative potential.

The trend of creating small transnational brands and tailoring clothes or accessories to order with a narrow range of products has been at the peak of popularity over the last couple of years. These areas owe their development to information technology and the spread of distance trading. The idea of online retailing arose among people almost immediately after the invention of the Internet, and their first brainchild was the British online store of Michael Aldrick in 1979. But one of the biggest impetuses for the development and improvement of the quality of content provided was the 2020 pandemic, when the world almost completely switched to online life.

Covid-19, which struck in 2020, has affected the way millions of people and businesses live. Its consequences were a sharp disruption of international trade, tourism, the economy and a restructuring of the values of the consumer himself. Saving time, money, moral resources, as well as getting positive impressions from the purchasing process itself - this is what has become important for the modern buyer and, accordingly, for the digital market. A brand of any size can begin its promotion through advanced social networks, which, in turn, makes it easier to find and view what the consumer wants, and the presence of live broadcasts brings entrepreneurs closer to their audience.

Conclusion

In recent years, one can observe a constantly growing interest in the cultural heritage of the Russian state of the twentieth century, followed by a certain rethinking of individual layers of material culture. Unfortunately, for a long time many people had a stereotype that “there was no fashion in the USSR,” and therefore some even modern researchers, out of inertia or even in order to reinforce this stereotype, actively continue to speak disparagingly about “fashion in the Soviet Union.” Such statements cannot be called correct, since in the general scientific

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understanding, fashion is a very complex socio-psychological and historical-cultural phenomenon that reflects the characteristics of its era. In this regard, it is worth noting that Soviet fashion is a special phenomenon and an object of cultural heritage that requires the most careful and comprehensive study.

Consequently, a glossy fashion magazine is understood as a periodical publication that is designed for a specific readership. This is the so-called encyclopedia of glamorous life with bright illustrations and a certain set of materials that teach the reader how to live, what to watch, and also how to dress to be “in trend.” The main goal of this publication is to create a certain lifestyle for the reader. Glossy publications are an excellent conductor of the culture of luxury, due to which luxury brands find their direct customers, and the publication acts as an intermediary.

Proof of this is that luxury brands prefer to advertise in printed glossy magazines.

Today's glossy publications fall into the category of entertainment magazines, which are distinguished by their apoliticality, colorfulness, simplicity of presentation of information and a large number of advertising materials.

The fashion industry and the latest trends in it are reflected mainly in elite publications and their electronic versions. Electronic versions of “elite”

magazines have a more mass appeal. The publications' websites have easy navigation and place an expressive emphasis on innovations and trends, instilling in their readers a love of culture and fashion, style and beauty, modern life with all its colors.

Online publications, including those that write about fashion or that touch upon this area very little, do not fully follow the latest trends and fashion trends. They only consider individual news feeds that, in their opinion, could really be of interest to a diverse audience.

Glossy journalism is developing widely. And new trends in the fashion industry, fleeting trends and current topics contribute to this development.

In conclusion, I would like to leave a reminder that true fashion is multifaceted and includes not only the economic and material, but especially the symbolic and cultural spheres. It's time to reject the old idea of the fashion industry as something superficial and mainly entertaining, because now it helps to define oneself as an individual and feel one's own individuality. It is important to use fashion for its intended purpose and with its help improve our future; for this it is necessary to support everyone's creative abilities and create a favorable atmosphere for their development. After all, reality never ceases to prove to us that fashion is not only clothes, but also new ways of seeing and thinking.

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Article

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ON THE PECULIARITIES OF THE NATIONAL GOALS OF THE STRATEGIC DOCTRINE IN THE REGIONS OF THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC

***Abstract:** in the article, the authors consider the features of the national goals of the strategic development of the Russian Arctic, namely: national maritime policy in the regions of the Russian Arctic as the determination by the state and society of goals, principles, directions, tasks and ways to ensure the national interests of the regions of the Russian Arctic, as well as practical activities for their implementation; maritime activities of the regions of the Russian Arctic - activities for the study, development, use, protection and conservation of resources and spaces of the regions of the Russian Arctic in the interests of sustainable socio-economic development, ensuring their national security; national interests of the Russian Arctic regions as objectively significant needs of the state and society in the field of maritime activities related to ensuring the national security of the Russian Arctic regions, creating favorable conditions for their sustainable development; risks of threats to the national security of the regions of the Russian Arctic in the field of maritime activities as a set of actions and factors that pose a danger to maritime activities; challenges to the national security of the regions of the Russian Arctic - a set of actions and factors leading to the deterioration of interstate relations and capable of leading to threats to the national interests of the regions of the Russian Arctic; threats to the national security of indigenous minorities in the regions of the Russian Arctic - a set of conditions and factors leading to the aggravation of interstate relations and that can lead to the emergence of a real possibility of causing damage to the national interests of the regions of the Russian Arctic; the maritime potential of the regions of the Russian Arctic is the totality of maritime transport, the Navy, fishing, research and specialized fleets, deep-sea forces and means of the Russian Ministry of Defense, forces and means of the federal security service, forces and means of the Russian Guard, forces and means of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Russia, and also Russian shipbuilding and shipbuilding organizations, infrastructure that ensures their operation*

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and development, facilities and means for exploration, production and transportation of marine hydrocarbon and mineral resources, and other minerals.

Key words: regions of the Russian Arctic, national danger, security threat, damage to indigenous peoples, preservation of the conditions of the provinces of indigenous peoples, health care, socio-economic development, preservation of maritime potential, environmental safety.

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Introduction

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The current stage of human development is characterized by an increase in the intensity of development of the regions of the Russian Arctic, including the expansion of scientific and economic activities to study and use their resources. At the same time, the importance of the Russian Arctic regions in the long term will steadily increase due to the depletion of natural land resources and the resulting need to replenish the resource base that ensures their economic development, the impact of economic and other human activities on the environment, the melting of Arctic ice, population migration and others. processes. Consequently, the development of maritime activities and maritime potential is one of the decisive conditions for the sustainable socio-economic development of these regions in the 21st century. The directions of such development are determined by the nature of the national interests of the AZ regions of the Russian Federation and the need for their guaranteed provision and protection, which is the main task for the government of the Russian Federation. Thus, the national interests of the Russian Federation as a great maritime power extend to all regions of the Russian Arctic. They are formed taking into account the challenges and threats to the national security of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation, as well as taking into account the sovereignty and respect for the national interests of other states. The national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic are, namely:

— independence, state and territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, the inviolability of the country's sovereignty, extending to the internal regions, the territorial sea, their bottom and subsoil, as well as the airspace above them;

— ensuring the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the Russian Federation in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf of the Russian Arctic;

— maintaining the status of a great maritime power for the Russian Federation, whose activities are aimed at maintaining strategic stability in the internal

regions, strengthening national influence and developing mutually beneficial partnerships in the field of maritime activities in the context of the emerging polycentric world;

— development of maritime potential and strengthening of the defense capability of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic;

— freedom of the high seas, including freedom of navigation, flight, fishing, scientific research, the right to lay submarine cables and pipelines, the right to study and develop the mineral resources of the international seabed area;

— safe operation of offshore pipeline systems for the transportation of hydrocarbon raw materials, which are of strategic importance for ensuring domestic consumption and the development of foreign economic activity of the Russian Arctic regions;

— ensuring guaranteed access of the Russian Federation to global transport communications in the World Ocean;

— carrying out naval activities in the AZ regions in order to ensure and protect the national interests of the Russian Federation in these regions, ensuring the maintenance of strategic and regional stability;

— preservation of human life of indigenous peoples; stable functioning of vital sea communications; ensuring environmental safety when carrying out work in the Russian Arctic, preventing pollution of the marine environment, including production and consumption waste, preserving the biological diversity of the marine environment.

To ensure the national interests of indigenous peoples, it is necessary to comprehensively study and rationally use the resources and spaces of the Russian Arctic in order to ensure their sustainable economic and social development, especially their coastal territories. Development of the Arctic zone as a strategic resource base and its rational use, including full-scale development of the continental shelf beyond the 200-mile exclusive economic zone after securing its external border in accordance with Article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of December 10, 1982. Development of the Northern The sea route as a national transport communication, competitive in the world market is one of the highest

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government priorities. In order to guarantee the provision and protection of their national interests, priority regions in the Russian Arctic have been identified, which, in terms of significance, Arctic zones for ensuring national interests can be vital. These regions are directly related to the development of the state, the protection of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and strengthening of defense, and critically influence the socio-economic development of the country. Losing control over them could threaten their national security and the very existence of the state. The vital zones for ensuring the national interests of the Russian Arctic include:

— internal sea waters of the Russian Federation, as well as their bottom, subsoil and airspace above them;

— the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation, including the continental shelf of the Russian Federation outside the 200-mile exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation in the Arctic Basin within the boundaries defined in the recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in accordance with Article 76 of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea;

— the Arctic basin adjacent to the coast of the Russian Federation, including the waters of the Northern Sea Route;

— water area of the Sea of Okhotsk and the Russian sector of the Caspian Sea.

Important regions for ensuring the national interests of the Russian Federation in the Russian Arctic significantly influence the economic development, material well-being of the population and the state of national security of the Russian Federation, as well as maintaining the strategic and regional security of the state. Such regions of the Russian Arctic include:

— water areas of oceans and seas adjacent to the coast of the Russian Federation;

— areas of global maritime transport communications, including those along the Asian and African coasts.

Other areas (zones) for ensuring the national interests of the Russian Federation in the Arctic zone are areas of the open part of the World Ocean that are not classified as vital areas. The implementation and protection of the national interests of the regions of the Russian Arctic are ensured by government bodies, state corporations and civil society institutions. The Russian Federation, in order to protect its national interests in the regions of the Russian Arctic, exercises its indisputable right to the presence of Navy troops and their use in strict accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, its international treaties and international law. The development of the AZ regions of the Russian Federation in the modern world occurs against the background of existing and new challenges

and threats to its national security, which is primarily associated with the geopolitical position of the Russian Federation and their role in world politics. The Russian Federation's pursuit of an independent foreign and domestic policy causes opposition from the United States and its allies, who seek to maintain their dominance in the world, including in the regions of the Russian Arctic. The policy they are implementing to contain the Russian Federation involves exerting political, economic, military and information pressure on it. The role of the factor of power in international relations is not diminished. The leading world powers, with significant naval potential and a developed basing system, continue to increase their naval presence in geopolitically significant regions of the Russian Arctic, including in the oceans and seas adjacent to the territory of the Russian Federation. The main challenges and threats to national security and sustainable development of the Russian Federation associated with the regions of the Russian Arctic are, namely:

— the US strategic course towards dominance in the World Ocean and its global influence on the development of international processes, including those related to the use of transport communications and energy resources of the World Ocean;

— the desire of the United States and its allies to limit the Russian Federation's access to the resources of the World Ocean and vital maritime transport communications;

— territorial claims against the Russian Federation by a number of states relating to some of its coastal and island territories in the regions of the Russian Arctic;

— promotion of the military infrastructure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to the borders of the Russian Federation, increasing the number of exercises conducted in the waters of the seas adjacent to the territories of the AZ regions of the Russian Federation;

— the desire of the United States to achieve overwhelming superiority of its naval forces, as well as increasing the combat capabilities of the navies of other states;

— armed conflicts in areas of particular geopolitical significance for the Russian Federation and its allies, as well as on the territories of states with access to the World Ocean;

— economic, political, international legal, information and military pressure on the regions of the Russian Arctic in order to discredit them and reduce the effectiveness of their maritime activities;

— efforts by a number of states to weaken the Russian Federation's control over the Northern Sea Route, increasing foreign naval presence in the Arctic, increasing conflict potential in this region;

— attempts by a number of states to change the current legal regimes of sea spaces and straits used for

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international navigation in the interests of achieving their own geopolitical goals;

— an increase in the scale of international terrorism, piracy, illegal transportation by sea of weapons, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, chemical and radioactive substances.

The main risks for maritime activities are, namely:

— insufficient participation of the Russian merchant fleet in global international transport, in particular the small share of ships flying the State flag of the Russian Federation in the total number of ships of the world merchant fleet;

— significant dependence of the foreign trade activities of the Russian Federation on maritime transportation and the functioning of offshore pipeline systems;

— inconsistency of the composition and condition of the Russian research fleet with modern requirements and the scale of the tasks facing the Russian Federation in the field of marine scientific research;

— the introduction by a number of states of restrictions that apply to Russian shipbuilding enterprises of the military-industrial complex and oil and gas companies, including those relating to the transfer of modern technologies, the supply of equipment and the attraction of long-term financing;

— the incompleteness of the international legal delimitation of maritime spaces in the Arctic, attempts to revise the provisions of international law governing maritime activities in the Arctic (Convention on the Regime of the Straits of July 20, 1936) and in other areas;

— lack of a sufficient number of bases outside the Russian Federation to support ships and vessels of the Navy performing tasks in remote areas of the Russian Arctic;

— the global influence of the World Ocean on atmospheric processes and climate change on the planet, which is characterized by an increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters (including in the coastal regions of the Russian Federation), which negatively affect marine activities;

new risks for maritime activities are sudden and difficult to predict pandemics of dangerous diseases.

The coronavirus infection (COVID-19) pandemic has led to geopolitical uncertainty and a global economic crisis in the world associated with the desire of leading foreign countries to change the existing world order, increasing trends towards curtailing globalization processes, the struggle for leadership in the world, increasing the role of national economies and public administration, including in the field of maritime activities.

Main part

The national interests of the Russian Federation

in the AZ regions determine its strategic goals and principles of national maritime policy. The strategic goals of the national maritime policy are related to ensuring the national security of the Russian Arctic regions and their sustainable socio-economic development, including building up the production base, creating new jobs and protecting indigenous peoples. The strategic goals of the national maritime policy in the regions of the Russian Arctic are, namely:

— the development of the Russian Federation as a great maritime power and the strengthening of its position among the leading maritime powers of the world, including in the regions of the Russian Arctic;

— increasing capabilities to ensure and protect the national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic;

— ensuring, in accordance with the principles and norms of international law, guaranteed access of the Russian Federation to the spaces of the regions of the Arctic zone, its water, fuel and energy, mineral and biological resources;

— maintaining strategic stability in the regions of the Russian Arctic, strategic and regional deterrence of potential adversaries and preventing aggression against the Russian Federation from ocean and sea directions;

— implementation and protection of the sovereign rights of the state on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation related to the exploration and development of its natural resources;

— creating a comfortable and safe environment, including favorable political, economic, military and information conditions, for the activities of Russian organizations, regardless of their form of ownership, in the development and rational use of marine natural resources and conducting marine scientific research in the regions of the Russian Arctic;

— increasing the competitiveness of the Russian maritime transport complex and the Northern Sea Route in the maritime transportation market, increasing the operational (combat) capabilities of the Navy to ensure the national security of the Russian Federation and protect its national interests in the regions of the Russian Arctic; increasing the efficiency of ensuring the protection and security of the state border at sea in the Russian Arctic regions; conservation of marine natural ecosystems and rational use of their resources;

— increasing the efficiency of forecasting changes in climatic conditions in the regions of the Russian Arctic in order to adequately respond to them, timely prevent possible negative consequences for the coastal territories of the regions of the Russian Arctic and maintain the sustainable development of these territories; increasing the competitiveness of Russian science in terms of fundamental and applied scientific research in the regions of the Russian Arctic; creation

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of new jobs and social development of coastal territories of the Russian Federation; consolidation in the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in accordance with Article 76 of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea of the outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic outside the 200-mile exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation.

The implementation of the national maritime policy is carried out consistently through the implementation of short-term and long-term tasks in various areas of maritime activities. The objectives of the national maritime policy are determined by the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation in strategic planning documents based on its national interests and strategic goals of the national maritime policy, as well as on the basis of the results of ongoing monitoring and analysis of the state and development trends of maritime activities in the Russian Federation and the world as a whole, the results of systematic research on issues related to ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation, and the results of the implementation of national projects, state programs of the Russian Federation, federal targeted and other programs and projects in the field of study, development and use of resources and spaces of the Russian Arctic regions.

The implementation of the tasks of the national maritime policy is carried out by federal executive authorities, executive authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local government bodies, state corporations, including through organizations subordinate to these bodies and organizations of corporations, interested public associations and the business community. The principles of the national maritime policy that guide the subjects of the national maritime policy when carrying out maritime activities and protecting the national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic are, namely:

— compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, generally recognized principles and norms of international law, as well as the provisions of international treaties of the Russian Federation; proportionate and timely response to challenges and threats to the national security of the Russian Federation, an effective combination of non-military and military measures, priority of political, diplomatic, legal, economic, information and other non-military methods and means of ensuring and protecting the national interests of the Russian Federation in the World Ocean; effective use of naval potential; constant interaction and coordination of the activities of subjects of national maritime policy to protect the national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic; an integrated approach to the development of state environmental monitoring systems (state environmental monitoring

of coastal territories, internal sea waters, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the Russian Federation; comprehensive support for maritime activities; preserving the health of seafarers and personnel of maritime infrastructure facilities; eco-system approach (consideration of the marine environment and the processes occurring in it in interconnection, as a single whole);

— strengthening the material and technical base of fundamental and applied scientific research in the interests of developing maritime activities and maritime potential, ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation, reducing possible damage from natural and man-made disasters; legal support for maritime activities of Russian individuals and legal entities, including exploration and development of mineral resources in the international seabed area; coverage in the media of the national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic, clarification of the goals and objectives of national maritime policy; using the capabilities of other states that are its allies and partners to realize the national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic.

National maritime policy is implemented through the implementation of priorities for the development of maritime activities in functional and regional areas. The functional areas of maritime activity are areas of activity related to the study, development and use of resources and spaces of the Russian Arctic regions. The functional areas of maritime activities include, namely:

- 1) development of maritime transport;
- 2) development and conservation of resources in the Russian Arctic regions;
- 3) development of offshore pipeline systems;
- 4) marine scientific research;
- 5) naval activities.

The main efforts of the state in the field of development of maritime transport should be aimed at creating a favorable organizational, legal and economic environment that will contribute to expanding its capabilities and increasing competitiveness, as well as to the significant development of the coastal and port infrastructure of the Russian Federation, which can ensure the economic independence and national security of the Russian Federation. The priority areas for the development of maritime transport are, namely:

— staffing, education and training in the field of maritime activities are aimed at training, attracting and retaining qualified personnel at all levels, maintaining professionalism, maritime traditions and the caring attitude of citizens to the maritime history of the country, positive representation, promotion and support of national maritime policy and maritime activities and maritime service in the community. The priority directions of the national maritime policy in the field of staffing, education and training in the field

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of maritime activities are:

— development and improvement of the education system aimed at training personnel in various specialties and areas of training, taking into account the domestic experience of educational organizations implementing educational programs in the field of maritime activities, and to eliminate the shortage of qualified personnel in the field of maritime activities, including researchers and professors teaching staff;

— attracting and retaining qualified personnel in the field of maritime activities; development of the material and technical base of educational organizations implementing educational programs in the field of maritime activities, increasing their supply of scientific and teaching personnel to the required level; development of professional educational organizations that provide training for workers and technical specialists for the shipbuilding complex of the Russian Federation; improving the system for training management and executive personnel of federal executive authorities, executive authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments and state corporations in the field of maritime activities; preserving and strengthening the traditions of the Russian fleet, developing a network of naval cadet schools, schools, classes, gymnasiums, clubs for young sailors and rivermen; creating conditions for the effective implementation of the intellectual, scientific and practical potential of veterans of the Russian fleet in the interests of increasing the prestige of maritime service and the development of the domestic fleet; preservation of objects of maritime cultural heritage, perpetuation of the memory of famous domestic ships and vessels (installation for eternal mooring, conversion into museum complexes, preservation of their replicas) taking into account cultural and historical significance based on the use of program-targeted methods; providing state support for the construction and operation of training ships; improving the contract form of hiring workers, interaction with trade unions of seafarers, employers and public associations of shipowners on issues of ensuring the social security of Russian seafarers, including when working on foreign ships; ensuring social guarantees for military personnel of the Navy, federal security service agencies, the Russian National Guard and the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Russia and their families; development of a system for protecting the health of seafarers, preserving and protecting labor resources in maritime transport, meeting national and international requirements in the field of health and safety of navigation.

When carrying out maritime activities, a set of measures is provided to ensure its safety, related to the characteristics of the aquatic environment and other circumstances of a natural and man-made nature. Ensuring the safety of maritime activities includes

navigation safety, search and rescue support, medical and sanitary support, ensuring the safety of maritime infrastructure, combating maritime piracy and terrorism. The priority areas for ensuring navigation safety are:

— carrying out hydrographic work, oceanographic and marine geophysical research in the World Ocean, accumulation, storage and distribution of knowledge about the World Ocean; improving the regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation and eliminating duplication of functions of federal executive authorities in the field of navigation and hydrographic support for navigation, including the safety of navigation along the Northern Sea Route; updating and maintaining the national collection and production of marine navigational materials, including electronic charts, publications and manuals at the level of modern requirements; equipping ships and vessels with marine navigation and oceanographic aids that meet modern national and international requirements; equipping the coasts of seas and oceans under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation with modern means of navigation equipment, maintaining established operating modes; development of scientific and technical potential, infrastructure, tools, methods and technologies for navigation and hydrographic support for the safety of maritime activities; state control over standardization, certification, technical regulation, accreditation and licensing of activities for the provision of public services in the field of navigation and hydrographic support for the safety of maritime activities; improving the organization of interaction between the civil administration (captains) of seaports and senior maritime commanders when controlling the movement of warships (vessels), vessels of civil departments and other subjects of maritime activity in jointly based waters; creation and development of Russian independent navigation systems as an alternative to global navigation satellite systems; promptly communicate to subjects of maritime activities information about dangerous marine hydrometeorological phenomena, the state and forecasts of changes in the marine environment and other information relating to the safety of navigation and pollution of marine areas;

— maintenance and development of scientific expedition/fleet subordinate to Roshydromet; building up and improving the orbital constellation of spacecraft used for hydrometeorological, oceanographic and heliogeophysical support of maritime activities, including the deployment of a highly elliptical space system that provides hydrometeorological data on the polar region of the Earth, and a constellation of spacecraft used for radar sounding of the Earth in order to obtain information on ice conditions conditions under any cloudiness and in the dark (including in polar night conditions); conducting regular expeditionary studies of

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hydrometeorological processes in the World Ocean, the Arctic and state monitoring of the condition and pollution of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation; development and increase in the density of points of the marine state hydrometeorological network and their technical equipment in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation to the values recommended by the World Meteorological Organization; improving the unified state subsystem for collecting, processing, analyzing, storing and using information on the state and pollution of the marine environment; improving the base of state information resources, creating a unified state database of data on the state and pollution of the marine environment; improving state control over certification, standardization, technical regulation, accreditation and licensing of hydrometeorological activities in the field of ensuring the safety of maritime activities; development of scientific centers and research on the creation of modern technologies and methods for forecasting natural phenomena dangerous to marine activities and climate change;

— preserving human life at sea, preserving the health of sailors and personnel of maritime infrastructure are important principles of the national maritime policy and meet the national interests of the Russian Federation in the Arctic zone. The main condition for the implementation of these principles is the improvement of the system of medical and sanitary support for maritime activities. Medical and sanitary support for maritime activities is a set of activities carried out by maritime entities in order to ensure the health and safety of seafarers and personnel of maritime infrastructure facilities, including the provision of medical care to them, as well as the provision of medical care to passengers and other persons temporarily on board ship (vessel).

The priority areas for improving the system of medical and sanitary support for maritime activities are:

— bringing the quality and level of medical care in accordance with the standards established by international legal acts on health care and medical care in maritime shipping, to which the Russian Federation is a party; adoption and implementation of normative legal acts of the Russian Federation harmonized with the norms of international law, regulating the organization of medical care for seafarers on board a ship (vessel) and on shore, including medical examinations, surveys and examinations, as well as medical consultations for the crews of ships and vessels located in sea, using telemedicine technologies; creation of specialized health centers for seafarers in multidisciplinary medical organizations located in port cities for the purpose of their medical care, regardless of their place of residence, home port and flag state of the ship (vessel); the creation of specialized units in multidisciplinary medical

organizations located in port cities to provide medical care to persons engaged in diving work; providing maritime facilities with medical stations and equipping them with modern medical equipment;

— improving the system of medical and psychological rehabilitation of seafarers, ensuring the prevention of diseases and improving their quality of life; carrying out a complex of research work to improve the medical and sanitary support of maritime activities carried out in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation; equipping ships (vessels) with telemedicine systems with the ability to connect them to national and departmental telemedicine systems, building modern hospital ships capable of ensuring the autonomous presence of forces (troops) of the Navy in remote areas of the Russian Arctic and performing humanitarian tasks.

One of the priorities of maritime activities is to ensure the environmental safety of the marine environment, the preservation and restoration of marine ecosystems. As part of the implementation of this priority, the following are carried out:

— monitoring of the state and pollution of the marine environment and comprehensive measures to prevent and eliminate the consequences of its pollution; improvement of federal state environmental control (supervision) over offshore facilities and state supervision over the operation of offshore facilities - ships with nuclear installations and radiation sources; implementation of measures to prevent oil spills during its exploration, production and transportation, construction and reconstruction of receiving facilities in ports;

— improvement of the federal state environmental control (supervision) at sea; equipping offshore facilities with automatic control systems; stimulating the creation and purchase of domestic equipment to prevent pollution and eliminate the consequences of marine pollution; replenishment of the Russian fleet with specialized vessels for environmental protection activities and underwater work for special purposes; technical support for state environmental marine supervision carried out by specialized vessels in internal sea waters, the territorial sea and on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, including its Arctic zone; provision of maritime activities with regulatory reference materials, factual and forecast information on the state of the environment and its pollution, including emergency information;

— development of the infrastructure of the domestic nuclear fleet, a system of supervision over its safe operation, improvement of the technology for recycling ships with nuclear power plants and nuclear waste;

— prevention and liquidation of emergency situations at underwater potentially dangerous objects located in internal sea waters and in the territorial sea of the Russian Federation;

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— fulfillment of international obligations to prevent and respond to emergency situations, including using opportunities for international cooperation; carrying out activities to restore marine ecosystems; formation of a system of compulsory environmental insurance of risks when carrying out maritime activities;

— increasing the level of environmental protection through the transition of domestic sea vessels to environmentally friendly fuels, compliance with environmental requirements when implementing investment projects in the field of development of maritime transport, construction of new and reconstruction of existing facilities for wastewater treatment, processing and disposal of ship waste.

International legal support for maritime activities and international cooperation in the field of maritime activities are important areas of national maritime policy, within the framework of which they are carried out, namely:

— comprehensive assistance in promoting the national interests of the Russian Federation, strengthening its positions and influence in international organizations, expanding mutually beneficial international cooperation in the field of maritime activities, including activities in the Arctic;

— ensuring equal cooperation and protection of the national interests of the Russian Federation in committees and subcommittees, working and correspondent groups in the implementation and development of conventions and codes of the International Maritime Organization in which the Russian Federation participates;

— active participation within international organizations in resolving issues of international security in the World Ocean, freedom of maritime navigation, development of marine natural resources and other important issues related to the activities of the Russian Federation in the World Ocean;

— conducting joint maritime exercises of the Navy with the navies of foreign states, as well as federal security service agencies with border departments (coast guards) of foreign states;

— expanding the geography of annual calls (official, unofficial visits and business calls) to the ports of foreign states by ships and vessels of the Navy and federal security service agencies; conducting regular exercises and training on search and rescue at sea together with search and rescue forces and means of foreign countries;

— expanding areas of international cooperation in the field of ensuring the safety of maritime activities, fulfilling the international obligations of the Russian Federation to provide ships and vessels with navigation and meteorological information within the framework of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System;

— development and improvement of the

international treaty legal framework based on the preparation and conclusion of intergovernmental agreements on the prevention of incidents at sea, the prevention of dangerous military activities, on a simplified procedure for ships entering the ports of foreign states and other agreements.

State management of maritime activities is aimed at increasing its efficiency in the interests of sustainable socio-economic development of the Russian Federation and ensuring its national security.

The implementation of the priorities of maritime activities in accordance with this Doctrine requires strengthening the role of public authorities and the development of regulatory support for their activities, aimed at improving and legislatively consolidating state management of maritime activities, improving mobilization preparation and mobilization readiness in the field of maritime activities, search and rescue, navigational and hydrographic, hydrometeorological, medical and sanitary support for maritime activities and other types of support. The main tasks of government bodies and other government bodies for the implementation of this Doctrine are to strengthen the maritime power of the state, create favorable conditions for the comprehensive development of maritime activities, the necessary technological and personnel potential, obtain economic benefits from the use of domestic maritime potential, natural resources and spaces in the Arctic regions zones in the interests of ensuring national security, economic development, improving the well-being of citizens of the Russian Federation and all its regions, including in the Arctic zone. State authorities within the framework of state management of maritime activities, namely:

— ensure protection of the rights and legitimate interests of Russian citizens and organizations of all forms of ownership in the field of maritime activities; assess the state of maritime activities, forecast them, determine priority directions for the development of maritime activities and monitor their implementation;

— ensure the use of modern digital technologies in the field of state management of maritime activities;

— carry out planning and assessment of the effectiveness of a set of measures for the development of maritime activities;

— organize the activities of maritime entities and coordinate their interaction, including coordination of development plans for shipbuilding enterprises, shipping, fishing and oil and gas companies;

— develop and implement measures of state support for maritime entities;

— ensure strengthening of centralization of maritime activity management at the federal, interregional, regional and municipal levels.

Subjects of state management of maritime activities are state authorities of the Russian

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Federation, state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, authorized management bodies, as well as legal entities with public legal functions. The President of the Russian Federation exercises general management of national maritime policy, determines its priority directions and, in accordance with constitutional powers, takes measures to ensure and protect the national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Russian Arctic. The Security Council of the Russian Federation, as a constitutional advisory body, identifies challenges and threats to the national security of the Russian Federation in the Arctic regions, determines the national interests of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Arctic zone and the procedure for using state policy instruments to protect them.

The Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, within the framework of its constitutional powers, provides legislative support for the implementation of national maritime policy and the implementation of maritime activities. The Government of the Russian Federation, through federal executive authorities and the Maritime Board under the Government of the Russian Federation, carries out state management of maritime activities, determines priority directions for the development of maritime activities in strategic planning documents and ensures their implementation. The development of various types of maritime activities is carried out on the basis of program-targeted planning methods within the framework of relevant national projects and state programs of the Russian Federation. Federal executive authorities, interacting with each other and with executive authorities of the coastal regions of the Russian Federation, exercise, within the framework of their powers, state management of maritime activities and ensure the implementation of national maritime policy and priority ways for the development of maritime activities in functional and regional areas. The Maritime Collegium under the Government of the Russian Federation is a permanent coordinating body that ensures coordinated actions of federal executive authorities, executive authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and organizations in the field of maritime activities, shipbuilding and the creation of marine equipment, as well as in the field of study and development of the Russian Arctic regions, including their further study and development. The preparation of draft decisions of the Maritime Collegium under the Government of the Russian Federation, scientific, analytical and expert support for its activities are carried out by the permanent scientific and expert council of the Maritime Collegium under the Government of the Russian Federation. Maritime councils of the coastal constituent entities of the Russian Federation are coordinating and advisory bodies that contribute to ensuring coordinated actions of federal executive

authorities, executive authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and organizations in the field of maritime activities. The effectiveness of state management of maritime activities is determined by the achievement of socially significant results in various areas of maritime activities. Monitoring of the implementation of this Doctrine is carried out within the framework of a comprehensive assessment of the state of national security of the Russian Federation in the field of maritime activities and the implementation of the development strategy for the maritime activities of the Russian Federation, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation, taking into account the implementation of the fundamentals of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of naval activities.

The results of monitoring the implementation of this Doctrine are reflected in the annual report of the Government of the Russian Federation to the President of the Russian Federation on a comprehensive assessment of the state of national security in the field of maritime activities and proposals for ensuring it.

Conclusion

Carrying out an effective national maritime policy and intensifying maritime activities are one of the priorities of the Russian Federation in the 21st century and require the consolidation of efforts of all government bodies of the Russian Federation, the scientific, educational and business community, including small and medium-sized businesses, to create a favorable legal, investment and business climate in the maritime sector. The Russian Federation, in order to implement and protect its national interests in the regions of the Russian Arctic, uses the entire range of political, diplomatic, economic, informational, military and other instruments of state policy. To realize and protect its national interests, the Russian Federation has provided, namely:

— in vital areas of the Russian Arctic, along with political, diplomatic, economic and information methods, make full use of military force methods, including naval presence, demonstration of the flag and force, if necessary, use military force in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and generally recognized principles and norms of international law;

— in important areas, the Russian Arctic uses primarily political, diplomatic, economic, information and other non-force tools, and when the possibilities of using such tools are exhausted, it can use military force adequately to the current situation;

— in new areas of the Russian Arctic, use, following the principles and norms of international law, first of all, political and legal instruments, the mechanism of diplomacy and information actions, as well as use other non-violent methods.

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The modern Russian Federation cannot exist without a strong fleet. The world's largest territory and length of maritime borders, huge reserves and diversity of marine natural energy, mineral and biological resources, the quality and quantity of the population of the Russian Federation objectively determine its existence and development in the 21st century as a great continental and maritime power. Guided by this Doctrine, the Russian Federation will

firmly and decisively defend its national interests in the regions of the Russian Arctic, and the presence of sufficient naval power guarantees their provision and protection. The implementation of the provisions of this Doctrine will contribute to the sustainable socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, ensuring its national security and strengthening its authority in the international arena.

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Article



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CURRENT SITUATIONS WITH THE MIGRATION OF RUSSIANS FROM THE NORTH CAUCASUS

Abstract: the article discusses such a concept as migration. The situation in 2023 is described, the number of migrants, birth rates and deaths in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and the Southern Federal District are analyzed. The problems, as well as the advantages and disadvantages that arise during population migration, are considered. The article reveals the specifics of migration, which plays a special role in the socio-economic life of society and is a process that, on the one hand, is very sensitive to changes in the life of society, and on the other hand is an important factor that has a significant impact on the formation of dynamic and structural parameters of these changes.

Key words: migration, migrants, globalization, fertility, mortality, labor resources.

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Introduction

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The relevance of the study of population migration is determined by the fact that the modern

world is characterized by global migration processes, without which the normal functioning of the national economic complex of individual states and the world economy as a whole would be impossible. Migration flows affect interstate relations, the demographic

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situation, the formation of labor markets, and the severity of competition. The influx and outflow of migrants change the situation on the labor market, the load on infrastructure, the sanitary-epidemiological and environmental situation, the crime rate, and interethnic relations. Every year the population of the country increases or decreases due to migration processes. Migration occurs for various reasons, among which economic instability plays a major role. Migration processes can be classified in different ways, as it depends on their form, causes and size. Migration is not a recent innovation. It has existed since the advent of humanity. People changed their places of residence, moved from one region to another in search of more profitable, comfortable, and safe living conditions. Population migration is a change of place of residence, moving from one city to another, or to another country. This concept can also include moving within the populated area itself, however, this is a narrow definition that is used more rarely. In modern Russia there are almost all forms of migration processes. Every year, the question of both the increase in migrants and the outflow of population abroad becomes more acute. In internal movements, the population's interest in developed regions is noticeable. Thus, the main flows are directed to the following cities, namely:

- a) Moscow;
- b) Saint Petersburg;
- c) Nizhny Novgorod;
- d) Tyumen;
- e) Krasnodar and Krasnodar region.

The Southern Federal District is home to 22,000,000 people, which accounted for 15.78% of the total population of Russia. The general results of population migration for 2023 show a small migration decline in the population of the Southern Federal District in the amount of 8 thousand people. At the same time, the volume of migration was significant: 318 thousand arrivals and 326 thousand departures. Of the 13 subjects of the Russian Federation that are part of the district, five experienced a small increase in migration: in the Krasnodar, Stavropol Territories, in the Republics of Ingushetia, Adygea. In other territories there is a migration outflow.

Specific features of migration processes within the Southern Federal District are the movement of the population in the direction from south to north, from the republics of the North Caucasus to the "Russian" territories of the district: to the Stavropol and Krasnodar territories, Rostov region. At the same time, the repatriation of the titular peoples of the North Caucasus is taking place. Due to the increased birth rate and decreased mortality, the demographic situation in the Southern Federal District looks better than in Russia as a whole. However, natural population growth occurs in the most depressed regions, thereby worsening the already difficult economic situation. Life expectancy in the Caucasus

remains high - 68 -75 years, while the national average is only 65 years.

In the republics of Dagestan and Ingushetia, the mortality rate is minimal in the region - 2-3 times lower. Also in the republics of Dagestan, Ingushetia and Chechnya, the relative birth rate is on average 1.5-2 times higher than in Russia. At first glance, this situation is extremely contradictory, because it is these regions that have experienced a local war and several interethnic conflicts, have many socio-economic problems and some of the lowest income levels in Russia. But in many republics of the Southern Federal District, not only the socio-economic situation determines the birth rate, but also the traditional attitudes towards high birth rates, characteristic of some Caucasian peoples.

Main part

In an interview in 2019, the Deputy Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation, the former president of Chechnya, admitted that the reduction in the number of Russians in the republics of the North Caucasus is a source of increasing the level of social tension in these regions. And one of the main measures to prevent the outflow of Russians was to ensure their decent representation in local government bodies.

The first reduction in the number of Russians in the North Caucasus was noted after the rehabilitations of 1957, when the resettlement process got out of control. In 1957 alone, over 200 thousand people arrived, which significantly exceeded the figures provided for in the four-year resettlement plan. This created serious problems with employment and housing. In addition, the massive acquisition of weapons, mutual responsibility, murders based on blood feud, rape, attacks on residents of the republic representing other nationalities. The arriving sheikhs, mullahs and teip authorities, influencing young people in a nationalistic and religious spirit, sought to revive the ideas of muridism and obedience to Sharia law. This resulted in a sharp increase in criminal offenses among young people. At the end of 1957, anti-Russian leaflets were distributed in Grozny, and attacks by Chechen youth on vocational school students and Soviet Army officers were recorded. "Things are very bad," one of the Russian residents of Chechnya wrote to her relative in Russia, "Chechens come, do whatever they want, beat Russians, slaughter, kill, set houses on fire at night. The people are in panic. Many have left, and the rest are gathering." As a result of intimidation, with the full connivance of the republican authorities, during 1957, 113 thousand Russians, Ossetians, Avars, Ukrainians and citizens of other nationalities left the CHI ASSR. However, researchers attribute the outflow that has begun mainly to the exhaustion of the possibilities for extensive development of the region, which was given a powerful start in the first stages of Soviet state

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construction. From this time onwards, the preconditions made themselves felt, which later took shape in obvious ethnocentric tendencies in the “national” formations. “Since Soviet times, the crystallization of future ethnocracies began in the Caucasus. Within Soviet society, certain rudiments of future national states were ripening, the formation of state languages, elite groups and ideologies was latently taking place, and the ethnic homogenization of the population was underway.” But the most intensive displacement of Russians from the Caucasus, as a result of which the number of Russians rapidly began to decline, began in the late 1970s. From 1979 to 1989 the Russian population there decreased by 20%. However, the situation really became a turning point after the collapse of the USSR. What began to happen in the North Caucasus from the late 1980s reached its peak in the 1990s - and partly continues to this day. And now the Russian population is increasingly inclined to leave the republics of the North Caucasus: Thus, 31% of Russian residents of Nalchik (KBR) want to leave for another Russian region, 17% from Vladikavkaz, 28% from Maykop. The interethnic relations that have developed in the region are considered bad: in Ingushetia 50%, in the Karachay-Cherkess Republic - 25% are Russian. The Russian population of the North Caucasus openly declares restrictions on their rights. In Ingushetia, 57% say this; in Chechnya - 40%; in Kabardino-Balkaria - 29%; in Dagestan - 17%. In Vladikavkaz, 54% reported inequality for Russians in obtaining higher education; in Grozny - 40%; in Nazran - 43%; in Nalchik - 54%. 56% in Karachay-Cherkessia report ethnic inequality for Russians in employment; in Chechnya - 79%; in Kabardino-Balkaria - 73%; in Adygea - 68%. 18% in the Karachay-Cherkess Republic and 20% in Dagestan state that their Russian ethnic origin is connected with their difficult material and economic situation. Two-thirds of Russians in the North Caucasus reported ethnic inequality in their ability to be elected or appointed to leadership positions, and more than 13% described themselves as victims of humiliation or insult based on their Russian or Orthodox identity. Since 1989, there has been a permanent departure of the Russian population from almost all the republics that are part of the North Caucasus economic region, with the exception of the Republic of Adygea. The largest number of Russians (except for Chechnya) for the period 1989–1999.

In general, during the period from 1989 to 2002, the Russian population in the republics of the North Caucasus decreased by 30%. There are practically no Russians left on the territory of Ingushetia - about 1% of the republic’s population. In Dagestan today there are about 4% of them left. During the same period, according to various estimates, from 300 to 400 thousand Russians left Chechnya.

Several factors can be identified that directly or indirectly influence the outflow of the Russian

population from the North Caucasus. The first of them is related to ethno-territorial conflicts in the North Caucasus.

The use of the term genocide in relation to the situation with the Russian population that developed in the Chechen and partly the Ingush republics in the period from 1991 to 1999 is justified by the fact that the killings of Russians during the said period in the designated territories actually became factors in the statistical decline of the Russian population, along with the migration outflow and negative natural growth. Let us recall that, according to the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948, genocide is “acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such.”

Second, these are “the efforts of various nationalist ideologists of individual peoples of the North Caucasus to distort the perception (of part of the indigenous population) of Russia and Russians. Nationalists, supporters of Chechen separatists and “jingo-patriots” of the North Caucasus are trying to present the region not as an integral part of the Russian Federation, but as a “special territory” where the economic, political, cultural values of the entire multi-ethnic and multi-confessional country contradict the fundamental foundations of the cultures of the North Caucasus peoples.”

The active exaggeration of these themes by the singers of local “independence”, the newly-minted “soil people”, “the expansion of inter-ethnic distance”, ... serves as an apology for the regression of administrative and economic forms, asserting the alienness of the Soviet-modernization “tax” to the economic mentality of local clans traditionally oriented towards extracting natural rent : “Thus, the professional activities of representatives of the *pochvennicheskoy* direction of ethnic intellectual circles are aimed at destroying the results of modernization of Caucasian societies achieved during the Soviet period.”

Certain cultural and media figures contribute to the formation of a negative attitude towards the Russian factor in the life of Caucasian ethnic groups; they present Russian culture and methods of management introduced by Russians as deeply alien to local culture, traditions and mentality. The idea of “our land” is being actively introduced as opposed to the idea of belonging to a single Russian statehood. All this contributes to the formation of a special mental background, against which much more “tangible” moments of the said “rise” of ethnicity unfold and represent its most crude and destructive forms. The “Great Circassia” project poses a particular threat in this sense; already now many representatives of the national Circassian movement, without any hesitation, say that autonomy is the first step towards independence, towards secession from Russia and the creation of a sovereign state. The

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whole “Circassian Institute”, financed from abroad, is engaged in this project. In addition, the NGO “World Adyghe Brotherhood” (WAB) with headquarters in Los Angeles and a representative office in Nalchik attracts attention. One of the Circassian ideologists, Akhmat Ismagyil, who is the author of the book “The Caucasian War” published in Syria in 1996, directly states the need to “...liberate the Caucasus from Russia.”

Manifesting itself at the administrative level, this “rise” gives rise to a disproportion, sometimes colossal, in the degree of representation of “non-titular” peoples in the bodies of the republican and local levels and in law enforcement agencies. A typical example of this trend is the change in electoral legislation undertaken in 2020 in the Republic of Adygea (today Adygea is the only subject of the North Caucasus where the Russian population is numerically predominant - 64.5% in 2002). According to the accepted procedure for the formation of the Council of Representatives of the Republican Parliament, the cities of Maykop (75% of 154.6 thousand people are Russian) and Adygeisk (Russians - 19% of 14.5 thousand inhabitants) received equal representation in this body. Already from this example, one can imagine the approximate scale of the disproportion in the representation of Russians in the republic in comparison with the Circassians. Moreover, the ousting of non-titular peoples from the sphere of governance is not always accompanied by attempts to legalize it. As a rule, it all comes down to ordinary patronage, where the notorious clannishness becomes the decisive factor. The situation in Karachay-Cherkessia, where the Russian population also found itself in a difficult situation, is also unfavorable for the Russian population in terms of raising the ethnic self-awareness of the Circassians. At the everyday level, Russians are being squeezed out of their places of compact residence. In Karachay-Cherkessia, there used to be more than 50 settlements where Russian people lived compactly. Now there are ten times fewer such settlements. “Russian-speaking youth today have no future in the Karachay-Cherkess Republic. For her, there is an unspoken ban on working in the Treasury, Tax Inspectorate, KRU, Accounts Chamber and other fiscal bodies of the republic. Most school graduates leave to study and work outside the republic. Today, less than 5% of Russians study in higher educational institutions of Karachay-Cherkessia, who after graduation cannot get a job in their specialty. The third is the factor of ethnicization as an integral part of a broader topic concerning the economic situation in the region. And she is, as we know, frankly deplorable. Today, all subjects included in the North Caucasian Federal District are subsidized from the federal budget. In general, the North Caucasus has the highest unemployment rate and the lowest cost of living in the country. When analyzing this situation in its connection with changes in the ethno-demographic

balance, it is fundamentally important to take into account the role of the Russian population of the North Caucasus as the predominant source of professional personnel for high-tech and highly organized economic sectors, science and education. According to general estimates, Russians still make up up to 80% of the total number of residents of the North Caucasus employed in these areas. Accordingly, the strengthening of ethnic monopolies on production automatically entails a worsening of the trends described above, giving rise to archaization, and in some cases, the extinction of entire sectors of the economy. A typical example of this is the large-scale military-industrial complex of Dagestan, which is currently completely stopped. The oppression of Russians in the North Caucasus is manifested not only in grandiose fights, “... in the privatization processes, Russians were inferior to immigrants from other cities and regions. Enterprises began to pass into the hands of representatives of the titular ethnic group.” Thus, “there is not a single Russian leader on the territory of the Maysky district, and people from other districts, who bought up enterprises for next to nothing, take all the profits to their districts.” Not all is well in land issues. Thus, Mikhail Klevtsov, adviser to the President of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic on Cossack issues, has repeatedly criticized the land redistributions taking place on Cossack land, when local officials take away the most fertile plots from the Cossacks, the true owners of the land, and lease it, or even sublease it, to alien tenants, in particular, the company “Agroplus” was leased for 49 years the land of the former collective farm “Krasnaya Niva” in the village of Kotlyarevskaya. Naturally, the victims of the process of progressive mono-ethnicization of the republics of the North Caucasus are not only Russians, but in general all the “non-titular” ethnic groups inhabiting them. In S. Ossetia, a scandal is gaining momentum around the book of the director of the North Ossetian Institute of Humanitarian and Social Research (SOIGSI) Zalina Vladimirovna Kanukova “Diasporas in Ossetia: historical experience of life structure and the current state”, in which all groups currently living in the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, except Ossetians, are declared diasporas. Of course, the objective process of purposefully ousting Russians from the social niches they occupy is in the overwhelming majority of cases illegal. Examples like the one given above - regarding changes in election laws - represent attempts to legalize such displacement. However, it is obvious that in a number of areas such legalization is not possible. Thus, in these areas, the process of pressure on the Russian population is in the nature of a direct violation of its rights. These violations range over a wide range - from murders and robberies, which were widely practiced especially during periods of hostilities, to the artificial creation of bureaucratic obstacles when Russians tried to open their own business or expand production, get

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a job, receive social guarantees, buy or even keep available living space. The fourth factor of concern for the Russian population of the Caucasus, provoking its outflow, is the intensification of political Islam. Some researchers attach independent importance to this factor, others are more inclined to consider it as one of the manifestations of the same ethnicism and even call Islamism a “camouflage” of nationalism. However, it cannot be denied that in the discourse of a number of extremist organizations, at least at the level of declaration, the religious and doctrinal component clearly prevails over the national-separatist one. First of all, this concerns all kinds of projects to build an independent theocracy in the Caucasus or to include this territory in an even more extensive theocratic formation. A striking example of this is the “Caucasian Emirate,” whose leader Doku Umarov, simultaneously with the proclamation of the creation of the “Imarate,” resigned as president of the unrecognized Chechen Republic of Ichkeria, or the “Great Circassia” project. Now Chechnya “...is freed from the Russians. The Russians were forced out not only from the ethnographic territories of Chechen settlement, they were expelled from the ancestral Cossack lands - the plains along the left bank of the Terek. Russian-speaking citizens are eliminated from political, social and even city life. Full Chechen control has been established in the republic – now under the auspices of Ramzan Kadyrov.”

Fifth, A psychologically strong factor contributing to the formation of a negative background provoking the outflow of the Russian population can also be attributed to numerous facts of forcible detention of Russians in the North Caucasus with their physical coercion to do free labor.

Sixth, One can name a hostile attitude on the part of the authorities, such as challenging the legality of the construction of churches, Cossack (Russian) schools, etc., which does not have the best effect on the moral state of the Russian population in the “national republics,” especially where Russians make up the majority of the population. One such example is the decision of the President of Adygea Aslan Tkhakushinov about the inappropriateness of involving Cossacks in maintaining public order. Cossacks are practically not represented in local authorities; they are almost not allowed there, often due to opposition from local elites. It should also be noted that the incorrect behavior of people from some mono-ethnic republics, as in other republics of the North Caucasian Federal District, especially where the Russian population predominantly lives. The greatest concern among residents of the Stavropol region is the “flow of migrants from the Caucasus, who brought with them interethnic conflicts, terrorist attacks and a high crime rate”.

Seventh, the lack of proper legal assessment and subsequent criminal procedural actions on the part of local authorities in relation to crimes committed

against representatives of the Russian population. Without wanting to “spoil the reporting,” not one of the crimes committed on the basis of interethnic and “interethnic” hatred is not qualified under Article 282 of the Criminal Code.

Beating of schoolchildren in the village of Yantarnoye (04/07/2010), attempted rape of a thirteen-year-old girl in Maiskoye with political overtones (07/10/2010) in the KBR, beating in Adygea (10/06/2009) of a Russian resident of Maykop, mass brawl (06/25/2010) in Volny, regular skirmishes on the territory of the Stavropol Territory, such as mass clashes in the city of Zelenokumsk (November 26-27, 2010), in the village of Stepnoye (December 25, 2010), arson of the house of the head of the administration of the village of Irgakly, Stepnovsky district (10/26/2010) in Stavropol Territory - ordinary realities from the Southern Front of Russian civilization. Regional power structures occupy ethnic positions. This is how the ataman of Maikop Sakhno ended with a beating to the Center for Combating Extremism of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the Republic of Adygea, on September 21, 2010, in connection with the restoration of the Orthodox cross on the top of Mount Fisht, where he was charged with extremism by a certain Brantov Muradin Sultanovich for “working for some kind of service” and carrying out someone’s instructions to erect crosses.” “Brantov M.S. got up from the table, came up to me sitting on a chair, punched me in the head and left,” Sakhno said. This is far from an isolated case. Data on violations of the rights of the Russian population in the republics of the North Caucasian Federal District are hidden. At the same time, information about violations by the Federal Center against representatives of local ethnic groups is actively disseminated, creating a one-sided picture of perception.

Summarizing all the listed factors, we can say that the “exodus” of Russians from the Caucasus is facilitated by the emerging social climate that is unfavorable in their regard, which has both its own impersonal (mainly economic) prerequisites and its own face - the nationalism of the titular ethnic groups of the North Caucasian national-administrative entities.

In connection with all of the above, namely, with the fact that the outflow of Russians from the North Caucasus occurs in the context of the mono-ethnicization of national republics and the “nationalization” of local administrative and production institutions, the problem arises in essence of the “revival of polyethnicity” of the Russian Caucasus, as formulated by Head of the Department for National Policy of the Chechen Republic Vadud Gerikhanov. For the final and most harmful consequence of the monoethnicization of these subjects is the strengthening of “centrifugal forces,” that is, tendencies to secede the corresponding

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territories from the Russian Federation under the slogans of creating independent national states.

Intolerance, religious extremism, terrorism, radicalism among young people, problems in interethnic relations worry the state and citizens. This is reflected in the media by the growth of publications on interethnic and interethnic issues and is an indicator of public attention to the problem. The number of publications in the press and media interest in ethnic problems has a steady upward trend, especially in the south. The massive outflow of the Russian population from Dagestan is becoming pronounced *regions of the Russian Federation*.

In the North Caucasus, there are factors of interethnic tension that have regional specificity, in contrast to continental Russia. Particular tension in interethnic relations is caused by territorial disputes, the solution of which, even in the legal field, carries the danger of interethnic split, especially in such multi-ethnic entities as the Republic of Dagestan. The situation is aggravated by the unresolved consequences of the political and economic crisis in the North Caucasus, and in Dagestan in particular.

The most unprotected in this regard were the representatives of the Russian people: the migration of Russians within the republics of the North Caucasus Federal District and their massive outflow from Dagestan to other regions of Russia can only be compared in scale to general mobilization, so widespread has this process become. Now in Dagestan, in order to find a Russian citizen of the republic, especially outside the capital and one of the "Russian" regions, you need to show considerable diligence. The Russian people, who gave everything to the Caucasus, from education to industry, are today forced to flee, giving away their property for next to nothing, abandoning fertile inhabited lands. At the same time, there is a division of citizens into Russians and non-Russians. There is no special executive body for national policy in the republic, and there is no direct work with the population. The Government Commission of Dagestan on Issues of the Russian Population was unable to organize its work properly, and in many respects even worsened the already difficult situation of the Russians; did not stop the outflow of population from the republic and did not create conditions for the return of Russians who had left. As a result, these processes acquired ethno-confessional urgency and became a socially dangerous phenomenon. The role of local governments in the prevention of interethnic tension and interethnic relations in general is weak, although everyone is aware that the overwhelming majority of interethnic conflicts occur at the local level. Perhaps local governments do not have the necessary powers.

Growing migration activity also provokes interethnic tension. Migration from the national republics of the North Caucasian Federal District to other regions leads to the formation of large ethnic

communities of mountain peoples in the receiving regions, increasing labor competition. Such migration changes the ethnic composition of the population in the receiving region and is the main reason for the growth of interethnic tension. Essentially, these are enclaves that will develop without assimilation processes. At the same time, there is a growing influence of Muslim religious communities - "jamaats", which creates fertile ground for the development of extremist ideas in the form of the most radical trends - Wahhabism and Salaffism.

Increasingly recently, representatives of the Russian population of the North Caucasus have been observed to adhere to Islamic ideals. Many Russians actually find protection in Islam, observe its rituals and lead an Islamic lifestyle. Involving ethnic Russians in the ranks of their followers is considered by Wahhabis, who recognize terrorism as the most effective way to achieve their goals, a priority direction for disseminating their views. This is how the number of Slavs who converted to Islam and took Muslim names is growing; it is through them that missionary activity is carried out throughout continental Russia, expanding the number of adherents of the movement for the "purity of Islam." Here the issue of protecting the Russian population not only in the North Caucasus republics, but throughout the country as a whole comes to the fore. There is a need for a clearly defined state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of developing tolerance in the field of interethnic and interfaith relations.

Currently, radical Islam is increasingly entering the spiritual life of Dagestan and one can only observe how extremist actions permeate all spheres of public life. In Dagestan, given the surge in youth's passion for Wahhabi Islam, we can confidently state an increase in cruelty and child crime, which causes the crime situation to continue to worsen. The tactics of the "jamaats" are also changing, which now conduct raids in broad daylight, killing law enforcement officers almost every day, although Sharia law has always rejected extremes - extremism and excesses. Calls for peaceful coexistence and the establishment of good relations with all peoples began to be heard less and less often. In Dagestan, extremism and terrorism have become the norm, and losses among security forces and civilians are increasing. At the same time, losses on both sides lead to a constant increase in the number of those dissatisfied with the authorities.

In multi-ethnic Dagestan, the factor of the "Russian language" as a means of interethnic communication and international education is gradually being replaced by Arabic. Arabic is becoming a rallying point for young people. Thousands of young people today are forced to seek knowledge outside of Dagestan, because the Dagestan "intelligentsia" and the official clergy are not able to

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give what the youth are looking for. For Dagestani youth, "Daavat" - a call to faith, is the basis of today's realities. Young people are being recruited into the ranks of the Wahhabis, and ethnic separatism is developing against the Russian people and the Slavs as a whole. Some experts consider these processes to be a response to the actions of skinheads in large cities of the country. Adding fuel to the fire is the constant talk about the creation of the Islamic Republic and the separation of Dagestan from Russia, which also increases migration. As a result, the uncontrolled mass exodus of Russians turns into the rise of the titular ethnic groups of Dagestan. The physical squeezing of Russians out of the republic also aggravates relations with the Cossacks. Officially, the true reasons for the outflow of the Russian population from Dagestan are still unclear. The assertion that the main reason is their difficult socio-economic situation is clearly untenable, if only because their situation is exactly the same as that of the rest of the population of Dagestan. The mass outflow of the Russian population, the most educated group among the residents of the North Caucasus regions, also continues from the other national republics. In fact, this means Russia's withdrawal from the Caucasus.

Conclusion

The migration process performs many functions and cannot be called an unambiguously negative or positive phenomenon. Relocation and mobility of the population is considered the norm up to certain values. Exceeding acceptable standards leads to excess migration, which can negatively affect the

demographic composition of the country's population, excess or shortage of labor, and a change in the culture of the region. The displacement of masses of people has both positive and negative consequences. Positive consequences include:

1. Leveling the labor market, the opportunity to fill the shortage of labor there; there is a shortage of it;
2. Rejuvenation of the host country, improvement of the demographic situation, since the bulk of migrants are young, mobile people;
3. Interaction of peoples in the field of culture, improving mutual understanding between them.

Negative consequences include:

- 1) Reduced labor costs in the country, as migrants are willing to work for lower wages than the native population;
- 2) Growing tension in society;
- 3) Migrants have to adapt to new conditions, learn a different language and laws, which can also give rise to conflicts or crime.

Touching upon the relevance of this topic, I would like to note once again that in any case, migration is a necessary element of economic development. It affects the standard of living of indigenous people and can cause economic regression in some areas and population concentration in others. These and other difficulties associated with population migration are the subject of state migration policy.

In the modern world, the growing migration mobility of the planet's population is becoming a striking manifestation of economic globalization.

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Article

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REASONS FOR SQUEEZING RUSSIANS OUT OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: The article analyzes public opinion in the republics of the North Caucasus on the main issues that concern residents, causing mass discontent and protests. The empirical basis for the analysis is the results of a sociological study conducted by the authors in July-September 2021: mass representative surveys in all republics with a sample of 500 to 1000 people, 18 group discussions - focus groups and 13 in-depth interviews with experts and public opinion leaders. The study is a continuation of the 2018 survey, which allows us to identify the dynamics of public opinion on the main issues. The study showed a slight increase in positive assessments of the situation in the republics; more people note development and progress rather than decline. At the same time, the republics of the North Caucasus are characterized by the presence of authoritarian forms of government; people are afraid to publicly express critical views regarding political institutions and the leadership of the republics, they tend to more often give socially acceptable answers to pressing questions, and evaluate the successes of the republic higher than they do in private conversations. At the same time, when discussing specific life problems, people give more realistic assessments. As the study showed, in recent years the set of the most pressing problems worrying the population in the republics of the North Caucasus has remained virtually unchanged. The four problems that far outstrip the others in terms of their severity in population estimates are unemployment, corruption, poverty and terrorism. Over the past three years, a fifth problem has been added to them - the high cost of housing and communal services. Each republic has its own pain points that cause the greatest dissatisfaction among residents. In Chechnya, the population calls unemployment the most pressing problem; in Dagestan, in addition to unemployment, corruption, VKabardino-Balkaria, along with unemployment, is terrorism, in Karachay-Cherkessia —poverty, low income; in Ingushetia - terrorism and in North Ossetia - poverty. The study showed that the population's dissatisfaction with unsolvable problems and the activities of the authorities did not lead to the growth of separatist moods, the majority of the population of the republics does not see their existence outside of Russia.

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Key words: public opinion, North Caucasus, socio-economic problems, social tension, discontent, criticism of government, unemployment, terrorism, corruption, poverty, housing and communal services, healthcare, education, crime, youth, separatism.

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Introduction

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One of the determining factors in the economic growth of our country, its social security and stability are migration processes, which can have both positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, for example, immigration labor is often successfully integrated into society and fills gaps in the labor market, migration brings new approaches and ideas, helps improve the quality of life of the population, on the other hand, migration processes can pose a threat of overpopulation, increased unemployment due to dumping services in the labor market, which undoubtedly has a significant impact on the socio-economic situation of both Russia and its regions. This necessitates the assessment and forecasting of migration, as well as research into the migration policy of the region.

The main advantages of the Southern Federal District are, first of all, favorable climatic conditions and unique natural resources, which contribute to the

active development of tourism and agriculture, which is very attractive to migrants. The Southern Federal District consists of eight constituent entities and ranks fourth in Russia in terms of population and seventh in area. The largest population lives in the Krasnodar Territory - more than 5,600 million people. The smallest number was registered in the Republic of Kalmykia.

The dynamics of indicators characterizing migration growth (Table 1) demonstrates a steady trend of migration decline in three regions of the region: the Republic of Kalmykia, Astrakhan and Volgograd regions. It is obvious that these subjects should be under the close attention of the state, and here it is necessary to develop approaches that would reduce the outflow of the population. On the contrary, the Republic of Adygea, the Krasnodar Territory and, since 2015, Sevastopol remain attractive for migrants. There are favorable climatic conditions, good transport infrastructure, calm and developed agro-industrial and resort and recreational complexes.

Table 1. Dynamics of migration growth rates per 10,000 population

Index	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Southern Federal District	34	51	48	27	30	37
Republic of Adygea	67	56	51	21	54	214
Republic of Kalmykia	-94	-103	-60	-97	-116	-65
Republic of Crimea	...	86	58	43	25	44
Krasnodar region	84	105	101	63	85	64
Astrakhan region	24	-49	-17	-20	-34	-78
Volgograd region	-25	-22	-18	-23	-15	-19
Rostov region	12	4	12	5	-6	32
Sevastopol	...	439	308	202	176	167

In general, positive trends in migration processes have been noted in the Southern Federal District, but with significant structural changes.

According to the study, over the past 6 years the

Southern Federal District has been in a positive trend in international migration and a negative trend in interregional and internal migration (Table 2).

Table 2. Distribution of the number of arrivals by travel directions (as a percentage of the total number of arrivals)

Index	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
percentage of total arrivals						
Intraregional migrations	39.9	37.2	37.9	38.2	36.7	35.9
Interregional migrations	48.2	47.2	48.3	48.4	50.7	46.3
External migration	11.9	15.6	13.8	13.4	12.6	17.8

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percentage of total number of departures						
Intraregional migrations.	44.8	44.7	44.9	42.1	40.8	41.0
Interregional migrations	49.4	49.5	48.6	49.3	49.7	49.0
External migration	5.8	5.8	6.5	8.6	9.5	10.0

It should be noted that the young part of the population prefers to leave the subjects of their region. The main center of attraction for young internal migrants is the regional center - Rostov-on-Don, around which cities and towns are developing, which are donors of labor resources for enterprises in Rostov-on-Don and Krasnodar. These regions implement effective measures to support entrepreneurship and create favorable conditions for employment in the form of targeted financial support.

Among interregional migration, the Krasnodar Territory leads, international migration – the Republic of Crimea.

At the same time, the share of those leaving the region and outside it significantly exceeds those arriving.

Based on existing trends and forecast indicators, we will assess migration processes for some subjects of the district (Table 3).

Table 3. Assessment of migration processes taking into account current trends

Subject of the Southern Federal District	Predicted migration processes	Assessment of the situation
Krasnodar region	It ranks third in Russia in terms of population. Experts predict further growth in the region's population and an increase in investment flows. The growth rate will gradually decrease, but will remain high: from 25 thousand people in 2020 to 14 thousand people in 2025. Reasons: warm climate, availability of jobs and relatively low prices for apartments.	Migration improvementsew the situation
Republic of Crimea	In terms of population, it ranks 25th among all regions of Russia. The main problem is negative natural growth. According to experts, the negative trend will be compensated by the arrival of people from other regions of Russia. Reason: Crimea is attractive due to its high level of income compared to other regions of the Southern Federal District, warm climate and favorable environmental conditions. According to the Ministry of Economic Development, high growth rates of gross regional product (GRP) are predicted in the region, which is associated with the development of the tourism industry.	Migration improvementsew the situation
RepublicKalmykia, Astrakhan, Volgograd AndRostov region	Mechanical loss is predicted. Reason: economic lag behind the leading regions of the Southern Federal District. The main reason for arrival in these areas is reverse migration of the population, that is, the return to their home region of residents who had previously left for study, work and other reasons. According to experts in the Astrakhan region, the rate of population decline will be high, even despite the multiple increase in industrial production volumes against the backdrop of the development of the oil and gas complex.	Migration will worsen situation

Despite favorable climatic, natural and socio-economic conditions, migration growth in the district will still decrease - from 29 thousand people in 2018 to 19 thousand in 2025. This decline is associated with the impending completion of a number of large projects in the region and the resulting outflow of population.

Main part

The massive outflow of the Russian population from Dagestan is becoming more pronounced. Intolerance, religious extremism, terrorism, radicalism among young people, problems in interethnic relations worry the state and citizens. This

is reflected in the media by the growth of publications on interethnic and interethnic issues and is an indicator of public attention to the problem. The number of publications in the press and media interest in ethnic issues has a steady upward trend, especially in the southern regions of the Russian Federation. In the North Caucasus, there are factors of interethnic tension that have regional specificity, in contrast to continental Russia. Particular tension in interethnic relations is caused by territorial disputes, the solution of which, even in the legal field, carries the danger of interethnic split, especially in such multi-ethnic entities as the Republic of Dagestan. The situation is aggravated by the unresolved consequences of the

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political and economic crisis in the North Caucasus, and in Dagestan in particular. The most unprotected in this regard were the representatives of the Russian people: the migration of Russians within the republics of the North Caucasus Federal District and their massive outflow from Dagestan to other regions of Russia can only be compared in scale to general mobilization, so widespread has this process become. Now in Dagestan, in order to find a Russian citizen of the republic, especially outside the capital and one of the “Russian” regions, you need to show considerable diligence. The Russian people, who gave everything to the Caucasus, from education to industry, are today forced to flee, giving away their property for next to nothing, abandoning fertile inhabited lands. At the same time, there is a division of citizens into Russians and non-Russians. There is no special executive body for national policy in the republic, and there is no direct work with the population. The Government Commission of Dagestan on Issues of the Russian Population was unable to organize its work properly, and in many respects even worsened the already difficult situation of the Russians; did not stop the outflow of population from the republic and did not create conditions for the return of Russians who had left. As a result, these processes acquired ethno-confessional urgency and became a socially dangerous phenomenon. The role of local governments in the prevention of interethnic tension and interethnic relations in general is weak, although everyone is aware that the overwhelming majority of interethnic conflicts occur at the local level. Perhaps local governments do not have the necessary powers. Growing migration activity also provokes interethnic tension. Migration from the national republics of the North Caucasian Federal District to other regions leads to the formation of large ethnic communities of mountain peoples in the receiving regions, increasing labor competition. Such migration changes the ethnic composition of the population in the receiving region and is the main reason for the growth of interethnic tension. Essentially, these are enclaves that will develop without assimilation processes. At the same time, there is a growing influence of Muslim religious communities - “jamaats”, which creates fertile ground for the development of extremist ideas in the form of the most radical trends - Wahhabism and Salaffism. Increasingly recently, representatives of the Russian population of the North Caucasus have been observed to adhere to Islamic ideals. Many Russians actually find protection in Islam, observe its rituals and lead an Islamic lifestyle. Involving ethnic Russians in the ranks of their followers is considered by Wahhabis, who recognize terrorism as the most effective way to achieve their goals, a priority direction for disseminating their views. This is how the number of Slavs who converted to Islam and took Muslim names is growing; it is through them that missionary activity is carried out throughout continental Russia,

expanding the number of adherents of the movement for the “purity of Islam.” Here the issue of protecting the Russian population not only in the North Caucasus republics, but throughout the country as a whole comes to the fore. There is a need for a clearly defined state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of developing tolerance in the field of interethnic and interfaith relations. Currently, radical Islam is increasingly entering the spiritual life of Dagestan and one can only observe how extremist actions permeate all spheres of public life. In Dagestan, given the surge in youth’s passion for Wahhabi Islam, we can confidently state an increase in cruelty and child crime, which causes the crime situation to continue to worsen. The tactics of the “jamaats” are also changing, which now carry out raids in broad daylight, almost every day, killing law enforcement officers, although Sharia law has always rejected extremes - extremism and excesses. Calls for peaceful coexistence and the establishment of good relations with all peoples began to be heard less and less often. In Dagestan, extremism and terrorism have become the norm, and losses among security forces and civilians are increasing. At the same time, losses on both sides lead to a constant increase in the number of those dissatisfied with the authorities. In multi-ethnic Dagestan, the factor of the “Russian language” as a means of interethnic communication and international education is gradually being replaced by Arabic. Arabic is becoming a rallying point for young people. Thousands of young people today are forced to seek knowledge outside of Dagestan, because the Dagestan “intelligentsia” and the official clergy are not able to give what the youth are looking for. For Dagestani youth, “Daavat” is a call to faith and is the basis of today’s realities. Young people are being recruited into the ranks of the Wahhabis, and ethnic separatism is developing against the Russian people and the Slavs as a whole. Some experts consider these processes to be a response to the actions of skinheads in large cities of the country. The constant talk about the creation of the Islamic Republic and the separation of Dagestan from Russia also adds fuel to the fire, which also increases migration. As a result, the uncontrolled mass exodus of Russians turns into the rise of the titular ethnic groups of Dagestan. The physical squeezing of Russians out of the republic also aggravates relations with the Cossacks. Officially, the true reasons for the outflow of the Russian population from Dagestan are still unclear. The assertion that the main reason is their difficult socio-economic situation is clearly untenable, if only because their situation is exactly the same as that of the rest of the population of Dagestan. The mass outflow of the Russian population, the most educated group among the residents of the North Caucasus regions, also continues from the other national republics. This actually means leaving During the study, the following observation environments were considered: Caucasian youth;

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Russians in the North Caucasus Federal District; elite of the North Caucasus. Several themes were identified that these environments identified as major themes. One of the main topics both for Russians in the North Caucasus Federal District and for Caucasian youth

and representatives of the elites of the North Caucasus is the topic of the reduction of the Russian population in the North Caucasus Federal District.



Picture 1.

All media note that information about the oppression of Russians in the North Caucasus does not reach the media, and local authorities use hushing tactics, trying to “not wash dirty linen in public.” At the same time, everyone fears for their safety when discussing this topic and asks that their names not be used. At the same time, all government officials deny the very fact of oppression of Russians. The groups studied consider the movement of representatives of other cultural and civilizational environments to the North Caucasus to be another equally significant problem. Thus, the residents of Kabardino-Balkaria consider the behavior and increasingly increasing influence of the Meskhetian Turks to be their greatest problem: “the confrontation between the Cossacks and the Meskhetian Turks is intensifying.” In Adygea, similar problems are associated with the massive settlement of Kurds: “clashes between Russians and Kurds in Adygea are ongoing.” Another problem identified as the main topic is the uneven compliance with laws in the North Caucasus and other regions of Russia, which ultimately leads to such a phenomenon as legal nihilism, which is widespread within the North Caucasus Federal District. All environments note the weakness of the influence of federal authorities in the region and complete freedom of action on the part of local authorities, represented by ethnic clans. “In Chechnya and Ingushetia, Russian power is symbolic”; “Dagestan is ready to explode”; “The situation in the recently calm Kabardino-Balkaria and the South-Eastern regions is becoming

increasingly complex” - these are the most common statements made by those surveyed. All media also note the powerless situation of Russians who continue to leave the North Caucasus. The sentiments expressed by representatives of the elite of the North Caucasus can be summarized in the following statements:

“Information about the oppression of Russians comes to the agency, but it doesn’t get into the feeds, we don’t give it to them. If information appears, then the leadership of the corresponding republic calls directly our leadership in Moscow, saying, “Why are you inciting ethnic hatred.” And they, accordingly, “hit our leadership in the head.” So such news does not go anywhere, out of harm’s way.”

“Russians and those who raise this topic are really physically oppressed here. Kabardians set my apartment on fire, ripped off the gas valve, and the entire entrance almost suffocated. I fear for my life and for the lives of my loved ones, they don’t joke about it here. The authorities cover up any antics against Russians on the part of Kabardians and Circassians, and this topic is hushed up in the press” (Deputy of the Legislative Assembly, Prokhladny, Kabardino-Balkaria). “We do not have any harassment against Russians. And if such cases do occur, they are immediately publicized in the press, and the head of the republic immediately takes action” (press secretary of the President of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic Arsen Kanokov, ethnic Kabardian). “Despite the authorities’ assurances that

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there are no facts of oppression of Russians, I can say that there is simply a disaster in the villages here. Once upon a time, “Newspaper of the South” wrote about this and paid great attention to the topic of oppression of Russians, but after the attack on the editor-in-chief, the publications stopped. And I ask you not to mention me anywhere, I won’t meet, I won’t give you any contacts. The chief prohibits raising this topic at all” (Former correspondent for the newspaper “Gazeta Yuga”, about 40 years old, Cossack, Prokhladny, Kabardino-Balkaria). After watching the recreated [website skfonews.info](http://www.skfonews.info) We would like to note the timeliness and relevance of the research conducted. Current events in the republics of the North Caucasian Federal District and Adygea are covered very well. I wish the site serious analytics not only on the problems of the North Caucasus, but also the Transcaucasus. Good luck (Nikolai Dimlevich, expert of the Strategic Culture Foundation, former deputy editor-in-chief of the newspaper "North Caucasus", Nalchik, Kabardino-Balkaria). And here is how representatives of the Russian group in the North Caucasus Federal District speak out in a conversation with representatives of the correspondent network of the North Caucasus News Agency: “No one will openly tell you about the oppression of Russians. And I won’t say it, although there are a lot of such facts. To be honest, I’m scared too. Because of this, he moved from Maykop to Pyatigorsk. But I have relatives there, so I can only give general, theoretical information, my scientific research on this topic.” “This topic is hushed up by everyone here. Everyone is afraid. I also cannot give specific information, but I will try to find people who would agree to provide it.” “The main thing is don’t mention my name. Everything is fine with us, the local authorities are on very good terms with us, it’s a sin to complain. Please do not refer to me.” “We have a more or less favorable situation with the Russians. Please do not mention my name anywhere” (Scientist, researcher of ethnic settlements, Karachay-Cherkessia). “After my article about the situation in the Maysky district, where I touched on the topic of oppression of Russians, I was visited by officers of the FSB and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and then summoned to the prosecutor’s office, where I was interrogated for four hours. To be honest, I really got cold feet and retracted my words as stated in the article. For now, I will refrain from writing such texts” (Professional civil engineer, over 50 years old, public figure, Maysky, KBR).

Here are some statements that characterize the work of the correspondent network: [North Caucasian news agency NCFD news](#):

“I closely follow the publications on your combat resource. I am glad that at least one media outlet has finally appeared that has begun to cover a topic that everyone is talking about or trying to pretend that nothing is happening. Well done!”

(Alexandra, CBD, feedback form [website skfonews.info](http://www.skfonews.info)).

“We are pleased with the appearance of the website skfonews.info, which fairly covers the problems of the Russian population in the “national republics” of the North Caucasus. In North Ossetia, the situation with the oppression of Russians is no less complex than in other republics, contrary to statements by government officials” (Chairman of the Board of the Slavic Union of Ossetia, Vladimir Pisarenko). Elites of the North Caucasus:

“Please do not mention my name anywhere. Judging by the questions you ask regarding the oppression of Russians in Ingushetia, you correctly understand the problem. Although recently there are fewer and fewer such facts. There are almost no Russians left here, only old people” (ethnic Ingush, scientist, worked on the problem of oppression of Russians, just over 40 years, Ingushetia). “Please don’t mention my name anywhere, it’s dangerous here. I can’t give you any information on the topic of oppression of Russians. Although, yes, young people are leaving. Including because there is no employment” (former deputy of the Kizlyar City Council, takes, according to those who know him, a fairly tough pro-Russian position, has a good grasp of the situation, Kizlyar, Dagestan). “The situation with the Russian population in Chechnya and Ingushetia has crossed the threshold of irreversibility” (Ataman of the Terek Cossack Army).

Caucasian youth: “Russian pigs! It’s time to kill you long ago!” (Shouts from those attacking the Cossack cornet Sergei Anatolyevich Koptev). “How long will the authorities remain silent and look for the guilty among the victims during the fight in Yantarny? During the Soviet Union there were such clashes, but now they have become systemic. Nurtured “eagles” nationalists are appearing. If you don’t trim their wings now, it will get worse. Remember Chechnya. There, too, the Russians were to blame for everything. It is disgusting and disgusting when a local police officer and his deputy shirk responsibility and turn a blind eye to what is happening. Corruption and clannishness in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic have existed from time immemorial, but the Prosecutor’s Office and the FSB turn a blind eye to it! It’s a shame that we live in a country where the people who form the state live and feel disadvantaged. A shame!”.

“We were all young, and in each locality there were groups that sometimes fought among themselves. Sometimes they united and went to fight with their neighbors in the village, town, or city. And this has always been the case, under any government. They did not have a clearly defined interethnic character; they even occurred between children from purely Kabardian settlements and regions. I remember when there were tourist competitions in Kizilovka, how we, the team from the Prokhladnensky district,

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were threatened by the guys from Belaya Rechka. Adults had to call police protection at night. But none of us said that the Balkars were persecuting us. If we talk about migration, then along with Russians, Kabardians also leave, but this is the titular ethnic group, which no one outside will welcome as Russians in their regions. And how do our guys have to get a job there? There are obstacles everywhere based on ethnicity. However, Kabardians for the most part understand that bad things can be found in every nation. We already have enough problems. Everyone will get what they deserve."

"The Turks provide the republic with vegetables at low prices. They are field workers. In no way do they infringe on the Russians, whose field of activity is industry, and not agriculture. The outflow of Russians is connected precisely with the collapse of industry. In Mayskoye there were 16 industrial enterprises, but now there are none."

"Shame on you to lie so brazenly about the genocide of the Russian population in Chechnya. Almost everyone left there before 1991, sold everything they had, and in Russia received compensation again. And so the benefit turned out twice. Yes, those who remained were killed during the war under bombing, they weren't even allowed to leave the corridor, but genocide exists and continues to this day." Russians in the North Caucasus Federal District:

"It's simply impossible for Russians to get a job here. I've been unemployed for two years now. Everywhere the bosses are Kabardians. I tried to get a job at an institute in Nalchik. The first question at the interview was "Are you a Cossack?" They refused."

"In Kabardino-Balkaria, the confrontation between the Cossacks and Meskhetian Turks in the Maysky region is intensifying, there is a mass exodus of the Russian population and its replacement by Balkars and Meskhetian Turks. In the village of Granichny in 2009, not a single Russian child went to the first grade of the local school; only children of Meskhetian Turks went."

Sometimes adults were beaten. Sometimes children were beaten, but now there is complete chaos. So we are ready for "checkers drawn!" As we saw, he arrived - so whoever knocks out whom, we already agree to this. Life is unbearable."

"My relatives and people close to me continue to live in Kabardino-Balkaria. Having lived there all my life, I have to some extent come to terms with the indifference and disregard for the Russian people. The overwhelming majority of Russians also put up with this only because they need to continue to live somehow. In my life I often had to deal with threats and onslaught from Kabardians. "Cool as a Russian-speaking city will soon die. And no one will change that." "In Russian populated areas, Kabardians from other populated areas are appointed as local police commissioners. This has been the norm for a long

time. At the same time, a Russian will never be appointed as a district police officer in a Kabardian village."

"Chechen officials hate Kadyrov, but the people love him, because he began a real fight against corruption, and he started it with officials. He built them there to order." "Clashes between Russians and Kurds in Adygea are ongoing. They simply don't give Russian youth a pass - neither boys nor girls. At the same time, local authorities, despite the fact that they say something, promise something, do nothing in this regard." "If we face the truth, in Chechnya and Ingushetia the Russian government is symbolic in nature, Dagestan is ready to explode, the situation in the recently calm Kabardino-Balkaria and in the south-eastern regions of Stavropol is becoming more and more complicated." "It's no secret that the Balkars not only dislike the Kabardians, but consider the entire people their blood enemies."

"It is urgently necessary to create a Council of Elders of the Peoples of the North Caucasus. We also need to return to the model of integration of the regions of the North Caucasus with the regions of the North, Siberia and the Far East. We are talking about supplies of agricultural products and assistance with labor resources. There is no need to turn Moscow into a huge labor site. It is necessary to immediately decongest our capital. So that the flow of buses moving to Moscow dries up. Vast spaces of our Motherland need to be developed and protected beyond the Urals. And the inhabitants of the North Caucasus are very resilient and hardworking. They are not afraid of any tests. They are, for the most part, genuine Patriots of Russia."

Russophobic policies lead to genocide of the Russian population of the North Caucasus.

Currently, the Stavropol region has become a kind of saving settlement zone for numerous forced migrants from both the Transcaucasian republics and the North Caucasus republics. As a result of robberies, murders, seizures of houses and apartments, even before the start of the armed confrontation in 1994, 200 thousand Russians fled from the Chechen Republic, a significant part of whom settled in the Stavropol Territory. The Russian population in the Republic of Dagestan has decreased; those who left there also chose the Stavropol region as their place of permanent residence. The exodus of a significant part of the Russian population from the Karachay-Cherkess Republic, which was once part of the Stavropol Territory, as well as from the Mozdok region of North Ossetia-Alania and other territories, continues here. Along with the Russian population, a stream of migrants of Armenians, Georgians, Ossetians, Chechens, Dargins, and Karachais poured into the Stavropol region. Accordingly, serious changes occurred in the ethno-demographic structure of the Stavropol Territory during the post-Soviet period. Artificial population growth due to

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immigrants from the republics of the former USSR led to an increase in the number of diasporas and a quantitative increase in their numerical composition. At the same time, since more than 80% of the total population lived in the region, Russians can fully be considered as a mono-ethnic entity. As for ethnic migration, over the past two years the highest rate of migration growth was observed among Chechens, Ingush, Dagestanis and other Caucasian nationalities. This applies, first of all, to the regions bordering the Chechen Republic and the Republic of Dagestan. The process is most obvious in the Kursk, Neftekumsk, Levokumsk, Stepnovsk, and Turkmen regions, where the share of the Russian population is noticeably decreasing and the share of Chechens, Dargins, and Nogais is increasing. The population of Armenian diasporas was noted primarily in the cities of the Caucasian Mineral Waters, in the Predgorny, Georgievsky and Shpakovsky regions. Today, the cities of Caucasian Mineralnye Vody are being filled with Chechens at a tremendous pace. Under these conditions, it is not surprising that the indigenous Russian population of the region fears that it will once again be forcibly displaced as a result of the large-scale replenishment of the region by Chechens. These sentiments are noted primarily in the Caucasian Mineral Waters region, where the share of these ethnic minorities is especially high. The peculiarity of the geopolitical position of the Stavropol Territory is that, being a Russian region, it borders on six North Caucasian republican states. These are Dagestan, Kalmykia, North Ossetia-Alania, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Chechnya. The atmosphere of fear and suspicion remains the most important factor undermining the entire system of socio-economic and ethno-political relations. Terrorist attacks and ethno-political conflicts are becoming the norm for Stavropol today.

The most difficult situation remains in the Kursk and Kirov regions, where residents are exposed to various types of risks (shelling, theft of livestock and equipment, etc.) from the territory of the Chechen Republic. In search of safer places to live, the Russian population first of all leaves the "border" and eastern regions of the region, which inevitably leads to a change in the ethnic composition of these settlements. Not long ago, the Stavropol Territory, together with all the North Caucasus autonomies, was united into the North Caucasus Federal District with its center in Pyatigorsk. This decision was met with extreme alarm by the Russian residents of the region. Everyone perfectly understood the consequences of this step of the Russophobic government for the Stavropol region, especially for Pyatigorsk and the cities of Caucasian Mineralnye Vody. The sharply increased criminal and migration pressure on the region from the Caucasian peoples has increased noticeably. This is especially noticeable in Pyatigorsk. Caucasians, primarily Chechens, began to behave noticeably more brazenly

and boorishly. At the same time, opposition to them from the police, apparently as a result of instructions from above, sharply decreased. Caucasians can now afford what the police harshly suppressed just a year ago. Walking around the cities of Kavminvoda at night and in the evening has become dangerous for Russians. And during the day, at least, it's uncomfortable. Following the Russian residents of the Kursk and Kirov districts, residents of the cities of the Caucasian Mineralnye Vody began to move, this was facilitated by last year's killings of civilians, fights started by the Chechens and defiant Lezgins demonstrating disdain for the Russian population. About a year ago, not only Russians, but also Jews and representatives of other nationalities began to sell real estate and businesses en masse on the CMS. Everything is very reminiscent of the events of the early 90s in Chechnya.

A key role in carrying out the de-Russification of the region was assigned to the Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of Russia in the newly created district for the Caucasus - the Jewish oligarch and former governor of the Krasnoyarsk Territory - the "Terek Cossack" Khloponin. The authorities managed to extinguish the alarming sentiments and well-founded fears of Russians in the KMS about the creation of the North Caucasian Federal District and in connection with the large-scale replenishment of the cities of the KMS with inadequate Chechens. They began to hold publicists accountable for publishing unprofitable materials on the Internet, spreading rumors that Chechens were allegedly buying real estate for resale, using the media and other levers. R. Kadyrov also made a huge contribution to deceiving citizens, "calming" his fellow countrymen. To this day, the authorities organize meetings with Chechen delegations in schools with bread and salt, and also conduct joint "friendship" lessons. The disadvantage of the indigenous Russian population gives rise to feelings of insecurity and anxiety, but there is nowhere to go: they stopped buying real estate, and as a result of propaganda, prices fell. The fact that a significant part of migrants is sent not just to well-developed areas, but to those where it is possible, without making special labor efforts, to extract income and excess income in the form of rent from the exploitation of natural resources, is of some concern and anxiety. The manifestation of nationalism towards Russians on the part of other, more organized ethnic groups is growing in the Stavropol region. The situation of the Russian population in the South of Russia is also complicated by the fact that its interests are actually ignored by the Russophobic authorities and Caucasian leaders, who have a significant influence on the policy of the federal center and on the formation of negative conditions for the existence of Russians in the Stavropol region. In many cases, the authorities take clearly Russophobic positions and play a provocative role, helping to incite ethnic conflicts, providing

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protection to Chechen Nazis and separatists, actually acting as an instrument of geopolitical forces seeking to squeeze Russians out of Stavropol.

The problem of illegal and excessive migration has emerged as one of the problems threatening the security of the region. Let us note that it is directly related to another equally significant issue—ethnic crime.

It is necessary to pay special attention to the fact that uncontrolled migration dangerously deforms the geopolitical space of Russia as a whole, including on its southern borders, and contains an immediate threat of territorial losses.

In this regard, we can recall that the tragedy of the Serbian population of Kosovo began in the not-so-distant 50s of the twentieth century, with Tito's irresponsible decision to grant residence rights to 200 thousand Albanian illegal migrants. Let us recall that during the reign of the Croatian Josip Broz Tito in Yugoslavia, refugees from Albania received permission to live in this republic, strengthened demographically and, as a result of well-known events, established themselves in Kosovo, finally squeezing out the indigenous Serbs. They blew up Orthodox churches and razed them to the ground, and Kosovo - the historical shrine of Orthodox Serbs - came under the control of Albanian Muslims.

A careful examination of the political life in the Stavropol region and the nature of its relationships with the named neighbors - national-state entities - shows increased influence on the power structures on their part and on the part of ethnic groups in order to achieve political and legal advantages for the non-Russian population. In fact, the Stavropol Territory became a reserve zone of the republics of the North Caucasus. Being subsidized itself, it is an energy and financial donor for its neighbors. It deserves special attention that in recent years diasporas have been actively involved in political activities, which is explained not so much by their increased numbers as by the desire to express themselves and demand an increase in their status. The consequence of this was increased activity during numerous elections at both the federal, regional and local levels. Researchers note that representatives of ethnic minorities are nominated at almost all levels of government. Armenians and Greeks were especially active in the Mineralnye Vody region (Pyatigorsk, Kislovodsk).

Noteworthy is the fact that not only the majority of small national groups are ready to speak out for benefits for their people, but also the Russian population, whose share in the region is 82%. Interethnic tension is present among military personnel of various branches of the military stationed in the Stavropol region. They cannot but cause alarm: up to 60% of people in uniform are ready today to take the side of their national group if an interethnic clash occurs. The situation with the police is different: more than half of the rank and file of the police consists of

non-Russians, including the leaders. The creation of a new federal North Caucasus district with its capital in Pyatigorsk immediately received a mixed assessment among the expert community of the South of Russia and caused concern among Russians. The Stavropol region turned out to be artificially separated from its traditional neighbors - the Russian regions - and in its new status it turned out to be simply an appendage for the republics of the North Caucasus. The predominantly Russian population of the Stavropol Territory, not having the same status as the republics, and not having constitutional and other legal grounds for their protection, will continue to be subjected to oppression and humiliation. The concept of "Russian" is not recorded at all in any official documents of the Russian Federation. How can you protect something that legally does not exist? What worries the Russians? First of all, the inevitable influx of residents of the North Caucasus republics into the cities of Mineralnye Vody and the Stavropol Territory, their strengthening in the society of the Stavropol Territory with the support of the power structures of neighboring republics, the purchase of real estate, the oppression and subsequent displacement of Russians and Cossacks from the spheres of economic and socio-political life. Thus, there is a real danger of a mass exodus of the Russian population, which will inevitably create a hotbed of instability in the South of the Russian Federation.

Constant references by politicians to the plight of the population of the republics, high unemployment, etc. and so on. do not stand up to criticism. Plenipotentiary representatives speak about this especially often and loudly, effectively becoming the spokesman for the greedy interests of ethnic groups intending to turn Russians into their slaves. The fact is that the high level of the "shadow" economy in the region, not taken into account by statistics (up to 70%!), allows residents of the republics to have a higher standard of living than in many other Russian regions. At the same time, a significant infusion of federal money into ethnic republics, which ultimately goes towards buying up real estate, has a huge impact. This is evidenced by the influx of Chechens in the Stavropol region and, above all, Kavminvody. Moreover, they immediately receive many benefits. Development land has been allocated especially for Chechens - 60 hectares in Pyatigorsk, 50 in Kislovodsk.

To overcome negative trends today, political will is needed to change the existing de facto state of affairs, but the Russophobic government will not lift a finger to change the situation for the Russians for the better. If in resolving political issues things go the way they are, that is, according to the Russophobic scenario, then even without external intervention the disintegration of Russia into zones of influence of other civilizations is highly likely. As for the South of Russia, the emergence of a Muslim enclave is quite

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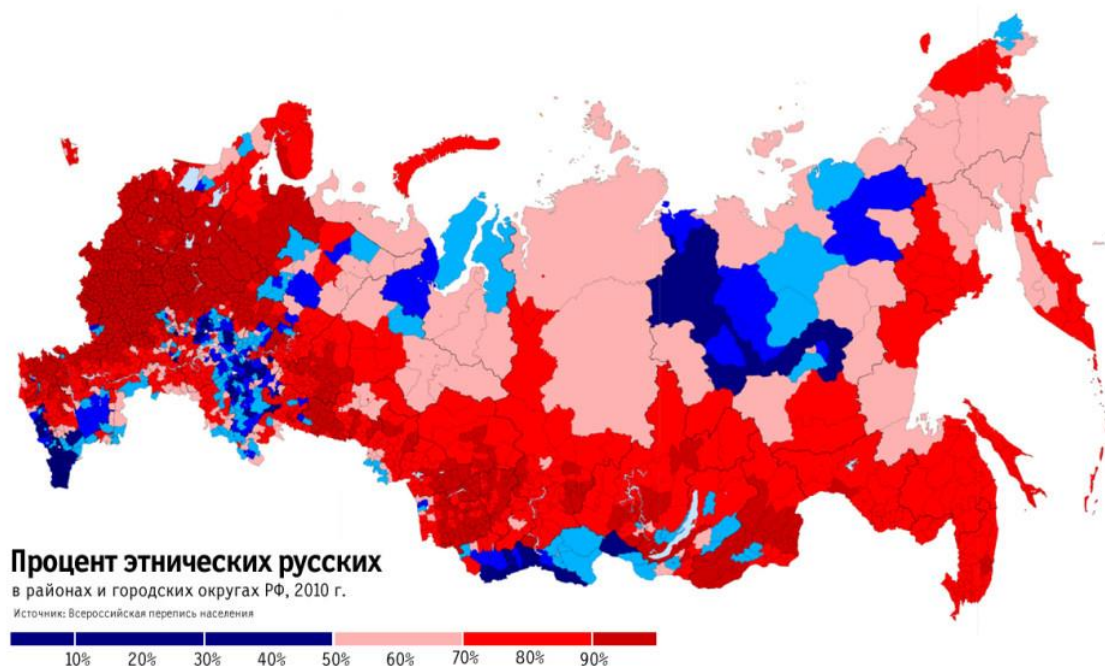
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possible. Recent events create the preconditions for squeezing us Russians out of our native land, which will be ensured by calls for jihad, for reprisals not only against the Russian population, but also against everyone who will be against the establishment of ethno-bandit regimes on Russian lands that have already arisen and established themselves in the North Caucasian republics. This is consistent with the forecasts of the CIA, which views Russia as a zone of crisis and instability. Some American researchers predict the collapse of Russia into 5-8 states within 10-15 years, and their division into spheres of influence of world leaders. This is stated in the report of leading analytical centers, which are posted on the US CIA website. The loss of vital activity of a significant part of the population and, first of all, the state that forms the Russian ethnic group (82%) is an important indicator of the high probability of such a scenario. The border status of a region such as the Stavropol Territory, a multi-ethnic population containing a potential explosive hazard, makes it especially attractive to Western political circles and the relevant intelligence services, which are persistently and purposefully pursuing a policy to weaken the Russian state and its collapse.

The explosion of a powerful bomb on August 17 last year in the center of Pyatigorsk, the capital of the newly created North Caucasus Federal District, which injured several dozen civilians, as well as the increased frequency of special anti-terror operations, confirm the worst assumptions: the zone of instability has spread beyond the North Caucasus republics. Let me remind you that the Yugoslav scenario for the development of geopolitical processes in the Caucasus region is quite possible, and it is absolutely clear how it could turn out for Russian statehood and for

Russians. The same as Kosovo for Serbia and the Serbs. Recent immigrants may, on occasion, return to their original place of residence. Armenians have something to sell, which means they have something to settle in other lands and other countries. And only we, Russians, have nowhere to run from Stavropol. Therefore, we need to start counteracting the imminent ethno-gangster coup today. Otherwise, tomorrow many Russians will not even be able to get out of the cities of Stavropol alive, where mass killings and the establishment of occupation orders similar to the one that was established in Chechnya in the early 90s will begin. Only a few will be able to sell their property for a more or less reasonable price and flee to other regions. The Russians of Stavropol now have only one way to preserve their land, their homes and property, their lives and the lives of their children. This is a collective, coordinated, massive resistance to the invaders and the Stavropol administration covering them. Lately there has been a lot of talk about improving the demographic situation in Russia. The country's population is supposedly constantly growing, and the authorities are often credited for this. But they are silent about who it is growing at the expense of. In 2010, there were 115 million Russians in Russia, but in 2020 there were only 111 million. The largest population growth is in Chechnya, Ingushetia and the Republic of Tyva. Meanwhile, the number of Russian people in the national republics (and not only in them) of the Russian Federation is falling at an impressive pace, and the ethnic composition of individual territories is rapidly changing. In some places this is caused by economic and demographic problems, and in others by direct squeezing out by local ethnic elites.



Picture 2.

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Conclusion

A decrease in the number of state-forming people in the subjects in the event of any future political crisis or instability may lead to an increase in separatism in those regions where there will be few Russians. The central authorities, often verbally declaring that the Russian people are “the foundation of Russian statehood,” for some reason do not actually support this foundation and do not particularly strive to increase and strengthen it. At least this is not visible from the statistics. Let's turn to the impartial official figures from the population censuses of Russia (and the USSR) to see where the situation requires immediate intervention, and also try to understand how we can find ways out of the current difficult situation. The Russian population quickly left the regions of the North Caucasus due to hostilities, fearing that the conflict could spread to other republics. Here the situation is most deplorable. Due to the abolition of the Terek Cossack formations by the communists, inter-ethnic clashes in 1958, and after that - ethnic cleansing and genocide in the 1990s during the wars in Chechnya, there were practically no previously numerous Russians left there. According to the 1989 census, the number of Russian people was 269,130 people in the entire Checheno-Ingushetia (or 24.8% of the total population), and in 2020 there were 24,382 Russians or 1.9% in Chechnya. The situation is similar in Ingushetia (2010 - 1.2%, 2020 - 0.8%) and Dagestan (1959 - 213 thousand, 2020 - 100 thousand). In Ingushetia, crimes against Russians continued after the Chechen wars. In 2006, in the village of Ordzhonikidzevskaya, the deputy head of the Sunzhensky district administration, who oversaw the program for the return of the Russian-speaking population to Ingushetia, was shot dead, and in 2007, the family of a Russian teacher was killed in the republic. In Dagestan, Russian flight began even in the Kizlyar district and the city of Kizlyar, where Russians historically were the majority (the number of Russians in the city decreased from 83.0% (1959) to 40.49% (2020)). In other subjects of the North Caucasus district the process the number of Russians is also decreasing, but not at such a rapid pace. In Kabardino-Balkaria, the percentage of the Russian population decreased from 240,750 (31.9%) in 1989 to 193,155 (22.5%) in 2010. In areas with traditional Russian majority - Maisky and Prokhladnensky - there is an increase in non-Slavic nationalities. The number of Russians in Karachay-Cherkessia has even increased slightly - 150,025 people in 2020 against 147,878 people in 2010. But in percentage terms it is still decreasing due to the higher birth rate among the Caucasian peoples. In North Ossetia, the percentage of Russians decreased from 40% in 1959 to 23% in 2010. The percentage of non-Slavic peoples in the Mozdok region, the original Russian Cossack land, is increasing. It should be said that the Russian

population of the republics tried to the best of their ability fight for your national rights. Since the late 1980s, the idea of annexing (returning) the Cossack regions of northern Chechnya (which were given to the communists) to the Stavropol Territory has been popular. Attempts were made to create a Russian Cossack autonomy on the left bank of the Terek, as well as other autonomies for Russian-speaking citizens with different names and in different republics. However, projects of such autonomous entities did not receive approval from regional and federal authorities.

Separate mention should be made about the Stavropol Territory. The inclusion of the region in the North Caucasus Federal District began to change the ethnic map of the region even faster, heating up already tense interethnic relations. If we compare the population censuses of 2010 and 2020, we can state that the number of Armenians increased by 12 thousand, Dargins by 10 thousand; The number of Dagestan peoples (especially in areas bordering Dagestan), Turkmen and others increased significantly. It is also worth noting that the Russian population is declining, including due to numerous interethnic marriages of Russian women with representatives of the Caucasian peoples; Children from such unions for the most part do not feel the ethnic identification of their mother and bear non-Russian names and surnames. However, in addition to the assimilation of Russians by Caucasians, there is also the usual flight of the Russian population from Stavropol. In the Southern Federal District, Kalmykia deserves special attention, where the number of Russians has decreased from 120 to 85 thousand people. In the Gorodovikovskiy and Yashaltinsky districts - traditional places of residence of Russians - the process of settling Meskhetian Turks is underway, where they already make up up to 15% of the total population. In the Rostov region, the number of Meskhetian Turks increased from 28 thousand in 2010 to 36 thousand in 2020. Due to the migration of Dagestani peoples, higher birth rates among Kazakhs, Tatars, and Nogais, the number of Russians in the Astrakhan region is decreasing (67% as of 2020) and the ethnographic map of the region is changing. And if in the Rostov and Astrakhan regions the matter is mainly in demographic problems, then in Kalmykia, in addition to them, there is a process of soft squeezing out Russian-speaking residents and replacing them in all spheres with Kalmyks. The main Russophobic region of the Russian Federation in Siberia is rightfully considered the Republic of Tyva, from where the Russian population has fled since the early 1990s - almost the same as from the North Caucasus regions. In 1992–1993 alone, more than 20 thousand Russians left there, and the organization Khostug Tyva (Free Tuva) called for independence from Russia. In 2010, Russians numbered 40% there, and

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in 2020 - only 16%, which is explained not only by the squeezing out of Russian speakers, but also by the high birth rate among Tuvans. Since the late 80s of the 20th century, separatist sentiments have been popular in Tyva; there have even been attacks on the Slavic population; there have been serious ethnic unrest, which miraculously did not escalate into armed clashes. Thus, in the village of Egegest, an attempt was made at a large-scale Russian pogrom. 15 Russian houses were attacked, three of them were set on fire. After this, a stream of Russian refugees began to flow from Tyva. Russophobia is still evident at the everyday level in the republic. For example, on social networks in groups of Tuvans you can see anti-Russian slogans. Yakutia was not far behind. High-ranking officials of the republic at one time even made clearly xenophobic statements, according to which, for example, the Yakuts should have "priority in medical care." The Yakut radicals did not particularly hide the fact that they were just waiting for Russia to weaken in order to try to gain real independence. In turn, the Russians did not like the Yakut language lessons in schools, the inability of the Slavs to get good, well-paid jobs, to enter universities on a budget, as well as the predominant broadcasting on Yakut local television. Added to all this was the economic crisis in the 1990s, when many large industrial productions, the main places of work for Russians, uniting cities around them, were closed. As a result, the Russian population in Yakutia decreased from 50% to 37% by 2010. And this is in an area that is of strategic importance for the country due to its huge reserves of resources. True, it is worth saying that in connection with the revival of many enterprises in recent years, a stream of people from all over the country and the CIS has again poured into Yakutia, but not so en masse. Similar processes, but to a lesser extent, occurred in the Altai Republic and Buryatia. The very fact of the existence of regions in Russia, in which Russophobia is felt to this day and from which Russians are forced to leave, speaks of serious problems in national politics. When officials in Russia speak out against the infringement of the rights of Russian speakers somewhere in Europe - for example, in Latvia (which is also very important), I would like to draw their attention to non-Russian regions within the country, where discrimination against the Russian people still exists. After all, there can be no doubt that the uniform distribution and increase of the Russian population throughout the country is the key to the stability of the state, protection from possible separatism, etc. "Kosovo scenario". In addition, many researchers agree that the modern administrative-territorial division of Russia has long outlived its usefulness. The communists at one time not only gave the lands conquered by the Russian Empire to national minorities, but also in the RSFSR itself they crumbled

artificial national formations, which today no longer reflect the real correlation of ethnic groups in them. For example, Jews in the Jewish Autonomous Region, allocated by the Bolsheviks, are less than 1% (!), Karelians in Karelia - 7.4%, Khakass in Khakassia - 12%, and so on. Isn't it time to carry out a thoughtful and thorough reform of the national republics? Due to the international policy of the USSR, there are regions in modern Russia from which the Russian population is leaving. This is most noticeable in the example of the republics of the North Caucasus. And although the official authorities of these republics themselves want the Slavs to return, Russian speakers have no great desire to go back. Mainly because people are afraid of new attacks on ethnic grounds, the growth of Islamism, and destabilization. It can be stated that for demographic reasons, as well as due to the lack of political will of the state leadership, the Russian territories of the eastern republics of the North Caucasus (Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan) were lost to the Slavic population, the ethnic cleansing of the region was almost completely completed. Expansion is now aimed at the Stavropol Territory and other areas of historical residence of Russians, as can be seen from the official census figures, which are difficult to argue with. The situation in Yakutia and Tuva, where xenophobia towards Russians and their mass exodus were also observed, requires deep understanding by the state leadership. The development of industry, the attraction and distribution of the Russian majority among these regions is the key to the strength of the regions. Today, if the population of Russia increases, it is at the expense of other peoples; the number of Russians themselves continues to decline. We need a completely new state policy, which will be aimed at popularizing Russian national identity, as well as assimilation into the Russian cultural and political environment. It is these measures, together with an urgent program to attract the remaining compatriots from the CIS, that can become the very bonds that will prevent non-Russian separatism from growing in any crisis and upheaval.

Thus, the Southern Federal District plays a prominent role in the country's migration field, being both a center of attraction for migrants from outside the country and from other parts of it, and one of the main regions of outflow of migrants. The identified characteristics of migration in various regions of the South of Russia indicate the need to intensify migration policy aimed at obtaining a young, active, agile and qualified and especially highly qualified workforce, for financial support in the form of training and professional growth, which will improve the quality of life of the population and fill the gaps in the job market.

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WHO UPSET THE ETHNIC BALANCE IN RUSSIA BY PROVOKING THE MIGRATION OF RUSSIANS FROM THE REPUBLICS OF THE NORTH CAUCASUS

Abstract: The article defines the place of the socio-cultural space of the Southern and North Caucasian Federal Districts of the Russian Federation, which inherited the historically established features of the transit territory - the "Gateway of Nations" between the Southern Urals and the Caspian Sea, through which numerous waves of ancient tribes and peoples swept to the west along the "steppe corridor", partially settled on its territory. It is shown that a special civilizational space has developed here, a multi-ethnic and multi-confessional population, which is characterized by a mentality formed on the basic values of tolerance and tolerance - the most important resource for the socio-cultural modernization of Russia.

Key words: Southern and North Caucasian federal districts, sociocultural space, "steppe corridor", Russian Federation, multi-ethnicity, multi-confessionality.

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Introduction

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The ethnopolitical processes of the late 80s - mid-90s of the last century in the Russian Federation

and other republics of the former USSR increased social tension, the most acute form of which was interethnic and intra-ethnic conflicts, which resulted in open armed clashes in a number of regions. At the

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same time, regardless of the reasons underlying the interethnic conflicts and the parties involved/participating in them, the migration mobility of the population of non-titular ethnic groups, primarily Russians, in the direction of their historical homeland has sharply increased.

Main part

The division into federal districts in the Russian Federation was introduced by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 13, 2000 No. 849 "On the Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the Federal District" and was initially intended to streamline the vertical of power and combat ethno-national confessional separatism. But at the same time, unfortunately, the boundaries of the federal districts do not coincide with either military or economic zoning. The division into federal districts is not supported by the unity of macro-regional identity (for example, "I am a Siberian", "I am a Volga resident"), which would provide an additional sociocultural resource to the development of the district as a relatively integral system of social connections. The situation is complicated by the significant regional heterogeneity of the districts in terms of natural and climatic conditions, socio-demographic, technical and technological, socio-economic and socio-cultural potential for the modernization of the subjects (regions) included in the districts. This actualizes the need to study federal districts as "actors in the internal geopolitics of modern Russia," that is, to rethink the new realities of the country's sociocultural space not only within the boundaries of individual subjects, but also within the boundaries of federal districts. This is necessary to include social functions, that is, to regulate the processes of sociocultural development at the macro level of the administrative-territorial division, that is, at the level of federal districts. "Only in this case does it become possible to create a single social organism in the Russian geospace." The subject of our research is the space of the Southern Federal District. The Southern Federal District (SFD) was formed by the Decree of the President of Russia V.V. Putin dated May 13, 2000 No. 849. According to this decree, it was called the North Caucasus. But after about a month, also by Presidential Decree (No. 1149 of June 21, 2000), the North Caucasus Federal District was renamed the Southern Federal District. The reasons for this transformation, as one might assume, are geographical and image. The composition of the Southern Federal District was changed on January 19, 2020 in accordance with the Decree of the President of Russia D.A. Medvedev No. 82, according to which the North Caucasus Federal District was separated from the Southern Federal District. It is since January 19, 2020 that the Southern Federal District (SFD) exists within its current borders, consisting of six constituent entities of the Russian Federation - the Krasnodar Territory, the Rostov, Volgograd and

Astrakhan regions, the Republics of Kalmykia and Adygea. The center of the district is the city of Rostov-on-Don. Thus, within its current borders, the Southern Federal District is located in the extreme south of the European zone of Russia, in the lower reaches of the Volga River, north of the Greater Caucasus Range. Now the area of the Southern Federal District is 420.9 thousand square meters. km (7th place among the country's federal districts, 2.4% of the total area of the Russian Federation). The study of the space of the Southern Federal District as an actor in the foreign and domestic policy of the Russian Federation is updated by its special geopolitical status. In the east the district borders on Kazakhstan, in the west on Ukraine. The territory of the district has access to three seas - the Azov, Black and Caspian. Four of the six regions of the district have border status. The district is located not only at the crossroads of West - East, but also falls into the zone of the civilizational fault line "Christian - Muslim worlds", which affects all subjects of the district to varying degrees.

Head of archaeological expeditions at Saratov University 1919–1921.F.V. Ballod noted: "Countless waves of tribes have passed through the "Great Gate of Nations" between the Urals and the Caspian Sea since ancient times... The path of this movement is clear: from the Urals to the Volga, from the Volga to the Don and Dnieper, it ran partly through forests, partly through the steppe, along steppe rivers..." Emphasizing the peculiarities of the territory of the current Southern Federal District, I.F. Kefeli notes that "the most isolated in the World Ocean and the Black and Azov Seas, which extend deep into the land, meet here with the Great Eurasian Steppe. Therefore, the gigantic communication corridor between East and West was the site of a great migration of peoples in the past. As a result of "friction" along the edges of the corridor, interaction and mutual enrichment of cultures occurred, new ethnic groups, states and civilizations were born." Thus, such a feature of the macroregion began to take shape as geopolitical bipolarity on the West-East and North-South axes and such features of the population's mental field as multiculturalism, tolerance, adaptability, and receptivity to other people's experiences.

Through these "gates", already in the Mesolithic (IX–VII millennium BC) tribes came to the Northern Caspian region (the territory of the Astrakhan region and Kalmykia) from Asia Minor, bringing with them the skills of producing microlithic flint tools characteristic of the Zarzian industry .

The most informative for studying the Neolithic period of the region (VI-IV millennium BC) are the Orlovka site on the northern outskirts of Volgograd, the multi-layer Varfolomeevskaya sites in the Saratov Trans-Volga region, Dzhangar in Kalmykia, Rakushechny Yar and Razdorskaya I on the Lower Don. Their layer-by-layer materials characterize the cultural and economic changes in the region in the Neolithic and the transitional time to the Eneolithic

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(Copper Stone Age).

In the Chalcolithic (from the turn of the 5th to 4th millennia BC), the ancient cattle-breeding tribes of the region had their first copper metal production. This could not happen in our steppes, since there are no natural raw materials for the production of metal (copper, bronze) products here. Scientists believe that those copper objects that archaeologists find in ancient burials or settlements could have come to the Volga-Don steppes in the form of finished products or small ingots from the forest-steppe Middle Volga region (Khvalynsk culture), and later the Caucasus (Maikop culture). And this is already a signal about the existence of ancient trade and exchange routes from the ore regions to the Don and Volga. For exchange, local tribes offered livestock and hunting products (hides, furs, fabrics, leather, wool, corned beef, feta cheese, etc.).

During the Bronze Age, on a local Eneolithic basis, the Yamnaya cattle-breeding culture was formed in the region (second half of the 4th - beginning of the 3rd millennium BC). In the III - early II millennium BC. e. under the influence of the newcomer population from the Ciscaucasia (which is recorded by the appearance of imported North Caucasian bronze), a catacomb culture of steppe nomads was formed, occupying the steppe space from the Volga to the Northern Black Sea region.

Thus, the territory of the current Southern FederalThe district became one of the “cradles” of nomadism, that is, this type of economy “in which the main productive economy is cattle breeding with year-round grazing and participation in nomadism along with the herds of the overwhelming majority of the population.” At the same time, as S. A. Pletneva notes, “a complete description of “nomadism” is possible only by considering all the features of the nomadic way of life, i.e. not only in economics, social relations, but also in politics, everyday life, material culture, ideology”. Thus, “the nomadic way of life is inherently mobile; given the level of interaction between peoples that existed at that time, it was the nomadic tribes that ensured the dissemination of know-how in technology, military affairs, and cultural developments, while simultaneously bringing decline and destruction to the cities and towns that found themselves on their route.” Nomadism/sedentism is another axis that for many centuries determined the field of “tension” and the formation of mentality in the space we are studying between the Lower Volga and Don rivers. As noted by K.M. Satybaldinov, ideas about the world among settled and nomadic peoples are differentiated as follows:

“For the former, the world is a highly structured and detailed regulated world of peace with a cyclical experience of time. For the second, the world is a world of movement with an eschatological perception of time as a path.”

“The power of the “nomadic states” could not be built only on the capabilities of a well-armed cavalry

army; it had to be formed around a single value-symbolic system, the center of which was religious ideas.” And the center of these religious ideas was the cult of the hearth and the sword. And the cult of the Great Goddess (mother earth), which was more characteristic of sedentary peoples, was less pronounced.

Zones of nomadism, in contrast to zones of settled economic life, are unique ethnic “cauldrons” in which various ethnic groups constantly flow, mix, and assimilate. At the same time, the “gate of nations” should not be considered as a checkpoint for migrants moving from east to west, and these territories become the homeland of many peoples. In the historical past, in the territory of the Southern Federal District, we observe these processes in full, as a result in modern Russia - this is the most multi-ethnic region.

The specificity of the existence of the interfluvium of the Volga and Don as a “gateway of nations” and an “ethnic cauldron” was also superimposed by the fact that this territory was not just a “cradle of nomadism.” The fact is that there are differences between the Asian and European steppes. “Rich in grass, river-pierced steppes with a relatively even climate were more suitable for the development of the semi-nomadic and semi-sedentary stage of nomadism. The Asian steppes were not so consistently favorable for existence. There were often periods of drought and heavy snowy winters that repeated year after year. Many fertile areas of the steppes turned into semi-deserts. Constant migrations were necessary in search of grass and watering places. At different times and eras, the population needed to acquire new pastures, that is, to seize foreign territories. This is how the “invasion” began... The combination of all unfavorable circumstances set in motion the masses of previously calmly nomadic horsemen. The most active “passionate” part of them went together with herds and families to conquer new lands.” That is, nomads who were at the initial, “camp” stage of nomadism came from the Asian steppes. The semi-nomadic stage is nomadism in a limited nomadic territory for each horde or clan (kuren). The semi-sedentary stage of nomadism is a sedentary agricultural way of life with the preservation of a developed pastoral economy (semi-nomadic - semi-pastoral). From the first two stages, “only the features of a militarized “equestrian” culture are preserved: round-up hunts, a tendency to predatory raids on the neighboring borderlands, some rituals and customs... Sedentary settlements appeared, sometimes growing into cities.” Thus, there was a period on the territory of the Southern Federal District when tribes at three different stages of nomadism – camp, semi-nomadic and semi-sedentary, as well as sedentary tribes – could simultaneously live there. This could not affect the mentality of the population, characterized by the marginality of consciousness, the combination of incompatible, at first glance, features of the mental field of sedentism and nomadism.

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In the middle of the 2nd millennium BC. e. From the Volga-Ural steppes came the Iranian-speaking tribes of the Srubnaya culture, who were unsurpassed horsemen and charioteers, who settled with their numerous herds of small and large livestock in the space from the Urals to the Prut and Danube. Their economy gradually begins to have a complex pastoral and agricultural character, which leads to the beginning of the transition to sedentism and the emergence of long-term settlements. By the end of the 2nd millennium BC. e. they also leave the historical arena. During the early Iron Age, tribes of nomadic (nomadic) cultures continued to arrive along the “steppe corridor” from the depths of Asia. So, at the end of the 8th - beginning of the 7th centuries. BC e. From the east, the Iranian-speaking Scythians came to the lower reaches of the Don and the northern Black Sea region, displacing the Cimmericians of Indo-Iranian (Aryan) origin. From the 6th century BC e. The colonization of the Northern Black Sea region began by the Ionian Greeks, who founded numerous cities along the coast of the Black and Azov Seas. The northeasternmost Greek city of Tanais at the mouth of the Don was founded in the 3rd century. BC e. The Scythians entered into political and economic interactions with the population of the North Black Sea and Azov Greek colonies. The neighbors of the Scythians in the steppes of the Kuban region were “agricultural tribes who received the collective name “Meotians,” whom many scientists attribute “to the peoples of the Caucasian linguistic group, considering them the distant ancestors of the Circassians.” The rule of the Scythians lasted here until the 4th century. BC e., when they, in turn, were supplanted by the related tribes of the Sauromatians, who lived from the end of the 7th - 6th centuries. BC e. in the steppes of the Volga region and the Southern Urals. From the 4th century BC. e. The Sauromatians are leaving the historical arena. Their resistance was suppressed by numerous Iranian-speaking Sarmatian tribes (Siraks, Aorsi, Iazyges, Roxolani, Alans) who came to the Trans-Volga region and between the Ra (Volga) and Tanais (Don) rivers from the South Ural steppes, displacing and partly assimilating the local population.

In the early Middle Ages, a wave of the “Great Migration of Peoples” swept through the Lower Volga-Don steppes into Europe with the Turkic-speaking Hunnic invasion (IV–V centuries), which defeated the Sarmatians. Here the Western Turkic Khaganate formed and collapsed (VII century), from which the Khazar Khaganate then emerged and turned into a huge empire (second half of the 7th–9th centuries), which included both Turkic peoples (Khazars, Bulgarians) and Iranian-speaking peoples (Alans, etc.) origin. The Dnieper Slavs were also forced to pay tribute to Khazaria, through the efforts of whose princes, with the formation of Kievan Rus, the Kaganate was collapsed in the second half of the 9th century.

It is interesting to note the role of the interfluvium of the Volga and Don in relation to Kievan Rus and the Moscow state. On the one hand, this is “Asia,” which the Russian people encountered on more than one Asian continent; they also found it in Europe, on the same Great Plain where they first appeared on the historical stage. The struggle with the European half of “Asia” runs like a bright stripe through the first centuries of our history, starting with the Ouars, Khazars and ending with the Mongols; in the next two centuries it takes the form of a heavy Tatar yoke. But with his fall it resumes with the same tension and strength.”

From the point of view of the geopolitical theory of H. Mackinder, who distinguishes the heartland (“core”) and the “inner crescent”, the territory on which the current Southern Federal District is located, relative to medieval Rus', before its annexation, is precisely the “inner crescent”, that is marginal territories located at the intersection of water and sea routes in the development of civilization. Marginal status is defined as “outskirts”, “borderline”, “intermediate” position of the territory between “centers of power”. In another theory of geopolitics, the territory of the current Southern Federal District is a rimland, that is, as an intermediate space that is vital for the heartland. According to A. Dugin, the rimland “is a border zone, a belt, a pole. At the same time, this is a border.” Moreover, control not over the heartland, but over the rimland is the key to world domination. In the 9th - mid-11th centuries. Turkic-speaking Pechenegs roamed this territory, and in the second half of the 11th - first third of the 13th centuries. - related to them Oghuz and Polovtsy. Then the latter were ousted by the Mongol-Tatar conquerors, who created the largest nomadic empire and founded it here in the 13th–14th centuries. dozens of large and small cities to govern the newly created state “Golden Horde”. Civil strife in the Horde, which began in 1359, and the destructive campaigns of the Central Asian Turkic commander Timur (Tamerlane) (1336–1405) at the end of the 14th century led to the complete decline of urban and steppe life in the Lower Volga region.

It should be noted that “in the social space of the Golden Horde there was the superposition of several symbolic systems on top of each other: pagan, Islamic and Christian, both Orthodox and Catholic, under the influence of which paganism began to quickly lose its position.” And thus, to the multi-ethnicity of the territory of the Southern Federal District, multi-confessionalism was also added. After the collapse of the Golden Horde in the first half of the 15th century, the Tatars of the Nogai Horde roamed the steppe Trans-Volga region. In 1456, the Astrakhan Khanate arose in the Volga-Akhtuba floodplain and on the territory of modern Kalmykia, which was liquidated as a result of the campaigns of Russian troops in 1554 and 1556. So, from the second half of the 16th century. The Lower Volga region became part of Russia, Russian fortresses began to be built, which became the

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basis of modern Russian cities with a million population (Tsaritsyn (1589) - Volgograd, Saratov (1590), etc.).

At the end of the 16th - beginning of the 17th centuries. Nomadic Kalmyks (descendants of the Oirat group of Mongols) migrated from Central Asia to the Lower Volga and the Northern Caspian Sea, adopting in the 17th century. Russian citizenship. This fact added color not only to the rich palette of multi-ethnicity of the macro-region, but also to its multi-confessional structure - the Kalmyks professed the Tibetan form of Buddhism. One fragment - and the mosaic became complete, since representatives of all world religions began to coexist peacefully on the territory of the current Southern Federal District.

Since the 16th century, free communities have been formed on the Lower Don and the Lower Volga region. Cossacks According to I.F. Kefeli, "the Cossacks developed under the influence of the assimilation of Turkic and Iranian-speaking peoples by the Slavs." There is also a point of view that the Cossacks are descendants of the "pre-Mongol population of the Don and Volga steppes - either the Sarmatians and Khazars, or the Slavs - immigrants from Rus'. According to another version, the Cossacks arose only in the 16th century and consisted of people who fled Russia due to ruin and increased exploitation... Most modern historians believe that the original Cossacks arose during the collapse of the Golden Horde, when the Tatar warriors left without a livelihood went to the steppe and began to lead an independent life. The first atamans, known to us from written sources, bear Tatar names; in the language of the Don Cossacks, many Turkic terms have been preserved - ataman, esaul, kuren, etc. The word "Cossack" itself is clearly of Turkic origin and means "a lonely, unfamilyd person without a home." However, then from the middle of the 16th century. A stream of fugitives from the Russian state poured into the Don and Volga. These were service people ruined by endless wars - nobles and archers. There were so many of them that the original Turkic core of the Cossacks quickly underwent Christianization and disappeared into the mass of Russian newcomers. On the other hand, the Russian people who came to the steppe adopted many features of the steppe culture... Initially, the Cossacks were disparate groups of people who had no connection with each other. In the second quarter of the 16th century. they were united into one organization - the Don Army, and permanent fortified settlements - towns - appeared. According to A.I. Kozlov, "the Cossacks... are a complex socio-cultural Russian (Great Russian and Little Russian) community, a sub-ethnos (co-ethnos) of the south of Russia... According to most researchers, Cossack ethno-social communities (Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Kalmyk) in the south of Russia took shape over several centuries, but each of them did not have time to fully develop into a full-fledged "ethnos-people", for a number of objective reasons."

In 1722–1724 several thousand Don Cossacks were resettled to the lower reaches of the Volga, where the Astrakhan Cossack army was first formed, which received a banner from the tsar in 1725, and subsequently (from the 30s of the 18th century) the Volga ("Volg") Cossack army for performing guard duty on the Tsaritsyn guard line. In 1860, on the territory of the modern Krasnodar Territory, the western part of the Stavropol Territory, the republics of Adygea and Karachay-Cherkessia, the Kuban Cossack Army was formed with its center in the city of Ekaterinodar (Krasnodar). Its basis was the Black Sea Cossack Army, created in 1787 after the disbandment of the Zaporozhye Sich in 1775 from units of the Army of the Loyal Cossacks, as well as parts of the Caucasian Linear Cossack Army. Thus, after the gradual annexation and inclusion of the territories of the current Southern Federal District in the 16th–18th centuries. to Russia, the lands began to be called "New Russia" (the term "Novorossiya" appeared in the 18th century). Rimland became a border, as in post-Soviet times. "This specificity of the "new old" role of the South as a border region is reflected as strong "protective", "power" orientations. The myth of the border is deeply rooted in the mass consciousness, becoming almost a sacred concept, which is reflected in Cossack folklore."

The region did not cease to be an "ethnic cauldron" even after joining Russia. Thus, only in the Astrakhan region the Lower Volga multi-ethnic community was consistently replenished: Russian service people (mid-16th century), Nogai-Yurt people from the river. Ural-Dzhaek (mid-16th century), the Jetisan-Nogais who joined them (beginning of the 17th century), the horde of Kalmyk-Torgouts (by the middle of the 17th century), Turkmens (in waves, 17th–18th centuries), Tatars of the Middle Volga region (during the 18th century), Pyatigorsk Nogai Karagash (by the middle of the 18th century), Armenians fleeing from the Persian shahs (late 18th century), Don and Black Sea Cossacks, together with Kalmyks baptized into service (XVIII - early 19th centuries) , Chumak Ukrainians, salt carriers (late 18th–19th centuries), numerous Kazakhs from the horde of Sultan Bukey (1801), Ashkenazi Jews (19th century), so-called "Saxon" gypsies (after the war), Volga Germans near the village Kharagali (mid-50s of the XX century), Russian old-timers from Turkey and Romania, Cossacks "Nekrasovtsy" and "Lipovans" (60s of the XX century), peoples of the North Caucasus (60–70s XX century), etc.

The region never ceases to be a "gate," that is, an intersection of migration flows. So, only through the Astrakhan region during the 1990s. XX century "at least 1–1.5 million people followed. (more than its population itself)."

The causes of interethnic tension in the Southern Federal District are numerous factors of a socio-economic, political, legal, cultural and historical nature. The factor of quality of governance in regions

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with a culturally complex population composition also plays an important role.

Changes in the demographic characteristics of the old-time local population, primarily demographic aging and migration outflow, have led to a decrease in its size and share. At the same time, the active migration influx of immigrants in the post-Soviet years has visibly identified among the residents of the district the bearers of a distinctive culture, social organization, foreign language, beliefs, ways of managing, everyday traditions, moral values and behavioral models. A noticeable change in the ethnic composition of the population caused, among other things, a negative reaction among part of the old-timer population, including the business and managerial elite, as well as representatives of the scientific and educational community and the media, influencing the formation of mass perception. Due to historical and political circumstances, the South of Russia turned out to be not fully susceptible to the complication of the population composition and was not fully ready to ensure interethnic harmony - both at the level of social stereotypes and in terms of management practices. A characteristic manifestation of interethnic tension in the regions of the Southern Federal District were domestic conflicts between the old-timer population and representatives of newcomer groups. Intergroup conflicts on ethnic grounds should currently be considered as the most important indicator of the state of interethnic relations in regions and municipalities.

Representatives of government authorities, as a rule, tend to classify clashes between visitors and local residents as private domestic conflicts, but this approach does not ensure the adoption of systematic, proactive and effective management decisions.

Miscalculations regarding measures to ensure the ethnocultural needs of Russians, who represent the majority of the population in many regions, are especially visible. The inability of the authorities to see the severity of the situation causes discontent among a significant part of citizens, strengthens nationalist and anti-migration sentiments, to the point of putting forward demands for the eviction of representatives of certain ethnic groups from a particular territory, an increase in the number of protests and the criminalization of the situation in the regions. To prevent intergroup conflicts on ethnic grounds, it is necessary to solve the following problems:

- stabilization and desired growth of the old-timer population by improving demographic and social policies that stimulate the birth rate and reduce the mortality rate;
- reducing the volume of migration outflow of the permanent population;
- optimization of external migration flows in terms of quantitative and qualitative parameters (legal migration in volumes corresponding to the needs of specific regions; priority of migration policy for Russian compatriots);

- more effective policies for the integration of migrants and local populations;

- educational and explanatory work among the population to weaken nationalist and chauvinistic sentiments and their criminal manifestations; wherever necessary – legal measures to prevent xenophobia.

The most important factor in maintaining civil harmony and preventing conflicts is increasing the level of self-organization of society. In the regions of the Southern Federal District, social forces and organizations have formed at the non-state level that have a strong impact on the situation in the field of interethnic and religious problems. These are, first of all, the Cossacks and the Russian Orthodox Church, as well as ethnic public and ethnocultural associations. In each of the regions of the Southern Federal District, their relations with government authorities have a complicated history. Often it was non-state actors who initiated the voicing of “inconvenient” problems in the interethnic and religious spheres, criticized the authorities for inaction, and sometimes resorted to illegal actions. But the main trend at present is cooperation between authorities, civil and religious organizations in order to ensure interethnic and interfaith stability. State support programs for the Cossacks, adopted at the level of constituent entities, are focused on “the development of the Cossacks as an ethnic group, the preservation and reproduction of their culture”, “the formation of the Cossack image of the territories of traditional residence of the Cossacks.”

The function of preserving the sociocultural specificity of the region and establishing a peacemaking climate is performed by the regional metropolises and dioceses of the Russian Orthodox Church. On the territory of the district, the number of registered parishes of the Russian Orthodox Church increases annually, old monasteries are renewed and new ones are opened, churches, chapels, and prayer rooms are built and restored. Church buildings, land plots and farmsteads of restored parishes and monasteries are transferred to religious organizations. In dioceses there are many worship (memorial) crosses - chapels (memorable signs, memorial plaques) dedicated to various historical events. Diocesan newspapers are published, official websites of dioceses are open on the Internet, heads of dioceses - local bishops, as well as other clergy speak in the media. Orthodox informational and educational programs are broadcast on local television.

There are a Theological Seminary, an Orthodox Institute, gymnasiums and schools, and kindergartens in the region. Almost every parish has a Sunday school for children and adults, Orthodox spiritual and educational centers, Orthodox libraries, medical and psychological assistance centers; Summer Orthodox children's holiday camps are organized. At the initiative of the Russian Orthodox Church, a special model of socio-religious relations is emerging in the

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South of Russia. It is distinguished by the fact that it places a special place on religious tolerance, peaceful coexistence of traditional faiths, joint actions to prevent and prevent religious extremism, separatism, interethnic and interreligious hostility. This system includes the interaction of religious organizations with government and municipal authorities, the interaction of spiritual departments of traditional faiths (Interreligious Council); interaction between religious organizations and various civil society institutions. Not a single socially significant event is complete without the participation of the heads of metropolises, dioceses or representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church, as well as representatives of other traditional religions in the South of Russia (Islam, Buddhism, the Armenian Gregorian Apostolic Church, Judaism). Joint statements by leaders of religious faiths on the problems of conflict prevention, condemnation of terrorism and extremism are practiced. The Russian Orthodox Church introduced the practice of concluding agreements with government and municipal authorities, as well as with Cossack organizations. Treaties and agreements on cooperation have been concluded between the Russian Orthodox Church and universities of the region, the command of the North Caucasian Military District, the leadership of the Central Internal Affairs Directorate, and the Main Directorate for Execution of Executions of the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation. The Russian Orthodox Church actively promoted the introduction of a course on the fundamentals of Orthodox culture in secondary and higher educational institutions of the Southern Federal District, and is assisting in the formation of a Cossack education system.

Ethnic associations (national-cultural autonomies, public organizations, communities, etc.) also took on new functions, ceasing to be only cultural organizations. They have become institutions of civil society; one of their main functions is responsibility for the social adaptation of newly arrived compatriots.

In the Southern Federal District there is no document regulating the implementation of the State National Policy Strategy. Certain issues are set out in the "Strategy for the socio-economic development of the Southern Federal District for the period until 2035." Under the plenipotentiary representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the Southern Federal District, no advisory or consultative bodies have been created to ensure the interaction of the plenipotentiary with ethnic and religious associations; there is no specialized section on the plenipotentiary's website containing information on the implementation of state ethnic policy in the district. At the same time, at the level of the constituent entities of the federation, regional documents devoted to national policy have been adopted and are in force, but they are dominated by cultural, educational and festive-symbolic events, rather than measures aimed at reducing everyday inter-ethnic tension.

Important aspects of national policy touched upon in regional concepts of demographic policy, educational policy, countering terrorism and extremism, youth policy and patriotic education, state support for the Cossacks. Despite the importance of migration processes, migration policy concepts have not been adopted at the level of constituent entities; in some constituent entities, the Program for Assistance to the Voluntary Relocation of Compatriots is particularly highlighted, but its effectiveness in the district is extremely low. There are also no concepts of state-religious relations at the regional level, which are considered mainly in the context of religious extremism.

On the websites of hotel administrations subjects of the federation have difficulty accessing information about the implementation of the Russian National Policy Strategy in the region. Not all senior regional officials have created ethnic or ethno-confessional public councils.

The creation of an infrastructure for national policy in the Southern Federal District has not yet been completed; the regions need to finalize the legal framework and institutional support for this policy and closely related areas (demography, migration, education, religion, etc.).

At the district level, there is no system for generalizing and exchanging positive experience, although each subject of the Russian Federation in the Southern Federal District has its own experience in the implementation of national policy.

In the Rostov region, a system of Cossack cadet corps is developing, and positive experience in Orthodox religious education has been accumulated. In the Volgograd region, the potential of patriotic education is used, due to the status of the "hero city" of Volgograd. In the Astrakhan region, interaction has been established with the authorities of the North Caucasus regions (joint round tables, agreements), from which the bulk of migrants arrive in the region (Ingushetia, Dagestan). In the Krasnodar Territory, the emphasis is on the formation of the Kuban identity. The Republic of Adygea has a system of working with Russian compatriots, representatives of the Adyge diaspora. In the Republic of Kalmykia, the positive activity of the Interreligious Council as an independent institution for the prevention of conflicts on ethno-confessional grounds is noticeable.

In order to improve the management of cultural diversity in the Southern Federal District, it is important to ensure the completeness of regional legislation and institutional support for the implementation of the National Policy Strategy of the Russian Federation.

One of the priority tasks should be considered the inclusion in regional plans for the implementation of state national policy of sections on the preservation of the socio-cultural environment and the prevention of intergroup and domestic conflicts on ethnic and religious grounds.

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Under the plenipotentiary representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the Southern Federal District and under the heads of all regions of the Southern Federal District, it is necessary to create public councils of ethnocultural orientation.

The federal legislation establishing the responsibility of state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local self-government bodies and their officials in the field of interethnic relations should include a clause on the responsibility of the plenipotentiary representatives of the President of the Russian Federation in federal districts.

Responsibility of relevant officials for public access to information on the implementation of regional national policy plans should also be introduced.

It would be extremely useful to organize and hold a district meeting to exchange experience in implementing the state national policy of the Russian Federation in the regions of the Southern Federal District.

The district needs information and educational programs aimed at youth, in particular, the “Common Historical Memory” program, which provides for the interaction and cooperation of the youth of the hero city of Volgograd with the youth of the cities of military glory of the South (Rostov n/D, Tuapse, Kalach-on-Don, Anapa, Taganrog) and the North Caucasus Federal District (Vladikavkaz, Malgobek, Nalchik).

It is necessary to ensure the availability of statistical information about migration flows and the real demographic situation to the public and the media, thereby preventing the spread of myths and rumors that increase ethnic hatred.

It is important to balance two components of the ethno-national policy of the Republic of Adygea: the policy of ensuring interethnic harmony of the population of the republic and the policy towards the Adyghe diaspora abroad.

The concept of migration policy in the Republic of Kalmykia should be adopted and the authorities responsible for its implementation should be identified. In Kalmykia, a regional concept of national policy is bypassed, as well as the creation of a permanent unit in the structure of republican authorities that accumulates experience in maintaining ethno-confessional stability.

In the Krasnodar Territory, it is necessary to adopt the regional concept of migration policy, linking its provisions with the concept of demographic policy, and determine the role of migration population growth in solving the problems of demographic and socio-economic development. It is necessary to continue to pursue a policy of supporting the Cossacks in the region, but taking into account the fact that the majority of the population of the Krasnodar region does not consider themselves Cossacks. It is also necessary to take into account that self-determination

and self-organization of the Cossacks in accordance with Russian legislation can be carried out both in the public ethnocultural sphere and as a special type of public service.

It is necessary to finalize the regulatory framework of the Krasnodar Territory by adopting a law regulating regional national policy and in terms of recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and adopting a program to support small-numbered Shapsugs.

In the Astrakhan region, it is also important to adopt the concept or long-term program of demographic policy and resolve the issue of participation of the Astrakhan region in the State program to assist the voluntary resettlement of compatriots as a receiving region. It is necessary to adopt the concept of migration policy in the Astrakhan region, to provide for an examination of all regional decisions in the field of attracting migrants to the labor market of the region. In order to counter religious extremism and radical nationalism, it is necessary to curb the migration outflow of the old-timer population, ensure employment of labor resources, develop an effective youth policy, and create a domestic model of Muslim education, which would allow us to seize the initiative from foreign centers in the field of both full-time and distance learning.

Needs improvement regulatory framework of demographic and migration policy of the Volgograd region. It is necessary to expand the participation of the Volgograd region in the implementation of the State program to assist the voluntary resettlement of compatriots living abroad to the Russian Federation. The region should adopt a new edition of the “Strategy for the socio-economic development of the Volgograd region until 2035”, taking into account the political approaches to migration and ethnic policies recorded in the latest federal political documents and regulations. In addition, it is necessary to ensure the availability of the federal and regional legal framework in the field of ethnic politics, as well as the systematic provision of information on the participation of all government departments and public associations in the target program “Implementation of the state ethnic policy of the Russian Federation in the field of interethnic relations in the Volgograd region.” region for 2018–2035.” Taking into account the specifics of the region, it is advisable to adopt a set of regional laws and regulations that encourage the activities of ethnic and religious associations, develop programs to counter extremism, patriotic education, and the adaptation of immigrants to the host society. It is necessary to create a permanent platform for discussing problems and creating mechanisms for ethno-confessional harmony in the region.

In the Rostov region, as part of the implementation of the “Concept of demographic policy for the period until 2035,” it is necessary to conduct a study of the causes and factors of the

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migration outflow of the old-timer population and develop a priority system of measures to contain it. The Rostov region should be included in the number of subjects of the Russian Federation - participants in the State program to assist the voluntary resettlement of compatriots living abroad to the Russian Federation. The regional action plan for the harmonization of interethnic relations needs to be supplemented; in particular, it should include a section on the prevention of intergroup and domestic conflicts on ethnic grounds. In the region it is necessary to develop and adopt a regional concept of state-religious relations.

In all regions of the Southern Federal District, it is necessary to organize a constructive dialogue between the authorities and public forces and associations speaking on behalf of the old-timer population against the arrival of migrants and for the preservation of local foundations, traditions and customs. It is necessary to create conditions for systematic constructive confessional dialogue. Legal Islamic organizations should be assisted in publicizing their activities in such areas as helping migrants, teaching the Russian language, countering extremism, charity events and socially oriented projects.

Conclusion

Lack of regional policy that takes into account the interests of the Russian population, lack of dialogue between public organizations of the Russian population and government structures. The majority of the Russian population is deeply convinced that neither the republican nor the federal authorities care about their problems. So, for example, speaking about the situation of Russians and other non-titular population in Chechnya, we note that at none of the meetings to resolve the situation in Chechnya was their fate discussed. Not a single decision was made to

protect the Russian population in Chechnya or to protect the rights of Russians and the Russian-speaking population in the republics of the North Caucasus. Not a single parliamentary hearing was held in the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the problems of the Russian population of the North Caucasus, despite repeated appeals from representatives of the Terek Cossacks and Russian communities in the region. Despite repeated statements by the leadership of Chechnya about their readiness to solve the problems of the non-titular population of the republic and certain steps in this direction, the exodus of the Russian population from Chechnya today looks irreversible. Just as the outflow of the Russian and non-titular population from other republics of the region will not be stopped in the near future, no matter what programs are adopted to consolidate them in the republics. The main activity of the leadership of the North Caucasian republics, related to solving the problems of the Russian population, comes down, as a rule, to the restoration and construction of Orthodox churches, while other, no less pressing problems of Russians in these republics are simply not noticed or are hushed up. Determining an effective national and migration policy that can, if not stop, then at least reduce the scale of forced migration of Russians from the republics of the North Caucasus and thereby eliminate the likelihood of its negative consequences, is impossible without close attention to it by the entire management system - from the federal government to local governments. What is needed is not declarative statements and one-time campaigns; what is needed is the development of a special comprehensive program aimed at improving interethnic relations, and through it, stabilizing the ethnopolitical situation in the region.

Table 2. Population dynamics of the North Caucasus republics based on census data from 1989, 2002, 2010 and 2020, thousand people

1	1989		2002		2006		2010		2020	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All republics:	3252	100	4365	100	4813	100	5305	100	6645	100
titular population	1625	50	2478	57	2905	61	3516	66	5300	80
Russians	1288	40	1437	33	1413	29	1360	26	996	15
other nationalities	339	10	450	10	495	10	429	8	349	5
Adygea:	324	66	386	81	404	86	432	95	447	100
Russian	236	20	277	21	286	21	294	22	108	24
Adygeans of other nationalities	22	7	28	7	32	8	43	10	289	65
									50	11

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Dagestan: titular population	1062	100	1429	100	1628	100	1802	100	2576	100
Russians,	736	69	1061	74	1267	78	1444	80	2229	86
other nationalities	214	20	210	15	190	12	166	11	121	5
	112	11	158	11	171	10	192		226	9
Kabardino-Balkaria: titular population	420	100	588	100	666	100	753	100	901	100
Russians,	224	53	316	54	363	55	434	58	603	67
other nationalities	163	39	219	37	234	35	241	32	227	25
	33	8	53	9	69	10	78	10	71	8
Karachaevo - Circassia: titular population	285	100	345	100	367	100	415	100	439	100
Russians,	92	32	128	37	144	39	170	41	219	50
other nationalities	148	52	162	47	166	45	176	42	148	34
	45	16	55	16	57	16	69	17	72	16
North Ossetia: Ossetians	451	100	553	100	592	100	632	100	710	100
Russians	215	48	269	49	299	50	335	53	445	63
other nationalities	179	39	202	37	201	34	189	30	165	23
	57	13	82	14	92	16	108	17	100	14
Checheno Ingushetia: Chechens	710	100	1064	100	1156	100	1270	100	1572	100
Ingush	244	34	509	48	611	53	734	58	1127	72
Russians	48	49	114	11	135	12	164	13	364	23
other nationalities	348	10	367	34	336	29	294	23	46	3
	70		74	7	74	6	78	6	34	2

Thus, “the ethno-confessional situation in the south of Russia is the background where intercultural interaction takes place among many peoples inhabiting the most multi-ethnic region of Russia.” On the one hand, here “a Eurasian system of value guidelines is being formed.” On the other hand, one cannot fail to note those changes that may upset the fragile balance of equilibrium in a multi-confessional region. Back in the 1970s - 1990s. XX century As a result of intensive labor migration, compact groups of immigrants from the North Caucasus republics formed in a number of regions of the Southern Federal District, caused by a demographic “explosion” and land shortage in these republics, which did not cause any special problems until the 1990s. The situation has changed in modern Russia and is associated with a number of reasons, in particular the religious factor. In the northeast Caucasus, “religion has been persistently intruding into the life of society over the past twenty years. A whole generation has grown up whose worldview is based on religion (Islam). As a result, a sociocultural distance is growing between Muslims, on the one hand, and Orthodox and Buddhists, on the other, based on the clash between

the ethos of a secular society and a society in which religion plays a constitutive role. At the same time, young people were most exposed to religious education. In this regard, it is important to note that Muslim migration in the south is mainly represented by young people, as indirectly evidenced by the high proportion of the population below working age in areas inhabited by ethnic Muslims. Young people, as a rule, demonstrate their religious preferences more persistently and aggressively compared to older people... Muslim migration in rural areas is conflict-prone due to a number of objective factors. One of them is the predominance of the male population in diasporas... Muslim diasporas are much more visible in Russian regions due to the fact that they settle in relatively sparsely populated areas.”

Thus, the Southern Federal District occupies a special place in civilizational space of Russia, as evidenced by the peculiarities of culture and social practitioner: a macroregion has historically developed a multi-component content in terms of the degree of cultural heterogeneity of its population, including pronounced “ethnic, confessional, linguistic, ethno-economic components. It is

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distinguished by a contradictory history of intercultural interaction, heterogeneity of local and subregional units according to the selected parameters.” The mentality of the population of the Southern Federal District also differs according to the type of predominant territorial-settlement identity - local-territorial, regional, civil-state, rural, urbanized. At the same time, the historically established conditions of multiculturalism, conditioned by the special “Eurasian” geopolitical position of the

macroregion as a “platform for dialogue of cultures”, “crossroads of civilizations”, are more conducive to the development among the population of such a basic feature of mentality, the most important component of anthropological identity, as tolerance. This can be used as the most important resource of sociocultural modernization as a deep civilizational process of increasing the value of an individual, regardless of his ethno-confessional affiliation.

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Article

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FEATURES OF CHANGES IN CLIMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGIONS OF THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC ON THE LIFE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Abstract: *in the article, the authors explore the features of the Arctic territories of the country, where more than half of the total number of indigenous peoples of the North live, the study of whose way of life becomes a separate object of scientific research. The purpose of this article is to study the development of scientific approaches to the study of the traditional economy of indigenous peoples of the North in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation. The main research method was a comparative analysis of publications from the beginning of the 20th century to the present period of both domestic and international scientists studying the traditional types of economy of the indigenous peoples of the Russian Arctic. The analysis of publications was carried out in all available branches of scientific knowledge, not limited to a strictly economic focus, since the economy of the traditional economy of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic is inextricably linked with technology, technical and organizational equipment of farming and other areas. As a result of the study, high research activity on the topic under study was revealed, especially since the increased attention of government authorities to the development of the Arctic territories. However, it was determined that there is no comprehensive approach to studying the economic development of the economies of indigenous peoples living in the Russian Arctic.*

Key words: *traditional economy, indigenous peoples, Russian Arctic, sustainable development, comparative analysis, indigenous peoples, Arctic aborigines, traditional way of life, types of traditional economic activities, Russian legislation, Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation.*

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Introduction

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The Arctic territory includes: A huge drifting ice shelf located in the Arctic Ocean, the northern waters of two oceans, the Pacific and the Atlantic, islands and archipelagos, including Greenland, the polar lands of North America and Eurasia, as well as many seas.

The official representative states on the shelf are: Russia, Canada, Denmark, Norway, USA. A fairly large part of the Arctic belongs to the Russian Federation.

The land territories of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation are defined in accordance with the decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated May 2, 2014 No. 296 "On the land territories of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" and they are listed below, namely:

- Murmansk region (entirely).
- Nenets Autonomous Okrug (entirely).
- Chukotka Autonomous Okrug (entirely).
- Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (entirely).
- Some territories of the north of the Komi Republic
- Some territories of the north of the Republic of Karelia (added by decree of the President of the Russian Federation of June 27, 2017 No. 287)
- Some territories of the north of the Republic of Sakha - Yakutia
- Some territories of the north of the Krasnoyarsk Territory
- Some territories of the north of the Arkhangelsk region
- Lands and islands located in Arctic Ocean, specified in the resolution of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of April 15, 1926 "On declaring lands and islands located in the Arctic Ocean as the territory of the USSR" and other acts of the USSR.

Areas adjacent to the Atlantic and Pacific oceans are warmer and have more rainfall, while the climate of inland areas is colder and drier. In winter, the effects of cyclones from the Atlantic Ocean intensify in the Arctic regions. At this time, high air temperatures, strong winds, maximum precipitation and cloudiness. Anticyclones operate in the Siberian part of the Arctic regions.

Research shows that temperatures in the Arctic are rising twice as fast as in the rest of the world. This could lead to the extinction of many plant and animal species in the region. Warming also threatens the existence of indigenous peoples of the Arctic. Arctic

ice is of great importance for the Earth's climate system. Ice cap reflects the sun's rays and thus prevents the planet from overheating. In addition, Arctic ice plays a large role in water circulation systems in the oceans.

The activities of polar stations in the Arctic are the basis for monitoring natural processes in the environment: in the ocean and on land. These results are needed not only for direct use in current human activities in the Arctic, but also for accumulating and improving the base of long-term observations, which are necessary for studying natural processes that influence the climate, and therefore the prospects for human life throughout the globe.

Back in the 1870s, it became clear that the study of the territories of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation by scattered expeditions could not produce results that would allow conducting fundamental research in the Arctic Ocean zone. In a word, the idea of creating some kind of permanently operating polar stations that systematically take readings was in the air.

When talking about Russian polar stations in the Arctic, people most often recall their rapid development during the Soviet period. However, Russia began to use them much earlier. During the First International Polar Year (1882-83), two Russian stations participated in research - Malye Karamakuly on Novaya Zemlya and Sagastyr in the Lena delta. In 1913-1915, 4 more polar stations began operating - Yugorsky Shar, o. Vaygach, Marre-Sale station on the Yamal Peninsula and on the island. Dixon. Due to harsh climatic conditions and a rather inaccessible location, weather stations are unfortunately not so common in the Arctic region. In the USSR, the Arctic zones were provided with much more polar stations than they are now. The number of polar stations in the Arctic decreased significantly in the 90s of the last century. Lack of funding and lack of interest in this sector in Russia has led to the closure of up to 50% of stations. Today, unfortunately, there are not many operating Arctic stations, namely.

- Arctic Research Station - Labytngani, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug.
- Belomorskaya biological station Moscow State University - Primorsky village, Loukhsy district, Republic of Karelia.
- Valkarkay - Chaunsky district, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.
- Willem Barents - Dikson, Krasnoyarsk region.
- Hydrometeorological station named after. M.V. Popova - Bely Island, Kara Sea.

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- Dikson hydrometeorological station - Dikson village, Krasnoyarsk Territory.
- Yenisei ecological station "Mirnoye" - Mirnoye village, Turukhansky district, Krasnoyarsk region.
- Izvestia Central Executive Committee - Troinoy Island, Izvestiya Central Executive Committee Islands, Kara Sea.
- Lena-Nordenskiöld - Bank of the Bykovskaya channel of the Lena River, north of Tiksi, Yakutia.
- Malye Karmakuly - Yuzhny Island, Novaya Zemlya archipelago.
- Marre-Sale - North of Cape Marre-Sale, Yamal Peninsula, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug.
- Cape Baranova (formerly Prima) - Cape Baranova, Bolshevik Island, Severnaya Zemlya archipelago.
- Cape Zhelaniya - Cape Zhelaniya, on the Northern Island of the Novaya Zemlya archipelago.
- Ernst Krenkel Observatory - Hayes Island, Franz Josef Land archipelago.
- Vize Island - Vize Island, Kara Sea.
- Wrangel Island - Rogers Bay, Wrangel Island.
- Golomyanny Island - Golomyanny Island, Sedov Archipelago, part of the Severnaya Zemlya archipelago.
- Samoilovsky Island - Samoilovsky Island, Lena River delta, Yakutia.
- Polar geocosmophysical observatory "Tiksi" - Tiksi village, Yakutia.
- North-Eastern Scientific Station - Chersky Village, Yakutia.
- Solnechnaya - Solnechnaya Bay, Bolshevik Island, Severnaya Zemlya archipelago.
- Stolbovoy - Stolbovoy Island, Laptev Sea.
- Stolbovoy Cape - South Island, Novaya Zemlya archipelago.
- Chelyuskin - Cape Chelyuskin, Taimyr, Krasnoyarsk Territory.

There are also drifting polar stations in the Arctic.

Therefore, in this regard, studies are being conducted on the life of indigenous peoples of the Russian Arctic in the context of industrial development. State policy in the field of subsoil use, hydrocarbon production, and the very presence of industrial companies in the Arctic regions today have a powerful impact on the livelihoods of northern aborigines, determining the need to adapt to existing conditions and, to a large extent, socio-economic and ethnocultural prospects. The world community is concerned about the situation of indigenous peoples and is looking for ways to solve their problems, ensure free development, preserve cultures and languages, use the achievements of modern society and modernization. This can be judged from a number of

UN documents, numerous international conferences, and a large number of scientific studies. The main focus of the UN in 2013 was on the topic "Creating Indigenous Alliances: Compliance with Treaties, Agreements and Other Constructive Agreements." Its isolation from the entire spectrum of issues affecting indigenous peoples is not accidental. The living conditions, lifestyle, and worldview of these peoples place them in a special position, which the world community increasingly has to take into account. In the Russian Federation, the issue of "control over one's destiny" is also relevant for indigenous peoples. Indicative are the numerous discussions of this problem in the State Duma and the Federation Council and the adoption of such important documents as "Fundamentals of state policy in the Arctic for the period until 2035", "Strategy for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and ensuring national security for the period until 2035"), state program "Socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation for the period until 2035." The authors set themselves the following tasks: to study the interaction of indigenous peoples of the North and industrial companies in the context of international, national, corporate and customary law; consider the current economic and sociocultural practices of the Aboriginal people; identify risks associated with industrial development and propose ways to overcome them. This approach is new for domestic science and allows us to raise the question of responsibility for the Arctic, as well as consider the social and environmental policies of companies as a platform for establishing a dialogue with indigenous peoples. Today in the Russian Federation, indigenous organizations of indigenous peoples of the North demand the right to prior, informed and voluntary consent to carry out industrial activities in areas of traditional residence and to receive fair compensation for damage caused. Industrial companies have their own vision of this problem. In some regions, particularly where multinational corporations operate, interactions between indigenous peoples and businesses are established as part of broader social dialogue. Aboriginal protests are evidence of the existing contradictions between traditional and industrial environmental management, folk beliefs, skills and utilitarian-commercial knowledge and approaches to the environment and its resources. That is why achieving a genuine partnership between indigenous peoples and industrial companies in the Russian Arctic today is becoming one of the conditions not only for the social well-being of representatives of these peoples, but also for achieving stability in Russian society, as well as protecting the geopolitical interests of the state. In our book, we sought to reflect the positions of the main actors in the processes of interaction in the Arctic zone of Russia. For a detailed analysis, two Arctic regions were selected - the Yamalo-Nenets and Chukotka

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Autonomous Okrugs. The authors drew up a research program that included interviews with different groups of aborigines (reindeer herders, fishermen, marine hunters, employees of agricultural enterprises, teachers, doctors), with representatives of government agencies and industrial enterprises. The work was carried out in Moscow, Salekhard, Anadyr, in regional centers and villages of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug and Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, as well as in the camps of reindeer herders, fishermen, and hunters. The formulation of questions and interpretations of answers were based on the authors' previous work experience in the North. Each ethnographic study allows us to take a different look at the problems from the point of view of new practices that arise in the process of industrial development of the Arctic, so we consider this book as an analysis of a certain stage of interaction between indigenous peoples and industrial companies. The choice of study regions was determined by a number of factors. First of all, the fact that large-scale industrial projects related to the development of natural resources are being developed and implemented in these autonomous okrugs. At the same time, nomadic reindeer herders, sea hunters and fishermen live there. Among them, the original features of ethnic culture have been preserved to this day in their most "pure" form. At the same time, against the backdrop of industrial expansion, the traditional way of life of the northern aborigines is being transformed. They were faced with a choice: either preserve and develop their unique culture, or abandon it and live like the vast majority of the country's citizens. The ethnic situation in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug has been the focus of attention of the authors since 2008. The Yamal and Tazovsky districts of the district became the base for our research. Their choice is due to the dominant population of indigenous peoples and active industrial development. Great attention to Yamal among scientists made it possible to attract additional information and take into account the positions of other authors on the topics raised in the work. Another region of the study was the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug. The impact of industrial development on the indigenous peoples of Chukotka has been studied to a lesser extent, although indigenous public organizations have accumulated some experience in

interacting with mining companies. In 2023 Field research was carried out in the city of Anadyr and the Chaunsky, Anadyrsky, Bilibinsky, Providensky districts of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug. As in the Yamalo-Nenets Okrug, this data was collected among indigenous communities, in various state and municipal government structures, and industrial companies. The subject of special consideration was the activities of the Kupol Fund, created by Kinross to financially support the most promising projects in the field of traditional environmental management, preservation of ethnic culture, and languages of the indigenous peoples of Chukotka. The role of public organizations of indigenous peoples in the formation of new relationships with industrial companies is shown.

Main part

Russia is the first country to use drifting polar stations. Each such station is a complex of station houses installed on a drifting Arctic ice floe, in which expedition participants live, and the necessary equipment. For the first time, such a cheap and effective way of exploring the Arctic was proposed in 1929 by Vladimir Wiese, a researcher who worked at the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute. Thanks to this creation of drifting stations, Russian scientists were able to explore the Arctic all year round. The first drifting expedition, called "North Pole", landed at the pole on May 21, 1937. The data obtained during the expeditions expands scientists' knowledge of the processes occurring in the natural environment of the Central Arctic and will help explain the causes of global climate change. Weather conditions in different parts of the Arctic are quite different. Cyclones, melting glaciers, polar nights and even solar radiation play a role in their variability.

To carry out the study, it is necessary to create a database obtained from Arctic stations to track changes in the region. To study, we will consider two polar stations on the territory of the Russian Federation: Vise Island and the polar station of Valkarkay.

Station coordinates: Valkarkai station 70°05'06" n. w. 170°55'21" E. d.; Vize island station 79°30' N. w. 76°54' E. d. The distance between stations is 2,564 km.

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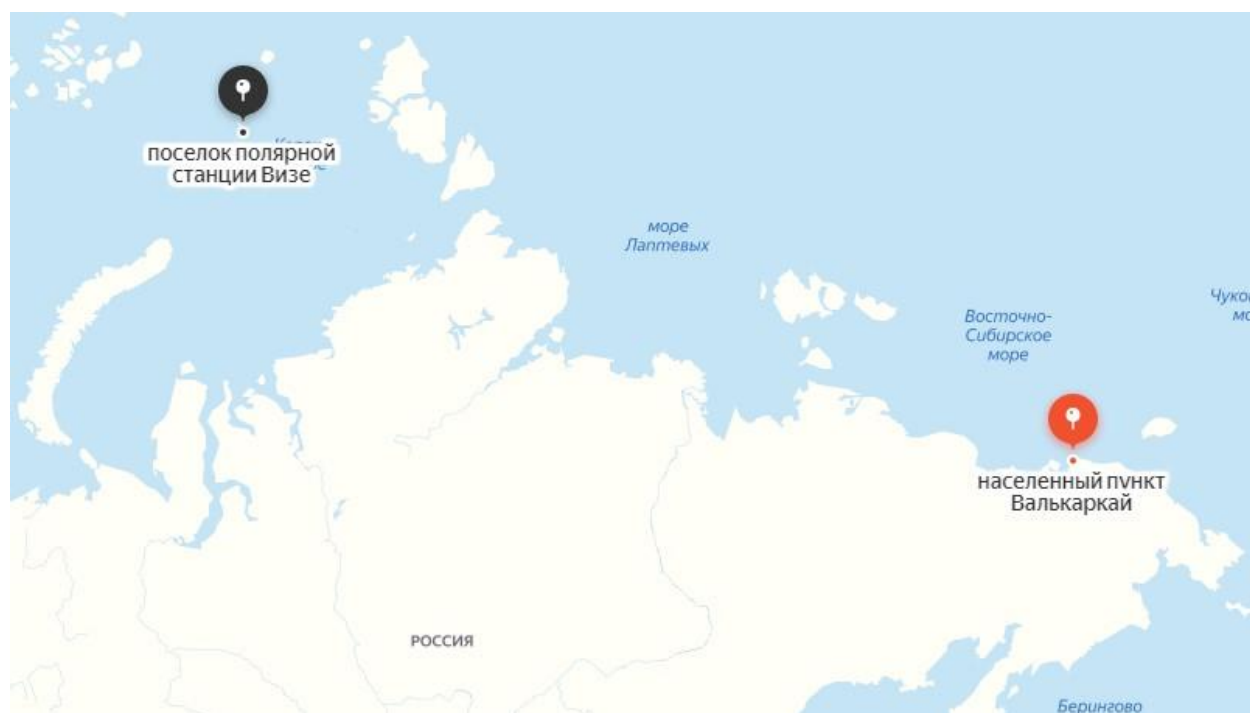


Figure 1. Polar stations Valkarkay and Vize Island on the geographical map of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation.

Vize Island is located in the northern part of the Kara Sea, stretching from southeast to northwest for 22.5 km, the island has a width of 5.5 km. The coastline of the island is very slightly indented. Its shores are gentle and only near the sea, mainly in the northwestern part, in some places they form low sandy cliffs. The eastern cape is located 10 km from the station, the western (turning) cape, on which a navigation sign is installed. 2 km. The island of Vize is surrounded on all sides by a coastal rampart of stones and small pebbles ranging from 7 to 30 m wide. In some places the rampart is an embankment, in others there are separate piles of pebbles at varying distances from the water's edge. The territory of the island is completely covered with hills, the height of which reaches 15-30 m. The hills are separated by narrow hollows, which in the summer are the beds of streams and rivers. Closed depressions are filled with melt water, forming shallow lakes, most of which dry up in summer and freeze to the bottom in winter. Coastal lakes are usually salty. There are two lagoons in the southwestern and northwestern parts of the island's coast. The first is separated from the sea by sandy and rocky spits, the second by a wide isthmus.

The soil is sandy-clayey with inclusions of broken flagstone. The island is located in the Arctic tundra zone. There is almost no vegetation: reindeer moss grows in patches, there are isolated hummocks covered with lichens, a few colors. There are no settlements on the island; the delivery of necessary products is carried out during the navigation period by ship, using a helicopter.

The climate here is no less harsh. Weather features are determined by the island position of the station. The average long-term air temperature is -13.6 C. The average monthly air temperature in the warmest month. July is +0.5 C, at its coldest. March -26.9 C. The absolute minimum temperature is -52.0 C. The average long-term relative air humidity is 90%. In the station area, 242 mm of precipitation falls throughout the year. The prevailing wind direction is southeast with an average annual speed of 6.4 m/s. A stable snow cover forms in mid-September (13th), its final melting occurs at the end of June (26th). Summer is short and cold.

Since November 1, 1945, a hydrometeorological polar station, one of the northernmost in the world, has been operating on the southern coast of the island. The polar station is located on the southern coast of Vize Island in the Kara Sea. The Wiese marine hydrometeorological station began its work on November 1, 1945. Since September 1956, the station's program has included aerological sounding of the atmosphere. Since March 20, 1957, the duration of sunshine has been recorded using a heliograph. Actinometric observations have been carried out since September 1957. On October 28, 1958, observations of ice and frost deposits on an ice machine began. In September 1988, observations began using exhaust soil depth thermometers TPV-50 at depths of 0.2, 0.4 and 0.8 m. On July 18, 1993, the station used the BRS-1 mercury-free barometer.

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Figure 2. Vize Island on the map of the Arctic Ocean.

Valkarkay is a remote polar station on the Arctic coast of the East Siberian Sea, within the Chaunsky district of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug of Russia. Located on the spit of the same name created in 1932. It is located on a spit separating the Valkarkay lagoon from the sea. The weather station is located behind a very swampy pass, which makes it extremely difficult to get there. In winter you can get to it by snowmobile, and in summer only by a powerful all-terrain vehicle like Trekol, and even then - without guarantees. There have been many cases

where a car gets stuck in the middle of the road. However, the inhabitants of the station are accustomed to living independently and rarely travel to Pevek. But the main difficulty is that the station is located on the shores of the Arctic Ocean and is separated from Pevek Chukotka Plateau, with heights in this part up to 700-1100 meters. Once a year, a ship docks at Valkarkai, unloading canned food, batteries and everything you need for life.

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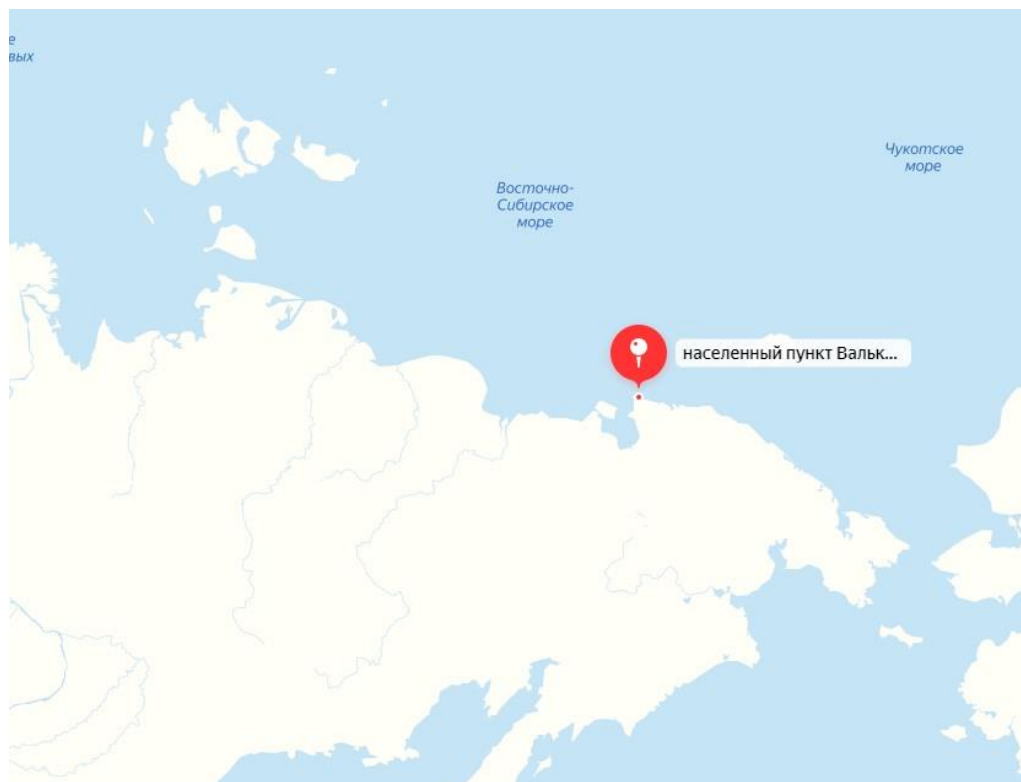


Figure 3. Valkarkay station on the geographical map of Russia.

The period from 2018 to 2023 was selected for the study. at the Valkarkai station and the Wiese Island station. Meteorological data on air temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity, amount of

precipitation and data on wind speed and direction for each day, selected from Internet resources, were used as initial data.

Table 1. Sorted atmospheric pressure data at Valkarkay station for each year by month.

March 2018 -2019			April				May	
	2020- 2021	2022- 2023	2018- 2019	2020- 2021	2022- 2023	2018- 2019	2020- 2021	2022- 2023
758.6	755.8	772.9	759.7	757.0	757.0	758.9	755.5	760.5
765.6	756.4	763.9	756.7	754.7	755.5	762.8	754.6	763.4
761.2	757.0	763.0	755.8	755.8	754.9	763.0	752.3	766.3
761.7	756.1	759.4	758.4	756.5	751.0	757.0	754.3	765.3
762.7	758.5	743.2	762.0	752.7	753.6	754.7	758.7	761.2
762.0	759.0	741.1	764.3	754.1	760.8	757.4	762.4	756.7
761.0	751.6	757.8	767.5	756.2	761.5	758.5	761.3	757.1
765.2	746.8	759.1	769.0	761.2	764.8	762.4	757.6	756.6
761.8	753.2	762.1	769.0	764.7	768.4	761.2	759.1	758.4
763.0	759.5	769.6	767.2	765.0	770.4	757.5	759.9	768.1
764.0	767.9	770.2	768.5	762.1	764.5	756.7	758.5	767.9
764.9	772.0	769.6	769.5	758.2	764.0	756.2	762.5	762.6
762.1	765.0	757.3	763.8	753.8	759.1	756.6	763.5	763.3

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765.7	766.3	751.5	762.3	751.0	768.7	757.0	761.9	764.2
764.1	770.9	756.2	758.0	752.4	760.4	754.6	763.0	759.8
762.4	770.8	761.0	757.3	759.1	762.1	753.1	760.2	762.8
769.5	765.1	759.5	756.1	764.4	763.3	754.6	759.4	765.1
768.1	763.3	761.8	755.8	769.0	761.0	757.9	755.8	768.7
771.7	761.4	764.8	770.3	772.2	758.9	764.0	761.8	765.3
771.1	759.1	766.6	767.1	768.1	757.3	765.3	760.0	758.3
758.8	763.5	764.9	763.1	761.5	758.0	765.2	759.5	756.4
747.7	771.4	757.9	758.8	754.9	758.4	761.5	761.2	760.0
755.6	767.5	754.4	763.6	764.8	761.2	758.8	757.7	766.2
759.1	761.8	754.1	761.9	769.3	765.1	759.1	759.7	768.4
770.4	765.5	757.3	758.2	773.0	766.0	761.8	760.8	759.7
776.8	765.9	761.5	754.0	774.1	762.8	763.2	766.6	763.0
778.4	764.1	760.6	754.1	773.9	762.1	764.1	764.0	763.0
775.9	768.2	755.1	756.1	773.9	763.9	762.2	760.2	762.2
770.3	761.7	762.8	756.6	775.0	767.6	758.8	757.0	761.2
773.7	746.5	759.7	754.6	771.7	769.0	758.1	760.8	761.8
776.7	758.5	750.2				759.9	761.1	761.1

To study the characteristics of temporal variability, the following methods of time series analysis were used in the work.

Arithmetic mean and standard deviation. The arithmetic mean value of the statistical series (X) characterizes its equilibrium point during various fluctuations. Calculated using the formula:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

The standard (or mean square) deviation (σ) characterizes the average dispersion of the values of a series from the arithmetic mean. Standard deviation is related to variance (D). Calculated using the formula:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{D}$$

Where D is variance

$$D = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

limits of the confidence interval of the mean value, in the case of 95%: $x - 1.96 \times \sigma/n$ in the case of +95%: $x + 1.96 \times \sigma/n$

Also, between points with average values, you can calculate the correlation using the following formula:

$$r = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

And the significance of the correlation was determined based on the calculation of the standard random error:

$$\sigma_r = \frac{1 - r^2}{\sqrt{n - 1}}$$

Analysis of meteorological parameters at the station

Air temperature analysis

Let's consider data on air temperature in the period from March to February at two stations from 2018 to 2023.

Table 2 presents calculated data on the average temperature, minimum and maximum temperature, standard deviation of temperature for each month of the period under consideration at the Valkarkai station.

Table 2. Calculated air temperature data at Valkarkai station.

	Average °C	RMS	Min °C	max °C
		2018-2019		
March	-14.4	6.9	-29.6	3.4
April	-9.5	6.2	-23.4	2.2

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GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.771	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

May	-2.8	3.2	-13.4	5.5
June	1.7	2.8	-2.7	16.7
July	6.9	3.9	1.2	20.3
August	7.2	4.1	-1.3	20.2
September	2.5	2.2	-2.2	12.1
October	-3.5	4.6	-14.5	7.7
november	-9.0	6.3	-23.8	3.6
December	-15.7	6.7	-30.8	-2.7
January	-21.1	8.1	-34.1	3.1
February	-16.2	3.1	-23.4	-8.0
		2020-2021		
March	-24.5	7.1	-37.6	-3.0
April	-10.8	4.3	-20.2	0.3
May	-6.6	5.2	-20.5	2.1
June	1.2	2.5	-5.8	12.2
July	5.0	5.8	-0.9	23.3
August	3.6	4.4	-2.4	20.0
September	6.8	4.2	-1.1	19.5
October	-3.4	6.6	-18.6	13.4
	Average °C	RMS	Min°C	max°C
november	-16.9	5.9	-31.1	-5.4
December	-26.5	6.9	-36.4	-5.3
January	-25.3	3.5	-34.1	-12.0
February	-24.6	5.6	-38.2	-5.2
		2022-2023		
March	-22.0	6.1	-36.9	-8.7
April	-14.3	7.0	-28.3	2.5
May	-5.2	4.0	-15.8	4.8
June	2.6	3.7	-2.8	16.9
July	5.5	4.2	-0.8	21.9
August	4.4	2.9	-1.0	14.5
September	1.6	2.2	-4.1	9.4
October	-4.2	4.0	-17.2	1.7
november	-11.6	6.3	-27.2	0.1
December	-19.0	6.5	-32.9	-5.9
January	-23.9	5.8	-35.7	-0.5
February	-28.6	6.1	-39.8	-11.3

Based on the data, the lowest air temperature was recorded in February 2023 and amounted to -39.8°C, and the highest in July 2019 and amounted to 23.3°C. It should be noted that during this period at the Valkarkay station, the lowest temperatures were most

often observed in February, and the highest temperatures in July. Let us graphically present the minimum, maximum and average air temperature values at the Valkarkai station and draw a trend line (Figure 4 a, b, c).

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GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.771	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

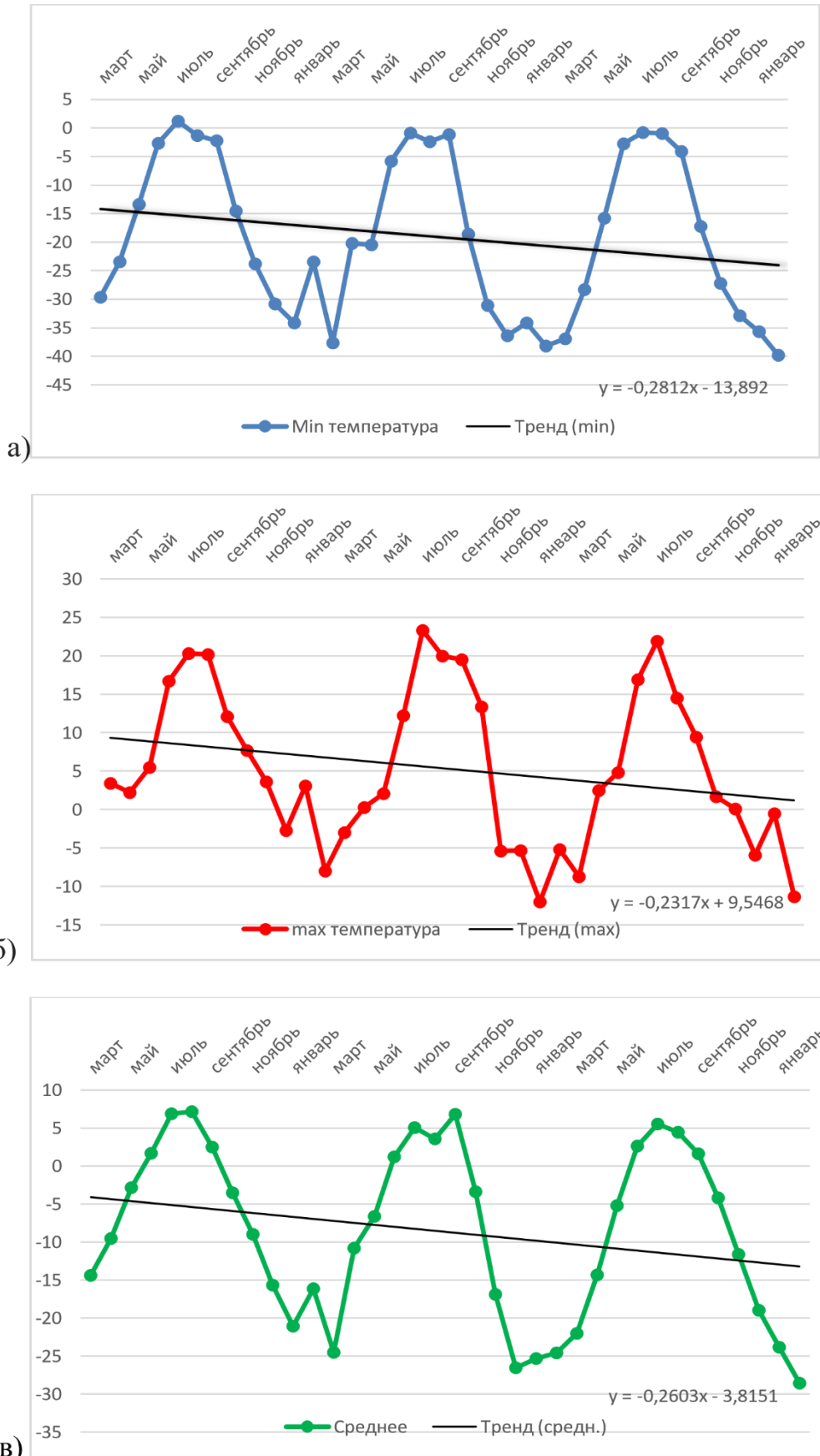


Figure 4. Minimum, maximum and average air temperature values at Valkarkai station, °C

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Having analyzed the data obtained from Figure 2 (a, b, c), we can conclude that in all cases the slope of the trend line is almost identical. For minimum temperatures it is 15.71°, for maximum it is 13.05°, and for average it is 14.59°. Thus, in all cases it contributes to the formation of variability in the

original series. Table 3 presents calculated data on the average temperature, minimum and maximum temperature, standard deviation of temperature for each month of the period under consideration at the Vise Island station.

Table 3. Calculated data on air temperature at the Vise Island station.

	Average °C	RMS	Min °C	max °C
		2018-2019		
March	-19.4	6.8	-28.2	-4.7
April	-15.1	3.4	-22.7	-8.4
May	-10.1	3.2	-14.4	-3.2
June	-1.7	1.4	-4.9	0.6
July	-0.1	0.8	-1.8	1.6
August	0.3	0.9	-1.4	1.7
September	-1.1	1.4	-4.1	1.2
October	-5.5	3.4	-13.8	-0.3
november	-12.5	4.5	-18.5	-3.4
December	-19.4	4.8	-26.8	-7.1
January	-18.9	6.1	-27.9	-3.8
February	-17.4	6.7	-26.6	-3.7
		2020-2021		
March	-27.4	4.2	-35.3	-20.1
April	-19.2	3.2	-25.4	-12.7
May	-7.6	2.9	-15.8	-3.8
June	-0.8	1.5	-5.7	0.7
July	0.2	0.6	-1.1	2.0
	Average °C	RMS	Min °C	max °C
August	2.0	1.0	0.2	3.6
September	0.3	0.9	-1.4	2.0
October	-2.9	3.5	-9.9	1.4
november	-13.9	3.9	-21.2	-7.1
December	-12.9	6.4	-23.8	-2.7
January	-24.1	4.9	-31.8	-11.4
February	-23.3	6.8	-32.7	-9.1
		2022-2023		
March	-19.3	7.9	-32.0	-2.9
April	-16.3	6.1	-28.9	-2.4
May	-6.9	4.2	-18.7	0.1
June	-0.6	1.0	-4.0	1.9
July	0.6	1.2	-2.3	4.3
August	1.2	1.2	-1.4	4.5
September	-0.4	1.5	-4.8	3.6
October	-3.3	2.2	-8.6	1.0
november	-13.7	7.7	-31.2	-2.6
December	-20.9	4.1	-30.8	-6.8
January	-24.2	6.5	-34.9	-7.9
February	-16.7	7.8	-30.2	-2.7

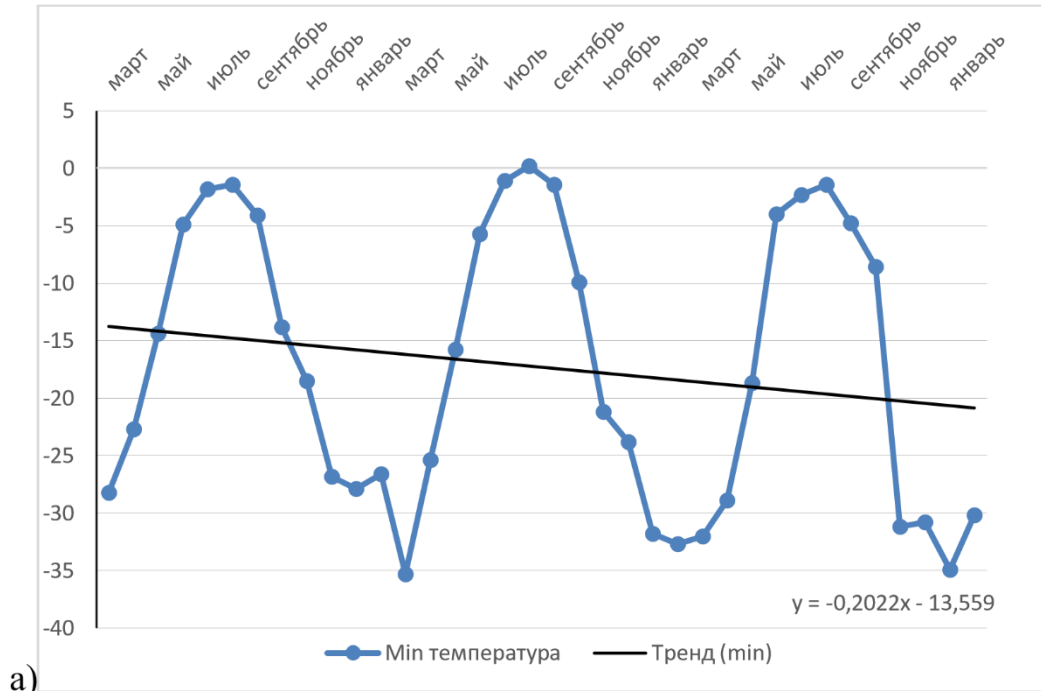
Based on the data, the lowest air temperature was recorded in March 2018 and amounted to -35.3°C, and the highest in August 2023 and amounted to 4.5°C. It should be noted that during this period at the Vise

Island station, the lowest temperatures were most often observed in March, and the highest temperatures in July-August. Let us graphically present the minimum, maximum and average air temperature

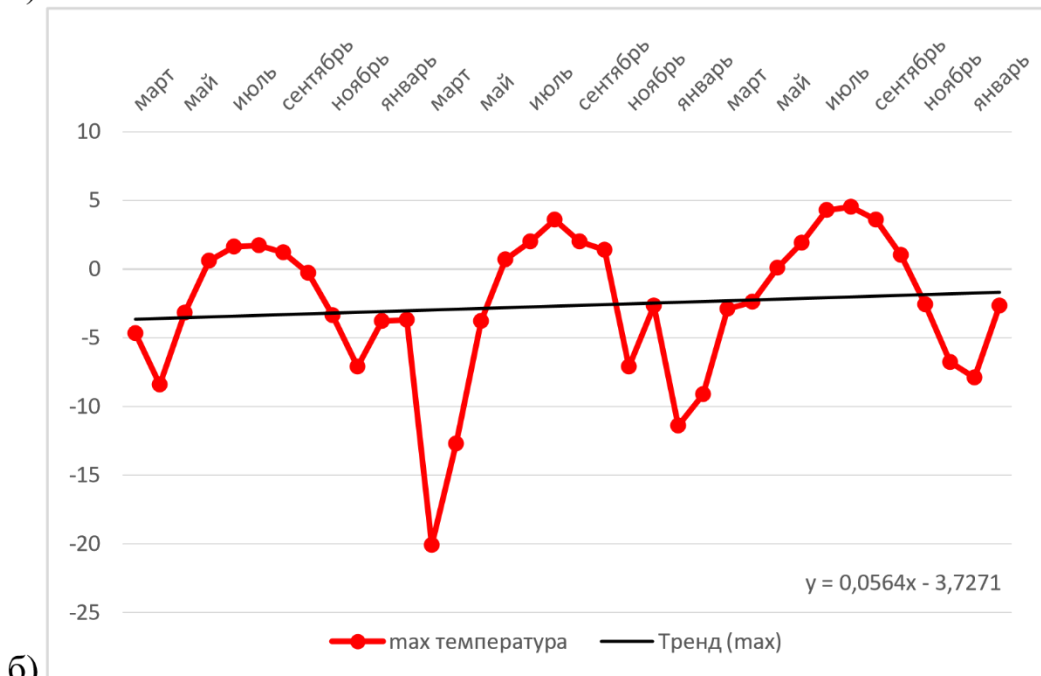
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GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.771	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

values at the Vise Island station and draw a trend line (Figure 5 a, b, c).



a)



б)

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ISRA (India) = 6.317	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
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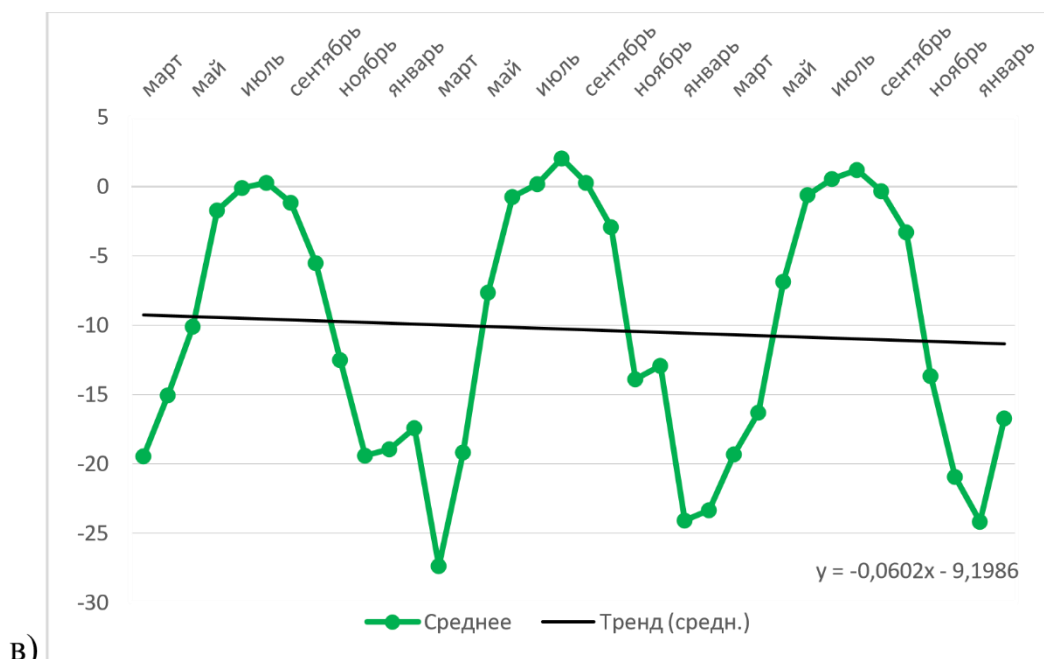


Figure 5. Minimum, maximum and average air temperatures at the Vise Island station. °C

After analyzing the data obtained from Figure 5 (a, b, c), we can conclude that the trend lines have different slope angles. For minimum temperatures it is 11.43°, for maximum it is 2.86°, and for average it is 3.45°. In the case of maximum and average air temperatures, the slope of the trend is not significant, and in the case of minimum air temperatures, the trend

contributes to the formation of the variability of the original series. In Table 4. calculated data on atmospheric pressure - maximum, minimum, average monthly atmospheric pressure and standard deviation for each month of the period under consideration at the Valkarkai station.

Table 4. Calculated data on atmospheric air pressure at Valkarkai station.

	Average (mm.Hg)	RMS	Min (mmHg)	Max (mm.Hg)
2018-2019				
March	765.5	6.8	747.7	778.4
April	761.3	5.3	754.0	770.3
May	759.4	3.4	753.1	765.3
June	756.8	4.3	746.7	764.3
July	755.6	4.9	746.8	764.7
August	758.5	5.2	746.7	766.4
September	756.7	4.6	747.8	764.7
October	757.2	6.5	738.5	766.2
November	755.4	9.8	729.7	773.5
December	761.9	11.0	737.8	782.1
January	764.3	7.4	751.0	778.2
February	761.6	8.8	744.7	776.7
2020-2021				
March	761.6	6.7	746.5	772.0
April	762.7	7.8	751.0	775.0
May	759.7	3.1	752.3	766.6
June	760.0	5.9	750.1	771.2
July	757.7	3.6	750.6	765.1
August	760.5	4.7	749.3	768.4
September	758.0	3.8	749.1	763.1
October	759.7	6.2	744.3	769.5

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ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582 **ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939** **PIF (India) = 1.940**
GIF (Australia) = 0.564 **ESJI (KZ) = 8.771** **IBI (India) = 4.260**
JIF = 1.500 **SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184** **OAJI (USA) = 0.350**

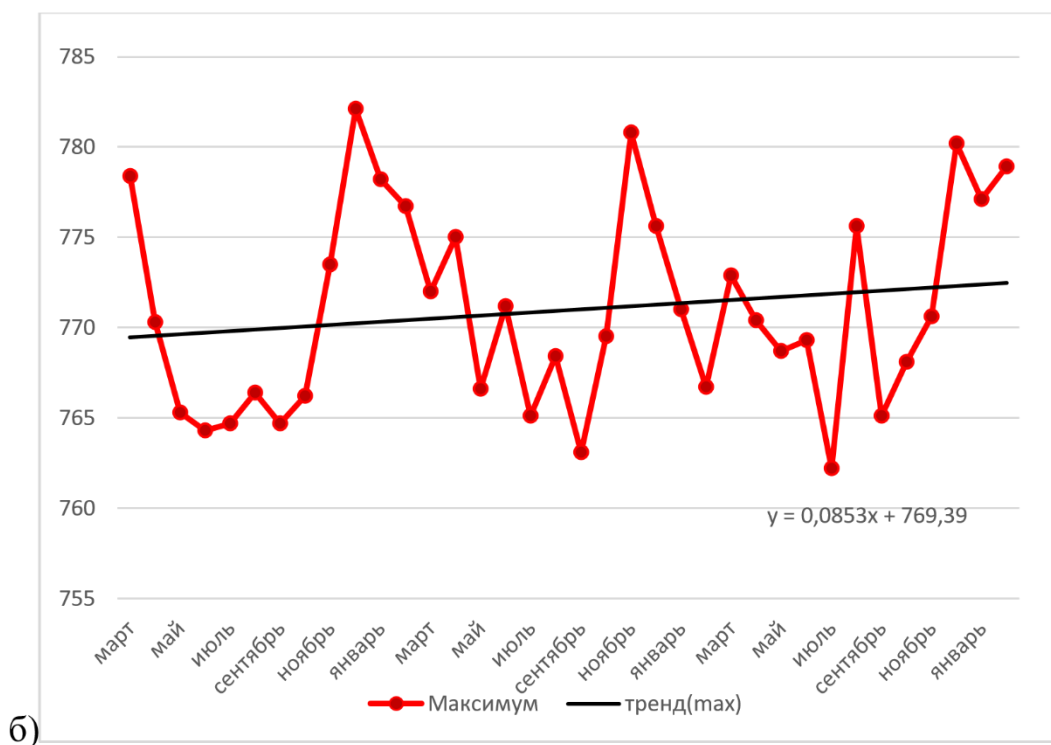
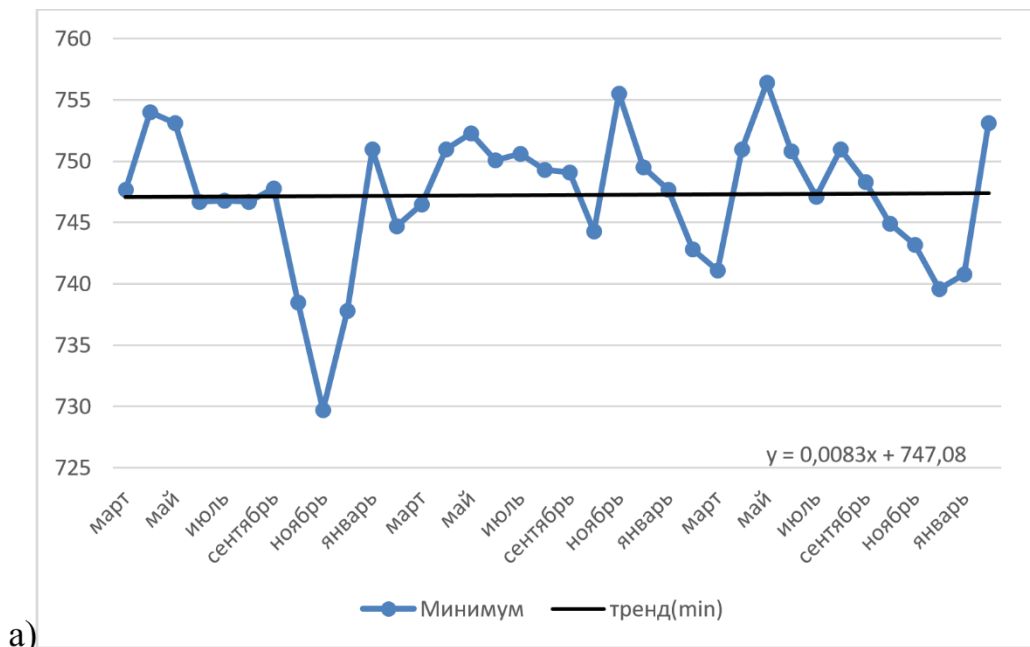
November	766.1	6.6	755.5	780.8
December	764.2	6.5	749.5	775.6
	Average (mm.Hg)	RMS	Min (mmHg)	Max (mm.Hg)
January	763.0	6.3	747.7	771.0
February	756.6	6.6	742.8	766.7
		2022-2023		
March	759.6	7.1	741.1	772.9
April	761.7	4.8	751.0	770.4
May	762.4	3.6	756.4	768.7
June	761.6	4.6	750.8	769.3
July	755.0	3.9	747.1	762.2
August	763.4	6.0	751.0	775.6
September	756.7	4.7	748.3	765.1
October	759.1	6.8	744.9	768.1
November	761.0	6.7	743.2	770.6
December	761.4	9.2	739.6	780.2
January	762.4	8.7	740.8	777.1
February	766.0	6.1	753.1	778.9

Let us graphically present the minimum, maximum and average values of atmospheric air

pressure at the Valkarkai station and draw a trend line (Figure 6 a, b, c).

Impact Factor:

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ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582	ПИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939	PIF (India) = 1.940
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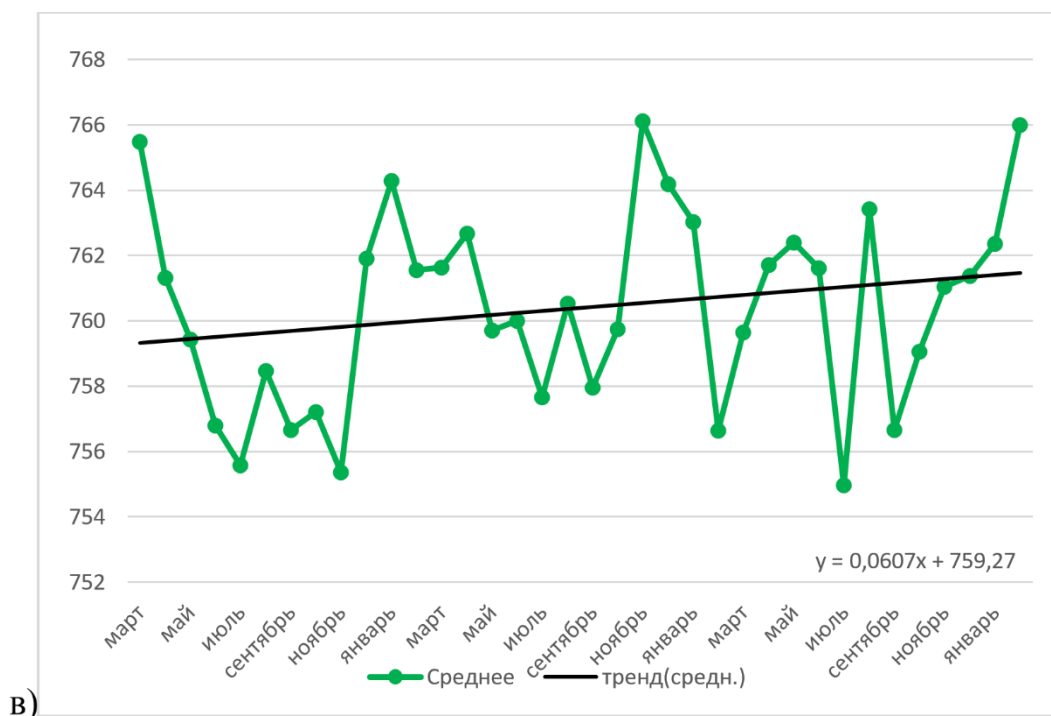


Figure 6. Minimum, maximum and average values of atmospheric pressure at Valkarkay station.

Having analyzed the data obtained, we can conclude that the lowest pressure at the Valkarkay station for the entire study period is 729 mmHg. observed in November 2019. The highest pressure was recorded in December 2022, and amounted to 782 mmHg. The slope of the trend line is insignificant in all cases. For minimum values it is 0.48° , for maximum 4.86° , and for average 3.47° . Thus, in the case of minimum values of atmospheric pressure, the

trend does not make any contribution to the formation of the variability of the original series.

In table 5. calculated data on atmospheric pressure - maximum, minimum, average monthly atmospheric pressure and standard deviation for each month of the period under consideration at the Vise Island station.

Table 5. Calculated data on atmospheric air pressure at the Vise Island station.

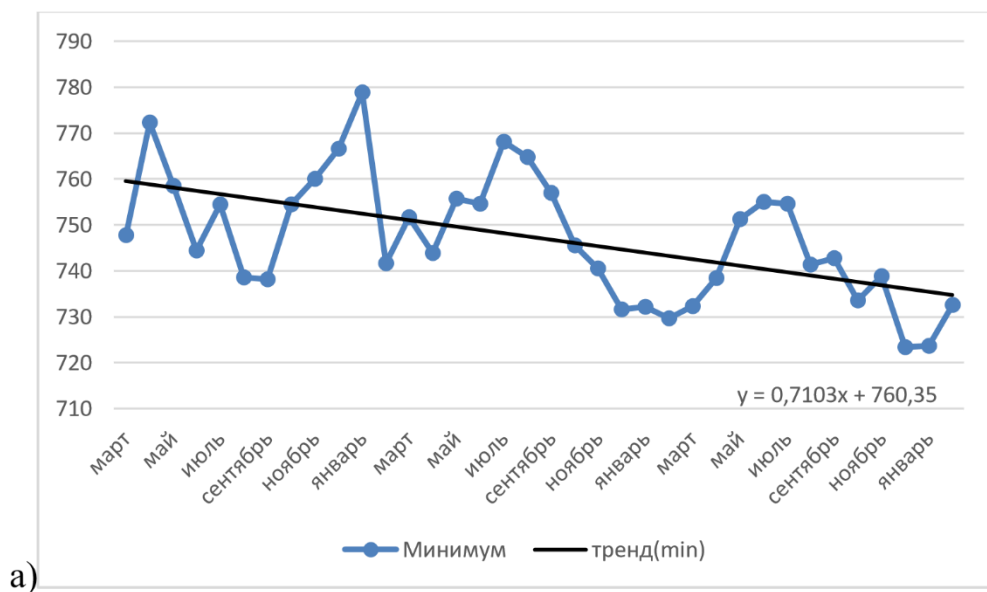
	Average (mm.Hg)	RMS	Min (mmHg)	Max (mm.Hg)
		2018-2019		
March	761.1	10.1	747,	776,
April	776.1	2.4	772,	778,
May	771.1	6.1	758,	776,
June	750.3	4.5	744,	757,
July	762.2	4.1	754,	766,
August	763.6	8.1	738,	768,
September	751.3	5.5	738,	759,
October	758.0	2.5	754,	762,
November	765.6	3.0	760,	770,
December	771.9	3.8	766,	778,
January	782.2	1.6	778,	784,
February	762.6	14.9	741,	782,
		2020-2021		
March	753.3	0.8	751,	754,
April	750.8	5.7	743,	763,
May	762.8	4.4	755,	767,
June	764.4	4.4	754,	768,

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317 **SIS (USA) = 0.912** **ICV (Poland) = 6.630**
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GIF (Australia) = 0.564 **ESJI (KZ) = 8.771** **IBI (India) = 4.260**
JIF = 1.500 **SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184** **OAJI (USA) = 0.350**

July	774.1	2.6	768,	777,
August	774.6	5.3	764,	781,
September	763.1	4.3	757,	769,
October	752.3	5.1	745,	758,
November	743.8	2.1	740,	746,
December	741.0	5.3	731,	747,
January	744.9	6.5	732,	754,
February	738.0	4.7	729,	747,
		2022-2023		
March	735.9	1.8	732,	737,
	Average (mm.Hg)	RMS	Min (mmHg)	Max (mm.Hg)
April	747.0	3.1	738,	750,
May	755.9	2.0	751,	759,
June	760.6	3.1	755,	764,
July	758.6	2.1	754,	761,
August	752.9	7.2	741,	760,
September	747.4	1.7	742,	749,
October	743.4	6.7	733,	750,
November	750.2	5.9	738,	758,
December	733.6	7.2	723,	745,
January	730.2	5.6	723,	741,
February	742.2	4.5	732,	750,

Let us graphically present the minimum, maximum and average values of atmospheric air pressure at the Vise Island station and draw a trend line (Figure 7 a, b, c).



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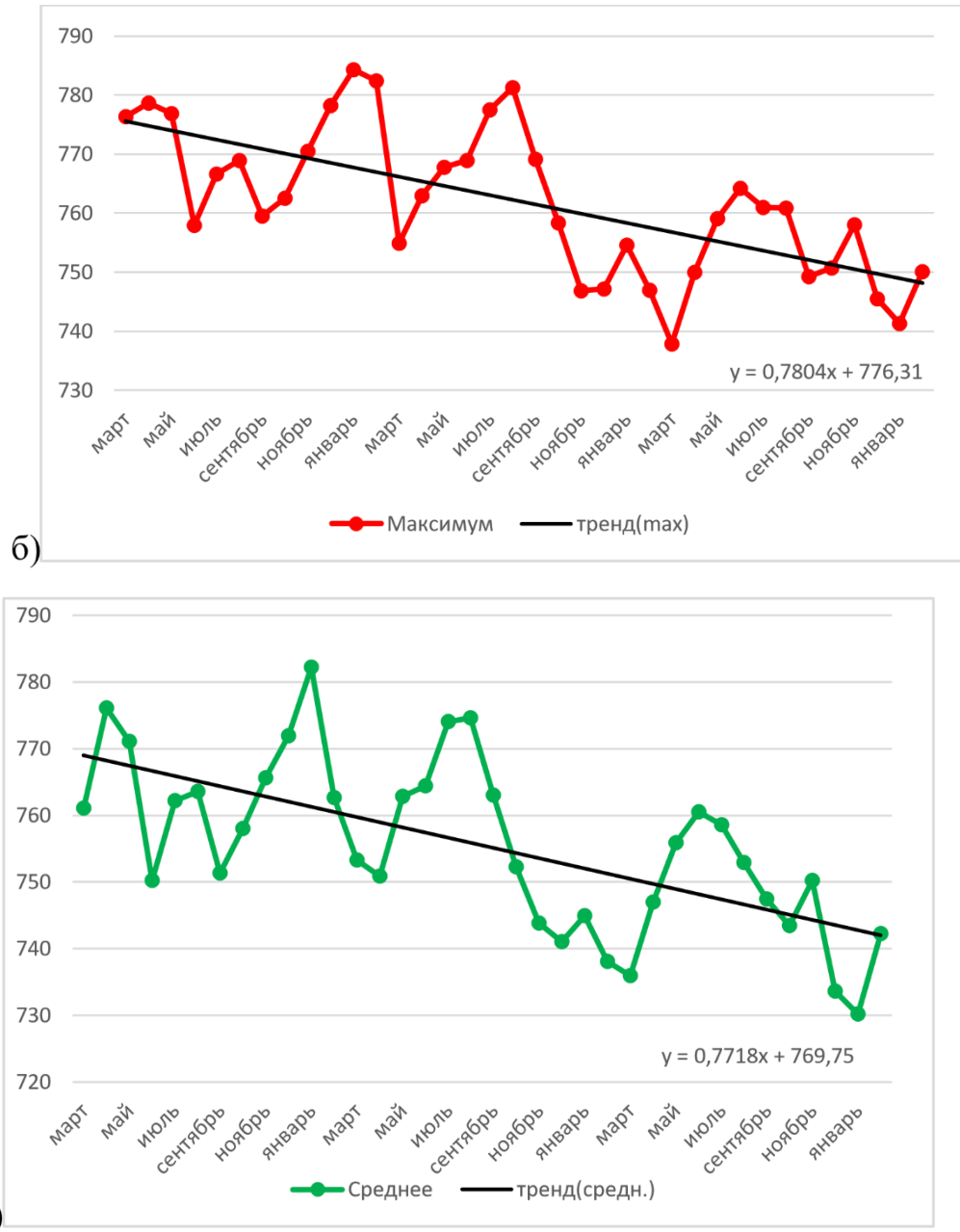


Figure 7. Minimum, maximum and average values of atmospheric pressure at the Vise Island station.

Having analyzed the data obtained, we can conclude that the lowest pressure at the Vise Island station for the entire study period is 723 mmHg, observed in December 2021. The highest pressure was recorded in January 2023, and amounted to 784 mmHg.

original series. For minimum values it is 35.3°, for maximum 37.9°, and for average 37.6°. It is also worth noting that every year the values of atmospheric pressure decreased, which is very clearly visible in the graphs.

The slope of the trend line, in all cases, is quite large and significantly affects the variability of the

Table 6. Data on the amount of precipitation (mm.) for each month of the period under consideration at the Valkarkai station.

	2018-2019	2020-2021	2022-2023
March	2.3	4.3	14.5
April	1.8	1	4.4

Impact Factor:

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GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.771	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

May	0.5	3.1	4.7
June	12.6	0.9	18.5
July	10.9	14.7	50.5
August	11.3	8.8	35.5
September	25.5	9.6	29.8
October	35.4	13	10.8
November	20	22.2	5.1
December	27.1	2.1	10.3
January	6.6	8.4	10.4
February	24.1	11.2	5.1
In a year	178.1	99.3	199.6

Figure 8 graphically shows the amount of precipitation for each month in the period from 2018-2023.

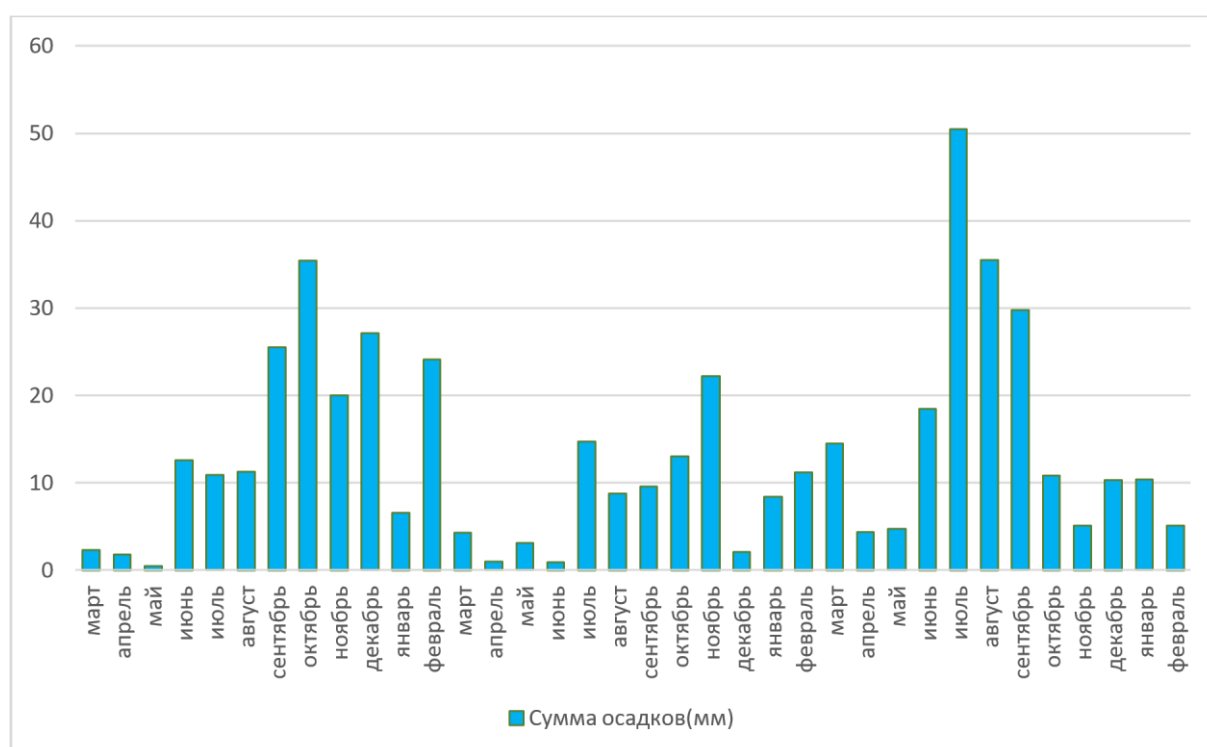


Figure 8. Total precipitation at Valkarkai station for each month.

The lowest level of precipitation at Valkarkai station was observed in May 2019 and amounted to only 0.5 mm. per month. The highest level of precipitation was in July 2022; for the month the amount of precipitation was 50.5 mm.

Having carried out the analysis, we can say that the driest months for the entire study period are April-

May, the amount of precipitation during this period of time does not exceed 4.7 mm. The greatest amount of precipitation falls mainly in September-October. The driest period was 2021-2022, with 99.3 mm of precipitation per year.

Table 7. Data on the amount of precipitation (mm.) for each month of the period under consideration at the Vise Island station.

	2018-2019	2020-2021	2022-2023
March	11.6	5	16.5
April	11.3	11.4	9.3
May	11.1	10.6	11.8

Impact Factor:

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GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.771	IBI (India) = 4.260
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

June	13.1	8	31.5
July	14.2	43.3	18.2
August	108.9	26.9	31.4
September	18.8	34.8	63.7
October	23.2	29.3	124.3
November	17.9	25.2	8.9
December	15.6	24.6	27.8
January	23.1	11.7	8.1
February	21	12.6	18.5
In a year	289.8	243.4	370

Figure 9 graphically shows the amount of precipitation for each month in the period from 2018-2023.

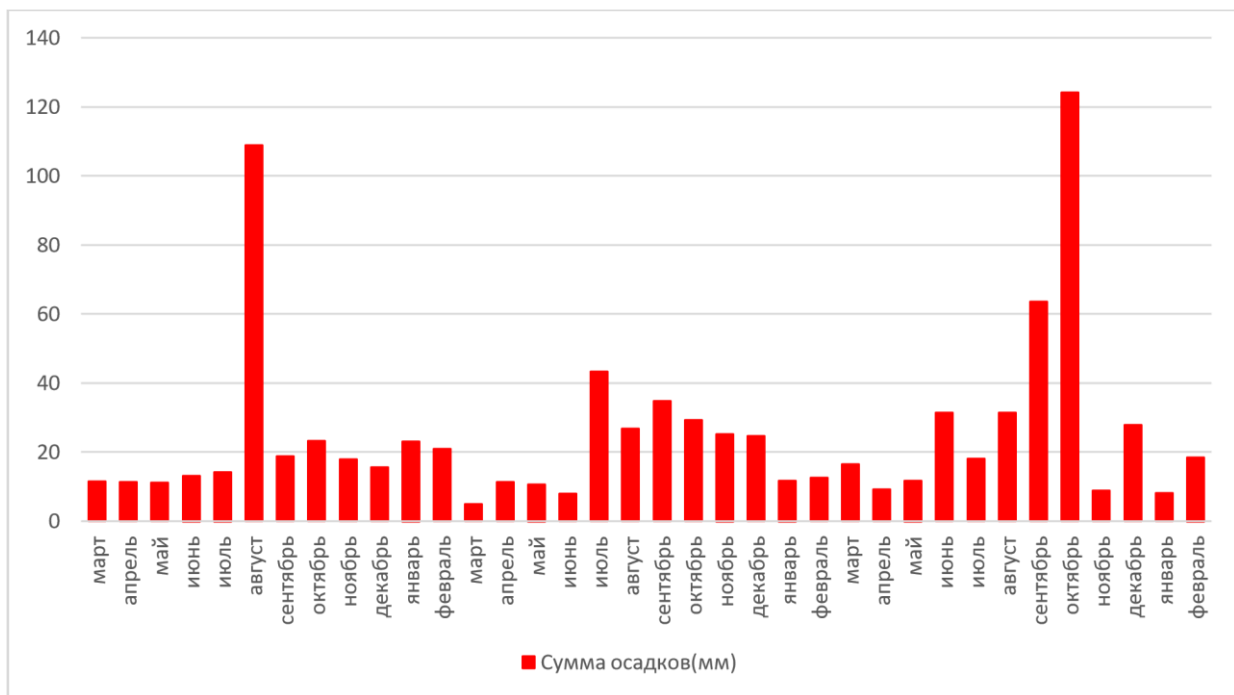


Figure 9. Total precipitation at Wiese Island station for each month.

The lowest level of precipitation at the Vize Island station was observed in March 2018 and amounted to 5 mm. per month. The highest level of precipitation was in October 2022; for the month the amount of precipitation was 124.3 mm. Having carried out the analysis, we can say that the driest months at the Vize Island station for the entire study period are April-May, the amount of precipitation

during this period of time does not exceed 11.8 mm. The greatest amount of precipitation falls mainly in August-October. The driest period was 2020-2021, with 243.4 mm of precipitation per year.

In Table 8, calculated data on relative humidity - maximum, minimum, average monthly humidity and standard deviation for each month of the period under consideration at the Valkarkay station.

Table 8. Average monthly relative humidity values at Valkarkai station.

	Average %	RMS	Min%	Max %
		2018-2019		
March	87	8.6	65	95
April	87	8.4	63	95
May	92	5.4	77	100
June	90	10.5	54	100
July	81	14.9	39	100

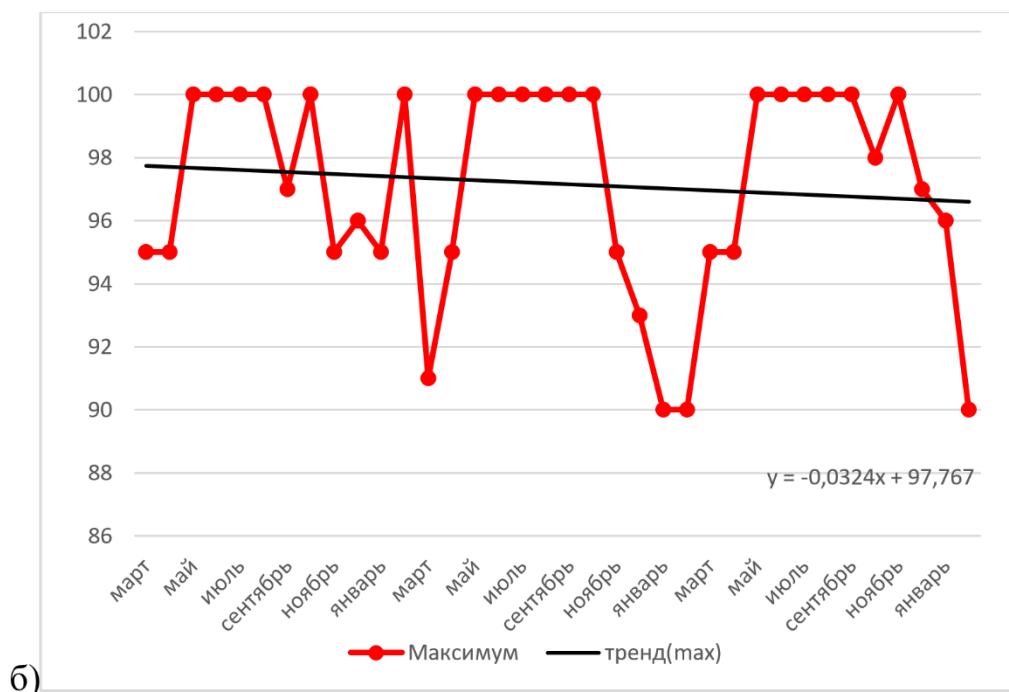
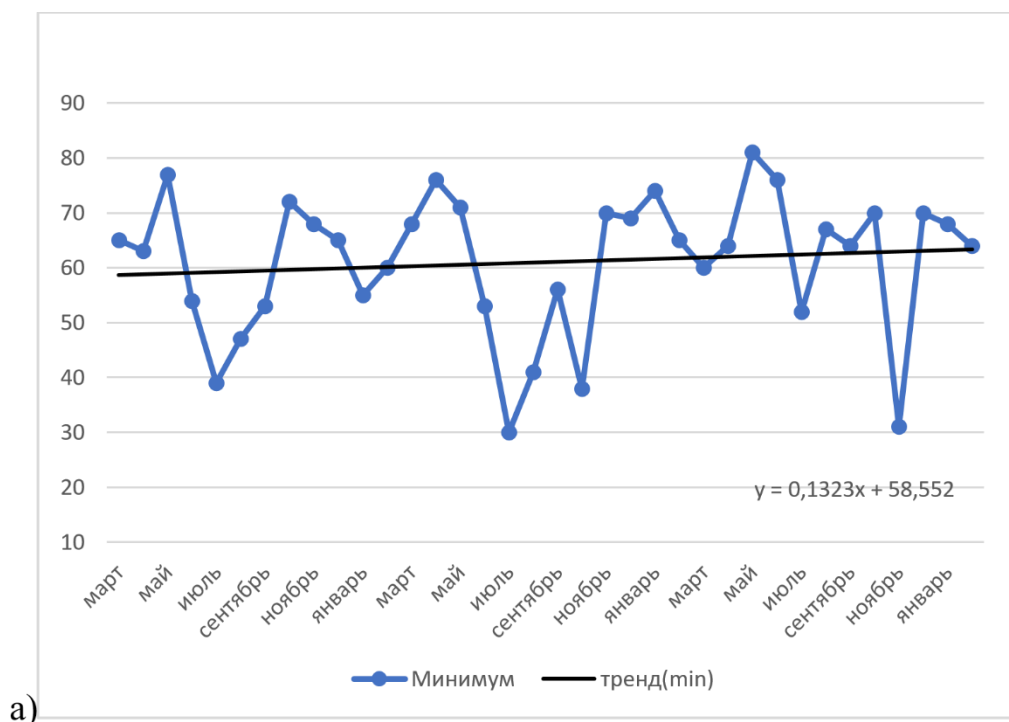
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	GIF (Australia) = 0.564	ESJI (KZ) = 8.771	IBI (India) = 4.260
	JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184	OAJI (USA) = 0.350

August	81	16.3	47	100
September	84	10.1	53	97
October	88	7.4	72	100
November	88	6.8	68	95
December	86	7.6	65	96
January	83	8.8	55	95
February	88	7.8	60	100
		2020-2021		
March	80	6.9	68	91
April	89	5.4	76	95
May	90	7.6	71	100
June	91	12.3	53	100
July	84	16.4	30	100
August	90	16.5	41	100
September	86	14.4	56	100
	Average %	RMS	Min%	Max %
October	86	13.1	38	100
November	85	6.8	70	95
December	79	7.5	69	93
January	82	4.6	74	90
February	80	6.4	65	90
		2022-2023		
March	78	6.8	60	95
April	84	6.6	64	95
May	92	4.1	81	100
June	92	6.9	76	100
July	90	11.6	52	100
August	96	6.8	67	100
September	91	9.1	64	100
October	87	7.1	70	98
November	83	13.8	31	100
December	84	7.2	70	97
January	78	6.6	68	96
February	73	7.4	64	90

Let us graphically present the minimum, maximum and average values of air humidity at the Valkarkai station and draw a trend line (Figure 10 a, b, c).

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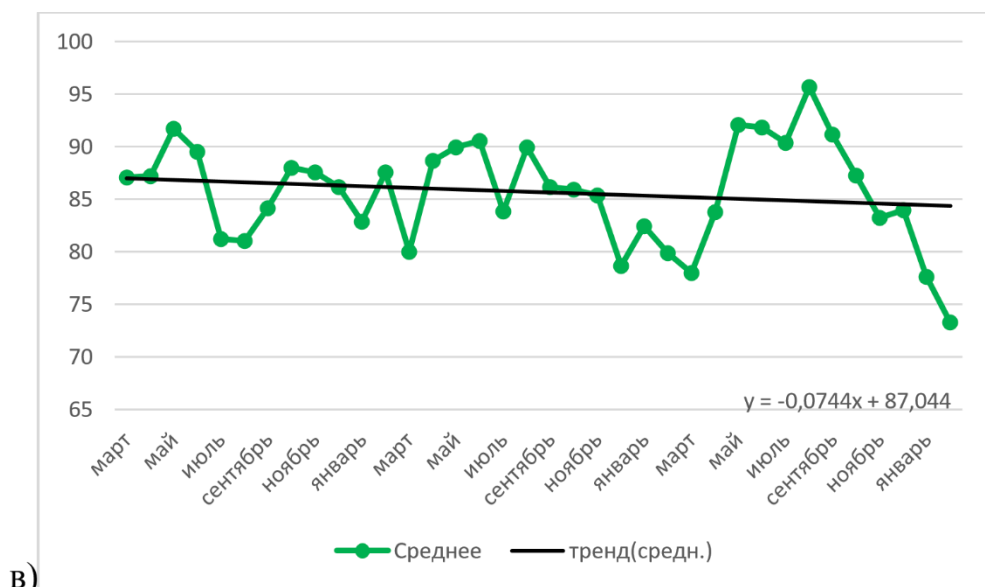


Figure 10. Minimum, maximum and average humidity values at Valkarkai station (%).

Having analyzed the data obtained, we can conclude that the lowest humidity value at Valkarkai station for the entire study period - 31% was observed in November 2019. 100% humidity in this region is observed mainly in the summer months. The slope of the trend line for minimum values is 7.54°, for maximum values 1.84°, and for average values 4.25°. Consequently, the maximum significant trend lines do

not make any contribution to the formation of the variability of the original series.

Table 9 contains calculated data on relative humidity - maximum, minimum, average monthly humidity and standard deviation for each month of the period under consideration at the Wise Island station.

Table 9. Average monthly relative humidity values at Wiese Island station.

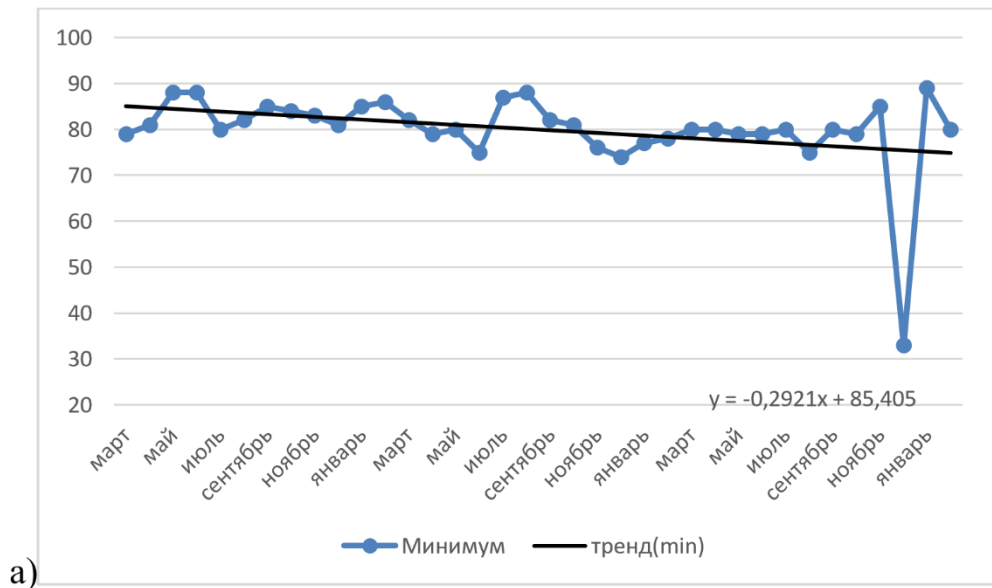
	Average	RMS	Min (%)	Max (%)
2018-2019				
March	84	3.4	79	90
April	89	7.0	81	100
May	96	3.9	88	100
June	92	2.4	88	95
July	86	4.0	80	94
August	88	4.3	82	100
September	97	3.7	85	100
October	93	3.3	84	98
November	88	3.0	83	92
December	87	3.6	81	93
January	90	3.8	85	96
February	96	4.0	86	100
2020-2021				
March	85	2.4	82	89
April	85	3.3	79	90
May	86	4.8	80	96
June	83	5.6	75	93
July	92	4.3	87	100
August	95	3.2	88	100
September	90	5.1	82	98
October	85	3.3	81	92
November	80	4.7	76	90

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December	80	3.5	74	85
January	86	6.3	77	100
February	84	3.2	78	90
2022-2023				
March	92	5.6	80	100
April	87	3.1	80	91
May	86	3.2	79	91
June	83	3.2	79	90
July	94	4.9	80	100
August	86	5.1	75	100
September	87	6.1	80	100
October	87	5.6	79	96
November	92	4.7	85	100
December	91	11.7	33	98
January	94	3.5	89	100
February	91	4.0	80	95

Let us graphically present the minimum, maximum and average values of air humidity at the Vise Island station and draw a trend line (Figure 11 a, b, c).



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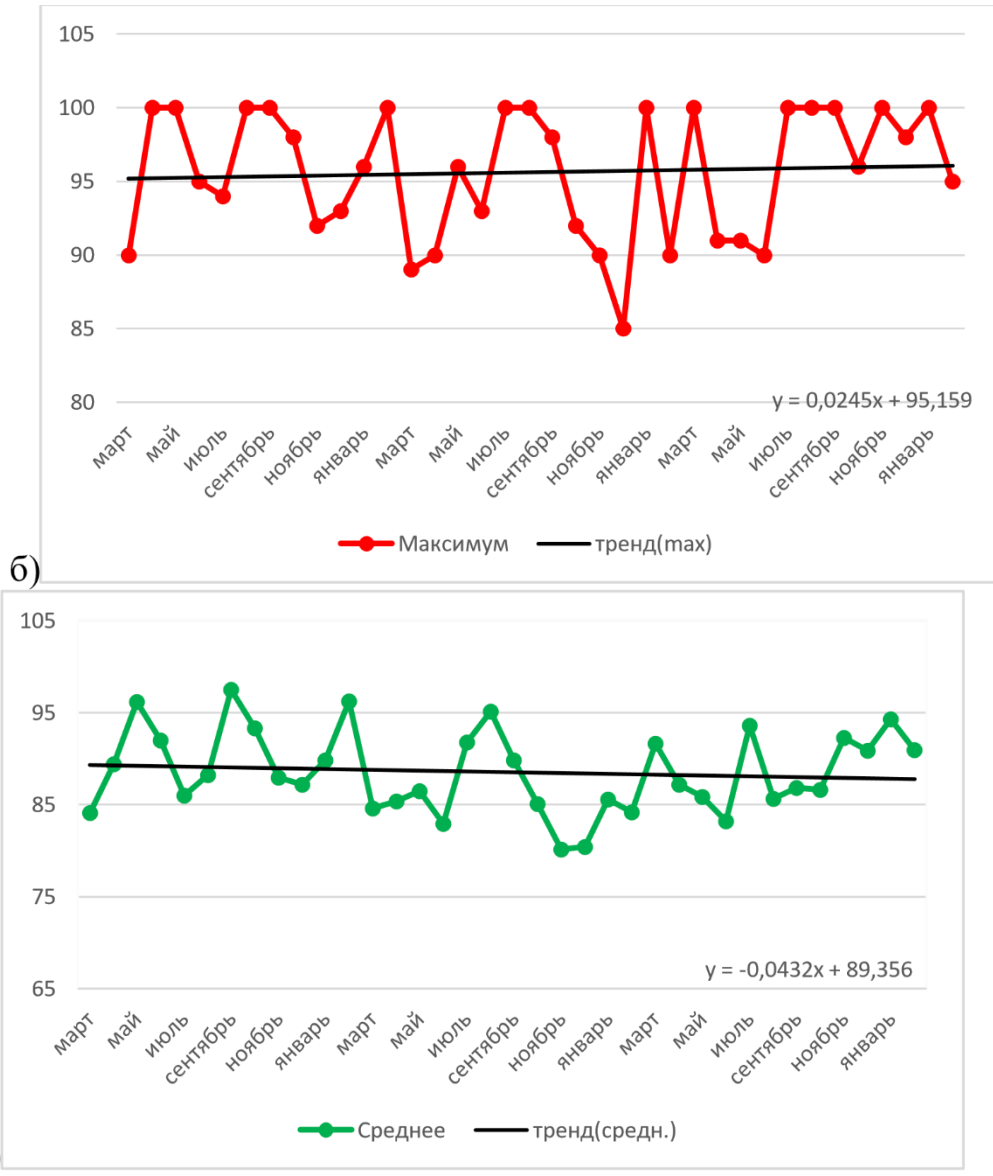


Figure 11. Minimum, maximum and average humidity values at Vise Island station (%).

Having analyzed the data obtained, we can conclude that the lowest humidity value at the Vise Island station for the entire study period - 33% was observed in December 2019. 100% humidity in this region is observed almost every season. The slope of the trend line for minimum values is 16.2°, for

maximum values 1.4°, and for average values 2.47°. Consequently, the trend line of maximum values does not make any contribution to the formation of the variability of the original series.

Table 10. Maximum wind speeds at Valkarkay station in the period from 2018-2023.

	2018-2019	2020-2021	2022-2023
March	19	10	12
April	10	11	9
May	10	10	13
June	12	12	12
July	12	10	12
August	11	12	10
September	10	11	13

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October	15	12	14
november	21	7	20
December	13	13	14
January	16	12	12
February	13	19	16

According to Table 10, the highest wind speed was recorded in November 2019 and amounted to 21 m/s.

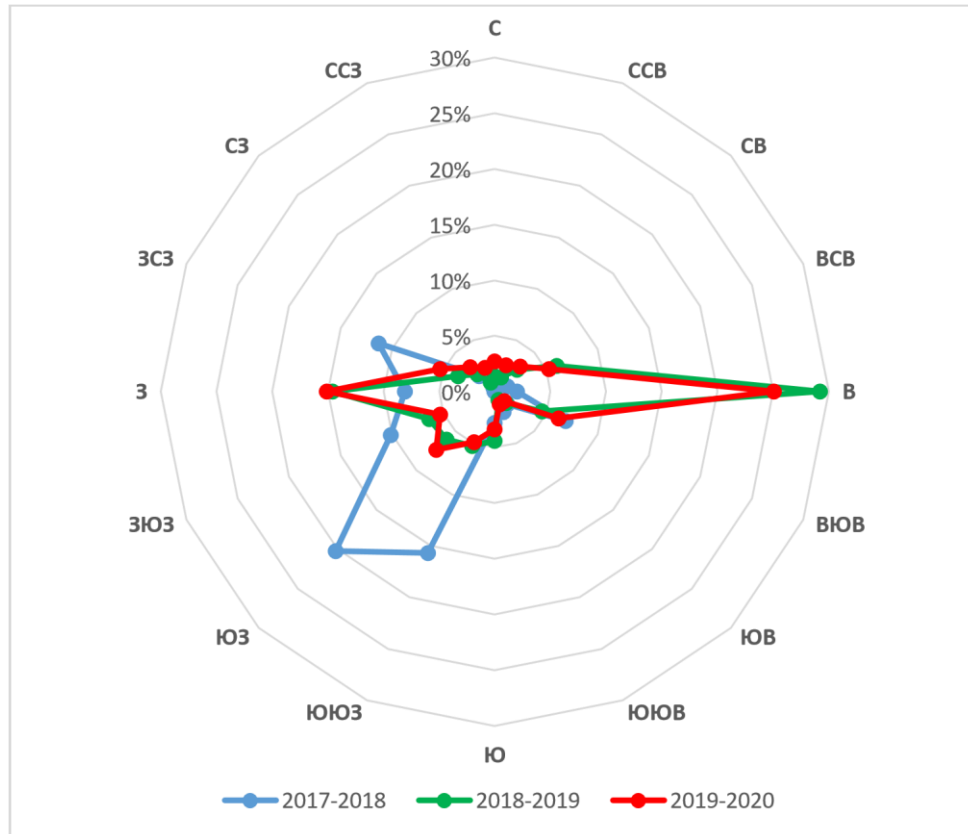


Figure 12. Distribution of wind directions by year at Valkarkai station.

Having analyzed the wind rose, we can conclude that in the period from 2018 to 2019, winds were predominantly observed in a southwesterly direction, their share amounted to 20%. The diagram shows that in the period from 2018-2023, at the Valkarkay station, winds from the east were predominantly

observed, their share in 2019-2021, amounted to 25%, and from 2022-2023, 29%. It is also worth noting that there are practically no winds from the north, their share does not exceed 2.7%.

Table 11. Maximum wind speeds in m/s at the Vise Island station in the period from 2018-2022.

	2018-2019	2020-2021	2022-2023
March	12	13	12
April	14	11	10
May	11	11	10
June	15	15	13
July	10	16	12
August	13	11	1
September	15	14	12
October	14	12	12

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November	11	16	12
December	15	15	15
January	12	12	13
February	12	16	17

According to the table, the highest wind speed was recorded in February 2020 and amounted to 17 m/s.

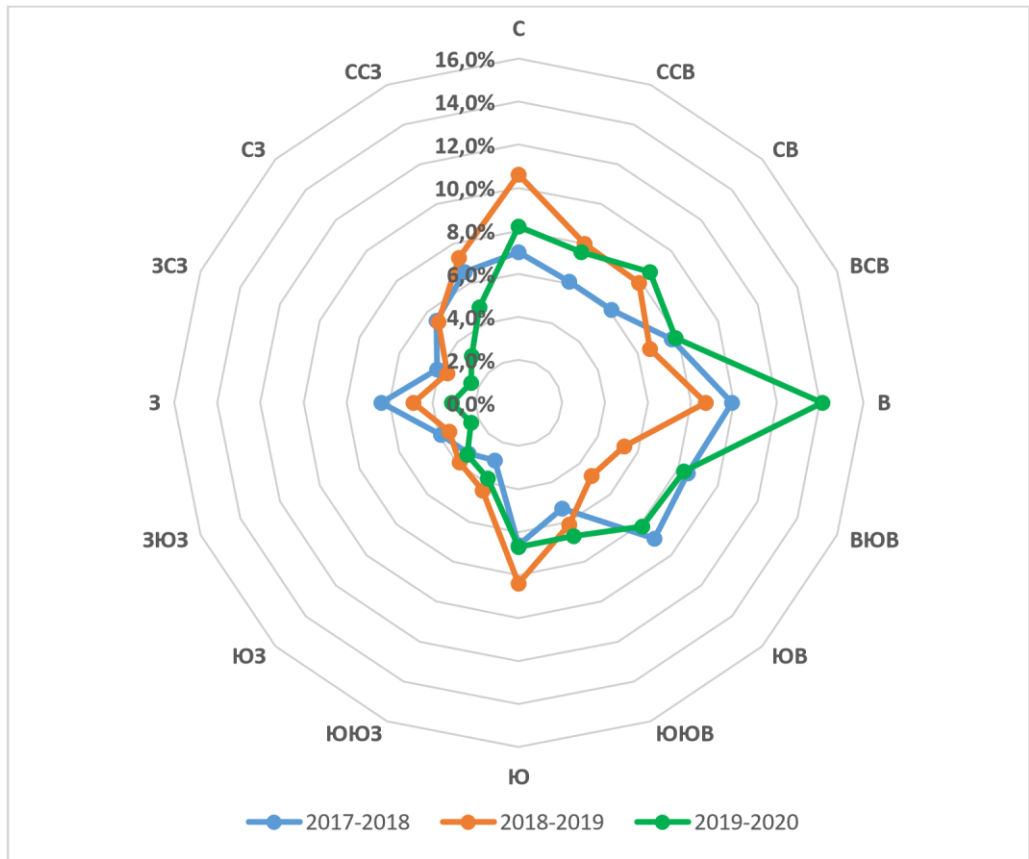


Figure 13. Distribution of wind directions by year at the Vise Island station.

After analyzing the wind rose, we can conclude that the wind directions at the Vise Island station are distributed quite evenly, but still, over the entire period under study, winds in the eastern direction mainly predominate. Winds from southwestern directions blow the least in this region, their share does not exceed 4.4%. We examine the results of air

temperature obtained at the stations of Valkarkay and the island of Vize in the period from 2018. until 2023 Figure 14 (a, b) shows how average monthly temperatures, maximum and minimum temperatures change between two stations over the entire study period, by month.

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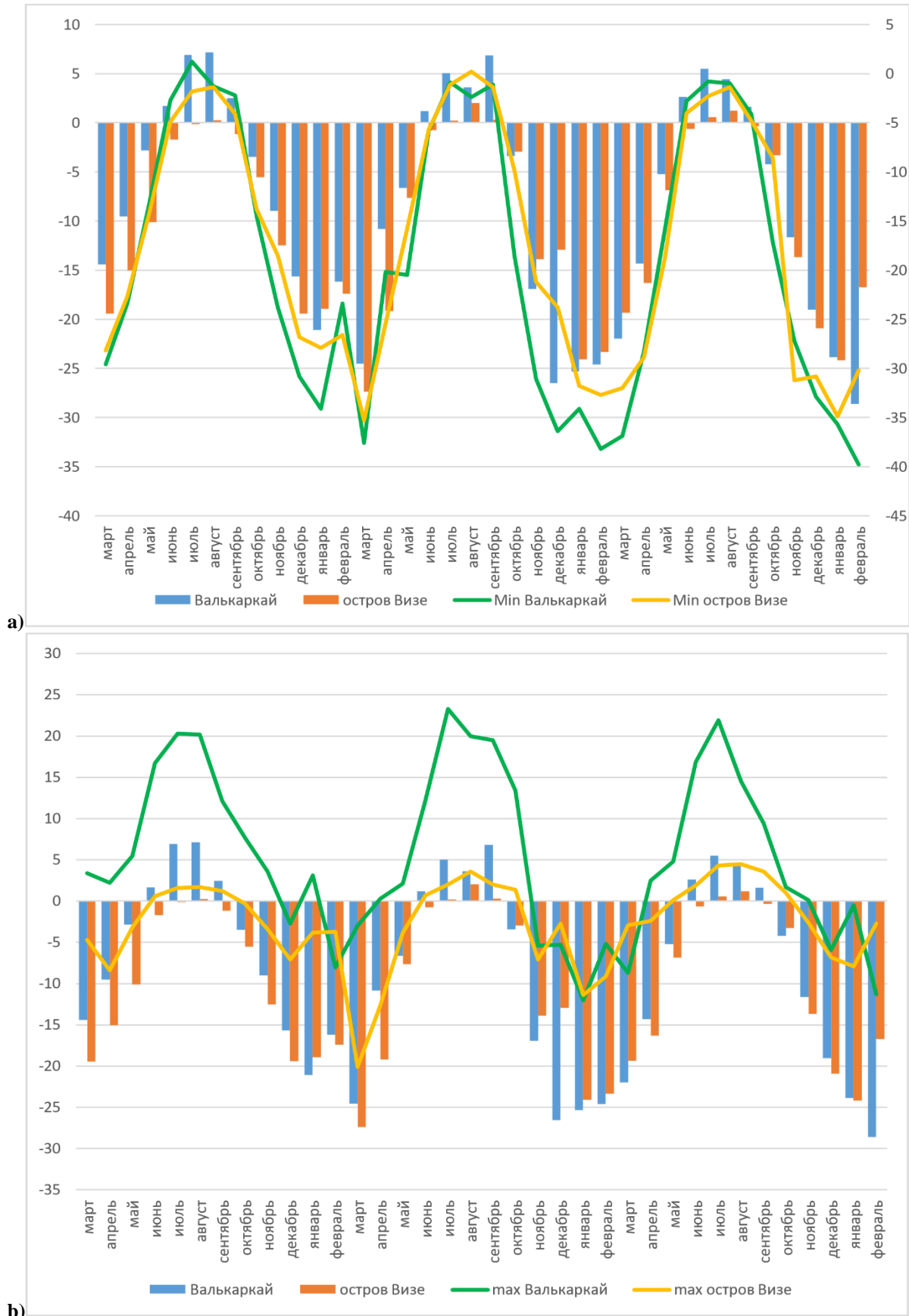


Figure 14. Graph of changes in average, maximum and minimum temperatures between two stations.

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Considering the average monthly temperature values at two stations simultaneously, we can say that the lowest temperatures occur in January-March. The greatest range of values occurs in the summer months. On the island of Vize, the maximum temperature in the summer season did not exceed +3.6°C, when at the Valkarkai station the maximum temperature in July every year reached +20°C and above (the maximum

temperature at Valkarkai for this period was recorded in July 2019 was +23,3°C).

It is worth noting that the average monthly temperatures at the Valkarkai station and the Vise Island station are quite close in value, this is confirmed by the calculation of the correlation coefficient which is equal to 0.96.

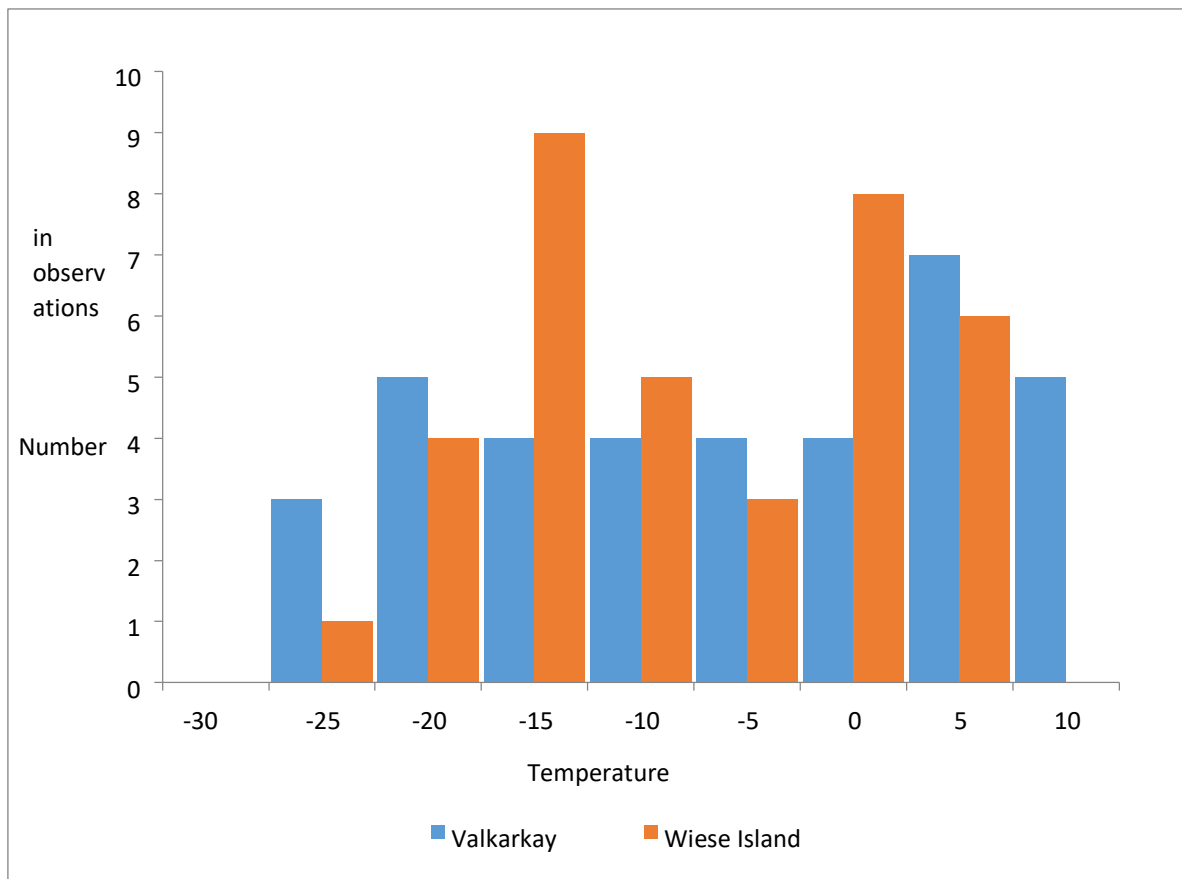


Figure 15. Distribution of average monthly temperatures at two stations.

From the above graphs it can be seen that at the Valkarkay station the largest number of average monthly temperature values fall in the range from 0°C to 10°C, at the Vise Island station from -10°C to -20°C. In general, the bulk of average monthly temperature values at Valkarkay station fall in the range from 0°C to -15°C. And on the island of Vize

the average monthly temperatures are quite unevenly distributed. Let us consider the results of atmospheric air pressure obtained at the Valkarkai and Vize Island stations in the period from 2018 to 2023. Figure 16 shows how atmospheric pressure changes between two stations over the entire study period, by month.

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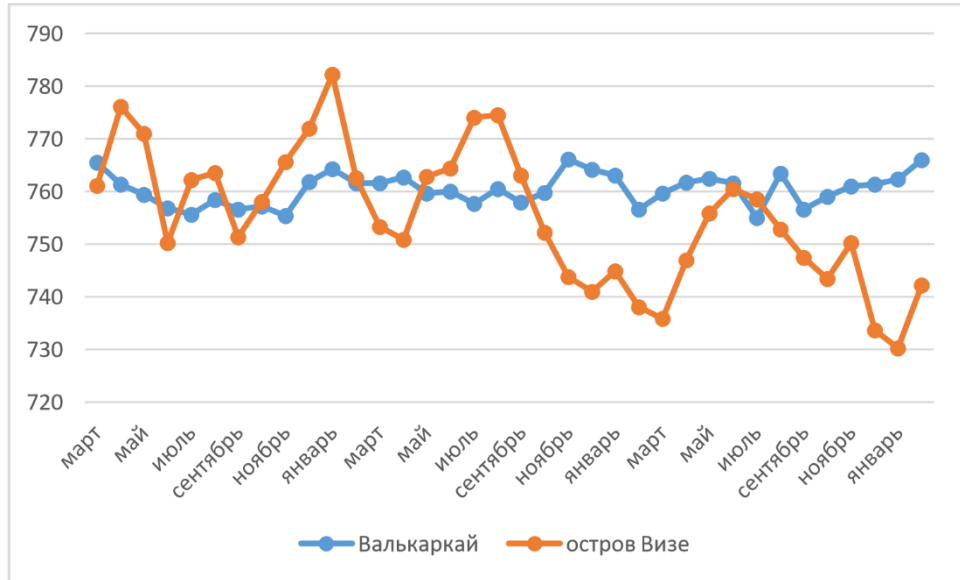


Figure 16. Graph of changes in atmospheric pressure between two stations (mmHg).

Having analyzed the graph, we can say that at the Valkarkai station the atmospheric pressure values are more uniform and do not fall below 750 mmHg, and do not exceed 770 mm Hg, this indicates that the pressure in this region is within normal limits. At the Vise Island station, throughout the entire study period, large fluctuations in average monthly atmospheric pressure values are visible. It is also worth noting that starting from mid-2019, pressure has been trending downward. The nature of the variability of

atmospheric pressure at the Valkarkay station and the island of Vize is very different, this is also indicated by the calculation of the correlation coefficient, which is equal to -0.13, this determines the presence of an opposite connection. A comparison of precipitation data is shown in Figure 17.

Figure 18 shows data from two stations on the amount of precipitation for each month from 2018 to 2023.

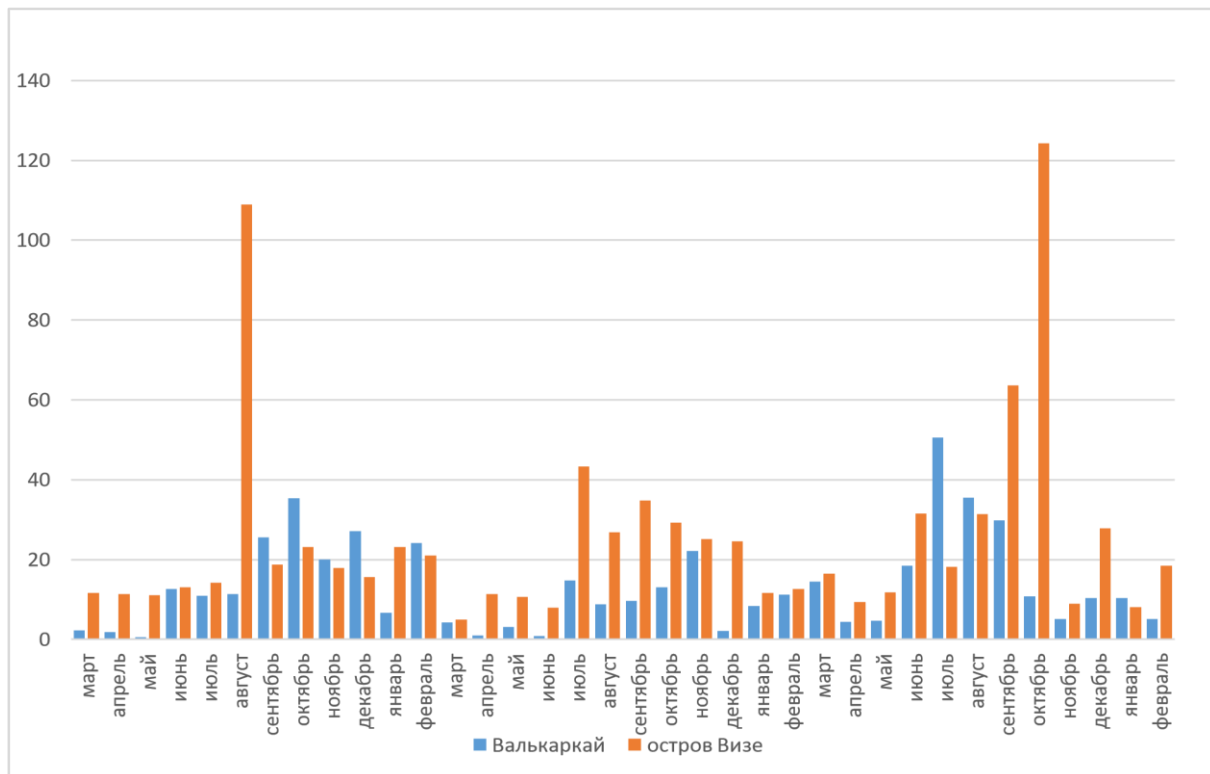


Figure 17. Total precipitation for each month at two stations.

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The graph shows that at two stations the greatest amount of precipitation falls in the summer and autumn seasons. On the island of Vize, precipitation is more abundant, the maximum level reached 124.3 mm, the minimum level of precipitation for each month did not fall below 5 mm, when at the Valkarkai station in the spring months the precipitation level does not exceed 4.7 mm.

Two stations have fairly low precipitation levels, but Valkarkai station has a more evenly distributed average monthly precipitation and a drier climate. The correlation coefficient between stations is 0.13, the relationship between the indicators is very weak.

A comparison of relative humidity data is shown in Figure 18.

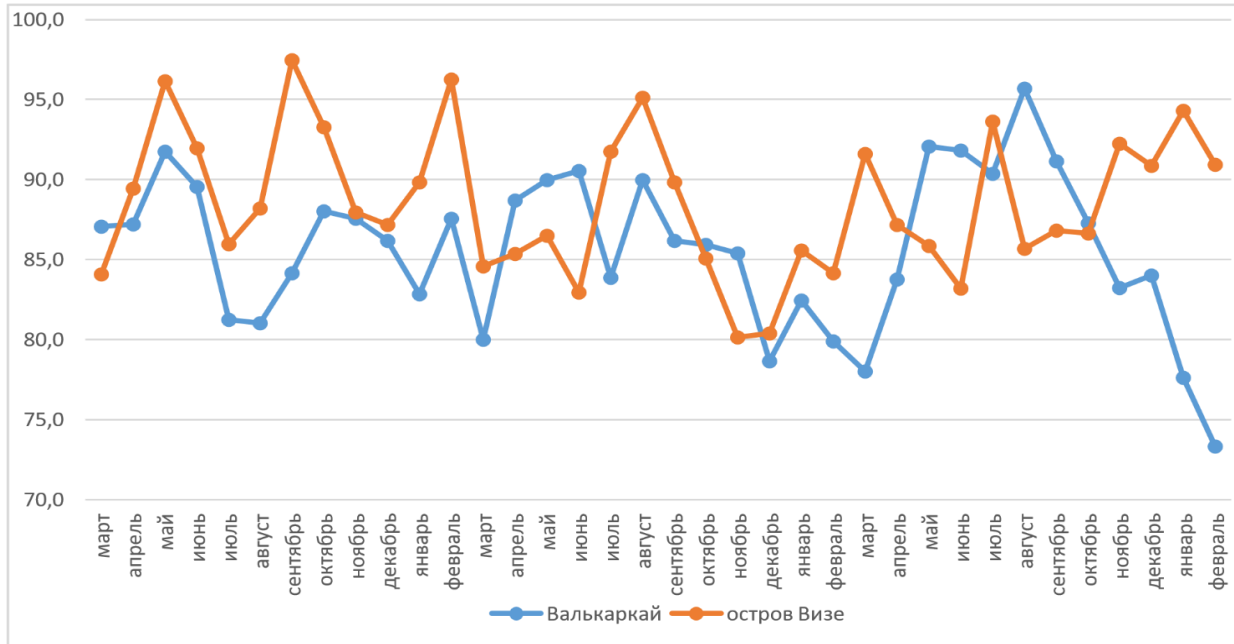


Figure 18. Data from two stations on relative humidity for each month from 2018 to 2023.

The graph shows that at Valkarkai station the humidity for the entire period was only in August 2019. exceeded 95%; in other months it did not exceed 92%. The humidity on the island of Vize is higher, this

is due to the conditions of the marine climate. The correlation coefficient between stations is negative and equal to -0.01.

Wind data comparison

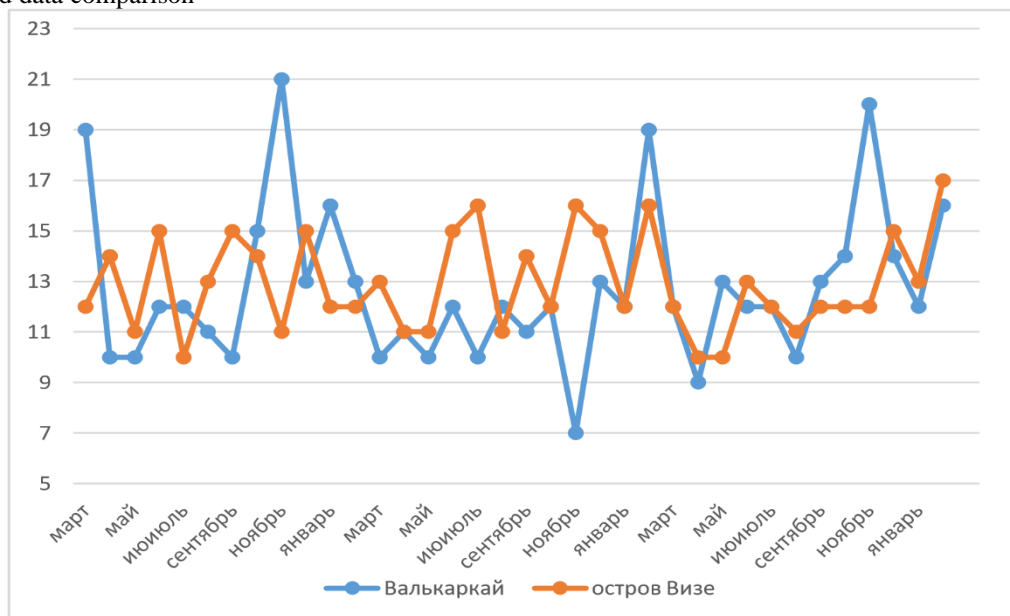


Figure 19. Maximum wind speeds at two stations in the period from 2018 to 2023.

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From the graph data, it is clear that the maximum speeds at the Valkarkai station reach 21 m/s, while on the island of Vize the maximum speed does not exceed 17 m/s. The relationship between wind speeds between stations is insignificant, which is confirmed by a very weak correlation, the coefficient of which is 0.005.

It is also worth noting that at the Valkarkai station, winds in the eastern direction mainly predominate, and winds in the northern directions are observed very rarely, their share is only 4% for the entire observation period. On the island of Vize, wind directions are more evenly distributed, but still more easterly directions were observed.

Conclusion

In the process of globalization, large-scale changes are taking place in the economic activities and lifestyle of the indigenous inhabitants of the Arctic. Today, Aboriginal people choose different development strategies, but for most of them, industrial development has become the most important factor in modern life. The activities of enterprises bring huge amounts of money to regional budgets, part of which goes to finance targeted development programs for indigenous peoples of the North, to help the agro-industrial complex, to support indigenous communities, and to compensate for losses caused during the development of territories. Overall, this has a positive impact on the well-being of indigenous and local populations. Modern infrastructure is developing in the Arctic: roads are being built, modern means of communication and energy are being used, residential buildings and social and cultural facilities are being built. This creates conditions so that indigenous peoples do not feel outside the “benefits of civilization” and receive comparable access to education, medical care and culture as residents of other regions of Russia. The process of interaction between indigenous peoples and mining companies is regulated by federal and regional laws. In addition, the districts have developed the practice of concluding agreements and agreements between communities and industrial enterprises. Of particular note is the unique experience of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug in the creation of an Ethno-Ecological Council, whose tasks include making proposals to local governments to improve the legal framework in the field of regulation of land legal relations, environmental protection, environmental management and subsoil use. It is advisable to apply this experience in other regions. The policies of industrial companies in the North of Russia have been gradually changing for the better in recent years. Their managers and employees come to the realization that they are not pioneers of the northern and Arctic territories, that their activities must not only be carried out within the framework of the legal, primarily environmental, field, but also comply with moral

standards. And since industrial development of the Arctic began before the adoption of modern environmental and socially oriented legal standards, companies should use compensatory measures and actively cooperate with local and indigenous populations in the areas of their operations. The management of many enterprises is aware of their responsibility and adopts documents and regulations that define the principles of activity and rules of behavior of employees, especially in places of traditional residence and traditional economic activities of indigenous peoples. Against the background of the material well-being of the visiting population employed in the mining industry, the social problems of the aborigines are especially visible. In addition to the fact that the level of wages in fishing, reindeer husbandry, and marine hunting is an order of magnitude lower than in industry, The high level of unemployment among indigenous peoples poses a serious threat to social stability. As a rule, industrial enterprises refuse to hire indigenous people due to low qualifications, and there are no reserves for increasing employment in traditional industries. In the reindeer herding industry of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug there is even a problem of “oversupply” of deer and shepherds, aggravated by the depletion of food resources. In Chukotka reindeer husbandry, there are other concerns - a shortage of reindeer herders and livestock workers; the desired increase in livestock is not happening, and therefore, the scope of employment is not expanding. The authorities associate the prospects for reducing unemployment and developing the traditional sector of the economy of the North with the development of communities and processing of products from traditional sectors of the economy. Traditional forms of economic management of the Arctic peoples are increasingly involved in the regional economy, and ethnocultural heritage is recognized as an important resource for the vitality of society, which not only needs to be preserved, but also modern forms of working with it must be found. Particular attention in our study is paid to the education of indigenous peoples of the North as the most important mechanism of adaptation. In the educational process, the educational potential of the basic means of the ethnic culture of the northern peoples is widely used (oral folk art, arts and crafts, folk games and toys, traditional physical competitions, festive and gaming folklore). It is probably worth considering the possibility of creating new forms of educational structures that are more adequate to the ethnic needs of northerners, as well as paying more attention to the targeted training of pedagogical specialists in the field of ethnocultural traditions of education. In the context of increasing industrial development, today there is an obvious lack of resources for traditional environmental management. The reduction of pastures and the pollution of water bodies lead to the need to search for

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new ways of social adaptation in the context of the curtailment of traditional forms of management. Many Aboriginal families see a solution in young people receiving vocational education and specialties that are in demand in the labor market. At the same time, many experts express thoughts about the need for more flexible forms - perhaps nomadic, primarily primary - education for children of reindeer herders in order to mitigate the stress that is inevitable for younger schoolchildren when parting with their parents and during the first years of life and study in boarding school. It is also important to understand that further development of traditional sectors of the economy is impossible without a sufficient number of Aboriginal people who have received both basic and professional special education. Today you need not only to herd deer, fish, hunt animals, but also have knowledge of management, marketing, accounting, and be economically and legally literate. So far in the North there are very few such specialists among indigenous peoples. After all, one of the reasons that communities cannot develop successfully is associated with financial reporting issues. A useful measure could be closer interaction between industrial companies and educational institutions in cities, schools and boarding schools. Familiarity and constant communication between the indigenous and visiting populations are of great importance. Their rapprochement would contribute to the establishment of a favorable psychological climate and would help graduates of boarding schools find their place in the future, including in industrial enterprises. In Russia and the world there are examples of successful participation of industrial companies in educational programs for indigenous and local populations in the Arctic and training programs for activists of indigenous social movements, which would be useful to be widely covered in the media. Measures of targeted government support for the development of indigenous peoples in combination with assistance to various forms of their self-organization are necessary. Such a policy of interested federal and regional authorities could guarantee movement towards limiting state paternalism, forming partnerships and mastering negotiation procedures by all their participants. The monograph proposes legal measures as mechanisms to overcome risks for indigenous peoples of the North associated with the industrial development of areas of their traditional residence and economic activity. Among them are the improvement of legislation, primarily the adoption of a special Federal Law "On assessing the impact on the ancestral habitat and traditional way of life of indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East", introducing changes to land and resource legislation that correspond to the legal rights and interests of indigenous peoples, tightening environmental

regulations in the Arctic. To improve the effectiveness of the proposed measures, monitoring of law enforcement practice will be required. It seems to us that in such work, an interdisciplinary approach is especially important, the joint activities of anthropologists, lawyers, ecologists, and possibly the involvement of biogeographers, economists and other specialists. An effective means of improving the quality of life of Aboriginal people could be the development by industrial companies of a policy focused on interaction and dialogue with indigenous peoples, studying and taking into account their interests. A fruitful practice in this regard appears to be the practice of campaigns, recognized in many countries, to accept obligations on social corporate responsibility, based on international standards formulated in the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and the Guiding Principles for Business Development in the Context of Human Rights (2011). Company policies based on these principles should combine direct financial injections into the regions in which they operate with targeted competitive projects aimed at developing communities and families of indigenous peoples, supporting their cultures and languages. In this case, primary importance should be given to the social sphere - education and health care, construction and support of enterprises for processing products of traditional industries. Special measures are needed both in relation to Aboriginal people living in cities and towns with a mixed population, where different economic and cultural structures coexist, and in relation to ethnically homogeneous communities of the indigenous population leading traditional environmental management. The multivariate approach proposed in the book takes into account the ability of people of any culture and social environment to innovate and gives preference to individual strategies of people, their fundamental desire to provide better personal and social living conditions. At the same time, the industrial development of the Arctic zone can contribute to the development of the indigenous peoples of the region if government authorities provide a legal framework and socio-economic guarantees, increase the efficiency and quality of education, realize the right of people to reliable information, which in total will certainly contribute to the formation of a favorable social climate. Only taking into account all these circumstances is it possible for the free, preliminary and conscious participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making that affects their interests, full control over the activities of industrial enterprises, and the application of high standards of social and environmental responsibility to their activities in the Arctic.

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Article



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FEATURES OF RUSSIA'S STRATEGIC INTERESTS IN THE RUSSIAN ARCTIC

Abstract: The article discusses the international aspects of problems related to the Arctic, the improvement and updating of strategies and policies in this zone of the European Union and a number of countries (India, USA, Finland, Faroe Islands), withdrawal from projects in the Russian Arctic after the start of a special military operation of a number of large European and Asian multinational companies. It is emphasized that Western states continue to increase their military presence in the region. The situation was greatly complicated by the beginning of the process of Finland and Sweden joining NATO, which strengthens the potential of the alliance and creates real military threats to Russia in the Arctic direction. Using examples of decisions of the Government of the Russian Federation in 2022, the problems of the Russian Arctic, especially related to the development of the Northern Sea Route and some subjects of this zone for the next 15 years, are analyzed. Attention is focused on the nature of the activities of the country's leadership, ministries and departments, legislative bodies, representatives of business and public organizations for the integrated development and exploration of the Arctic in the light of unfavorable international events of 2020–2022. It is noted that the real impact of the NWO on the Arctic region can only be determined by its final results. The article also analyzes the strategic interests of Russia and China in the Arctic. It represents one of the most promising and underdeveloped regions of the world. Russia, as an Arctic state, has its own interests in the northern territories and is implementing policies aimed at strengthening its leading position in their development. China, on the other hand, views its participation in projects for the development of the Arctic as an opportunity to establish stable ties with this region, and here the comprehensive strategic partnership between the Russian Federation and the PRC takes on new shape. In particular, it is economically beneficial for both countries to develop northern sea routes, which will reduce the delivery time for goods from Asia to Europe and vice versa. It is noted that joint Arctic projects make it possible to intensify the development of communications along the Northern Sea Route and ensure the

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environmentally friendly development of natural resources. In addition, mutual interest in cooperation is due to the difficult international situation.

Key words: Arctic, Russia, Arctic Council, sanctions, military threats, special military operation, China, cooperation, energy resources, liquefied gas, Northern Sea Route.

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Introduction

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In 2022, the strategies and policies of the Arctic countries continued to be improved and updated. Thus, on March 17, India's Arctic Policy was unveiled (Ministry of Earth Sciences... 2022), and on October 7, the White House published a new US Arctic strategy until 2032 called "National Strategy for the Arctic Region" (National Strategy... 2022). If Delhi's position in the future allows India to be considered as a potential partner of Russia in the northern direction, then Washington's strategy, as before, is aimed at consolidating its dominant position in the region, gaining direct access to the Northern Sea Route (NSR), and containing Russian influence. During the opening of the Arctic Circle 2022 Assembly in Reykjavik on October 17, 2022, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Faroe Islands, Janis av Rana, presented the Arctic strategy of his autonomy (Faroe Islands launch... 2022), consisting of eight directions. The significance of the document lies in the fact that it temporarily replaces the Danish strategy of 2010. After the adoption in October 2021 of the Joint Communiqué "More active participation of the EU in creating a peaceful, stable and prosperous Arctic", the European Union opened its representative office in September 2022 Greenland in the city of Nuuk. Its interest in strengthening ties with the Danish region is driven by its rich mineral deposits and its ability to produce and export renewable green energy.

A number of large European and Asian transnational companies reacted to the events in Ukraine after the start of a special military operation, withdrawing from Arctic projects or revising their plans to invest in them. Among them are the Norwegian Equinor, the Anglo-Dutch oil concern British Petroleum, the French oil and gas company Total, the Indian state-owned crude oil and natural gas corporation and the Singaporean company Targa. They left Russian projects despite significant financial and image losses. The European Commission has imposed sanctions on the Kolarctic program, which plays an important role in interregional cooperation. Members of the Barents Euro-Arctic Council announced the suspension of interaction with the Russian Federation. Scientific cooperation with the International Council for Science and the International Arctic Science Committee was also significantly

limited. The activities of the Russian Federation in the Nordic Council of Ministers have been terminated. In March 2022, seven Arctic Council countries (Denmark, Iceland, Canada, Norway, USA, Finland and Sweden) refused to take part in all meetings chaired by the Russian Federation on its territory, despite the AC's unified strategic plan. Later, on June 8, these states decided to limitedly resume the activities of the AS, but without the participation of Russia. All this ultimately resulted in a boycott of the Russian Federation's chairmanship of the Arctic Council. Against the backdrop of a worsening situation caused by EU sanctions, at the end of June 2022, thanks to the efforts of the Russian Foreign Ministry, it was possible to resolve an acute conflict in connection with Oslo's blocking of cargo heading to the Russian village of Barentsburg to ensure the livelihoods of Russians and employees of the Arktikugol trust. Western states continue to increase their military presence in the Arctic. The situation in the region was greatly complicated by the beginning of the process of Finland and Sweden joining NATO, which strengthened the capabilities of the alliance and created real threats to Russia in the Arctic direction. NATO, as noted by the scientific director of the Institute of the USA and Canada of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences S.M. Rogov, moves on to forming tools to contain Russia in the Arctic region, which has not happened before.

Main part

In the current conditions, it was decided to continue the chairmanship, directing the main efforts to the development of the Arctic territories of the Russian Federation, which already in 2022 led to serious progress. More attention began to be paid to the development of the Northern Sea Route, which affected the volume of cargo transportation, which reached 34 million tons in 2022, and the management of the route. Meanwhile, international transit traffic has declined. Within the structure of the Rosatom state corporation, on the basis of the Headquarters of Maritime Operations, the Federal State Budgetary Institution "Main Directorate of the Northern Sea Route" was created, which made it possible to improve the management of shipping on the Northern Sea Route. In order to ensure its sustainable growth, increase freight transit and increase the efficiency of

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export logistics routes, the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation approved a plan for the development of the Northern Sea Route until 2035. It is planned to allocate 1.8 trillion rubles from various sources. At the same time, paragraph 7 of the document states that the order of the government of the Russian Federation dated December 21, 2019 No. 3120-r "On approval of the Northern Sea Route infrastructure development plan for the period until 2035" is cancelled. The previous version included 11 chapters and 84 specific items for future activities. The updated plan includes about 150 events. The issue of preparing a new plan in 2022 was considered at meetings of Deputy Prime Minister A.V. Novak twice (February 3 and June 9) and with the participation of Prime Minister M.V. Mishustin during an operational meeting with deputy prime ministers on August 1. Priority is given to the development of the cargo base. An application "Forecasted volume of cargo traffic along the Northern Sea Route" has also appeared, which provides for an annual update of the volume of cargo transportation. This plan, which in its content is actually a program for the development of the maritime transport route of the Russian Far North, made it possible to objectively determine that due to the consequences of the pandemic and an insufficient cargo base, we will not be able to transport 80 million tons along the Northern Sea Route by 2024.

Particular attention is paid to the creation of an Arctic orbital satellite constellation, renewal and development of the icebreaker fleet and port facilities. Thus, by 2024, two Arktika-M spacecraft should be launched into orbit, which will provide data on the hydrometeorological situation in high latitudes, as well as three radar observation spacecraft: two Condor-FKA spacecraft, one "Review-R". By 2026, four Express-RV satellites will provide broadband Internet access in the Russian Arctic zone. Without the creation of an Arctic satellite constellation, the safe passage of ships along the Northern Sea Route is not possible. By 2026, four more nuclear-powered icebreakers of Project 22220 will be put into operation, and by 2027, the first icebreaker of the Leader project will be commissioned. The ice-class cargo fleet will be increased more than threefold by 2030. More than 30 tankers, 40 bulk carriers and 22 container ships need to be built. Currently, five nuclear-powered icebreakers escort ships in the waters of the Arctic Ocean. An order was signed to allocate more than 470 million rubles to replace the power equipment of the research vessel Pyotr Kottsov, which is engaged in navigation and hydrographic support of navigation in the Northern Sea Route region. Repair work, which will increase the service life of the vessel by at least 15 years and significantly reduce operating costs, is being carried out in Kaliningrad. On November 22, 2022, the hull of the nuclear icebreaker Yakutia was launched at the Baltic Shipyard. The ship

should be handed over to the fleet at the end of 2024. "The icebreakers of this series use waste-free technologies... Emissions of soot or black carbon are only 500 grams per year. If compared with emissions from a conventional coal boiler house, this is 100 thousand times less," noted Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation V.V. Abramchenko, who was present at this event. The second serial nuclear icebreaker of project 22220 "Ural" built by the Baltic Shipyard successfully completed the factory sea trials program and on December 3, 2022, set off from the port of Murmansk to the Kara Sea. At the government level, access to preferential loans has been expanded for investors implementing projects in the Far East and the Arctic in industry, transport, and energy, which will significantly reduce the risks of failure of investment projects due to sanctions restrictions. In November, Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation M.V. Mishustin signed an order to allocate more than 2.6 billion rubles from the federal budget for the development of social, communal and transport infrastructure in the Komi Republic, Arkhangelsk and Murmansk regions, as well as the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, which will help improve the socio-economic situation of the Arctic zone. Work has begun on developing the transport infrastructure of the Murmansk region. The boundaries of the priority socio-economic development territory "Capital of the Arctic" have been expanded, which will allow the construction of a marine transshipment complex for liquefied natural gas in the waters of the port of Murmansk. As part of the comprehensive development of the Murmansk transport hub, financing is provided for the construction of a 49.7 km railway to the port of Lavna, where a coal terminal of the same name with a capacity of 18 million tons per year is being built. Attention should be paid to the work on recycling ships that have exhausted their service life. At the moment, four nuclear-powered icebreakers that were previously used on the NSR routes - Sibir, Arktika, Sovetsky Soyuz and Rossiya - are undergoing this procedure. The 25th St. Petersburg International Economic Forum played an important role in developing modern approaches to the development of the Arctic, at which the Ministry of Eastern Development of the Russian Federation presented a broad agenda for the work of regions in the context of sanctions against Russia. The Yamal LNG and Arctic LNG-2 projects are being successfully implemented. A bench testing complex for hydrogen production is being created at the Kola Nuclear Power Plant in the Murmansk region. The world's first Russian floating nuclear power plant, Akademik Lomonosov, is successfully operating, commissioned in May 2020 in the northern seaport of Pevek. Russia has begun creating the international autonomous Arctic station "Snezhinka", which will be a research center on the basis of which it is planned to conduct experiments,

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research, develop and implement technologies in various fields, primarily in the fight against climate change. Unfortunately, foreign investors are poorly attracted to its construction; mainly budget funds are used.

The progress of fulfilling the assigned tasks must be constantly monitored by the State Commission for Arctic Development. With the creation in 2019 of the Ministry of Eastern Development, which is characterized by activity in setting and solving problems of development and development of the region, the state's attention to Arctic problems has increased significantly. Issues of development of the Arctic zone of Russia have acquired particular importance in light of the unfavorable international events of 2020–2022. Due to the “Covid crisis” and the disruption of global supply chains, the Russian government began to discuss proposals to increase funding for projects in the Arctic Ocean, and several rounds of Western sanctions intensified processes for the development of Arctic territories and modernization of transport corridors to Asia. All this was reflected in the speeches of government representatives at various levels. Employees of the Analytical Department of the Nuclear Industry Communications Center conducted a comprehensive study of speeches by government officials on the topic of Arctic development from October 31, 2021 to November 1, 2022. According to their assessment, five groups of “political figures” are clearly distinguished: namely.

The first side is occupied by the President of the Russian Federation V.V. Over the past year, Putin mentioned or quoted in 100 publications on the topic;

The second line is occupied by the head of the Ministry of Eastern Development of the Russian Federation A.O. Chekunkov and his deputies, who regularly report on the work to improve the legislative framework, the investment attractiveness of the region, and the infrastructure and business projects implemented there;

in the third group we can highlight the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation M.V. Mishustin, his deputies Yu.P. Trutnev and A.V. Novak, some federal ministers responsible for achieving the goals of national projects and presidential instructions. The focus of their speeches was the quality of management, financing, scientific and technological support for the development of the Arctic;

the fourth group consists of governors of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the Arctic zone;

the fifth - heads of departments who mentioned the Arctic among other subjects of their interest.

In terms of content, very similar motives are noticeable in the speeches of government officials. The focus of the discussion is the implementation of territorial development projects: establishing transport

routes, building expensive infrastructure (primarily for petrochemicals and shipbuilding), providing comfortable living conditions for the population. Statements about this are made in connection with the implementation (less often non-fulfillment) of federal plans and programs. Heads of regions and non-core departments practically do not come up with initiatives, and higher-ranking officials mostly “echo” the President of the Russian Federation. The Arctic is a region that is attracting increasing interest from the international community. For a long time it was isolated due to natural reasons, but growing technological capabilities are opening up new prospects for the exploration and development of the region. In addition to large reserves of mineral resources, the Arctic has significant potential for the development of the most convenient transport and communication routes in many senses, not only connecting Europe with the Far East, but also opening access to North America through Canada. Russia has a long border with the Arctic, so its significant economic interests are associated with this region, supported by the growing geopolitical importance of the northern lands. China, being a state not territorially associated with the region in question, is seeking to gain access to the Arctic zone in order to conduct economic activities there, and also due to the growing geopolitical importance of these territories. Russian-Chinese relations are developing today at the level of a comprehensive strategic partnership, and interaction in the Arctic region seems to be a promising direction for both powers. In the context of growing international tension, Russian-Chinese cooperation acquires additional value, however, it also has its limitations, which also relate to the Arctic region. Analysis of bilateral interaction in the northern territories, determination of its trends and prospects is an urgent research task. Russia began exploring the Arctic back in the 17th century. However, until the 20th century, this direction could hardly be called an unconditional priority of its national policy. During the Soviet period, the Northern Sea Route acquired strategic importance and industrial mining began. In the 1990s, in fact, the Arctic complex, inherited by the Russian Federation from the USSR, was abandoned to the mercy of fate, which led to a general severe crisis in the territories of the Far North and an outflow of population. Since the beginning of the 21st century, Russia has undergone a reassessment of the Arctic strategy in terms of realizing the importance of the region for the development of the country. Fundamentally new decisions were made on the development of the Arctic spaces, scientific research expeditions were carried out, designed, among other things, to prove that the Arctic mountain ranges belong to Russia as part of the continental shelf. Already in 2016, the Concept of socio-economic development of the North until 2035 was adopted, which indicated increased attention to the region and

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the strategic direction of Russian foreign policy. The regulatory framework for Russia's activities in relation to the Arctic consists of:

firstly, "Fundamentals of state policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic for the period until 2025 and beyond", then extended until 2035;

secondly, "Strategy for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and ensuring national security for the period until 2035."

The basic principles and directions of Russian foreign policy regarding the Arctic include the following points:

1. The Arctic is the country's strategic resource base, which will contribute to the modernization and socio-economic development of the country.
2. The Arctic is a zone of peace and constructive cooperation.
3. The Arctic is a territory whose ecological system must be preserved.
4. The Arctic is the basis of the country's unified transport communications system through the development of the Northern Sea Route.

Security for Russia is no less important than the economic development of the Arctic. Thus, the Kola Peninsula is a zone of particular importance in military-political terms. It has access to the Atlantic Ocean and has important military infrastructure facilities. The sea-based nuclear forces of the Russian Federation are also deployed in the Arctic region. Atomic weapons allow the country to feel protected in any situation and ensure deterrence of a potential enemy, which "is not only a key element of Russian military strategy and policy, but also a symbol and guarantee of great power status." Russia's security forces have been tasked with neutralizing external and internal military dangers and threats in peacetime, ensuring strategic deterrence of potential adversaries, and in the event of an armed conflict, repelling aggression and ending hostilities. Analyzing the state of the military component of Russia in the Arctic zone, it should be noted that it is currently being strengthened, characterized by the return of the Russian armed forces to the northern territories. Thus, at the beginning of 2016, work was completed on the deployment and arrangement of six military bases in the Russian Arctic: on Kotelny Island, Alexandra Land, on Sredniy Island, on the Novaya Zemlya Islands, on Cape Schmidt, on Wrangel Island. Closed-circuit military camps, military airfields, and combat positions of air defense and aerospace forces units have been built or reconstructed there. In addition, in 2018, two separate anti-aircraft missile regiments equipped with the S-400 Triumph air defense system were formed and deployed on the Arctic coast. To protect these systems from enemy air attacks, batteries of the Pantsir-S man-portable anti-aircraft missile system (ZRPK) have been deployed. In addition, a coastal missile division equipped with the Bastion complex is located on Novaya Zemlya. On other

islands of the Arctic Ocean and in some mainland areas, coastal missile, anti-aircraft missile and missile and artillery units and subunits are on round-the-clock combat duty. At permanent bases along the NSR, aviation control points and radio, radar and space reconnaissance positions are equipped.

This entire extensive infrastructure is managed by the Joint Strategic Command, created in July 2014 on the basis of the Northern Fleet, which includes a number of units of the Western, Central and Eastern Military Districts. Within a relatively short period of time, this command took the necessary measures to improve combat training and coherence of diverse army forces and assets in the difficult natural conditions of the Arctic. Ensuring military-strategic parity in the region under study is unthinkable without the participation of the Northern Fleet. Today it is the largest, most powerful and modern in the Russian Federation, protects the state border in the Arctic Ocean, ensures the safety of navigation in the coastal part of the Barents and White Seas, being one of the factors in the sustainable functioning of economic and transport systems in the northern and circumpolar latitudes. The missile submarines of the Northern Fleet are the most significant part of Russia's strategic nuclear forces in the region. In 2015, the flagship of the submarine fleet Yuri Dolgoruky successfully completed a voyage under the ice of the Arctic, and the nuclear-powered strategic submarine cruiser (APKSN) Alexander Nevsky made a trans-Arctic transition to its permanent base in Kamchatka. In addition, almost the entire surface nuclear fleet of Russia is deployed in circumpolar latitudes: the cruiser "Peter the Great", large landing ships "Kondopoga" and "Olenegorsky Gornyak", as well as icebreakers "Yamal", "Vaigach", "50 Let Pobedy" and "Taimyr".

The need to maintain and develop the military component of the Russian Federation in the Arctic is dictated, on the one hand, by the presence of NATO countries in the region, and on the other, by the desire of non-Arctic countries to gain access to the circumpolar seas. The growth of activity of the latter will take place in three directions: financing of civilian projects in the region, commercial and military maritime activities.

The economic, environmental and strategic interests of the Russian Federation in the Arctic region include gaining access to the natural resources of the Arctic (especially hydrocarbon reserves), as well as their exploration and development. The largest and most significant international projects in the field of hydrocarbon production in the Arctic zone are Yamal LNG, Sakhalin-1, Sakhalin-2. Foreign and Russian companies take an active part in their implementation. The Russian Federation considers the Arctic zone to be the country's largest raw material reserve, in which hydrocarbon and mineral resources have remained intact. This fact has not only national, but also

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worldwide, global significance. The Arctic zone contains the main reserves of the most important minerals, which are decisive for the development of the country's economy. Thus, the explored volumes of industrial gas in this region account for 80% of the all-Russian total. This area contains 90% of the recoverable hydrocarbon resources of the entire continental shelf of Russia, including 70% on the shelves of the Barents and Kara Seas. The PRC's Arctic interests are officially concentrated in the areas of ecology, scientific research, shipping, and exploration and development of natural resources. This policy stems from the desire of the new global power to establish its presence throughout the world, including in the World Ocean. Arctic policy is seen as part of the process of forming a new world order, where China intends to be one of the leading guarantors of the new order. China's interest in the Arctic took shape in 2018, when the option of using the Northern Sea Route was developed as part of the Belt and Road initiative. In general, China's initiative was aimed at developing the shortest Eurasian transport routes connecting the Asia-Pacific region (APR) and Europe without North America. Part of China's Belt and Road project was the development of sea communications across the Arctic Ocean. China officially announced its intention to become a "polar superpower" back in 2019. Later, in 2020, a cooperation agreement was concluded within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union promoted by Russia and the PRC Belt and Road project. This cooperation also included support for the development of the Northern Sea Route. In 2020, Beijing published extensive material on its foreign policy in the Arctic. It promised to pursue its national interests in the region, and China is now planning its own fleet of modern icebreakers and promoting the Ice Silk Road project. The Northern Sea Route, or, according to Chinese terminology, the "Ice Silk Road", is considered in the PRC as a priority direction for the development of international cooperation in the Arctic. The key factor here remains saving time on transporting goods and the growing economic and logistics potential of the region.

China's interests in ensuring its energy security are also linked to the development of the Northern Sea Route. The Arctic is potentially a rich source of natural resources, primarily oil and gas, but their development is expensive and environmentally threatening. China counts on the presence of its companies in this area, as well as in the areas of shipbuilding, engineering, financing, and logistics, as it has the necessary technological base to ensure the safety of the region's ecosystem. China has included the Ice Silk Road in its new five-year development plan for the period 2021–2025 and intends to pragmatically participate in relevant Arctic projects that are in line with China's long-term development goals for the period up to 2035.

China dates its presence in the Arctic to its accession to the 1925 Spitsbergen Treaty. The PRC is a member of the International Arctic Scientific Committee, it has organized eight scientific expeditions, and founded its first polar research station in Spitsbergen. China is included as an observer in the Arctic Council, the key organization that controls issues related to the region of the same name. Non-Arctic countries cannot legally lay claim to territory in the Arctic, but major powers such as China are able to influence ongoing processes in this region. The PRC finances Arctic scientific research, related projects and organizes negotiations on free trade with Arctic countries. Unlike other states, China has powerful and free financial capabilities for this. The prospect of developing Arctic, shorter sea routes is one of the main principles shaping the understanding of the growing Chinese interest in the Arctic. Direct routes linking Asia, Europe and America will have a major impact on global trade. For China, three sea routes are key in this regard: the Transpolar Sea Route, the Northwest Passage, and the Northern Sea Route (Northeast Passage). Each is only available for part of the season and requires the use of icebreakers the rest of the year. But ongoing climate change in the Arctic may mean it is a matter of time before routes remain viable for increasingly longer periods.

In 2020, China announced its intention to cooperate in developing Arctic sea routes together with other countries. The PRC emphasized the importance of ensuring the rights of each country to use potential routes for the delivery of goods. This is Beijing's principled position. China advocates that the Arctic region is a common heritage for all mankind. This excludes special rights of the Arctic states, including Russia. The Arctic countries do not agree with this and view China's claims as a threat to their national interests and security. However, the PRC is actively developing its initiatives in this direction and cooperating with small states, in particular with Norway - in the field of scientific expeditions or with Denmark - in the field of investments, which generally helps strengthen the position of the Celestial Empire in relation to the Arctic. China's activity is causing concern in Western countries, which are clearly wary of its attempts to gain a foothold in the Arctic region. For example, Finland refused to lease an airfield in the Arctic to Beijing, despite the economic attractiveness of the proposal, while the Western "Five Eyes" Intelligence Sharing Alliance, whose members include the USA, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, and New Zealand, announced its intention fight Chinese influence in Greenland, pointing out that Beijing already controls about 90% of the island's rare earths. In Greenland, there is a clash of interests between different countries, as Chinese, American, and European organizations plan to explore energy resources on the continental shelf. Chinese-controlled

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GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.771	IBI (India)	= 4.260
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London Mining intends to develop large-scale iron ore mining in the southwest of the island and is proposing infrastructure and investment. Uranium deposits have been discovered in the south of Greenland, in which the United States and China are showing interest. There is also a plan for the development of new promising projects within the framework of aluminum production. In Greenland, Chinese activity and rivalry with other countries is causing debate as economic benefits come with concerns about environmental costs. In Denmark, too, the resolution of issues regarding Greenland is ambiguous. The extraction of raw materials was initially based on the availability of cheap Chinese labor, but Denmark is keen to retain the right to regulate immigration issues on the island.

The PRC considers Russia as its priority partner in the Arctic. Beijing calls Moscow's political stability a distinctive feature of cooperation, which serves as a guarantee of its implementation of agreed decisions and ensuring non-interference by third forces. This factor is extremely important due to the existing tension between Russia and the West and the growing confrontation between China and the United States. In the context of sanctions pressure on Russia, China can provide it with investments and technologies for the development of the Arctic region to create new transport routes and implement infrastructure projects. The capabilities of the PRC can give impetus to the modernization of the territories of the North, including the development of ports, construction of infrastructure, creation of new routes for shipping, exploration and extraction of natural resources. A natural limitation to cooperation is the continued possibility that the Arctic will be used by Beijing as political leverage to establish itself as a new Arctic power. At the same time, the Russian Federation remains the largest military force in the northern territories, which allows it to worry less about competition from participants in projects in the Arctic. Russia asserts its claims to exclusive control over the Northern Sea Route, justifying them by its territorial position and the presence of the longest access to the Arctic region.

The development of the Ice Silk Road as part of China's Belt and Road project corresponds to Russian strategic interests in the context of the formation of the Russian Northern Sea Route as a more competitive project on a global scale under Russian control. Such a scenario will provide an opportunity for Russia to further strengthen its presence in the Arctic region, and for China to participate in its development, but not as a competitor to the Russian Federation. The Ice Silk Road is viewed by China as a commercial and geopolitical project, but for Russia it remains a vital area of national interests and security. Noting the weak population of the northern regions, which sharply contrasts with its growing geopolitical role, Beijing sets the task of improving the demographic situation, developing Arctic ports, their technical

equipment, which will extend their operation and establish policies for migrants. Meanwhile, the Russian Federation and China are successfully implementing joint projects to develop the natural resources of the northern territories. The Arctic LNG-2 project is aimed at establishing the production of liquefied natural gas in a volume of 19.8 million tons per year. During its implementation, three technological lines were built and it is planned to produce stable gas condensate with a total volume of up to 1.6 million tons annually. China provided Russia with investments and innovative technologies that made it possible to organize gas production and processing in Arctic conditions. The Utrenneye field, which is located in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug of the Russian Federation, has become the main resource base for Arctic LNG-2. The project itself was launched in 2018, when the main technical work was completed and all project documentation was ready. Following this, the process of technical and engineering preparation and the actual construction of facilities began, including drilling wells and building an embankment with the possibility of mooring Arctic ships. The project cost is estimated at a total of 21.3 billion US dollars, based on the 2019 situation. Another project is Yamal LNG. It involves work on the extraction, liquefaction and supply of natural gas. Its main resource base is the South Tambeyskoye field, where proven and probable natural gas reserves reach a volume of 926 billion cubic meters. m. The South Tambeyskoye field itself is located in the northeastern part of the Yamal Peninsula. It was discovered in 1974 and is now considered part of the West Siberian oil and gas province. A plant should be built on this territory that will produce liquefied natural gas. In addition, it is planned to provide it with transport infrastructure, including the sea and air port of Sabetta. Thus, Russian-Chinese cooperation in the Arctic has come to the forefront of bilateral relations and has become one of the most popular areas of interaction. Meanwhile, China's Arctic policy is constantly facing two main obstacles, namely:

firstly, its activation is perceived extremely ambiguously by other Arctic countries and centers of power. At the same time, Denmark, counting on Chinese investment, states that China has legitimate scientific and economic interests in the Arctic. However, in most countries there is some degree of wariness;

secondly, the practical implementation of the PRC initiative is hampered by the lack of access to the Arctic, which limits its potential. Canada is not inclined to give privileges to China in its attempts to gain access to the Northwest Passage, and Russia has no intention of relinquishing control of the Northern Sea Route.

As part of the "Concept of maritime cooperation" published by Beijing in 2017, which became part of the "One Belt and One Road"

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initiative, the Chinese side formulated priority directions for the development of northern communications, including the “blue economic corridor” across the Arctic Ocean. It should reflect the participation of the PRC in the development of the Arctic region. This document became the first factual and official confirmation of Beijing's intentions regarding the Arctic. At the same time, the PRC takes into account the role of the Arctic in monitoring outer space, its military-political deterrence potential in the northern geopolitical space. China intends to build on Russian experience and its infrastructure in this regard.

Since 2010, Russia has hosted the International Arctic Forum “The Arctic – Territory of Dialogue,” which has become the largest platform focused on joint discussion of current problems and prospects for the development of the region by representatives of interested countries, including China.

In July 2017, the Russian Federation and China jointly announced that their cooperation also concerns the Northern Sea Route (“Ice Silk Road”). As part of the implementation of the agreements reached, the construction of “strong points” of the Ice Silk Road began, which Beijing considers as the most promising areas of strategic cooperation. According to A.A. Fedorova, the “Ice Silk Road” of the PRC, after joint modernization work, will reduce transportation time from 33 to 20 days, and the cost of transport costs will be reduced to 50 thousand dollars per day. Along with this, the Northern Sea Route is still characterized by harsh climatic conditions, therefore, the possibility of its use is currently limited to only a few months a year. However, for Russia it represents the main transport artery in the Arctic, therefore, Moscow is interested in cooperation with Beijing in this area.

The role of the Arctic in the modern world is steadily increasing. Global warming is causing the ice to melt faster, and it is predicted that by 2040 the region could be ice-free. The melting of Arctic ice will have a direct impact not only on the environment, but also on geopolitics. This means a sharp intensification of the international struggle for dominance over the North Pole, in which China will play an active role. Natural resource reserves, primarily oil and gas, will become more accessible, which is of great importance in the context of their demand in the Chinese economy.

In the future, the Northern Sea Route, which is now used exclusively by Russia and only at a certain time, will be transformed into a year-round transport route with huge trade potential and the prospect of military use. The route from Asia to Europe could be reduced by 35-40% compared to a similar route across the Indian Ocean. Russia will be able to export its own liquefied natural gas much more easily, increasing the availability of supplies from the Arctic fields of Siberia.

Thus, the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China consider the Arctic as one of the most promising areas for cooperation, based on the role of the region in global geopolitics at the present time and its existing potential, which will be updated in the future.

Russia, as an Arctic state with the longest common border with the northern territories, is expanding its presence in the Arctic, modernizing the Arctic legacy of the USSR and ensuring its military-political and economic interests. Moscow offers Beijing participation in its Arctic projects, primarily in the development of natural resources and the development of communications along the Northern Sea Route. For China, the opportunities provided by cooperation with Russia are also vital within the framework of the implementation of the Ice Silk Road initiative, and Chinese investments for Moscow, currently, due to the implementation of Western sanctions policy, have no alternative.

Conclusion

Sanctions of the United States and the European Union against the Russian Federation and the activation of NATO in the region negatively affected the economic development of our country, cooperation and interaction in the Arctic, but “... none of what our enemy predicted for us happened,” the Russian President noted at a meeting with members of the Government of the Russian Federation on January 11, 2023. The withdrawal of seven AU countries from the program and activities of the Russian Presidency of the Council increased uncertainty regarding plans for the development of the Arctic, violated solidarity, undermined mutual trust, and increased tension. But even in these conditions, Russia needs to complete its chairmanship and hand it over to Norway with dignity, although there may be other options. The situation in the Arctic continues to develop dynamically, in some aspects it is associated with increased risk and uncertainty, a decrease in confidence in the military field, which is due to a possible repetition of Ukrainian scenarios in the north. At the same time, the real impact of the NWO on the Arctic region can only be determined by its final results. In response to NATO's actions, Russia needs to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen national security, solve problems of restoring its military infrastructure, and provide favorable conditions for the activities of economic entities, including the unimpeded functioning of the Northern Sea Route. In the current conditions, it is advisable to develop a separate program of cooperation between Russia and Eurasian partners and the BRICS countries in the Arctic. Thus, mutual interest in effective interaction in the field of development of Arctic territories and development of their potential can become a solid basis for long-term planning for the implementation of strategic initiatives of the Russian Federation and China in the Arctic.

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