

Abstract
Graduation Level of Proficiency Paper
(Bachelor degree)

1. 2017

2. **Title:** The exploration of the Arctic by the Russian state: history and the present time.

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5. **Specialization:** 46.03.01 – History of international relations

6. **Bachelor degree**

7. **Higher School of political management and innovation management**

8. **Chair of historical and socio-philosophical disciplines, orientalism and theology**

9. **Topicality of the research** is that at present, against the background of the heightened attention to the Arctic, there took place the degradation of the relations between Russia and its Western partners. The Arctic is the place of the intersection of the interest of Europe, Asia and America. Certain regions of the Arctic had from the earliest times been used for deep sea fishing; on the whole that very region attracted the attention first and foremost of the explorers. With the discovery and exploration of the mineral deposits in the Arctic, the investment and commercial interests in the area have grown.

In Russia one of the main regional directions of the national naval policy is the Arctic direction. This direction the national naval policy is determined by the special importance of the provision of the Russian fleet with the free access to the Atlantic, by the huge natural resources of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, by the decisive role of the North Navy for the defense of the state from the sea and ocean direction, and also by the growing significance of the Northern Sea Route for the sustainable development of the Russian Federation.

It is also worth noting that the Russian and Western analyst agree that the tendencies towards the exhaustion of oil and gas deposits will be accompanied by the accumulation of the technological complexities and the growth of the production cost of these kinds of raw materials and that the main increase in the oil

and gas deposits will be at the expense of the resources of the continental shelf, including the Arctic, whose exploration will require huge material and technical expenses, application of the latest technologies and observing of the rigid ecological requirements.

Thus the areas of water of the continental shelf of the Arctic act as a strategic reserve of the global energy system and the basis of Russia's national security.

Objective of the diploma work is the study of the history of the exploration of the Arctic (on the basis of the study of the political and legal aspects of Russia in the Arctic).

To realize the indicated goal the following **tasks** were set:

- to familiarize myself with the history of the exploration of the Arctic;
- to examine the scientific literature;
- to study the status of the Arctic;
- to examine Russia's rights in the Arctic;
- to describe the conflicts in the Arctic.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research is that its materials can be used in the process of teaching both theoretical and practical aspects of the discipline “The history of Russia”. The materials of the research work can be used for the preparation of the teaching aid for the discipline “The history of Russia”.

Results of the research. The objective of the diploma work was realized. This work made an attempt to realize an over-all analysis of the political and legal relations in the Arctic.

The tasks set in compliance with the objective of the diploma work are solved.

1. To familiarize myself with the history of the Arctic. The new comprehension of the role of the Arctic in the development of the world civilization implies not only its position as the ecological and resource reserve of the planet but also the recognition of the high, common to all mankind, value of the original culture of the peoples of the Arctic.

2. To study the status of the Arctic. The current state of affairs concerning this problem is that in the course of the investigation of the mineral deposits of the Arctic this region became the moot point whose territory is claimed by Canada,

Norway, Russia, Denmark, and the USA. The solution to the problems of the Arctic can be achieved only within the framework of the international law, it would be ideal to conclude the universal international agreement, as it is done in respect of the Antarctic – according to many Russian and foreign specialists in the field of the international law.

3. To describe the conflicts in the Arctic. We can draw a conclusion that today the military conflict is out of the question; however the confrontation of the secret services will considerably intensify. All such situation will greatly complicate the international situation and result in much greater confrontation between Russia and the West.

4. To examine the rights of Russia in the Arctic. The exploration of the Arctic knows a great number of the examples of international cooperation, and the conflicts in this severe region take place without bloodshed.

The conflicts between the countries of the Arctic region are resolved by legal means as all of these countries are highly developed nations with a democratic form of government. The setting up of the international organization such as the Barents Sea and the Arctic Council undoubtedly introduces a positive constituent into the international relations in the region.

Russia will be able to assert its rights to the Arctic territories, but this requires a well-defined strategy of the Russian Federation with respect to the Arctic territories.