

# **MONITORING SYSTEM TO THE ENERGY SECURITY THREATS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS**

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The research is devoted to studying the formation of monitoring system to the energy security threats of the region (on the example of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation).

Since the Arctic is a region of interest to many states, security issues are relevant not only for Russia, but also for a number of other countries. Thus, the status of the Arctic itself implies close cooperation between Russian and foreign scientists.

Visions of tapping the region's natural resources have driven decisions by companies outside the Arctic to invest in extraction projects, (the most notable being the liquefied gas project on the Yamal peninsula on the part of France's Total and China's CNPC), as well as to produce a new generation of ice-breaking LNG tankers in the shipyards of Korea to transport natural gas from the new port of Sabetta. More generally, the pursuit of great power aspirations on the part of Russia and the emergence of China as a global power have put an end to the vision of the Arctic as a peripheral region to be treated as a zone of peace in which the principal concerns center on the pursuit of opportunities to cooperate in dealing with matters of environmental protection and sustainable development. Today, the Arctic is both a high impact zone for global forces (e.g. the impacts of climate change) and an arena for the pursuit of high politics (e.g. the interplay among China, Russia, and the US in a shifting global order)<sup>1</sup>.

The energy security of the Arctic region is closely interrelated with the socio-economic situation of the region, the environmental situation, the fuel and energy balance of the region. In its turn, energy security is one of the components of the economic security and in general the security of a country.

Based on the methods of comparison, classification, methods of structural analysis and forecasting the study of the level of socio-economic development of the Arctic subjects of the Russian Federation was conducted.

Difficulties in socio-economic development of regions are caused by uncertainty and instability of regional economic systems. Based on this, it is important to analyze the dynamics of the main socio-economic indicators of the regions, the analysis of which can reveal problems in the development of certain areas of the region or in general of the entire economy of the region.

Assessment of socio-economic development should be carried out through a number of key indicators, including indicators of energy security with existing threshold values. The interrelation of the concepts of socio-economic development and energy security is interpreted as particularly strong since the growth of development indicators affects the criteria for assessing energy security in the direction of increasing.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.eastwestcenter.org/sites/default/files/filemanager/Concept%20Paper.pdf> p. 3

As a result of calculations, assessments, determination of regional positions and analysis of all obtained data, the following trends in the socio-economic development of the Arctic regions and the values of their energy security were identified: the regions have rather significant differences in one indicator, and quite similar values in other.