The Problems and prospects of increasing the level of economic security of the coastal Arctic regions on the basis of the European experience

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Abstract. The article systematizes information on approaches to economic security on the example of a number of countries. It is established that economic security in many countries is understood as a way to confront internal and external threats in order to ensure conditions aimed at protecting the economic interests of countries on the basis of effective use of competitive advantages. This article presents an analysis of the experience of European countries in the formation of financial, organizational, institutional and legal framework to ensure the economic security of these countries. The possibilities of cooperation between the Russian Federation and European institutions in the new geopolitical conditions, which significantly affect the strategic vector of economic development and security of the Russian Federation, as well as the conditions for the creation of an effective system of security in the economic, political and military spheres, are also considered. Based on the analysis of international experience, the study of materials and research results on strategic partnership in the field of interregional cooperation in order to strengthen economic security, the key factors that can be the basis of such cooperation are identified. The conclusions about the need to ensure an effective state policy in the field of regional security, taking into account the importance of the territory and priority areas. Such priorities should include: the determination of the competence of the regional bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government; aspects of improving the quality of life of the inhabitants of the Arctic coastal regions; efficient use of local resources in the framework of interregional projects and programmes; effective mechanisms of state support aimed at regional integration.

1. Introduction
Issues related to economic security for the Russian Federation and the European Union have become particularly relevant after the events in Ukraine in 2014 and the subsequent mutual sanctions.

The issues of ensuring independence and the ability of countries to build their own economic policies taking into account their own interests and characteristics became paramount.

The Russian Federation is introducing new approaches to stimulating the development of territories and import substitution in the most problematic and sanctions-sensitive industries. The dynamics of changes in this direction is proceeding with varying success. Quite often, the proposed mechanisms and approaches are mostly declarative, but there are real successes in a number of sectors, primarily in the military sphere and agriculture. But a number of industries, such as machinery and machine tools, remain vulnerable.
In this regard, the Russian Federation can follow the path of “trial and error”, or use the experience of other countries, including the European Union. The European experience in the field of strengthening of economic security has a substantial basis.

In our opinion, it is necessary to study in more detail the theoretical and methodological foundations, methodological and practical proposals to ensure economic security, taking into account the European experience.

2. Review of main sources of research and publications
The works of many scientists are devoted to the problems of regional economic security. Among the Russian researchers should be highlighted, in particular, those who pay attention to the problems of definition and mechanisms of economic security of the region [1]; study of a number of key problems that determine the optimal mechanism of economic security of the Northern and Arctic territories of the Russian Federation [2]; study of issues related to security in the field of institutional and structural transformation of the regional economy [3]. A number of scientists consider, in particular, the problem of ensuring the economic security of the country on the basis of the realization of its economic interests and ensuring regional development [4]. In many works, the process of improving the economic security of regions in the context of the prospects of socio-economic development of the territory is studied [5]. Also in a number of works the questions of economic security of regions from positions of improvement of foreign economic security are analyzed [6].

At the same time, despite the many works affecting the economic security of the country and caused primarily by geopolitical changes, there are problems of strengthening the economic security of the regions of the Russian Federation, caused by insufficient attention from the state, in particular, to its financial and legal support. In this regard, it is particularly important to consider the problems of economic security of the coastal Arctic regions of the Russian Federation, taking into account the European experience.

3. Purpose and objectives of the research
The aim of the work is to study theoretical and methodological approaches to the development of practical recommendations in the field of economic security of the regions of the Russian Federation, taking into account the European experience.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks were formulated:
1. To reveal the essence of economic security of regions.
2. To study the specific features of the European experience in the field of economic security of the regions.
3. To determine the features of regional policy in the Russian Federation in the field of economic security.
4. To offer practical recommendations to improve the situation in the field of economic security, in particular in the coastal Arctic regions, taking into account the European experience.

4. Materials and methods of research
The theoretical and methodological basis was the scientific work in the field of modern economic theory, revealing the fundamental factors and principles of the world economy, the theory of institutionalism, regionalism, as well as scientific works of Russian and foreign scientists studying the issues of economic security of the region. Bath research is also based on the application of a system of methods and approaches that allow to ensure the conceptual integrity of the work, such as: the study of theoretical approaches, comparison, analysis and systematization, which allow to study the essence of the economic security of the region; structural - factor analysis is also used to identify the features of the international, in particular, European experience in ensuring the economic security of the region; institutional analysis, causal relationships and a number of other methods are established. The information basis of the study was the scientific works of leading domestic and foreign scientists, a
number of normative and legislative acts, official documents of the European Union, data of statistical bodies and international organizations, Internet resources, etc.

5. Results of the research
The result of the study was to determine the problems and prospects of economic security of the regions in relation to the coastal Arctic regions of the Russian Federation. It is established that the economic security of the region will be realized through its ability to withstand internal and external threats in order to take into account the economic interests of the region on the basis of effective use of competitive advantages.

6. Discussion of the results
Globalization of economic relations in modern conditions is accompanied by increased influence on the state of economic security of the region, which is characterized by a sufficiently high degree of organizational complexity, uncertainty and instability [7]. In order to strengthen the economic security of the region, it is necessary to ensure its adaptive ability to withstand external challenges and threats, to use the most effective opportunities and advantages, including in the field of international cooperation.

Most often, economic security is implemented by changing the state of the economic system of the region, which characterizes its ability to confront internal and external threats to achieve economic interests of the region on the basis of effective use of competitive advantages.

The formation of a multipolar order in the world does not reduce the number of challenges to States, but only partially allows to reformat the system of their external relations and security. Among the most pressing problems of regional security in modern conditions are the issues of military-political conflicts, economic and military cooperation, the creation and dissolution of interstate and international associations.

As for ensuring the security of regional associations, it may include a whole sector of elements of national security, factors of influence of international relations on the regional system, as well as space-time measures for their implementation. In European practice, the security of individual participants can mainly be considered as a set of measures to eliminate internal and external threats. Many European States, in particular the so-called "new democracies", have limited resources of their own that are necessary to ensure security. To that end, they must either become satellites of stronger and more influential States or form coalitions, alliances or regional groupings. Thus, for many powers of the world, regional security is based on the application of common approaches for members of integration associations and can be of a dual nature: on the one hand, regional security is a factor in guaranteeing stability in General, and on the other hand, the obligation to fulfill the conditions for ensuring the security of each member in particular [8]. In modern conditions, regional security is conditioned by two circumstances. The first is due to the fact that regional identification should be provided, taking into account the military-political, cultural and mental aspects, and the second is the need to participate in interaction with the participants of mega-regional formations.

Currently, the doctrine in the interaction of the European Union and the Russian Federation has changed. After the events in Ukraine in 2014, interaction with many regional economic systems of the EU member States for a long period was curtailed or limited to the framework of cross-border cooperation, for example between Russia, Norway, Finland. The strengthening of structural deformations at the regional level, as well as the armed and political conflict near the Russian border, have a critical impact on the state of inter-regional economic security and cooperation. In this regard, the Russian Federation is trying to ensure the competitiveness of a number of regions, including the Arctic coastal regions, by mobilizing domestic capacity using its own resources. At the same time, the institutional framework for the economic security of the regions is being improved, which greatly affects the effectiveness of the implementation of measures, for example, in the field of import substitution policy.
The European Union has taken the path of establishing a joint market, political integration and a common decision-making mechanism within the framework of regional, social, trade, agricultural, competitive, industrial and research policies, which are consistent with the economic security criteria of these countries. Regional, industrial and social disparities have been observed in the EU for quite a long time due to the imperfect sectoral, spatial and intuitive structure. Currently, most of them have been eliminated due to the fact that the EU has carried out structural reforms aimed at reducing the risks for regional development. Thanks to the financial reserves formed by the structural funds, the reforms were successfully implemented [9]. Structural reforms were implemented through restructuring and modernization projects and the economy.

In General, if we evaluate the policy of the European Union in the field of economic security, it should be noted that it is based on the protection of interests within the framework of interregional unification, the ability of the participating regions to jointly provide measures to counter internal and external threats, as well as it is caused by minimizing economic and institutional contradictions in relations between States. If we talk about the economic security of the subnational level, it depends primarily on the consideration of the interests of all participants and their compliance with common goals in General [10].

Despite the fact that in recent years the Russian Federation has been artificially excluded from participation in interregional and a number of international associations, which could contribute to the possibilities of strengthening the economic security of both the country as a whole and its regions. Regional development strategies implemented at the national level are a kind of reference point for increasing the activity of regions in the field of economic security, including its implementation in the framework of international projects. But the effectiveness of the implementation of strategies to ensure economic security should be improved, in particular, to achieve this goal, a program-target approach can be used.

In order to develop the strategy of the state or its regions within the framework of international contacts and cooperation at the interregional level in the field of security, its norms should be brought into compliance with the basic policy documents of the international, national and regional levels. Such strategies can become the basis for the formation of medium-term and short-term programs of socio-economic development of a particular region, for example, the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation.

If we talk about the participation of the country and its regions in various international sub-national associations, it is worth noting that such participation can carry a number of threats and challenges, at the same time, there are advantages, among which, in particular, the following:
- formation of a favorable investment climate and clarification of investment conditions through the use of a differentiated approach;
- ensuring competitive advantages of the region in the case of international projects;
- formation of the information field on the basis of informing the public about the implementation of joint projects, the formation of a database on international projects;
- development of financial and innovation infrastructure;
- improving the efficiency of public authorities and local self-government by involving them in international projects and programs[11].

Based on the analysis of international experience, the study of materials and the results of studies on strategic partnership in the field of interregional cooperation in order to strengthen economic security, it is possible to identify some key factors that can be the basis of such cooperation (shown in Table 1).
Table 1. Key factors of state or regional participation in interregional projects

| Factors                                                  | Factors                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Justification of institutional and economic prerequisites for participation in international projects | Based on the study of Russian and European regional policy and practice of regional international cooperation |
| Institutional and legal analysis                         | Assessment of the conditions for the implementation of international cooperation of the regions and analysis of the legal framework affecting foreign economic, investment and scientific spheres |
| Analysis of the level of economic security                | Assessment of the most vulnerable from the point of view of economic security areas (investment, foreign economic, scientific and industrial) |
| Identification of internal and external risks and threats | Assessment of the level of their impact on the economic security of the regions and the country as a whole |
| Analysis of regional competitive advantages               | Assessment of priority directions in the field of implementation of joint projects |
| Definition of prospects of development of international regional cooperation | Assessment of the impact on the level of economic security and socio-economic development of the regions |
| Defining tools, methods, and techniques                   | Improvement of the economic security management system in the process of international cooperation |

World practice shows that integration processes become an objective reality. At present, at the level of the European Union and in other examples, there are quite a number of regional and subregional blocs aimed at improving economic cooperation and security. Now there are more than 20 integrated-oriented international economic associations, which represent all regions of the Earth.

At the heart of integration are direct international economic (technological, scientific and technical, industrial and other) relations at the level of primary economic entities. The results of regional integration can be observed, for example, in how the processes of socio-economic development of regions and even countries are synchronized, national macroeconomic indicators tend to converge, the interdependence of economies increases, which is manifested through the growth of GDP and labor productivity, the creation of regional markets, the increase in the scale of production.

7. Conclusions
As a result of the research:
1. The essence of the economic security of the region, taking into account the European experience, and identified the problems and prospects for ensuring the economic security of the regions. It is proved that the economic security of the region can be realized only through its ability to withstand internal and external threats.
2. To study the specific features of the European experience in the field of economic security of the regions. It is established that cooperation between the Russian Federation and European institutions tends to be restrained, which significantly affects the nature of the strategic vector of economic development and security of the coastal Arctic regions of the Russian Federation and allows to fully use the existing potential in the field of creating an effective security system.
3. The analysis of some features of regional policy in the Russian Federation in the field of economic security.
4. A number of practical recommendations, in particular, on institutional and economic, institutional and legal support of economic security of the coastal Arctic regions, taking into account the European experience, are proposed.

Taking into account the European experience in policy development, in particular the regional security of the coastal Arctic regions and the need to ensure participation in certain interregional
projects and associations, the possible participation of the region in the area of strengthening economic security should be considered. The main points that you should pay attention to:

- analysis of the legal and institutional framework to ensure international cooperation of the Arctic coastal regions, as well as analysis of trends in the world for the development of cooperation between the regions in the field of investment, foreign trade, scientific and technical fields;
- to assess the level of economic security of the coastal Arctic regions, taking into account the most vulnerable to the consequences of international cooperation of economic spheres (industrial, scientific and technical, foreign economic, investment security) and to identify the level of the impact of threats on the economic security of the coastal Arctic regions;
- to assess the prospects for the development of international regional cooperation and to assess its impact on the level of economic security of the coastal Arctic regions;

In the context of ensuring effective state policy in the sphere of regional security based on view of the significance of territory, the priority areas should include: the determination of the competence of the regional bodies of state power and bodies of local self-government; aspects of improving the quality of life of the inhabitants of the Arctic coastal regions; efficient use of local resources in the framework of interregional projects and programmes; effective mechanisms of state support aimed at regional integration.

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