Fuel and energy complex of the Arctic zone of Russia and its transport infrastructure

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Abstract. In modern conditions of globalization, one of the main functions of the state is to ensure the economic security of the country, which implies the development and effective use of the national resource potential, increasing the competitiveness of the country, ensuring the integrity of the territorial and economic space, creating the necessary conditions for the balanced development of national territories. The most important tasks of the modern development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation include overcoming transport and energy restrictions that impede the increase of the economic development of the Arctic, stimulating the priority development and implementation of energy-saving and energy-efficient technologies. The aim of the study is to summarize the current regulatory support for the strategic development of the fuel and energy complex and its transport infrastructure in the Arctic zone in the context of the strategic goals and objectives of the development of the Russian Arctic zone adopted at the state level. Achieving this goal led to the formulation and solution of the following tasks: to study the regulatory framework of spatial development of Russia, highlight the current trends; describe the main program goals and directions of socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation related to priority geostrategic territories; analyze national incentive measures for the development of energy in the Arctic zone and characterize the dynamics of their financing. The solution of these problems will make it possible to understand the system of program-goal and regulatory instruments of managing the development of the fuel and energy complex of the Russian Federation that have developed over the past ten years and, in particular, its transport infrastructure. Ways for further improvement of these instruments in the existing internal and external conditions for the development of the fuel and energy complex of Russia are proposed in this study.

1. Introduction
The Arctic zone of the Russian Federation is one of the priority geostrategic territories of the country and is characterized by specific living conditions and economic activities. The main tasks of the modern development of the Arctic zone include the elimination of transport and energy restrictions that impede the increase of the economic development of the Arctic, stimulation of the priority development and implementation of energy-saving and energy-efficient technologies. These tasks are reflected in the Fundamentals of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic for the period until 2035 (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of March 5, 2020 N 164 "On the Basics of State Policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic for the Period until 2035"), which precedes the
most important stage in managing the development of the Arctic zone of Russia - summing up the implementation of the Development Strategy of the Russian Arctic until 2020 (Strategy for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and ensuring national security for the period until 2020) and the adoption of a new Strategy for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and ensuring national security for the period until 2035.

This stage in determining the strategic goals and objectives of the development of the Russian Arctic is coinciding with a number of global challenges, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the accompanying decline in business activity on a global scale [1], as well as the aggravation of geopolitical confrontation and price wars on the global energy market [2]. These challenges defined new conditions for the functioning of the fuel and energy complex in Russia. Thus, the new conditions for conducting economic activity, characterized by the aggravation of global uncertainty, dictate a new agenda for the management of the competitiveness of the country's economy and new requirements for the tools for its implementation.

Of particular importance is the study of regulatory issues and energy development software issues. In study [12], a conceptual scheme of energy efficiency management at the state level is presented. The scheme in the study has been translated from Russian. (Figure 1).

![Figure 1. Energy efficiency management.](image)

The legal framework is justifiably distinguished as a separate area of regulatory activity, however, we consider the inclusion of financing mechanisms in its composition as inappropriate. E. Baranovskaya defines the legal support of the economy as “a system (a set) of legal and social processes, factors, circumstances that mediate the action of legal norms and institutions and implement a causal relationship between the law and the system of economic relations” [13]. Moreover, it is obvious that the legal support of the economy is the result of the dialectical interaction of all subjects of economic relations, which form the conditions and prerequisites for the emergence of legal norms and mediate their implementation. Regarding the role of the state in this process, E. Baranovskaya notes that the legal support of the economy is, in addition to what has already been stated, also “a combination of various legal and other means, with the help of which the state exercises legal influence on economic relations in the direction desired for it” [13]. These formulations of the researcher seem convincing to us, fully revealing the dialectical nature of socio-economic relations in society and its separate area – the legal support of the economy.

Thus, considering the role of the state in the legal support of the economy, we can determine the following most important components:

- strategic and program documents that ensure consistency in the development of economic prerequisites, development goals and legal support.
- laws, regulations and other regulatory acts of various levels.
The significant role of strategic and program documents in the legal support of the economy and its sectors is determined, in our opinion, by their system-forming role, which determines the direction of the integrated development of productive forces and the legal support of economic relations.

2. Material and Methods
The study used an array of information about the software and legislative support for the development of the fuel and energy complex of Russia. This information was obtained by the researchers from electronic legal databases of open access, containing regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation and its entities, official portals of the authorities of the Russian Federation and its entities, and the electronic resource of the open data portal of the Russian Federation (The open data portal of the Russian Federation. Available from: https://data.gov.ru/).

The development of geostrategic territories has been highlighted by many scientists and economists. The conceptual aspects of the spatial development of the Russian Federation were studied by the authors of works [3-5], the theoretical and practical aspects of state support for the development of the national energy sphere are widely covered in works [6-8] and others and are also presented in program documents [9-11]; however, given the relevance of improving energy efficiency for the functioning of the economy of the Arctic zone of Russia in modern conditions of global competition and current economic challenges, further studies of state regulation and support of this sphere are necessary for determining its prospective tools and directions.

Such general scientific methods as system analysis and synthesis (to determine the priority areas of state support), comparison and generalization (to study the regulatory framework for the development of geostrategic territories) were used as methodological tools.

3. Results and Discussion
The national goals and strategic objectives of modern socio-economic development of both the Russian Federation and its regions are enshrined in the so-called “May” decrees of the President of the Russian Federation - a series of 11 decrees of May 7, 2012 (No. 596-606) containing 218 instructions to the Government The Russian Federation for implementation during 2012 - 2020, and in the Decree "On National Goals and Strategic Tasks of the Development of the Russian Federation for the Period until 2024" dated May 7, 2018 No. 204, which includes new goals and objectives for the Government and updates the existing ones.

In accordance with the set directions, such strategic documents were adopted as the Strategy for Innovative Development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2020 (approved by the order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 12.08.2011 No. 2227-r), the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation (approved by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 12.31.2015 No. 683), the Strategy for Scientific and Technological Development of Russia (approved by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 12.01.2016 No. 642), the Strategy for the Development of the Information Society in the Russian Federation for 2017-2030 (approved by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 05.09.2017 No. 203), the Strategy for the spatial development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2025 (approved by the order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 02.13.2019 No. 207-r), the Forecast of the long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2030, strategies for socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, sectoral and regional strategic planning documents.

The fundamentals of the state policy of regional development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2025 are fixed by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of January 16, 2017 No. 13 “On the approval of the Fundamentals of the state policy of regional development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2025”, which defines among the basic principles of regional development policy “... a differentiated approach to the implementation of state support measures for regions and municipalities depending on their socio-economic and geographical features; ensuring
sustainable economic growth and scientific and technological development of regions, increasing the level of competitiveness of their economies in international markets” [6].

Among the strategic tasks of the modern development of the Russian Federation, ensuring the national security of the country based on the socio-economic development of geostrategic territories takes an important place. A geostrategic territory of the Russian Federation is “a territory within the boundaries of one or several constituent entities of the Russian Federation which is essential for ensuring sustainable socio-economic development, territorial integrity and security of the Russian Federation, characterized by specific living conditions and economic activities” [15, p. 2]. In the Strategy for Spatial Development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2025, the list of priority geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation includes subjects of the Russian Federation characterized by an exclave position - the Republic of Crimea, the city of federal significance Sevastopol, the Kaliningrad Region; subjects of the Russian Federation located in the North Caucasus; subjects of the Russian Federation located in the Far East; subjects and parts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation included in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 2, 2014 No. 296 “On land territories of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation” [15].

The following are the current trends in the spatial development of Russia:

- a high level of interregional differences in GRP per capita, incomes, investment in fixed assets, budgetary security;
- the concentration of economic growth in a limited number of centers, the growth of the socio-economic role of cities;
- the stabilization of the population in most subjects amid a growing demographic burden on the working-age population and increasing migration mobility;
- the transformation of the spatial organization of the economy under the influence of changes in the factors of the distribution of production, conditions of international trade and scientific and technological development;
- strengthening the influence of scientific and technological progress on spatial development through the dissemination of remote forms of employment and increasing the availability of services due to the introduction of information and telecommunication technologies [14, 15].

The main directions of socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation related to the priority geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation are presented in Figure 2.
**General directions of socio-economic development**

- increasing the competitiveness of regional economies, taking into account the prospective economic specializations of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, centers of economic growth, international markets and the existing specialization of the border territories of neighboring countries;
- the development of social sectors at a pace higher than the national average;
- expanding the practice of using the existing and creating a new dual-use infrastructure.

**The main directions of socio-economic development of the Arctic zone**

- infrastructure support for the development of mineral resource centers;
- stimulating the priority development and implementation of energy-saving and energy-efficient technologies;
- modernization and development of seaports, ensuring the functioning of the Northern Sea Route;
- promoting the socio-economic development of settlements strategically important for the development of the Northern Sea Route and economic development of the Arctic.

**The main directions of socio-economic development of the subjects of the Russian Federation, characterized by an exclave position**

- ensuring transport, energy and information and telecommunication security;
- ensuring a standard of living comparable with (or higher than) the standard of living in the Russian Federation (for the Kaliningrad region - in the EU border countries);
- ensuring economic growth rates comparable with (or higher than) the economic growth rates of the Russian Federation (for the Kaliningrad region - of the EU border countries);
- maintaining existing special business environments.

**The main directions of socio-economic development of the North Caucasus**

- increasing the availability of quality education and labor force mobility;
- creation of a tourism management system in the North Caucasus macro-region;
- improving existing and creating new development institutions, including special business environments;
- assistance in the identification, preservation and development of traditional folk crafts;
- assistance in increasing passenger and cargo turnover, developing an appropriate port infrastructure, rail and road access to seaports;
- improving the efficiency of energy supply to consumers;
- ensuring the safety of the population living in areas at high risk of natural emergencies.

**The main directions of socio-economic development of the Far East**

- reduction of the migration outflow of the permanent population, the involvement of specialists from other subjects of the Russian Federation in territories experiencing a shortage of labor resources;
- creation of new and development of existing territories of social and economic priority development, improvement of mechanisms for state support of entrepreneurial activity;
- improving the mechanism of social development of centers of economic growth;
- extension of the mechanism of equalization of prices (tariffs) for electric energy to the average Russian level for individual consumers;
- implementation of a mechanism for long-term regulation of tariffs (prices) for electricity, gas, water and wastewater.

**Figure 2.** The main directions of socio-economic development of priority geostrategic territories of the Russian Federation.
To achieve national goals and regulate the process of socio-economic development of both Russia as a whole and the regions of the country, on the basis of the program-targeted approach, state programs have been developed and are being implemented, grouped in five areas, and since December 2018, in accordance with the principles of the project management of 13 national projects, grouped in three areas. State programs and national projects are instruments aimed at solving the strategic tasks of the country's development. National projects are a set of those instruments of state programs that are identified as priority, as they are designed to provide a breakthrough in their results.

By the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of November 25, 2017 No. 2620-r, a list of thirty state programs was approved, including pilot ones, in which measures were taken to accelerate the development of priority territories, including the territorial state program "Socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation" (Approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of April 21, 2014 No. 366). In 2018, in twenty state programs, special sections on the territory of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation were formed.

The priority importance of the development of the Arctic zone of Russia to ensure sustainable socio-economic development of the country is defined in particular by:

- The Fundamentals of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the Arctic for the period until 2020 and further perspectives, approved by the President of the Russian Federation on September 18, 2008 No. Pr-1969;
- The development strategy of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and national security for the period until 2020, approved by the President of the Russian Federation on February 8, 2013 No. Pr-232;
- The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2018 No. 204 "On national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period until 2024";
- "The main activities of the Government of the Russian Federation for the period until 2024", approved by the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation on September 29, 2018;

In the Strategy for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and ensuring national security for the period until 2020, the key importance of the energy sector of the economy in ensuring the stability of the socio-economic development of the Russian Arctic is revealed through the identification of the following most important development risks and dangers:

- depreciation of fixed assets, especially the transport, industrial and energy infrastructures;
- high energy intensity and low efficiency of natural resource extraction, costs of northern production in the absence of effective compensation mechanisms, low labor productivity;
- underdevelopment of the energy system, as well as the irrational structure of generating capacities, the high cost of generation and transportation of electricity (Strategy for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and ensuring national security for the period until 2020);

In accordance with these risks and threats associated with the energy industry, in 2016 the following program goals and objectives were formulated in the Plan for the implementation of the Development Strategy of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and national security for the period until 2020. Four of them relate to the extraction of hydrocarbons and fossil fuels:

- implementation of major infrastructure projects involving the integration of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation with developed regions of Russia, development of the Timan-Pechora basin and hydrocarbon deposits on the continental shelf of the Arctic seas, the Yamal and Gydan peninsulas (Responsible parties: Ministry of Energy of Russia, Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia, Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia, State Corporation “Rosatom”).
- implementation of measures to ensure the protection of state interests in the development of hydrocarbon deposits on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic (Responsible parties: Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia, Federal Security Service of Russia, Ministry of Energy of Russia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia).

In the Plan for the implementation of the Development Strategy of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and national security for the period until 2020, the following program goals and objectives were formulated for the extraction of hydrocarbons and fossil fuels:

- formation of a reserve fund of deposits in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, guaranteeing the country's energy security and sustainable development of the fuel and energy complex in the
long term, during the period of replacement of declining production in areas of traditional
development after 2020 (Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia, Ministry of Energy of Russia).

- improving the conditions for the activities of Russian companies on the Arctic shelf (Ministry of
  Economic Development of Russia, Ministry of Construction of Russia, Ministry of Natural
  Resources of Russia, Ministry of Energy of Russia, Federal Agency for Subsoil Management,
  Federal Agency for Fishery, Rosstekhnadzor, interested federal executive bodies and interested
  organizations).

Two of the goals and objectives are directly related with energy and its use:

- differentiation of modern power supply schemes of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation,
  including the construction of nuclear power plants, including floating ones (Responsible parties:
  Ministry of Energy of Russia, Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia, State Corporation
  “Rosatom”, interested executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation).

- realization of energy supply projects, including self-contained supply and using renewable energy
  sources, settlements, as well as military and special facilities in the Arctic within the framework of
  investment and production programs of organizations (Responsible parties: Ministry of Energy of
  Russia, Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia, Ministry of Defense of Russia, State Corporation
  “Rosatom”, RAS, interested executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation).

In addition, the Plan, as part of the development of international cooperation, provides for "the
development of interaction between the regions and municipalities of northern countries in the field of
environmental management, ecology and energy" (Responsible parties: interested executive bodies of
the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (The “Plan…”, p. 31)). The fact that the executors of
this provision of the Plan are only interested executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian
Federation, in our opinion, does not correspond to the level of the task. For the effective
implementation of this provision, in our opinion, it is necessary to involve the Ministry of Energy of
Russia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia and the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Russia.

At the same time, as part of the development of international cooperation in the field of fuel and
energy, this Plan provides:

- interaction of the Russian Federation with the Arctic states in order to protect the national interests
  of Russia and exercise the rights provided by international acts (Responsible parties: Ministry of
  Foreign Affairs of Russia, Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia, Ministry of Energy of Russia,
  Ministry of Defense of Russia, interested executive bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian
  Federation).

- submission, defense and support of the revised partial application for establishing the external
  border of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic Ocean at the Commission on
  the Limits of the Continental Shelf (Responsible parties: Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia,
  Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, Ministry of Defense of Russia, Federal Agency for Subsoil
  Management, Federal Agency for Scientific Organizations of Russia, RAS (The “Plan…”, p. 32)).

As part of the implementation of the Strategy for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian
Federation and ensuring national security for the period until 2020, in 2014 the Program "Social and
Economic Development of the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation” was adopted.

Among the results of the Program, directly related to the fuel and energy complex for 2021-2025,
the following points are outlined:

- the organization of the production of competitive high-tech products for the needs of geological
  exploration, production and processing of mineral raw materials in the Arctic zone of the Russian
  Federation, which provides increased energy efficiency in the development of mineral resources
  based on the principles of resource conservation and rational natural resource management;

- a significant reduction in the technological gap from the international standards of Russian
  products of oil and gas and industrial engineering for the needs of developing the mineral resource
  potential in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation.

From 2014 to 2020, the Program underwent 6 editions, significantly changing its content and
resources for its implementation. Thus, while in the first edition of the Program in 2014 the budget
funds that were supposed to be allocated for its implementation were not defined at all, in the third edition of 08.31.2017 they amounted to 190451982.3 thousand rubles (taking into account the federal budget allocated for the activity of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation - 17142857.2 thousand rubles annually in 2019-2025), and in the sixth edition of March 31, 2020 - only 6984930.1 thousand rubles for the entire period of the Program implementation, without referencing the funds allocated for the activity of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation. In the same period, the implementation period of the Program changed from 2015-2020 in the first edition of 2014 to 2015-2025 (with the division into 3 stages: Stage I - 2015-2017; Stage II - 2018-2020; Stage III - 2021-2025) in the sixth edition of March 31, 2020.

In the field of energy, this Program is being implemented in conjunction with the following state programs of the Russian Federation and federal target programs implemented in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation:

1. The state program of the Russian Federation "Energy Development"
2. The state program of the Russian Federation "Development of the nuclear energy complex"
3. The state program of the Russian Federation "Reproduction and use of natural resources"

The issues of energy development have been explored the most fully and comprehensibly in the Energy Development Program (The state program of the Russian Federation "Development of energy" (approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of April 15, 2014 N 321)). It includes 6 subprograms, a number of which have already been completed:

1. subprogram "Energy Saving and Improving Energy Efficiency" (until December 31, 2018);
2. subprogram "Development and modernization of the electric power industry";
3. subprogram "Development of the oil and gas industries";
4. subprogram "Development of the gas industry" (until December 31, 2018);
5. subprogram "Restructuring and development of the coal and peat industry";
6. subprogram "Development of the use of renewable energy sources" (until December 31, 2018);
7. subprogram "Ensuring the implementation of the state program of the Russian Federation "Energy Development";

Moreover, this Program includes a special section on the priorities and objectives of the state policy in the field of the fuel and energy complex in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation (Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of April 15, 2014 N 321 "On approval of the state program of the Russian Federation "Development of the energy sector" (with amendments and additions)). Special goals for the implementation of the Energy Development Program in the Arctic are:

1. Creating new fuel and energy complexes and energy industrial complexes that stimulate the socio-economic development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation
2. Improving the reliability of fuel and energy resource provision of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation.

The main tasks are:

1. creation and development of new hydrocarbon production centers, including the production of liquefied natural gas;
2. implementation of a package of measures to replace the capacities of the Bilibino Nuclear Power Plant in the Chukotka Autonomous Region;
3. development of coal mining in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation.

The main results are:

1. development of the resource base for the implementation of prospective projects in the production, transportation, storage and use of liquefied natural gas based on the use of modern domestic technologies;
2. development of new subsoil areas of coal deposits (State program of the Russian Federation "Development of energy" (approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of April 15, 2014 N 321))

In the part of the “Energy Development” Program devoted to the development of energy in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, the main emphasis is on the development of supergrids as part
of the expansion of the existing energy system (three measures for the development of a supergrid, substantiated in the scheme and the program for the development of the Unified Energy System of Russia, are to cover the prospective demand for electric energy and power; four measures to ensure sustainable energy supply to consumers in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation; one measure for the development of a supergrid is necessary for the implementation of established agreements on technological connection of large consumers) and the expansion of hydrocarbon production and solid fossil fuels.

At the same time, this does not abolish the general measures stipulated by the “Energy Development” Program in the field of improving the energy efficiency and stability of the energy system, which apply, inter alia, to the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, in particular:

1. Carrying out technological re-equipment of the gas industry through the introduction of energy-saving and energy-efficient technologies (within the framework of the subprogram “Development of the gas industry”);
2. Assessment of the technical and economic potential of the use of renewable energy sources in the Russian Federation (within the framework of the subprogram “Development of the use of renewable energy sources”);
3. Creation of favorable conditions for the formation of institutions and an infrastructure conducive to energy conservation and energy efficiency (as part of the sub-program “Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency Improvement”);
4. Creation of favorable conditions and reduction of administrative and other barriers in order to attract investment in the field of energy conservation and increase energy efficiency (within the framework of the subprogram "Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency Improvement");
5. Information support and promotion of energy conservation and energy efficiency (as part of the subprogram "Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency Improvement");
6. Supporting events (projects) in the field of energy conservation and energy efficiency in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (within the framework of the subprogram "Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Improvement");
7. Conducting scientific research in the field of energy conservation and energy efficiency (within the framework of the subprogram "Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Improvement");
8. Training employees responsible for energy conservation and energy efficiency (within the framework of the subprogram "Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Improvement");
9. Research and development in the field of energy conservation and energy efficiency (within the framework of the subprogram "Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Improvement");
10. Providing subsidies from the federal budget to the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation for the implementation of regional programs in the field of energy conservation and energy efficiency (within the framework of the subprogram "Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Improvement");
11. Raising public awareness of energy-saving technologies and stimulating the formation of a lean consumption model of population behavior (within the framework of the subprogram "Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Improvement");
12. Operation, maintenance and modernization of the state information system in the field of energy conservation and energy efficiency (within the framework of the subprogram "Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Improvement");
13. Development of financial support mechanisms for the implementation of projects in the field of energy conservation and energy efficiency (within the framework of the subprogram "Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Improvement" (State program of the Russian Federation "Development of energy" (approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of April 15, 2014 N 321))); etc.

This system of program and strategic documents for managing the development of the fuel and energy complex of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation is supplemented in its implementation by
the provisions of a number of federal laws, as well as the laws of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and regulations thereunder:

1. Federal Law of November 23, 2009 No. 261-FZ "On energy conservation and on improving energy efficiency and on amendments to certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation" (as amended);
2. Federal Law of July 27, 2010 No. 190-FZ "On Heat Supply" (as amended). Section 23.1. “Reliability and energy efficiency indicators of heat supply facilities”;
3. Federal Law of December 30, 2009 No. 384-FZ "Technical Regulation on the Safety of Buildings and Structures" (as amended) Section 13. “Requirements for the energy efficiency of buildings and structures”;
4. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of June 17, 2015 No. 600 "On approval of the list of facilities and technologies that relate to facilities and technologies of high energy efficiency" (as amended);
5. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of June 9, 2020 No. 1523-r “On the Energy Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2035”; etc.

4. Conclusion
Sustainable progressive development of the Russian regions is the most important priority of the state policy. The regulatory role of the state in the development of the regions of the Russian Federation is expressed in the implementation of national projects and state programs, the development of a system of state planning and forecasting of socio-economic development, providing conditions for achieving sustainable growth in labor productivity, collectivization of social production and socio-economic development in general.

Program documents for the development of the fuel and energy complex of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation underwent significant changes over time. Despite the increased elaboration of state planning documents, the resources of the federal budget for their implementation have noticeably decreased, and the implementation periods of projects in the energy sector have been extended. On the one hand, this may indicate significant changes in the accomplishment of goals and objectives of the strategic and program documents, and on the other hand, existing contradictions between the stated goals and objectives and objective socio-economic prerequisites for their implementation. Among the prospects for further research in the field of developing and increasing the energy efficiency of the economy of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, in our opinion, it is necessary to focus on the tools of direct and indirect selective regulation of this sphere using program-targeted methods, as well as assessing their effectiveness, specifically on the basis of economic and mathematical modeling. The quantitative indicators of the implementation of program and strategic documents should be studied in detail as well. This will allow to identify flaws in their bases and take them into account during the development and editing of the “Strategy for the development of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation and ensuring national security for the period until 2035”.

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