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ЗБІРНИК

II Міжнародної науково-практичної Інтернет-конференції
«СТАЛИЙ РОЗВИТОК: ВИКЛИКИ ТА ЗАГРОЗИ В
УМОВАХ СУЧАСНИХ РЕАЛІЙ»



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ПОЛТАВА

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UNCERTAIN STRATEGIC REGION AND UKRAINE: ARCTIC - NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTERACTION

"Stability" - constancy, immutability, long-term preservation of a certain constant state or level. Stability is a word from the past. There is now a time of great, huge, and existential change in the world. They occur in different areas on all content. At the same time, the most important changes in the world, which will in one way, or another concern all people, can certainly be considered climate change and the global military-political crisis.

Regarding the first change, it should be noted that it is the daily activities of each of us that change the planet. Every year, despite attempts to reduce the negative impact on nature, most environmental problems are only aggravated, and it is the anthropogenic factor that accelerates climate change and scales a large number of negative phenomena exponentially. During the COP 27, a new UN report was presented, which actually confirms the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions by countries and at the same time states the obvious insufficiency of these steps to limit the increase in global temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius by the end of the century, which means only one thing - the climate crisis will worsen.

Sequentially, the second critical change of the present is the global military-political crisis, associated primarily with a large-scale deglobalization of the world, which is transformed from a global transnational into a platform world, which will be based on new more complex matrices of connections. So, the world in which we lived yesterday "broke down" and today de facto in many situations the old laws, principles, rules, and obligations no longer work; as a result, there is a crisis of world politics and a crisis of international institutions. At this, there is an increase in conflicts and military operations of different intensity in different parts of the globe. Experience shows that most conflicts and wars occur primarily for certain resources and opportunities of influence.

The world around us has changed and will continue to change. At the same time, on the new political map, each country will wage a fierce struggle for its new "place in the sun." Under such circumstances, Ukraine will also get a chance to modernize itself and be realized as a truly successful global project. To do this, it will be necessary to use all the available opportunities and resources and try to find ways to obtain significant additional resources. This is a rather difficult task, since most of the important resources in the world have long been divided between states. In addition, such resources are exhaustive.

In a separate case, you can highlight the battle of countries for the climate resource. Scientists and politicians are already talking about the impending great war for the climate resource, which will become an important component of the survival of countries and nations. So, in one of his articles, George Soros raises the issue of global warming along with the topic of control over the Arctic. Soros notes that previously the Arctic Circle climate system was separated from the global climate system; now the global climate system is very dependent on what is happening inside the Arctic Circle. That is, human activity has led to the fact that the division between the global climate system and the climate system of the Arctic has actually disappeared; and the climate security of the whole world is to control the anthropological load on the ecosystem in the Arctic region [1].

It is under such circumstances that the issue of the struggle for the Arctic appears in a new light, since soon it is politics in the Arctic that will have a significant impact on the world balance of power. Whether humanity will be able to freeze the Arctic again is a big question, in turn, the melting of ice opens up new horizons for international players. After all, firstly, the above-mentioned global warming will make it possible to use trade sea routes in the north for almost the whole year, and they will become very profitable shipping routes, for example, the Arctic route

from Europe to Japan is about 30% shorter than the route through the Suez Canal and the Indian Ocean (reducing routes will lead to cheaper transportation of goods and obtaining strategic trade advantages). Secondly, the melting of ice will lead to the fact that more and more of the Arctic will be available for mining and fishing. So the Arctic today is not just about 4 million square kilometers of ice; The Arctic today is an important global logistics and a powerful resource base with reserves of oil, natural gas, gas condensate; significant deposits of coal, iron, copper, lead, manganese, nickel, zinc ores and other minerals, as well as fish [2].

In March 2022, all countries of the Arctic Council condemned the Russian Federation and announced a boycott of meetings and a temporary suspension of the Council's activities. So, it was the situation in Ukraine that greatly influenced Arctic politics. However, the main battle for the Arctic is still ahead and the important question is whether there is a place in the Arctic for our country. Regardless of how hypothetically this uncertain strategic region is far from Ukraine, in fact, we are connected by circumstances; whereas today it is the war with Ukraine that restrains Russia from aggressive actions in the Arctic; and the next day it is the sanctions imposed due to aggression that can exhaust Russia and force it to mothball its military bases in the region. In addition, it simply will not have the technical capabilities to develop and develop Arctic reserves [3].

Also, after the end of the war in the world, most likely, there will be the creation of a new world system of security and interaction, and under these circumstances it is the Arctic that will be an important region, which many countries will claim. Thus, China and India, which have already directly voiced their aspirations, will definitely claim influence in the Arctic; most likely, Japan and South Korea will claim influence in the region. Great Britain considers itself a "near-Arctic country" and has its own strategic plans for the Arctic region. It will be difficult for our state in this struggle, because we cannot even call ourselves a "near-Arctic country." However, given Ukraine's actual contribution to the creation of the world security system (and therefore to our significant contribution to the security of the Arctic), we must claim at least the place of the observer country in the Arctic Council. This will give Ukraine the right to influence the development of the economy of the Arctic region, use profitable logistics routes and take an active part in various scientific projects. In the future, this will strengthen our role in the world and will allow us to get into the club of privileged countries and will become an additional platform for active protection and lobbying of our strategic interests [3].

Thus, it can be argued that today Ukraine is in the most difficult situation for all time of its existence. However, today Ukraine is struggling not only for survival, but also for a new life in another world with a new coordinate system. Given the huge price that the country pays, we cannot miss this chance to become a truly successful global project in which everyone will have a chance for self-realization and a decent life. To implement this ambitious plan, we must calculate all possible options, develop effective strategies, and look for the necessary resources. And in light of this, the competition for the Arctic is an important and urgent issue that should already be studied from different angles, justified and lobbied at the level of international elites.

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