

This work aims to fill the gap in the civil scientific agenda by offering its own, two-stage version of a systemic, dynamic, and interdisciplinary analysis of the developments in the Arctic transborder region; by fixing the region's southern border at the Arctic Circle, adjusting to the premises of new geopolitics, using systemic modeling, and viewing geostrategic analysis as an obligatory academic contribution to the 'art' of statecraft. The first stage of analysis is inductive, descriptive, and static. It defines the Arctic region as a system of five geostrategic action spaces, physical space (S_1), military space (S_2), economic space (S_3), demographic space (S_4), and information space (S_5). After defining essential elements of the physical environment, social network analysis is applied on four human-constructed geostrategic spaces (S_2 - S_5) – i.e. the basic networks of relationship (links) between the key actors (nodes) are created. Matrices of symmetrical relationships for military space (S_2), economic space (S_3), and demographic space (S_4) are constructed to demonstrate the links' intensity. In order to illustrate the fact that changes in one action space ultimately transform other spaces, ten possible channels of inter-space affection are illustrated. The second stage of analysis is deductive, analytical, and dynamic. As the region can turn into an area of conflict or cooperation, the work attempts to predict which scenario will prevail by 2040. Firstly, the forces strengthening the system's stability and weakening the system's stability are identified. Secondly, four Lawson W. Brigham's "Scenarios for 2040" ("Globalized Frontier", "Adaptive Frontier", "Fortress Frontier", and "Equitable Frontier") are adjusted to interplay of these forces. Finally, a 'hybrid' scenario is offered as the most probable outcome of the development in the region in the next 30 years.