

### PLENARY MEETINGS

#### PANEL DISCUSSIONS

#### WORKING SESSIONS

#### ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSIONS

##### Mining - investment in the future of the Arctic

The Russian Arctic is a strategic resource base, ensuring the social and economic development of the state. Here concentrated the overwhelming majority of Russian mineral resources (oil- 60%, gas- from 60 to 90%, gold- 40%, chromium and manganese- 90%, platinum metals- 47%, indigenous diamonds- 100%). According to various estimates, the total value of the mineral resources of the Arctic subsoil is more than 30 trillion dollars. However, the degree of exploration of minerals in the Arctic region is still at a low level. This problem was noticed in early 2017 by President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin. Most large-scale projects in the Arctic are related to the extraction of minerals. From their implementation depends not only the future of the polar regions, but also the future of the whole country.

##### Key issues:

- Exploration of mineral deposits in the Arctic
- Development of hydrocarbon deposits on the Arctic shelf of Russia
- LNG projects, implemented in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation
- Extraction of solid minerals in the Arctic region



##### Transport in the Arctic: moving forward

The stability of the polar macroregion and the success of the implementation of investment projects directly depends on the development of the transport system of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, its historically formed core- the Northern Sea Route. To move forward, it is necessary to solve many issues - the organization of the NSR control system, the icebreaker support of the fleet, the support of polar aviation, the construction of access roads to Arctic ports, etc.

##### Key issues:

- Management and improving the attractiveness of the Northern Sea Route
- Development of land transport routes as access roads to Arctic ports.
- Prospects for the development of the Northern latitudinal way
- Development of port infrastructure
- The future of polar aviation



##### Knowledge and competence for the future of the Arctic

The shortage of qualified personnel and the outflow of labor are a systemic problem of the Arctic territories. According to the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, the need for cadres in the regions of the Far North is about 25 thousand people annually. Given the large-scale plans to develop the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, this figure should grow every year. In this regard, employers and the state should develop a system of attracting and securing young professionals in production, increasing the attractiveness of working conditions.

##### Key issues:

- Training of specialists for working in the Arctic. Business and state experience
- Support for young people working in the AZ RF
- The role of science and universities in the development of the Arctic



##### The Future of Arctic Technologies

Innovative technologies, modern scientific developments of Russian scientists determine the success of most Arctic projects. As a result of sanctions, for Russian companies access to many Western technologies and equipment was blocked, which affected the rate of development of the Arctic zone of Russia. Today, the future of Arctic technologies depends on the effectiveness of the import substitution policy.

##### Key issues:

- Production of high-tech products for the needs of the Arctic. Implementation of import substitution policy
- The use of dual-use technologies and infrastructure for MIC
- The role of shipbuilding enterprises in the development of the Arctic. Icebreaking of hydrocarbon projects
- Use of robots and unmanned technologies in the Arctic



##### Ways to improve the quality of life in the Arctic

The lag of regions of the Far North in terms of important indicators of the level and quality of life is due to the specific location and development of the Arctic zone of Russia. To overcome this imbalance, it is necessary to create favorable conditions for comfortable living in the Arctic, a serious modernization of the social infrastructure, both from the state and from enterprises operating in the macroregion.

##### Key issues:

- Social policy of the state and companies in the Arctic
- Sustainable development of indigenous and small peoples
- Arctic medicine
- Features of construction in polar environment



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#### Prospects for international cooperation

In recent years, the Arctic has increasingly attracted the attention of the world community. Interest is shown not only by the polar countries, but by states, located far beyond its borders. Among the state priorities of Russia is the development of the Arctic as a territory for peace and cooperation. At the same time, it must be correlated with the national interests of the country. An important tool for the development of international cooperation is Russia's participation in the work of the institutions of regional cooperation.

##### Key issues:

- International business and scientific projects in the Arctic region
- Cross-border cooperation of the Russian regions in AZ RF with the Arctic countries
- Arctic agenda of "third countries"
- Russian presence on Spitsbergen



#### Communication in the Arctic: acceleration of time

The creation of telecommunications infrastructure in the Arctic is difficult due to the remoteness of the territories, sparsely population and natural-climatic features. However, the provision of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation with modern means of communications is essential to improve the quality of life of the population, management efficiency, large-scale projects for the development of the region, development of the transport system and ensure the defense and security needs.

##### Key issues:

- The needs of Arctic regions and companies in modern types of communication
- Creation of telecommunication infrastructure in the Arctic
- Digital Economy of the Arctic Region



#### Time of new energy

It is impossible to ensure the needs of the Arctic regions for electric power at the expense of large industrial power plants. At the same time, the use of diesel-fueled power plants is difficult, uneconomical and not environmentally friendly. One of the ways out is the use of small generation based on renewable energy sources. In 2017, Russian President Vladimir Putin instructed the federal government to pay special attention to the creation and use of renewable energy sources. Experts see the future of providing the electric power of the Arctic infrastructure in this.

##### Key issues:

- The main problems of the energy of the Arctic region
- Use of renewable energy sources
- Nuclear power plants of low power. Development Potential of floating NPP



#### Ecology: a look into the future

Ensuring environmental safety of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation is one of the most important priorities of the state policy of Russia and all enterprises operating in the Far North. Elimination of the accumulated damage from industrial and military activities in the Arctic zone, the introduction of new environmental technologies, the construction of an effective environmental management system, climate change are the main issues in the sphere of environmental safety in the Arctic, from the solution of which depends not only the future of the whole macroregion, but also the planet.

##### Key issues:

- Elimination of accumulated environmental damage in the Arctic
- Rational subsoil use in the Arctic region
- Effective environmental management
- Climate change in the Arctic
- Environmental monitoring



#### Scenarios of regional development

The Arctic zone occupies 20% of the territory of Russia, it consists of nine subjects of the country. Severe natural and climatic conditions leave an imprint on everything that person does in this region, and require special approaches to the management of the territory. For this purpose, has been created a "support zones" mechanism that involves a number of scenarios for the development of the Arctic region as a holistic project based on the principle of interconnection of all sectoral activities (from tourism development, agro-industrial complex to large infrastructure investment projects) at all stages: planning, goal-setting, financing and implementation.

##### Key issues:

- Reference zones: regional models and the role of the state
- Development of mono-cities in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation
- Increase of investment attractiveness of the subjects of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation
- Tourist potential of the Russian Arctic
- Prospects for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation

