



15 YEARS



XV ANNIVERSARY INTERNATIONAL FORUM
ARCTIC: TODAY AND THE FUTURE
NAMED AFTER A. N. CHILINGAROV

December 9–10, 2025
St.Petersburg, EXPOFORUM

THE FORUM ON THE AGENDA



«It is significant that in 2024 the Forum was named after its founder — the legendary polar explorer, a man of exceptional personal and professional qualities, Artur Nikolaevich Chilingarov. He left a great legacy and made an invaluable contribution to the exploration of the Arctic territories».

Valentina Matvienko, Chairwoman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation



«As President Vladimir Putin has repeatedly emphasized, the strategic importance of the Arctic cannot be overstated — it is about resources, the Northern Sea Route, unique nature and culture. Today, our tasks are to preserve and strengthen our country's presence in the region, create comfortable conditions for people to live and work, improve technologies, and implement investment projects. Events such as the Arctic: Today and the Future Forum, named after A. N. Chilingarov, help us to address these issues on a national scale».

Yury Trutnev, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation – Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoy to the Far Eastern Federal District, Chairman of the State Commission for Arctic Development



«The Forum is rightly considered to be an important and highly anticipated event in the field of the Arctic affairs. It provides a platform for discussing pressing issues on the Arctic agenda, emerging challenges and threats, as well as seeking coordinated and carefully considered paths forward».

Nikolai Patrushev, Assistant to the President of the Russian Federation, Chairman of the Russian Maritime Board



«In recent years, the Forum has truly become a sought-after platform for discussing a wide range of Arctic-related issues. The Arctic theme is one of the key areas of Russian diplomacy. One of our clear priorities is the implementation of large-scale national projects in the region. I am confident that the Forum will contribute to strengthening mutually beneficial ties and enhancing the effectiveness of all forms of Arctic cooperation».

Sergey Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

THE INTERNATIONAL AGENDA



**DANIEL RUBEN
CSATILLOS GOMEZ**

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of the Eastern
Republic of Uruguay to the
Russian Federation



NEO EK BENG MARK

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of the Republic
of Singapore to the Russian
Federation



MOSES KAWAALUUKO KIZIGE

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of the Republic
of Uganda to the Russian
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**AHMED ABDULRAHMAN
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Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom
of Bahrain to the Russian
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RASHED HAMMAD ALADWANI

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of the State of
Kuwait to the Russian Federation



**MARIA LUISA RAMOS
URZAGASTE**

Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of the
Plurinational State of Bolivia to
the Russian Federation



**MARWA AHMED ELSAYED
LASHEEN**

Deputy Head of Mission of the
Embassy of the Arab Republic of
Egypt to the Russian Federation



ANDRE JOAO RYPL

Head of the Sience, Technology
and Innovation Department of
the Embassy of the Federative
Republic of Brazil to the Russian
Federation



ZHOU HAO

Second Secretary of the Embassy
of the People's Republic of China
to the Russian Federation



NEELAM RANI

Consul General of the Republic
of India in St. Petersburg



DMITRIY L. MIKHNO

Consul General of the Republic
of Kazakhstan in St. Petersburg



OZGUN TALU

Consul General of the Turkish
Republic in St. Petersburg



HIDE SAKAGUCHI

President of the Ocean Policy
Research Institute, Sasakawa
Peace Foundation



PAUL BERKMAN

Founder and President of the
Science Diplomacy Center

ARCHITECTURE OF THE BUSINESS PROGRAM

2050

15 YEARS



ARCTIC IN ACTION

Thematic areas and highlights of the business program



WHAT WILL INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ARCTIC AS AN INVESTMENT PROJECT?

Cold logic: see the goal, remove the obstacles



WHY DO PEOPLE LEAVE THE NORTH AND HOW CAN THIS BE CHANGED?

How the North becomes a home



HOW TO UNLOCK THE POTENTIAL OF THE TRANS-ARCTIC CORRIDOR?

Seamless logistics – from the Northern Sea Route to the Trans-Arctic Transport Corridor



HOW TO BUILD A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO ARCTIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH?

Arctic, wait for me: discover, arrive, fall in love



HOW TO CREATE AND APPLY BREAKTHROUGH TECHNOLOGIES?

Union of thought and resources – innovations for extreme latitudes



HOW TO PRESERVE UNIQUE ECOSYSTEMS WHILE DEVELOPING THE ECONOMY?

Develop while preserving: the balance of ecology and economy



HOW TO ENSURE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL PARTNERSHIPS?

A space for international cooperation



HOW TO PREVENT EMERGENCIES AND MINIMIZE CONSEQUENCES?

Staying ahead of risks

STRUCTURE OF THE BUSINESS PROGRAM

ANNIVERSARY XV INTERNATIONAL FORUM **ARCTIC: TODAY AND THE FUTURE** NAMED AFTER A. N. CHILINGAROV

9–10 December, 2025 | St. Petersburg | forumarctic.com



THEMATIC AREAS AND HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BUSINESS PROGRAM:



Cold logic: see the goal, remove obstacles

WHAT WILL INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ARCTIC AS AN INVESTMENT PROJECT?



How the North becomes a home

WHY DO PEOPLE LEAVE THE NORTH AND HOW CAN THIS BE CHANGED?



Seamless logistics – from Route to Corridor

HOW TO UNLOCK THE POTENTIAL OF THE TRANS-ARCTIC CORRIDOR?



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HOW TO ENSURE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL PARTNERSHIPS?



Staying ahead of risks

HOW TO PREVENT EMERGENCIES AND MINIMIZE CONSEQUENCES?

FIRST DAY. December 9, 2025

12:00 BREAK 13:00	10:00–12:00 > PLENARY SESSION > Hall 2 > Arctic 2050: The Future Begins Today						
	Hall 1.1	Hall 1.3	Hall 2	Hall 3	Hall 4	Hall H22-23	Hall H24
13:00 — 14:30	PANEL SESSION	PANEL SESSION	CONFERENCE	PANEL SESSION	STRATEGIC SESSION	STRATEGIC SESSION	STRATEGIC SESSION
	Arctic Dossier: The Contribution of Business and the Regions of the Russian Arctic Zone to the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	Mutually beneficial partnership: cooperation with non-regional countries	«The Transarctic Transport Corridor and the Northern Sea Route»: Part 1. On the Route to the Corridor: A Comprehensive Approach to Transport System Development	Supporting Indigenous Peoples: Best Practices of Government and Business	To the Arctic out of Love: Tools of Public Enlightenment	Before it is too late: preserving the unique ecosystems of the Arctic	Research for the Future: Science at the Arctic Service
14:30 BREAK 15:00	Hall 1.1	Hall 1.3	Hall 2	Hall 3	Hall 4	Hall H22-23	Hall H24
	STRATEGIC SESSION	PANEL SESSION	CONFERENCE	WORKING SESSION	STRATEGIC SESSION	ROUND TABLE	STRATEGIC SESSION
15:00 — 16:30	Attracting investment: the Arctic as a business project	Boundless cooperation: international scientific research in the Arctic	«The Transarctic Transport Corridor and the Northern Sea Route»: Part 2. Climate control of the Arctic: technologies and science for preserving and studying permafrost	Moving Upwards: Affordable Air Connection in the Arctic and the Far East	Human Resources Strategy for the Arctic: How to Attract and Retain Talent	Climate control of the Arctic: technologies and science for preserving and studying permafrost	Rooted in Cultural Code: Economic Potential of Creative Industries
16:30 BREAK 17:00	Hall 1.1	Hall 1.3	Hall 2	Hall 3	Hall 4	Hall H22-23	Hall H24
	WORKING SESSION	ROUND TABLE	MEETING	WORKING SESSION	MEETING	PANEL SESSION	WORKING SESSION
17:00 — 18:30	Arctic 4.0: Opportunities for Unmanned and Robotic Systems	Urban planning in the Far North: special standards for special conditions	Public Council of the Russian Arctic Zone	At the Heart of Change: How SMEs Create a Service Economy	Council of the Interregional Public Organization Association of Polar Explorers	The Voice of the Arctic: Protecting Rights and Preserving the Cultures of Indigenous Peoples of the North	Reliable signal: development of the communication system in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation
	Hall H25-26						
	YOUTH SESSION						
	Arctic: Your Vector of Growth						

SECOND DAY. December 10, 2025

12:00 BREAK 13:00	10:00–12:00 > PLENARY SESSION > Hall 2 > The Arctic for Russia — Russia for the Arctic					
	Hall 1.1	Hall 1.3	Hall 3	Hall 4	Hall H22-23	Hall H24
12:30 — 14:00	ROUND TABLE	CONFERENCE	PANEL SESSION	WORKING SESSION	ROUND TABLE	PANEL SESSION
	Centers of Attraction: Socio-Economic Development of Arctic Municipalities	«The Transarctic Transport Corridor and the Northern Sea Route» Part 3. A New Fleet for the Arctic: Ice-Class Technologies	Treasure Zone: Resource Base for Sustainable Development of Russia	Among the First: Uninterrupted Priority Supply of Goods to the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation	Beauty Not So Far Away: Creating a Unique Tourism Product	ESG and National Priorities: Points of Intersection in the Arctic
14:00 BREAK 14:30	POWER OF DEVELOPMENT ROSATOM		GAZPROM			
14:30 — 16:00	WORKING SESSION	PANEL SESSION	WORKING SESSION	PANEL SESSION	ROUND TABLE	WORKING SESSION
	Attractive Species: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	One Step Ahead: Comprehensive Security	Polar Intelligence: AI as a Driver of Development	Pledge of the Future: Social Responsibility Across Generations	Food Sovereignty: From Traditional Craft to New Products	Construction Manual: Logistics, Costs and Technologies
16:00 BREAK 16:30	PANEL SESSION	PANEL SESSION	STRATEGIC SESSION	WORKING SESSION		
	Not All Superheroes Wear Capes: Volunteers on Guard of the Arctic	Arctic Standard: Building and Maintaining an Effective Healthcare System	Special Waste: Implementing a Circular Economy in the Arctic	Sea of Possibilities: Challenges and Prospects of the Fishing Industry		

For report proposals within the business program, please contact expert@aspolf.ru

* The structure of the business program is subject to change

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December 9, 2025

13:00 – 14:30

Panel Session

Boundless Cooperation: International Scientific Research in the Arctic

Key Areas:

- What flexible formats of cooperation can ensure the sustainability of international scientific programs in the Arctic?
- Which international research projects can contribute to the sustainable development of the region and its communities?
- What comprehensive research programs require international collaboration and can provide the most complete picture of the changes taking place in the macroregion?
- Which advanced technologies and methodologies can accelerate research in the Arctic macroregion?
- Areas for cooperation in scientific potential to develop cutting-edge technologies for the Far North
- International collaboration in preparation for the Fifth International Polar Year

WORLD PEACE THROUGH INCLUSIVE ARCTIC DIALOGUE AND TRUST IN SCIENCE



International Spaces
~70%

Common Interests

Nation States
~30%

National Interests



**SCIENCE
DIPLOMACY
CENTER™**

PROFESSOR PAUL ARTHUR BERKMAN
Science Diplomacy Center™ / International Science Council
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**International
Science Council**
The global voice for science

1

Enhancing International Arctic Scientific Cooperation



**Environmental Security
in the Arctic Ocean**

Edited by
Paul Arthur Berkman
Alexander V. Venglovsky

Springer

Ученые Си-сприбуланта антропогенной информации «Экологическая безопасность в Арктике» – это не просто научная конференция, а диалог.

Ученые Си-сприбуланта антропогенной информации «Экологическая безопасность в Арктике» – это не просто научная конференция, а диалог. Ученые Си-сприбуланта антропогенной информации «Экологическая безопасность в Арктике» – это не просто научная конференция, а диалог. Ученые Си-сприбуланта антропогенной информации «Экологическая безопасность в Арктике» – это не просто научная конференция, а диалог.

Author's personal copy

**Chapter 1
Opening Remarks**

Artem Nakhaychikoff's Challenges

(Reprinted) "Continuum of the International conference
Environmental Security in the Arctic Ocean" (2013)
participants and guests of the conference

The Arctic environment as a part of international cooperation is both an integral and a complex subject. It has been discussed in the context of the Arctic region of Russia (and therefore in "The Ice Code Book") in the scientific context of the Arctic region. The Arctic region is a unique and complex environment, and its study is a complex task. The Arctic region is a unique and complex environment, and its study is a complex task. The Arctic region is a unique and complex environment, and its study is a complex task.

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5th International Polar Year (IPY-5) 2032-2033

Table 1: The International Polar Year (IPY) Experiment "oldest continuous climate research program created by humanity"

Characteristics	IPY-1 1882–1883	IPY-2 1932–1933	IPY-3* 1957–1958	IPY-4 2007–2008	IPY-5 2032-2033
Solar Activity	Solar Maximum	Solar Minimum	Solar Maximum	IHY**	Mid-Solar Cycle
Nations Participating	11	40	67	60+	?
Disciplines	3	4	14	11	?
Observation Distance from Earth	Ground-based	Balloon	Satellite	Satellite	Space Vehicle (proposed herein)
Geographic Focus	Arctic and Antarctic	Arctic and Antarctic	Earth	Arctic and Antarctic	Cryosphere (proposed herein)
International Security Issue	Weather	Radio	Satellites***	Polar	Climate (proposed herein)

* Renamed the International Geophysical Year (IGY)

** Earth-Sun focus was part of the International Heliophysical Year (IHY) in 2007, noting there also was a separate Electronic Geophysical Year (eGY) in 2007-2008

*** First International Decade was introduced in 1961, following the IGY, which inspired the 1959 *Antarctic Treaty* based on "matters of common interest" as the first nuclear arms agreement

Adapted from Berkman, P.A. (2003, 2020, 2025).

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THE ARCTIC KEY TO PEACE IN UKRAINE

Science Diplomats Broker Dialogues
Among Allies and Adversaries Alike
with Common-Interest Building to
Produce Informed Decisions



4

WORLD PEACE THROUGH INCLUSIVE ARCTIC DIALOGUE AND TRUST IN SCIENCE

Paul Arthur Berkman

9 December 2025

SLIDE 1

Thank you Interregional Public Organization “Association of Polar Explorers” (ASPOL) for your invitation to speak virtually today during the **Anniversary XV International Forum “Arctic: Today And The Future” Named after Artur Nikolaevich Chilingarov.**

It is an honour as well as pleasure to contribute to this session about ***Boundless Cooperation: International Scientific Research in the Arctic.*** My comments today are as a science diplomat, introducing options (without advocacy), which can be used or ignored explicitly, with respect for the diverse decisionmakers.

World Peace Through Inclusive Arctic Dialogue and Trust in Science is a path to address the most pressing issues facing humanity in view of cooperation among superpowers, in particular. The Arctic represents a convergence of interests, just as with Outer Space, underscoring the challenge we face on a global scale to balance national interests and common interests, recognizing that nations will always look after national interests first and foremost. In this calculus, the persistent difficulty is to facilitate dialogue, which is a tribute to the *International Arctic Forum – Territory of Dialogue* that has been ongoing since 2010, before-through-after inflection points with consistency, reflecting trust in science.

World peace is a concept that took on new meaning in the 20th century, following two world wars, and is a forever responsibility in our civilization with industrial capacities and high technologies that could enable MAD actions at any moment. The painful truth from the 20th century is nationalism is unsustainable on a global scale.

With inspiration to next-generation leaders – I began to learn these lessons when I was 22-years old in 1981, winter-over SCUBA diving under the ice in Antarctica for a year – like walking off the Earth – with a sense of global responsibility, pondering: Why did the United States and Soviet Union cooperate continuously in Antarctica (as well as Outer Space) throughout the Cold War, despite the animosities that isolated these superpower everywhere else?

Decades later, I co-convened and chaired the 2009 Antarctic Treaty Summit on the 50th anniversary of the 1959 Antarctic Treaty, which emerged directly from the International Geophysical Year in 1957-1958, when Sputnik was launched. Addressing *“matters of common interest”* – the Antarctic Treaty became the first nuclear arms agreement with the United States and Soviet Union along with ten other nations, including the seven Antarctic claimants, *“with the interests of science and the progress of all mankind”*.

SLIDE 2

The 2009 Antarctic Treaty Summit led the following year to the first (and only) formal dialogue between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Russia regarding security in the Arctic, supported by the NATO Science for Peace and Security Program that also began in 1959 as did the Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space – both tied to the Antarctic Treaty as well as the International Geophysical Year with science diplomacy and inclusion (who, what, when, where, why and how), as key ingredients to build trust with science.

I co-directed and chaired the 2010 NATO Advanced Research Workshop at the University of Cambridge with Professor Alexander Vylegzhanin from MGIMO University, including the central contribution from Artur Chilingarov to consider ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN. Artur and I met that year in Moscow and across the following decade in Arkhangelsk, Salekhard and St. Petersburg with the International Arctic Forums. It is an honour as well as pleasure to celebrate Artur's larger-than-life contributions, remembering big bear hugs in each of our meetings as well as his inclusive observation in 2010 that: *"The Arctic environment, as a great object of international cooperation, is both an ancient and a topical subject"*.

As neighbors with the longest maritime boundary of any two nations on Earth – north and south through the Bering Strait – Russia and the United States have been demonstrating their common interest to *"Let the North Pole, be a pole of peace"*, as framed by Soviet President, Mikhail Gorbachev, in his famous 1987 speech, addressing *"burning security issues"* to end the Cold War with creation of an *"Arctic Research Council"* that became the Arctic Council in 1996 as a *"high-level forum"* for dialogue.

SLIDE 3

The warming Arctic with melting ice across marine and terrestrial systems along with the cascade of consequences – both biogeophysical and socioeconomic – has become a common interest across Arctic, near-Arctic and non-Arctic nations as well as residents, especially Indigenous Peoples.

With the 5th International Polar Year (IPY-5) in 2032-2033, the international science community has a chance to balance national interests and common interests globally, as it did with the International Geophysical Year, which was renamed from the 3rd International Polar Year.

IPY-5 is an opportunity to enhance international Arctic scientific cooperation, as agreed among all of the Arctic states in 2017.

IPY-5 is far enough into the future to be imaginative and hopeful but close enough to be practical, especially to produce synergistic outcomes that inspire next-generation leaders across the Decade of Action for Cryospheric Sciences 2025-2034 and other Relevant International Decades, with research-into-action across the Earth's cryosphere pole-to-pole.

- ❖ Approaching IPY-5, what are the questions of common concern to address with natural sciences, social sciences and Indigenous knowledge?

IPY-5 is the next step in the *“oldest continuous climate research program created by humanity”* – which began in 1882-1883 following the Little Ice Age in the North Atlantic region, continuing into the 20th century before-through-after the two world wars – demonstrating trust in science across generations with enduring capacities of the international science community.

Humanity is awakening to operate at century time scales.

SLIDE 4

In the five Arctic Forums from 2010 to 2019, I heard President Vladimir Putin reiterate that Russia's economic future is in the Arctic, telling me that it would be counter-productive for Russia to destabilize the Arctic. In a strange way, the economics of the Arctic seem its greatest stabilizing feature, respecting Russia's geographic and historic presence in the Arctic.

For nations, peoples and our world – making informed decisions requires considerations across a 'continuum of urgencies' from security-to-sustainability time scales. A case study is with Ukraine and Russia and the peaceful solution that would be in the interests of all parties, including Europe, NATO and the United States short-to-long term. Certainly, such a solution is only achievable if we think it.

Ukraine and the Arctic are connected, as revealed by the Arctic Council "pausing" in early March 2022, introducing connections potentially to reverse the polarity.

There would seem to be incentives for Russia, especially if the Arctic is her economic future. For the United States, there also seem to be strategic interests in the Arctic, which have been amplified with focus on Greenland during the second term of President Donald Trump, presumably in view of economics as well, requiring dialogue, especially with the Inuit residents. The meetings in Helsinki and Anchorage with Presidents Trump and Putin were on the doorsteps of the Arctic, introducing their *"common heritage"* as mentioned in Anchorage on 15 August 2025.

The Arctic path for dialogue with science diplomacy to achieve lasting peace in Ukraine is an option (without advocacy), which can be used or ignored explicitly, noting complexities that can only be addressed with questions: who, what, when, where, why and how.

This path with science as a tool of diplomacy worked in Antarctica and Outer Space throughout the Cold War as well as to enter a new era of international cooperation afterward and can work again on our shared journey toward IPY-5, providing a guiding light for our globally-interconnected civilization to dialogue across the 21st century with the [North Pole as a "pole of peace"](#).



NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION
**ASSOCIATION OF
POLAR EXPLORERS**



THE INTERNATIONAL FORUM NAMED AFTER A. N. CHILINGAROV

9-10 December, 2025, Saint-Petersburg

GRATITUDE

FOR PROFESSIONAL PARTICIPATION IN PREPARATION
AND CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS PROGRAM

Paul Arthur Berkman

Professor, Founder and President of the Science Diplomacy Center,
a Faculty Associate with the Program on Negotiation at Harvard
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Harvard-MIT Public Disputes Program, a Fellow with the United
Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

President IPO
«Association of Polar Explorers»

Mikhail Slipenchuk