



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  
Federation



**AHMED ABDULRAHMAN  
MAHMOOD ISMAEEL ALSAATI**

Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom  
of Bahrain to the Russian  
Federation



**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 Science, 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](http://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?



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

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



**Union of thought and resources – innovations for extreme latitudes**

HOW TO CREATE AND APPLY BREAKTHROUGH TECHNOLOGIES?



**Develop while preserving: the balance of ecology and economy**

HOW TO PRESERVE UNIQUE ECOSYSTEMS WHILE DEVELOPING THE ECONOMY?



**A space for international cooperation**

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	YOUTH SESSION
	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
17:00 — 18:30							

## 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						
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						
16:30 — 18:00	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](mailto: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

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# 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 50<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> century with the [North Pole as a "pole of peace"](#).