

Final category: 5. Other

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Aquatic Bioresources and Aquaculture in the Arctic: Challenges and Future Prospects

Alexander Chekalin, Svetlana Lukina

Northern (Arctic) Federal University named after M.V. Lomonosov, Arkhangelsk, Russian Federation

Theme

5. Other

Abstract text

Aquatic bioresources are critical for socio-economic development, health and the very survival of the human race. Therefore, the section work shall focus on the development, utilization and conservation of biological resources in the Arctic seas and rivers, including aquaculture, for the purposes of ensuring sustainable future for all. The section is divided into two sub-themes, where the first one shall take a closer look at the issues of the current state of aquatic bioresources in the Arctic, including new ways, methods and technologies for their exploration, development and restoration, as well as urgent problems and any challenges the Earth's population might experience in the future in this regard. The second sub-theme shall be devoted exclusively to the state of the Arctic and global aquaculture, and namely to the presentation of cutting-edge technologies used in fish farming, mariculture and algaculture, as well as the discussion of its future development prospects and possible impact on the environment.

Session format

2. Oral and poster presentations

Open or Closed Session

Open

“Russia’s strategy and policy in the Arctic at the present stage”

Arthur Demchuk

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Theme

5. Other

Abstract text

Climate change in the Arctic and the competition for resources of the Arctic Ocean makes polar studies, including political science topics more relevant. The Arctic has a great logistical potential for the development of a strategic transport corridor of global importance.

In recent decades, many states of the world have updated the strategy and intensified their activities in the region, reinforcing it with diplomacy, modernization of military potential, development of economic projects. The conflict potential of the countries’ interaction in the Arctic is associated with various approaches and strategies in the fields of military, economic, energy, environmental, climatic, ethno-national and cultural policies.

The Section participants will cover a wide range of topical issues discussed both by the Arctic states within the framework of the Arctic Council and by representatives of other countries. In particular, along with Russian colleagues, researchers from Turkey and India are planning to participate in the discussion of Arctic problems at the Section. It is planned to discuss geo-economic problems, issues of national security, circumpolar economy, tourism, migration, transport and logistics.

The use of the Northern Sea Route, which may be destined to become the “Great Sea Route”, is among the priorities of foreign policy not only of Russia, Canada and the United States, but also of China, in which there is a discourse about the “Ice Silk Road”.

The discussion of these issues in the section is focused on finding answers and making recommendations for the development of Russia's strategy and policy in the Arctic.

Session format

4. Round table discussion

Open or Closed Session

Open

Human and animal health in the Arctic

Svetlana Malkhazova, Dmitry Orlov

Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation

Theme

5. Other

Abstract text

The Arctic provides an extreme natural environment, manifested in many climatic, geochemical and biotic factors. The natural world and human societies have adapted to cope with these extreme conditions, but a new and major main threat to the health of people and animals in the Arctic is associated with global warming, both because of its intense effects on human and animal organisms, and the scale of the territories it covers. Over the past few decades, the Arctic has warmed more than twice as rapidly as the rest of the world.

With regard to recent and historic epidemics and pandemics, climatic changes can lead to shifts in the geographic boundaries of pathogens, hosts and vectors, and amplify transmission of endemic climate-sensitive pathogens. Climate change can transform the geographic distribution and seasonal patterns of transmission of a range of infectious and parasitic diseases. The spread of diseases can take a major economic toll on many industries, including those in the manufacturing, agricultural, travel and hospitality sectors. Furthermore, the peace and economic stability of communities is both directly and indirectly connected to disease outbreaks

This session focus on human and animal health in the Arctic. The aim is to systematize knowledge about the distribution of human and animal diseases in the Arctic and environmental factors affecting them for preparation of recommendations for health authorities on planning preventive measures in the Arctic.

Session format

2. Oral and poster presentations

Open or Closed Session

Open

Northern SMEs, logics, and strategies

Svein Tvedt Johansen¹, Matti Muhos², Yaso Thiru³

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Theme

5. Other

Abstract text

In this session we look closer at the strategies of small- and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and the logics that guide these strategies.

Small and medium sized enterprises, and their survival, resilience, and growth are of critical importance to the well-being and survival of Northern communities.

To better understand SMEs resilience and growth, we need to understand the underlying logics, values and goals that motivate and direct SME strategies. A logic here can be defined as a system of values, beliefs, and norms by which people, groups and organizations make sense of and evaluate their everyday activities and organize these activities in time and space (Haverman & Gualitieri, 2017).

Research suggest that the logics of SMEs extend beyond those of profit or revenue growth, normally emphasized in the strategy literature and that concepts such as place, family, home, or the common good, constitute important logics that guide SME-strategies (Miller et al. 2017).

In the session, we invite contributions that look at the content of such logics, conflicts around logics within SMEs as well as between the SME and stakeholders, including communities, government, investors, or banks.

We welcome empirical and theoretical papers that explore how logics motivate, frame, and justify strategies that can include e.g., entrepreneurial strategies, marketing strategies or growth- and diversification strategies.

Finally, we are interested in contributions that seek to explain how such logics arise or change in SMEs, and how logics are affected by social and environmental factors, including climate change and the COVID-19-pandemic.

Session format

1. Oral presentations only

Open or Closed Session

Open

Arctic Sea coasts in the XXI century

Stanislav Ogorodov, Aleksey Maslakov, Alisa Baranskaya, Osip Kokin, Nataliya Belova, Svetlana Badina, Dariya Bogatova

Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation

Theme

5. Other

Abstract text

The section focuses on the evolution of the Arctic coastal areas in the past, their modern and future dynamics, along with their sustainable development in the XXI century. The coasts are areas where the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere come into contact and physical interaction. At the same time, they are the main areas of economic development in the Arctic in the XXI century. The coastal zone is a complex natural system where three geospheres interact; it is also the most important transit and logistic element in the system of communications. The greatest variety of exogenous processes and phenomena is concentrated in coastal areas; they are driven by hydrometeorological conditions, sea ice, permafrost properties, and other parameters of the natural environment. All of these processes bring hazard to human activity and coastal facilities, along with the natural coastal landscapes. This causes enormous risks for the economic and social development of the Arctic Sea coasts. Against the background of global climate changes and local man-made impact, the probability of more intense hazardous processes and phenomena is increasing. Sea ice cover reduction, dynamically active ice-free period duration and wave fetch increase, as well as acceleration of the thawing of permafrost soils have already caused considerable increase in the rate of destruction of the Arctic coasts at the beginning of the 21st century. We welcome presentations on all topics connected with past, modern and future evolution of the Arctic Sea coasts, their topography, landscapes, climatic, permafrost and other drivers in both natural conditions and areas of active exploration and development.

Session format

2. Oral and poster presentations

Open or Closed Session

Open

Human security and sustainable development in the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation

Nikolai Bobylev, Alexander Sergunin, Maria Lagutina, Valeriy Konyshev

Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russian Federation

Theme

5. Other

Abstract text

In the Arctic region a central challenge is that inhabitants are exposed to multiple non-traditional and non-military threats resulting from environmental, economic, and societal changes, which can be understood as threats to human security broken down to its seven components: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security. The panel is based on the assumption that a comprehensive approach to human security overlaps with the concept of societal security and must, therefore, consider threats to collective identity and the essential conditions necessary for the maintenance and preservation of a distinct society. The panel will also focus on the interlink between the concepts human security and sustainable development trying to argue that the former is an integral part of the sustainability strategy in the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation.

The panel is built around the two international research projects – (1) ERA. Net RUS Plus initiative and the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR) AUCAM project (Opportunities for and challenges to urban development and social cohesion in Russia's Arctic under climate change impacts, 2018-2020); (2) RFBR and Foundation “Maison des Sciences de L’homme” (France) project (Building an optimal model of a human security system in the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation, 2020-2022).

Session format

3. Panel discussion

Open or Closed Session

Open

The Arctic: Zone of Peace or Conflict?

Dmitry Andreev¹, Lev Belousov^{1,2}, Vassili Istratov¹, Evgeniia Korunova¹, Alexey Maslov³, Boris Mezhuev⁴, Anastasia Ponamareva⁵, Anna Gladkova⁶, Alexey Kuznetsov⁷, Evgeny Bey⁸

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Theme

5. Other

Abstract text

The roundtable will address issues related to the competition for influence in the Arctic by countries that are located in the region or do not have their own territories there, but seek to ensure their interests. The discussion will focus on two themes: first, how such competition evolved in the past, during the Cold War, and second, what the struggle of interests in the Arctic is today. Under the first theme, roundtable participants will focus on an analysis of the military and technical aspects of the Cold War in the Arctic in the second half of the twentieth century and on an assessment of international relations in this area from the end of World War II to the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc. Particular attention will be paid to the Soviet Arctic project, the Northern Sea Route, and its role in building constructive international cooperation in the Arctic. Under the second theme, participants will deal with the relationship between countries seeking to build up their presence in the Arctic in the late twentieth and early twenty first centuries. In particular, the discussion will focus on the militarization of the Arctic Ocean zone, ensuring Russia's security and national interests, issues of developing the Arctic shelf and correlation of the Northern Sea Route with other world transportation routes. The discussion will also touch upon the topic of the "struggle for the Arctic" that has emerged in recent years in the global information space and the mass media.

Session format

4. Round table discussion

Open or Closed Session

Closed