

# Conference Report

# Arctic Dialogue 2014

Arctic in a Global Perspective  
– Resources

**Bodø, Norway**  
**18. - 20. March**

Foto: Bjørn Erik Olsen  
(www.nordnorge.com)



UNIVERSITETET I  
NORDLAND

HANDELSHØGSKOLEN I BODØ • HHB  
Nordområdesenteret



norge



TOTAL





The report has been compiled by Elena Zhurova, PhD student, the High North Center, Bodø Graduate School of Business, based on reports from each presentation at the conference prepared by students attending the Master course “Arctic Dialogue 2014” and PhD course “Arctic Extractive Industries: Issues of Arctic Resource Management”.

## **Arctic Dialogue 2014 – Conference Report**

### **Arctic in a Global Perspective - Resources**

March 18-20, 2014

The 8th annual Arctic Dialogue Conference hosted in Bodø, Norway by the High North Center for Business and Governance at Bodø Graduate School of Business (HHB), University of Nordland (UiN), in cooperation with the International Institute of Energy Politics and Diplomacy (MIEP) at MGIMO University in Moscow, Russia, and other sponsors and supporters, had 250-280 participants. The conference is a unique forum dedicated to issues of resource development in the High North. It is an important meeting place where Master and PhD students from all over the world, interested in High

North development, can meet major and minor Arctic stakeholders. The conference brings together major Arctic players concerned with Arctic development including Arctic heads of state, major industry leaders, fishing communities, academia, local indigenous and non-indigenous Arctic communities, local politicians and other important stakeholders. The Conference fosters dialogue and debate and wants to create and increase information sharing between stakeholders in the Arctic and put this information into practice.

During previous conferences, the Arctic Dialogue has extensively examined issues related to community relations and dialogue, co-existence, energy and environmental security, economic impact, legal issues and comparative regulatory regimes in the Arctic as related to industrial/oil and gas development. The spring 2014 Arctic Dialogue focused on the Arctic region in a global perspective - enhancing global stakeholders' understanding of resource development in the High North. The conference agenda considered the Arctic exploitation issues from political and social perspectives of particular countries and international institutions. Various dimensions of the challenges and opportunities of Arctic resources' explorations were addressed: Climate change and the ecosystem threats, risk management issues, and Arctic shipping and logistics affairs. The current projects and complexities of oil and gas industry in Arctic region were a part of the program too.

All together, these insights provide a platform for dialogue between various stakeholders based on research and knowledge, international agreements and securing of sustainable development in the Arctic.

The cooperation with Nordland Music Festival Winter gives cultural touch to the Conference, and classical concerts were integrated in the program.

The presentations and lectures from the Arctic Dialogue conference made the foundation of the international Master and PhD courses that took place at the premises of the University of Nordland during the week 17-21 March 2014. Most of the students at the Master course "Arctic Dialogue 2014" are the graduate students from both the Master of Science in Sustainable Management and Master of Science in Energy Management programs, joint programs between the Bodø Graduate School of Business, MGIMO University in Moscow, Russia and other Russian and Ukrainian Universities. In addition, the course was promoted at other universities and attracted external students from USA, Europe and Russia.

Students both from the Master course and the PhD course, 121 people in total, started the Dialogue with a Mock Arctic Council session where they debated issues regarding oil and gas resource development and the interests of fishery industry in the Arctic.

## **Mock Arctic Council Meeting.**

The Arctic Dialogue commenced on March 18, 2014 when students engaged in a mock Arctic Council meeting exploring co-existence of oil & gas industry and fisheries; the potential conflict of exploitation of marine renewable resources and oil and gas development in the Arctic.

The theme of the Mock simulation was the current debates in the Arctic communities on how and where the oil and gas resources may be extracted – mainly related to the negative impact that this activity might lead to for nature. Several members of the Arctic Council express the necessity to create a binding set of rules and standards for dealing with Arctic Extractive Industries, especially when it comes to issues of co-existence with and possible effects on exploitation of marine renewable resources.

Students were assigned roles as members of the Arctic Council, and the task was to debate what kind of binding set of rules and standards that can be imposed on the Arctic Offshore, especially taken into account issues of co-existence with fishing industry in the region. Thus, the ultimate objective of the Mock session was to discuss and draft a Bodø Declaration/Plan for the development of oil and gas in the Arctic offshore and its co-existence with fishery industry including suggestions for a binding set of rules and regulations.

Following Arctic Council structure, six working groups were formed: Arctic Monitoring and Assessment program; Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna; Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response; Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, Arctic Contaminants Action Program and Sustainable Development Working Group.



**Students' intensive debates upon Bodø Mock declaration**

Before the simulation, there were assigned 14 student groups representing Arctic states and permanent participant organizations in the Arctic Council. Every group clarified their interests and developed their policy in regard to potential exploration in the Arctic. In each of the pre-assigned

groups the students chose their representative to participate in the permanent working groups of the Mock Arctic Council. These group members represented their country's or organization's interests during the debates and elaboration of the Arctic Council Bodø Declaration at the Mock simulation.



**Anatoli Bourmistrov is listening to the groups' presentations**

The conductors of the Mock simulation were Dr. Anatoli Bourmistrov, Professor at Bodø Graduate School of Business, University of Nordland and Dr. Frode Nilssen, researcher at the Bodø Graduate School of Business, University of Nordland.

At the final stage of the simulation, permanent working groups delivered their statements to be integrated in the overall agreement. Dr. Frode Nilssen conducted a short introduction about the Arctic Council, their principles of work and the plans of the Arctic council.

## **Arctic in a Global Perspective – Resources**

On March 19th, the program was initiated by welcoming remarks from **Dr. Frode Mellemvik**, Director, High North Center for Business at the Bodø Graduate School of Business, University of Nordland; **Dr. Bjørn Olsen**, Dean of Bodø Graduate School of Business, University of Nordland, **Pål Pedersen**, Rector, University of Nordland and **Tomas Norvoll**, President of Nordland County Government. The speakers emphasized the growing global interest in Arctic resource development and geopolitical implications of Arctic territory and oil and gas development. They also highlighted the developing role that the Arctic Dialogue Conference has played and its continuing role in bringing together students, academia, government, companies and stakeholders to share knowledge and develop solutions.



**Pål Pedersen, Rector, University of Nordland, is welcoming the participants**

A cultural event, performed by musicians engaged to Nordland Music Festival Winter, inspired the participants for further creative listening and discussions.

The first day of the AD2014 addressed political and social perspectives on Arctic issues. The working day began with the opening lectures by **Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson**, the President of Iceland, and **Ingvild Næss Stub**, the state secretary of Norway. Dr. Frode Mellempvik moderated the first session.

Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson started his opening speech with reminding about the achievements of polar explorers, for instance Roald Amundsen, and contemporaries and stating that despite the achievements of famous polar explorers, the Arctic was still unknown. The President followed up with highlighting the importance of the Arctic, and not only for the Arctic countries, but for the whole world. Ólafur Grímsson expects that relatively soon half of the G20 countries will participate at the Arctic Council where they will position as permanent participants or through an organization like the EU. The president proposed some important principles for consideration to the Arctic Council members. First, it is crucial to maintain the culture of dialogue, collective respect and mutual understanding. Science and research were pointed at, as of utmost importance to the Arctic Council, and the Arctic in general. Last, but not least, the problem of indigenous people was highlighted. Arctic Council has been as tolerant and protective to the indigenous people rights and needs as no other organization, and it should continue, concluded Olafur Ragnar Grimsson.

The next speech was delivered by Ingvild Næss Stub, the State secretary of Norway. She made an overview of Norwegian policy in the Arctic. A number of principle statements were articulated, such as the key importance of research and knowledge for further development in the Arctic, the necessity of cooperation and dialogue with neighboring countries, and significance of respect to international laws. The main implications of the global warming to the Arctic development were outlined. The speaker discussed several important events, for instance, the historical agreement between Norway and Russia on the delimitation line and the cooperation in the Barents Sea and the Arctic Ocean signed in 2010, and the consequences of this agreement.

Ingvild Stub profiled new commercial opportunities in the Arctic related to fishery, oil and gas development, mineral industry, and tourism. However, challenges are inevitable for the exploitation of the Arctic. For example, the co-existence of renewable marine industry, fishery, and oil & gas industry is an issue. Challenges of the Arctic development should be approached in collaboration of countries. Here, the Arctic Council is an organization that contributes to the elaboration of multilateral agreements. When it comes to Norway, the main transportation routes passes through the national zones of Norway. Thus, the task of developing and monitoring of emergency response system is on the agenda.

The State secretary concluded by saying that the Arctic has a need for responsible actions based on knowledge. According to her, research and science will be essential to develop solutions for the Arctic. Knowledge and engagement are crucial for the development of the High North, reminded Ingvild Stub.



Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, President of Iceland, and Ingvild Næss Stub, the State secretary of Norway, are answering challenging questions at the discussion panel

## **AD 2014: Political Session**

The following session presented a political overview of the Arctic development. Ambassadors and diplomats shared their viewpoints on the challenges and opportunities in the Arctic. **Frode Mellemvik** continued moderator's duties at this part. The key speakers of the political session were **Axel Berg**, German Ambassador to Norway; **Helen Campbell**, the EU Ambassador to Norway and **Mikhail Noskov**, Russian Consul General to Norway.

All speakers emphasized the climate change as the main challenge of the Arctic region for the recent years. Melting of ice and a rich resource base in the Arctic bring a wide range of opportunities for the development of the region. According to the speakers, current time is the right time to seize those capabilities to the benefit not only for the Arctic countries, but for the whole world.

In particular, as was mentioned by **Mikhail Noskov**, Russian Consul General to Norway, due to the climate shifts and availability of resources, the issue of the Northern Sea Route is one of the main national interests of the Russian Policy in the Arctic. In the near future, this Route is going to play a key role in the global transport system, connecting the Eastern and the Western regions of the world. Therefore, Mikhail Noskov put emphasis upon cooperation between Arctic countries as the main goals in the Arctic Region and defined the main instruments of financing infrastructure in Russian Arctic zone as private-public partnership.

It is worth to notice, that European countries also show their profound interest in the Northern Sea Route as in a new passage which will give beneficial opportunities for the development of their commercial and other activities. According to this reason the freedom of navigation and safety of the Arctic region are issues of the utmost importance on the agenda.

In the matter of Germany and other EU-countries, they share the same views with Russia regarding current and future needs of the Arctic zone and its challenges, especially when it comes to international collaboration. They admit that a number of differences may arise anyway and diplomatic channels should be used to resolve them.

**Helen Campbell**, the EU Ambassador to Norway, also touched upon the plans of the European Union to create resource management and scientific management systems in the Arctic region. In addition to that, it is crucial for all countries to engage in a close and active dialogue in order to create a knowledge exchange scheme, which will serve as the foundation for international cooperation in the Arctic, and it is equally important to create an institutional framework for this.



Helen Campbell is outlining the EU's plans

Further, all speakers mentioned the stable energy supply that requires well developed infrastructure and that, in the years to come, will have the decisive role in defining major directions of the Arctic progress that should be performed only in the most sustainably sound way, with due interest to indigenous people's needs. The problem of oil spills is also essential, therefore there is a need to continue developing of technologies for Arctic conditions and promote international cooperation on the issue.

All the presenters underlined the importance of Polar research, as it can significantly contribute to the efficient development of the region. Such perspective is possible only when the highest environmental standards in the region are complied. Countries should share their knowledge, most successful experiences and practices, encourage the respect for nature and protect biodiversity through a number of initiatives among which the creation of special protected areas of the Arctic should become a matter of exceptional importance.

The political part concluded with brief Q&A debate.

### **AD 2014: Northerners first? – The human dimension of the Arctic**

After lunch, the conference continued with a session that focused on the social perspective of the Arctic exploration. The part entitled "Northerners first? The human dimension of the Arctic" was moderated by **Bente Aasjord**, Special Advisor, Fagforbundet. **David Sproule**, Canadian Ambassador to Norway; **Lindis Sloan**, Center for Kunnskap og Likestilling (KUN), and **Dr. Gail Fondahl**, President, International Arctic Social Sciences Association, UNS, Canada, shared their views on dealing with social issues in the Arctic.

**David Sproule**, Canadian Ambassador to Norway, conducted a presentation under the title “Canada’s Arctic Council Chairmanship: Development for People of the North” where he spoke about Canada’s commitment to ensuring the wellbeing of indigenous people living in the Arctic, citing the fact that Canada appointed a person with indigenous background to chair the Arctic Council. David Sproule emphasized the importance of sharing traditional knowledge with the rest of the world in order to avoid the loss of indigenous cultures. In the face of increased shipping, tourism and development in the High North, Mr. Sproule underlined the significance of taking care of the mental and physical health of the indigenous people at the forefront of the development planning.

“Who is the Arctic?”, posed an intriguing question made by **Lindis Sloan**, Center for Kunnskap og Likestilling, when she began sharing the sociological perspective. The speaker outlined the main demographic characteristics of people living in the High North. This includes population changes and migration trends, gender ratio and education levels. For instance, the presenter debunked the falsely held belief that the Arctic is a backwater, where people are undereducated, while in many areas (especially in Norway) this is far from the truth; however many Arctic youth still have to leave the North in order to obtain education. Thus, it is essential to keep a higher proportion of benefits from the developments, in the Arctic regions rather than exporting them to the Southern parts of the countries.

“It’s important to develop the people of the North, not just develop the North”, emphasized Lindis Sloan in her presentation.

The Arctic Human Development Report was in focus when the last speaker of the session, **Gail Fondahl**, President, International Arctic Social Sciences Association, UNS, Canada gave her presentation. The report is the first circumpolar assessment of human development in the Arctic.



**Dr. Gail Fondahl: introducing the Arctic Human Development Report**

Nowadays, the indigenous people of the North are meeting life changes involving environmental processes, cultural and industrial developments, economic and political changes. The purpose of the project was to develop a framework of social indicators to track them and understand how and to which extent the life of the Northern people have transformed. There are inherent challenges in finding measurable and clear indicators to assess human development

and well-being in the Arctic. However, three domains have been determined and they are human health, well-being and education. In addition, there are elaborated Arctic-specific indicators such as fate control, cultural integrity, and closeness to nature.

The speaker concluded that the current rate of changes—both social and environmental —are presenting challenges that the existent knowledge cannot fully address, but that Arctic peoples have a reputation and history of resilience in the face of change.

## AD 2014: Highlights from World Economic forum Annual Meeting

**Laurence Smith**, visiting professor at UiN, from UCLA, USA, proceeded the program of the conference with his insights from the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos-Klosters. **Finn Roar Aamodt**, special advisor, Statoil, moderated this part.

Professor Smith described his experience of working in the group on Arctic issues at the World Economic Forum (WEF). The WEF gathers a variety of participants from all over the world. Around 2600 people attended the five day Annual Meeting, which focused on global regional and industry issues. Among the participants, there were approximately 900 CEO and chairpersons, around 200 cabinet ministers, more than 50 heads of states, 100 academicians. The program of the Forum is formed by 80 councils that aim at providing new thinking and solutions for globally relevant topics. Each council has 15-20 members representing different stakeholders groups such as food security, geopolitical risks, water security etc.



**De-mystification of the Arctic by Dr. Laurence Smith**

The Davos Arctic council was originated in 2012. Since that time, the council on Arctic issues has been working on understanding of the current state in the Arctic. The group came to the point, that the global community lacks information about the Arctic. In contrast, the society misunderstands the actual issues of the

Arctic. Laurence Smith and other working group members proposed five so called “myths” about the Arctic and then provided a base to demolish them. The myths are formulated as follows: 1) Arctic is an uninhabited, unclaimed frontier with no regulation or governance; 2) The region’s natural resource wealth is readily available for development; 3) The Arctic will be immediately accessible as sea ice continues to disappear; 4) The Arctic is tense with

geopolitical disputes, and the next flashpoint for conflict; 5) Climate Changes in the Arctic are solely of local and regional importance.

After the “de-mystification of the Arctic”, the working group attempted to identify challenges of the future developing of Arctic. They are: 1) “The Arctic needs protection”, 2) “The Arctic needs investment”, 3) “The Arctic needs safety”, 4) “The Arctic needs science”.

The results of the working group collaboration were presented at World Economic Forum in 2014 and attracted significant attention of the audience. Prof. Smith concluded that the WEF has entered the Arctic conversation, raising visibility of the region to the prominent global audience.

(The report “Demystifying the Arctic” can be downloaded from:

<http://www.weforum.org/reports/demystifying-arctic>)

## **AD 2014: Recent perspectives of the Arctic**

The conference carried on with a session that provided two more recent perspectives on Arctic issues. The speakers were **Stijn Billet**, Policy Officer at the Directorate General for Maritime and Fisheries in European Commission, and **Mikå Mered**, director POLARISK UK. **Finn Roar Aamodt**, Special advisor, Statoil, continued moderating the event.

**Stijn Billet**, Policy Officer at the Directorate General for Maritime and Fisheries in European Commission presented "The EU's policy towards the Arctic". Stijn Billet began with a reference to the Greek sailor Pytheas who sailed the European Sea and was the first one to describe the Midnight Sun. After that, explorers have been looking for shorter trading routes to Asia and searching for natural resources. There are strong links between EU and the Arctic; three members of the Arctic Council are also members of the EU, Finland, Sweden and Denmark while Iceland and Norway are strategic partners of the EU.

The speaker mentioned that the global community has a limited awareness about the Arctic, the region and the processes affecting the changing of this region. Therefore, there is an enormous need for more research in the area and gaining knowledge, which is essential for efficient policymaking. When it comes to international cooperation, EU puts emphasis upon the new horizon 2020 innovation program. The initiation of the transatlantic research between EU, Canada and US is aiming to research agendas and activities in two working groups the "General Marine Research" and the "Arctic Research".



**Sijn Billet is highlighting the importance of substantial research programs in the Arctic**

Stijn Billet informed that EU was one of the largest financing organizations for Arctic research. EU is taking responsibility within working groups of the Arctic Council and actively participating in important discussions offering expertise. Changes in the Arctic create new offers and new possibilities, such as new shipping routes and new possibilities for the inhabitants of these regions; therefore, it is very important to involve all stakeholders into discussions on the Arctic change issues. In their turn, EU is trying to understand the Arctic needs and to contribute to improvement of dialogue between the Arctic stakeholders. For instance, the presenter mentioned the Dialogue Meeting organized by EU in October with the purpose to discuss with indigenous people the influence of EU.

Stijn Billet concluded by saying that the priority for EU is to bring synergies into funding and developing programs of the Arctic.

**Mikå Mered**, director POLARISK UK, shared the "Findings from the coming POLARISK REPORT". The Polarisk is a scenario based on Arctic economics projections for 2035. The POLARISK project gives two alternatives of the Arctic development. The first scenario is named "Open doors", and it projects that the Arctic becomes more open for the whole world. The alternative scenario "Stagnation" implies that the Arctic is a territory of influence of the Arctic countries only.

In his presentation, Mikå Mered focused on economic benefits and opportunities if "Open doors" scenario comes in action - it will be a way of development based on efficiency and justice and leading

to sustainable growth. The projections is that by 2050 the Arctic GDP is going to be between \$2-\$4Tn. Firstly, the report focuses on the defense strategy and military investments in the Arctic including space spending between \$300-\$550bn. According to the report, three countries will benefit the most: Canada, Russia and Norway. Iceland and Finland will be indirect winners in relation to shipping and technology. Predictions for infrastructure investments are \$1.1Tn-\$400bn and Arctic will create 350K net jobs. In addition, 31 major harbors will be built and by 2035 19% of China's export traffic routes will pass Arctic waters. Murmansk is estimated to be the largest Atlantic hub. The market share of Arctic routes is going to be 50%. Moreover, there will emerge new industries such as Telemedicine, Space, Fiber, UAV, AUV, Biotech clusters and Environmental Insurance, the speaker impressed the conference's audience in conclusion.

Traditionally, the first day of the Arctic Dialogue conference ends with an infotainment session, where an invited contemporary High North explorer shares his or her experience of polar expeditions or activity in the High North in a more entertaining way. This time the guest of the Arctic dialogue was Inger-Marie Haaland, dogmusher and the first woman who won the Finmark dog sledge-race. Inger-Marie told about her outstanding achievements and the long training and preparation work that lie behind such an achievement. It was especially curious for the students to know how Inger-Marie bred and train dogs for races.

Inger-Marie's presentation was an energizing and inspiring ending of a long and fruitful day. The participants were then welcomed to a nice dinner at the University, followed by a classical concert at the Bodø Domkirke, the main cathedral in Bodø.

## **Arctic in a Global Perspective – Resources. Day 2**

Arctic Dialogue's first day was devoted to global political, social and economic overviews of the Arctic. The focus of the second day was narrower; particular issues were discussed in details, such as risk management in the area, petroleum industry perspectives, the environment and climate in the Arctic, and the Arctic transportation affairs. In the final part of the program, former students reflected upon their experience of the education obtained at the joint Norwegian-Russian Business programs at Bodø Graduate School of Business programs.

## AD 2014: Managing Risk in the Arctic

**Frode Mellemvik**, Director, High North Center for Business at the Bodø Graduate School of Business, University of Nordland welcomed the participants to day two of the Conference and introduced the session titled “Managing Risk in the Arctic” and its moderator, **Odd Jarl Borch**, professor at Bodø Graduate School of Business, University of Nordland.

The speakers were **Elisabeth Tørstad**, CEO Oil & Gas, DNV GL; CDR **Karin Messenger**, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Arctic Strategy, Emerging Policy Staff; **Michael Byers**, Canada Research chair in Global Politics and International law, University of British Columbia, Canada; **Eirik Sivertsen**, Head of the Norwegian Parliament’s Delegation for Arctic Cooperation.

Firstly, **Elisabeth Tørstad** highlighted the difficulty of identifying a single “risk picture” of the Arctic. The reason – she explained – is that the Arctic is very heterogeneous and, consequently, the diversities of the Arctic environment have to be taken

under consideration. Even at the same latitude, weather conditions can be very different (ice, wind, temperatures...) depending on the specific area. Then, Elisabeth Tørstad defined “risk” as the result of the consequences of a harmful event and the probability that such event occurs. All economic activity involves risk; however, in the Arctic the consequences of an accident may be particularly severe for the environment, given the sensitivity of the Arctic ecosystem. Also, human safety and health are crucial factor in the context. As far as the offshore oil and gas activities are concerned, there exist many conditions that companies, which desire to operate in Arctic waters, must consider and analyze through a risk and impact assessment, when they plan their projects. Indeed, the “Arctic risk map” comprises, among the other, extremely cold temperatures, polar lows, ice flows and icebergs, long periods of darkness and the remoteness of many Arctic regions from the nearest infrastructures, explained Elisabeth Tørstad.



Frode Mellemvik is welcoming participants to the second day of the conference

**Karin Messenger**, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Arctic Strategy, Emerging Policy Staff, presented



Karin Messenger is speaking about the U.S. Coast Guard Arctic Strategy

"The United States Coast Guard's Strategic Approach to Operating in the Arctic". The main goals of the Coast Guard were clarified. As Arctic ice recedes and maritime activities increases, the Coast Guard must be prepared to administer and perform national objectives over the long term. The speaker stressed that the Coast Guard must be able to respond to risks and accidents occurring not only from offshore oil and gas operations and commercial shipping, but also from tourism, both sea and land-based. Indeed, over a million of tourists visited the Arctic last year, thus preparedness for evacuation of a cruise ship in case of an accident is essential. The U.S. Coast Guard needs, therefore, a strategy to address these risks. The respective strategy was

announced in May 2013. The U.S. Coast Guard Arctic Strategy has three main objectives: improving awareness of the risks and threats in the Arctic (e.g. collisions, sinking, oil spill, illegal fishing), modernizing governance to ensure safe, secure and environmentally responsible maritime activities and, finally, broadening partnerships in order to build knowledge, capacity and resilience.

(See [http://www.uscg.mil/seniorleadership/DOCS/CG\\_Arctic\\_Strategy.pdf](http://www.uscg.mil/seniorleadership/DOCS/CG_Arctic_Strategy.pdf) for the Coast Guard's Arctic strategy).

Karin Messenger shared also some concrete examples of the challenges that the U.S Coast Guard has to tackle: the main one is the size of the area to control and monitor. Indeed, Alaska is twice the size of Texas and, despite this, most of the coast guard forces are located in the south of Alaska. Thus, the time to respond to an accident could be long and the response ineffective. Response time has to be improved, as well as the distribution of the forces, concluded she.

The presenter following, **Michael Byers**, Canada Research Chair in Global Politics and International Law, University of British Columbia, Canada, discussed the "challenges and opportunities of a fast-changing Arctic". The central point of the speech was the international law as a way to managing risk. Michael Byer started his speech by describing the picture of the food chain: from the mollusk, small fishes and birds. All of them are a part of an ecosystem where humans are on the top. In order to save and maintain both Polar bears and aboriginals, we should keep the ecosystems safe.



Michael Byers outlines the challenges and opportunities of fast-changing Arctic

The researcher reflected upon the need for a functional, binding, international agreement to prevent oil spills. While there has already been negotiated one agreement through the auspices of the Arctic Council (AC), it is still not good enough. Michael Byers explained that the current concept of response did not consider the Arctic context, in particular, the large distances. One should put more emphasis upon being prepared and prevent oil spills in the first place. This should be realized through an International agreement with clear and binding obligations.

One of the most important and aphoristic statements of Byers was that «we are not ready to accept a gamble in the Arctic». This the speaker related back to the environmental question where fisheries management was mentioned. Byer pointed that USA and Canada are two poles of confrontation, whereas they are supposed to come to an agreement. Following this general thread of thought, there should be areas in the Arctic that are preserved, as well as science and research should be emphasized.

The last speaker at the panel, **Eirik Sivertsen**, Head of the Norwegian Parliament's Delegation for Arctic Cooperation, shared the issues of risk management in Norway with the focus on how political cooperation, especially within the Arctic Council, can help to mitigate risks in the Arctic. In line with this, the speaker expressed a hope that AC would be strengthened. The Arctic Council should be a round table for discussion and close cooperation, on all ongoing topics. For instance, Arctic Council should bring up military issues, which the institution does not currently deal with. In the opinion of Eirik Sivertsen, the lack of dialogue on this field can lead to potential dangerous misunderstandings.

Further remarks of importance included (1) bureaucratic problems that are obstacles for a lot of initiatives and developments, (2) more inclusion of Arctic parliamentarians in decision-making (3) and local involvement in discussing and sharing the benefits from economical activities, not just the potential risks. The speaker closed with an anecdotal and interesting remark on how it can be easier for 20 (states) to agree on one thing, than there is for 200 to agree. As such, perhaps the Arctic Council could come to a conclusion on the controlling of CO2 emissions in the nearest future.

## AD 2014: Energy session – Petroleum sector

The program continued with the Energy sector part, with the focus on the particularities of petroleum industry operations in the Arctic. **Petter Nore**, adjunct professor of the High North Center, University of Nordland, appeared as moderator. **Emerson Milenski**, advisor to President, Rosneft, and **Lill Harriet Brusdal**, Manager safety and Sustainability, DPN SSU ON, Statoil ASA, represented the oil and gas companies' perspective, where Dr. **Anatoly Zolotukhin**, deputy rector on international affairs at Russian State Gubkin University of Oil and Gas (Moscow, Russia) stood for a scientific perspective.

Emerson Milenski' speech entitled "Russian Arctic – Resource Potential on the way forward" offered an extensive and detailed information about the current activities of Rosneft in the Arctic and their plans. Nowadays, Rosneft is one of Russia's top ten oil and gas companies and the third largest gas producer in Russia. They operate in 16 countries and have 850 licenses in Russia and abroad. The company is developing 10 major projects by 2018, with focus on Eastern and Western Siberia. They have partnerships with Statoil in the Barents Sea and Exxon Mobile in Siberia. Rosneft is the world's largest license holder with 45% of hydrocarbon resources in Russia, and their investments in exploration are more than 50 billion USD. The corporation's challenges for operations in the Arctic are: Complicated logistics, high environmental sensitivity, hard environmental conditions (ice and weather) and technological challenges (need for better technology). Drilling in the Arctic region, which is covered by ice, will require a more advanced technology. Increased cooperation with Norway and other nations requires demand for new vessels and new marine equipment for offshore development (new constructions/technologies in offshore drilling). By 2025 there is a need for 106 new platforms and 400 new vessels, told Emerson Milenski about the plans of Rosneft.

The presentation of **Lill Harriet Brusdal**, Statoil ASA, explained the approach of Statoil to safety and sustainability issues. Statoil put great emphasize upon health, safety and environment. There has been a steady decrease in serious accidents, and they are perceived as a trustworthy company. Statoil were the first company allowed to enter the area after the Gulf of Mexico accident. In the matter of Statoil in the Arctic, they operate Snøhvit gas field in the Barents Sea, which is the world's northernmost LNG facility. Lill Harriet Brusdal reminded that Statoil has 40 years of experience in oil and gas operation and development in the Arctic. The North is the key to future energy supply, and exploration in the Arctic region can help to meet the need for the world's future energy demand. It is estimated that production in the Barents Sea will increase up to 2020. At the same time, Norwegian part of the Barents Sea is much less explored than the North Sea. There are many HSE challenges in the Barents Sea. For instance, limited infrastructure because of big distances. This also affects the emergency preparedness and environmental oil spill response. The cold climate and longer dark periods imply hard conditions

to work in. The Arctic is an arena for international cooperation; local governments, research institutions and oil and gas companies. According to Lill Harriet Brusdal, cooperation between international organizations and institutions is a key to overcome the challenges.

Anatoly Zolotukhin, Professor, Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas, described the Russian opportunities in the Arctic in general. As the researcher expressed, Russia has a great-undiscovered potential in the Arctic region. The Arctic is estimated to contain 20% of the total oil and gas supply in the world. Yamal onshore fields have mainly liquid petroleum. According to the expectations, they will constitute 8.2% of global O&G production by 2040.

Again, the challenges in the Russian Arctic were underlined. They include harsh environment, and in particular ice that makes exploration and drilling 2-3 times longer, and costs several time higher. Technological problems, such as lack of emergency response and environmental risks, more modified constructions and underdeveloped logistics were highlighted. Risks for indigenous people is an important issue. Following this, the ability of sustainable operations determines a company's competitiveness in the Arctic region. Among the most competitive companies are Exxon, Shell and Statoil, in the opinion of Professor Zolotukhin.



Moderator: Petter Nore.

Panel: Anatoly Zolotukhin, Lill Harriet Brusdal, Emerson Milenski

The energy panel finalized with debates about international collaboration in the oil and gas field and the decision-making base for the choice of foreign partners. In particular, the planned cooperation of Rosneft and Exxon was discussed.

## **AD 2014: Environmental and Climate Session**

After the lunch break, environmental challenges were addressed at a special “Environment and Climate Session”. The moderator of the panel was **Grete Hovelsrud**, Nordland Research Institute and CICERO. **Franz Immler**, research programme officer, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, European Commission; **Erik Bjørnbom**, environmental team leader, ENI Norge; **Cecilie Mauritzen**, VP & Programme Director, Strategic Research & Innovation, DNV GL; **Jan-Gunnar Winther**, Director, Norwegian Polar institute.

The first speaker, **Franz Immler**, shared the policy approach of the European Union towards the Arctic Region. The EU is strongly interested in international cooperation in the Arctic. They are the only international organizations with a remarkably high budget for research carried out in the Arctic. The expenditures in amount of € 200 million in 2012 were spent for different research programs defined in groups under the titles “Observations and processes”, “the Arctic in the Earth System”, “Ecosystems and socio-economics impact”. For instance, such programs like THOR and Ice2Sea were funded, which studied the observation and modelling of the Arctic Ocean Circulation (THOR) and the sea level rise and its’ consequences for Europe (Ice2Sea). Transatlantic ocean research alliance was established to collaborate with the US and Canada. In conclusion, Franz Immler showed the opportunities for Arctic region studies within the framework of Horizon 2020 programme.

**Erik Bjørnbom**, environmental team leader, ENI Norge, described the Arctic environment in the beginning of his speech. Arctic is not homogenous and, thus, there are many “operational challenges” present. These features include limited visibility, low temperatures, unpredictable weather changes, long distances, limited infrastructure, outdoor working environment, stand alone and cross border operations etc. There is a number of complexities in the matter of oil and gas industries, for instance, relevant to the oil drift modelling in ice infested waters and detection and monitoring of spilled oil in ice infested water. Several industrial joint projects have been initiated to improve the Arctic environmental capacity, like INTSOK, Barents 2020 or Goliat Development project, and the collaborations proved to be resulting in terms of research, technical innovations, harmonization of standards and networking. There is a great potential for industry-based collaboration in the area, said Erik Bjørnbom.

**Cecilie Mauritzen**, Vice-President and Programme Director, Strategic Research & Innovation, DNV GL, also underlined the potentially coming conflicts in her lecture “The Arctic in a broader context: Opportunities for some – challenges for others”. The speaker emphasized that complexities arising with the further exploitation of the Arctic would affect not only the Arctic countries, but also the

territories and deep seas of the world. There is clear evidence of positive co-relation between temperature rising and cumulative total emission of carbon. Latest ice melting in the Arctic region is mostly caused by the results of human activities, in particular by fossil fuels. Thus, extensive oil and gas exploitations and correlated processes would lead to the increase of climate changes. Cecillie Mauritzen is sure that some hard decisions have to be made to avoid dangerous interference with the world's climate system.

Finally, **Jan-Gunnar Winther**, Director, Norwegian polar institute, conveyed his view on the Arctic as “a region of anomalies”. The speaker highlighted the uniqueness of the Arctic ecosystem. However, due to the climate change, the ecosystem is transforming dramatically. This concerns the extinctions of species, collapse of food chains, invasive species and diseases and so on. The respective actions should be taken promptly in order to secure the natural phenomena of the Arctic region, concluded Winther.



Questions & answers panel with the session's presenters: Franz Immler, Jan-Gunnar Winther, Cecillie Mauritzen, Erik Bjørnbom.

## **AD 2014: Arctic Shipping, Logistics and Resources**

The next panel addressed the issues of Arctic Shipping, Logistics and Resources. As indicated in the program, “The purpose of this panel is threefold: First, to define the “regional shipping and resource regime” of the Arctic Ocean as it evolves and emerges today, addressing its strengths and weaknesses in regulating international shipping and resource developments in the short and long haul. Second, to

provide an insight on the collaborative potential and possibilities of North Asian countries in harvesting Siberian resources, onshore as well as offshore. Third, to relate the national interests and challenge perceptions of China and South Korea – as Non-Arctic states – to regional regimes and resources.”

To fulfill the purpose, four speakers shared their knowledge and experience: Professor **Lawson Brigham**, Distinguished Professor of Geography and Arctic, School of Natural Resources & Agricultural Sciences, University of Alaska Fairbanks, USA; Professor **Pan Xingming**, Professor, School of Advanced International and Area Studies, ECNU, Shanghai, China; Dr. **Lee Sungwoo**, Research fellow, Korea Maritime Institute, South Korea; Dr **Valeriy Kryukov**, Institute of Economics & Industrial Engineering - IEIE, Siberian Division of Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia.

**Willy Østreg**, President, Norwegian Scientific Academy for Polar Research, moderated the Logistics part.

Professor **Lawson Brigham**, in the presentation “The Emerging Shipping and Resource Regime of the Arctic: How does it fit for global utilization?” underlined the various relations of the Arctic resources with the international economic system. Some of the linkages he pointed out included international fishing, Global marine tourism, hard minerals, hydrocarbons, potential coal, as well as Regional trade to Northern communities and infrastructure development. Brigham showed a scenario on the future of Arctic marine navigation in 2050. The future transport in the high seas will be very active in the Russian zone, projected the researcher. Brigham pointed a problem of the future international usage of the Arctic, which is the inexistence of international regulations.

Professor **Pan Xingming** shared the perspective of China for the logistic activities in Arctic region.



**The interests of China in Arctic region by Pan Xingming**

Professor Pan mentioned that for China the Arctic region is very new and their main interests are guided in terms of law, peace and environmental protection, which implies international cooperation and respecting international law. The current national investments and operations concerning the Arctic are relatively minor, but there is a potential for more efforts in the field.

The speaker named potential projects for China: Russian Northern Sea Route and other joint logistics ventures, the development of Russian Far East. China’s biggest interests to participate in Arctic collaboration is connected to decrease of logistic costs for Chinese shipping companies, development

of Chinese sea ports, promotion of the tourism value of the Arctic route, changes in international trade and shipping patterns.

**Dr. Valeriy Kryukov**, delivered a presentation, entitled “Siberian Arctic Resources – Potential and Possible Development in a Context of the Northern Asian Cooperation”. Prof. Dr. Kryukov outlined solutions in dealing with Siberian resources, which can be further subdivided into two major groups, i.e. on- and off-shore fields. The vast majority of existing on-shore fields are currently under development, whilst the existing off-shore reservoirs are under consideration.

Professor Kryukov discussed the possibilities of increasing efficiency in developing Russia’s Arctic Mineral Reserve Potential as well as challenges Russia faces. According to Prof. Dr. Kryukov, Russia is a country with enormous mineral resources but with a considerable lack of technology and experience, correspondingly, new technologies have to be introduced when exploring mineral resources. The other major challenge is lack of competition in the exploration of mineral resources. That is why, in Prof. Dr. Kryukov’s opinion, the existing unitary approach has to be changed.

Valeriy Kryukov also mentioned specific details of several oil and gas fields, such as, for instance, Novo Portovskoe oil field, Sabetta field etc. The question asked to the Professor during the panel discussion concerned risk management and the problem of ice melting, ice serving as natural protective mechanism. Prof. Dr. Kryukov answered that permafrost can serve as a natural protective mechanism.

The final report was presented by Dr. **Lee, Sungwoo**, Korea Maritime Institute, South Korea. Dr. Lee shared Korean plans to increase its presence in the Arctic and existing challenges, i.e. Russia’s lack of cooperation and clear administrative barriers it imposes on Korean actors.

After the Q&A part of the Arctic Logistics panel, **Frode Mellemvik**, Director, High North Center, Bodø Graduate School of Business, welcomed the participants to a short panel presenting recent Norwegian initiatives related to the High North: projects “SARiNOR” by Ole Kolstad, Maritimt Forum Nord and MARPART by Professor Odd Jarl Borch.

**SARiNOR** is a venture with the ambition to promote Norway to become a world-leading country in terms of planning, coordinating and executing search and rescue operations in the High North. The projects have objectives as increasing the government’s understanding and ambition, better utilization of existing capabilities, developing new SAR preparedness concepts and developing guidelines for research and technology development. The budget constitutes of 20 million NOK, which will be distributed over 3 years. The main contributors are oil and gas companies, insurance enterprises, research institutes, consultancies, think tanks and governmental bodies.

The project focuses on design of rescue technologies that would function efficiently in extreme Arctic conditions. In addition, there are planned a number of practical innovations such as increasing of

helicopters flight-distance, creating large life rafts, developing a possibility of large cargo transporting using helicopters. The implementation of these ideas would lead to a highly advanced search and rescue system in the Arctic region, said Kolstad.

**MARPART** is a joint research project funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Nordland Country Administration 2014-2016. The main objectives of the project are to develop knowledge on future maritime activity level in the High North and on the threats that might occur, to increase understanding of future tasks and the demands for the preparedness system, to provide analytical concepts for coordination in cross-border, emergency task force operations, to contribute with organizational concepts for inter-organizational partnership, management of joint, cross-border operations and to create competence networks.

The work stages of the projects are to analyze sea area and to be more specific its activity level, environmental challenges, stressors and risk of unwanted incidents, also to use institutional framework, governance, resources and institutional strategies and finally to create organizations and operational management structures.

### **AD 2014: Reflections from former students – past and future**

The final session of the Arctic Dialogue was given to former students. **Arne O. Holm**, Special Advisor of the High North Center for Business and Governance, University of Nordland, performed as the moderator of the session. Former students of the joint Norwegian-Russian Energy Management and Sustainable Development programs at Bodø Graduate School of Business shared their reflections about their education and job experience.

**Roar Flatøy** graduated from the University of Nordland in 2007. Then Flatøy was employed with the consulting company Accenture, where he got a position in the management consulting department. Flatøy explained the reason why he applied to UIN: he was highly interested in energy and international cooperation issues. Studying in a team of international students at the “Energy management” program proved to be very relevant experience for his current job. The school background was a good step for working in international environment, thinks Flatøy.

**Kit Gaup**, former student of Bodø Graduate School of Business, told about study time at the International Institute of Energy Politics and Diplomacy (MIEP) at MGIMO University in Moscow, Russia during an exchange semester. After the education was finished, Kit Gaup applied for several positions at Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Statoil and got offers from all of them.



Former students Ragnhild Johnson, Roar Flatøy and Kit Gaup with moderator Arne O. Holm

However, the choice was Avinor because the company would provide more responsibilities at the workplace than other organizations. In Gaup's opinion, Arctic issues are of utmost importance nowadays and, luckily, his current job in Avinor enables him to work closely with High North policy.

**Ragnhild Johnson**, previous student of Sustainable Management, now research fellow at Bodø Graduate School of Business, shared her experience of receiving PhD education at University of Nordland, studying and doing researches in Australia, Russia, Norway, the USA and Canada. Ragnhild expressed her intention to stay at UiN as young researcher. Ragnhild Johnson also appreciated her international experience in terms of understanding a variety of cultures and ways of doing business. This is a driver for her to continue research in the area and go for academic career.

All the students told about their motivation to join programs at the Bodø Graduate School of Business. They also reflected on the value of education obtained and experienced gain through exchange programs. Cultural differences were the most significant feature of student reflections upon their experience of studying abroad.

## CONCLUSION

The Arctic Dialogue concluded with a discussion of how the conference has evolved and where it is heading. The Arctic Dialogue conference is developing and growing, but the next year it will change name to High North Dialogue. The date of the next High North Dialogue is planned for: 17-19 March 2015.

For more information about the conference and links to most presentations [www.highnorthdialogue.com](http://www.highnorthdialogue.com).



AD 2014 Organizing Committee, Frode Mellemvik, Lill Hilde Kaldager and Elena Zhurova, invites to participation at High North Dialogue conference, 17-19 March 2015, Bodø.

## Master course

Master course «Arctic dialogue 2014» (7,5 ECTS).

The course focuses on developing knowledge about opportunities for value creation in the Arctic, as well as on international dialogue between important stakeholders on the region. Upon completion of the course, the students are expected to understand the basic issues of Arctic region development based on geopolitical, regulatory and stakeholder-oriented approaches from national and global perspectives.

There participated 107 students at the course. This includes 89 students of the University of Nordland. Most of them are Graduate students from both the Master of Science in Sustainable Management and Master of Science in Energy Management programs, joint programs between the Bodø Graduate School of Business, MGIMO University in Moscow, Russia and other Russian and Ukrainian Universities. Students both from Master course and from PhD course, 121 in total, attended the Mock exercise.

There took part 18 external students representing different educational and research institutions from Norway and other countries. Among them are the Norwegian University of science and technology and

Høgskolen i Østfold (Norway), Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies (the US), Centre for European and North Atlantic Affairs (Slovenia), the University of Bologna (Italy), the Utrecht University (the Netherlands), Gubkin State University of Oil and Gas (Russia, Moscow) and other Russian and European universities. Nine students were financed via High North Center projects. The rest covered their travel costs themselves.

When it comes to the nationality of students, there are students from all over the world - Norway, Russia, Ukraine, the US, France, Austria, the Cyprus, Germany, Lithuania, Germany, Italy, the Check Republic, the Netherlands, Romania, Bangladesh, Iran, Timor Leste, China and Nepal.

## **PhD course**

PhD course “Arctic Extractive Industries: issues of Arctic Resource Management” (7,5 ECTS)

The overall aim of the course is to become familiar with multidisciplinary and multi-theoretical research approaches to Arctic extractive industries. This course focuses on number of issues pertaining resource management in the Arctic regions. It is offered for PhD students from various fields (e.g. business studies, economics, political science, political/economic geography, global politics, geology, etc.), with the main disciplinary approaches within the broad field of management, business and economics with diverse research methodologies. The course seeks to directly contribute to furthering the development of students own research theses/dissertations, deepen their knowledge of the subject and facilitate their methodological preparedness.

The course is organized around two workshops (in Bodø, Norway March 2014 and in St Petersburg, Russia, June 2014). Teaching and supervising at the course is arranged through combining the competences of the High North Center for Business and Governance, Bodø Graduate School of Business at University of Nordland and of its partners in the “Arctic Bridge” Project, e.g. Baltic State Technical University, Northern Arctic Federal University, Murmansk State Technical University, Ukhta State Technical University, Tyumen State Technical University, and MGIMO University in Moscow.

Overall 13 PhD students and 15 faculties take part in the course.

## **PROGRAMME ARCTIC DIALOGUE 2014**

### **Arctic in a Global Perspective - Resources**

High North Centre for Business and Governance – Arctic Dialogue Series

#### **Monday, March 17, 2014, University of Nordland**

Lectures: PhD- and Master- Arctic Dialogue courses

#### **Tuesday, March 18th: Auditorium Petter Thomassen (A5), University of Nordland**

08:00 - 12:00

##### **Lectures**

12:00

**Lunch concert** at the “Grey zone” at University of Nordland –  
Dr Larsen Band

12:00 – 12:45

*Lunch - Mingling lunch outside A5*

13:00 – 17:00

Mock – Role play with students: “Arctic council”

18:00

Bus from University to Concert – reception (Lavvos)

18:30

Small reception in lavvos before concert.

19:00

Classical concert in Bodø Domkirke (included) - [Arianna Savall and Petter Udland Johansen's "Hirundo Maris"](#) - *The Mediterranean meets the North Sea* - Nordland Music Festival Winter ([www.musikkfestuka.no](http://www.musikkfestuka.no))

20:00

*Mingling dinner – in Lavvos in Rådhusparken*

#### **Wednesday, March 19th: Auditorium Knut Hamsun (A1), University of Nordland**

08:30

Bus pick up in front of Thon Hotel Nordlys for departure to the High North Centre at University of Nordland – stops also at Rica Hotel and next to Railway station

09:00 – 09:45

*Registration, coffee & tea*

09:45 – 10:10

##### **Opening**

**Moderator: Frode Mellemvik**, Director High North Center, Bodø Graduate School of Business, University of Nordland

Welcome to the University of Nordland, **Bjørn Olsen**, Dean Bodø Graduate School of Business, University of Nordland and **Pål Pedersen**, Rector, University of Nordland

**Tomas Norvoll**, President County of Nordland

10:10 – 10:25 *Cultural event by Nordland Music Festival Winter*

10:25 - 11:25 **Opening lectures with Q&A**

President of Iceland, [Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson](#),  
State Secretary, **Ingvild Næss Stub**, Norwegian Ministry for Foreign  
Affairs

11:25 – 12:25 **Political session – Ministers and ambassadors – Q&A**

The speakers will discuss challenges and opportunities in the Arctic.

**Moderator: Frode Mellempvik**, Director High North Center, Bodø  
Graduate School of Business, University of Nordland

[Helen Campbell](#), EU Ambassador to Norway

Dr **Axel Berg**, German Ambassador to Norway, *"Assume  
responsibilities, seize opportunities - a German point of view"*

**Mikhail Noskov**, Russian Consul General to Norway (Kirkenes),  
*"Russia's policy in the Arctic: challenges and opportunities"*

12:30 – 13:30 *Lunch*

13:30 – 14:45 **Northerners first? - The human dimension of the Arctic**

**Moderator: Bente Aasjord**, Special Advisor, Fagforbundet

[David Sproule](#), Canadian Ambassador to Norway, *"Canada's Arctic  
Council Chairmanship: Development for People of the North"*

[Lindis Sloan](#), Senter for kunnskap og likestilling (KUN). *Who is the  
Arctic?*

Dr [Gail Fondahl](#), President, International Arctic Social Sciences  
Association, UNBC, Canada, *Monitoring and Tracking Human  
Development in the Arctic.*

14:45 – 15:20 **Highlights from World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos-Klosters**

**Moderator: Finn Roar Aamodt**, Special Advisor, Statoil

[Laurence Smith](#), Visiting Professor, UCLA

15:20 – 15:50 **Recent perspectives of the Arctic**

**Moderator: Finn Roar Aamodt**, Special Advisor, Statoil

Dr. [Stijn Billiet](#), Directorate-General for Maritime and Fisheries (DG  
MARE), European Commission, *"The EU's policy towards the Arctic"*.

[Mikå Mered](#), Director POLARISK, UK – “Findings from the coming POLARISK REPORT” (April 28th, see [report.polarisk-analytics.com](http://report.polarisk-analytics.com))”

15:50 – 16:15

*Coffee break*

16:15 – 17:15

**Exploring the Arctic**

[Inger-Marie Haaland](#), the first and only female winner of [Finnmarksløpet](#), Europe’s longest dog sledge race where men and women compete together on equal conditions.

17:30

*Dinner at University Kantina*

19:30

Bus to Concert / city centre

20:00 – 21:30

Classical concert in Bodø domkirke (included) - [Nordic Voices](#)  
Internationally acclaimed vocal ensemble - Nordland Music Festival  
Winter ([www.musikkfestuka.no](http://www.musikkfestuka.no))

**Thursday, March 20th: Auditorium Knut Hamsun (A1), University of Nordland**

08:00 Bus pick up in front of Thon Hotel Nordlys for departure to the High North Centre at University of Nordland – stops also at Rica Hotel and next to Railway station

08:30 *Registration for Day two, coffee & tea*

09:00 – 10.30 **Managing Risk in the Arctic**

**Moderator: Odd Jarl Borch**, Professor, Bodø Graduate School of Business, University of Nordland

[Elisabeth Tørstad](#), CEO Oil & Gas, DNV GL, *"The Arctic Risk Picture"*.

CDR **Karin Messenger**, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Arctic Strategy, Emerging Policy Staff, "The United States Coast Guard's Strategic Approach to Operating in the Arctic"

[Michael Byers](#), Canada Research Chair in Global Politics and International Law, University of British Columbia, Canada, *"The challenges and opportunities of a fast-changing Arctic"*.

[Eirik Sivertsen](#), Head of the Norwegian Parliament's Delegation for Arctic Cooperation

10:30 – 11:45 **Energy session – Petroleum sector**

**Moderator: Petter Nore**, Adjunct Professor, High North Center, University of Nordland

[Andrey Shishkin](#), Vice President Rosneft - *Russian Arctic – Resource potential and the way forward*

**Lill Harriet Brusdal**, Manager Safety and Sustainability, DPN SSU ON, Statoil ASA. *Norway's Northern areas – does it count?*

Professor [Anatoly Zolotukhin](#), Gubkin University, Russia

11:45 – 12:45 *Lunch*

12:00 **Lunch concert** at the "Grey zone" at University of Nordland – Drage/Alterhaug Duo

12:45 – 14:15

### Environment and Climate Session

**Moderator:** Dr [Grete Hovelsrud](#), Nordland Research Institute, CICERO  
[Franz Immler](#), Scientific Officer, Directorate , “Climate Action and Resource Efficiency”, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, European Commission

[Erik Bjørnbom](#), Environmental team leader, ENI Norge,  
*“Environmental challenges in the Arctic”.*

[Cecilie Mauritzen](#), VP & Programme Director, Strategic Research & Innovation, DNV GL, *“The Arctic in a broader context: Opportunities for some - challenges for others.”*

[Jan-Gunnar Winther](#), Director, Norwegian Polar institute, *“The future Arctic – a region of anomalies”.*

14:15 – 16:00

### Arctic Shipping, Logistics and Resources

“The purpose of this panel is threefold: First, to define the “regional shipping and resource regime” of the Arctic Ocean as it evolves and emerges today, addressing its strengths and weaknesses in regulating interational shipping and resource developments in the short and long haul. Second, to provide an insight on the collaborative potential and possibilities of North Asian countries in harvesting Siberian resources, onshore as well as offshore. Third, to relate the national interests and challenge perceptions of China and South Korea – as Non-Arctic states – to regional regimes and resources.”

**Moderator:** [Willy Østreng](#), President, Norwegian Scientific Academy for Polar Research

Professor [Lawson Brigham](#), School of Natural Resources & Agricultural Sciences, University of Alaska Fairbanks, USA *“The Emerging Shipping and Natural Resource Connections in the Arctic: Globalization Challenges”.*

Professor [Pan Xingming](#), Professor, School of Advanced International and Area Studies, ECNU, Shanghai, China, *“China as a Non-Arctic State in Arctic Shipping and Resource Developments: National Interests and Regional Challenges”*

Dr. [Lee, Sungwoo](#), Research fellow, Korea Maritime Institute, South Korea: *“Korean Perspective as a non-Arctic state for NSR”.*

Dr [Valeriy Kryukov](#), Institute of Economics & Industrial Engineering - IEIE, Siberian Division of Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia, *“Siberian Arctic Resources - Potential and Possible Development in a Context of the Northern Asian Cooperation.”*

Discussion Arctic Shipping, Logistics and Resources

16:00 – 16:30 Presentation of the projects [SARINOR](#) by **Tor Husjord**, Maritimt Forum Nord and **MARPART** by Professor **Odd Jarl Borch**.

16:30 – 16:50 *Coffee Break*

16:50 – 17:40 **Former students**

**Moderator:** [Arne O. Holm](#), Special Advisor, High North Center

- **Roar Flatøy**, Accenture
- **Ragnhild Johnson**, PhD student, HNB, UiN
- **Kit Gaup**, Avinor

17:40 – 18:00 Sum up AD2014 – Information about High North Dialogue 2015

18:00 Adjourn – bus to airport/ city center

**Friday, March 21st: Auditorium A14/Petter Dass, University of Nordland**

Lectures - PhD- and Master Arctic Dialogue courses

In cooperation with  
Nordland Music Festival - Winter



[www.musikkfestuka.no](http://www.musikkfestuka.no)



TOTAL



DNV-GL



Statoil



bodø  
KOMMUNE



The Arctic  
Institute | Center for Circumpolar Security Studies



eni

norge



UNIVERSITY  
OF THE ARCTIC



north  
energy



UNIVERSITETET I  
NORDLAND

HANDELSHØGSKOLEN I BODØ • HNB  
Nordområdesenteret



Nordland  
COUNTY COUNCIL