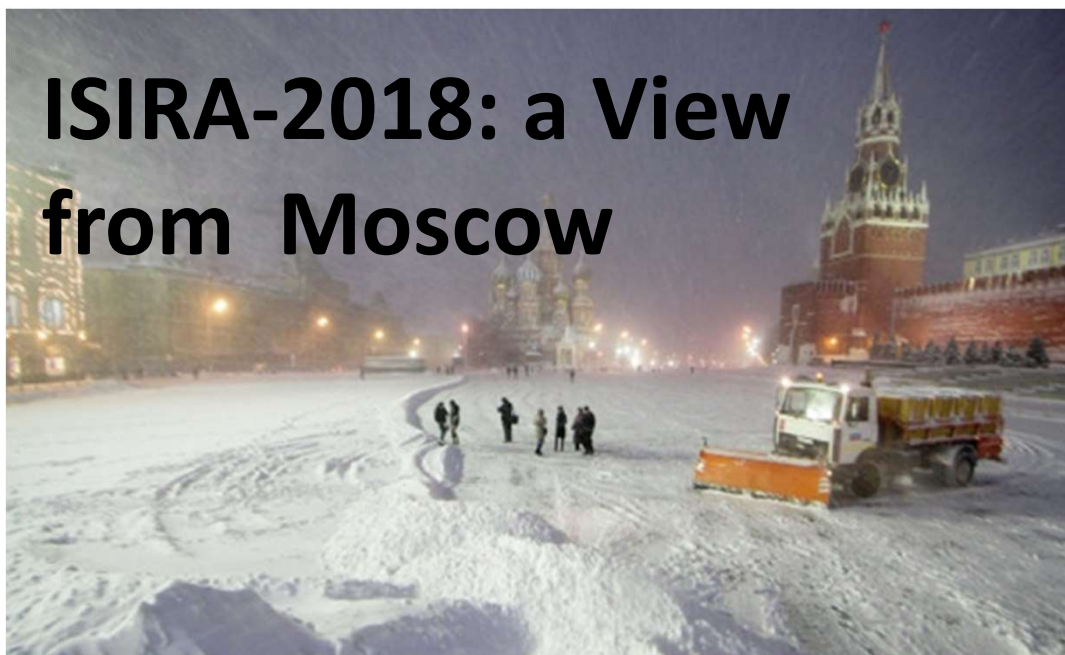




*In the Russian Arctic is home to more than 2 million people, more than half of the Arctic of the world's population*



## **ISIRA-2018: a View from Moscow**



**Arkadiy Tishkov**

[tishkov@biodat.ru](mailto:tishkov@biodat.ru)

<http://www.isira.ru/>



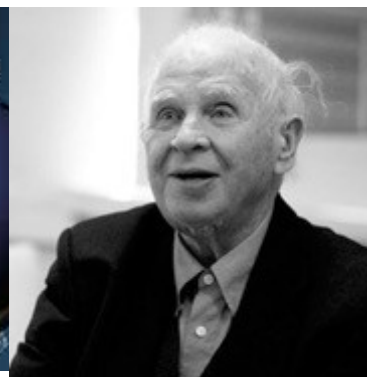
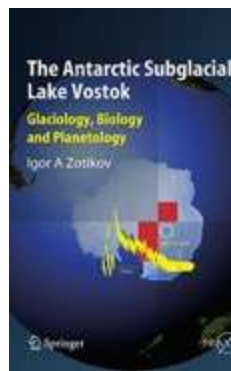
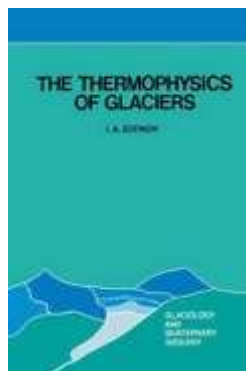
ИНСТИТУТ ГЕОГРАФИИ РАН

*to the 100th anniversary of the  
Institute of geography, RAS*

The leader of all IPYs of XX and XXI c. in Russia



A. Grigoriev



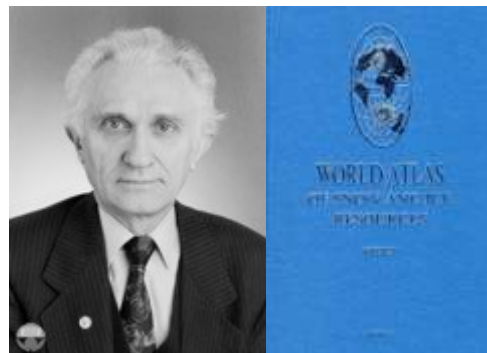
N. Zubov

Boris Dzerzhevsky – lider of  
North see route meteorology  
In 1930<sup>th</sup>

Igor Zotikov – research of arctic  
And Antarctic, Vostok lake



Andreiy  
Glazovsky



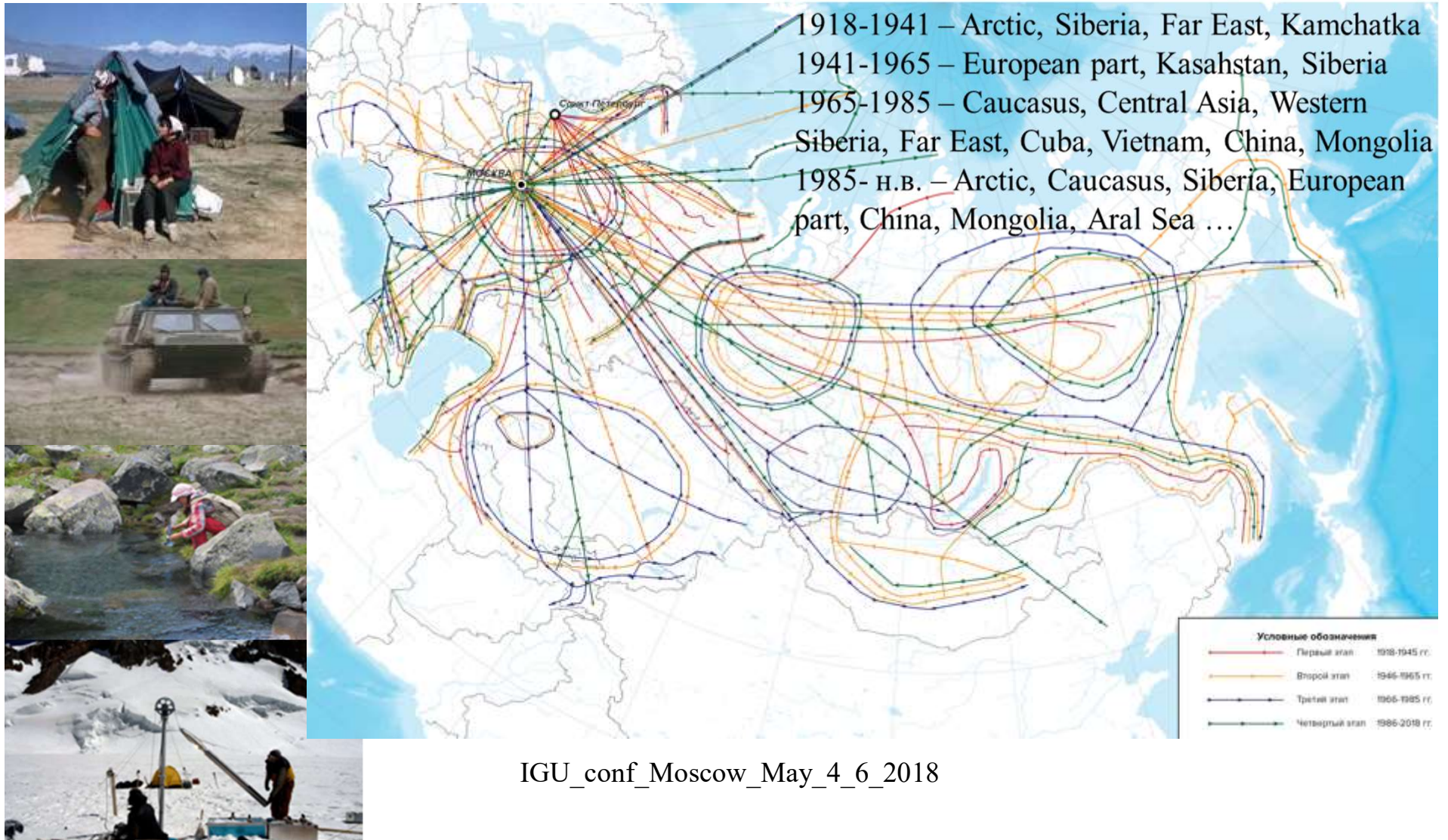
Vladimir Kotlyakov – leader  
of Russian glaciologists



O. Shmidt



# Expeditions - from the first years visit card of Institute (20-30 expeditions for each year, not only in Russia)



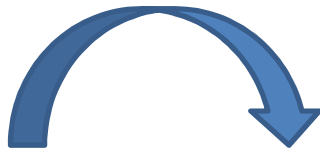


### What is doing in recent years ISIRA?

- forms of international initiatives
- supports (institutionally) projects and contacts
- adopts national reports
- holds annual meeting
- carries out information exchange
- the collection of information about international projects in the Russian Arctic (more than 40 questionnaires)
- financially supports the participation of young scientists
- created and maintained website - [www.isira.ru/](http://www.isira.ru/)



**They were the first –**  
I brought them with me to Saint Petersburg to participate in **ISIRA meeting 2007** and



**The meeting in Helsinki 20014** we were able to support 17 young scientists from several countries



The ISIRA meeting **in Moscow 2017** was attended by more 50 experts, scientists, representatives of indigenous peoples and scientific and educational organizations of arctic countries. We to discuss not only the issues of development of the group structure, but also the opportunity to review the objectives and the expansion of tasks ISIRA, the issue of organizing a joint international field expedition along the Northern sea route in 2020, challenges, and successes in the development of international scientific cooperation in the Russian Arctic.



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*ISIRA started in 1990<sup>th</sup> very actively - in several international projects on ocean, climate, indigenous peoples, reindeer herding ...*

**Annually 150 – 200 international and bilateral projects, grants and themes implemented in Russian Arctic.**

To IPY 2007-2008 IASC interest to research in the Russian Arctic has decreased, became more policy. This was evident in the fact that in IPY made it only 8 projects with Russian leaders and in the international IPY projects were included only 320-340 Russian polar researchers. **For a country with 43% of the "Arctic pie" is not enough.** In one only the Institute of Arctic and Antarctic staff more. In general, the Russian program of IPY in some areas was substantially wider (e.g., sea and land expeditions was 160!).

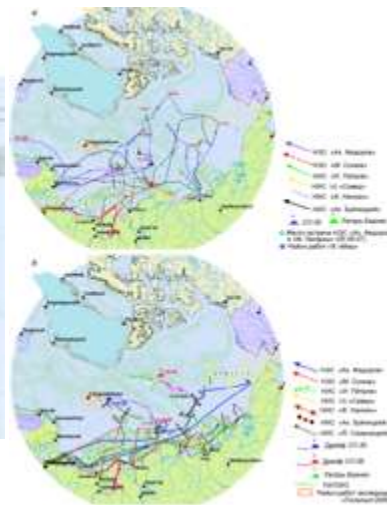
**The absence of strategic planning for international scientific co-operation in Russia**  
**The research priorities of Russia and the international community in Russian Arctic are not the same**

**There are difficulties in visiting some of the territory and aquatory of the Russian Arctic for foreign scientists**

**The weak development of transport and infrastructure and the high cost of the icebreaker, sea, river and air transport**

**The absence of action plan to International pan-Arctic agreement on sciences co-operation**

**The weak network of international scientific stations in Russian Arctic**  
**Some restrictions on the scientific initiatives of the non-Arctic states**



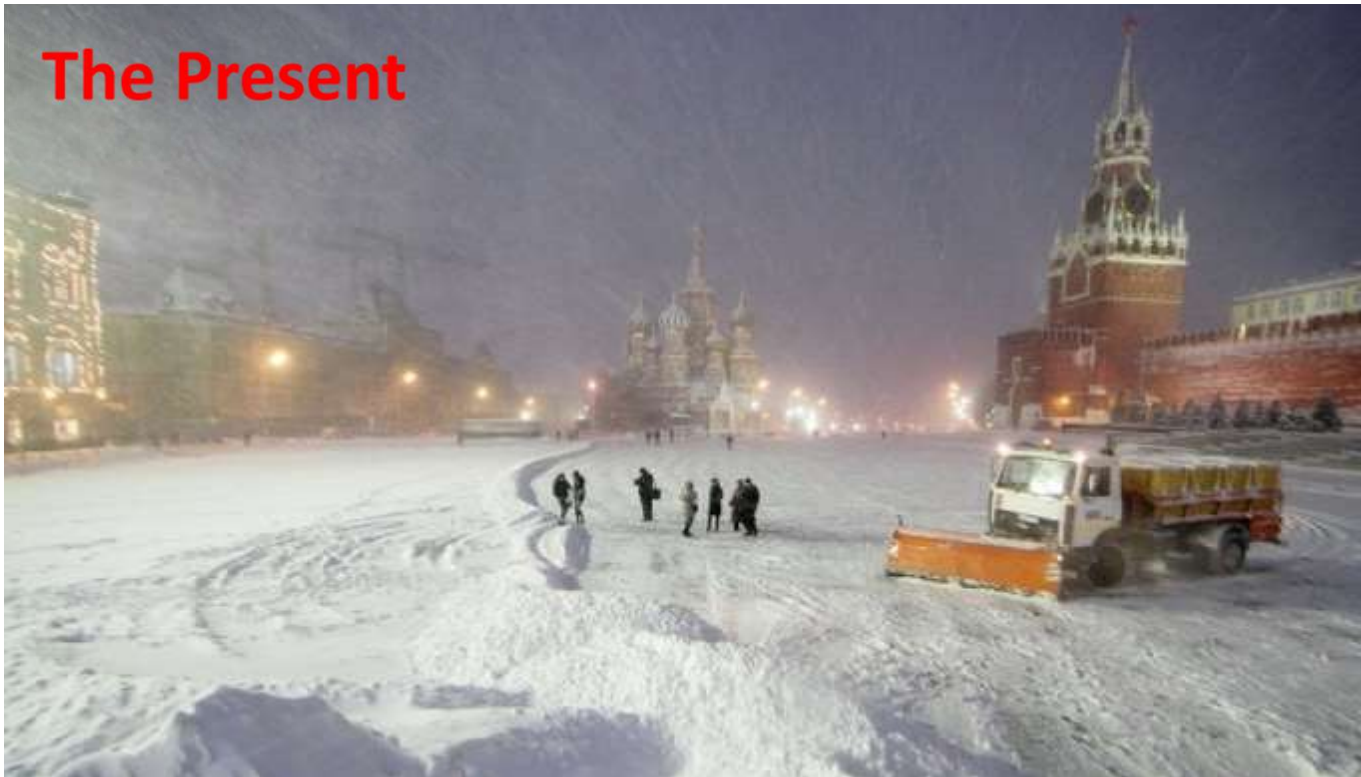
**No interest** in the outcome of the English translation of the Russian IPY program

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And all this against the backdrop of the present growth of interest in research in the Arctic in Russia. **What new trends and the vector was designated in the Russian Arctic?**

This is what I always said at ISIRA meetings? Because new trends - a **new strategy for scientific cooperation in the Russian Arctic.** **What are the trends and vectors?**

## The Present



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## The Present



- 
- Распространение  
 • Границы охотничьих угодий  
 • Заповедники
- Большой Арктический леопард  
 Путанский леопард
- Полярный медведь





New trends - Russian scientific foundations have been actively support international projects in the Russian Arctic.

Only for the last 5 years in the Russian Fund of Fundamental Research were contests of polar projects:

- Russian-Finnish
- Russian-USA
- Russian-British
- Russian-Austrian
- Russian-French
- Russian-German
- Russian-Japanese
- China,
- support for youth scientific conferences etc.

The Russian scientific Fund in 2016-2018 held a competition “Research by international scientific groups”: jointly with the German research community - DFG, in collaboration with the Ministry of agriculture, forestry and fisheries of Japan), together with the Austrian science Fund - FWF), in cooperation with the Ministry of science and technology of Taiwan MOST of the FUND "HOUSE of HUMAN SCIENCES", France



## After IPY - the trend to the East - China, Japan, Korea in Russian Arctic

March 20-21 2017, Russian Academy of Sciences was held the Russian-Japanese Arctic conference on the first results of Russian-Japanese Arctic program

January 15-18 2018, Fifth International Symposium on Arctic Research (ISAR-5), Tokyo

The Asian countries actively participated in all international meetings on the Arctic in Russia in 2016-2018, including in the Arctic Council meeting on the Yamal Peninsula in 2017 and Conference on economic development of the Arctic within the framework of the St. Petersburg international economic forum



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In the North-Eastern Federal University (Yakutsk) is created Russian-Japanese laboratory of Arctic research. In Japan's Parliament on 30 October 2016 discussed priorities projects of the Arctic scientific cooperation with scientists of Yakutsk  
<http://yakutsk.monavista.ru/images/sizednews/yakutsk1478403735big.jpg>





On the development of international cooperation in the Arctic ...

Both groups in red jackets. But which team is more?



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**The Present**



Working group **"International Scientific Initiatives in Russian Arctic"** believes, that the priorities of the study of the Russian Arctic and priorities of international projects - **should be same** (...2013 – Krakow, 2014 – Helsinki, 2015 – Tayama, 2016 – Anchorage, 2017 - Prague) - **about it all 5 years after IPY we talked about at the meetings**

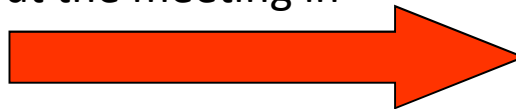
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Russia is interested in expanding scientific cooperation in the Arctic.

1. Our working group should continue functioning in the IASC
  2. It needs to continue to support the participation of young scientists in scientific conferences and meetings, incl. ISIRA
  3. There should be a new significant and complex initiatives and projects in the Russian Arctic. It is advisable to start at least **3** such initiatives in the Russian Arctic in the coming years:
- a large **international expedition (1)** along the Northern sea route,
  - offer current **basic research laboratories and science stations (2)** for the implementation of international projects in the Russian Arctic
  - support the **annual thematic field symposia for young scientists** in Russia

These issues can be discussed at the meeting in Arkhangelsk in 2019



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## The Future of ISIRA





***The Expeditions in the Russian Arctic Northern Sea Route  
With stops for research oceans, climate, flora, fauna, soils, glaciers,  
indigenous peoples etc. 25 years after the famous international  
expedition Tundra-1994***



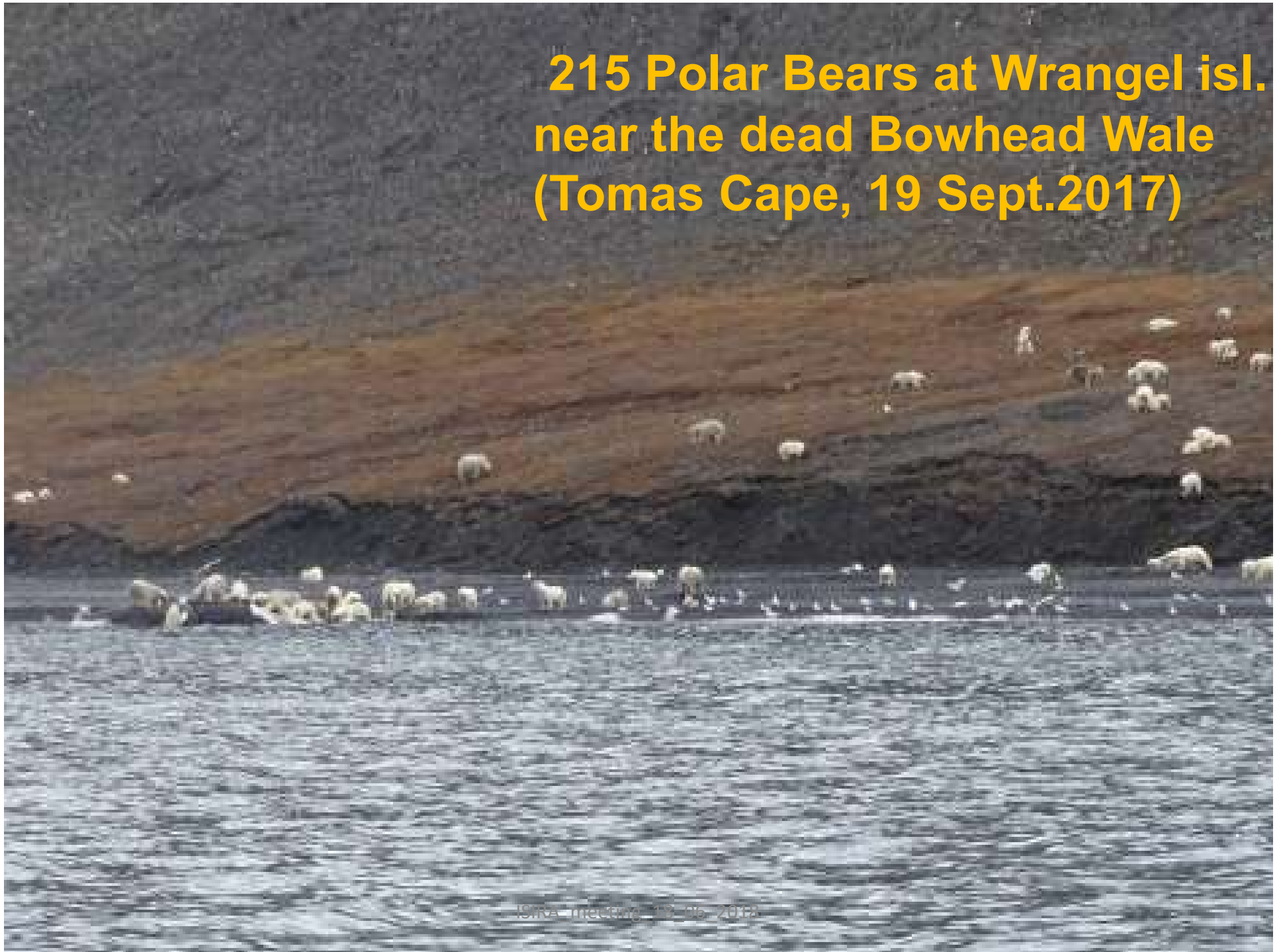
**Our working group ISIRA could initiate in IASC the preparation and conduct of a complex scientific expedition on the Northern sea route in the Russian Arctic**



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**215 Polar Bears at Wrangel isl.  
near the dead Bowhead Wale  
(Tomas Cape, 19 Sept.2017)**



ISMA meeting 18-19 Sept. 2017

## 2 - International laboratories

**1. International laboratory for the study of carbon cycle, CENTRE FOR RESEARCH INTO BIOTA, CLIMATE AND LANDSCAPES (BIOCLIMLAND) Tomsk University with Terry V. Callaghan, The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Stockholm .**

**2. Russian-Japanese laboratory of Arctic investigations, Yakutsk scientific centre with Arctic research center of Hokkaido University in Japan**

**3. Laboratory for polar and marine research them. O. Schmidt (jointly with the German Institute for polar and marine research them. Alfred Wegener) In Arctic and Antarctic Institute (Saint-Petersburg).**

International laboratories or field stations of Arctic research are needed in **Arkhangelsk, Murmansk (Kirov), Naryan-Mar, Syktyvkar, Salekhard, Norilsk, khatang, Pevek, Anadyr...** Their creation is real and does not require large financial costs



### 3 - support the field symposia for young scientists in Russia



Floating Arctic University, Arkhangelsk



Medicine in the Arctic, Sankt-Petersburg



Youth field Symposium on permafrost in Yamal



Youth meetings in the Arctic on birdswatching



To the North pole - not only sports, **but also scientific research**





## It is necessary to give new life for ISIRA after Moscow meeting 2017!

1. Prepare international expedition;
2. Use the resources of the Russian laboratories for implementation of projects and **to create a new joint laboratory**;
3. Organized by the field symposia and schools for young scientists **with the support of Russian scientific funds**;
4. Preparing joint publications **in rating scientific journals**;
5. Serves **together of the proposals** in Russian and international scientific foundations;
6. **For me** – continue the **collection of information about international projects** in the Russian Arctic;
7. **For us** - expand the **participation of Russian scientists in the functioning of IASC**



**Welcome to the Russian Arctic!**

**Thank you for  
your attention!**