**The Resolution**

**of the Seventh international scientific-practical conference «Polar readings – 2019. State and public organizations in the management of the Arctic: past, present, future»**

**29–30 April 2019**

The long-term historical Russian and foreign experience of implementing various models of human activity management in the Arctic has been considered during the Seventh international scientific-practical conference “Polar readings – 2019”.

The conference was conducted by the Arctic Museum and Exhibition center and the Branch of the Museum of the World Ocean in St. Petersburg – “Icebreaker *Krassin*”.

The conference was supported by the Presidential Grants Fund, the St. Petersburg Committee for Arctic Affairs, «Sovcomflot», SMM, the Arctic Public Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg Mining University, the Russian Maritime Heritage Association and the Russian Military Historical Society.

The forum brought together professional historians, ethnographers, representatives of state structures and public organizations. At the conference there were presented scientific centers of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Tula, Vologda, Murmansk, Arkhangelsk, Apatity, Severodvinsk, Syktyvkar, Penza, Naryan-Mar, Yekaterinburg, Tyumen, Krasnoyarsk, Yakutsk, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, as well as Sweden (Erebro), France (Paris). During two days of the conference, 62 scientific reports were presented and more than 200 listeners took part in the Polar Readings.

According to the results of the scientific discussion, the Conference participants note that:

• Russia offers the largest historical experience in manageming in the Arctic, which is crucialfor the development of manage decisions. At the same time, this historical experience was not the subject of systematic research and study.

• In the post-Soviet period, the situation with the availability of the source base changed fundamentally – entire complexes of historical documents related to the development of the Arctic in the 1930–1970s were declassified, many of which were unknown even for specialists. There are still little studied huge amounts of information on the early stages of development of the Arctic, such as the Yakut documents of the XVII – early XVIII centuries. Those documents are stored in the Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts and in the Scientific and Historical Archive of the St. Petersburg Institute of history.

• Major works on the history of the Arctic were written in the Soviet period and suffer from certain restrictions associated with the ideological press and secrecy. Russia is presently at a new period of development of the Arctic, which requires a modern stage of systematic work of historians.

• Many private but important issues remain unresolved, for example, on what principles in the USSR the dilemma was solved: shift development or creation of permanent infrastructure and settlement, how contradictions in the management of territorial-industrial complexes from the position of production workers and local authorities were resolved, and much more.

• Despite the individuality of past events, the scientific analysis traces trends and historical analogies which are significant for understanding the current situation and socio-economic forecasting. Very interesting experience super-organizations (especially Glavsevmorput’ – the Main Department of Northern Sea Route) for the removal of interdepartmental contradictions and accelerate the socio-economic development. The experience of involving specialists-ethnographers in the 1920s in the development and implementation of national policy towards the indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East requires thorough consideration. These mechanisms, developed by professionals-anthropologists, in many ways continue to determine national policies in the North in our days.

• The transfer of knowledge about the Arctic to both the currenter generation and practicing managers remains a crucial and unresolved issue.

• Only by historical experience we can understand the economic, cultural, historical, environmental and military significance of the Arctic and the Northern Sea Route, as well as assess the impact of climate change to the economy, industry, military affairs and the local population.

In connection with the order of the President of Russia Vladimir Putin to create the Development Strategy of the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation until 2035,

basing on the fact that the historical, cultural and natural heritage of the Arctic possesses the global importance,

providing the evidence that the Arctic in recent years is considered as the most important geopolitical region of the world, with great socio-economic and military potential,

drawing attention to the fact that large-scale industrial and infrastructure projects are being implemented and planned in the Arctic, the Government of Russia and regional administrations are actively engaged in legislative actions aimed at the development of the Arctic, as well as new bodies of management of activities in the Arctic are being formed. The conference participants recommends:

1. For the Government of Russia, regional authorities, organizations operating in the Arctic: to pay particular attention to the historical experience of the USSR, Russia and other countries in the organization and management of economic activities, scientific research and practical implementation of large-scale projects in the Arctic.

2. For the Government of Russia: to involve professional geographers and historians, ethnologists, anthropologists, philologists, ecologists in the work on the Arctic development Strategy until 2035. Only on the basis of carefully studied historical experience is it possible to develop a sound and effective policy document – Development Strategy of the Arctic zone until 2035.

3. For the research teams and professional historians: to establish a coordinated program to study the history of the Arctic and prepare a collective monograph. To conduct in St. Petersburg meetings on this issue in 2019–2020 to Ask the state Corporation «Rosatom», «USC», «Gazprom», «Sovcomflot», «NOVATEK», the Executive authorities, charities and other concerned organizations to support the preparation and publication of a multivolume history of exploration and development of the Arctic.

4. For the Government of Russia, regional authorities, scientific and public organizations: to support the initiatives of research teams to publish collections of archival documents on the history of the Arctic and to involved researchers to the state and departmental archives.

5. For the Government of Russia: improve the procedure for assigning and recording names of geographical objects, including the possibility of their wide-ranging discussion by the professional scientific community.

6. For the Legislative and Executive authorities: to support scientific conferences that reveal various aspects of the study of the Arctic.

7. For the Executive authorities: to support existing and promote the emergence of new educational programs in Russian Universities, as well as programs of additional education and extracurricular activities related to the comprehensive study of the historical, cultural and natural environment of the Arctic. To devote meticulous attention and support the present scientific and academic schools and structures that have proven themselves in the field of training for the Arctic.

8. Recommend to Legislative and Executive authorities to expand cooperation of state institutions and public organizations for the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation.

9. In connection with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute and the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the Antarctic continent in 2020 to devote the next «Polar Readings» on the history of scientific study of the Arctic and Antarctic.

10. The conference participants consider it necessary to publish the final materials of the conference «Polar readings – 2019» in the form of a collection of reports.

The resolution was adopted by the participants of the conference on April 30, 2019.