The development of the Arctic region depends heavily on international cooperation and, above all, a focus on establishing modern infrastructure, exploring natural resources, developing industry, improving the quality of life of indigenous peoples, and protecting the wildlife and the environment.

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*Valery Korovkin*
**Icebreakers will run through the arctic like trams. Seven questions about the northern sea route**

Vyacheslav Ruksha

The Russian Far East ever gotten this unding before

Alexander Kozlov
KEY CONCLUSIONS

Rich mineral resources base is fundamental for economic development of the Arctic and the Far East

Extraction of mineral resources is fundamental for the Arctic and the Far East; and given the natural treasures of these two regions, mineral resources are playing and will continue to play the key role — Sergey Gorkov, General Director, Chairman of the management Board of "Rosgeologia".

There are no other drivers or alternatives for development of the Arctic territory and the Far East, except for extraction of a wide range of various mineral resources, including both crude hydrocarbons and solid mineral deposits. The task of the state policy in this sphere is to create conditions for these mineral resources to be involved into turnover. Perhaps, first of all, explored and developed in an economically viable way; and second, within a reasonable period that will allow the country to benefit from this competitive advantage – the mineral resource base – Denis Khramov, First Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation.

As a regulator, the state participates in processes in the whole field that we work in, but at the moment our priority is the restoration of the mineral resource base and its replenishment — Kirill Molodtsov, Aide to the Chief of Staff, Presidential Executive Office.

Without developing the industry, first of all, the mining industry, we will not be able to ensure sustainable, dynamic economic growth; and we will not be able to solve social problems that we have identified — Andrey Fedotov, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) to the President of the Russian Federation; First Deputy Chairman of
the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Currently large companies have great opportunities for investment in geological exploration, and many major market players are actively involved in this — Vitaliy Nesis, Group Chief Executive Officer, Polymetal.

**EASTERN ECONOMIC FORUM 2019**

**The Russian Continental Shelf: Is Development Necessary?**

4 September 2019 | 17:15–18:45

**Moderator**

Magomed Gekhaev
Advisor to the General Director, Far East Investment and Export Agency

**KEY CONCLUSIONS**

**The Russian Arctic has incredible resource potential**

By 2035 our on-land extraction in traditional regions can go down significantly compared to today. Different estimates give us 50 to 100 million tons decline, depending on the year and potential fiscal support measures. It means that the shelf is going to replace our traditional regions — Pavel Sorokin, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation.

What makes the shelf so unique and why would investors want to come here, given we provide something resembling favorable conditions <...>? Actually, it the presence of the resource potential that is in decline globally. Both the Arctic and the shelf attract with their resource potential — Andrey Patrushev, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Shelf Projects Development, Gazprom Neft.

Currently, we have 79 licenses for the shelf. Rosneft holds 31, Gazprom has almost the same number – 29, Gazpromneft has 5, and the remaining 14 are distributed among other companies. Since 2012, 46 licenses went to state companies. <...> Since 2012, three new deposits have been commissioned in the Arctic. Apart from the well-known Pobeda, it is Tsentralno-Olginskaya and Severo-Obskaya. Subsequently, the growth since 2012 resulted in 210 million tons of oil, 670 billion cubic meters of gas, and 16 million tones of condensate — Denis Khramov, First Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation.
Healthcare in the Arctic: Two Years’ Progress and New Objectives

9 April 2019  16:30—18:00

Moderator

Evelina Zakamskaya
Editor-in-Chief, Doctor Channel; Anchor, Russia 24

KEY CONCLUSIONS

Arctic nations experience similar social issues

The North is equally harsh on everyone. It does not distinguish between Russia, Sweden, or Finland – Evelina Zakamskaya, Editor-in-Chief, Doctor Channel; Anchor, Russia 24.

In all Arctic countries we have the same kinds of problems – lower life expectancy, high infant mortality, and a high rate of infections — Arja Rautio, Vice-President Research at the University of the Arctic, University of Oulu.

Digitalization and mobility are priority areas for the development of medical care in the Russian Arctic

More than 100 medical and obstetric stations will shortly be built in the Arctic. Around 44 mobile telemedicine units will be purchased. Approximately RUB 1 billion has been set aside in 2019–20 to achieve these aims. About RUB 1 billion has been earmarked for upgrading medical organizations – Evgeny Kamkin, Deputy Minister of Healthcare of the Russian Federation.

Yakutia leads the way in air medical services. Each year, we spend RUB 1.2 billion on them. However, in 2018 that figure was even higher – almost RUB 1.4 billion, with RUB 450 million coming from the federal budget. <...> The previous period saw the acquisition of five Mi-8 air ambulance helicopters, but of course, we need to go further – Vladimir Solodov, Chairman of the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).
### Speakers and experts

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Synopsis on the topic «The Arctic»

13.05.2020

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Николай Савельев

Mikhail Konstantinov
Member of the Management Board, Head of Legal Unit, Inter RAO Group

Full list of speakers and experts →
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