Integrating Activities for Advanced Communities

D1.4 - Minutes from 3rd Annual Meeting

Project No.730938– INTERACT

H2020-INFRAIA-2016-2017/H2020-INFRAIA-2016-1

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Lead partner for deliverable: LU
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Dissemination Level		
PU	Public	X
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the Consortium (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the Consortium (including the Commission Services)	

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Publishable Executive Summary

INTERACT held its third annual meeting in Vindeln, Sweden. 18 countries were represented by 50 participants in the meeting. The meeting focussed on progress up to date and ways forward within the different work packages. It also discussed the upcoming second periodic report and finally, INTERACT's future was discussed. Back to back with this general assembly, the fifth Station Managers' Forum was held (separate minutes from this meeting is available). The local hosts from Svartberget/Krycklan Research Station arranged an interesting excursion to the research station and surrounding field sites.

All presentations from the annual meeting are available at https://eu-interact.org/presentations-from-interact-3rd-annual-meeting/

Minutes

Third Annual Meeting

10-13 September 2019

Vindeln, Sweden

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Summary

INTERACT held its third annual meeting in Vindeln, Sweden. 18 countries were represented by 50 participants in the meeting. The meeting focussed on progress up to date and ways forward within the different work packages. It also discussed the upcoming second periodic report and finally, INTERACT's future was discussed. Back to back with this general assembly, the fifth Station Managers' Forum was held (separate minutes from this meeting is available). The local hosts from Svartberget/Krycklan Research Station arranged an interesting excursion to the research station and surrounding field sites.

1. WP presentations: progress and ways forward

Progress and ways forward were presented for all WPs apart from WP8 which has already finished.

WP 1 – Coordination and Management

Margareta Johansson

The main task (T1.1) for Work Package 1 is to provide general coordination and administration. Since last year's general assembly, 9 milestones (of 34 in total) have been reached and 21 deliverables (of 43 in total) have been delivered to EU. Each time a new deliverable has been submitted it will also be available online (under "Resources" on the INTERACT website). From now on an e-mail will also be sent out to all partners for each submitted deliverable. The midterm review from the EU was overall very positive and in the report it is stated that "Project has delivered exceptional results with significant immediate or potential impact". The INTERACT III application was submitted in March this year, and in August EU invited INTERACT III for contract negotiations.

The second task (T1.2) is to provide specific decision-making coordination with the help of internal and external advisory bodies. The role of the International Advisory Board has been redefined so as to use their expertise on the long term sustainability of INTERACT rather than to advice on the day-to-day running of the project. For daily management of the network, a Daily Management Group has been put together, and during the last year, this group has met once. The meeting minutes can always be found on the INTERACT website: https://eu-interact.org/daily-management-group/

The third task (T1.3) is to expand and develop the existing INTERACT web site into a state-of-the-art web portal. www.eu-interact.org is where all information about the consortium can be found. 2-3 news items are posted every week, and updates are continuously made regarding for example work package progress, reports or new educational material. Apart from the website, INTERACT has its social media channels and is known as @InteractArctic in Facebook, @interact66 in Twitter and @eu_interact on Instagram.

The fourth task (T1.4) is the coordination of the outreach from other work packages. This includes the publication of two newsletters per year. Since last general assembly, two newsletters have been produced. Contributions to the newsletter are always very welcome. Please send them to Katharina.beckmann@nateko.lu.se

The fifth task (1.5) is to convene annual consortium meetings. One more annual meeting remains for this project and it will be held in September 2020. Date and venue will be announced as soon as possible. This meeting is planned to be back to back with the first annual meeting of INTERACT III.

Tasks T1.6 (Conduct project monitoring) and T1.7 8 (Training for partners to operate management tools and procedures) are facilitated with the help of the management tool Progecta. It might look slightly overwhelming at first sight, but it is a very useful tool. Luisella Bianco is as usual willing to help with Progecta- (and EU-) related questions.

When it comes to the last task, T1.8, a Long term road map for long term sustainability of INTERACT, two options have been considered: an EU-financed INTERACT III, and a non-profit organisation. WP1 has during the last year coordinated the application for INTERACT III. As a result now both of our future option are feasible – we are in Grant Agreement Preparation with EU for INTERACT III, and will simultaneously establish an INTERACT non-profit organisation to ensure the long-term future of the network.

WP 2 - Scientific coordination, mentoring and education

Terry Callaghan

An important part of this work package is to mentor other parts of the project. Since the last annual meeting, this work package has been deeply involved in assembling and writing the application for INTERACT III; there has been collaboration with WP 3 (Awareness of the scene) together with students from Tomsk State University. Furthermore, as the chair of the TA board, Terry has been working on suggesting priority topics and new committee members along with chairing and evaluating applications. The cooperation with WP 6 (Rapid response to environmental emergency alerts) has also been continued. He has also been leading the manuscript writing on interactions among decision makers, local peoples and researchers, and also been mentoring the Taiga case study that WP 9 (Adapting to environmental change) is working on.

INTERACT continues to work with the award winning UK Charity Wicked Weather Watch when it comes to promoting Arctic and climate change issues in education. Two CAWI surveys (Computer Assisted Work Interviews) have been conducted. The 1st CAWI survey was exploring teachers' needs, and as a result there is now a promotional brochure and video available. Educational material and toolkits (for the target group 13-18 years) are also available. Contact Ania at awielgopolan@igf.edu.pl if you want to "translate science into educational language". The 2nd CAWI survey evaluated the existing INTERACT teaching material, and the upcoming 3rd CAWI survey report is in cooperation with Scientix ambassadors and the aim of this survey is to identify opportunities to use educational materials about the Arctic as a part of school practice, both recently created by the INTERACT consortium (EDUCATIONAL TOOL-KITS: PERMAFROST, GLACIERS), as well as further sets of educational materials.

The educational packages have been developed by IGF-PAS with input from USFD, TSU, Stockholm University, Lund University, and Wicked Weather Watch. Three animations were completed before the last meeting (general permafrost, ice wedge polygons, and glacier dynamics). Three more have been completed since then (hanging valley formation, peat cores and past environments, and dead plants tell stories: past UV). Two more are on their way (sediment cores and past environments, and ice cores and past climates). On the wish list are secrets of shrub rings, biogeochemistry, and forecasting future ecosystems.

Two more videos have been completed for primary school: The Taiga part 1, Forest. The Taiga part 2, River. In addition, two videos have been made to support the animations: a peat coring clip for the

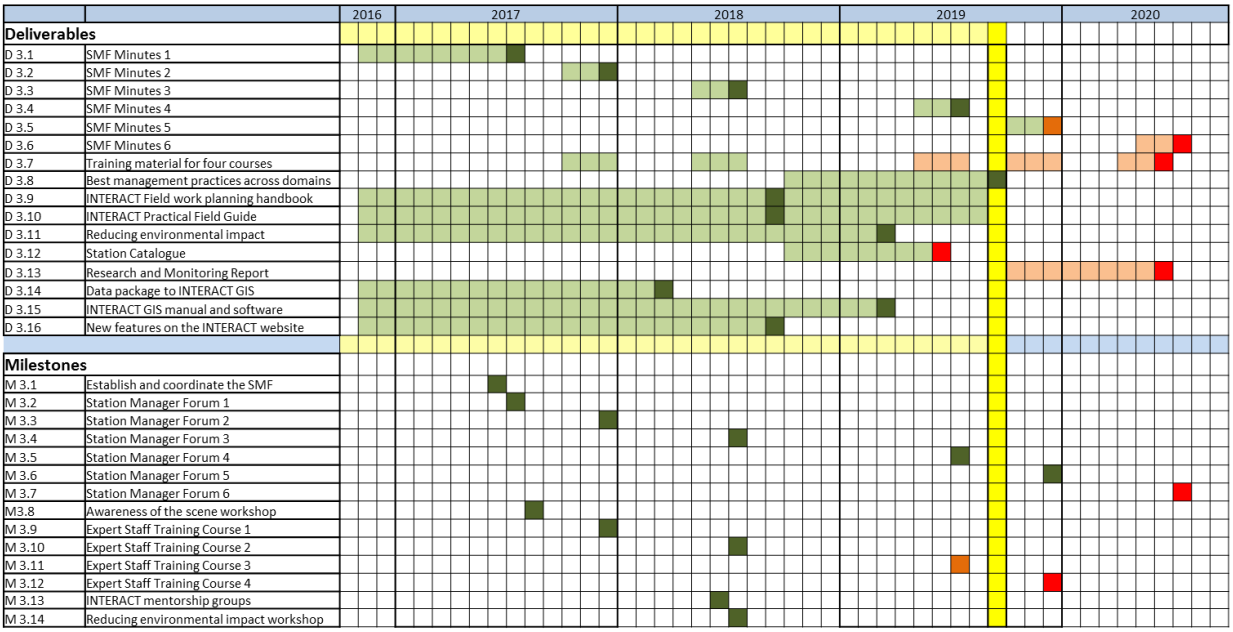
animation on environmental history and a herbarium introduction for the “Dead plants tell stories” animation.

A lot has happened when it comes to outreach: In June, a video with 3 INTERACTers was made for the youth of Luxembourg, the e-book Science Stories II is in the making (in November new resources will be built into it), there is an updated mass online course in Russian and English, school talks and science presentations have been held and much more. Also in science diplomacy, this work package has been active.

WP 3 – Station Managers’ Forum

Morten Rasch/Elmer Topp-Jørgensen

This work package reported an overall good progress. The picture below shows an overview of the progress made within this work package.



A couple of freshly released reports are soon to be embedded on the website: one on 0-emission, and one on best practices across domains. Upcoming reports are: The Station catalogue 3rd edition and Research and Monitoring report (here input is needed from all partners).

There are two more upcoming safety courses – one will be held during the kick-off for INTERACT III (February) and the next will be at the next annual meeting (September).

To allow for a virtual tour around the stations, stations have been taking photos at their research stations (outside and inside) to be uploaded on the Mapillary web site and then incorporated into the INTERACT web site. The Stations that are done with this, please make sure to pass on the

cameras to another camera (Elmer will tell you who you should send it to) and please inform Katharina that pictures are uploaded so it can be linked to INTERACT's web site.

WP 4 – Data Forum

Øystein Godøy

INTERACT stations generate and archive a lot of data and metadata. It is important to make data and metadata visible in the data flow. This work package focus on analysing and identifying the current status and potential approaches to a unified data management plan and system and to identify synergies with external activities. A demonstrator catalogue of available datasets will be established, and the research stations should be linked with observation networks and data repositories.

The initial focus is on discovery metadata. For the moment being, we have only taken slight steps forwards (from "library index cards" level towards harmonization of data). Some, but not all, of the station managers have already written data management plans. In order to secure funding in the future (to prove that there is a legacy), more data management plans need to be written, and they should be based on the templates available. This needs to be done for project proposals, and it is therefore good to start doing it now (digital curation centre). Keep in mind that a data management plan is always a living document.

A "Field Guide to Data Repositories" was published earlier this year. This information will be available at the stations in poster form as well as a pocket guide. The WP has represented INTERACT in the EU Polar Cluster activity on data management. The WP will also be attending the Third Polar Data Forum Helsinki November 2019. Upcoming in the last year is also an update of the INTERACT data management plan and data policy.

It was suggested to re-do the survey that was done at the start of the project to see how the development of data management has evolved at the INTERACT stations during INTERACT II. It was suggested that mentimeter would be a good tool to use at the next annual meeting.

WP 5 - TA, VA, Giving Access to INTERACT

Hannele Savela

The tasks of this work package are in progress and all milestones except one (a TA user community meeting) have been reached. A potential meeting could be set up in spring 2020 at ASSW (and take the opportunity to address data management). Three more deliverables are left (due date autumn next year) and therefore, over all, this work package has delivered on time.

In total 5821 person days (74%) and 1 255 450 EUR ODC (80%) have been used at the consortium level. The numbers from 2019 will be updated when info has been submitted to INTERACCESS by the stations. There is still one TA/RA Call left to be granted (deadline 8th October 2019) for the period

April to Aug 2020. An overview of how many projects have been granted during INTERACT II so far is found below.

TA / RA Call	Projects	Stations	Days	ODC (T&S, EUR)	Status
1st TA/RA Call	58 (2 RA)	32	1 689	417 550	*Reported (PR1)*
2nd TA/RA Call	47 (3 RA, 4 mix)	36	1 464	296 711	*Reporting (PR2)*
1st RA Call	1	6	30	3 600	*Reported (PR2)*
2nd RA Call	2	4	20	3400	*Used (PR2)*
3rd TA/RA Call	61	33	2 618	534 189	*Used/Accepted (PR2/PR3)*
TOTAL	**169**	**42**	**5 821**	**1 255 450**	**PR1-PR2**
Offered in GA	***-***	***43***	***7 820***	***1 566 936***	***PR1-PR3***

An access pool is used to reallocate funds from stations that have days to spend to those stations that are lacking days. This system allows us to use the funds as efficient as possible.

The virtual access is a single entry point through the INTERACT website. 20 partners have funding from the EU H2020 INTERACT II grant for VA. 18 partner's stations offer VA at the moment, and two more are to join within autumn 2019. There was a VA promotion campaign in the summer 2019. One deliverable has been submitted 2018 09 30 (M24): D5.1 Virtual Access Assessment Report 1. The VA will be developed further in INTERACT III.

The TA user community is working well. 92% find TA good or excellent and are very satisfied with the support: 100% would recommend it. Two webinars (for new TA users and for TA/RA applicants) have been held. For now there are seven TA ambassadors that are promoting INTERACT TA in their institutions, at meetings, congresses and in their networks. Through each field season there have been 10 000 readers of the science blogs, and in 2019 9 blogs (plus one TA office blog) have been active. Other means of outreach are in social media: INTERACT Instagram @EU_INTERACT, and a Facebook group for TA users.

All travel reimbursement work has to be done before the end of September 2020. Fine-tuning of visiting scientist dates can be done when applications come in. Station Managers or Administrators enter used days and paid travel reimbursements from 2019 (PR2) to Interaccess ASAP. Used days from 2019 field season need to be updated in Interaccess (to be able to estimate how much funds are still available or what is needed from the AccessPool). This is also needed for cross-check of Financial statement from PR2.

For the Second Periodic Report, the TA office makes the Technical Report, and each station /partner makes financial cost statements including access costs and other direct costs. The updates in INTERACCESS are crucially important. They are used to prepare the technical report, list of user groups and users and also list of publications. The information in the system is used by the TA office to provide a cross-check (which also speeds up the process). The numbers in the report and statistics on the consortium level have to match with what is being declared as access costs and other direct costs. *Please keep in mind, if one partner fails, everyone has to wait for the acceptance and payment from the EU.*

Timeline and Actions for the second periodic report for used TA/RA/VA:

- Reporting instructions will be available by 2nd October
- Used days and paid travel reimbursements to INTERACCESS (Station Manager or Admin) (cut off at Sept 30). Please also check and update any info remaining from 2018! ASAP
- Two webinars will be held regarding how to report (7th and 8th October) – email invitation with link will have been sent out.
- Drafting of Financial Cost Statements (Stations/Partners) – screen shots should be submitted to Hannele by 23 Oct
- Cross check of cost statements (Hannele & Luisella) by 13 Nov
- Corrections and submission of cost statements (Stations/Partners) by 21 Nov

It was discussed if there was a possibility to organise a TA user conference during INTERACT III.

WP 6 - Rapid response to environmental emergency alerts

Alexandra Bernardova

The results of this work package depend on efficient networking throughout the Arctic and will help to identify and respond to any upcoming environmental hazards and disasters. The most important risks in the Arctic have been identified to be environmental contaminants (air pollution, POP's, microplastics etc.); diseases – climate sensitive infections (anthrax, rabies, air-borne diseases, tick-borne diseases…); non-native & range expanding species; extreme events (extreme rain/snowfall, winter warming…); hazards (avalanches, wildfires, methane eruptions, volcanic eruptions, floods, mudslides, rockfall).

The first milestone, "M6.1 - Field trial of a fictitious hazard event" was accomplished in March 2019, but then a second trial run was released in May because of lack of participation. The second trial run was conducted in cooperation with the Laboratory of Arbivirology at the Institute of Parasitology, Biology Centre of the Czech Academy of Sciences. In order to determine the prevalence of selected tick and mosquito-borne diseases in the Arctic, participants were asked to collect samples of mosquitoes, ticks and animal droppings to help create the baseline for the monitoring of future shifts in the distribution of selected diseases. Unfortunately, no station was able to take part in the second trial run. They could potentially be able to contribute in the future if:

-they receive a prepared sampling kit

- the timing of the year is right and send information early in the year (a first email in the end of February and then a kind reminder in March) as many research station need to plan long in advance.

-shipping issues were solved centrally (which takes a long time in many places)

Next steps are to develop sampling protocols, and to link relevant web-pages or contacts. Examples of web sites that could be of interest are iNaturalist.org (for invasive species etc) and the LEO network (that allows its members to share unusual environmental events that help us understand

our changing world). Invasivespeciescentre.ca could also be very helpful. The "red button" report concept on our web site was discussed as if we have this concept then we need to able to follow up on a report and it might be difficult to do that in the long term. We need to look for external solutions in the future and it might be to link to different existing networks for different events.

The second milestone "Identification of appropriate agencies that can ensure long term sustainability of the red phone rapid response capability" will soon be delivered.

WP 7 - Improving and harmonizing biodiversity monitoring

Kári Fannar Larusson

Arctic biodiversity monitoring is not a simple task. There are limitations in the form of uncoordinated efforts operating in isolation, lack of long term commitment and funding. Information is often not accessible, and there are limited links between decision makers and local communities. These shortcomings are leading to a lack of circumpolar perspective, incomplete coverage, limited ability to detect change and also reduced ability to inform policy makers. The CBMP is implementing better coordinated monitoring, harmonization of data, and communication. Local involvement is an important part of the implementation.

An advisory group has been established in this WP, consisting of three station managers (and/or scientific leaders), CBMP leads from the terrestrial and the freshwater group, relevant country CBMP members, the CAFF secretariat and the co-chair of CBMP. The advisory group will guide and advise the three INTERACT field stations in the implementation of the CBMP monitoring plan.

The work package has delivered their deliverables and milestones on time. A data management plan for the Rif field station (D7.2) has been drafted and the implementation of pilot studies of selected focal ecosystem components has been carried out (M7.2). A user manual for implementing CBMP at INTERACT stations is being produced, and a report will be drafted describing the flow of data from the field to Arctic Council assessments, monitoring and reporting activities.

So far, three monitoring workshops have been held: Raufarhöfn (August 2017), Copenhagen (April 2018) and Raufarhöfn (June 2019). A data management workshop was also held in Akureyri (August 2018). Three workshop reports, a monitoring plan (for Rif field station) and a data management plan (also for Rif field station) have been produced. The data management plan (released 31 Sept 2018) describes principles and guidelines for management of data and information generated at the station, and prioritizing long term preservation, timely access to datasets and discoverability.

What has been discussed within the work package is the implementation of pilot studies of selected focal ecosystem components. When it comes to phenology and pollination, there is the BitCue project (that is already established in Rif and Zackenberg) that is intended as part of long term monitoring at Rif. Also barcoding is seen as something complimentary to traditional arthropod species identification. CHARS is using a method for ecosystem mapping that could also be carried out at Zackenberg and Rif. Vegetation monitoring between the stations would be the focus.

Next steps for this work package is to finalize the report regarding the dataflow to Arctic Council's assessment and to create a user manual (that details the specific steps and components involved in implementing CBMP at INTERACT stations) in a website format.

There are mutual benefits of this work package between Rif Field station and CBMP and Arctic Council: It strengthens the argument of Rif as a key site for Arctic research in Iceland and there is improved data management. Permanent partnerships are being facilitated and there are synergistic effects with other monitoring institutions and projects. It also addresses gaps in Iceland's monitoring commitments in light of international agreements, and is an important base for future research. For the CBMP and Arctic Council this is an excellent opportunity to test the monitoring plans in the field. The generation of a user manual for implementation at INTERACT stations is something that can be applied even in a broader context. Together, these establishments work toward coordination and more rapid assessments for policy makers.

WP 9 - Adapting to environmental change

Rosa-Máren Magga

This work package is working on an inspirational guide book for station managers' and local and Indigenous communities that will identify best practices of how to work together for local adaptation to environmental change. The guide book will provide three case study examples, from the Kevo Station, Finland, the Kajbasovo Station Russia and from the Arctic Station, Greenland. There will be a general section treating the key steps in the process for developing a dialogue between local communities, researchers and station managers and to find a common language. The aim is to identify the perceptions of what is driving the need for adaptation, and what kinds of knowledge are needed for this. Additionally, the guidebook aims to develop an integrated local monitoring strategy. So far the case studies have completed local meetings, workshops and consultations, and the case study reports are in well in progress. The final report will be delivered in spring 2020.

The study in Qeqertarsuaq (Arctic Station, west Greenland) focuses on marine and terrestrial resources and how the people are adapting to climate change, ensuring sustainable use of living

resources. Most people in Qeqertarsuaq (pop 845) are employed in the service sector: fishing, hunting, tourism. 20% are directly depending on natural resources. In 2018 was the first contact regarding the case study made between the station and the local community. Later the same year the first community meeting was held and in the following year a second meeting was held. The implementation of ideas for cooperation is an ongoing process, beginning now and stretching into the future. Some of the ideas are: paid assistants for scientific work, a citizen science programme, co-managed monitoring, community-based monitoring scheme, and local outreach and education. The process can be divided into the following phases: a clarification phase (which is the preparations done by the research station), followed by the scoping phase (meetings and workshops to explore possibilities and interests in cooperation) followed by a development phase (where cooperation activities are being developed). The cooperation agreement phase is then followed by an implementation phase, where the activities in the agreement are finally implemented. A smooth workflow is secured by a flexible collaboration and regular contact between the station and the community.

Forestry, hunting and fishing tourism, agriculture and potential new land uses in a warmer climate is what the case study in Kajbasovo, Russia, is focusing on. Kajbasovo is situated in the taiga, with a population of 2,8 people per km^2. Fishing, hunting, gathering of berries and mushrooms are important activities. Two nature reserves have been established within the study area. The interaction between Kajbasovo station and local people is interesting. The social scientists at the station act as mediators between politicians and local people. There is a lack of interest in beaver hunt, which has led to an increased number of beavers which reduces fish stocks and damages the environment. The same goes for bear. There is also a possible threat to humans by increased bear populations. It is difficult to negotiate between regulations and commercial exploitation.

The Kevo case study in northern Finland is treating the adaptation of reindeer husbandry to vegetation change and snow cover changes. Fishing tourism is important in the summertime. It is interesting to compare how the different stations interact with local people. Open door days have been arranged in Kevo (also at the Arctic station).

2. Mini-Workshop: INTERACTers' view on Copernicus data and information

Margareta Johansson and Molly Buhl

The EU Funded Coordination and Support Action project KEPLER aims to complement the existing Copernicus observation capabilities and services for the Arctic as a contribution to an integrated pan-Arctic observing system; to evolve Copernicus to improve the interaction with Europe's Climate Change challenge and Maritime activities, and sustainable development in the Arctic; and to improve the operational integration of all relevant European capacities. In order to do this, the project seeks advice from users and hence INTERACT arranged a mini-workshop where the

INTERACTers could provide their views on Copernicus data and their potential to contribute with ground truthing information needed for the Arctic. More information can be found at https://kepler-polar.eu/

3. Example of INTERACT International collaboration

T-MOSAIC and NEON were presented as examples of networks that INTERACT are collaborating with, to inform INTERACTers what the networks were about and how they could potentially contribute.

3.1 T-MOSAIC

Diogo Folhas Ferreira, Executive Secretary

T-MOSAiC is an IASC pan-Arctic, land-based program that will extend the activities that are currently ongoing for the IASC flagship program MOSAiC: 'The Multidisciplinary drifting Observatory for the Study of Arctic Climate'. MOSAiC is a multinational year-round study (2019-2020) of the central Arctic Ocean to measure the coupling between atmosphere, sea ice, ocean and ecosystem processes. The objective of T-MOSAiC is to coordinate complementary activities that will both aid and benefit from MOSAiC (especially the modelling components) by extending the work to the lands surrounding the Arctic Ocean and to the northern communities who live on those lands.

The Implementation Phase of T-MOSAiC is the establishment of Action Groups (TMAGS) focused on specific questions and outputs within the Science Plan framework. The 14 Action Groups were presented and INTERACT station managers were invited to contribute at any stage of the project. The earlier they could contribute the more impact could they have on the development of the action group. More information on T-MOSAIC and the different working groups can be found at https://www.t-mosaic.com/

3.2 NEON

Rommel Zulueta, Battelle & NEON

NEON, The National Ecological Observatory Network (Neonscience.org), is a continental-scale ecological observation facility operated by Battelle providing free and open data on the drivers and responses to ecological change, a standardized and reliable framework for research and experiments, data interoperability for integration with other national and international network science projects. 81 field sites (47 terrestrial and 34 aquatic) and over 170 data products are included in the network. Two of their field sites are located at stations that are also represented in INTERACT: Toolik Lake and Barrow.

The three standardized data collection methods used within NEON are collecting data within close proximity of each other at each site: automated instruments, observational sampling, and airborne remote sensing. For meteorological data, flux towers are used at terrestrial sites and micrometeorology stations are used at aquatic sites. A variety of automated instruments for measurement of soil and water are used in the ground and in waters, and data regarding both terrestrial and aquatic organisms as well as biogeochemical data is being collected. For aquatic sites, lake bathymetry, stream geomorphology, and riparian assessments are conducted. The Airborne Observation Platform (AOP) is an array of instruments installed into a light aircraft to collect high resolution remote sensing data at low altitude. Surveys are conducted at peak greenness over each site. Field operations staff is always working in cooperation with site hosts and local communities. They take care of the maintenance of the instruments and are also ensuring that all the observational data is being collected.

NEON's data portal is located at data.neonscience.org. Here one can download data, view the data product catalogue, read protocols and register a free account. Certain components of NEON's infrastructure are made available to members of the community to support their own research or other activities through the Assignable Assets Program. Included in this program are the Airborne Observation Program, Mobile Deployment Platforms, Sensor Infrastructure, Observational Sampling Infrastructure, Field Site Access and Coordination and Letters of support/collaboration. NEON has funding for the next 30 years for the (infrastructure) field sites. More information on NEON is available at https://www.neonscience.org/

4. EU reporting for the 2nd periodic report: dos and don'ts

Margareta Johansson on behalf of Luisella Bianco

The second reporting period due date is 30 Nov 2019. There is a periodic technical report and a periodic financial report. The first one contains two parts. Part A is written by the coordinator in the participant portal (now called "Funding and Tenders") and Part B is written by the WP and task leaders in Progecta. Here a description of the work carried out by each beneficiary involved during the reporting period as well as an overview of the WP progresses towards the project objectives are included. The periodic financial report contains an individual financial statement (Annex 4 of the GA) and an explanation of the use of resources (in the Funding and Tenders Portal).

There is a reason to why we are using two different tools. The Funding and Tenders portal is EU's official access to financial and technical data (open for all partners) and Progecta is the internal management tool for INTERACT (open for WP and task leaders). There is a continuous reporting going on in the Funding and Tenders Portal and after each deliverable has been submitted, it will be reported to EU. Not only the deliverable reports are submitted, but there is also continuous update on the progress in achieving milestones, updates to the publishable summary, critical risks (if there are any), publications, communications activities, IPRs, and also a questionnaire about social and economic impact of the project.

Instructions how to contribute to the 2 periodic report (both for the technical reports as well as the financial statements) will be sent to all partners in the beginning of October.

5. INTERACT Future

5.1. INTERACT III

Margareta Johansson and Terry Callaghan

INTERACT submitted an application to the EU Infrastructure call "H2020-INFRAIA-2018-2020" in March this year. The new project, INTERACT III, is fully integrated and the networking activity (the Station Managers' Forum), the Transnational Access and the Joint Research Activities work together to tackle societal challenges with local and global implications. The application brought together 63 partners from all Arctic countries and beyond. The project is expected to start 1st of January 2020 and last for four years with a total budget of 10 million EUR. In August, we were invited to contract negotiation phase with the EU. We expect to sign the contract with the EU for INTERACT III at the end of November. Stay tuned for more information and please make sure to respond quickly on requests sent from the coordination office or EU.

5.2 INTERACT Non-profit Organisation

Margareta Johansson on behalf of Luisella Bianco and Morten Rasch

INTERACT wants to ensure its long term sustainability and wishes to establish an organization that can ensure this. INTERACT has received legal advice through our Advisory Board Member Frederik Paulsen and his lawyers and we can now conclude that a non-profit organization established in Sweden is the best option for INTERACT.

We will continue to develop this and hopefully establish the non-profit organization by the end of this year or in the beginning of next year. We have been approached by several EU-consortium who wishes INTERACT's participation in EU-projects. This non-profit organization will allow INTERACT to participate as a legal entity rather than individual partners in future projects which will benefit the long term sustainability of INTERACT.

Annex I: List of Participants

Surname	Name	Partner abbr.	Partner	Station
Andrews	Christopher	09-UKRI	CEH	Cairngorm
Arndal	Marie Frost	05-AU	Aarhus University, Denmark	none
Barnard	Christine	29-CEN	CEN - Centre d'études nordiques (ULaval)	CEN Stations
Beckmann	Katharina	01-LU	Lund University	none
Bernardova	Alex	11-USB	University of South Bohemia	Czech Arctic Station of Josef Svoboda
Bret-Harte	Syndonia	32-UAF	University of Alaska Fairbanks	Toolik
Buhl	Molly	01-LU	Kepler/Lund University	none
Callaghan	Terry	02- USFD	Sheffield University	none
Cornelya	Klutsch	13-NIBIO	Norwegian Inst. for Agricultural and Environ.	Svanhovd
D'Acqui	Luigi Paolo	31-CNR	Institute of Research on Terrestrial Ecosystems IRET – CNR	Dirigibile
Elster	Josef	11-USB	University of South Bohemia	Czech Arctic Station of Josef Svoboda
Erefur	Charlotta	23-SLU	SLU	Svartberget
Folhas	Diogo	n/a	T-Mosaic	none
Fugmann	Gerlis	36-UiT	APECS / AWI	none
Glowacki	Piotr	17-IGF-PAS	Institute of Geophysics PAS	Hornsund
Godøy	Øystein	41- METNO	Norwegian Meteorological Institute	none
Hansen	Jannik	05-AU	Aarhus University	Zackenberg
Heim	Birgit	07-AWI	Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research	Samoylov
Helgason	Hólmgrímur	35-CAFF	CAFF International Secretariat	none

Henderson	Tanya	37-AC	Aurora College	WARC
Holmlund	Per	n/a	World Glacier Monitoring Service	
Johansson	Margareta	01-LU	Lund University	none
Kirpotin	Sergey	10-TSU	Tomsk State University	Aktru, Kajbasovo, Khanymei
Klutsch	Cornelya	13-NIBIO	Norwegian Inst. for Agricultural and Environ.	Svanhovd
Kristjansdottir	Hanna Maria	33-SSLC	Sudurnes Science and Learning Center	Sudurnes
Lapshina	Elena	26-YSU	Yugra State University	Mukhrino, Numto
Lárusson	Kári Fannar	35-CAFF	CAFF International Secretariat	none
Laudon	Hjalmar	23-SLU	SLU	Svartberget
Leppänen	Leena	34-FMI	Finnish Meteorological Institute	Pallas-Sodankylä
Levula	Janne	15-UH	INAR, University of Helsinki	Hyytiälä, Värriö, Kilpisjärvi
Magga	Rosa-Máren	47-ICR	International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry	none
Maier	Christian	24-ZAMG	Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik	Sonnblick
Markussen	Helge T	08-NPI	Norwegian Polar Institute	Sverdrup
Mortensen	Lis	27-JF	Faroe Islands Nature Investigation	FINI
Neitola	Kimmo	15-UH	University of Helsinki	Hyytiälä, Värriö, Kilpisjärvi
Oskarsson	Hlynur	42-AUI	Agricultural University of Iceland	Litla-Skard
Paavola	Riku	04-UOULU	Oulanka Research Station	Oulanka
Penn	Henry	38- AINA	University of Calgary	Kluane Lake
Prinz	Rainer	25-UIBK	University of Innsbruck, Austria	Hintereisferner
Proulx	Guillaume	n/a	Station Uapishka	Uapishka
Rasch	Morten	03-UCPH	University of Copenhagen	none
Raundrup	Katrine	16-GINR	Greenland Institute	GINR

			of Natural Resources	
Robert	Henri	44-IPF	International Polar Foundation	Princess Elisabeth Station Antarctica
Savela	Hannele	04-UOLU	University of Oulu	Oulanka
Schneider	Andrea	36-UiT	Ass. of Polar Early Career Researchers (APECS)	none
Shaduyko	Olga	10-TSU	Tomsk State University	Aktru, Kajbasovo, Khanymei
Suominen	Otso	18-UTU	Kevo Subarctic Research Institute	Kevo
Thierfelder	Tomas	23-SLU	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	Svartberget
Þorláksdóttir	Jónína Sigríður	28-RFS	Rif Field Station	Rif
Topp-Jørgensen	Elmer	05-AU	Aarhus University	none
Zulueta	Rommel	n/a	Battelle	