

# Minutes General Assembly

INTERACT General Assembly & Station Managers' Forum  
26<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022 at Hotel Park Inn by Radisson, Keflavík, Iceland



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## 1. Introduction

71 participants from 16 countries met at Radisson Hotel Park-Inn in Keflavík, Iceland.

## 2. Work Package progress

### 2.1 WP 9 The Arctic Resort: increasing benefits and reducing impacts from developing Arctic tourism

*Niklas Labba*

AECO and Niklas Labba are working together with this work package. The aim of the work package is to review existing tourism policies from an Indigenous peoples' perspective and to create guidelines to be used by local communities but also by research stations.

Right now, discussions are ongoing within local communities, and all of this work is done in the Sami language. Among the ways forward is a big workshop with Sami communities coming up in November 2022; a graphic design will be made in 2023 and a presentation to the national federation of Swedish Sami will be made in 2023. Being an ambitious project, the INTERACT work packages often aim to deliver beyond the requirements. For WP 9 this would be to create a checklist for the guides. The Sami council is interested in taking responsibility for a remodified app from AECO which INTERACT can support.

The results of the tourism survey where 33 stations participated were presented. 84% of the stations are accessible to tourists. At stations with tourism, education and creating awareness are the biggest benefits, whereas pollution (like littering) and station resources needed to handle tourism are the biggest challenges. To aid the work with tourism around the research stations, WP 9 has developed a template for field-station specific guidelines and they are very grateful for the cooperation with GINR station in Greenland. Before the end of the year the aim is that all stations will be able to use it. The guideline template will be available for download on the INTERACT website.

### 2.2 WP8 Cleaner Arctic, cleaner world: documenting and reducing pollution

*Simon Wilson*

The objectives of this work package are to work with station managers to identify potential sources of emerging contaminants of concern and reduce their impacts by 1) Identifying/establishing screening monitoring protocols for emerging pollutants; field testing protocols at INTERACT stations 2) Working with INTERACT station managers/researchers to promote and support screening monitoring studies 3) Refining existing systems at INTERACT stations to minimize introduction and use of new chemicals/pollutants of concern.

The tasks in this work package require the cooperation from the stations in the network, but so far it has been difficult to find a workflow that allows for the wished outcome. We need to find out what would help station managers to make progress in meeting the work package objectives of implementing pilot monitoring. Discussions have been held with station managers during the SMF concerning follow-up on work to establish a 'pilot implementation' of chemicals monitoring at some INTERACT stations.

Deliverable D8.2– [\*Protocols for \(target and nontarget\) screening of contaminants of emerging concern at INTERACT stations\*](#) has been developed. It includes a series of 8 options for possible pilot

implementation. Six of these options concern possible deployment of passive samplers for monitoring air or water at or in the vicinity of stations, to evaluate the suitability of stations for chemicals monitoring and/or monitor potential local sources (including the stations themselves). Passive samplers are relatively cheap and should be easy to install. They require little maintenance, but the associated costs of sample analysis can be high. Key to furthering the pilot implementation work at INTERACT sites therefore involves connecting stations with groups engaged in passive sampler monitoring initiatives that also have the resources necessary for analysing recovered samples.

Apart from installing the devices, station managers could also have a role in communicating with station visitors and local people concerning the purpose of the samplers, and disseminating results, etc. Several station managers had responded positively that they were willing to further discuss these proposals. Some stations already have passive samplers installed, in one case Greenland Institute of Natural Resources (GINR) through connections made through INTERACT III. GINR would provide feedback on their experiences in this respect, including suggestions for improving instructions for deploying the sampler. The WP8 lead would therefore re-initiate efforts to establish connections between managers of some stations and relevant analytical groups interested deploying passive samplers at Arctic sites, through a hybrid meeting arranged on the side-lines of the ArcticNet meeting in Canada (4-8 December 2022).

### 2.3 WP7 Preparing for a future world: improving education and awareness at all societal levels

*Terry Callaghan*

The main objectives are to develop and deliver educational resources at school level in response to needs identified by teachers across the world, and to increase awareness of the general public to Arctic environmental change and its global implications.

The task to increase public awareness of Arctic environmental change and its global implications has made great progress on producing the four online-movies that will be produced by the Natural history unit of the BBC. So far, a storyline has been created for these movies that are themed “A disappearing home”; “The cost of Arctic tourism”; “Extreme causes for concern” and “Arctic amplification”. We are currently collecting material from station managers and others in the INTERACT network. Footage can be sent via email or directly put in this P Cloud: <https://e1.pcloud.link/publink/show?code=kZLLR4Zw2AjQTSCQcpPn3kGQDjkc5gU3OJk>

Networking and communication activities with teachers and schools that have been held include a presentation about INTERACT that was held at the Polar Educators International conference in April 2022, in Iceland. In addition, a new flyer has been produced to promote the e-book version of “Stories of Arctic Science II”. Furthermore, two newsletters (in Polish and English) were sent to 2362 STEM teachers from 60 countries: On 5 Sept about the INTERACT Science Stories book with an invitation to use them in the classroom and on 27 Sept with an invitation to INTERACT online lessons.

The next steps are a panel discussion about [The Future of Research Infrastructure in the Arctic](#) with ARICE, EPB and FARO the 27<sup>th</sup> October in Brussels to network with stakeholders; a presentation of INTERACT educational resources at Scientix 4 international conference (at the plenary session for 2000 planned participants); and newsletters with invitation to new lessons.

Promotion of polar issues by providing educational resources to schools has been made by proposing four topics: 1. The changing Arctic (in terms of Arctic amplification, decreasing sea ice extent and sensitivity of the Arctic to the climate change). 2. Pollution in the Arctic (in terms of plastic pollution,

but also black carbon and other pollution). 3. The not knowing of polar research, ecology and ecosystem services. This will emphasize on life in freshwater and soil, two highly important elements of polar areas, which are rarely treated in science as well as in media. 4. Polar invasions: How some life adapts too well in the Arctic (humans and other invasive species), and how it affects the existing (from the ecosystem to our ecosystem services). The e-book shows a path from ecosystem science to consequences for ecosystem services. Our topic complements this in showing specific species examples of such paths.

Several online seminars are planned for October. 60 online lessons for secondary schools (by INTERACT partners IGF-PAS + NIBIO) and an additional set of webinars by Transnational Access Users (by all stations with TA).

## 2.4 WP6 Climate Action: Making data widely available

*Maria Erman*

The aim of this work package is to increase awareness of machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) and how to use the technology. All deliverables and milestones have been reached for this work package. Everything can be read and downloaded from the [AI tab](#) on the INTERACT website.

A pre-study was made on inquiries and needs from research stations to identify datasets and questions to be answered. The applications of machine learning have been explored by using researchers' and station data, making algorithms and methods available and then demonstrating the outcome. Future strategies for AI and ML have been discussed together with ways of ensuring access to relevant data.

Work Package 6 has taken the opportunity to collaborate with MSc students. This very successful exchange has led to great findings for WP 6 and for job opportunities for the students. WP 6 enthusiastically recommends others to seize this win-win concept.

Fredrik Örn has in collaboration with the Cairngorm Station (Jan Dick and Christopher Andrews) worked on a computer vision project on detection and classification of animals. By training a neuronetwork the goal was to save man hours. Maja Linderholm used cutting edge natural language processing on archived logbooks from the Tarfala Station. Shuzhi Dong used satellite images for deep learning for iceberg detection. Tim Melcherson wanted to find out how well machine learning techniques could work on low quality footage and used image augmentation to create lower quality images to train a YOLOv4 object detection model, and Karolin Gjöthlén worked on the design of a machine learning system on how to best search and recommend texts related to climate change.

## 2.5 WP5 Connecting the Arctic: Transport and Communication

*Pjotr Elshout*

Given that arctic research is reliant on crossborder cooperation this work package aims to provide information to reduce barriers for the exchange of people and scientific samples across national borders in the Arctic. It aims to identify bottlenecks for the free mobility of researchers, their samples and data, and it also aims to develop recommendations on how the implementation of the Agreement on Enhancing International Scientific Cooperation could be further developed. Alongside this, the aim is to improve communication for local communities and research stations while introducing new, smart instrumentation.

There are two tasks in this work package. Task 5.2 is not associated with any deliverables and relates to how to reduce barriers of communicating among stations, local communities and the outside world and a presentation was made during the last INTERACT general assembly following a previous survey made by station managers.

Task 5.1 will produce a deliverable (D5.1) which is a report (due in February 2023) that will be based on information gathered in a survey of station managers and TA users. The results of the survey are from pre-war (Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022) and may not reflect the current situation fully. The results when it comes to knowledge about the Agreement on Enhancing International Scientific Cooperation shows that people don't use the agreement because most don't know about it. There is a lot of room for improvement about awareness of the agreement. Some of the station managers participating in the survey were even the national point of contact that the agreement itself recommended (without them knowing).

The results of the report will be communicated via two policy briefings, one focused on the Arctic and one on the Antarctic. The agreement has been heavily impacted by the current geopolitical situation and hence it was decided to redo the survey to see what has changed with the new geopolitical situation.

## 2.6 WP4 Unpredictable Arctic – extreme weather events

*Jonathan Day*

The overall aim of this work package is to document and improve awareness of the many consequences of extreme weather events in the Arctic that are of importance to ecosystem services, and to local and global communities. The objectives are to document the effects of extreme weather events on rapid changes in Biodiversity; to identify the societal impacts of extreme weather on local communities through community engagement; and to evaluate the ability of current state-of-the-art weather predictions to forecast such events. This work package will also provide guidance on how the INTERACT network can be used to improve weather forecasts and the way they are used in the Arctic and beyond.

Task 4.1 was to document the impact of extreme events on the biosphere, resulting in a paper published in September with the name "[Extreme event impacts on terrestrial and freshwater biota in the arctic: A synthesis of knowledge and opportunities](#)".

Task 4.2 is called Societal impacts of extreme weather, which resulted in the deliverable [D4.2 - Report on monitoring by Indigenous and local residents of extreme weather events and other unpredictable environmental challenges and their consequences](#) and was submitted in December 2021. For this report to be written, a lot of people have responded to the surveys undertaken by this work package report: A Citizen Science program (with 500 respondents); a Survey of 1000 indigenous peoples from Nadym area was conducted to investigate health impacts of changing diets associated with changes in the seasonal timing of fish catch and reindeer slaughter; a survey of 680 local people along a latitudinal transect of 1,500 km from the arctic settlements of northern Yamal to the city of Tomsk in the south. This sociological study explored the perceptions of local people on climate change and then compared these conceptions with meteorological observations from meteorological stations along the transect.

Jonny walked us through the temperature models (that showed a big risk of underestimating severe cold events). All have a strong dependence on the thermal stratification. Several papers are in preparation and are going to be submitted in this year.

## 2.7 WP3 Giving Access to the Arctic

*Hannele Savela*

The aim of this work package is to offer free-of-charge transnational, remote and virtual access to world-class infrastructures for world-class research. Transnational access means fully funded access to research infrastructure for selected user groups, including the logistical, technological and scientific support usually provided to external researchers using the infrastructure. Remote access means that the staff at the infrastructure is conducting the study/collecting the samples/doing the monitoring for the user(s) according to their research plan. Virtual access means free and open access to data from infrastructures, without any selection or evaluation process. The data is offered at the [INTERACT Data Portal](#).

3 rounds of TA calls and TA user projects have been completed, with the ongoing TA call closing on 15<sup>th</sup> November. This is currently the last call in INTERACT 3. 91 out of 205 projects have been accepted, 8 had to be cancelled due to the ongoing war in Ukraine and 60 of them are in the reporting phase. INTERACCESS is the tool that station managers are using for the administration and reporting of the TA users at their stations and for the numbers to add up, everything needs to be reported in this system.

The feedback on TA coordination have been very positive. The users are really happy that there has been flexibility in regard to covid-related issues. They have also been very grateful for the helpful and supportive staff at the stations. 100% of TA users would recommend TA to their colleagues.

So far, all milestones in this work package have been reached on time. This work package has been busy since the last annual meeting. The first TA User community meeting was held at ASSW in Norway in March 2022. In April a webinar was held for station managers and administrators, followed by a webinar for TA/RA users a week later. In October a webinar was held for TA/RA applicants, guiding them through the application process. The INTERACT Arctic research blogs have also had a revival during this year. VA, the Data Portal and INTERACCESS have also been busy. Three new VA providers have joined the portal; workshops on VA and data provision have been held; the privacy policy of INTERACCESS, the terms of use of the Data Portal and the web-analytical tools of the Data Portal have all been updated, and a VA Promotion campaign was held September through October 2022.

The second periodic reporting is coming up in January and February 2023. The selection of TA/RA project for next year's summer season will be made in February and March 2023. It is therefore important for the stations to remind the TA/RA projects to submit their project reports from 2022 and claim travel costs as soon as possible. Used days and reimbursed travel costs need to be reported to INTERACCESS as soon as possible so that we can utilize the Access Pool (to redistribute the funds among the stations).

## 2.8 WP2 Station Managers' Forum (SMF)

*Morten Rasch/Elmer Topp-Jørgensen*

The aim of INTERACT's Station Manager Forum (SMF) is to foster a culture of cooperation between stations and with scientific communities, industries, local communities and infrastructures in other regions.

At the moment, the work in this work package is on time (except from 3 milestones that are slightly delayed due to covid). All achieved milestones, deliverables and publications can be found on the [INTERACT website](#). A few bonus products have also been created, that is delivering beyond what is needed: A [paper in Polar Records](#)<sup>1</sup> on workshop recommendations (regarding barriers to arctic science); and a policy level workshop in Brussels with EU representatives together with FARO, EPB and ARICE with at least 100 participants will be hold in October 2022.

A scientific paper is being drafted from the pocket guide on tourism guidelines. A few "open house" meetings at stations have been postponed due to covid. Open station event material (printable posters, roll-ups etc.) can be required from the Station Managers' Forum's coordinator.

## 2.9 WP1 Coordination

*Margareta Johansson*

The aim of this work package is to make sure that the project runs smoothly and that there is synergy between the work packages. So called watch dog experts make sure that innovation, data accessibility and education activities are achieved beyond state-of-the-art.

During the last year, many things have happened. We had two years of covid followed by a war. 21 research stations are based in Russia, and now that the collaboration is on pause, we are no longer a pan-Arctic network, leaving us with 68 stations. 12 Russian stations are excluded from Transnational Access. The collaboration of 7 from the 8 Russian partner stations were terminated in the system and all stations provided all information requested on time. These are now with the EU for review.

NESS is a privately-owned station and their contract with the EU was not automatically terminated. However, as they cannot provide Transnational access given the circumstances, we have made an amendment (currently with the EU) to terminate also the collaboration with this station.

The next EU amendment will be a request for a one-year prolongation due to two lost field seasons. We want to make sure that we can utilise the transnational access provided. The unused money from the Russian participation will be redistributed over WP2 and WP 10 and WP 11 (it is very little money, small percentages of the original budget). It could for example be added to the TA access pool.

All deliverables from INTERACT 1, 2 and 3 can be found on the [website](#). The daily management group meets every month and the [minutes](#) are available on the website.

There are three watch dogs in WP1 (educational, innovation and data). The educational watchdog has been very successful since the last meeting. The European Commission's website Cordis features the question "Why don't insects freeze solid?" to which the educational watch dog (and scientific coordinator) Terry Callaghan answers. Furthermore, at the ASSW, where INTERACT organised a

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/polar-record/article/international-access-to-research-infrastructure-in-the-arctic/B639D48877FDC7EDA862C451D06E5B2>

session, the EU representatives were amazed by the presentations. The Innovation watch dog Giorgio Falsaperla monitors the innovation and progress within the project, and an innovation progress publication is in review regarding “Navigating science pathways from identifying environmental challenges to implementing acceptable solutions”. Data watchdog Øystein Godøy organized together with Hannele a data interoperability workshop in May. This provided an introduction to standardization and interoperability of metadata and data. A follow-up paper was written by Oystein, Hannele and Hanna.

The second periodic report is coming up: July 1, 2021 -December 31, 2022 containing of a technical report and financial statements. Further information will follow in January 2023. The actual reporting takes place in January and February.

### 3. INPA

The Arctic does not only need more data collection but also people who can communicate the data. INPA is short for INTERACT non-profit association. The purpose of INPA is to support the use and operational procedures of infrastructures in the Arctic, sub-Arctic, boreal and alpine regions, to support research and scientific development in the field of climate change and environment, and to increase general awareness about these topics within the general public and among politicians and decision-makers. INPA got its tax id in October last year, and 19 stations have joined as members at present.

Activities in 2022 have been day to day coordination activities, mission driven activities, contracted activities and also mission evolution activities such as consultancies, proposal on Black carbon in the Arctic, transnational access, and the development of the INPA “service menu”.

Top reasons to join INPA are: Participation in new funding applications and activities; Sharing of knowledge, experience and best practices for operating research stations; to have your say in the development and operation of INPA; and also, to support the sustainable long-term commitment to INTERACT.

It is easy to become a member: visit [www.interactassociation.org](http://www.interactassociation.org) or email [info@interactassociation.org](mailto:info@interactassociation.org). The annual membership fee is 200€, and this will be revised by the members each year.

Arctic Passion is one of the projects that INPA is part of. The overall aim of the project is the cocreation and implementation of the “Pan Arctic Observing Systems of systems” pan- AOSS. The role of INPA in Arctic Passion is harmonize and fill monitoring gaps at 10 INTERACT stations. Another project that just started (in July 2022) is eRemote: European Research Infrastructures – Pathway to Improved Resilience and Digital and Remote Access.

Caroline launched a mentimeter poll to hear what wishes station managers have for the future. It is important to highlight that this is not only a network of Arctic station but also for alpine and boreal stations.

INPA has been approached by different projects and so far we have received private funds, two EU grants. But the fundraising continues. Each year a new decision is taken on how to acclaim non-contracted money. We have to pay VAT and it is always different depending on what country we are dealing with. The internal policy will have to regulate who can donate (this could be a sensitive question: is money from multi-national oil extracting companies welcome?). For those who for some reason cannot become a full member, there could be an option to be a “supporting member”.

## 4. EU Polar Cluster

The EU Polar Cluster is a strong, well-connected network of EU funded projects and organisations operating together to substantially increase their combined impact and legacy. The EU Polar Cluster is coordinated by EU PolarNet2.

The Cluster started out as EU Arctic Cluster in 2016 because there was a new policy about the Arctic (with 3 priority areas). The idea was that by collaborating, the projects would have bigger impact. Currently there are 25 projects: Polar, Arctic, and Antarctic projects. The idea is to avoid overlap and work together in certain fields. Sometimes it is worth joining forces in special topics.

The hope and aims are that the Cluster has higher impact than single projects' outputs. Increased knowledge sharing, joint activities for less but better engagement with stakeholders to avoid stakeholder fatigue (for example local communities in the Arctic); creating synergies between already planned activities for greater visibility; annual meeting realise that some projects have planned similar things and could cooperate. By pooling resources (human, financial etc.) the citizens' money will come to better use.

The EU Polar Cluster can also function as a single contact point to all members for external partners.

Joint events and booths have been Arctic Forum in 2021, SMM and Arctic Circle in 2022. The cluster has also had annual meetings in 2020 and 2022, and the next annual meeting is planned to happen in Brussels in May or June in 2023.

Thematic workshops have been organized by the cluster; one on covid-19 impacts on cluster members in January 2021, and one on the impact of the war in Ukraine on cluster members in May 2022. Together with Horizon Booster a flyer has been made and an EU Polar Cluster promotional video is in the making. Cluster joint policy advice has been made via the webinar "The new Arctic Policy and Research and Innovation" and the COP26 EU Pavilion side event "Polar warming, global warming".

The structure of the EU Polar Cluster was revised during the last annual meeting, mainly because the cluster has grown so much. The *working groups* involve people from relevant projects and focus on ongoing activities that are applicable to selected cluster members. The *cluster curators* consist of a few people who are responsible for the smaller working groups. The *action groups* are science planning groups that are based on a topic and usually short lived (a few months) with specific deadlines, clear goals, deliverables, and outcomes.

The collaborative tools of the EU Polar Cluster are social media, newsletters, and [website](#). On the website collaborative events, calls and vacancies are highlighted. The [Polar Catalyst platform](#) was recently launched, giving an overview of cluster aims and objectives. By joining the platform, researchers and others can join discussions and groups to interact with each other and get an overview of what is going on in the Arctic.

## Appendix 1: List of participants

Name	Surname	Organization
Marie Frost	Arndal	Aarhus University
Katharina	Beckmann	Lund University
Luisella	Bianco	4PM
Alexander	Borodin	Iridium Communications Inc
Syndonia	Bret Harte	University of Alaska Fairbanks
Martin	Breum	Martin Breum
Marek	Brož	Czech Arctic Research Station
Terry	Callaghan	University of Sheffield
Lindsay	Cameron	Barrow Arctic Research Center and Barrow Environmental Observatory/ UICScience
Fabio	Catena	4PM
Caroline	Coch	INPA
Luigi Paolo	D'Acqui	The Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR)
Jan	Dick	UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology
Pjotr	Elshout	European Polar Board
Maria	Erman	AFRY
Giorgio	Falsaperna	LINKPRO
Elia	Falsaperna	4PM
Agata	Goździk	"Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences"
Tomas	Gustafsson	AFRY
Jens Ådne Rekkedal	Haga	University of Oslo
Susanne	Hanson	Arctic DTU Sisimiut Research Station
Laura	Härkönen	Natural Resources Institute Finland
Jouni	Heiskanen	University of Helsinki
Hólmgrímur	Helgason	CAFF secr
Erika	Hille	The Western Arctic Research Centre
Per	Holmlund	Stockholm University
Troels	Jacobsen	AECO
Bjarne	Jensen	Aarhus University
Margareta	Johansson	Lund University
Scott	Johnson	Canadian High Arctic Research Station
Mikko	Jokinen	Natural Resources Institute Finland
Kári Fannar Lárusson	Kári	CAFF secr
Cornelya	Klutsch	NIBIO
Hanna Maria	Kristjansdottir	Sudurnes Science and Learning Center
Niklas	Labba	JNL

Ilja	Lang	AECO
Kirsi	Latola	University of Oulu
Leena	Leppänen	Finland Meteorological Institute
Tanja	Lindholm	University of Helsinki
Efrén	López-Blanco	Aarhus University
Elke	Ludewig	Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik
Giorgio	Lupano	4PM
Lemay	Mickaël	UNIVERSITE LAVAL
Anne	Morgenstern	Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research
Lis	Mortensen	Faroe Islands Nature Investigation
Kimmo	Neitola	University of Helsinki
Marco	Nuccetelli	INKODE
Steffen	Olsen	The DMI Geophysical Observatory Qaanaaq
Hlynur	Oskarsson	Agricultural University of Iceland?
Jan	Pechar	Czech Arctic Research Station
Emily Pickering	Pedersen	Swedish Polar Research Secretariat
Aili	Pedersen	Canadian High Arctic Research Station
Harry	Penn	The Arctic Institute of North America
Michael Køie	Poulsen	Nordeco
Zofia	Rączkowska	Polish Academy of Sciences - geography Dept
Morten	Rasch	University of Copenhagen
Katrine	Raundrup	Greenland Institute of Natural Resources
Giorgio	Resci	INKODE
Steffen Ringsø Nielsen	Ringsø	Arctic DTU Sisimiut Research Station
Pedro	Rodrigues	Rif Field Station
Krzysztof	Rymer	Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan
Hannele	Savela	University of Oulu
Wlodek	Sielski	"Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences"
Vanessa	Spadetto	4PM
Carl	Sundström	AFRY
Otso	Suominen	University of Turku
Jasmine	Tiktalek	Canadian High Arctic Research Station
Sarah	Titcombe	BBC
Elmer	Topp-Jørgensen	Aarhus University
Susse	Wegeberg	Aarhus University

## Appendix 2: Agenda

INTERACT H2020 General Assembly & Station Managers' Forum  
26<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022 at Hotel Park Inn by Radisson, Keflavík, Hafnargata 57,  
230 Reykjanesbær, Iceland

Thursday 29 <sup>th</sup> September 2022 General Assembly INTERACT III	
07:30	Breakfast
	<b>Work package presentations</b> <b>10 min presentation on progress and ways forward, then 10 min discussion</b>
8:30-8:40	Welcome and introduction
8:40-9:00	WP 9 The Arctic Resort: increasing benefits and reducing impacts from developing Arctic tourism <i>Niklas Labba &amp; Melissa Nacke</i>
9:00-9:20	WP 8 Cleaner Arctic, cleaner world: documenting and reducing pollution <i>Simon Wilson</i>
9:20-9:40	WP 7 Preparing for a future world: improving education and awareness at all societal levels <i>Terry Callaghan</i>
9:40-10:00	WP 6 Climate Action: Making data widely available <i>Maria Erman</i>
<b>10:00-10:30</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
10:30-10:50	WP 5 Connecting the Arctic: Transport and Communication <i>Renuka Badhe</i>
10:50-11:10	WP 4 Unpredictable Arctic – extreme weather events <i>Jonathan Day</i>
11:10-11:30	WP 3 Giving Access to the Arctic <i>Hannele Savela</i>
11:30-11:50	WP 2 Station Managers' Forum (SMF) <i>Morten Rasch/Elmer Topp-Jørgensen</i>
11:50-12:10	WP 1 Coordination <i>Margareta Johansson</i>

12:10-13:30	<b>Lunch</b>
13:30-14:30	INPA <i>Caroline Coch</i>
14:30-14:45	EU Polar Cluster <i>Pjotr Elshout</i>
14:45-15:30	Any other business
15:30-16:00	Wrap up and ways forward <i>Margareta Johansson</i>