
To assist in understand the Arctic Research Landscape, below is a list of various Arctic Research related policies from participating ASM3 countries and organizations, as well as links to additional information that may be useful in developing collaborations.

Austria

- In Austria, the Austrian Polar Research Institute (APRI) has been set up (with support of the Federal Ministry of Science and Research). The APRI is a research consortium that promotes and coordinates research and education in the area of polar sciences at the participating organizations. APRI currently comprises researchers from the University of Vienna, the University of Innsbruck, the University of Graz, the Central Institute of Meteorology and Geodynamics, and b.geos. The APRI involves 17 research groups, including about 50 scientists in one of the three research areas: Polar Ecology, Cryosphere & Climate, Social & Cultural Systems.
- <https://www.polarresearch.at/>

Canada

- Canada's Arctic and Northern research community is highly diverse and decentralized. A single, pan-Canadian research agenda for the region does not exist. However, key strategic and guiding documents for Canadian northern research include:
 - Canada's Arctic and Northern Policy Framework (ANPF)
 - Government of Northwest Territories Knowledge Agenda: Action Plan 2019-2024
 - Government of Yukon Science Strategy (2016)
 - Pan-Territorial Approach to Science (2016)
 - 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework
 - National Inuit Strategy on Research (2018) and its Implementation Plan (2018)
 - Strengthening Indigenous Research Capacity Strategic Plan: Setting New Directions to Support Indigenous Research and Research Training in Canada 2019-2022 (CIHR, NSERC, SSHRC)
- Canada's Arctic and Northern landscape is ecologically and culturally diverse, and guidelines for conducting ethical research and obtaining necessary permits will be specific to regions and communities. Key resources to consult include:
 - Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans
 - Tri-Council Policy Statement: Chapter 9: Research Involving First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples of Canada
 - SSHRC Indigenous Research Statement of Principles
 - Tri-Council Strategy Setting new directions to support Indigenous research and research training in Canada 2019 - 2022
 - Polar Knowledge Canada's Resources for Researchers
- Although not specific to Arctic science or research, Canada does recognize the concepts of transparency, openness, high quality work, avoidance of conflict of interest and ensuring high standards of impartiality and research ethics. Key strategic and guiding documents for Canadian scientists and researchers include:
 - Roadmap for Open Science

- Scientific Integrity Policies (individual departments and agencies have their own policies in place)

Additional Resources for Canada

- Polar Knowledge Canada's Resources for Researchers - online material to assist researchers in preparing for their visit to northern Canada. These resources provide available guidelines, as well as region-specific information, for conducting research in Nunatsiavut (northern Labrador), Nunavik (northern Quebec), Nunavut, Northwest Territories and Yukon.
- Government of Yukon's Compendium of Current Research and Monitoring <http://yukon.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=cefba359dab94843a0cbe621a35a9dff>
- Yukon's Science Community of Practice <https://yukon.ca/en/science-community-practice>
- Ikaarvik Youth Summit SciQ: Science and Inuit Qaujimatugangit: Research and Meaningful Engagement of Northern Indigenous Communities
- Inuit Tapiriit Kanatamy & Nunavut Research Institute, Negotiating Research Relationships with Inuit Communities: A Guide for Researchers
- Canadian Arctic Capabilities by Sector
- Northern Contaminants Program Guidelines for Responsible Research
- Key networks and other organizations:
 - ArcticNet, Network of Centres of Excellence of Canada
 - Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies
 - Canadian Network of Northern Research Operators
 - Yellowhead Institute
 - Global Future Waters
 - PromoScience: hands-on learning experiences for young students and their teachers to promote an understanding of science and engineering (including mathematics and technology) with a particular focus on underrepresented groups, such as young girls, Indigenous youth and remote communities such as Iqaluit. This program is complemented by a range of national science outreach initiatives such as Science Odyssey, Science Literacy Week and Little Inventors.

China

- China's Arctic Policy: <http://www.scio.gov.cn/ztk/dtzt/37868/37869/37871/Document/1618250/1618250.htm>

Additional Resources for China

- Arctic cryospheric changes and their impacts on sustainable development: <http://www.skllcs.ac.cn/index.html>; Arctic expedition report for each voyage.

Denmark

- Denmark current does not have an Arctic research policy.

Additional Resources for Denmark

- Polar Research Denmark, Ministry of Higher Education and Science https://ufm.dk/en/research-and-innovation/international-cooperation/the-polar-secretariat/the-polar-secretariat-3?set_language=en&cl=en
- Polar Research Denmark - LinkedIn <https://www.linkedin.com/showcase/20513160/admin/>
- Isaaffik.org <https://www.isaaffik.org/>
- Polarportal <http://polarportal.dk/forsiden/>

European Union

- In the new Framework Programme, Horizon Europe for the period of 2021-2027, the high-level research priorities will be established in a Strategic Programming document for the period 2021-24. Internal roadmapping work will lead into establishment of biannual work programs and specific topics for calls for proposals. These internal roadmaps are established with input from stakeholders. Framework Programme funded projects may produce as project deliverables strategy documents or research agendas. See for example 'The Integrated European Polar Research Programme' proposal produced by EU Polarnet (<https://www.eu-polarnet.eu/>)

Additional Resources for the European Union

- Funding opportunities portal: <https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/programmes/h2020>
- Another research portal related to the Arctic and climate change is: <https://ec.europa.eu/research/environment/index.cfm?pg=arctic>
- A broader description of Sustainable Development in the Arctic can be found at: https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/20952/Sustainable%20Development%20in%20the%20Arctic

Faroe Islands

- The Faroe Islands are a part of the Kingdom of Denmark's Arctic Strategy 2011-2020, which includes Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The strategy was prepared in cooperation between all three countries and aims to strengthen the role of the Kingdom of Denmark as an active player in the Arctic. The joint strategy deals mostly with areas of overarching interest, grounded in fundamental principles and broad cooperation between the parties. The aim is to ensure a peaceful and safe Arctic, with sustainable economic development that respects the fragility of the Arctic natural environment. Large parts of the joint strategy relate in general to areas for which the Faroe Islands have exclusive competence. The Government of the Faroes has therefore in addition produced a dedicated national assessment in 2013 with a focus on areas of particular relevance and interest for the Faroe Islands. The process is ongoing, and a new strategy is currently being formulated.

Finland

- Finland's Strategy for the Arctic Region defines objectives for Finland's Arctic policy. With respect to research, the policy is to invest in expertise and to gain knowledge of northern areas. Arctic research policy is cooperatively implemented by several ministries.

Additional Resources for Finland

- Information of Arctic Research in Finland: <https://www.arcticfinland.fi/EN/Research>
- Information of Arctic Education in Finland at the UArctic web page: <https://www.uarctic.org/member-profiles/finland/>
- Portal to Finnish Arctic Policies, Research, and Business: <https://www.arcticfinland.fi/en/>
- [RESEARCH.FI](#) - a service offered by the Ministry of Education and Culture that collects and shares information on research conducted in Finland.

France

- National Roadmap for the Arctic in 2016 (<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/dossiers-pays/arctique/la-france-adopte-une-feuille-de-route-pour-l-arctique/article/la-france-s-engage-dans-l-arctique-14-06-16>), France is also strongly involved in the European Arctic strategy through EU-Polarnet (<https://www.eu-polarnet.eu>)

Additional Resources for Finland

- IPEV, the french polar institute (<https://www.institut-polaire.fr/language/fr/>);
- AWIPEV, the French German Arctic Research Base (<https://www.awipev.eu>);
- The interdisciplinary Master on Arctic studies of Université Versailles-St Quentin (<http://www.uvsq.fr/master-2-climat-environnement-applications-et-recherche-clear-arctic-studies-clear-arcts--351279.kjsp>);
- TAKUVIK, an international lab between CNRS (Fr) and Université Laval (Ca) (<http://www.takuvik.ulaval.ca>);
- APECS France (<https://apecsfrance.wixsite.com/apecsfrance>);
- CNFRA, national committee for Arctic and Antarctic researches (<https://www.cnfra.org/>);
- CNRS web site on Arctic Research (<http://recherchespolaires.inist.fr>)

Germany

- Rapid Climate Change in the Arctic - Polar Research as a Global Responsibility: <https://www.fona.de/en/topics/maren-coastal-marine-and-polar-research-for-ustainability.php>
- Germany Arctic Policy Guidelines: <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/blob/2240002/eb0b681be9415118ca87bc8e215c0cf4/arktisleitlinien-data.pdf>

Additional Resources for Germany

- An overview of the German Arctic Research Program is provided in the “Arctic Research Overview”, which is included in the report of the 2nd Arctic Science Ministerial: https://www.arcticsscienceministerial.org/files/190402_ASM2_Bericht_V2_bf.pdf

Greenland

- Greenland’s Research strategy is under construction for release in 2021. The strategy will be based on Naalakkersuisut’s objectives on research, such as national and international strengthening and cooperation for Arctic research.
- Greenland's Mineral Strategy 2020-24 includes the geological research priorities: https://govmin.gl/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Greenlands_Mineral_Strategy_2020-2024.pdf (Ministry of Mineral Resources) (MMR)
- Ilisimatusarfik is an Arctic University, which carries out research and offers educational programs within fields of humanities, social - and health sciences. Codes of conduct for researchers are being develop with our research partners. Ilisimatusarfik has outlined and defined it’s research strategy which is valid from 2019 - 2022 and also defined the International Strategy - Shaping the Arctic.
- Most institutions have their own strategies and guidelines for conducting research in their academic areas.

Additional Resources for Greenland

- <https://da.uni.gl/international/internationalt-samarbejde-aftaler/internationalisation-strategy.aspx>
- <https://uk.uni.gl/research.aspx>
- <https://da.uni.gl/nyheder/2019/september/forskningsstrategier.aspx>
- <https://www.nis.gl/en/home/>
- Naalakkersuisut has made data available through various websites, in addition, the institutions publish scientific materials
- pisuna.org
- Geodata: <http://www.greenmin.gl/>
- Geological research publications, educational material for the public etc.: <https://govmin.gl/media/publications/> (Ministry of Mineral Resources) (MMR)
- lsaaffik.org, uni.gl, natur.gl, natmus.gl, asiaq.gl

Iceland

- Iceland places great emphasis on international collaboration in science, innovation and education, increased mobility of researchers, and effective international cooperation around research infrastructures (Fiscal Policy and Fiscal Strategy Plan 2020-2024).
- The Parliamentary Resolution on Iceland's Arctic Policy further stresses the principle of a strengthened cooperation with other nations in the Arctic region on research, protection of flora and fauna, observation capabilities and pollution prevention, as well as the rights and well-being of Arctic indigenous peoples (A Parliamentary Resolution on Iceland's Arctic Policy, 2011).
- Iceland serves as a chair of the Arctic Council 2019-2021. The priorities of the Icelandic chairmanship are focused on increased monitoring, observing and innovations regarding the Arctic marine environment and climate and green energy solutions to promote the well-being of people in the Arctic.

Additional Resources for Iceland

- The Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (<https://www.government.is/ministries/ministry-of-education-science-and-culture/>)
- The Icelandic Centre for Research (<http://en.rannis.is>)
- The Icelandic Arctic Cooperation Network (<https://www.arcticiceland.is/en/>)

India

- India is in the process of preparing its first Arctic Policy, which includes research priorities and strategy.

Additional Resources for India

- Please visit the site www.ncpor.res.in

Italy

- A strategy for the Arctic was developed and released by the Italian Foreign Ministry in 2015. This document includes guidelines and elements of the scientific research. An update is foreseen soon.
- In 2018 a scientific strategy for the Arctic was developed in the frame of the Programma di Ricerche in Artico (PRA). The 2018-2020 plan (in Italian) identifies 5 broad thematic areas for Italian research to be promoted through specific actions as well as competitive calls for projects. It can be found at
- <https://www.miur.gov.it/documents/20182/1826369/Programma+di+Ricerche+in+Artico+%28PRA%29+2018-2020+e+relativo+Programma+Annuale+2018.pdf>.

Additional Resources for Italy

- Foreign Ministry: https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/politica_estera/aree_geografiche/europa/artico/
- Webpage of CNR: <http://mainnode.src.cnr.it/arctic/index.php/en/>;
- Exhibition on the Arctic developed as a concept in 2016 for the Genova Science Festival and has since been updated and regularly exhibited in different locations and cities <http://artico.itd.cnr.it/> (only in Italian);
- CNR Institute of Polar Sciences (ISP): <http://www.isp.cnr.it/index.php/it/>;
- Dirigibile Italia station: <http://iadc.cnr.it/welcome>;
- CCT-IP project: <http://www.isac.cnr.it/~radiclim/CCTower/>;
- Italian observatory in Thule: <http://www.thuleatmos-it.it/>;
- icebreaker Laura Bassi (only in Italian: <https://www.inogs.it/it/content/nave-da-ricerca-laura-bassi>);
- Arctic activities at SIOI: <https://www.sioi.org/en/tag/artico-en/>;
- PhD Program in Polar Sciences at the University Ca' Foscari of Venice, <https://www.unive.it/pag/35949/>;

- PhD Program in Environmental, geological and polar sciences and technologies at the University Siena, <https://www.dsfta.unisi.it/en/teaching/postgraduate/phd-courses/phd-environmental-geological-and-polar-sciences-and-technologies>.

Japan

- Arctic science or research strategy documents:
 - Long-term Plan for Arctic Environmental Research: <https://www.jcar.org/english/longterm/>
- Governmental priority documents:
 - Japan's Arctic Policy (2015): https://www8.cao.go.jp/ocean/english/arctic/pdf/japans_ap_e.pdf
 - Third Basic Plan on Ocean Policy (2018): https://www8.cao.go.jp/ocean/english/plan/pdf/plan03_e.pdf
 - Speech by Mr. Taro Kono, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan at the Arctic Circle 2018: <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000410409.pdf>

Additional Resources for Japan

- National Institute of Polar Research (NIPR): <https://www.nipr.ac.jp/aerc/e/about.html>
- Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC): <http://www.jamstec.go.jp/iace/e/>
- Hokkaido University: <https://www.arc.hokudai.ac.jp/en/>
- Japan Consortium for Arctic Environment Research (JCAR): <https://www.jcar.org/english/>
- Arctic Challenge for Sustainability (ArCS): <https://www.nipr.ac.jp/arcs/e/>
- ArCS II: <https://www.nipr.ac.jp/arcs2/e/>
- Arctic Data Archive System (ADS): <https://ads.nipr.ac.jp>
- Japan Arctic Research Network Center (J-ARC Net): <https://j-arcnet.arc.hokudai.ac.jp/?lang=en/>

Republic of Korea

- Korea's primary Arctic research and policy goals are: (1) to establish the foundation of knowledge to address climate change and other current global issues; (2) to lay the groundwork for exploring sustainable business opportunities in the Arctic; and (3) to expand partnerships and improve domestic schemes for Arctic activities as a responsible partner. The aforementioned goals are reflected in the Policy Framework for the Promotion of Arctic Activities of the Republic of Korea, 2018-2022. For further information: http://www.koreapolarportal.or.kr/data/Policy_Framework_for_the_Promotion_of_Arctic_Activities_of_the_Republic_of_Korea-2018-2022.pdf

Additional Resources for the Republic of Korea

- Korea Polar Research Institute (KOPRI), the lead agency for Korea's national polar programs, each year publishes a comprehensive annual report. The report provides an overview of the Korean research activities in the polar regions, including the Arctic. For further information: <https://www.kopri.re.kr/eng/html/comm/050303.html>
- The Polar Science campus of the University of Science and Technology (UST) operated by KOPRI, provides Masters and Ph.D. programs. Various courses are offered in the field of natural sciences including geology, oceanography and meteorology, as well as multi-omics studies of various polar organisms using genomics, proteomics and metabolomics for elucidate of adaptations and evolution of polar biota. In addition, introductory courses on the polar environment and in-depth courses with lectures and experiments. For further information: https://www.ust.ac.kr/prog/major/eng/sub03_02_01/curriculum.do?field_cd=NS&rep_cd=S-7
- Korea Maritime Institute (KMI) co-organizes the Korea Arctic Academy with the University of the Arctic (UArctic). The initiative, hosted by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, aims to facilitate

exchanges between students from both the Arctic regions and Korea. A selected number of college and graduate students from the Arctic countries and Korea are invited to two-week-long program in Korea, where they partake in lectures and field trips on the key Arctic issues and Korea's Arctic activities. For further information: <https://education.uarctic.org/news/2020/7/call-for-student-nomination-the-6th-korea-arctic-academy-online-course>

The Netherlands

- In the Netherlands Polar Policy framework, research is the key priority. This manifests in the Netherlands Polar Programme, which has its own research strategy: Pole Position-NL. The 2016-2020 strategy identified key themes which the Netherlands should focus on:
 - Cryosphere and sea level
 - Climate and environmental impacts on ecosystems
 - Economic activities
 - Social-cultural structure and legal landscape.
- A new strategy is expected in December 2020. It is written by researchers from all research fields. A liaison from the new strategy for the European Polar Research Programme ensures links with the European context.

Additional Resources for the Netherlands

- Netherlands Polar Programme: Overview of our funded projects, infrastructures and activities. <https://www.nwo.nl/npp>
- Netherlands Polar Data Center: Up-to-date overview of polar research projects in the Netherlands funded by NOW. <https://npdc.nl/project>
- Netherlands Arctic Station: (co)funding of research station at Ny-Ålesund with associated research projects. <http://www.poolstation.nl>.
- Dutch polar dissertations 1960-2021. <https://www.rug.nl/research/arctisch-centrum/collaboration/dutchcollaboration/wbpi/50jaarpolaironderzoeknl/nederlandse-polaire-proefschriften>

Poland

- Information on Poland's presence and activity in the Arctic and Antarctic to date, and the long-term objectives of Poland's polar policy, stating the resulting key areas of action to be conducted by the relevant authorities/entities can be found here:
- Strategy for Polish Polar Research - a concept for the years 2017-2027: http://www.pkpolar.pl/wp-content/uploads/STRATEGIA_POL_caly%20plik_RGB_LISTOPAD_2017.pdf
- From past expeditions to future challenges - Polish Polar Policy. <https://www.gov.pl/web/dyplomacja/polska-polityka-polarna>

Additional Resources for Poland

- http://kbp.pan.pl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=304&Itemid=128&lang=en
- <http://www.pkpolar.pl/eng/home-eng/>
- <https://www.polarknow.us.edu.pl/csp-2/>
- <https://www.mssd.us.edu.pl/en/>
- <https://twitter.com/polartaskforce>

Norway

- Approximately 70 Norwegian institutions carry out high-Arctic research. There are almost 2000 polar researchers in Norway and more than 950 man-years. Nearly 55% of the man-years are carried out by the institute sector, 40% by the higher education sector and 5% by the industrial sector. The research covers all research fields and disciplines with the majority within natural sciences. Technology and social sciences are other important research fields. Of the natural sciences basic marine biology is the biggest followed by geology and oceanography/geophysics. The total project funding was more than 1,5 billion NOK in 2018. In addition, there are capital costs for vessels and other equipment. General university grants/core grants are the biggest single expenditure with 40% of the total project funding. Major Arctic Research institutions are UiT - The Arctic University of Norway, the Institute of Marine Research (www.imr.no), the Norwegian Polar Institute (www.npolar.no) and the University of Oslo (www.uio.no). The University Centre in Svalbard (www.unis.no) is important for Arctic education and Research.
- Norwegian sub-Arctic research (the northernmost mainland and adjacent marine areas) carries out over 1500 man-years, involving almost 2800 researchers and a spending of 2,4 billion NOK. As with the high-Arctic research the natural sciences accounts for the majority of the research. Social sciences accounts for ca. 10%. Research related to indigenous peoples accounted for ca. 8% of the total sub-Arctic research.

Additional Resources for Norway

Governmental policy guidelines for Norwegian Arctic research and higher education are given in:

- "Norway's Arctic Strategy" (<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/arctic-strategy/id2550081/>),
- The "Long term plan for research and higher education 2019-2028" (<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/meld.-st.-7-2014-2015/id2005541/>) and
- The "Strategy for research and higher education in Svalbard".
- Research priorities are also given in the Research Council's Policy for Norwegian Polar Research (2014–2023) (<https://www.uio.no/english/research/interfaculty-research-areas/high-north/research/strategy-for-research-and-higher-education-in-svalbard-.pdf>) and the Research Strategy for the Ny-Ålesund Research Station (<https://www.forskningsradet.no/contentassets/f7958e1baa054a319830478e08dd7788/ny-alesund-research-station-research-strategy2.pdf>) (2019).

Portugal

- FCT has a Polar Programme that, since 2011, funds annual Polar Campaigns, launching annual calls for projects to be developed in the Polar Regions. These campaigns were initially in the Antarctic but were extended to the Arctic Region in 2013.
- FCT also funds an annual Portuguese Conference in Polar Sciences. This forum gathers the Portuguese community dedicated to the study of Polar Regions and includes an international session

with invited researchers and coordinators of polar partner programs. During this conference, the latest advances in national polar projects are presented and new strategies for national and international cooperation are outlined. The FCT supports the APECS session by providing funding for an international guest speaker.

- FCT is currently working with the Polar community on the final draft of a National Research & Innovation Agenda for the Polar Sciences and Technologies."

Additional Resources for the Netherlands

- The Portuguese Polar Program (PROPOLAR) website includes details on ongoing and past activities: <http://www.propolar.org>. The website is currently in Portuguese but English content is under implementation and should be available soon in the same link.

Spain

- Guidelines for a Polar Strategy
https://www.ciencia.gob.es/stfls/MICINN/Investigacion/FICHEROS/Comite_Polar_definitivo/Directrices_estrategia_polar_espanola.pdf

Sweden

- The government is regularly publishing an Arctic strategy. The next will be published in Fall of 2020. Regarding research priorities it is entirely a matter for the individual scientists.

Switzerland

- The Swiss Confederation's support for scientific research is based on a "bottom-up" approach: according to this approach, the research institutions themselves define the priorities of their activities and international cooperation.
- The SPI's Science plan "Polar Science in Switzerland – proposed priorities up to 2025 and beyond" published in summer 2019 identifies strengths within the Swiss Polar research landscape, outlines a way forward to grow them, and proposes the development of new activities for the near future up to 2025 and beyond. It is a crucial element of SPI's future strategy. The Science Plan has been prepared by the SPI Science and Technology Advisory Board together with the Swiss Polar science community on the basis of inputs from the discussions at the Swiss Polar Day 2018 and a preparatory community consultation (Call for Ideas).

Additional Resources for Switzerland

- <http://www.polar-research.ch/e/index.php>
- <https://swisspolar.ch/swiss-polar-institute/spi-science-plan/>
- https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/eda/en/documents/publications/Science/Schweizer_Polarforschung_EN.pdf
- Excellence Scholarships of the Swiss government:
<https://www.sbf.admin.ch/sbf/en/home/education/scholarships-and-grants/swiss-government-excellence-scholarships.html>

Thailand

- <https://princess-it.org/>

United Kingdom

- The United Kingdom does not have a set of Arctic science priorities. The aims and objectives of research in the Arctic, the funding levels and overall attention is determined in the same way as all other research. Details on how Government-supported research happens through UK Research and

Innovation is available here: <https://www.ukri.org/funding/> This approach is shared by the individual research councils under the UKRI umbrella, for example the broad focus of NERC's research is listed here: <https://nerc.ukri.org/research/portfolio/remit/> and funding streams here: <https://nerc.ukri.org/funding/available/>

- The UK's overall approach to the Arctic, including research, is set out in 'Beyond the Ice - UK policy towards the Arctic' published in 2018 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/beyond-the-ice-uk-policy-towards-the-arctic>
- In 2019 the Scottish Government issued its prospectus for cooperation, knowledge-exchange and policy partnerships between Scotland and the Arctic <https://www.gov.scot/publications/arctic-connections-scotlands-arctic-policy-framework/>
- Diversity and inclusion are important components of UKRI <https://www.ukri.org/about-us/equality-diversity-and-inclusion/> and individual research council's approaches <https://nerc.ukri.org/about/policy/>
- Where they are in receipt of UKRI funds researchers are required by the terms of their grants to abide by all the terms and conditions regarding data-sharing, ethics and principles. In addition, they will have academic, institutional and contractual requirements from professional bodies and their employers.
- Through active membership of IASC the UK has supported the development and, where appropriate the implementation of: ICARP-III Priorities: <https://icarp.iasc.info/>, State of Arctic Science 2020 Report: <https://iasc.info/iasc/publications>, IASC Member Country Survey (with diversity norms/guidelines): <https://iasc.info/iasc/publications>.

Additional Resources for the United Kingdom

- HM Government Arctic Policy Framework- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/beyond-the-ice-uk-policy-towards-the-arctic>
- Scottish Government's Arctic Prospectus- <https://www.gov.scot/publications/arctic-connections-scotlands-arctic-policy-framework/>
- UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) - <https://www.ukri.org/>
- Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) - <https://nerc.ukri.org/>
- Links to other research councils - <https://www.ukri.org/about-us/our-councils/>
- NERC Arctic Office- <https://www.arctic.ac.uk/>
- UK Polar Network (UKPN) - <https://polarnetwork.org/>

- British Antarctic Survey - Arctic logistics (station, ships, aircraft) - <https://www.bas.ac.uk/>
- UK Science and Innovation Network- <https://www.gov.uk/world/organisations/uk-science-and-innovation-network>
- Centre for Polar Observation and Modeling (NERC Centre of Excellence) - <https://cpom.org.uk/>
- UK Arctic and Antarctic Partnership- <https://ukaapartnership.org/>
- UK Met Office- <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/climate/science>

United States of America

- The United States organizes its Arctic priorities through the Interagency Arctic Research and Policy Committee (IARPC), which is part of the National Science and Technology Council. Many U.S. agencies have their own strategic documents and research priorities, which align with federal-level documents but are tailored to the specific agency.
 - IARPC Arctic Research Plan: FY2017-2021 - <https://www.iarpccollaborations.org/plan/index.html>
 - USARC Report on the Goals and Objectives for Arctic Research - https://arctic.gov/reports_goals.html

- Principles for Conducting Research in the Arctic
<https://www.iarpccollaborations.org/principles.html>
- Marine Mammal Protection Act Section 119 Co-Management Agreements -
<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/marine-mammal-protection/co-management-marine-mammals-alaska>

Additional Resources for the United States of America

- Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee (IARPC) Collaborations Portal -
<https://www.iarpccollaborations.org/index.html>
- Arctic Research Consortium of the U.S. - <https://www.arcus.org/>
- Study of Environmental Arctic Change - <https://www.searcharcticsscience.org/>
- Arctic Research Mapping Application - <https://armap.org/>
- Arctic Observing Viewer - <https://arcticobservingviewer.org/>
- Arctic Data Center - <https://arcticdata.io>
- Arctic Research Support and Logistics Services contractor - <https://battlearcticgateway.org>
- Alaska Ocean Observing System - <https://aoots.org/>
- Additional links for individual agencies or programs can be provided upon request.

Inuit Circumpolar Council

- ICC is a democratic organization and derives its mandate from a General Assembly held every four years. The 2018 Utqiagvik Declaration has numerous references to research and points out the work ICC has done to advance the understanding and utilization of Indigenous Knowledge it is important to continue this work and furthermore focus on advocating for Inuit driven research and monitoring, equitable partnerships in all aspects of research, information sovereignty, and working to increase intellectual and political space for Inuit across scales.
- ICC has an Arctic Policy Strategy, which includes guidelines for research activities in the Arctic.
<https://www.inuitcircumpolar.com/project/inuit-arctic-policy/>

Additional Resources for the Inuit Circumpolar Council

- Here are three examples of ICC's research and policy work. A full listing can be found at
<https://www.inuitcircumpolar.com/>
 - Inuit Food Security and Food Sovereignty <https://iccalaska.org/media-and-reports/inuit-food-security-project/>
 - An Inuit strategy for the future of Pikiyasorsuaq <http://www.pikiyasorsuaq.org/en/>
 - ICC Policy Paper on "Local Communities" Chronicles Opposition to the Undermining and Erosion of Inuit Rights <https://www.inuitcircumpolar.com/news/icc-policy-paper-on-local-communities-chronicles-opposition-to-the-undermining-and-erosion-of-inuit-rights/>