**SDWG PROJECT PROPOSAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title:</th>
<th>Lead Country/Project leader(s):</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECONOR IV – The Economy of the North 2020</td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Iulie Aslaksen, Statistics Norway (Project leader, ECONOR Co-editor)  
Solveig Glomsrød, CICERO Center for International Climate Research, Oslo, Norway (ECONOR Chief editor)  
Gérard Duhaime, Université Laval, Quebec, Canada (ECONOR Co-editor)  

Co-leads: Canada, Saami Council, and possibly others (tbc)

**Other participants from Arctic States:**  
The ECONOR network (see complete list on p. 12 with institutional affiliation of members) comprises members from the Arctic states:  
**Russia** (Alexander Pelyasov, Nadezhda Zamyatina, new member from Federal State Statistical Service Rosstat (tbc)), **Canada** (Gérard Duhaime, Sébastien Lévesque, Ryan Macdonald), **USA** (Scott Goldsmith, Lee Huskey, Davin Holen, Andrey Petrov), **Greenland** (Birger Poppel, Anders Blaabjerg), **Sweden** (member from Statistics Sweden (tbc)), **Finland** (member from Statistics Finland (tbc)), **Iceland** (Thorolfur Matthiasson, member from Statistics Iceland (tbc)), **Norway** (Ellen Inga Turi, Magnus Helliesen/Edita Zahirovic, Lars Lindholt, Wei Taoyuan, Solveig Glomsrød, Iulie Aslaksen).

**Permanent Participants:**  
ECONOR IV has cooperation with Saami Council: Gunn-Britt Retter and Ellen Inga Turi. ECONOR IV will strengthen the contact with Permanent Participants through cooperation with the Canadian research network Wealth of the Arctic Group of Experts (WAGE), in particular, for contributions to and review of the chapter in ECONOR IV on nature-based livelihoods of Indigenous peoples (see p. 5).
**Summary of required inputs:**

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) 2 190 000 NOK = 236 269 USD

+  
Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM) 450 000 DKK = 580 000 NOK = 62 573 USD

+  
In-kind funding from work time:  
1 610 000 NOK = 173 695 USD

=  
Total budget: 236 269 USD + 62 573 USD + 173 695 USD = 472 537 USD = 4 380 000 NOK

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**Relationship to other AC Working Groups:**

**Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP):** ECONOR III had close cooperation with AMAP on providing data to the project Adaptations Actions for a Changing Arctic (AACA) for the Barents region. ECONOR editors have regular network contact with AMAP and will cooperate with AMAP on dissemination of ECONOR IV, e.g. presentation at Arctic Frontiers 2021.

**Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF):** ECONOR III had cooperation with CAFF through Arctic Biodiversity Congress and GLOBIO analysis of impacts on Arctic biodiversity. Although ECONOR IV does not have funding for GLOBIO analysis, contact with CAFF will be maintained through work on identifying gaps in knowledge and priorities of further work related to GLOBIO.

**Arctic Economic Council (AEC):** ECONOR IV aims to explore potential connections with the work of AEC as well as the Observers.

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**Summary of project objectives and main outcomes:**

ECONOR IV will provide an updated ECONOR report “The Economy of the North 2020” with a circumpolar overview of the economy, socioeconomic conditions and sustainability issues in the Arctic. Climate change and global economic development have large impacts on Arctic environment and nature-based livelihoods of Arctic Indigenous peoples and other Arctic residents and communities. The interdisciplinary approach of ECONOR is crucial in order to strengthen the knowledge base for policies for Arctic natural resource management, socioeconomic development and sustainability. ECONOR contributes to harmonize socioeconomic statistical data across national and regional borders in the Arctic. Participants in ECONOR IV are statisticians and researchers from the circumpolar ECONOR network. The editorial group is based at Statistics Norway (Iulie Aslaksen) in close cooperation with CICERO (Solveig Glomsrød) and Université Laval, Quebec, Canada (Gérard Duhaime). The main outcome of the project is the ECONOR IV report that will update and follow up previous ECONOR reports *The Economy of the North* (from 2006), *The Economy of the North 2008* and *The Economy of the North 2015*. The ECONOR IV report, *The Economy of the North 2020* will be published and presented at Arctic Frontiers 2021. ECONOR IV will have close cooperation with the Canadian research network Wealth of the Arctic Group of Experts (WAGE) and with Business Index North (BIN).

The planned effect of ECONOR IV on society is to improve circumpolar statistical and research knowledge base for policies for Arctic sustainable development (Impact). The planned effects for the target group of the project are enhanced policy through a relevant and useful ECONOR IV report for Arctic sustainability (Outcome).
Project Objectives
Project’s linkages to the SDWG’s Strategic Framework and stated priorities;
Project’s contribution to one or both of the following: (1) building an integrated multi-disciplinary knowledge-base; (2) building the capacity of Arctic residents to better manage the current and future challenges and opportunities in the circumpolar region;

(1) ECONOR IV will contribute to build an integrated multi-disciplinary knowledge base, with time series for economic and socioeconomic data. In the time span from ECONOR I to ECONOR IV, cooperation with key partners has generated comparable statistics for value added and income in Arctic regions, allowing for establishing time series and building an integrated multi-disciplinary knowledge base. ECONOR is the only project of its kind, a knowledge-generating project with a report on economic and socioeconomic statistics for the circumpolar Arctic, in a multi-disciplinary perspective on the Arctic economy, with socioeconomic analysis of work, income and livelihoods of people living in the Arctic. ECONOR contributes to fill an identified knowledge gap and compiles economic data which supplement the picture drawn of Arctic societies by studies of climate change and studies of the economies of Indigenous peoples, other local residents, and local communities, and thus builds a bridge between scientific knowledge and traditional knowledge of Indigenous peoples.

(2) The main purpose of ECONOR IV is knowledge building and dissemination of knowledge. The project can also contribute to capacity building, and previous ECONOR reports have been widely used by organizations involved in Arctic issues and policy, as knowledge base to better manage challenges and opportunities. ECONOR IV aims to strengthen the relationship with the Permanent Participants of the Arctic Council, in particular through the close cooperation with the Canadian research network WAGE.

A description on how this project will contribute or advance on (one or more) recommendations provided in previous SDWG initiatives undertaken in the relevant project area;
ECONOR IV advances on previous ECONOR projects and SDWG initiatives by updating knowledge on the Arctic economy, in particular time series of economic and socioeconomic data, and identifying new areas of knowledge needed as decision support for policies of sustainability.
ECONOR as a resource for decision-makers was acknowledged in the Fairbanks Declaration from the Ministerial Meeting of the Arctic Council in 2017.

Project’s linkages to other Arctic Council Working Groups’ activities;
AMAP: ECONOR IV will follow up contact with AMAP from previous ECONOR projects, where support from Lars Otto Reiersen, former Secretary General of AMAP, was crucial. Cooperate with AMAP will be followed up, for dissemination of ECONOR IV, e.g. presentation at Arctic Frontiers 2021, and provision of socioeconomic data to AMAP.
CAFF: Although ECONOR IV does not have funding for GLOBIO analysis of impacts on Arctic biodiversity, contact with CAFF will be maintained through work on identifying gaps in knowledge and priorities of further work related to GLOBIO, in order to strengthen the integration of ecological, economic and social aspects of sustainability in ECONOR.
Relationship with Observers and Other Institutions:
ECONOR IV aims to explore potential connections with the work of the Arctic Economic Council (AEC) as well as the Observers.

If the project is linked to knowledge or action, describe the type and nature of information that will be made available, the beneficiaries, and their capacity to apply this knowledge in situation;

The purpose of ECONOR IV is to update economic and socioeconomic statistics and generate new knowledge on issues of sustainability in the circumpolar Arctic, made available to policy makers, rights holders and stakeholders.

With focus on management of natural resources, ECONOR IV provides model-based scenario analysis of future petroleum production in Arctic regions, and data on mineral prices and mineral exploration. In resource-rich Arctic regions, large parts of resource rents are taken out of the region. To give a better picture of Arctic livelihoods, data for household disposable income per capita are presented, in addition to data for regional Gross Domestic Product (denoted gross regional product) per capita for Arctic regions, compared to national and circumpolar level. Core tables present data by region and industry, in order to show economic structure in comparable terms. Socioeconomic indicators, including gender composition, life expectancy, infant mortality, tertiary education and dependency rate, convey information on livelihoods and well-being, which neither gross regional product nor household disposable income can communicate.

While employment and revenues from petroleum and mineral extraction are expected to be the pillar of the economy of many Arctic regions, nature-based activities still contribute in important ways to the Arctic economies and cultures. Hunting, fishing, gathering and reindeer herding are the foundation of Indigenous way of life, culture, identity, and food security\(^1\), where Indigenous Knowledge is central to survival and cultural sustainability. Indigenous Knowledge\(^2\) is a systematic way of thinking and knowing that is elaborated and applied to phenomena across biological, physical, cultural and linguistic systems. Indigenous Knowledge is owned by the holders of that knowledge, often collectively, and is uniquely expressed and transmitted through cultural practices, lived experiences, including extensive and multi-generational observations, lessons and skills. It has been developed and verified over millennia and is still developing in a living process, including knowledge acquired today and in the future, and it is passed on from generation to generation.

This is presented in the chapter on the economy of the Indigenous peoples, Chapter 6, *Interdependency of subsistence and market economies in the Arctic*, edited by Davin Holen, with contributions from numerous experts, including Indigenous scholars Ellen Inga Turi and MarieKathrine Poppel, and it is the aim of ECONOR IV to include new contributions on Indigenous Knowledge, see p. 6.

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\(^2\)*Ottawa Traditional Knowledge Principles. 2015.*
ECONOR IV aims to express the importance of the traditional nature-based subsistence activities, where subsistence is understood in a wide sense as the way of life and the foundation of the culture of the Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic. In line with the Inuit approach, we understand subsistence as an expression of the dimensions of food security, including availability, culture, decision-making power and management, health and wellness, stability and accessibility.

ECONOR IV aims to include case studies of Indigenous peoples’ activities creating new economic activities in the Arctic. As an example of this, ICC proposes to present in ECONOR IV a case study which links to the WAGE research axes on economic actors and the distribution of wealth and autonomy. Given that the development of an Inuit-led conservation economy is in its early stages, this study will examine the cooperative processes that have led, or are leading, to the establishment of new institutions. Information will be gathered through a desk study and interviews with key informants in Inuit organizations, government and other institutions. Subject to further development and discussion, examples from Inuit Nunaat will be explored.

A challenge for research and statistics is to develop measures for the subsistence activities, based on approaches used in Alaska, to be applied in indicators of sustainable development.

Experiences from presentations of previous ECONOR reports to the SDWG and other fora indicate that the knowledge was well-received and that ECONOR is useful for decision support, with its wide scope of issues of sustainability. New themes in the ECONOR reports have emerged over time. In ECONOR II, a new step was taken, as USGS petroleum reserve data became available, and a unique updated overview was given of the relation between Arctic petroleum reserves and global energy markets, in model-based scenarios of world market prices and international competition. In ECONOR III, another new step was taken to integrate environmental impacts of the economic development and climate change, by GLOBIO analysis. Pilot studies were made on biodiversity impacts and consequences for reindeer herding on selected areas in North-Scandinavia.

ECONOR IV responds, through direct and indirect contact, to the call to make knowledge available both for governments, Permanent Participants, and stakeholders.

If the project is linked to capacity building, identify the target group or institution, the type of capacity to be developed and the way in which this strengthened capacity will benefit or improve the quality of life of Arctic residents;

While the main purpose of ECONOR IV is knowledge building and dissemination, the project and the report can be useful for capacity building. Previous ECONOR reports have been widely used by organizations involved in Arctic issues and policy. In particular, ECONOR IV aims to strengthen the contact with the Permanent Participants, through cooperation with the Canadian research network WAGE.
The comprehensive socioeconomic knowledge base generated by ECONOR IV contributes to the fulfilment of the SDWG strategy, within its thematic priority area of Arctic sustainability and socioeconomic issues.

If applicable, describe which of the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals the project correlates with, and describe how this correlation functions.

The comprehensive approach to sustainability taken by the ECONOR projects correlates with all the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs), and in particular, the knowledge provided by ECONOR IV will be relevant for developing indicators for the Arctic for the following SDGs:

(1) No poverty, and (10) Reduced inequalities, are the main themes of the WAGE research network that ECONOR IV will cooperate closely with. Reduction of inequality is a theme where the perspective of gender equality will be discussed explicitly.
(7) Affordable and clean energy, is a core theme for ECONOR IV in the analysis of Arctic natural resources and petroleum, and (15) Life on land, was addressed in ECONOR III by GLOBIO analysis of impacts of infrastructure on Arctic biodiversity, a theme to be followed up beyond ECONOR IV.
(8) Decent work and economic growth, and (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, are core themes in circumpolar and regional Arctic economic overviews of ECONOR IV.
(16) Peace, justice and strong institutions, and (17) Partnerships for the goals, represent the focus on usefulness for target groups that ECONOR IV emphasizes. The importance of strong institutions for integration of traditional Indigenous and Local Knowledge in decision-making has been highlighted by the Permanent Participants.

Activities and Outputs

Outline the key activities/tasks to be undertaken;

Key activities/tasks: Start-up of project in January/February 2020, prepare work on the ECONOR IV report, data compilation, follow up contributions, drafting chapters of the report, review of chapters, editing report, publication, presentation, dissemination. See detailed timeline below (p. 14).

Content of ECONOR IV report The Economy of the North 2020:

1. The Economy of the North 2020: An introduction
2. Social and economic inequalities in the circumpolar Arctic. (Include text box on research questions of the WAGE project.)
3. Comparative analysis of Arctic economies at macro level
4. Arctic economies within the Arctic nations. (Include text box on the Blue economy.)
5. Arctic petroleum extraction in a global perspective
6. Interdependency of traditional subsistence livelihoods and market economies in the Arctic. (Include text box on research questions/knowledge gaps related to GLOBIO analysis.), as well as on the Inuit-led conservation economy, which will
also be presented in the main text of Chapter 6 on nature-based livelihoods of Indigenous peoples.

7. Tourism in the Arctic: economic overview
8. Synthesis: Concluding remarks

Outline the desired project outcomes – these should support the project’s objective(s);

The main outcome is the published ECONOR IV report, *The Economy of the North 2020*. Dissemination activities are important outcomes, in order to reach the users of the knowledge provided by ECONOR IV for supporting policies for sustainability. Presentation of ECONOR IV at Arctic Frontiers 2021 is an important outcome.

Indicate whether the project plans to produce any policy recommendations.

The Fairbanks Declaration from the Ministerial Meeting of Arctic Council 2017 acknowledged ECONOR as a resource for decision-makers.

ECONOR IV aims to provide high-quality knowledge to support initiatives by the SDWG. In a statistical context, ECONOR IV will suggest developing measures for traditional nature-based subsistence activities, to reflect their importance for livelihoods, well-being and cultures, as indicators for sustainable development and as satellite accounts to the national accounts.

Partnerships

Outline the key stakeholders and organizations participating in the project and how their participation is complementary to mutual objectives;

*Key stakeholders:* Arctic Council/SDWG, Permanent Participants from Indigenous peoples’ organizations, ministries in participating countries, e.g. Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Climate and Environment, national statistical offices, possibly the International Institute of Sustainable Development (IISD), the national and international research community, and media.

*Organizations participating in the project:* As indicated in the table (below), statistical experts and researchers contribute regional economic and socioeconomic data and indicators, data on the subsistence economy, petroleum prospects, and environmental impacts. Their participation is complementary to the mutual objectives of providing a comprehensive knowledge base for an overview of the Arctic economy in the context of sustainability.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Researcher/expert</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Areas of contributing to the ECONOR IV report</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iulie Aslaksen</td>
<td>Statistics Norway</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>ECONOR Project leader; ECONOR Co-editor; subsistence economy; sustainability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solveig Glomsrød</td>
<td>CICERO</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>ECONOR Chief editor; petroleum analysis; circumpolar macroeconomic and regional economy, Lead Author Chapters 3 and 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gérard Duhaime</td>
<td>Université Laval</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>ECONOR Co-editor; indicators on socio-economic living conditions, Lead author Chapter 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scott Goldsmith/ Lee Huskey</td>
<td>Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of Alaska</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Regional economic data for Alaska</td>
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<tr>
<td>Davin Holen</td>
<td>University of Alaska, Fairbanks</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Subsistence economy of Alaska, Lead Author Chapter 6</td>
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<td>Alexander Pelyasov</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nadezhda Zamyatina</td>
<td>Moscow University</td>
<td>Russia</td>
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<td>Ilisimatusarfik/Greenland University</td>
<td>Greenland</td>
<td>Subsistence economy; sustainability</td>
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<tr>
<td>MarieKathrine Poppel</td>
<td>Ilisimatusarfik/Greenland University</td>
<td>Greenland</td>
<td>Subsistence economy; gender perspectives</td>
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<td>Ryan Macdonald</td>
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<td>New contact person</td>
<td>Federal State Statistical Service, Russia</td>
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<td>Anders Blaabjerg</td>
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<td>Andrey Petrov</td>
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<td>USA</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
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<td>Mary Stapleton</td>
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<td>Thorolfur Matthiasson</td>
<td>University of Iceland</td>
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<td>Ellen Inga Turi/ Radvna BM Eira Sara</td>
<td>University of the Arctic EALÁT Institute/International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR)</td>
<td>Norway/Sápmi</td>
<td>Sámi reindeer husbandry, traditional knowledge</td>
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<td>Wei Taoyuan</td>
<td>CICERO</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Macroeconomic and regional economic data</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stein Østby</td>
<td>University of Tromsø - Arctic University of Norway (UIT)</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Tourism in the Arctic, Lead author Chapter 7</td>
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<td>Lars Lindholt</td>
<td>Statistics Norway</td>
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<td>Petroleum analysis, Lead Author Chapter 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Per Arild Garnåsjordet</td>
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<td>Sustainability, review gaps on knowledge of impacts on biodiversity</td>
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<td>Edita Zahirovic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anders Senstad</td>
<td>Statistics Norway</td>
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<td>Sámi statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan Henrik Wang</td>
<td>Statistics Norway</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Svalbard statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marit Vågdal</td>
<td>Statistics Norway</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>Technical editor of ECONOR report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Two partners from ECONOR III are not part of ECONOR IV due to lack of funding of GLOBIStudies: Wilbert van Rooij (Plansup, Netherlands) and Philip Burgess (University of the Arctic EALÁT Institute/International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR), Norway).

Overview of organizations participating in ECONOR IV:

Partners with funding from Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and Nordic Council of Ministers:

Statistics Norway
Iulie Aslaksen is Co-editor of The Economy of the North 2020 and project leader of ECONOR IV. Lars Lindholt is responsible for petroleum analysis and together with Solveig Glomsrød responsible for Chapter 5. Per Arild Garnåsjordet will contribute to describing knowledge gaps in spatial analysis (GLOBISt). Marit Vågdal is technical editor.

CICERO Center for International Climate Research
Solveig Glomsrød, CICERO, is Chief Editor of ECONOR since the start-up in 2006 and has the main responsibility for developing the regional and macroeconomic analysis of ECONOR (Chapters 3 and 4).

University of Tromsø - Arctic University of Norway (UiT)
Stein Østbye is partner in the Canadian research network “Wealth of the Arctic Group of Experts” (WAGE), in close cooperation with ECONOR IV. UiT with Stein Østbye and colleagues Mikko Moilanen and Derek John Clark are responsible for Chapter 7 Tourism in the Arctic, in the ECONOR IV report.

University of the Arctic/EALÁT Institute at International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR)
Saami Council is co-lead for ECONOR in SDWG and has encouraged and supported cooperation with Ellen Inga Turi and other Indigenous researchers at the University of the Arctic/EALÁT Institute/International Center for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR). The long-term partnership in developing the ECONOR chapter on the economy of the nature-based livelihoods of the Indigenous people will be followed up in ECONOR IV. Ravdna BM Eira Sara and other associated partners of EALÁT Institute/ICR will contribute to the Sámi study in Chapter 6 in ECONOR IV, in close cooperation with Ellen Inga Turi.

This partner will not take part in ECONOR IV due to lack of funding:
Plansup: Wilbert van Rooij
Wilbert van Rooij is leading expert on the GLOBISt model for study of land use change, cooperating with PBL Netherlands Environment Agency, and with well-established cooperation in ECONOR III and other projects. He has contributed to adapt the GLOBISt model to Arctic conditions and presented the overview of impacts on biodiversity of economic developments in reindeer herding areas. It was planned that ECONOR IV would continue studies of reindeer areas in Scandinavia, and if additional funding, in Canada and Alaska, in work with scenarios of changes in infrastructure and climate, and
results discussed in consultations with reindeer owners and interest groups. However, this work will be postponed beyond ECONOR IV. Unsuccessful efforts were made to obtain in-kind co-funding from the Netherlands, and hence, the budget item for GLOBIO data preparation in Norway, by Phillip Burgess at the University of the Arctic/EALÁT Institute/International Center for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR), was removed in the budget.

**Partners with funding from Canada:**

**Université Laval**
Gérard Duhaime is a leading researcher in Arctic social sciences and promoted the start of the first ECONOR project. He is Co-editor of ECONOR IV and has responsibility for developing the analysis and overview of circumpolar social conditions (Chapter 2). Co-funding for Chapter 2 and the editorial work of Gérard Duhaime is obtained from Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs of Canada.

The research network *Wealth of the Arctic Group of Experts* (WAGE) was initiated by Gérard Duhaime, in close cooperation with ECONOR. Gérard Duhaime and the WAGE network are preparing a proposal for Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC), with support from Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs of Canada. The purpose of WAGE is to explore the role of Arctic economic agents, resource wealth, and inequalities in the circumpolar Arctic.

In order to prepare the WAGE proposal for SSHRC two workshops, funded by Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs of Canada, were held, in Québec in December 2018 and in Oslo in August 2019, in close cooperation between WAGE and ECONOR. (This workshop replaced a planned ECONOR IV workshop, hence, 200 000 NOK of co-funding is the estimated saving from replacement of the workshop.) A third WAGE workshop is planned in 2020.

*The Economy of the North 2020* will be published before start-up of the WAGE project. Research questions of the WAGE project, related to ECONOR IV, will be presented as a Text Box in Chapter 2 on socio-economic conditions.

**Statistics Canada**
Ryan Macdonald. Through the WAGE network, contact was established with Ryan Macdonald who will provide and ensure interpretations of Canadian economic and socio-economic data to ECONOR IV.

**Overview of key stakeholders**

Through cooperation in the WAGE research network, ECONOR IV aims to strengthen the cooperation with the Permanent Participants: Aleut International Association (AIA) and Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) have already participated in WAGE workshops. Saami Council has been co-lead for the ECONOR projects since ECONOR I. The WAGE networks aims to strengthen contact with Gwich’in Council International (GCI) and Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON). ECONOR IV relies on the expertise of the circumpolar ECONOR network, consisting of the following persons and institutions:
ECONOR network:

- Previously *Alexander Goncharov*, Federal State Statistical Service, Russia. He is now retired. New contact person to be decided, following up contact with Irina Dmitrievna Masakova, Deputy Director of Rosstat, responsible for national accounting, Tatarinov Andrei Anatolievich, Head of Department of National Accounting, and Levit Svetlana Rafailovna, Department of National Accounting. Professor *Alexander Pelyasov*, Moscow University, member of ECONOR network and partner in WAGE, has facilitated contact with Federal State Statistical Service, Russia.

- *Alexander Pelyasov*, Moscow University. Partner in WAGE

- *Nadezhda Zamyatina*, Moscow University. Partner in WAGE

- *Gérard Duhaime*, Université Laval, Canada (ECONOR Co-editor). WAGE project leader.

- *Sébastien Lévesque*, Université Laval, Canada. Partner in WAGE.


- *Birger Poppel*, Ilisimatusarfik, University of Greenland. Partner in WAGE.

- *Anders Blaabjerg*, Statistics Greenland


- *Ville Vertanen (tbc)*, Statistics Finland, Director of Economic Statistics and National Accounts

- *Thorolfur Matthiasson*, University of Iceland.

- *Scott Goldsmith*, University of Alaska at Anchorage, USA. New contact person: Lee Huskey, Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER). Partner in WAGE.

- *Davin Holen*, University of Alaska at Fairbanks, USA. Partner in WAGE.

- *Ellen Inga Turi*, University of the Arctic EALÁT Institute. Partner in WAGE.

- *Andrey Petrov*, University of Northern Iowa, USA. Partner in WAGE.

- *Magnus Helliesen/Edita Zahirovic*, Statistics Norway

- *Lars Lindholt*, Statistics Norway

- *Wei Taoyuan*, CICERO Center for International Climate Research, Oslo.

- *Solveig Glomsrød*, CICERO Center for International Climate Research, Oslo (ECONOR Chief editor). Partner in WAGE.

- *Iulie Aslaksen*, Statistics Norway (ECONOR Project leader, ECONOR Co-editor). Partner in WAGE.

Several of the participants in the ECONOR network contribute with in-kind co-funding of their own work and provide data and expert statistical and scientific advice. It is a stated objective of ECONOR IV to strengthen the cooperation with the national statistical offices, see overview below (p. 14).

ECONOR IV aims to develop strategic cooperation with the Business Index North (BIN) group at Nord University, Bodø, and to explore potential connections with the work of the Arctic Economic Council (AEC).
Outline partners’ contributions, which may include leveraging financial and other forms of support, individuals and groups who will participate in the implementation of the project;

The partners’ contribution of their unique knowledge, data and approaches to circumpolar comparison is fundamental to the success of the ECONOR IV project.

Research partners with in-kind funding from own contribution of work time:

Ilisimatusarfik University of Greenland
Birger Poppel is pioneering researcher on the Survey of living conditions in the Arctic (SLiCA) and promoted the start of the first ECONOR project. MarieKathrine Poppel will contribute to ECONOR IV with gender perspectives on analysis of subsistence activities and sustainability.

University of Alaska, Fairbanks
Davin Holen and research team, including Sarah Trainor and John Walsh. Davin Holen is a key partner for study of nature-based subsistence activities, contributing data and analysis of subsistence in Alaska, and he is lead author of Chapter 6, in cooperation with Iulie Aslaksen.

University of Northern Iowa
Andrey Petrov. As participant of the WAGE network, Andrey Petrov will contribute with integration between ECONOR IV and a wider community of stakeholders, and he will provide updated analysis of new industrial developments of the Arctic.

University of Iceland
Thorolfur Matthiasson. Through long-term cooperation with ECONOR, Thorolfur Matthiasson contributes to economic analysis of the economy of Iceland.

Arctic Institute of North America, Canada
Mary Stapleton. The in-depth knowledge of the Canadian North provided by Mary Stapleton is an important contribution to Chapter 6 on traditional subsistence activities.

National statistical offices requested to contribute in-kind co-funding through statistical advice:
Efforts have been made to secure in-kind co-funding, as work paid for by the respective institutions, from the national statistical offices of the Arctic states, in terms of work related to statistical advice. Previous ECONOR reports identified a clear need for more detailed national accounts data and other statistical data, in particular for the natural resource sectors, considering their important role in Arctic regional economies (Chapter 4). Based on available statistics, ECONOR editors will identify the need for additional economic and socioeconomic data and information for interpreting trends. This statistical cooperation will enhance the quality of the data and analysis in ECONOR IV. For the United States, contact was made with Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of Alaska, and ISER will contribute to retrieve and interpret national accounts data for Alaska from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Letters to national statistical offices requesting in-kind funding were sent to:

- **Sweden**: Statistics Sweden, Elisabeth Hopkins, Director of National Accounts
- **Finland**: Statistics Finland, Ville Vertanen, Director of Economic Statistics and National Accounts
- **Russia**: Russian Federation Federal State Statistics Service, Irina Dmitrievna Masakova, Deputy Director of Rosstat, responsible for national accounting, Tatarinov Andrei Anatolievich, Head of Department of National Accounting, and Levit Svetlana Rafailovna, Department of National Accounting
- **Alaska, USA**: Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of Alaska Anchorage. Ralph Townsend, Director, Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of Alaska Anchorage, Scott Goldsmith and Terry Lee Huskey; to facilitate access to data from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis.
- **Canada**: Statistics Canada, Catherine Van Rompaey, Director of National Economic Accounts. Through the WAGE research network, contact with Ryan Macdonald has been obtained.
- **Greenland**: Statistics Greenland, Anders Blaabjerg, Chief Statistician, Contact person: Najaaraq Christiansen, Chief Adviser of National Accounts and Business Statistics. Contact person at Ilisimatusarfik: Birger Poppel
- **Iceland**: Statistics Iceland, Björn Rúnar Guðmundsson
- **Faroe Islands**: Statistics Faroe Islands, Gilli Wardum, Director General

The suggested work of each national statistical office for providing detailed data and interpretations, responding to data questions, and contributing to writing and/or commenting draft text on regional economic development, is envisioned to amount to about one or two weeks of work, taking place in 2020.

The in-kind co-funding through work of the national statistical offices and the researchers is assumed to be carried out in the work mode of ECONOR, where data, statistical advice and presentation of research results are made available to the ECONOR editors for analysis, editorial processing and dissemination.

Outline opportunities for engagement of Observers. What would be the anticipated role of Arctic Council Observers in the project and, accordingly, what are the type(s) of involvement and/or support being sought (i.e. financial, in-kind, expertise, use of established networks, etc.).

The Association of World Reindeer Herders (WRH) is engaged through its secretariat, International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry, and the contribution of Ellen Inga Turi and/or Ravdna BM Eira Sara to the study in ECONOR IV on Sámi reindeer herding.

It has been attempted to engage the Netherlands, as observer country, through requested co-funding of the GLOBIO work of Plansup: Wilbert van Rooij, in cooperation with PBL, however, this effort was unsuccessful.

**Timetable and Project Completion**

Indicate the intended date of project commencement;

Estimated start date. 01.01.2020.
Include project’s implementation plan and dates of major events, if possible; 
Implementation plan(Activity plan/Time line for ECONOR IV

January and February 2020:
- Contract with MFA, Nordic Council of Ministers, and partners
- Contact with ECONOR network and other authors and contributors.
- Follow up contact with national statistical offices.
- Start work on chapters, data, writing, prepare communication and meetings.
- Send out “Technical guidelines for authors and contributors”
- Prepare milestones/check-points, prepare detailed time line for follow up progress.

1 April 2020 (4 April to 13 April: Easter holiday):
- Chapter outline (1 page), highlighting what is new since ECONOR III, sent to editors

15 May 2020:
- Feed-back from editors on chapter outline

June 2020:
- Possibly present outline of ECONOR IV at ICASS in Arkhangelsk 15-19 June.

20 June 2020 (July-Mid August: Summer vacation):
- First drafts of all chapters submitted for editorial review.

1 September 2020:
- Feed-back from editors on first drafts of all chapters
- In addition to editorial review, the review process may include advice/review by other experts and advisers and representatives of the Permanent Participants.

1 October 2020:
- Final drafts of all chapters submitted to editors

1 November 2020:
- Feed-back from editors on all chapters

Autumn 2020:
- Possibly WAGE workshop in Canada, funded by Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs of Canada.

1 December 2020:
- All chapters ready from authors

December 2020:
- Final integration, quality assurance, and proof reading
- Start of lay-out process

January 2021:
- Lay-out and publication.
- Launching “The Economy of the North 2020” at Arctic Frontiers conference in Tromsø.

2021:
- Several dissemination activities and presentations are expected to take place.

Good progress monitoring is a key factor. The project leader and the ECONOR IV editors will monitor the progress, based on established milestones and previous experience.

Indicate the completion date;

Publication of the ECONOR IV report is planned for the end of January 2021. Most of the work will be completed in 2020, with final editing and lay-out in January 2021 before publication and launching of the report at Arctic Frontiers in Tromsø in January 2021.

Describe if the project is to continue outside the SDWG purview; how will the project be sustained once it is no longer an SDWG project?

The long-term goal of the ECONOR work is to achieve a secure institutional anchoring and funding for future compilation and dissemination of circumpolar social and economic statistics.

For ECONOR IV, the cooperation with the WAGE research network and proposed research project represents an important opportunity to continue the work beyond the time horizon of this SDWG project.

This will contribute to strengthen the anchoring of ECONOR in research projects, as well as supporting the possibility to prepare for ECONOR V to be published in 2025.

Costs

*Note to project leads: Project lead(s) are strongly advised to ensure there is funding to support the meaningful engagement of Permanent Participant Organization(s) in the realization of this project’s objective(s).* Cooperation with the WAGE network will ensure that there is funding to support contributions to the ECONOR IV work from several Permanent Participant Organizations.

Provide a cost estimate and detailed budget that identifies all sources of funding.

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) 2 190 000 NOK = 236 269 USD
+ Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM) 450 000 DKK = 580 000 NOK= 62 573 USD
+ In-kind funding from work time: 1 610 000 NOK = 173 695 USD
= Total budget: 236 269 USD + 62 573 USD + 173 695 USD = 472 537 USD
= 4 380 000 NOK
### Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECONOR IV Budget</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income (NOK)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support from the Ministry/Norad</td>
<td>1 730 000</td>
<td>460 000</td>
<td>2 190 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funding provided by grant recipient</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support from other donors (NCM)</td>
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<td>580 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other income (In-kind contributions)</td>
<td>1 570 000</td>
<td>40 000</td>
<td>1 610 000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>3 880 000</td>
<td>500 000</td>
<td>4 380 000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Costs (NOK)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Salary and personnel costs (SSB)</td>
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<td>230 000</td>
<td>1 130 000</td>
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<td>External consultants</td>
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<td>240 000</td>
<td>2 960 000</td>
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<td>Travel costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other costs (estimated saved amount for workshop)</td>
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<td>200 000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td>3 880 000</td>
<td>500 000</td>
<td>4 380 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Integration of Indigenous and Local Knowledge

**Identify whether the use of Indigenous and Local Knowledge will lead to better project outcomes;**

The use of traditional Indigenous and Local Knowledge will clearly lead to better project outcomes. The approach to study the circumpolar economy taken in ECONOR IV, as in previous ECONOR projects, recognizes that nature-based traditional subsistence activities contribute in important ways to Arctic economies, livelihoods, and cultures. Fishing, hunting and reindeer herding for own consumption and community sharing is a major source of subsistence livelihood for Indigenous peoples and other local people. These subsistence activities are intertwined with use of Indigenous and Local Knowledge and knowledge transfer to new generations. ECONOR IV seeks to express the importance of the traditional Indigenous and Local Knowledge for understanding the characteristics of the economy of the north and the intertwined nature of subsistence and market activities. For example, availability of cash income from wage employment and product sales is important in order to purchase equipment and means of transportation for maintaining the subsistence activities of hunting, fishing and reindeer herding.

**If so, explain how Indigenous and Local Knowledge will be used in this project;**

In the ECONOR projects, traditional Indigenous Knowledge is integrated in the chapter that describes the traditional nature-based subsistence activities and their relationship to the market economy. The chapter consists of contributions from many experts, including Indigenous scholars, who contribute to present the importance of Indigenous Knowledge, in data and case studies.

For ECONOR IV, there is funding for the University of the Arctic EALÁT Institute/International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry, Ellen Inga Turi and/or Radvna BM
Eira Sara, to update the study on Sámi reindeer husbandry, building on Indigenous Knowledge. The final Summary chapter of the ECONOR IV will highlight how traditional Indigenous Knowledge can contribute to challenges and opportunities for sustainable development. The cooperation with the WAGE network strengthens the possibility for cooperation between ECONOR IV and the Indigenous organizations. Local Knowledge, e.g. related to fishing or other nature-based livelihoods, will be included if possible, i.e. if case studies are presented by partners, however, Indigenous Knowledge has more focus of ECONOR IV.

If not, provide an explanation why Indigenous and Local Knowledge is not applicable or not feasible for this project.

As explained, Indigenous Knowledge is applicable and feasible for this project.

Communications
Identify the target audience(s);

- SDWG/Arctic Council. The primary target group is the Arctic Council and the Sustainable Development Working Group (SDWG), and other Working Groups, in particular Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP).
- Governments and regional and local management of Arctic states and regions and Indigenous peoples’ groups, represented by Permanent Participants of Arctic Council, as well as other stakeholders.
- ECONOR IV will have contact with Indigenous organizations that are Permanent Participants of Arctic Council, i.e. Aleut International Association (AIA), Arctic Athabaskan Council (AAC), Gwich'in Council International (GCI), Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC), Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON), and Saami Council (SC). ECONOR has since the beginning had contact with the Permanent Participants through the Saami Council being co-lead of ECONOR.
- The network established through Wealth of the Arctic Group of Experts (WAGE) will enable ECONOR IV to have contact with Permanent Participants as the report is developed, and in particular, that representatives of Permanent Participants will contribute to Chapter 6 on traditional livelihoods in increasingly market-based Arctic economies.
- The international statistical and research community is an important target group. Cooperation with key partners in previous ECONOR projects has generated comparable statistics for economic and socioeconomic data for Arctic regions, allowing for establishing time series.
- General public.
Indicate how the SDWG and/or State Project lead(s) will communicate project goals/objectives, implementation strategy and final results to the broader Arctic Council community, proponents, beneficiaries and Arctic residents.

- The ECONOR IV report will be presented to SDWG, when completed or when preliminary results are ready, to ensure that ECONOR IV is well rooted with ownership at local and regional level, in particular with Permanent Participants.
- ECONOR IV contributes to provide high-quality knowledge to support initiatives and policies for economic development and sustainable development in the Arctic.
- Target group will benefit from the comprehensive statistical overview of socioeconomic conditions in the circumpolar Arctic, as well as prospects for Arctic petroleum production.
- The ECONOR network will be encouraged to contribute to dissemination of results.
- Dissemination and communication of results from ECONOR IV will be emphasized, drawing on experiences from dissemination of the previous ECONOR projects.
- In order to support the macroeconomic analysis of business opportunities in the Arctic, as called for by stakeholders and decision makers, new knowledge needs to be integrated, and ECONOR IV aims to develop strategic cooperation with the Business Index North (BIN) group at Nord University, Bodø, and to explore the potential for connection with the work of the Arctic Economic Council (AEC).
- Time may not permit to follow up contact with Center for the Blue Economy in Monterey, however, aquaculture will be considered as a theme in ECONOR IV.
- Follow up communication channels used for previous ECONOR projects, where data were used in scientific articles and reports, e.g. to the AMAP AACA Barents report and SWIPA report, Chapter 10.
- ECONOR II results were published in articles in international scientific journals, in *Polar Geography, Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, and *Energy Economics*. ECONOR III results were published in an article in *Energy Economics* and will be published in two book chapters. Time permitting, results from ECONOR IV will be presented in an article in an international scientific journal.
- ECONOR IV will be presented at Arctic Frontiers 2021 and possibly other meetings in 2021. The International Congress of Arctic Social Science (ICASS) in Arkhangelsk 15-19 June 2020 may be too early for presentation of ECONOR IV. Results from ECONOR III were presented at the conference of International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE) in 2014, Arctic Frontiers in 2015, European Society for Ecological Economics (ESSE) conference in 2017, and International Congress of Arctic Social Science (ICASS) in 2017.
- Popular dissemination in media to the general public will be prioritized. Results from ECONOR II, on Arctic petroleum prospects, were reported in Norwegian media and in *Washington Post*.

The aim is that ECONOR IV should be of high interest to policy makers, economic decision-makers, the research community, the Indigenous peoples and other local residents of the Arctic, interest groups, and the general public.