

The Norwegian Scientific Academy for Polar Research
Norges Vitenskapsakademi for Polarforskning



INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL

2022

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Svalbard 2022 – 2023 – 2024

THE GLOBAL ARCTIC

*– Reaching out to the Third Pole:
The role of climate change, geopolitics
and resource availability for global
sustainability*

The Arctic region is rapidly increasing in global significance. Climate change transforms the environmental conditions in previously unseen ways opening up new opportunities for logistics, resource exploitation and commercial development, but also exerting pressures on indigenous and local populations and vulnerable ecosystems. Geopolitical and strategic issues are brought to the forefront of the international political agenda as the arctic countries increase their efforts to secure domestic interests. Securitization needs stemming from far-way conflicts also increasingly spill over into the arctic region leading to expanding militarization and tensions contributing to a more uncertain future in the North.

THE NEW ARCTIC

In the nexus of rapid climate change and the potential for resources in the increasingly accessible Arctic, a number of 'near-Arctic' nations intensify their efforts to get a foothold in the Polar Regions. The opportunities for increased shipping, fishing, tourism, mineral and energy exploration can be of vital importance in the future for a large number of nations beyond the 'Arctic five' or 'Arctic eight' in securing sufficient resources for domestic use. The 'globalization of the Arctic' is evidenced in different ways. For instance, some of the major sources of climate gases and pollution that affect the Arctic are found in Southeast Asia with coal-based power plants and the use of large quantities of chemicals in agriculture and industry. Mitigating actions in Asia as well as other parts of the world will have win-win effects locally as well as in the Arctic. As our understanding of the impacts of climate

change expands, it becomes increasingly clear that climate change in the Arctic likely will have profound effects on global weather patterns, and hence agricultural ramifications and livelihoods conditions. The recognition that 'what happens in the Arctic will affect the world', is seen as a justification by numerous non-Arctic nations to enter into polar geopolitics and eventually perhaps challenge the current governance regime in the Arctic.

As the global significance of the Arctic becomes more evident, the time is ripe for linking the socio-ecological systems of the Polar Regions with challenges in other regions. The Norwegian Academy for Polar Research has therefore decided to apply the concept of "Three Poles", the framework that links the Arctic, the Antarctic and the Himalayan regions as an umbrella framework for the next three summer schools. It has long been known that many of the challenges encountered in the Arctic are mirrored in the Second Pole – the Antarctic, and particularly within the region of the Third Pole, the Himalayan Region.

THE SLEEPING GIANT – ANTARCTICA

The amount of ice that may melt at the Second Pole is gigantic and will have significant effects on the global environment – especially in terms of climate, sea level rise and flooding of land areas populated by billions of humans. The melting speed for the ice in Antarctica is for the moment slower than seen in the Arctic and mountain areas, and the speed of melting/aggregation differs between the Eastern and Western part. The Antarctic does not have any local or indigenous populations, only visiting scientists and tourists. The resources on land and the shelf are expected to be huge, but there is no ongoing exploitation of minerals due to the existing Antarctic treaty.

The Hindu-Kush Himalayan mountain area
This Himalayan mountain region covers more than 4,3 million square kilometers in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, China, Bhutan and Myanmar, and provides the ecosystem services and basis for the livelihoods for 210 million local and indigenous people directly, and approximately 2 billion downstream indirectly. The Himalayas contains the world's highest mountains, the source of 10 of the world's largest rivers and more snow and ice than anywhere else outside the Polar Regions, hence its name, 'The Third Pole'. As the temperature is increasing at higher altitudes, the mountain glaciers are disappearing much as observed at northern latitudes.

SVALBARD SUMMER SCHOOLS 2022 – 2023 – 2024

For all three poles, the dramatic effects of climate change is the most obvious denominator, while the other global drivers of change, population growth, pollution and degradation of biodiversity vary much more across these regions. The NVP summer schools will address many of these issues step-wise over a three-year period.

The 2022 Summer School will commence with a 'one-pole' perspective on the "Global Arctic", showing how the Arctic and the rest of the world is connected and how globalization, climate change and transboundary pollution shapes science, commerce, security and geopolitics. It will further the lay the foundations for a 'two-pole' focus in the subsequent 2023 Summer School, where the similarities and differences between the Arctic and the Himalayas are especially relevant and interesting.

The 2023 Summer School: The resources in the Arctic and the Himalayas are of great interest to many countries, especially when it comes to freshwater, minerals and energy. Freshwater is a case in point of a particularly salient linkage between these two regions. In the Arctic the supply of freshwater increases due to melting of ice and increased precipitation – a potential resource which is currently not being exploited. Freshwater flows to the ocean and contributes to lower salinity in surface layers, which subsequently can affect the submersion of heavy ocean water and ultimately ocean circulations. A 'Linked Poles' perspective begs the question; How can increasing freshwater volumes in the Arctic benefit the Southeast Asia and other regions with an expected future deficit in freshwater? This is an issue of great complexity and potentially vital for

a large portion of humanity. And there are multiple other complex questions where the two regions can benefit from ideas, joint research and lessons learned on topics like governance, legal instruments, political dimensions and transboundary challenges, climate change adaptation, securitization and militarization, resource exploitation and environmental protection.

It is increasingly evident that the processes of change affecting the Arctic and the Himalayas will have profound implications for the environment and for the socio-economic development and livelihoods for a large portion of the World's population in the future. The Arctic and the Himalayas share many similarities and differences in terms of the biophysical and socio-economic environment. Given the global magnitude of future climate change challenges, NVP's 2023 Summer School aims to produce a contribution towards a broader understanding of the global significance of the polar regions, as well as incorporating novel ideas for research and learning from a part of the world not usually considered as 'polar', but which obviously shares comparable challenges.

Finally, the 2024 Summer School will follow up with a comprehensive 'three-pole' perspective, expanding on how the natural systems of extreme environments of the Arctic, the Himalayas and the Antarctic are coupled in vital ways, e.g. how global climate change in these environments will affect the future livelihoods, and food and energy production not only within these regions, but also on a global scale. The salient questions about what governance regimes will – or may emerge as responses to future challenges will be discussed.

Svalbard 2022

THE GLOBAL ARCTIC

The term “Global Arctic” is gaining currency in contemporary debates about how the Arctic and the rest of the world are interconnected. Academics use the term to show how what happens in the Arctic has global implications, as well as how events in other parts of the world impact the Arctic. Modern phenomena such as globalization, climate change and transboundary pollution have brought the Arctic into global webs of science, commerce, security and geopolitics. In the Arctic as elsewhere the first law of geography is applying: Everything is related to everything else, but close things are more related than distant things. To identify and discuss the points of connections within and across the natural-, social- and humanistic sciences is the intrinsic core of the term Global Arctic and also the working mode of the summer schools.

The concept of a Global Arctic has recently gained in political significance testing the strength of circumpolarity as the defining ordering principle of Arctic affairs. The more this principle is employed, the more likely it is that non-Arctic states, like China, Japan, Great Britain, South Korea etc. will be able to justify a greater presence in the Arctic across a range of commercial, scientific, environmental, indigenous, local and other interests, in particular those that touch on global issues such as international law, trade and the management of resources and global commons. The complexity, magnitude and interconnections of the involved interests call for measures of protection, stimulating processes of regional militarization and securitization. The recognition that “what happens in the Arctic will affect the world, and what happens in the world will affect the Arctic” is increasingly seen as a

justification by numerous non-Arctic states to enter into polar geopolitics affecting the existing governance regime of the region.

Scientists continue to discover new connections between the Arctic and the world beyond, but theories concerning the importance of the Arctic to the earth systems are old, dating back at least 200 years. Thus, the Global Arctic is bringing to life connections known from historic discovery as well as searching for fresh interrelations of contemporary and future interests. The opening up of the Arctic to human exploration and exploitation contain stimuli that may promote future northward migrations blending cultures of multiple origins and creativity.

It has been assumed that the fossil resources of the Arctic will be exploited, and that available technology will do it in a safe and sustainable way. With the Paris Accord, a rapid global energy transition away from fossil fuels may take place to avoid a global temperature rise of more than 2 degrees C. To meet this goal, it has become more unlikely that the bulk of the fossil reserves of the region will ever be developed. The assumption being that investments in renewable energy will provide fruitfully possibilities for Arctic communities to create new economic and business opportunities addressing local energy needs as well as meeting national and international emission goals.

The NVP’s 2022 Summer School aims to produce a better understanding of the significance of the concept, Global Arctic as a tool of integrative analysis and political management, as well as inviting novel ideas for research and learning coming from students taking part from inside and outside of the Arctic.

The students of different disciplinary backgrounds will publish the results of their work at the summer school in a joint peer reviewed article published in an international journal of high academic standard.

Biography

LECTURERS

THOR BJØRN ARLOV is Senior Adviser to the Rector's staff at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NTNU, and Associate Professor of History at the University Centre in Svalbard, UNIS. Dr. Arlov has published books and articles on Arctic history, with a focus on Svalbard. He has visited Svalbard on a regular basis since 1982 and has also served with the Governor of Svalbard for five years. Since 2013, Arlov has been a fellow of the Norwegian Scientific Academy for Polar Research.

JONNY DIDRIKSEN is a Senior Adviser at the Norwegian Joint Headquarters. Didriksen is a Political Scientist with broad experience in natural resource management, security analysis and geopolitics.

GRETE K. HOVELSRUD is the President to the Norwegian Scientific Academy for Polar Research and International Arctic Social Sciences Association. She is Professor of Environmental Sociology at Nordland Research Institute and Nord University in Bodø, Norway. She has conducted extensive fieldwork in East and West Greenland, Svalbard, and Northern Norway. Her work focusses on interdisciplinary studies of adaptation to climate change, adaptive capacity of coupled social-ecological systems, and on transformation to a low-emission of society.

MARTIN INDREITEN is Professor at the University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS) and Section Leader for Operations and Field Safety.

BJØRN P. KALTENBORN is a Senior Research Scientist at the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research and Vice President of the Norwegian Scientific Academy for Polar Research. As a social scientist he works with interdisciplinary projects related to land use planning, environmental security, management and policy in Arctic regions and human-environment interactions.

CAROLINE KENNEDY-PIPE is Professor of International Security & International Relations at Loughborough University in the UK. Caroline has a First-Class degree in History, an MSc Econ in Strategic Studies and a PhD in International Relations. She has published on the Cold War, on the Arctic and on war in the international system.

ANTON KJELAAS is a former president of the Norwegian Scientific Academy for Polar Research. He has a long track record in geophysical research linked to the Arctic and other regions.

THOR S. LARSEN is Biologist and the Secretary General to the Norwegian Scientific Academy for Polar Research. He is currently a researcher at the Department of International Environment and Development Studies at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU). He has worked internationally with the management of the environment and natural resources. He is particularly known for his work with polar bears and was a driving force behind the conclusion of The 1973 Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears.

JØRAN IDAR MOEN is the Director at the University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS). Prior to his tenure position at UNIS, he was Professor in Plasma and Space Physics and Head of Department at the Physical Institute at the University of Oslo.

ANNIKA E. NILSSON has spent most part of her professional life either working at the science-policy interface or doing research about this interface. As a researcher, she has focused on issues related to environmental governance, to resilience and adaptation to climate change, and to geopolitics and the importance of how different issues are framed. She is currently part-time employed at Nordland Research Institute in Norway, engaged in two different EU-project, as works part time on a freelance basis.

LARS-OTTO REIERSEN is Marine Biologist and Professor with a long-term track record from working in the Arctic. He has been actively involved in reserach, monitoring, and management of natural resources topics in the Arctic region for several decades, including the Arctic Council and the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP).

LINE NAGELL YLVISÅKER is a Journalist, Author, and Lecturer based in Svalbard. After working 12 years as journalist for Svalbardposten, she now freelances for NRK, High North News, and various magazines and newspapers. She is known for her book *My World is Melting* [Verda mi smeltar], an easy-to-understand and frightening insight into how climate change is affecting Svalbard – and what it means for the world's climate when temperatures in the Arctic regions are rising so fast.

ANDREAS ØSTHAGEN is a Senior Researcher at the Fridtjof Nansen Institute. He is also a part-time Senior Adviser at the High North Centre for Business and Governance at Nord University in the Norwegian Arctic. From Northern Norway, Østhagen specialises in Arctic security affairs as well as ocean politics and governance more broadly.

PROGRAMME

Hosted by the Norwegian Scientific Academy for Polar Research (NVP), in cooperation with the University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS), and the Nansen Scientific Society.

FRIDAY 17 JUNE

<p>12:40 or 19:10</p>	<p>Arrival</p> <p>Students arrive in Longyearbyen.</p> <p><i>The Academy will meet the students at the airport in Longyearbyen and arrange transportation from Longyearbyen airport into Longyearbyen city two times this day. The meet and greet / transportation will be connected to the two following flights:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Friday 17.06.2022 – SK 4490, OSLO - LONGYEARBYEN – 09:45 – 12:40 2. Friday 17.06.2022 – DY 396, OSLO - LONGYEARBYEN – 16:10 – 19:10
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SATURDAY 18 JUNE

Session 1: Introducing the Norwegian Scientific Academy for Polar Research and the Summer School 2022.

Session Chairs: Grete Hovelsrud and Bjørn Kaltenborn (NVP)

Location: UNIS

08:30–09:00	Orientation / Registration at The University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS)
09:00–09:30	Welcome and brief information about the Norwegian Scientific Academy for Polar Research (NVP). Lecturer: Grete Hovelsrud (NVP) Organization of the summer school, interdisciplinary approach, and group work. Lecturer: Bjørn Kaltenborn (NVP)
09:30–10:15	Student life at UNIS & Safety briefing: <i>Security and risk in Svalbard</i> . Lecturer: Fred S. Hansen (UNIS)
10:15–10:45	Coffee break
10:45–12:15	Presentation of students / participants - (3 min. per person including questions) - presentation - Relevant studies and the relation to the summer school topics.
12:15–13:00	Lunch - UNIS cantina (included)
13:00–14:00	Inter- and transdisciplinarity in polar research: Why, what and when? Lecturer: Grete Hovelsrud (NVP)
14:00–14:45	Open discussion and debate
14:45–15:00	Coffee break
15:00–16:00	Group work: Establishment of student groups

SUNDAY 19 JUNE

Outdoor Session: Climate change and effects on the natural environment

Session Chairs: Fred S. Hansen (UNIS)

Location: UNIS / Outdoor

09:00–12:00	<p>Lecture, walk around in Longyearbyen and practical safety training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does climate change effect the High Arctic natural environment? • Consequences on safety aspects related to personal safety, infrastructure, and safety in society. • Measures. • Practical safety training in High Arctic. <p>Lecturer: Fred S. Hansen (UNIS) and rep. from Arctic Safety Centre (ASC)</p>
12:00–13:00	Lunch – UNIS cantina (included)
13:00–16:00	<p>Lecture, walk around in Longyearbyen and practical safety training continues.</p> <p>Lecturer: Fred S. Hansen (UNIS) and rep. from Arctic Safety Centre (ASC)</p>

MONDAY 20 JUNE

Session 2:

Session chair: Bjørn P. Kaltenborn (NVP)

Location: UNIS

09:00–09:45	Lecture: <i>The new Arctic: The establishment of Arctic governmental and scientific cooperations.</i> Lecturer: Lars-Otto Reiersen (NVP)
09:45–10:30	Lecture: <i>Traditional (Arctic) and scientific (Global) knowledge as instruments of regional management and decision-making.</i> Lecturer: Grete K. Hovelsrud (NVP)
10:30–10:45	Coffee break
10:45–12:15	Lecture: <i>Will the new 'Mediterranean' need a new governance regime – The Politics of Geographical Definitions in the Arctic; Internal and External Challenges?</i> Lecturer: Andreas Østhagen (FNI)
12:15–13:00	Lunch break
13:00–14:30	Group preparations of questions. Plenary questions from students and discussion with the lecturers.
14:30–14:45	Coffee break
14:45–17:00	Group work. Plenary discussion among the groups.
17:30–19:00	Public/open lecture at UNIS: <i>The Svalbard Treaty. From Terra Nullius to Norwegian Sovereignty.</i> Lecturer: Thor Bjørn Arlov (NTNU and UNIS)

TUESDAY 21 JUNE

Session 3:

Session chair: Anton G. Kjelaas (NVP)

Location: UNIS

09:00—09:45	Lecture: <i>Interactions between climate change and sea ice in the arctic – present and future. Title: Population increase impact the climate, using the sensitive Arctic as an example.</i> Lecturer: Ola M. Johannessen (Nansen Scientific Society)
09:45—10:30	Lecture: <i>Future governance in the High North in a time of rapidly developing security challenges.</i> Lecturer: Jonny Didriksen (Norwegian Armed Forces, Norwegian Joint Headquarters)
10:30—10:45	Coffee break
10:45—11:30	Lecture: <i>Energy in the Arctic in a sustainable perspective.</i> Lecturer: Anton G. Kjelaas (NVP)
11:30—12:15	Lecture: <i>The Arctic Council Regime: Geographical reach and global impact.</i> Lecturer: Annika Nilsson (KTH Royal Institute of Technology)
12:15—13:00	Lunch break
13:00—13:45	Lecture: <i>Presentation of UNIS by the Director.</i> Lecturer: Jøran Idar Moen (UNIS)
13:45—14:30	Group preparations of questions.
14:30—14:45	Coffee break
14:45—17:00	Group work. Plenary discussion among the groups.

WEDNESDAY 22 JUNE

Session 4:

Session Chair: Ola M. Johannessen (Nansen Scientific Society/ NVP)

Location: UNIS

09:00—09:45	Lecture: <i>The effects of climate change on Arctic ecosystems and society.</i> Lecturer: Lars-Otto Reiersen (NVP)
09:45—10:30	Lecture: <i>Arctic resilience.</i> Lecturer: Annika Nilsson (KTH Royal Institute of Technology)
10:30—10:45	Coffee break
10:45—11:30	Group preparations of questions.
11:30—12:15	Plenary questions from students and discussion with the lecturers.
12:15—13:00	Lunch break
13:00—13:45	Lecture: <i>Living with climate change in Svalbard.</i> Lecturer: Line Nagell Ylvisåker
13:45—14:30	Group work. Plenary discussion among the groups.
14:30—14:45	Coffee break
14:45—15:45	Lecture: <i>The Concepts of the Arctic: Topological and topographical Challenges and Consequences.</i> Lecturer: Caroline Kennedy-Pipe (Loughborough University)
15:45—17:00	Lecture: <i>The Arctic Eight, the Arctic Five and Non-Arctic states. The cases of Iceland, the Arctic Circle, Permanent participants and the “Network of the Marginalized.”</i> Lecturer: Caroline Kennedy-Pipe (Loughborough University)
17:00—18:00	Group work. Plenary discussion among the groups.
18:00—18:30	Coffee break
18:30—19:30	Public/open lecture at UNIS: <i>Change is the Constant – future environmental policy and governance challenges in Svalbard.</i> Lecturer: Bjørn Kaltenborn (NVP)

THURSDAY 23 JUNE

Session 5:

Session Chair: Thor S. Larsen (NMBU/NVP)

Location: UNIS

09:00—09:45	Lecture: <i>How to understand risk in Svalbard and the Arctic in a time of pandemics.</i> Lecturer: Bjørn Kaltenborn (NVP)
09:45—10:30	Lecture: <i>Science diplomacy in polar bear research and management.</i> Lecturer: Thor S. Larsen (NVP)
10:30—10:45	Coffee break
10:45—12:15	Group work: Preparations of students' reports and presentations for use in peer review article.
12:15—13:00	Lunch Break
13:00—14:30	Group work: Preparations of students' reports and presentations for use in peer review article.
14:30—14:45	Coffee break
14:45—15:30	Lecture: <i>Arctic Safety Centre -- Research-based and practical knowledge and expertise related to Arctic safety.</i> Lecturer: Martin Indreiten (UNIS)
15:30—17:00	Group work. Plenary discussion among the groups.

FRIDAY 24 JUNE

Session 6:

Session chair: Lars-Otto Reiersen (NVP)

Location: UNIS / Isdammen 1

09:00–11:30	Visit to SvalSat (Svalbard Satellite Station, KSAT)
11:30–12:15	Group work: Preparations of students' reports and presentations for use in peer review article.
12:15–13:00	Lunch
13:00–14:30	Group work: Preparations of students' reports and presentations for use in peer review article.
14:30–14:45	Coffee break
14:45–17:00	Reporting, discussion and schedule for finalizing the report/paper from the summer school.
Evening	Dinner: Summer BBQ – Isdammen (outdoors) – included

SATURDAY 25 JUNE

Daytime	Optional full-day activity: Boat excursion to the Billefjord with MS Polargirl.
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SUNDAY 26 JUNE

Location: UNIS

08:00–09:30	Optional outdoor activity: Morning hike to Platåfjellet (the Plateau Mountain). Meet-up at Taubanesentralen (see city map).
10:00–11:00	Presentation of the schedule and plan for finalizing the report/paper from the summer school.
11:00–11.30	Lunch (Included)
12:30	<p>Departure from Longyearbyen</p> <p>Transportation from Longyearbyen city to Longyearbyen airport will be arranged by the Academy. Transportation will be connected to the following flight:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sunday 26.06.2022 – SK 4425, LONGYEARBYEN - OSLO – 14:35 – 19:00

CONTACT INFO

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

Police	112
Hospital	113
Fire department	110

NVP

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UNIS

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OPENING HOURS

UNIS RECEPTION

Monday–Friday: 08:30–16:00

Saturday–Sunday: Closed

SVALBARDBUTIKKEN

Monday–Friday: 10:00–19:00

Saturday: 10:00–16:00

Sunday: 15:00–18:00

LOMPENSENTERET

Monday–Friday: 10:00–18:00

Saturday: 10:00–16:00

Sunday: 11:00–16:00

FAQ

Frequently Asked Questions

The FAQ is intended to provide guidance. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any further questions.

PRIOR TO YOUR ARRIVAL

Q: What do I need to pack?

It's summer in the Arctic. Temperatures vary from 0–10 degrees Celsius. Rain and cold winds may be expected.

Bring layers. Preferably woollen layers, a wind and waterproof jacket and pants, sturdy shoes, warm hat, gloves, and a scarf / neck gaiter. A smaller backpack for the walk to/from UNIS and the optional excursions may be useful.

Please note that during the BBQ on Friday 24 June as well as the optional excursion to the Billefjord on the 25 June, it is crucial that you wear warm clothing. Comfortable hiking shoes is recommended for the morning hike on Sunday 26 June.

Q: Is there anything I must prepare beforehand?

No, however you will be writing an interdisciplinary scientific article on the programme's topic. We recommended that you think out some ideas prior to your arrival, which will be presented at the school. You will be split into groups on the first day.

STAYING IN LONGYEARBYEN

Q: Where will we be living, how is the accommodation?

Students will be staying in Brakke 4 in Nybyen; historic barracks where the miners staid in the 50's. They have been renovated since then. Price per person is 5.500 NOK, which will be paid at the UNIS reception.

Duvet, bedsheets and towels are provided to all students staying at NVP's arranged accommodation. Please note that students will need to make their own bed. Room cleaning is

not offered during you stay.

Every student will have their own private bedroom. Two and two will share a bathroom located in between the bedrooms. There are communal kitchens on each floor.

You will find soap and toilet paper in each bathroom.

Q: How do I get from the airport to the student housing?

Students arriving with SAS flight SK4490 at 12:40 and Norwegian flight DY396 at 19:10 on Friday 17 June, will be picked up at the airport and transported to the student housing in Nybyen.

Those arriving outside of these times will have to organise their own transport. The airport bus stops in Nybyen. Let the bus drivers know where you are going, and you will be guided to the correct bus. The bus ticket is 100 NOK for adults and 70 NOK for students. The airport bus accepts credit cards.

Your bedroom will be unlocked if you happen to arrive Longyearbyen at midnight. You will be notified beforehand which room you will be staying in. If you have troubles finding the barrack or your room, do not hesitate giving us a call.

Q: Do I have to register when arriving?

Registrations will be done on the morning of 18 June to welcome you. Any outstanding payments will be formalised on Monday 20 June.

Q: How do I get around town?

Find a city map on page 20.

The town centre and UNIS are a 20–25 min walk from Nybyen.

Please consider that there are polar bears in Svalbard. When leaving the town perimeters, it is crucial that you bring polar bear protection. UNIS's Director of HSE and Infrastructure will be giving a safety briefing on Sunday 18 June.

Q: Is Longyearbyen expensive?

Compared to mainland Norway, some things are more expensive, some are less. Fresh produce is usually quite expensive. Svalbard is a tax-free area; hence alcohol and tobacco are cheaper than the rest of Norway.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL

Q: Which activities will the Summer School arrange?

On Friday 24 June, a BBQ dinner is held at NVP's property Isdammen, which is located east of town (see map on page 18).

On Saturday 25 June, you can participate on a boat excursion with MS Polargirl to the Billefjord. This is a full-day excursion which includes a lunch. Pick-up from Nybyen at 08:30. The excursion's duration is approximately 9–10 hours. Price per person is 1150 NOK, which includes a discount of 600 NOK when booked through the school by 31 May.

Sunday morning 26 June at 08:00, NVP's Office Manager will be taking you on a hike to the Plateau Mountain. The hike is optional, however much recommended if you would like some great views of Longyearbyen and the nearby valleys. The Alaskan husky Nansen will be joining the hike.

Q: Which meals are included during the Summer School?

See the programme for included meals.

If you feel like having a late evening meal or snack, you are welcome to use the communal kitchens at your accommodation. Here, you will find pots, pans and utensils for your disposal.

Please make sure to leave the kitchen clean and tidy. Find the local grocery store's opening hours on page 17.

CHECK-OUT AND DEPARTURE

Q: Can I stay at the student housing for longer?

No. The entire barrack in Nybyen is rented for the purpose of the Summer School. Anyone wishing to stay in Longyearbyen after 26 June, will have to arrange accommodation elsewhere. We apologise for the inconvenience.

You are however welcome to check out in the evening of 26 June.

Q: What do I have to do when checking out of my room?

Leave your room as clean and tidy as possible. Pack your bed clothing in the bags provided for this purpose. Leave the keys in your room and the door unlocked.

Take out your trash and dispose of it in the bags near the exit.

Q: Will there be organised transport from Longyearbyen to the airport?

Transportation will be organised for students departing Longyearbyen on 26 June with SAS flight SK4425 at 14:35.

Anyone departing on a different flight will have to arrange their own transportation.



Airport

Taubanesentralen

Lompensenteret
(shopping centre)

Svalbardbutikken
(grocery store)

UNIS

Isdammen

Platåfjellet
(Plateau Mountain)

Brakke 4

Nybyen

Slområdet

Sjekretten

Longyearbyen

Elvesletta Nord

Elvesletta Sør

Ua

Haugen

Longyearveia

Longyeardalen

Sverdrupbyen

Sukkerkoppene

Vannledningsdalen

Gruverfjellet