

## REVIEWS AND REPORTS

Arctic and North. 2026. No. 63. Pp. 303–315.

Original article

UDC 330.33(985)(045)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.37482/issn2221-2698.2026.63.368>

## Trends in the Development of the Creative Economy and Creative Industries in the Arctic Zone: A Review of Foreign Research

Ekaterina P. Marmilova<sup>1✉</sup>, Cand. Sci. (Hist.), Associate Professor

<sup>1</sup> National Research University Higher School of Economics, ul. Kantemirovskaya, 3A, bld. 1, Saint Petersburg, Russia

<sup>1</sup> [katyamme@mail.ru](mailto:katyamme@mail.ru) ✉, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5775-6018>

**Abstract.** The aim of this article is to conduct a meta-analysis of foreign scientific publications in order to identify modern trends in the development of the creative economy and creative industries in the Arctic. The main method of the scientific research was a meta-analysis of the specialized literature. The analysis was carried out on the basis of two databases of peer-reviewed scientific publications — Scopus and Web of Science. These are the largest databases, which are leaders in searching for foreign publications on the selected topic. The search for relevant publications was carried out using the keywords “trends”, “development”, “creative industries”, “Arctic”. The sample for the period from 2004 to 2023 included 45 foreign scientific articles. As a result of the analysis, firstly, the distribution of articles by year was identified; secondly, the thematic content of the articles was determined; thirdly, regions where this research topic is most relevant were identified; fourthly, the methods for conducting such research were defined; and fifthly, the results obtained from research on this topic were analyzed. Based on the results of the study, it can be stated that the problems of researching the development of the creative economy and creative industries in the Arctic region are relatively new. The number of publications is currently small, although there is a noticeable increase in interest in this subject. Based on the results obtained, a conclusion is made about the prospects of conducting research on the problem of developing the creative economy and creative industries in the Arctic zone. The findings of this study will be of use to experts and analysts, as well as to researchers working on the development of the creative economy and creative industries in the Arctic.

**Keywords:** *trends, development, creative industries, creative economy, Arctic, review of scientific literature*

### Acknowledgments and funding

This article was prepared on the basis of work carried out as part of the “Mirror Laboratories” project at the NRU HSE; topic: “Development of Arctic tourism and creative industries as drivers of transformation of Arctic cities and territories (using the Murmansk Oblast as an example)”.

### Introduction

The UN Creative Economy Outlook (2022) states that “creative industries are essential for achieving the 2030 Agenda; the majority of the 33 countries that took part in the UNCTAD’s online

\* © Marmilova E.P., 2026

For citation: Marmilova E.P. Trends in the Development of the Creative Economy and Creative Industries in the Arctic Zone: A Review of Foreign Research. *Arktika i Sever* [Arctic and North]. 2026; 63: 368–384. <https://doi.org/10.37482/issn2221-2698.2026.63.368>



This work is licensed under a CC BY-SA License

survey (2021) have developed a specific strategy or national plan to support and develop creative industries at the national level”<sup>1</sup>.

According to the Creative Economy Network model of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), applied in Finland since 2012, creative industries are divided into three groups: creative content (digital distribution, platforms, business scalability, international business); creative services (cross-sectoral business, ranging from micro-enterprises to large companies); creative products and culture (local and regional companies, regional attractiveness, tourism)<sup>2</sup>.

Article 1 of the Federal Law No. 330-FZ of August 8, 2024 “On the Development of Creative Industries in the Russian Federation”<sup>3</sup> establishes the legal framework for the organization and development of creative industries in the Russian Federation as a core sector of the creative economy. Article 3 of the Federal Law establishes new legal concepts for the development of the creative economy: creative industry, creative product, creative industry entity, and creative cluster. The Federal Law specified that the following are classified as types of creative industries:

- industries based on historical and cultural heritage;
- industries based on works of literature and art;
- industries based on information and telecommunications technologies;
- industries based on applied creativity.

The legislature defined a new sector of the economy, introduced definitions of the creative economy, and distributed powers between the federal government and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

However, we agree with the view of D. Kravchenko (First Deputy Chairman of the State Duma Committee on Economic Policy of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation) that the Federal Law is a framework law; that is, in this case, the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation adopted a legislative act in a special form, which established conceptual or general principles for regulating the creative economy and creative industries. We also agree with D. Makhonin (Governor of the Perm Krai) that, due to the recent introduction of these terms, we cannot currently define the boundaries that will clearly be considered a creative industry<sup>4</sup>. This conclusion is also supported by the fact that the models adopted at the legislative level (the UNCTAD Creative Economy Network model and the Russian model) differ significantly in their structure and content.

The study of the development of creative industries and the creative economy is a relevant scientific area. According to the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation, the devel-

<sup>1</sup> Creative Economy Outlook 2022. United Nations, Geneva 2022. URL: [https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditctsce2022d1\\_overview\\_ru.pdf](https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditctsce2022d1_overview_ru.pdf) (accessed 18 June 2025).

<sup>2</sup> Kyrrä, S. Promotion of creative economy. URL: <https://tem.fi/en/creative-economy> (accessed 03 July 2025).

<sup>3</sup> Federal Law of August 8, 2024 No. 330-FZ "On the Development of Creative Industries in the Russian Federation". URL: <https://www.garant.ru/products/ipo/prime/doc/409395175/> (accessed 03 July 2025).

<sup>4</sup> Creative Framework 2030: Developing Creative Industries in the Far East. URL: [https://forumvostok.ru/news/kreativnyj-karkas-2030-razvitie-kreativnyh-industrij-na-dalnem-vostoke/?utm\\_referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F](https://forumvostok.ru/news/kreativnyj-karkas-2030-razvitie-kreativnyh-industrij-na-dalnem-vostoke/?utm_referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F) (accessed 03 July 2025).

opment of a “system of support for the creative sector of the economy” in Russia is one of the key areas of regional development <sup>5</sup>.

Creative industries, as a promising economic sector, attract the attention of politicians, experts, and scientists in Russia and abroad.

The development of creative industries in Russia allows for:

- maintaining stable dynamics in the Arctic economy’s contribution to Russia’s overall gross regional product (GRP);
- ensuring a sustained excess of the labor productivity index over the Russian average, which can be assessed as potential for growth in the high-tech component of labor in the economic development of the Arctic region;
- strengthening national and regional policies (including investment) in the field of human capital development in the Russian Arctic.

The aim of this article is to conduct a meta-analysis of foreign scientific publications to identify current trends in the development of the creative economy and creative industries in the Arctic.

### *Literature review*

A.S. Krasilnikov identified the main issues addressed by Russian authors in their works on the development of creative industries in the Russian Arctic (Krasilnikov, 2021). A.V. Mikhailova, A.V. Fedorova, N.N. Petrova, and N.I. Petrova conducted a “review of recent publications from foreign and domestic sources on the creative economy and creative industries” (Mikhailova, Fedorova, Petrova et al., 2024). S.N. Vdovina compiled a list of scientific papers from the elibrary.ru database on international experience in developing creative industries, including 32 sources (Vdovina, 2022).

An analysis of foreign scientific publications included in the Scopus and Web of Science peer-reviewed scientific publications databases for the purpose of identifying current trends in the development of the creative economy and creative industries in the Arctic was not conducted.

### *Materials and methods*

After defining the research aim, a search was conducted in the Scopus and Web of Science databases using the keywords “development”, “trends”, “creative industries”, and “Arctic”. The sample for the period from 2004 to 2023 included 45 scientific articles, which were summarized and analyzed using meta-analysis. I.A. Bykov and I.A. Gladchenko emphasize that “meta-analysis is based on the analysis of existing scientific literature. It allows identifying collective knowledge, trends in the development of modern science, and drawing reliable conclusions based on numer-

---

<sup>5</sup> Concept for the development of creative industries and mechanisms for implementing their state support in large and major urban agglomerations until 2030. Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of September 20, 2021, No. 2613-r. URL: <http://static.government.ru/media/files/HEXNAom6EJunVixBCjIAtAya8FAVDUfP.pdf> (accessed 18 June 2025).

ous individual studies. This method is used for statistical generalization, and, in some cases, is combined with qualitative analysis" (Bykov, Gladchenko, 2024). Meta-analysis is primarily used in sociological research. This method is being applied for the first time to identify trends in the development of the creative economy and creative industries in the Arctic.

Within the framework of this study, the application of this method enabled us to analyze the distribution of scientific publications by year and their thematic content, to identify the countries and regions where this research topic is most relevant, to determine the methods used in conducting scientific research, and to systematize and summarize the results of foreign studies on this topic.

Limitations of the study include the fact that articles from two international databases, Scopus and Web of Science, were analyzed for the period from 2004 to 2023. However, the obtained results complement existing scientific literature reviews on the creative economy and creative industries.

### Research results Thematic study

In the period from 2004 to 2016, the sample included one or more articles on the research topic (Fig. 1).

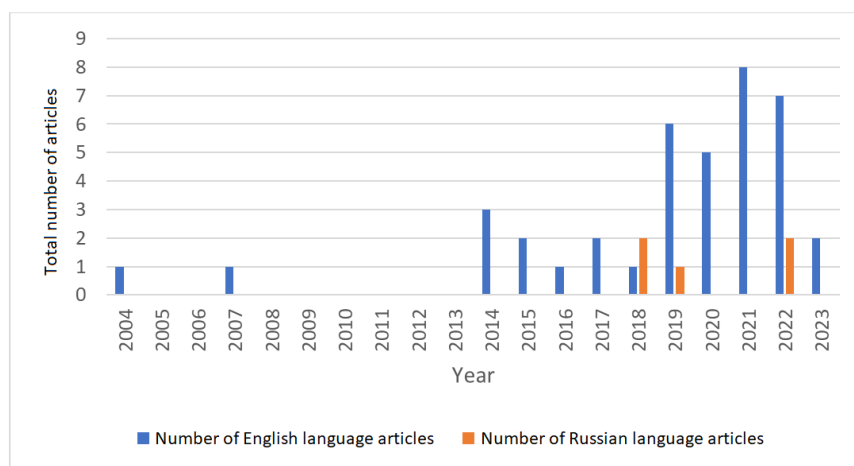


Fig. 1. Distribution of scientific articles included in the sample by year <sup>6</sup>.

Over the period from 2017 to 2022, the number of articles on the research topic included in the sample increased; the topic was researched more extensively during this period, as evidenced by the inclusion of articles in Russian in the sample.

The title of an article provides an overview of the research and encompasses all the elements that make up the body of the paper. To identify key themes, a textual analysis of the scientific article titles was conducted using lemmatization with the tool <https://arsenkin.ru/tools/lemma>.

<sup>6</sup> Source: compiled by the author based on a meta-analysis of scientific articles from the Scopus and Web of Science databases on the topic "Creative Economy and Creative Industries in the Arctic".

Let us carry out a text analysis of the article titles and identify the most frequently repeated phrases (Table 1).

Table 1

*Textual analysis of article titles*

| Phrase                                | Frequency |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| development tourism                   | 4         |
| Arctic tourism                        | 4         |
| human capital                         | 2         |
| Arctic development                    | 2(2)      |
| Arctic region                         | 3         |
| future tourism                        | 2         |
| change climate                        | 2         |
| northern country                      | 2         |
| Arctic Circle                         | 2         |
| Arctic innovation place               | 2         |
| Arctic city                           | 2         |
| attractive sustainable creative       | 2         |
| impression natural                    | 2         |
| Arctic view                           | 2         |
| Arctic zone of the Russian Federation | 2(2)      |

Overall, the articles included in the sample expand the concept of tourism and culture by incorporating creativity, design, and cultural innovation. The Arctic is presented in them as a source of inspiration and a testing ground for innovative solutions to ensure comfortable living in the harsh conditions of polar regions. This approach allows the Arctic's potential to be realized.

The article titles note that the Arctic is a unique territory with a specific location. Its development enables the retention and attraction of human capital, as well as the creation of an appealing and sustainable innovative living environment. The articles discuss the potential for developing this region's potential in the future, primarily through the creative economy and creative industries.

***Aims and objectives of scientific research***

The analysis of the aims and objectives of research allowed determining the context of the scientific articles included in the sample:

- defining Russia's objectives in the work of European cooperation bodies in the Arctic (2004) (Åtland, 2004);
- inclusion of Arctic territories in transnational cooperation projects, cross-border regionalization (2007) (Prokkola, 2007);
- historical background for the creation of the first technology park in the Nordic countries in 1982 in Oulu (2014) (Salo, 2014) and exploring the potential of cultural centers as spaces (2020) (Lindberg, Nilsson, Segerstedt et al., 2020);
- tourism development in the northern territories (Prokkola, 2007; Kajan, 2014; Chen, 2015; Shaparov, Kapitsyn, Panikar, 2019; Cai, Ma, Lee, 2020; Varnajot, Saarinen, 2022);

- interrelationship between climate change, tourism and social development in the Arctic (Lyngnes, Prebensen, 2014; Bjørst, Ren, 2015);
- interaction between communities, regulatory bodies and industry in the Arctic (Stammler, Ivanova, 2016; Cooper, 2020; Vasilieva, Volkov, Karginova-Gubinova et al., 2022);
- increasing the attractiveness of Arctic territories through innovation and new technologies (Chapman, Nilsson, Larsson et al., 2017; Belonozhko, Barbakov, Abramovsky, 2018);
- assessment of the quality of life for the population of northern regions (Loginov, Ignatyeva, Balashenko, 2018);
- attraction of investments and the possibility of accumulating best practices in the implementation of investment projects in the Arctic (Chimirri, 2021);
- training of highly qualified personnel for the development of Arctic territories (Zaikov, Kondratov, Kuprikov et al., 2021);
- development of restoration activities based on the interdependence of nature and people (Mathisen, Sørensen, Lyrek, 2022);
- digital preservation of polar cultural heritage (Etemad, Samavati, Dawson, 2023).

Articles published in the period from 2019 to 2022 clarify the conceptual foundations of scientific research on the development of the creative economy and creative industries in the Arctic: the potential of human capital (Markin, Silin, Malinina, 2021); knowledge about the economies of Arctic countries in their institutional, social, cultural and environmental contexts (Vammen Larsen, Bors, Jóhannsdóttir et al., 2019); cultural sensitivity (Viken, Höckert, Grimwood, 2021); post-Arctic tourism (Varnajot, 2019).

### ***Countries and regions where the creative economy and creative industries are the most relevant research topics***

The Arctic regions most accessible for international research include Finland (16% of articles), Norway (13% of articles), Sweden (9% of articles), Greenland (7% of articles), as well as China, Canada, Denmark, Iceland and Scotland.

Creative industries and the creative economy affect large and economically developed cities and territories in the Arctic. The same trend is observed in the Russian Arctic (Fig. 2, Fig. 3).

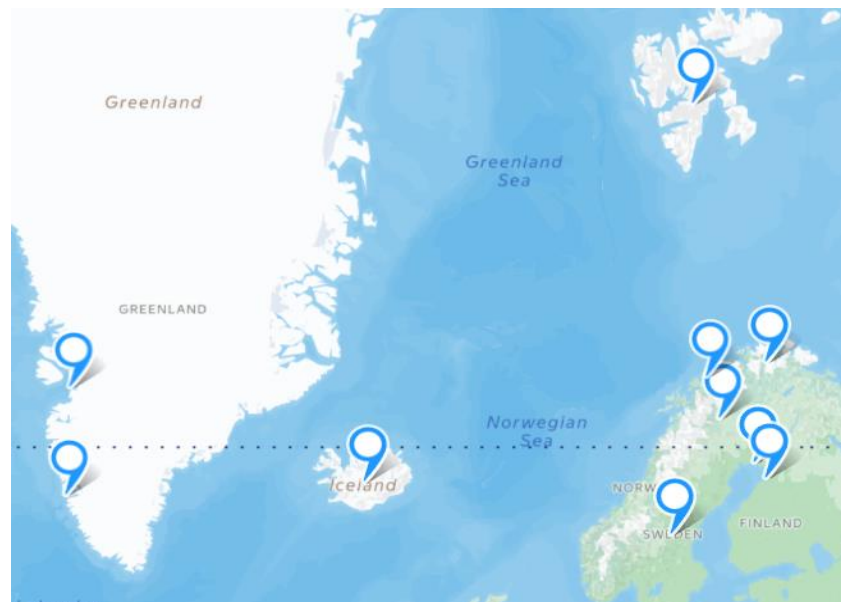


Fig. 2. Territories and locations of scientific research in northern countries <sup>7</sup>.

Lists of locations: Lapland, Tornio; Svalbard; Oulu, Ilulissat; Kiruna; Finnmark; Nuuk; Tromsø; Iceland, Sweden.

In 40% of the articles, the development of creative industries is examined using the Russian Arctic as a case study. In articles on Russia, the following constituent entities of the Russian Federation are most frequently mentioned: the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the Republic of Karelia, the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, the Arkhangelsk Oblast, and the Murmansk Oblast (Fig. 3).

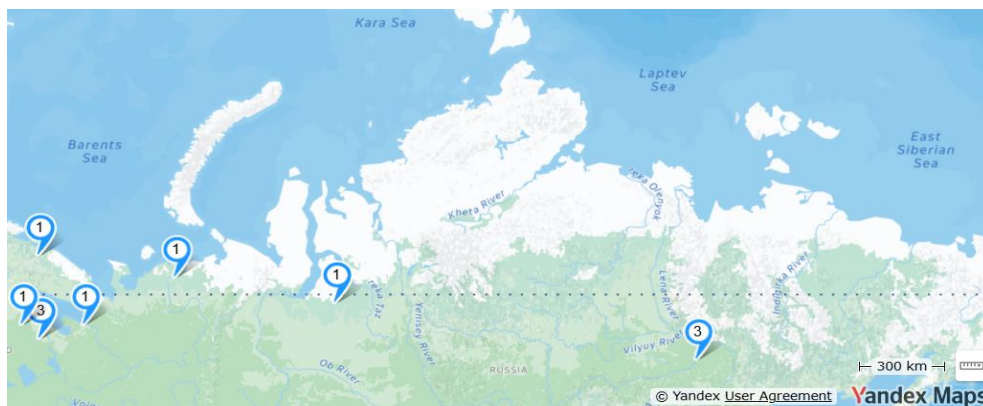


Fig. 3. Territories and locations of scientific research in the Russian Arctic <sup>8</sup>.

Lists of locations: Murmansk Oblast (1); Republic of Karelia (3), Kostomuksha (1); Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Novy Urengoy (1); Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Naryn-Mar (1); Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (3); Arkhangelsk Oblast, Severodvinsk (1).

The Arctic zone of the Russian Federation includes 10 regions; apparently, only 5 regions are currently included in the field of scientific research on creative industries and the creative economy. However, 22% of articles indicate the Russian Arctic or the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation as the research area.

<sup>7</sup> Source: compiled by the author using the Yandex Map Constructor based on a meta-analysis of scientific articles from the Scopus and Web of Science databases on the topic of "Creative Economy and Creative Industries in the Arctic".

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

China, Canada, and Scotland, the northernmost country in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, have shown interest in developing creative industries and the creative economy. China is interested in realizing the potential of Arctic territories (Cai, Ma, Lee, 2020). Scotland seeks to consolidate its right to independence through the use of “soft power” in the Arctic<sup>9</sup>. North America is represented by studies from Canada (Etemad, Samavati, Dawson, 2023).

***Theories, methods and scientific approaches for researching the development of the creative economy and creative industries in the Arctic***

During the period from 2004 to 2019, the most popular research method was the survey (13%). The number of respondents ranged from 68 to 593. Observation and database analysis methods were second in popularity (7%), followed by case study analysis and mixed quantitative and qualitative research methods (4%). Field research was used in 7% of all studies. It should be noted that desk-based research began to be conducted in 2019, as the empirical base had already been accumulated.

In the period from 2020 to 2023, the survey method was used in 24% of all studies. The number of respondents ranged from 697 to 3,053. Field research was used in only 2% of all studies. The following methods were also used to conduct research: conceptualization (9%), analysis of statistical indicators (7%), analytical review of scientific publications (4%), as well as other research methods that were “new” to the development of the creative economy and creative industries (Fig. 4).

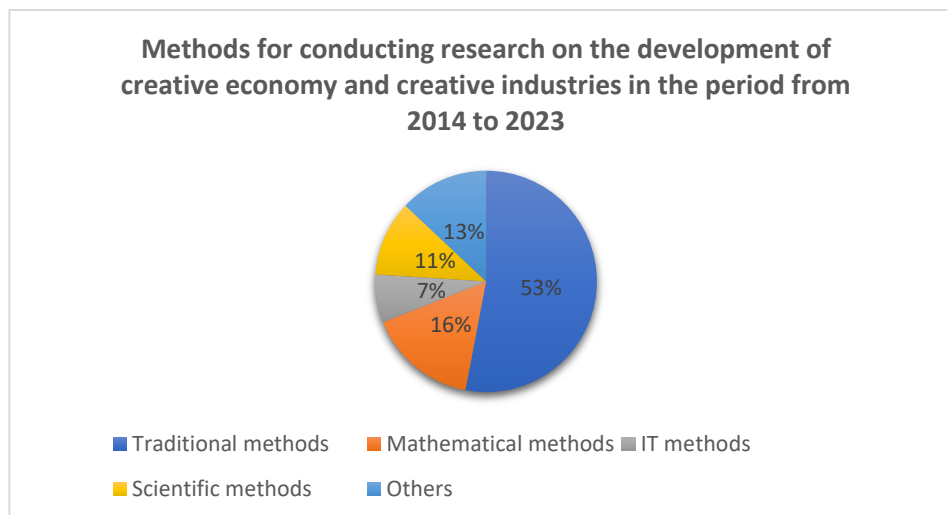


Fig. 4. Research methods used in studies on the development of the creative economy and creative industries in the Arctic from 2004 to 2023<sup>10</sup>

Among the traditional research methods, the following were used: a mixed method combining quantitative and qualitative research, interviews, conceptualization, reviews of scientific literature, observation and case studies.

<sup>9</sup> Copus A., Perjo L., Berlina A., Jungsberg L., Randall L., Sigurjónsdóttir H.R. Social innovation in local development: Lessons from the Nordic countries and Scotland. 2017. URL: <https://norden.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2%3A1091846&dsid=-7517> (accessed 02 February 2025).

<sup>10</sup> Source: compiled by the author based on a meta-analysis of scientific articles from the Scopus and Web of Science databases on the topic "Creative Economy and Creative Industries in the Arctic".

Statistical and mathematical methods, including time series analysis, cross-correlation analysis, and production function models, also became popular.

Theoretical conclusions were drawn based on an analysis of data from the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat), ratings from “Profil” and “RIA Rating” (2018), analytical notes on materials from the European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) KolArctic 2007–2013 (2019), and statistics from the All-Russian Population Census (2022).

Authors of scientific publications also turned to IT methods in conducting scientific research, such as database analysis, laser scanning, and photogrammetry, as well as research methods used in the natural sciences: site mapping and natural-climatic zoning of territories.

The development of the creative economy and creative industries in the Arctic can also be explored through a critical reading of previous research, auto-ethnography, educational experiments, analysis of online blogs, integrating ideas from Arctic research, assessing and comparing actual and potential developments, and physicalization of historic buildings and landscapes.

The following approaches are in demand within the framework of scientific research into creative industries and the creative economy: ethnographic methods, where the researcher recalls and analyzes personal experience “to understand cultural experience” (Varnajot, 2019), as well as mixed, comparative, situational and sensitive approaches.

In 2021, a design-based approach began to be applied, enabling the combination of unforgettable tourist experiences with the protection and evaluation of the site, as well as bringing a new dimension to the concept of co-development in the tourism sector (Usenyuk-Kravchuk, Gostyaeva, Raeva et al., 2021).

In 2020–2023, scholars relied on a combination of cultural contact theory (Cooper, 2020) and place-making theory, the theory of practice in applied tourism research, sustainable development theory, and others. The “Arctic” approach to tourism is the most frequently cited. It is developed using a conceptual framework that highlights the benefits of human life in harsh, extreme conditions.

### ***Trends in the development of creative industries and the creative economy in the Arctic***

In the period from 2004 to 2007, it was concluded that state control over the Arctic territory was gradually shaping social, political and economic activity, as well as the creative economy in the Arctic.

In 2014, the authors noted that the development of regional high-tech creative clusters and the information society was subject to current and future challenges. They identified a social attachment to place, depending on the natural environment, a factor that should be taken into account when planning local community development.

In 2015, it was determined that environmental concerns also prompted stakeholders to consider setting limits on the development of the creative economy in the Arctic.

In 2016, it was confirmed that the state provides space for business and the local community (population) to act freely, despite the adoption of development programs focused on partnerships between civil society, business, and government agencies.

In 2017, attention was paid to future urban design and winter city planning, which should take into account a wider range of weather conditions.

In 2018, recommendations were developed to improve the comfort of natural conditions to address a number of practical issues. Human capital was identified as a leading factor in the socio-economic development of the Arctic region.

In 2019, it was confirmed that the Arctic regions are so rich in natural, cultural, and historical resources that they offer the potential for developing almost all types of tourism. The Arctic has a distinctly mixed economic system: subsistence farming and a market economy. It was identified that a strategy was needed to enhance the investment attractiveness of the northern territories with the aim of developing infrastructure and logistics, as well as reducing the cost of Arctic tourism products (Kudryashova, Zarubina, Sivobrova, 2019).

In 2020, a trend emerged toward “social tourism spaces” as offerings for cultural tourism.

In 2021, scientists proposed educational and professional strategies for retaining young people in the Arctic territories, in particular, ways to improve the quality of personnel training, including updating educational standards, using network forms of higher education, developing targeted educational and innovative research infrastructure, and creating scientific and educational centers at universities in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation (Zaikov, Kondratov, Kuprikov et al., 2021).

In 2022, the characteristics of the migration attitudes were identified, and a social portrait of that portion of the population prone to migration was examined. Several models were proposed: 1) a model of climate resilience of Arctic tourism, characterizing the interaction between climate impacts, driving forces, and the climate-related actions of the tourism business (Chen, Wang, Kim et al., 2024), and 2) a model of social and cultural rural campuses to build closer relationships between the local community and tourists.

In 2023, it was established that attitudes towards migration can vary by region, and management mechanisms were developed to retain young people in the Arctic (Simakova, Stepus, 2023).

### **Discussion**

D. Dubenskova (federal expert in the field of the creative economy), together with the creative university team, spoke about global trends in cultural institutions during the webinar “Trends in Management and the Cultural Industry in 2024” for Kultura.RF: longevity and quality of life, the

experience economy, personalization, sustainability, visual design, the digital world, and artificial intelligence<sup>11</sup>.

These global trends coincide with those identified in international scientific works by leading scientists. The attractiveness of the Arctic territories is enhanced by innovations and new technologies (Samarina, Skufina, Savon и др., 2021). The development of the digital world and artificial intelligence is achieved through the creation of regional high-tech clusters and social and cultural rural campuses (Benneworth, Maxwell, Charles, 2024). Living conditions in the northern regions are assessed to improve the comfort of natural conditions (Gordyachkova, Pechetova, 2019). The concept of sustainable development in the Arctic regions is taken into account when developing new tourism services and products. There is a tendency to position the regions as “northern” or “Arctic” (Danilova, Khokholova, Pestereva et al., 2022). Achieving a vibrant social life allows making a valuable contribution to the development of tourism in the North.

In addition to existing trends, the following should be noted: population decline and migration, which necessitates monitoring of the workforce in Arctic regions; development of the creative economy and creative industries; economic diversification in the Arctic; emergence of new approaches such as “Living Lab”, “Now-Wow-How” and “Norm-creative design” regarding how the geographical, industrial and cultural distinctiveness of an Arctic city can be utilized to realize its potential in combination with creativity and innovation.

### Conclusion

Foreign scientific works have examined the current level of socio-economic development of the Arctic (Zakharchuk, 2019), existing tourism infrastructure (Lindberg, Johansson, Karlberg et al., 2019), and local indigenous cultures (Ren, Jóhannesson, Kramvig et al., 2021). The strengths of developing the creative economy and creative industries are highlighted. Discussions about establishing a limit on visits to the Arctic indicate that visiting creative clusters in the Arctic is currently viewed as a valuable, exotic, and unique destination. The future of developing the potential of creative industries in the Arctic lies at the intersection of tourism and cultural leisure research.

### References

- Åtland K. Russisk Oljeindustri og Nordflåten—Interessekonflikt eller Strategisk Partnerskap? *Internasjonal Politikk*. 2004; 62 (2): 199–214. <https://doi.org/10.18261/ISSN1891-1757-2004-02-04>
- Belonozhko M.L., Barbakov O.M., Abramovsky A.L. Development of Tourism in the Arctic Zone and Its Impact on Environment. *Journal of Environmental Management & Tourism*. 2018; 9 (8): 1642–1650. [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v9.8\(32\).02](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v9.8(32).02)
- Benneworth P., Maxwell K., Charles D. Measuring the Effects of the Social Rural University Campus. *Research Evaluation*. 2024; 33: rvac027. <https://doi.org/10.1093/reseval/rvac027>
- Bjørst L.R., Ren C. Steaming Up or Staying Cool? Tourism Development and Greenlandic Futures in the Light of Climate Change. *Arctic Anthropology*. 2015; 52 (1): 91–101. <https://doi.org/10.3368/aa.52.1.91>

<sup>11</sup> Dubenskova D. Trends in Cultural Institution Management. 2024. URL: <https://www.culture.ru/live/movies/100785/trendy-v-menedzhmente-kulturnoi-institucii-2024> (accessed 22 June 2025).

- Bykov I.A., Gladchenko I.A. Deepfake Problem in Digital Communication: Research Approaches in Russia. *Herald of Journalism*. 2024; 72 (2): 14–24. <https://doi.org/10.26577/HJ.2024.v72.i2.2>
- Cai Y., Ma J., Lee Y.S. How Do Chinese Travelers Experience the Arctic? Insights from a Hedonic and Eudaimonic Perspective. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*. 2020; 20 (2): 144–165. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15022250.2020.1744185>
- Chapman D., Nilsson K., Larsson A., Rizzo A. Climatic Barriers to Soft-Mobility in Winter: Luleå, Sweden as Case Study. *Sustainable Cities and Society*. 2017; 35: 574–580. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2017.09.003>
- Chen J.S. Tourism Stakeholders Attitudes toward Sustainable Development: A Case in the Arctic. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*. 2015; 22: 225–230. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2014.08.003>
- Chen J.S., Wang W., Kim H., Liu W.Y. Climate Resilience Model on Arctic Tourism: Perspectives from Tourism Professionals. *Tourism Recreation Research*. 2024; 49 (5): 1114–1125. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2022.2122341>
- Chimirri D. Studying How Tourism Is Done: A Practice Approach to Collaboration. *Tourist Studies*. 2021; 21 (3): 347–366. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1468797621998286>
- Cooper E.A. Cultural Centres: A Future for Cultural Arctic Tourism? *Journal of Tourism Futures*. 2020; 6 (1): 57–69. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JTF-01-2019-0007>
- Danilova N.K., Khokholova I.S., Pestereva K.A., Tomaska A.G., Vasileva A.P. Urban Population Identities and Symbolic Value: Cities in the Sakha Republic (Yakutia). *Sibirica*. 2022; 21 (3): 97–127. <https://doi.org/10.3167/sib.2022.210306>
- Etemad K., Samavati F., Dawson P. Multi-Scale Physicalization of Polar Heritage at Risk in the Western Canadian Arctic. *The Visual Computer*. 2023; 39 (5): 1717–1729. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00371-022-02439-9>
- Gordyachkova O.V., Pechetova T.I. Quality of Life in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia): Rating of the Municipal Districts. *Russian Journal of Regional Studies*. 2019; 4 (105): 674–697. <https://doi.org/10.15507/2413-1407.105.026.201804.674-697>
- Kajan E. Community Perceptions to Place Attachment and Tourism Development in Finnish Lapland. *Tourism Geographies*. 2014; 16 (3): 490–511. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2014.941916>
- Krasil'nikov A.S. Creative Industries in the Arctic: A Review of Russian Scientific Literature. *The North and the Market: Forming the Economic Order*. 2021; 4: 29–41. <https://doi.org/10.37614/2220-802X.4.2021.74.003>
- Kudryashova E.V., Zarubina L.A., Sivobrova I.A. Cross-Border Investment Cooperation in the Arctic Region: Challenges and Opportunities. *Economic and Social Changes: Facts, Trends, Forecast*. 2019; 12 (1): 39–52. <https://doi.org/10.15838/esc.2019.1.61.2>
- Lindberg M., Johansson K., Karlberg H., Balogh J. Place Innovative Synergies for City Center Attractiveness: A Matter of Experiencing Retail and Retailing Experiences. *Urban Planning*. 2019; 4 (01): 91–105. <https://doi.org/10.17645/up.v4i1.1640>
- Lindberg M., Nilsson Å.W., Segerstedt E., Hidman E., Nilsson K.L., Karlberg H., Balogh J. Co-Creative Place Innovation in an Arctic Town. *Journal of Place Management and Development*. 2020; 13 (4): 447–463. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JPM-02-2019-0009>
- Loginov V.G., Ignatyeva M.N., Balashenko V.V. Consistent Approach to Assess the Comfort of Living in the Northern and Arctic Areas. *Economy of Regions*. 2018; 14 (4): 1399–1410. <https://doi.org/10.17059/2018-4-26>
- Lyngnes S., Prebensen N.K. Sustainable and Attractive Motorised Nature-Based Experiences: Challenges and Opportunities. *Advances in Hospitality and Leisure*. 2014; 10: 151–171. <https://doi.org/10.1108/S1745-354220140000010008>
- Markin V.V., Silin A.N., Malinina K.O. Reproduction of Human Capital in the Arctic Regions of Russia: Socio-Cultural Context. *Economic and Social Changes: Facts, Trends, Forecast*. 2021; 14 (5): 220–243. <https://doi.org/10.15838/esc.2021.5.77.13>
- Mathisen L., Sørensen S.U., Lyrek T. The Reciprocity of Soil, Soul and Society: The Heart of Developing Regenerative Tourism Activities. *Journal of Tourism Futures*. 2022; 8 (3): 330–341. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JTF-11-2021-0249>

- Mikhaylova A.V., Fedorova A.V., Petrova N.N., Petrova N.I. Assessing the Potential of Creative Industries in the Russian Arctic. *Creative Economy*. 2024; 18 (3): 675–696. <https://doi.org/10.18334/ce.18.3.120607>
- Prokkola E.K. Cross-Border Regionalization and Tourism Development at the Swedish-Finnish Border: “Destination Arctic Circle”. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*. 2007; 7 (2): 120–138. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15022250701226022>
- Ren C., Jóhannesson G.T., Kramvig B., Pashkevich A., Höckert E. 20 Years of Research on Arctic and Indigenous Cultures in Nordic Tourism: A Review and Future Research Agenda. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*. 2021; 21 (1): 111–121. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15022250.2020.1830433>
- Salo M. High-Tech Centre in the Periphery: The Political, Economic and Cultural Factors behind the Emergence and Development of the Oulu ICT Phenomenon in Northern Finland. *Acta Borealia*. 2014; 31 (1): 83–107. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08003831.2014.905008>
- Samarina V.P., Skufina T.P., Savon D.Y., Kudryavtseva S.S. Technological Windows of Opportunity for Russian Arctic Regions: Modeling and Exploitation Prospects. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*. 2021; 14 (9): 400. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jrfm14090400>
- Shaparov A.E., Kapitsyn V.M., Panikar M.M. Russia's Competitive Position in the Arctic Tourism. *Tourism*. 2019; 67 (3): 299–310.
- Simakova A.V., Stepus I.S. Educational Migration of School Leavers from Karelia: Arctic Specifics. *Economic and Social Changes: Facts, Trends, Forecast*. 2023; 16 (3): 247–264. <https://doi.org/10.15838/esc.2023.3.87.13>
- Stammler F., Ivanova A. Resources, Rights and Communities: Extractive Mega-Projects and Local People in the Russian Arctic. *Europe-Asia Studies*. 2016; 68 (7): 1220–1244. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09668136.2016.1222605>
- Usenyuk-Kravchuk S., Gostyaeva M., Raeva A., Garin N. Encountering the Extreme Environment through Tourism: The Arctic Design Approach. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*. 2021; 19: 100416. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2020.100416>
- Vammen Larsen S., Bors E.K., Jóhannsdóttir L., Gladun E., Gritsenko D., Nysten-Haarala S., Tulaeva S., Sformo T. A Conceptual Framework of Arctic Economies for Policy-Making, Research, and Practice. *Global Policy*. 2019; 10 (4): 686–696. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1758-5899.12720>
- Varnajot A. “Walk the Line”: An Ethnographic Study of the Ritual of Crossing the Arctic Circle—Case Rovaniemi. *Tourist Studies*. 2019; 19 (4): 434–452. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1468797619836546>
- Varnajot A., Saarinen J. Emerging Post-Arctic Tourism in the Age of Anthropocene: Case Finnish Lapland. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*. 2022; 22 (4–5): 357–371. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15022250.2022.2134204>
- Vasilieva A.V., Volkov A.D., Karginova-Gubinova V.V., Tishkov S.V. Opportunities of Development of Eco-Tourism in the Karelian Arctic in the Conditions of the Existing Environmental and Social Challenges. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*. 2022; 15 (10): 484. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jrfm15100484>
- Vdovina N.S. *Creative Industries: Current Literature: A Recommended List of References*. Tyumen, GAUK TONB Publ.; 2022: 24–28.
- Viken A., Höckert E., Grimwood B.S. Cultural Sensitivity: Engaging Difference in Tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*. 2021; 89: 103223. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2021.103223>
- Zakharchuk E.A. Spatial Structure of the Formation of Value Added in the Arctic Territories. *Economy of Regions*. 2019; 15 (2): 391–408. <https://doi.org/10.17059/2019-2-7>
- Zaykov K.S., Kondratov N.A., Kuprikov N.M., Kuprikov M.Yu. Analyzing Trends in Training Highly Qualified Personnel in the Interests of Strategic Development of the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation. *Economic and Social Changes: Facts, Trends, Forecast*. 2021; 14 (1): 125–140. <https://doi.org/10.15838/esc.2021.1.73.9>

*The article was submitted 19.06.2025; approved after reviewing 01.07.2025;  
accepted for publication 07.07.2025*

*The author declares no conflicts of interests*