Nordic Council of Ministers

2013 Calotte ACADEMY

# *Resource Geopolitics – Energy Security*

FINAL REPORT

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## Calotte Academy 2013: *"Resource geopolitics – Energy security"*

The 2013 Calotte Academy was organized in May 16 - 23, 2013 in Rovaniemi and Inari, Finland, in Tromsø, Norway, and in Abisko and Kiruna, Sweden. The overarching theme was *"Resource geopolitics – Energy security"*, particularly in the Arctic region.

The theme was discussed holistically from many angles and disciplinary approaches, and from the perspectives of past(s), present(s) and future(s). The two focus areas – (studies on) geopolitics and security (studies) – were combined and based on that a holistic picture on a state of (Arctic) geopolitics and (Northern) security was drawn. Furthermore, the theme was also discussed from global, Arctic and local context in the European North and North Calotte.

The focus of theme was inspired by the fact that natural resources and their governance play an important role in Arctic geopolitics of the early-21st century, as well as the fact that energy (security) and resource geopolitics has a long history in shaping and impacting the Arctic. Access to energy sources has become increasingly strategically important, and energy security has appeared again in re-invented forms, becoming part of the larger issues of security in the North, ranging from sovereignty (including boundaries, defense, transport/shipping, economy) to environmental issues (ecosystems, toxins, climate change, human health). Underlying drivers include the significant geopolitical, geoeconomic and environmental changes, and changes in problem definition of security, that are happening at local, national, regional and global scales.

The Rovaniemi sessions of the 2013 Academy were one of the major activities of the so-called *Rovaniemi Think-tank*, a joint effort by the City of Rovaniemi and the University of Lapland to promote arctic expertise. The Inari part of the program was hosted and co-organized by Sami Educational Centre of Inari. Correspondingly, the Academy sessions in Tromsø were hosted by the FRAM centre and the EU-funded KOLARCTIC project *Food and Health security in the Norwegian, Finnish, and Russia border region: linking local industries, communities, and socio-economic impacts*. Finally, the Kiruna sessions were organized by the Mistra-funded project *Assessing Arctic Futures. Voices, Resources and Governance* at Division of History, KTH Royal Institute of Technology and Stockholm Environmental Institute.

The 2013 Academy was also an interdisciplinary brainstorming meeting for scholars, scientists and other experts from different fields and parts of the circumpolar North to discover innovations and new methods, and to discuss on and make plan for further research project(s). E.g. there was discussion of an international research project on resource geopolitics, energy security and (state) sovereignty in Rovaniemi, meanwhile the Kiruna sessions reserved for discussing the above-mentioned Mistra-funded project.

## About the procedure

The Calotte Academy is an annual travelling symposium and international forum in Europe's North Calotte region, designed to promote interdisciplinary discourse and the interplay between senior and young researchers and to foster academic and policy-oriented dialogue among members of the research community and post-graduate students as well as a wide range of other northern stakeholders. It is a "school of dialogue" and participatory by nature with an idea to share knowledge and experiences with communities. On the other hand, it is an interdisciplinary brainstorming meeting to bring researchers and other experts from different fields, regions and countries together for to discover innovations and new methods and to inspire international research projects as well as plans and applications.

The Calotte Academy is structured so that there are academic sessions with scientific presentations and brainstorming discussion in each location as well as a public session, based on invitations, in one or two of the locations. Since dialogue, brainstorming and application of science are the most important goals of the Calotte Academy, it is important to remember the open-ended nature of a dialogue and how to cross disciplines, sectors and other borders. A fundamental precondition for this is to have time enough for questions, comments and open discussion as well as enough patience for listening to others' argumentation. Following from these principles, the sessions are structured so that each presentation will be allocated altogether 35-40 minutes out of which 15 minutes are reserved for the presentation and 20-25 minutes for questions and discussion. Fundamental precondition for all this is that the participants are active, innovative and inclusive, and will focus on the issue domain. This was much the case with discussions in the sessions and brainstorms of the 2013 Academy.

Afterwards, an annual Final Report including the abstracts of the presentations, and main findings, highlights and ideas for potential research questions and projects, of each annual Calotte Academy will be produced (see also Final Report on Calotte Academy 2012 in address www.nrf.is/calotteacademy).

This is the Final Report of the 2013 Calotte Academy written by the rapporteurs of the sessions and edited by Lassi Heininen and Jussi Huotari.

**Nowhere to Go: Arctic Traffic Jam**
**(photo credit: Joël Plouffe)**

## Calotte Academy 2013

# Natural Resources and Energy Security in the Arctic: Geopolitics and Dialogue *In, Across* and *Beyond* the North Calotte

Written by Hanna Lempinen and Joël Plouffe

The Calotte Academy (CA), an annual international roaming symposium traveling across borders and communities of the North Calotte (Euro-Arctic/Russia), was organized this year for the twenty-first time, as part of the Northern Research Forum's (NRF) main academic activity. The CA aims to foster dialogue among members of the research community, PhD and graduate students and other northern experts as well as local stakeholders. By bringing together researchers from different backgrounds and countries, as well as regional actors, policymakers and representatives, the Academy aims to initiate, produce and disseminate ideas, debates and outcomes into local and regional planning and policy-making on issues in relation to the North(s).

This year's CA took place in mid-May (16-23) with a thematic focus on Resource Geopolitics – Energy Security. The Academy, with participants from the North Calotte as well as from elsewhere in Europe, Russia and Canada, consisted of altogether 12 sessions/workshops held in Rovaniemi and Inari (Finland); in Tromsø (Norway); and in Abisko and Kiruna (Sweden).

The sessions included about 40 presentations and hundreds of questions and comments and lively discussions between participants which often continued during the long hours spent

travelling together in the bus from one location to another in the (record) warm spring weather of the North Calotte[1]. Alongside the sessions, short field trips and evening cultural events were included in the Academy programme. For example, the international group of participants got a chance to visit a reindeer farm and research station in Lapland where they met with herders and local scientists; explore the stunning nature and landscape of the Abisko National Park in Sweden's Norbotten; and swim in the freezing waters of lake Inari (Finland's third biggest lake) after bathing/sweating in a Finnish sauna by the lakeside after a long day's work!

Not to forget the unexpected delay near Tromsø where a (small) landslide had halted for several hours all traffic coming in or out of Norway's largest Arctic city and home to the Arctic Council Secretariat. As the CA is a very flexible traveling symposium – where *unexpectedness* is always part of the program – the international group took advantage of their layover in this unique Arctic traffic jam and setting to meet with local residents who were equally stranded on the road.

Energy and Resources

Like every year, presentations in the CA sessions took a holistic view addressing not only the topics of 'resource geopolitics' and 'energy security', but also discussing and problematizing the notions of energy, resources, geopolitics, and security on their own. In the context of energy issues, both hydrocarbons – i.e. oil and gas – and renewable energy sources such as wind were focused on; in terms of other natural resources, especially questions related to emerging mining activities in the Euro-Arctic were high on the agenda. On this issue, North Americans, Russians and Europeans initiated lively discussions on the different mining cultures across the Arctic, and addressed social-economic and environmental issues relating to mining extractive activities in the North. In general, energy and resource questions were addressed on several scales and levels; while some presentations took a case study focus on a particular energy project, mine, municipality or region, others looked at these questions at the broader state level. Other topics covered debates surrounding the growing extractive industries in various areas of the Arctic; social and environmental dimensions of Arctic development, impacts on rural communities and Sámi/indigenous cultures and lifestyles, as well as issues linked to availability and affordability of natural resources.

[1] For example, the BarentsObserver had reported that "It has been the warmest May on record in the Barents Region with a peak of 29 degrees Celsius in Kirkenes a few days before the Prime Ministers arrives to mark the 20th anniversary of the Barents Cooperation." See Thomas Nilsen. (2013, 31 May). "A very warm welcome to Barents Summit." *Barents Observer*. Retrieved 9.10.13 from http://barentsobserver.com/en/nature/2013/05/very-warm-welcome-barents-summit-31-05.

Geopolitics & Security

While some presentations took an explicit focus on more theoretical discussions on notions such as security and risk, others adopted a more concrete case study approach to the issues. One of the main conclusions coming from these sessions is the inescapable complex nature of the concept of security as well as the need to move away from negative understandings of security as freedom from fear towards more positive articulations of the notion; moreover, the need to look at security issues in different *local contexts* and *case studies* and in terms of *practical solutions/policy recommendations* was underlined. Different case studies that were addressed during the geopolitics and security sessions ranged from search and rescue to food and health security and oil spill prevention, each providing concrete examples of how security issues and different understandings of security and geopolitics are profoundly intertwined into questions of resource development both in local, regional and global contexts.

Governance & Knowledge

It was made clear during the discussions that natural resource developments/projects and security questions in the North cannot be addressed independently from broader issues related to Arctic governance. Indeed, impacts from these economic related activities raise increasing concerns locally and regionally. Questions related to the roles of different "traditional" actors (i.e. Arctic states, Arctic Council) as well as emerging actors such as Asian states like China, state-owned and private corporate actors were either explicitly addressed or briefly touched upon in several of the presentations. In a similar manner, in the roles and rights of indigenous peoples and local populations in decision-making were discussed and addressed at several occasions in the Academy.

Furthermore, many participants also repeatedly raised issues and questions relating to knowledge. In the context of the North Calotte and the Arctic as a whole, knowledge has a crucial role in the decision-making process leading to sustainable development in northern communities. Presenters highlighted the need to explicitly acknowledge the existence and value of different forms and sources of knowledge, both from the 'scientific' community as well as 'indigenous' peoples. Many presentations also implicitly dealt with the question of *dissemination* of knowledge not only within the political institutions and between decision-makers, but also inside and across communities where locals are living and experiencing the changes and impacts brought on by a wide range of planned resource development (i.e. new

windmill projects in northern Sweden or increasing mining activities in northern Finland and northern Québec).

Arctic Dialogue: Method & Conclusion

As a whole, the presentations given during the sessions organized in 4 cities in 3 different countries (Finland, Norway and Sweden) highlighted the need for continued dialogue between different actors and stakeholders, different disciplines and different viewpoints in addressing the existing and future issues and concerns brought up by natural resources, extractive industries and economic developments across the changing landscapes of the North Calotte and the circumpolar north. Sharing knowledge at multiple levels and across borders can certainly have positive impacts on policy making locally and regionally. The Calotte Academy's philosophy is to foster cross-border/international discussions and produce the most suitable environments between different stakeholders to produce ideas by increased dialogue. This goal was attained once again in 2013.


Next year's Calotte Academy will take place in early June 2014 as a travelling symposium in Finland, Sweden and Russia with a focus on "Arctic Sovereing*ties*: Actors, Scales & Concerns". The call for papers for CA14 will soon be online on the Arctic Yearbook website.

More information on the Calotte Academy and the Final Report of the CA13 including abstracts of all presentations and summaries of all sessions, are available at the Northern Research Forum website (www.nrf.is). The CA is an open workshop for participants coming from around the world, having different academic or non-academic backgrounds, wishing to contribute to the ongoing process of Arctic dialogue.

# DETAILED PROGRAM AND REPORTS FROM SESSIONS

## THURSDAY 16th of May, at lecture hall 19 University of Lapland, Rovaniemi

Opening session

- Opening words by Prof. Minna Uotila, Vice Rector in Research, University of Lapland: *"Greetings by the University of Lapland"*

- Introduction of the participants

- Prof. Lassi Heininen, University of Lapland: *"Arctic Council, Arctic Circle, IASC, NRF, Calotte Academy, etc. – searching for a global stage for dialogue (building) and science-policy interface"*

Abstract:

Significant changes in Arctic geopolitics and Northern security with a growing global interest toward the Arctic region and its governance much include science and policy interface, but less indicate real impacts of research or (non-technology based) high expertise on the society and politics. Partly this is due to the fact that the change is rapid, global and multi-functional and partly, because the interplay between science and politics is not universally implemented enough. Indeed, there are bottlenecks or hindrances in the implementation like for example: The old ways of thinking and acting are still much used, though they would not be proper for "real-world problem-solving". In our (modern) societies there is lot of scientific knowledge and high expertise, but it is, however, neither holistic nor tested and applied through a dialogue and its own dynamic. There are too few wider, open and participatory platforms and arenas for an issue-oriented dialogue across disciplines (of science), sectors (of a society and the global community), and (different) knowledge, and between science, politics and business, and between the state (elites) and the civil society (activists). These are, however, needed for fresh thinking and bold new ideas when trying to solve global problems, as well as assist decision-makers to apply new (scientific) knowledge for policy-making. Here Arctic science has been active in implementing the interplay between science and politics in many contexts, e.g. between the Arctic states, and on several platforms, such as the Arctic Council. Although, something has already been achieved a search for a proper regional/international/global stage will be continued. In this presentation, I will first, briefly describe how the current international / regional Arctic cooperation was built, and how the interplay between science and politics is implemented; second, discuss on bottlenecks in, and preconditions for, the implementation of the interplay; third, briefly analyze a state of the Arctic Council in this matter; and final, speculate a role of dialogue / dialogue-building in future state / state elites - civil society / citizens interrelations.

## Report from Opening session

(Rapporteur: PhD candidate Joël Plouffe, National School of Public Administration (ENAP), Montréal, Québec, Canada)

Opening words by Prof. Minna Uotila, Vice Rector in Research, University of Lapland. Highlight of Uotila's opening remarks: The University of Lapland is working on a strategic plan to make Northern/Arctic research a principle area of interest for the university.

Prof. Lassi Heininen's opening talk for the 2013 Calotte Academy set the stage for this year's weeklong brainstorming across the European High North with an essential question for all participants: What would be valuable as a constructive stage for dialogue-building in the Arctic? He explained how various venues had been created over the years to foster region-building by states and the civil society (including the scientific society), mentioning that the Calotte Academy, in its 21st edition this year, was one of the first 'dialogue-building' stages created for the Arctic many years ago. The Arctic Circle, launched by Icelandic President Grimsson some weeks before the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in Kiruna, Sweden was the latest of these emerging venues. Heininen's talk therefore focused on 'dialogue as a method,' while challenging the dominant view that the Arctic Council, for example, is moving from a policy *shaping* to a policy *making* body. This poses various problems for dialogue in the Arctic and is often the reflection of a misunderstanding on the steps in policy-making procedures, and indeed the role of science in this process.

To shape and make policy, knowledge needs to be produced. And this is exactly what the Arctic Council has been doing since its creation in 1996, notably through its working groups and task forces. The scientific community therefore has had a major role in Arctic dialogue, interacting with policy in various ways. This interplay between science and policy, through trans-disciplinarity, has put pressure on states not only to notice the issues, changes and challenges of the Arctic, but also to produce and implement relevant and efficient policies based on scientific recommendations. It is therefore difficult to separate policy shaping from policy making.

Heininen observes that even though the interplay between science and policy has prevailed between states of the Arctic Council and scientific actors over the years, to what extent have the decision makers inside Arctic states taken the recommendations seriously and has this dialogue been translated into implemented policies at the domestic level? He noted that bottlenecks have appeared in the implementation of the science-policy interface, often due to a lack of time by states and a lack of patience by the decision makers. Heininen asks what might be needed for deeper implementation of scientific recommendations produced by the Arctic Council dialogue process? He stresses that, on the one hand, more meetings and more discussions amongst experts must be stressed, and on the other hand, an issue-oriented dialogue across disciplines of science should be fostered.

Finally, Heininen, who participated to the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in Kiruna, ended his talk with a question that represented a major part of the whole discussion throughout the Calotte Academy 2013: If the Arctic Council must become a policy making body, what will be the role of science? He stressed that the Arctic is a knowledge-based region and an

environmental linchpin. However, he noted that at the Kiruna meeting, science was not very important around the ministerial table, but all the documents prepared for the discussions were based on science. This is what he had qualified as being some sort of bottleneck between the interface of science and policy. It would be a shame, in his experienced view, if the Arctic Council would become a policy making body without the inclusion of science in the process. An example of this preoccupation is Canada's Arctic Council chairmanship agenda and its proposal to create a business forum inside the Arctic Council. Heininen is not against such an idea, but stresses that if business must come to the Arctic Council, it must be in tandem with sustainable development. This is where the interplay between science and policy is at its upmost importance.

**Questions, comments and ideas discussed during the Q & A:**

**Is there a trans-arctic epistemic community?**

- If so, is it really trans-Arctic?
- Is it open to outside the Arctic? Are non-Arctic actors legitimate epistemically wise?

**We need to understand where the science is coming from**

- Is it corporate funding and what is the role of TNCs, SOEs in research?
- We need to try to work the communities to understand, make science more accessible to northerners
- How do we make these platforms less exclusive?

**Making a stronger Arctic Council?**

- How can the council get stronger if knowledge cannot be implemented (does it lose relevance?)
- Working groups: are they legitimate if at the political level recommendations are not being implemented?

**Are intellectual resources threatened?**

- They are not used! Challenge us!
- Science needs to work more and more with policy makers
- The Arctic Circle is a real effort to work together between governments, civil society, interplay between science and politics
- Iceland 2013: plenary, more sessions on security for example, prepared by NRF

**Limits of the community**

- How to connect different communities outside the political one to work on Arctic issues?

**The Arctic is a victim of its success:**

- There is a current danger around the globe: Arctic meetings without expertise
- We must focus on education

## Session 1:"Resource geopolitics, energy security and mining (in the Arctic)"

- Associate professor Heather Nicol, Trent University, Canada: *"From Geopolitics to Geo-economics: How Resource Development, Domestic Politics and International Agendas Intersect in the Canadian North"*


Abstract:

This presentation explores the way in which resource development over the past few years, has re-emerged as one of the most significant drivers for ?governance strategy? in the Canadian North- at all scales. The new geo-economic agenda transforms the much-studied geopolitical responses to the threat of climate change in the Canadian Arctic into a roadmap for future corporate economic development and renewed territorial control by state-centred government institutions. In doing so, it has deflected attention from the erosion of participatory governance and co-management at the circumpolar, regional and local scales, and replaced these concerns with a 'polar imperative' which demands well-defined territorial sovereignty, the return of the state, and 're-colonizing' economic arrangements. The result has been the framing of sovereignty in explicit ways for explicit, often economic, ends. The presentation describes some of the important international events and internal struggles over resource development issues in the Canadian North, and paints a critical picture of the emerging resource-based geopolitical landscape - or rather - the emerging geo-economic landscape supported by international and domestic geopolitics in the Canadian North.


- PhD candidate Heidi Helenius, University of Lapland: *"The supervision and enforcement of environmental regulation of mining"*


Abstract:

Achieving sustainable mining and the objectives of the environmental act requires effective supervision of the activities and tools for the authorities to intervene in the situations against the law. The supervision is already taken into account in the environmental permit procedure and the permit regulations for monitoring and supervision should form a clear and functional whole from the supervisory authority's point of view. Organizing the supervision in practice requires cooperation of the operator and authority. The supervision authority needs to have a good set of tools which to use in the situations against the environmental protection act and environmental permit. There might also be a possibility to make use of the control systems of the voluntary environment management systems like ISO14001 AND EMAS. Because the biggest harmful

impacts of mining activities are usually the emissions to surface and groundwaters, there is a need to give a special attention to the protection of waters in the supervision of environmental permits.

- Research fellow Kamrul Hossain, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland: *"Project of sustainable mining, local communities and environmental regulation in Kolarctic area"*


Abstract:

The mining industry without any doubt has become one of the major industries in the ENPI Kolarctic program area. Good practices for the public-private-collaboration are needed as well as a look to the regulations which are controlling the mining industry. The balance is essential between different needs and desires amongst the mining industry itself, local inhabitants, administration and other local business etc. to cope with the interaction during the whole life cycle of mines. The specific objective of the SUMILCERE consortium and its parallel research projects is to offer social and legal scientific set of tools and recommendations for sustainable mining projects to be used by the industry and decision making authorities in the different levels (local, regional, national). The objective will be achieved by comparing and developing the recommendations on the side of the existing regulatory framework (environmental legislation, self-regulation of the mining companies and municipalities) and policy instruments for sustainable management and use of natural resources in mining areas, and to improve the tools for interaction and co-operation and social licensing in the management of mining projects.


- Community Liaison Officer Miia Mikkonen, Northland Mines Ltd. / University of Oulu, Finland: *"Impact on the image of a tourist resort – case: Ylläs, Kolari"*


Abstract:

A mining boom is taking place in Northern and Eastern Finland. Mines may cause land-use conflicts with existing activities in the area. This paper studies the impacts mining has on the image of the Ylläs international tourist resort in Kolari in Northern Lapland. The image of Ylläs relies strongly on nature. This study goes through the image building process and things that have an impact on it. Perceptions of tourists about mining and the vicinity of a wilderness tourist resort are the focal issues. Theoretical framework consists of terms place, place promotion, landscape, identity and image. In Kolari there are plans to reopen the Hannukainen iron-gold-copper mine which concerns tourism industry in terms of impact on image. Empirical material is gathered with a questionnaire realized in cooperation with DILACOMI –project during spring 2012 in Levi and Ylläs tourist resorts. Information on tourists´ attitudes towards mines was collected. Feelings regarding recent mining activity in the area are slightly negative and there are concerns on how it impacts the image. Mining and tourism can exist next to each other. Finding the balance between possible mining activity and tourism is the key to decrease negative impact on the image.

## Report from session 1

(Rapporteur: Dr. Natalia Loukacheva, the First Visiting Nansen Professor of Arctic Studies, University of Akureyri, Iceland)

Associate prof. Heather Nicol, Trent University, Canada

We witness a change in the construction of things in the Arctic – the shift is to create boundary spaces and room for trans-national corporate culture (new-liberal corporate agenda) and bring more power to corporate-business models. We also observe a new articulation of the Arctic agenda (e.g., focus on economics and business, and management versus sustainability). It was also noted that Canadian developments may further influence the Circumpolar North esp. in the context of the Arctic Council's focus on business. Developments in Canada include:

- devolution (e.g., NWT, etc.);
- the geo-economic construction –vision of the North in economic terms (major resource projects are at play, diamonds, uranium, etc. – enormous wealth);
- change in regulatory frameworks and processes to make them more stream-lined and simplified to ensure greater efficiency and more investments (e.g., engagement of co-management boards). Increasing centralized control of the review process of economic development (e.g., NWT).

Plus, the importance of working with Indigenous communities and capacity-building in the North with regards to geo-economic activities were emphasized.

The reliability of mining administration in Finland creates incentives for doing mining business. Furthermore, developed environmental regulations ensure environmental protection and are expected to address the consequences/impacts of mining on nature and communities. It was noted that developed and detailed supervision of environmental regulation in Finland (e.g., monitoring, cooperation, planning, enforcement, etc.) is a positive learning experience for others.

However, there is a tension to preserve environment but create and/or keep jobs (e.g., mining as a source of economic development). There is also a need to revise/adjust current frameworks and environmental regulations in Finland (e.g., usage of water systems) in light of global changes – i.e., climate change. Several questions were addresses during discussions (e.g., is sustainable mining possible? Should we do no or less mining? Is it economically feasible?). It was noted that one cannot do mining without impact on peoples and nature. Mining may have trans-national pollution implications.

Key questions of the project were outlined:
How to deal with the consequences of mining (e.g., damage to the environment)?
What are the pros and cons of mining (e.g., jobs and economic activities versus ecology and traditional activities of Indigenous peoples)? How to improve policy-making and existing legislation – to make them more efficient? What is the role and rights of Saami in mining projects?

It was further noted that the focus of the project is on social licensing procedure (social legitimacy, credibility, and trust) and the engagement of local communities is a must in the operation of mining companies. The outcome is expected to benefit mining companies, Indigenous peoples, public authorities and NGOs. The aspiration is to bring new knowledge on existing legislation and practices in Kolartic area and tools (e.g., social licensing, etc.).

Could mining and tourism industries co-exist with mutual benefit? It was noted that attitudes towards mining vary (e.g., concerns over pollution, noise, dust, social issues) Furthermore, more education and knowledge about mining may help to develop more positive view among potential tourists. However, there is a challenge of keeping both industries in vicinity of each other. There is also a potential conflict of interest in Lapland (e.g., reindeer herding vs. mining and tourism). There should be more potential for the development of "mining tourism" (e.g., Kiruna (Sweden)).

## Session 2:"China and the Arctic"

- PhD candidate Sanna Kopra, University of Tampere, Finland: *"China's foreign policy interests in the Arctic"*

Abstract:

During the last decade, there have been a lot of speculations about whether the rise of China will represent a threat or opportunity for the world. More recently, the debate has speeded up with China's growing interest in the Arctic region. To date, China has not unveiled its Arctic strategy but in line with its rising global status, it is likely to take a more active role in the Arctic affairs as well. As China's Arctic activities cannot be separated from its other national interests, this paper examines them in the context of the party-state's overall foreign policy objectives. It begins with a review of China's rise to great power status, and its perceived implications for international society, particularly for the Arctic's international politics. Then, it explores China's foreign policy objectives and looks at how China's Arctic activities seek to promote these goals. The presentation concludes that China's main Arctic interests include economic development and scientific research. In addition, as China wishes to be seen as a `responsible major power´, it pursues to reassert its position in the Arctic international politics but does not challenge sovereign rights of the Arctic littoral states.

- PhD Rasmus Bertelsen, Aalborg University, Denmark: "*Eye on the Arctic Region - China's Search for Energy and Maritime Transportation Security*"

Abstract:

The presentation intends to provide a framework of understanding the emerging importance of the arctic region that represents a huge economic and geostrategic asset, and that implies a potential prospect of political conflict and military competition. The increasing Chinese presence in the Arctic is seen as linking with China's search for both potential undiscovered natural resources and alternative ocean transportation route. Being driven by the lack of energy resources and facing recurrent problems with its maritime transportation in the India Ocean, China, as a fast rising super power but without a formal place or role in the Arctic political and legal setup, is endeavoring to find ways to safeguard its claimed legitimate access to the Arctic resources and maritime transportation route. This will generate a huge impact on the agenda of global geopolitics and geo-economics in the years to come.

## Report from session 2:

(Rapporteur: PhD candidate Gustav Petursson, University of Lapland, Finland)

The rise of China has offered up different interpretation of what role China will play in the immediate future. The 21st century has been coined the Chinese century, which depicts China as a threat or as a responsible stakeholder. While China, in relation to Arctic decision making has criticized the Arctic Council as the only decision maker in the Arctic region, as non-Arctic states should also have a say in Arctic affairs.

Why China should have a say in Arctic affairs, although not an Arctic state, can be understood by looking at Chinese interests: Arctic climate change will affect Chinese food security, while Arctic natural resources and possible Trans Arctic sea lines provide the Chinese with economic incentives to show interest in the region. As a result, the Chinese Government is planning to increase their research capabilities by increasing funding into geopolitics and international law.

China´s increased interest and activity in the Arctic is also means for China to gain international prestige, thus enhancing China´s status as a major regional power, or help it to propel its image as a global power. Whatever the reasons, we should expect the new Chinese fifth generation of Chinese leaders to speak vigorously up in Arctic matters.

As China becomes a more active player upon the international stage, we might ask ourselves why there is so much fear of Chinese influence. One reason is that people fear that the Chinese might import their poor environmental standards and low labour conditions to societies in the Arctic which they invest in. But then again, it may very well be that too much is being read into Chinese activity in the Arctic. It may very well be that the Arctic is, without taking any precedence over others, one of many interests the Chinese leadership is engaged in.

China is expected to exert further influence over developments in Arctic affairs, especially after being granted permanent observer status in the Arctic Council. But another side of the coin is

that China will most likely be influenced by its work within the Arctic Council, and perhaps in some unforeseen ways. China will of course be expected to respect the rights of indigenous people in the Arctic, but will that norm be transplanted to mainland China? A fair question, since ethnic minorities on the Chinese mainland will be hard pressed to point out any discrepancies in the ways China conducts itself at home and abroad.

## FRIDAY 17th of May, at Lecture hall 19, University of Lapland, Rovaniemi

Session 3:"Alternative/bio energy vs. strategic resources and energy security"

- Mayor Esko Lotvonen, City of Rovaniemi, Finland: *"Energy and Heating Production Priorities of Rovaniemi City"*

- PhD candidate Henri Wallen, University of Lapland: *"Complexity of risk"*

Abstract:

The concept of security is fundamentally connected to concepts of change and sustainability. It is an ability to resist unwanted and harmful change; there is no question of security without change. Moreover, sustainability is an aspect of security. Sustainability is a state of a given system, in which the system is able to retain its current state or to simply exist. In this research project I adopt system theoretic stance and I will apply complex systems theory to conceptualize sustainability. Economists and social scientists have long studied uncertainty, risk and security. These studies have commonly approached these issues with an objective of gaining tools for controlling the uncertainties in question. Economists have developed thorough theories about controlling system with partial information, while social scientists have done major work on societies organizational ability for handling uncertainties. I argue that emphasizing complexity of sustainability offers new insights into discussion on security. Focus on complexity leads to focusing into nonlinear dynamics and resilience rather than control and risk. I will use a case on bioenergy as an example for presenting the implications of conceptualizing sustainability through complexity.

- PhD candidate Joel Plouffe, ENAP Quebec, Canada: *"Quebec's Northern Policy: Lessons from Alaska?"*

Abstract:

As a province of Canada with territory that extends north beyond the 49th parallel into the Canadian Arctic, Québec has been looking at its North and the Arctic differently over the last years, mostly because of climate change. At home, Québec's Plan Nord, a 'northern plan' made public in 2011 by former Premier Jean Charest to highlight (at home and abroad) the potential natural mineral wealth's of the provinces' North, has brought unprecedented attention to Québec as a northern nation, its territory, peoples and related particular institutional, economic, political, social and environmental issues. While much of the discourse on Québec's northern identity has been shaped by southerners in government, media or academia, Inuit of Northern Québec (Nunavik) have also been active in promoting their own interests and preoccupations when dealing with present and future northern development and issues that affect their prosperity. This presentation attempts to look at how Québec has evolved as a Northern nation domestically, and how it is emerging as a new Northern sub-national actor in global affairs, ambitious to defend its interests in Ottawa but also, more then ever, at the North American/continental and circumpolar levels through its international policy and appropriate institutions.

- Prof. Alexander Sergunin, St. Petersburg State University, Russia: *"Climate change and Russian policies on energy resources in the Arctic"*

Abstract:

Retreating ice opens up new commercial opportunities for gas and petroleum activities in the Arctic. This may increase competition between the five coastal states for control over continental shelf and maritime zones as well as invite another conflict – between the Arctic-5 and non-coastal states (such as Finland, Sweden, UK, China, Japan, South Korea, India, etc.) who would like to participate in exploiting the Arctic natural resources as well. This presentation will examine how Moscow responds to the above challenges and construes its energy policies in the High North. The paper will focus on the existing Russian legislation and doctrinal documents on energy policies in the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation (AZRF) with the aim to identify their advantages and disadvantages. The Russian preparations for a new application for extension of its Arctic shelf to the UN Commission on Continental Shelf will be described. The Russian priorities on energy policies in the Arctic will be outlined: gas and oil industries, nuclear power, renewables, ways of shipping energy products, etc. Moscow's policies of state-private partnership to develop energy industries in the AZRF will be examined. Russia's cooperative projects with international partners on exploitation of the Arctic energy resources will be studied. The environmental aspects of the Russian energy policies in the Arctic will be analyzed: monitoring and rehabilitation of contaminated areas; federal programs on cleaning the AZRF; introduction of safe and environmentally clean technologies in the gas and oil industries; work on the international agreement on prevention of oil spills (in the framework of the Arctic Council), etc. The societal implications of the expanding industrial activities in the Arctic (indigenous people, work force migration, etc.) will be examined. The paper aims at developing policy recommendations for the Russian local, regional and federal governments.

## Report from session 3 first part

(Rapporteur: Dr. Rasmus Gjedssø Bertelsen, Aalborg University, Denmark)

The Mayor of Rovaniemi, Mr. Esko Lotvonen, gave an overview of the energy situation of Rovaniemi and future prospects. The fundamentals were that for large parts of the year it is cold in Rovaniemi and it can dip to extreme cold in the area. Therefore the people of Rovaniemi depend on a reliable energy and heating supply system, than can cope even with dips of extreme cold. Rovaniemi depends on a mix of fossil fuels and renewable energy with 90MW renewable energy and 70MW oil in the heating supply.

The renewable energy supply of Rovaniemi was particularly interesting for outsiders, since it depends on bio-fuels or forest fuels. Rovaniemi uses a large amount of wood chips for heating. The question of forest fuel points to Henri Wallen's presentation. In addition, Rovaniemi uses peat for heating which raises questions of international definitions of renewable energy, where the IPCC does not recognize peat as a renewable energy. Peat gets much attention in Finland as it is a domestic energy source and important provider of employment in rural areas. Rovaniemi also buys energy from Norway and Sweden, and it is likely to face competition from high electricity prices in Germany in an integrated European electricity market.

Henri Wallen gave a highly conceptual and theoretical presentation about the relationship between concepts of sustainability, risk and complex systems concerning bio-energy. Wallen raised the question of the assumed sustainability of forest fuels. He pointed out that there were important risk factors concerning the conditions ensuring carbon neutrality of forest fuels. The long temporality of forest fuel systems with slow re-growth and recapture of carbon were significant. These risks grew larger with larger forest fuel systems. In this light, Wallen argued, that the correct conceptual view of large forest fuel systems was that of complex systems. Because of the complexity and dynamism of large forest fuel systems, it is very difficult to make claims of their sustainability and carbon neutrality.

The presentations by Lotvonen and Wallen supplemented each other well, as they described practically and conceptually a local energy system in the Arctic with an important element of forest fuels. The practical importance of forest fuels were clear, while the complexity of the forest fuel system with significant uncertainties to its sustainability and carbon neutrality were explained.

The two other presentations highlighted the transnational and international relations of energy systems in the Arctic. Plouffe outlined the Plan Nord of Québec, which is a clear example of the use of natural resources by a sub-state actor to build transnational relations. Québec is unique among Canadian provinces in its determination to build separate relations with foreign countries, regions and enterprises. And Québec also uses its vast Northern areas with hydro-power and mineral resources for these transnational purposes. It was clear that Québec was very active in using its Plan Nord for transnational purposes engaging foreign actors for investment and trade. This foreign engagement through natural resources is a part of Québec nation-building as a very distinct sub-national unit in Canada.

Professor Aleksander Sergunin spoke about Russian energy planning in the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation. He covered oil and gas, renewable energy and nuclear energy. Sergunin pointed out that oil and gas revenues from the Arctic Zone are of great importance for the Russian Federation. Therefore much attention is devoted to developing new resources to continuously secure new revenues. Many resources are offshore, but Russia lacks the technology to explore the offshore resources, which are very expensive to develop. The resources being exploited now are all on-shore. The Russian state and political leadership is dependent on revenues from oil and gas, and the current political leadership could not continue without these natural resource rents. These oil and gas resources are for export and a key factor in Russia's foreign economy. There is very little developed renewable energy in the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation. There is nuclear energy in Murmansk.

The four presentations underscored the importance of energy to Arctic societies and how this energy is part of systems reaching outside the Arctic. Arctic areas are cold with deep dips of extreme temperature and there is a need for local energy security. Arctic energy sources are part of global considerations of sustainability and carbon accounting. Some Arctic energy is renewable, where hydro-power and forest fuel plays the biggest role. However, Arctic local communities are also competing with outside energy markets for this energy as is clear in Northern electricity to European consumers. Northern political units can consciously use their energy resources for transnational purposes as is clear in the case of Québec. Finally, Russia shows how Arctic energy resources can play a central role in the national economy and the political system.

## Session 3, second part

- PhD candidate Elena Cherniakevich, Centre for Problems of the North, Russia*: "Energy security of the Arctic regions: from the global to the local"*

Abstract:

Energy security issues of the arctic regions, including the problems of natural resources extraction and their sustainable utilization, are reflected, to a certain extent, in global strategies (national and international) and regional programmes of socio-economic development. All Arctic strategies of the countries in the region deal with energy security issues. International structures like the Arctic Council pay lots of attention to energy issues in their actions. Regional international institutions (BEAC, Nordic Council) and programmes (Northern Dimension) have created different kinds of working groups or partnerships to deal with energy problems. International cross-border cooperation programmes (Kolarctic, Karelia) have devoted special thematic calls for project proposals to this topic or emphasized this priority in other ways. Almost each northern region has an energy strategy based on the national priorities in this field. This presentation takes the case of Karelia – an energy-deficient region partially in the Arctic zone of Russia - and considers how global strategies tally with national and regional programmes and how the energy related needs of local communities are recognized in the national governments' and international players' policies. The author postulates that energy trends like the race for natural resources in the Arctic don't always reflect the true needs of the states and regions, which have to find energy security solutions by themselves. At the same time, there is a wide range of

instruments offered by international organizations and programs and national strategies that can be used to deal with regional socio-economic problems, including energy related ones. Thus, wise approaches need to be applied to make these mechanisms work. One of the solutions of that kind may be the establishment of the Cross-Border Security Studies Centre initiated by the North-Centre. The supreme goal of this network will be to apply its expertise to develop measures that will safeguard the security of remote northern regions in the most important fields like energy, logistics, local economic development, migration, etc..

- PhD candidate Hanna Lempinen, Arctic Centre / University of Lapland: *"Peat for peace and independence? Energy security discourse(s) and energy advertising"*

Abstract:

This presentation focuses on the 2010 advertising campaign of VAPO, a Finnish state-owned (51 %) energy company focusing on production of domestic and renewable energy. The advertisement campaign was exceptional in the sense that it did not aim to persuade consumers to choose a certain energy company or product. Instead, the target was to encourage people to sign a petition which would later be used to persuade Finnish decision-makers to increase domestic peat production. VAPO's campaign raised intense discussions and fierce criticism in the Finnish media. The company was accused of distorting environmental facts related to peat, its production and its use as well as resorting to extreme rhetorical means in the advertising campaign. On the other hand, the campaign's message depicting peat as a domestic energy source crucial in terms of national, economic and energy security was widely accepted and advocated. This presentation briefly addresses the role of peat in terms of Finland's energy supply and analyzes VAPO's peat campaign with a focus on the visual and verbal means through which the (geopolitical) storyline of energy security is turned into a means of persuasion in energy advertising.

## Report from session 3 second part

(Rapporteur: PhD-candidate, researcher Hanna Lempinen, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Finland)

The afternoon session of the second day continued with the theme of energy security through taking a more localized approach to the issue. The session comprised of two case study presentations, the first one focusing on energy security concerns in the context of the Republic of Karelia by PhD student Elena Cherniakevich and the second one by PhD student Hanna Lempinen looking at the uses of energy security rhetoric in peat energy advertising in Finland.

The second session highlighted the need to look at energy security not only on the global level and as a theoretical issue, but also in different local contexts and case studies and in terms of practical solutions and policy recommendations. The presentations served to illustrate the ways in which even regions geographically close to each other can have very different concerns in relation to energy security; in addition, even similar situations and concerns can and do manifest themselves in very different ways in different forums - e.g. in the forms of research and policy programmes or as aggressive energy advertisement campaigning - in different times and geographic and cultural contexts.

## SATURDAY 18th of May, in Inari at Sami Cultural Centre, Sajos and Toivoniemi

Session 4:"Land use in reindeer herding area"

- Rector Liisa Holmberg, SAKK, Finland: *"Arctic education"*

- Anu Avaskari, Municipality of Inari, Finland: "*Greetings from the Municipality of Inari"*

- Janne Näkkäläjärvi and Mika Aromäki, SAKK, Finland: *"Cultural exchange between Sami and Innu people"*

- Researchers Antti Aikio and Anniina Oksanen, University of Lapland, Finland: *"Public participation procedures in mining projects – in particular concerning the rights of the Sami people and questions relating to reindeer herding"*

Abstract:

We discuss the relationship between the constitutional status of the Sámi in Finland as an indigenous people and their status as seen in the Finnish Mining Act. As part of a recent global rise on mining, the area inhabited by the Sámi is also facing a build-up of mining activities. We focus on the public participation procedures prescribed in the recently revised Mining Act (621/2011) where the Sámi – now for the first time – are mentioned as a party to be consulted with during the planning stage of a mining project. The negotiations and assessments are meant to generate open discussion between the administration, mining companies and the public concerned, as well as to produce relevant information to the planning procedures. However, in practice these norms may have been applied inconsistently due to difficulties of managing the whole set of legal norms that have to be taken into account. We compile and analyze the legal rules that govern this relationship. It is a complex matter in the sense that the norms are spread out in separate legislation that relate to 1) mining, 2) rights of the Sami people as indigenous people, 3) status of reindeer herding as a livelihood per se, 4) environmental issues and 5) administrative acts, also bearing in mind the constitution of Finland. Secondly our research task is to suggest guidelines to how this question should be interpreted and enforced in practice. In addition the most important international treaties give a broader understanding, why the Sámi rights are as a matter of fact mentioned already in section 1 paragraph 4 of the Mining Act – since as one of aims, the Mining Act seeks to safeguard the rights of the Sami as indigenous people. This question is not only relevant in Finland, but in many other areas inhabited by indigenous peoples.

## Report from session 4

(Rapporteur: Associate prof. Heather Nicol, Trent University, Canada)

The morning session began with opening comments by Rector Liisa Holmberg, with hopes for a good exchange of ideas. The Rector showed a film, which documented Russian reindeer herders living and moving with the reindeer. She talked about life with reindeer and asked the question what is it important to know about other people's cultures, and in this case, the Sami's. This led to a discussion of the Sami Educational Institute and the implementation of educational paradigms and what it means to develop a paradigm for indigenous education. She identified 7 elements which she thought should be included in any assessment of what an indigenous science might look like, including recognition of the highly organized family and clan structure of the Sami, the importance of community and family networks, the messenger principle, the nature principle, history and respect for traditions and respect for the oral tradition of story-telling.

The second presentation of the morning was made by Anu Avaskari, from the Municipality of Inari. She described the state of Finland and function of municipal government, and the structure of local population. Most people are between 15 and 64 years of age, and most work in tourism or for the municipality. She described the issues challenging the municipality, including the fact that land use is a hot topic, especially since tourism is the primary area of development and needs new planning to take place. One of the biggest issues is who are the original inhabitants of the region, and what kind of privileges will be given to original people with respect to land use. This is hotly debated, a divisive issue, and the answer is not yet clear. The state has given special privileges to some individuals but not to others, and there are special rights for Sami to heard and hunt on all lands. This was an issue picked up in discussion, which focused on how indigenous people are defined, the contests over land use and future development.

Avaskari's talk was followed by that of Mika Aromaki and Janne Näkkäläjärvi, who spoke about reindeer herding in Finland and its logistics. Mika observed that 40% of herders are in the Sami area, where there are also about 80,000 reindeer. 85% are owned by Sami people. Reindeer husbandry has good cultural and economic impacts, and it is regulated by law, meaning that in the northern area, Sami have rights to certain land, and that land cannot be used in a way which causes harm to reindeer herders. One of the biggest threats to reindeer herding are road kills and predators, which is a serious problem. Some of the major issues facing reindeer herders today include the fact that not many young people are going into this area. Climate change and new technologies also pose considerable problems.

The second part of this presentation focused on the caribou hunters of Quebec and the decline of the George River caribou herd. Mika and Janne had visited the Naskapi, Cree and Innu along with other Sami, and had consulted with them on the state of declining caribou herds in the region. They argue that mining, the blocking of migration routes, noise disturbances, parasites, commercial hunting, and climate change are all potentially limiting factors affecting caribou health and numbers.

The last presentation of the morning focused on the mining act and its potential impact for Sami people. The paper by Antti Alkio and Anniina Oksanen examined public procedures in mining projects, looking in particular at the rights of Saami people and reindeer herding. They suggested that different land use activities and local communities involvement in mining projects required a new degree of integration within the mining act. The Finnish Constitution is the bedrock for this act, and t guarantees a healthy environment for everyone, as well as provides the Sami with certain rights and protections. This discussion of the mining act and its major provisions suggested that certain areas will be left open to interpretation, but that in general the act says that new provisions in the mining act secure the rights of Sami people, make better provision for public participation, and is more 'user friendly'. Nonetheless, the question was raised, Is this enough? Are there areas of the act which undermine Sami activity? What should be taken into consideration? Why do we not have an assessment of mining activity for the Arctic as we do for petroleum and gas exploitation?

Highlights of the morning include the discussion about inclusivity and exclusivity—how indigenous groups are defined, who is included and what is included—either culturally, or in terms of identity and rights. The latter speaks to the problem of working through political processes at the community, regional and state level, to define and protect, and thereby strengthen the essential elements of indigenous right, which affect land use and resource extraction. The process is still difficult and there is not a consensus or formula which has proven to resolve these tensions.

## Session 5: "Land use in reindeer herding area, and introduce to education on reindeer economy"

- Researcher, PhD candidate Dorothee Cambou, Vrije University of Brussels and Arctic Center: *"The development of renewable energy in the Arctic as a violation of indigenous peoples' rights: an analysis of the Markbygden Wind Farm project*"

Abstract:

In 2010, the Swedish government approved the building of the Markbygden windfarm. With more than 1,100 wind turbines planned, this project represents the world's largest proposed wind power project. It will be built in the most northern part of Sweden where the Sami community has its winter reindeer grazing lands. By 2020, the wind farm is expected to provide about half of the Swedish national target for new wind energy. However, the Sami community has vehemently opposed this development because of its impact on reindeer herding practices. This will cause tremendous disturbance on the movement of reindeers and may also endanger the animals. In addition, the lack of proper consultation of the community regarding the project development has been criticized by the Sami Parliament. Overall, this project would violate their rights as an indigenous people. With regard to this event, this article examines whether this project can be contested on the ground of indigenous peoples' rights. It also interrogates the use of renewable energy as a means to increase sustainable development in the Arctic in the light of human rights imperatives

- Research director Mauri Nieminen, Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute: *"Introduction, condition and use of Reindeer pastures of Finland"*

Abstract:

The total land area of Finnish reindeer husbandry is about 114 000 $km^2$, 36 % of Finland land area. The private land area in the northern part is about 20 % but in the other reindeer herding area about 58%. In Finland 84% of all nature conservation areas are situated in the reindeer herding area. The amount of the protected land area (7 national parks and 10 strict natures reserves, totalling 12 610 $km^2$, 10% of reindeer herding area) increases considerably in the northern part called designated reindeer herding area, and 74% of all the national parks and strict nature reserves in Finland are there. 12 wilderness areas (totally 14 873 $km^2$) are also there, and so level of protection is >22%, in Fell Lapland 80%. Conservation areas are usually important winter and spring pastures for reindeer husbandry. Reindeer husbandry in Finland has legal rights to use all these areas as pastures (not only Malla strict nature reserve in Kilpisjärvi). More than 75% of all the reindeer in Finland graze on pasture areas in the forest. The forest industry has had some impact on reindeer husbandry in Finland, but reindeer have overgrazed lichen pastures. The areas covered by different infrastructures vary today in the northern part between 0.1-1.9% of land area. Condition of reindeer summer pastures is usually good in the middle and southern husbandry areas. However, lichen pastures are heavily or very heavily worn out in cooperatives (lichen biomass <100-300 kg DM/ha). The most heavily worn out lichen pastures are in Fell areas and in middle and western Lapland. In the protected areas the cover, height and biomass of lichens are higher than in other areas. However, the cover and biomass in the nature conservation areas classified the lichen mat as being a slowly renewing state and the height as in a heavily deteriorated state. In many national parks and outside in reindeer-herding cooperatives lichen pastures are very heavily grazed. Today all of 56 herding-cooperatives had to supplementary feed reindeer during winters, and totally >40 million kg food (calculated as dry hay)/year is used. Supplementary feeding of reindeer is expensive. The costs of feeding 10-30 €, mean 19 €/living reindeer, were totally >28% of the value of slaughter income (13 million €). Because increasing supplementary feeding of reindeer, some problems are to use private land areas for reindeer husbandry mainly in the southern reindeer husbandry area. Because very bad condition of winter pastures, the number of reindeer must be kept lower in reindeer herding cooperatives.

## Report from session 5

(Rapporteur: Researcher, PhD candidate Dorothee Cambou, Vrije University of Brussels and Arctic Center)

### Challenges

This afternoon session was dedicated to the topic of Reindeer herding and addressed issues encountered by herders in both Sweden and Finland. During those sessions, we learnt that reindeer herding is facing major challenges that tremendously pressured the activity up to the point of threatening its very existence. Among other things, predators, over grazing and the construction of wind farms were identified as major challenges for reindeer herders. The disconnection between political and legislative decisions with the realities experienced by reindeer herders was also emphasized by several speakers as major problematic. Altogether these challenges have led to conflicting situations experienced at the local level but which are often undermined and neglected by public authorities at the national and European level. In Sweden, the construction of wind farm on Sami traditional lands is likely to affect reindeer herding. In the absence of proper consultation with the Sami, the Swedish government has undermined Sami rights within the context of the implementation of its integrated energy and climate change policy. This case is an illustration from the conflict between mitigation strategy

for climate change adopted at the national level and indigenous peoples' rights at the local level.

Solutions

Facing those challenges, reindeer herders are however trying to look for solutions. One of the main highlight of the afternoon session was the presentation of a research center dedicated to reindeer herding. Scientific research is a very important means to examine challenges faced by reindeer herding. However, in the context of renewable energy development, a clear knowledge gap on the effects of wind farms on reindeer herding has been noticed. In this context, traditional knowledge can be valuable but is often bypassed by company and governmental projects. To tackle the different forms of challenges that they experience in their daily life, reindeer herders are also seeking for answers across borders. While investigating the situation of reindeer herders located elsewhere in the world they have also started to export their own knowledge abroad.

In addition to the development of this trans-border scientific cooperation, there is also a firm will from the reindeer community in Finland to develop a commune reindeer herding identity across Nordic countries. An educational program for reindeer herders coming from Norway, Sweden and Finland has been created so as to promote this identity across Nordic borders. The program emphasizes issues commonly faced by the participants (lands rights, predators and climate change) in the view to resist and overcome those pressures together.

The development of trans-border cooperation appears as a tool to counter the absence of proper solution formulated within the statist model. In the future, it may be interesting to perform further research addressing this specific development. Comparing legislative frameworks in the Nordic countries that are targeting Sami's rights and reindeer herding would also be relevant to build upon this trans-border relationship and enhance the voice of the peoples and protect their interests at the local level.

## SUNDAY 19th of May

On a road - travelling from Inari (via Levi and Kilpisjärvi) to Tromsø, Norway

## MONDAY 20th of May, University of Tromsø

Session 6: "An Arctic Paradox"

- M.A. student Gerald Zojer, University of Vienna, Austria: "*Energy politics in Arctic governance: A shift from environmental protection towards resource management?"*

Abstract:

The decrease of the sea ice in the Arctic is opening up the waters and alleviating the access for resource exploitation. In the past years, an increase in hydrocarbon development in the offshore Arctic can be noted. Offshore drilling for oil and natural gas however, carries along huge risks of causing adverse environmental impacts in case of accidents, but also affects the environment during normal operations. Since the Arctic region has a very fragile ecosystem, both nature and human are threatened by the consequences of hydrocarbon development. Although there is not a legally binding policy instrument in place that explicitly deals with the High North, the Arctic Council serves as a high-level inter-governmental forum, which also embraces hydrocarbon developments, under the goal to secure a pathway for a sustainable development in the region. As a direct successor organization of the AEPS (Arctic environmental protection strategy), the Arctic Council as well has environmental issues placed high on its agenda. Nevertheless, under the auspices of the Arctic Council, hydrocarbon development – despite its environmental risks, is pushed forward. Furthermore, the five littoral Arctic states held meetings dealing with oil and gas exploitation, though excluding some of the stakeholders of the Arctic Council, like representatives of the civil society. This presentation aims to examine, if a change in Arctic governance occurred, and especially if there has been a shift from environmental protection toward a resource management – regarding offshore hydrocarbon developments.

- Research fellow Gleb Yarovoy, Petrozavodsk State University, Russia: *"Energy resources in the Russian Arctic policy"*

Abstract:

The development of the Russian hydrocarbon-driven economy, and consequently the maintenance of political stability, is highly dependent of the exploitation of the new energy production fields. A fact that more than 60 percent of Arctic oil and gas resources are deposited in the areas which are belongs to or are claimed by the Russian Federation, let the Kremlin to look to the future with optimism. However, a set of conditions has to be fulfilled in order to assure Russia's remaining as s "leading Arctic power". First, the appearance of new, meaning more cost-efficient and environmentally reliable, technologies for the offshore drilling; second, positive trends and favorable outlook on the world gas market; third, international accord on the continental shelf limits; and finally, improvement and adaptation of Russian national legislation for offshore projects and Arctic development in general. Thus, I will argue that Russian government will aim at providing favorable

regime for offshore projects; however, some exogenous factors make the prospects of Arctic energy strategy uncertain both in short- and long-term run.

- PhD-candidate Berit Kristoffersen, University of Tromsø, Norway: *"'Securing' Geography: Framings, Logics and Strategies in the Norwegian High North"*

Abstract:

Although the High North was pinpointed as the main priority by the center-left government in the mid-2000s, it refers to both a specifically Norwegian area and as a focal point for the wider Arctic. A trio of oil and gas development, international law and polar knowledge has been mobilized to reimagine the region as a 'geopolitical center' (Ministry of Foreign affairs 2011a, p. 19). Støre's editorial entitled 'Secure geography' is in this regard representative of how the Norwegian government assembles the geopolitical security challenges for the Arctic, and how Norway should act. The Norwegian framing is anticipatory; involving forecasting while asserting Norway's geopolitical import. This presentation therefore focuses on meanings and intentions of contemporary Norwegian geopolitical discourses in the High North. It draws attention to the rescaling of the High North where prospects for oil and gas are reframed with an energy security perspective, followed by an analysis of the role of Russia in Norway's High North politics. Then the paper will present an analysis of how the oil and gas industry relates to this, by focusing on their assessment of the role of the Barents Sea. How does the petroleum industry builds on, enhances and sometimes challenges state efforts to make geographical knowledge 'fit' political and territorial strategies? Finally, the paper draws attention to how Norwegian anticipatory logics might reshape environmental politics. The term 'opportunistic adaptation' is used where the benefits of climate change in terms of its economic advantages (adaptation) prevail over strategies to deal with its causes (mitigation). An overview is thus offered of how the Norwegian government, in alliance with the petroleum industry, creates and resolves spaces of opportunities and spaces of paradoxes in the High North.

## Report from session 6

(Rapporteur: PhD-candidate Marín Rós Tumadóttir, University of Iceland)

Session six of the Calotte Academy 2013 highlighted a couple of contentious issues when it comes to the role of energy resources in the North within the economic development *vís-a-vís* environmental protection debate.

The session kicked off with a presentation by Gerald Zojer where he traced the developments of Arctic co-operation from the establishment of the AEPS (*Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy*) in 1991, through the establishment of the AC (*Arctic Council*) in 1996 and the publication of the ACIA (*Arctic Climate Impact Assessment*) in 2004 up until the present and the main areas of focus adopted at the AC's 2013 Kiruna Ministerial Meeting. In his presentation Gerald highlighted a few of the paradoxes that have emerged over the years of the emphasis and activities of the AC:

- The subtle discursive differences between 'sustainable development' and 'economic development'

- The focus on greenhouse gas emissions from outside the region rather than within the region
- The shift in AC focus from environmental protection into a 'development agency'

Kiruna: "Economic development is on the top of the agenda"

Following Gerald, Gleb Yarovoy focused on the role of energy resources in the Russian Arctic policy as well as introducing two of the most important oil companies – Gazprom and Rosneff. He started off by presenting the economy of Russia as being driven by hydro-carbons focused both and the exploration and exploitation of Russian energy sources where the Arctic is viewed by many as a key for Russia to regain, at least in some sense, "great power" status. In relation to that the following paradoxes emerged:

- The Arctic as a national interest for Russia requires Russia to project an image of stability which does not match the domestic political environment
- There is a huge gap between the actual intent of Russian authorities and oil companies in exploiting their natural resources and the technology and legislation to actually achieve that
- Besides dealing with the global oil market there is also an intra-Russian battle between Gazprom and Rosneft

In conclusion, Berit Kristoffersen honed in on the Norwegian oil activities and debates. She spoke about so-called "opportunistic adaptation" whereby the focus is on the opportunities a warmer planet can have for economic development in the North such as the shrinking of ice creating new transport routes and easier access to potential energy reserves. However, in Norway's High North Strategy its' environmental and climate change policies are said to be congruent with Norway's geo-political and economic interests. Berit picked up on the following paradoxes:

- The oil industry builds largely on state decrees but present a challenge to the state at the same time
- There also needs to be a focus on the security of demand as well as the security of supply
- Norway drills for "global prosperity", i.e. Norway has the willingness and technology to drill and transport oil in a more regulated and environmentally friendly environment therefore it is better to utilize Norwegian resources in order to protect the environment

Berit then concluded with a question: are we really dealing with an Arctic paradox or are the issues raised in an example of Arctic logic?

DISCUSSION POINTS

- Rasmus raised the point of how to integrate Arctic resources into the global economy
- Gerald wondered if the oil game was a question of "High Politics" and, if so, is it an example of narrowing or widening the issue? He also brought up the difference between describing or understanding the status quo or challenging it.
- Heather raised three points – can one apply World Systems Theory when it comes to the environment/energy issue in the Arctic, is the shift from environment to economics an example of re-framing the North and finally how do the geo-politics of oil affect Russia's relationship with other core economies?

FINAL REFLECTIONS

- Does the shift from the environment and geo-politics to geo-economics create an 'easier' space for co-operation?
- What are the implications of oil companies being state owned or privately owned when it comes to regulations and policy making?
- Will we see an increased emphasis on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) alongside a more business focused AC?

## Session 7:"Environmental issues"

- Associate professor Torkjel Sandanger, University of Tromsø, Norway: "Food and health security in the Finnish, Russian Norwegian border area"

Abstract:

Although small, the border regions between Norway, Finland, and Russia are very important to local communities for both food availability and economic stability. Spanning over several political jurisdictions, environmental management of this region is of the utmost importance and provides the unique opportunity for integration of research projects among the neighboring countries. Contaminant exposures in many Arctic communities are complex with both long-range transport and local sources acting as inputs for contaminants. A number of local industrial sources are present in this area and with planned increased activity. This has raised concerns from the local population regarding food safety and potential risks to health through consumption of food from this region. Contamination of local food could also have large economic implications in terms of export since the reputation on food quality is essential for this region. Thus, there is a need to study relevant contaminants in food and investigate effects and consequences for human health with increasing economic and industrial development. Although elevated concentrations of numerous contaminants (i.e., metals, dioxins) have been reported in various environmental media from this region, limited data exists on contaminants in important food items and their potential risk to human health.

- Researcher Eirik Mikkalsen, NORUT: “Local perceptions on hazardous substances in the Barents Region”

Abstract:

Through a newly started research project we will investigate the perceptions on hazardous substances of ordinary people, bureaucrats and politicians in communities in the Barents region. How they think such substances link to food safety and health, and how it affects everyday practices and well-being, as well as local authorities’ roles in regulating local polluting industries, will be considered. Aspects related to knowledge production and risk communication will also be investigated. This presentation will give an overview of the current situation and the research project. The people in the Arctic are exposed to contaminants through the food and the surrounding environment, from both distant and local sources. For the Arctic population, nature is important for food, but also recreation, cultural identity and well-being. Natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, are also very important for jobs and income. Local politicians want to attract and facilitate industrial activities that can provide jobs and income, especially when their region has experienced economic and population decline. Mining, and metallurgical and petroleum industries are major economic activities in the Arctic. They are expected to become even more important in the years to come. They are also major sources of hazardous substances. Strict environmental regulations are important for health and well-being, but so are employment, wages and local taxes. Industrial development thus represents challenges for authorities, industry leaders and civilians.

- Visiting Nansen Prof. of Arctic Studies Natalia Loukacheva, University of Akureiry, Iceland*: “Energy Security: Oil Spills and Agreement on Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response in the Arctic“*

Abstract:

Energy security is of vital importance in the North and it has many implications for Northerners, their economic development and opportunities, ecological sustainability and fiscal autonomy that overall impact the cultural and social well-being of Arctic communities. One important element of energy security deals with environmental concerns and management of energy resources, including petroleum activities. Thus, with regards to oil development in the Arctic, there are serious environmental concerns dealing with the issues of oil spills, response and recovery at sea, challenges associated with their remedy in Arctic conditions, and implications for Arctic peoples, ecology and biodiversity. By looking at oil spills in the North and a broad number of international and regional legal measures dealing with these issues, my presentation will also explore the significance and the key features of the most recent development – an Agreement on Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response in the Arctic.

- PhD candidate Gustav Petursson, University of Lapland: “The Icelandic Search and Rescue Area of Responsibility”

Abstract:

In 2011 an Agreement on search and rescue was concluded within the Arctic Council, giving each of the Arctic littoral states a zone of responsibility for air and maritime Search and Rescue. This presentation discusses the Icelandic Search and Rescue Area of Responsibility under the Search and Rescue Agreement. Special attention is given to the capabilities and organizations within Iceland responsible for fulfilling Iceland‘s obligations. In addition to focusing on what international organizations may be suited to provide Iceland with added value in securing the Icelandic area of responsibility.

## Report from session 7

(Rapporteur: Researcher Igor Shevchuk, Karelian Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

In the first one Erik Mikaelsen, NORUT, emphasized that contaminants are there in the Arctic but they must not be exaggerated. Balance is needed. Local activities lead both to benefits and problems. Local food is most important for contaminants for humans. Contaminants are being accumulated in the fat of the animals. There are a number of projects currently underway by NORUT to study impact of hazardous substances on humans.

In the discussion followed it was highlighted that in the Arctic food security is important also with regards to nature, cultural identity, recreation, well-being. Jobs and income have certain implications when we speak about food security in the Arctic. The level of trust between people and politicians (authorities) is crucial. Balance is needed between economic activities and food security provisions in a fragile Arctic environment. Strict regulations are needed but industries give obvious benefits to local communities. The regions in the North are different in terms of their political systems and economic structures. That makes it important to find ways to provide food security applicable in different conditions.

The second paper presented by Natalia Loukacheva, University of Akureyri, argued that **e**nvironmental risks in the Arctic are growing amid rising exploitation activities in the region though no serious incident has happened yet (no experience how to respond to accidents). More public attention should be given to possible consequences of environmental accidents (“dead birds” case was mentioned). Severe weather conditions and a number of other challenges in the Arctic are making the issue even more actual.

There is a number of international agreements and different regulative documents that deal with marine environment security both in prevention and compensation. National legislations are also supportive. Arctic Council has been gradually working out different instruments to tackle with marine oil pollution. The latest one is the Agreement on Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response in the Arctic, which is considered to be additional to the existing ones, and supposed to coordinate activities of different actors in the field. It is also to build up the basis for further legally binding document of the AC dealing with prevention matters (from Preparedness to Prevention).

As a feedback received in the discussion the number of questions was raised. Do we now have efficient grounds for oil spills prevention and tackling? Is 2013 Agreement really an instrument? Does it have anything to do with environmental accidents in and out of territorial sea, EEZ, continental shelf? Does any country that may ship in the Arctic (e.g. China) obey the existing regulations? Does the principle "polluter pays" really work? Does 2013 Agreement make it possible to involve non Arctic States in the processes to response to marine pollutions?

Finally it was concluded that with all possible drawbacks new Agreement provide conditions for being prepared to response to environmental challenges in the Arctic, but continuation of work is needed and current legal basis should be respected.

The third presenter Gustav Petursson, University of Lapland, came up with an interesting fact that zone of responsibility of Island under the Search and Rescue Agreement is rather big considering the size and resources of the country. It is inevitable that y support from the other states is required. SAR is coordinated in Island by Maritime Administration (civilian threats) and Coast Guard (non-civilian threats). Resources to provide this are deficit (3 ships, 3 helicopters, 1 airplane are only at Island's disposal). All these bring new actors in the area – UN, NATO, Norway, Canada…

The discussion followed summarized that it is not clear who would be the best partner for Island to work with? And how should the system be formed and put into operation into an efficient way? It was admitted that people could be in danger in the Arctic and should be saved regardless their legal status. In these regards NATO participation seems to be a suitable one. But if it causes any political tensions remains unclear. Moreover as it was stated out in the discussion, role of NATO is unclear in the Arctic in general. It was also discussed if Island could be compared with Greenland (at least from academic perspective) in the way that both countries probably only fulfill their international obligations with outside support?

## TUESDAY 21st of May, University of Tromsø

Session 8: "The Arctic Council"

- Associate professor Gunhild Hoogensen Gjørv, University of Tromsø: *"Discussions in China about the Arctic and Security"*

Abstract:

This presentation will be based upon a report written from one participant's perspective at a meeting between Chinese scholars at the Shanghai Institute for International Studies and other leading Chinese institutions, and various scholars from the "Thematic Network on Geopolitics and Security" under the University of the Arctic, and the Fritjof Nansens Institute. The approach taken in the report is through the analytical lens of security, whereby the different presentations are assessed for the ways in which they may reflect similar or diverse understandings of Arctic security from global perspectives. It is argued that although it is clear that the various member states of both the Arctic Council as well as those interested in closer ties to the Arctic Council (not surprisingly, China) operate in regard to their own interests, their approaches to security are in fact quite broad in scope, and reflect a concern for global as well as national interests. Concerns about environmental and human security were just as relevant to presentations of Arctic security as were national, sovereignty issues and (by association) military interests.

- PhD candidate Piotr Graczyk, University of Tromsø, Norway: *"Accessing the Arctic Council: Nuuk observer rules in a broader context of Arctic governance"*

Abstract:

The Arctic Council (AC) is the region's primary forum to handle rising challenges posed by climate change and globalization. Due to various reasons, non-Arctic actors, including powerful states such as China and Japan as well as the European Union, evince a growing interest to participate in AC work. The only formal procedure for any continuous political involvement of external entities in the Council is an observer status. It may be also perceived as the only pathway to gain access to Arctic governance and decision-making systems for these actors. At the May 2011 AC ministerial meeting the Arctic states were able to find consensus on criteria for admitting new observers. After the double deferment of the decision on acceptance of new observers in Tromsø (2009) and Nuuk (2011), the upcoming Kiruna ministerial meeting might prove to be a testing ground for the Nuuk rules and gauging the real intentions of Arctic states towards the applicants to the status. This presentation examines the role and place of observers within the AC and in a broader landscape of Arctic governance on the eve of the expected decisions. First, it will explore observer dynamics and identify major factors behind the impetus for external interest in the AC. Second, focus will be on the actual change introduced by the Nuuk observer rules. Third, it will be attempted to address the question of broader consequences of these rules for the position of the AC in the broader setting of circumpolar cooperation.

- M.A. Johanna Hämäläinen, University of Helsinki: *"Nordic Story on the Arctic region building – an exceptional good politics for the benefit of the environment and economics"*

Abstract:

Interest towards the Arctic region has increased significantly during the past years due to the impacts of climate change on the region – including easier access to energy resources. Country after another has defined its objectives in the region through an Arctic strategy. So have done the Nordic five. The Nordic countries have been active in the Arctic politics since the beginning of 1990's, but it was not until 2012 that the Nordic Council accepted the initiative to create a joint Nordic Arctic-strategy. In this presentation, the Arctic region building of the Nordic countries is studied using discourse analysis and the tools of Maarten Hajer: storylines, discourse coalition and emblematic issues. The material used is the minutes of the Nordic Council meetings from years 1990-1996 and 2009-2012. Based on the studied material the three most distinctive discourse coalitions are those of the "New Situation", "Fragile Environment" and "Nordic Exceptionality". Different storylines used in the Arctic discourse, such as the storylines of the environment as a sanctuary or opportunity, connect to these discourse coalitions and use them to convey a desired message. There seem to be a Nordic agenda that considers the Nordic five as a preferred actor in the region – also when it comes to defense cooperation and making use of the energy resources. The position of the Nordic Council in Arctic Politics has shifted from a Coordinator in the 1990's to an Actor in 2010's. This development has been fueled by the strengthening discourse coalition of Nordic Exceptionality and the connected storylines. The common Arctic strategy of the Nordics could at its best institutionalize the Nordic concepts of peace and environmental conservation and hence "Nordify" the direction of the global Arctic politics.

- PhD candidate Marin Ros Tumadottir, University of Iceland, Reykjavik: *"Energy security and resource geopolitics and the Arctic: role of Nordic states"*

Abstract:

Energy security and resource geopolitics in the High North is drawing increasing international attention as reductions in the icecap and the increase the possibilities for prospecting and extraction of oil and gas. Along with this scenario one must also take into account the opening of transport routes across the polar region which could also be used to transport energy between East and West not possible before. Although disputed, some predictions indicate that substantial portions of the global reserves of hydrocarbons are to be found in the polar area. This has led to a rapidly increasing interest in the Arctic that is not only confined to the countries or international organization with direct interests as such as the littoral states, members of the Arctic Council and the International Maritime Organization, but also large players outside the area, such as China, South Korea, Japan and the European Union; i.e. resource geopolitics. This interest manifests itself in applications as participants and observers to the Arctic Council, an increase in scientific research and explorations, as well as viewing the developments within the area and interaction between the Arctic actors from a social science perspective. What I want to examine is how this increased interest and participation of "outsiders" influence the position of the Nordic states? What strategies do they apply in managing this increased interest in the energy reserves of the High North? Do the Nordic countries work together both within the Arctic Council and through more general Nordic co-operation when it comes to securing energy for the region and the geopolitical shifts taking place? Have the Nordic norms or values that have guided Nordic co-operation in many areas changed as a result of this increasing interest? This will be examined through analysing how Nordic discourse has developed and changed over the past six years while the Nordic countries held the chair of the Arctic Council in succession.

## Report from session 8

(Rapporteur: Dr. Gleb Yarovoy, Petrozavodsk State University, Russia)

The session started with Gunhild Hoogensen- Gjørv's dynamic speech on "Discussions in China about the Arctic and Security". She highlighted the diversity of issues in the presentations by European and Chinese reporters. She stated that the term "security" is not widely used while discussing the Arctic issues, and emphasized the role of the Arctic Council (AC) in making this happen.

It came clear that the Chinese are interested in the Arctic governance issues, and would like to be a part of that. It is also true for the environmental issues, although it is hard to believe in that. And what is even more disputable is the interest of the Chinese in indigenous peoples' rights in the Arctic. All other topics concerned are much more traditional and are associated with China, e.g. politics, geopolitics and shipment via the NSR.

However, the concept of security is not that simple. Different working groups of the AC bring much broader comprehension of security to the agenda. Dr. Hoogensen-Gjørv spoke about the positive security in contrast with negative, or fear-based, security. And this term I really like, much more than "soft" security. Environmental security is one case of a positive security. And AC plays an important role in positive security articulation. AHDR is one of the examples of that, although it lacks the chapter on security per se.

The speech was followed by the discussion on the role of academia in formulating the positive security agenda not only for policy makers, but also for civil society via mass media. It is our responsibility, as scholars; to make it in a right way and do not left it to some 'hawks'.

The second presentation by Piotr Graczyk was devoted to the problem of admission of the accredited observers to the AC. He highlighted the history of observers (UK, Germany, Poland, the Netherlands, France, Spain joined from 1996 till 2006, then many others applied in late 2000s early 2010s). Graczyk assessed Arctic states' joint interests in admitting the new observers. That is, at least, in strengthening existing legal framework meaning that non-Arctic stated should follow that. Besides, there are particular interests of individual states.

I was really surprised how much efforts the candidates and some AC member states put in making this admission happen; so many gatherings (even invention of the Warsaw model, wow), so much money invested.

During the discussion that followed, it came clear that it was a big deal, and now the observers are satisfied and will just observe. And the member-states are also satisfied by formally force the observers to follow the rules. Also, it was an exciting discussion on invisible power in the AC.

Johanna Hämäläinen and Marin Ros Tumadottir told us about the visions of the Arctic region building in the context of the Nordic values or norms. This part of the session started with general description of the Nordic countries and Nordic Council's Arctic policy that have actually

started in the 1990s, developed in 2000s (e.g. Stoltenberg report of 2009) and surprisingly collapsed recently by rejection of the Common Arctic Strategy of the Nordic Countries.

However, there is still a common background (or discourse coalitions), which is visible for example in the Nordic council's minutes, on why to cooperate in the Arctic. Thus, Nordic Countries and Nordic Council would like to be more active in Arctic policy formulation.

Marin also emphasized that there is no common Nordic strategy in the Arctic, but there is a pool of cooperation issues based on Nordic values or norms, based on the ideas of cooperation, conflict resolution and peace-building measures, development assistance, environmental protection and sustainability issues. Moreover, although the Nordic countries cooperate in the sphere of "soft" security, they also have to deal with "hard" questions if not exactly "hard" security issues: i.e. relations with NATO, EU, US, Russia, Baltics etc.

The follow up discussion has raised a problem of bad performance of the Nordic countries making the outer world interested in them, and the necessity to be more efficient in promoting the mentioned Nordic values. In this context, playing the Arctic card might help a lot in making the Nordic countries visible.

To start with, the Nordic countries have to start *"nordening"* the Arctic Council (before China will *"chinesing"* it) and then go beyond the Arctic.

## WEDNESDAY 22nd of May, Kiruna, Sweden at Malmfältens folkhögskola

The Kiruna session was organized by the Mistra-funded project Assessing Arctic Futures. Voices, Resources and Governance at Div of History, KTH and SEI and will take place May 22 - 23. The session took place at the conference and lodging facilities at Malmfältens folkhögskola.

Session 9: "Voices, Resources and Governance in the Production of Arctic Futures"

- Senior research fellow Annika E. Nilsson, Stockholm Environment Institute, Sweden: *"Framing the High North. An outsider's look at Norway's voice"*

Abstract:

Norway has grown in recent years, as judged by the maps that Norway presents when discussing jurisdictions in the Arctic. It has also become a prominent player in Arctic politics, with the High North as the number one foreign policy priority since 2005. Recent years have featured investments in both infrastructure and in making sure that legal regimes favor development of the Norway's northern region. These include settling border disputes with Russia as well as creating an integrated management plan for the Barents Sea, and ensuring that the newly established Arctic Council secretariat found its home in Tromsø. Compared to the Russian flag planting in 2007 and China's increasing activities in the Arctic, Norway has had a lower media profile, but the implication of its activities may be as important as new interests become embedded in structures that pave the way for future development. Oil and gas play a fundamental role in future visions for the Norwegian High North but fishing is also relevant and interest in mining is increasing. This presentation analyzes the Norwegian Arctic policy development from a perspective that resources are constructed by successful actor network while governance structures may constrain, or expand, the capacity for actors to exert agency. A powerful tool of network builders is to frame the future in ways that facilitate exploitation of a particular resource or environment, be it by creating new frontier visions or by alluding to a need for development or security. A representative for the Norwegian government recently wrote that "it looks like the Barents region will become an important energy resource of value for global energy security" (Svenska Dagbladet, 11 March 2013). The presentation places this and similar statements into a broader analysis of Norway's role in creating Arctic futures.

- PhD researcher Dag Avango, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden: *"Constructing Svalbard and its natural resources: industrial futures in a contested Arctic space"*

Abstract:

The Arctic is often interpreted as a future supply area for fossil energy resources, minerals and new shorter routes for international shipping. Among the voices producing these future visions are actors within extractive industries and shipping, often in alliance with states and other stakeholders. This development is not new. Economic actors with interests in Arctic natural resources have produced future visions for the region before and built alliances in order to realize them. In this presentation I will explore the production and use of such Arctic future visions, focusing on actors within the coal mining industry on Spitsbergen and their interaction with states and other stakeholders over the course of the 20th century. The objective is to explain the role of industry in the construction of Spitsbergen as a place to extract natural resources. The main research questions are: what visions on the future of Svalbard have actors within the mining industry produced and why? How have these actors built influence for their future visions and why? To what extent have their future visions gained influence in different time periods and why? Inspired by Actor Network Theory, my point of

departure is that actors produce future visions on two different arenas – through narratives in text and by building them in the form of settlements, production systems and symbols in the Arctic landscapes. These physical constructions can serve both practical and symbolic functions, expressing cultural values and political ideologies. By constructing and communicating Arctic future visions, actors enroll the allies they need in their actor networks. By studying these processes and their outcomes, it is possible explain how and why geological elements in the Arctic are defined as resources in different historical contexts, as well as the process in which actors are defined as stakeholders or silenced as irrelevant. By following industrial actors through the processes in which they have built their future visions and futures, we can also better understand the relation between industry and changing forms of governance in the Arctic.

- Post-doctoral researcher Peder Roberts, Division of History of Science, Technology and Environment, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden: *"Science and political authority in the Arctic during the Cold War and beyond"*

Abstract:

Science is a powerful instrument for statecraft, both as a source of knowledge that assists decision-making and as a performative activity that demonstrates legitimate presence in a given space. Knowing an area in scientific terms (be it marine, atmospheric, or terrestrial) permits assessment of its value in political contexts, from natural resource exploitation to military planning. Yet the fact that such knowledge has been obtained is also a political statement, a means of demonstrating active engagement and thus also moral in addition to practical authority over space. Using examples from the Cold War, I draw together the two functions of science as an instrument for Arctic geopolitics through the past 65 years, while also suggesting that many of the same dynamics remain true today.

## Report from session 9

(Rapporteur: MA Johanna Hämäläinen, University of Helsinki, Finland)

The theme for the 9th session was the production of Arctic futures: How future visions are built with the help of narratives and on the other hand science. First, Dag Avango discussed Spitzbergen as an example: How it has been framed with the help of narratives to better correspond the interests of different actors such as mining companies and individual states. Second, Annika E. Nilsson argued that Norway has used Arctic region-building initiatives as part of its nation-building process and that current government structures have an impact on our future visions of the Arctic. Third presentation by Peder Roberts focused on the role of science as a political means to achieve one's goals and future visions.

Avango's presentation highlighted the importance of narratives and how they can either encourage or discourage action when building future visions. In the case of Spitzbergen, in the past it was often portrayed, even by using disproportional maps, as a place nearby where the weather is nice and sun is shining and companies are profitable. These unrealistic descriptions often downplayed any obstacles that could prevent companies to invest in Spitzbergen. Such normal Arctic conditions: snow, ice and difficult conditions did not fit in the picture. As the reality turned out to be slightly different, Spitzbergen was not a success story for the companies

that invested in it but it was rather an element of national politics, where future visions served national interests.

Annika Nilsson presented a more recent example of how future visions are built. She discussed Norway's past and recent future visions of the Arctic and how Norway has used Arctic region-building as a tool to achieve national goals and as a part of nation-building. The Norwegian story of the Arctic can be seen as a success story with a fossil-fuel paradigm. On the other hand, Lassi Heininen argued that chronologically, region-building took place before nation-building. Referring to the material interests seen in the Arctic by the Norwegian government, Rasmus Bertelsen commented that rather than region-building, Norway's Arctic policy can also be seen as a means to simply fulfill the material interests the country has.

When constructing future visions and using narratives to frame the story, science is often a helpful tool as it can be considered as a legitimate expression of political engagement. Peder Roberts used Antarctic as an example from the past when describing how scientific work can build up knowledge and increase the legitimacy of the voice of an actor. This logic also applies to the current Arctic politics: Reports, strategy papers and assessment reports after another, just to name a few. One of the actors of this kind is the Arctic Council. The function of its reports such as ACIA or AMSA, is to strengthen the role of the institution and make its voice legitimate. Thus, the it-factor of the reports is not necessarily so much the content but they demonstrate the relevance and importance of the institution in question. Although often referred as something characteristic in history, science has had and still has a role as a geopolitical instrument.

## Session 10: "Knowledge about the past and a resource for understanding futures"

- Associate professor Ronald E. Doel, The Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA: *"How can we use historical research for assessing current Arctic trends and challenges?"*

Abstract:

What made it possible for researchers in the physical and biological environmental sciences to gain information about the current state of natural conditions in the Arctic? Were scientific research programs in the years since World War II a rational response to increased understanding of a vulnerable, fragile, and valued part of our planet? Or were other driving factors—including concerns over national sovereignty, determination to control economic resources in the far north, and military anxieties—more important in persuading leaders of nation-states to fund environmental sciences research in the Arctic during the second half of the twentieth century? Historical sources—including recently-declassified documents from the U.S. National Archives as well as the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency—suggest an answer to this vital question. This presentation takes a careful look at how we learned what we now know (including climate change in the far north) and what these insights tell us about assessing policy options in our own time.

- Associate professor Kristine C. Harper, Department of History, The Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA: *"Constructing the environment – examples from the Cold War".*

Abstract:

In wartime, the adversaries are pretty much stuck with the climate and weather wherever they find themselves. Consequently, they spend considerable time and effort trying to figure out general long-term weather patterns based on climatological records and short-term weather forecasts based on the latest observations and weather prediction techniques available to them. The Cold Warriors, however, took a different tack. Instead of dealing with the climate that existed, why not change it to be helpful to their side and unhelpful for their opponents? What if they could ruin their opponent's agriculture base (thereby starving out their troops and citizens) and enhance harvests at home? What if they could assure good flight weather for their aviation assets and bad flight weather for their opponents? These ideas, and others, were explored during the Cold War as both the USSR and the United States attempted to construct the environment. This presentation examines attempts to change the atmosphere, and hence the environment, to the benefit of friends and the detriment of foes.

- Discussion on how knowledge about the Arctic past can inform on issues pertaining to Arctic futures.

## Report from session 10

(Rapporteur: PhD candidate Elena Cherniakevich, Centre for Problems of the North, Russia)

Ronald E. Doel's presentation, "How can we use historical research for assessing current Arctic trends and challenges?" served as a good continuation of the presentations from the previous session and raised again the question of how do actors construct visions about the future of the arctic and why. And we have to take a closer look at the examples from the 2nd World War and a Cold War period. It underlined one more time that the science has always been an important and rational way to understanding of what we should know about the Arctic. Interest of the US in Greenland that was an important component of the security of that time was presented as a very bright example.

The 2nd World War was important for building infrastructure in the far North. But everything has changed in the Cold war period. And Ronald gave a really deep and comprehensive insight into the factors and reasons why and how the US was constructing its policy in the far North. For instance, one of the most important factors was the conviction of the US authorities that they are far behind the Soviet Union in understanding Arctic. It was extremely interesting was to learn about some of the projects that were implemented at that time. For instance, lots of participants heard about fantastic Camp Century project for the first time.

The conclusion is that science has always been extremely important and it is science that can provide the answers to lots of questions that are raised by politicians. And this point had also served as a bridge to the next presentation.

Kristine Harper presented one of the most memorable presentations which provided great details of how climate control projects had been implemented during the Cold War by the US. The first question posed by the presenter was: if you are a national state during the Cold War and you are discontent with the environment you have, what do you do? And the answer is simple - you construct the environment you want. In theory this technology has lots of advantages like the possibility to "bust" hurricanes before they come ashore or hit ships at the sea, the opportunity to break a drought in a country you want to be your ally, or it could be used as a weapon against your enemies and no one will be able to prove your fault.

At the end Kristine had done an interesting correlation between the fact that the Arctic is thawing and a whole bunch of questions that we should find answers for like who wants a thawed Arctic, who does not, what would the ideal constructed Arctic look like and why?

The follow-up discussion turned out to be even more interesting than the presentations, and among the several points that were paid lots of attention were:

First of all, we cannot separate the knowledge about Arctic from the increasing ability to control it. The more we know, the more the state does. But here we can witness a contradiction with the fact that politicians do not always listen to the scientists, and the argument scientific research versus public policy takes place frequently;

Secondly, what we should consider in our future researches is the issues of continuity and discontinuity. We should be aware of our past and history, but still the more emphasis should be put on new trends and developments. As well as we should exercise multidisciplinary approach and always keep in mind military factors: their number might be less, but the quality higher;

Thirdly, surprisingly, even the gender issues were highlighted: the participants tried to find a way to bring women to science and consequently get rid of masculine image of this part of science.

Finally, the discussion was finished by a firm statement by Lassi Heininen that was shared by most of the participants: probably it was the Cold War that had become a push towards active non-military cooperation in the Arctic both bilateral and multilateral that we can witness nowadays.

16.00 - 17.00 Anders Lindberg, LKAB, Manager Corporate Communications, *“Mining in Kiruna: Past, present, future”*

## THURSDAY 23rd of May, Kiruna at Malmfältens folkhögskola

Session 11: "Regional voices on resource governance and energy security"

- PhD candidate Tytti Kurtti, Regional Council of Lapland, Finland: *"Lapland and the Arctic - how to communicate with common language?"*


Abstract:

Arctic has everybody's attention nowadays. The interests in the future will be cooperation and communication between Finnish government, tourism, reindeer herders, politicians, international mine investors, energy producers and of course, the citizens in the arctic. High impact to arctic regions will also have the European Arctic information centre, which probably will be placed to Arctic Centre in Rovaniemi, University of Lapland. Natural resources and land use are relating strongly to arctic cooperation. How to fit everything work together in same territories? There are some reports and research, which have shown that they aren't only a thread to traditional industries. Why there's still so strict confrontation? For example mine industry is rapidly developing industry. Still research comes couple steps behind. The situation is same with the mine permit procedures, which are under updating. And the process of producing mine to certain area hasn't been always open for common, participate discussion. Maybe this operating group doesn't even know whom they should inform. Environment impact assessment is the main working tool, but there's also a problem in practice. Citizens may still feel it quite distant. That may be caused of the language. Land use process is full of terms used by professionals (engineers, land use planners, officers etc.). There's need for comprehensive vision of the arctic Lapland. But what is the arctic really about? What does it produce? Timo Koivurova (2012) is mentioning that for the most of us, the arctic is just image. Now it would be a great opportunity to reveal that concept. And the most important issue is still the communication so people will know what is happening in the arctic area they are living.


- Researchers Igor Shevchuk and Evgeni Zhirnel, Karelian Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia*: "Energy security and modernization of the economy of a remote border region"*


Abstract:

The energy security of a region is a structural component of its economic security defined as the condition of the socio-economic system that facilitates sustainable development of the territory, economic growth and social wellbeing. In the definition by the World Energy Council (WEC), the energy security, in turn, depends on the ability to secure reliable supply of adequate amounts of energy resources to individuals, community and economy. One of the tasks here is to reduce the discrepancies between regions in energy availability and the scope of the energy infrastructure. Energy security is a crucial issue for remote regions of Russia. The factors behind the problem are poor economic utilization of the territory, low population densities, poor transport and energy infrastructure. Most of the infrastructure now in use was built during the active industrialization period using the centralized mode. Its major task was to supply energy to the large community-forming enterprise. In the context of the structural transformation of the economy and transition to the post-industrial development phase such infrastructure proves to be rather inefficient, failing to satisfy the demands of the economy and the changing population system. In the past decade many Russian regions have faced this problem, and Republic of Karelia, which is an energy-deficient region, is one of them. The energy deficit in the republic is covered by transfers from external energy systems, and the fuel demand is supplied by importing heavy oil, gas and coal from other regions. The region's dependence on external vendors often leads to shortfalls in the operation of public and housing utilities, especially in depressed districts. The constraints

caused by poor infrastructure and the lack of energy capacities available to new investment projects challenge the development prospects of the region. This problem can be handled by introducing the new infrastructural model for northern regions. The model envisages that the industrial, public and housing facilities are to become less dependent on external sources through introduction of modern technologies, including development of small-scale and alternative renewable energy production. Border regions, such as Republic of Karelia, can utilize the relevant energy supply and energy saving expertise from neighbor European countries. Besides the infrastructural constraints, one must not forget about the institutional restrictions on land use. There are, for instance, legal restrictions on the use of forest land, which occupies some 70% of the territory of municipalities. Border regions are additionally subject to a frontier regimen which imposes limitations on the use of land in the frontier zone. To enhance the energy security and promote the economic development of remote border regions one must employ an integrated approach taking into account the resource potential of the territory, availability of know-how, and institutional possibilities.

- PhD candidate Jussi Huotari, University of Lapland, Finland: *"Lessons from Talvivaara to Finnish mining industry"*

Abstract:

Talvivaara nickel mine was opened in 2008 to municipality of Sotkamo in Kainuu region. The mining company is one of the biggest employers of the region. However, the mining company is also the biggest polluter of the region. The presentation examines economic and environmental impacts of the mine to Kainuu region and to Finnish mining industry.

## Report from session 11

(Rapporteur: MA student Gerald Zojer, University of Vienna, Austria)

The morning session of May 23rd was looking into regional cooperation between various actors. As an example, a website project, carried out by the Arctic Center was presented, which should allow the inhabitants of Finnish Lapland to take note and to better understand, where bigger land use projects (e.g. mines, roads, energy production facilities, etc.), that could have harmful impact on the environment, are carried out. This way, the civil society should become enabled to influence the environmental impact assessments (EIA). Thus, the project's aim was to bring public participation to these land use projects. One obstacle might be however, that politicians and the people directly involved into such projects, might speak a different language than the majority of the inhabitants, which therefor could probably not completely understand the EIAs. In the background, this project also showed that there hasn't been an updated mining map for the Arctic, since the AMAP 1997 was published. The website unfortunately also lacks to show protected areas.

Another regional concern that was presented and discussed, dealt with energy security in the Russian Karelia. This region is a net importer of electricity, even though it has a number of local resources to offer. The present energy infrastructure was built during the industrialization process and thus constructed as a centralized system that especially meets the needs for urban places. Over the years the infrastructure became poor (due to lack of maintenance), and is not capable to meet the increasing- and decentralizing demand. These obstacles that sometimes

lead to short-folds of electricity, is hindering the development possibilities in rural areas. Thus, by building another kind of energy infrastructure, the region should become more attractive for investments and increase the living conditions. Such a new approach of providing electricity should be an integrated one, that also takes accounts of the local resources (e.g. using bio waste from fisheries) and thus can be built decentralized. A possible approach could be the establishment of "Green Cities".

However, the political center lacks interest for region building (outside the centers), which is why local stakeholders need to become the dominating actors to enforce such a development – even though the funding situation is difficult.

Besides politics and civil society, also big corporations play – or can play – an important role. While mining companies like to draw a nice picture about themselves, a closer look might reveal less pleasant images. For example in Finland, where mining is an increasing business, also environmental pollution is on the rise. Mining is often presented to the public as an opportunity to stimulate regional (economic) development by creating jobs. However, the case of the Talvivaara mine shows that – as the owners or operators of the mines – a high number of employees are not from the region, but often from outside the country, which is where the money flows. But also the revenues for the Finnish state are limited. On the one hand side, the tax regime is rather favorable for private companies, while on the other hand the Finnish state had to jump in to deal with an environmental disaster: Since months there are leakages from the pit in Talvivaara, where waste water is getting released. People expect the state now to make the reparation and to set higher environmental standards. However, the ministry for environmental affairs is less powerful than the ministry for employment and economy.

It is worth noting, that while problems associated with hydrocarbon development are seen as pan-arctic issues, mining still remains as a national issue. When talking about the Arctic, we have to admit that with the increasing mining activities, we are creating new contaminant issues instead of solving the already existing ones. Since the discourse of climate change became most prominent, classical pollutants disappeared from the agenda.

## Session 12: "The Swedish chairmanship of the Arctic Council"

Rapporteur: PhD candidate Marín Rós Tumadóttir, University of Iceland

The final session of the Calotte Academy 2013 was reflections by Douglas Nord on the Swedish Chairmanship of the Arctic Council 2011-2013. He is in the processing of analysing the three consecutive Nordic chairmanships of the Arctic Council with an aim of publishing a book in October 2014. Douglas asked himself three questions: 1) What were the contributions of the Swedish Chairmanship to the Arctic Council? What sort of impact did they have?; 2) What is the more general role of chair within a consensus bases organisation with no legislative powers?; and 3) In what ways has the Arctic Council developed between 2007 and 2013?

Sweden was the last country belonging to the Arctic Council to publish its Arctic strategy which was presented the day before Sweden assumed chairmanship of the organization. Their strategy emphasises environmental protection, the human dimension and a vision of strengthening the Arctic Council. For the Presidency the Swedes placed special emphasis on the following three issues:

- The development of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- Gender issues
- Improving the efficiency and coherency of the Arctic Council itself, i.e. through some basic organisational challenges, establishing rules of procedure, improving the flow of information.

However, in the end they faced the following limitations:

- Failure to fully engage the Sámi and other Permanent Participants
- Lack of information on the Swedish North for Swedes – all the work was done from Stockholm
- Did not follow through on question of gender – was left until the last minute
- The lack of participant continuity

When it comes to the role of the chair it can be used for the following:

- Agenda-setting, deciding which issues should have priority
- Fulfill the role of a 'broker' for observers
- Gains legitimacy through representation – are the voice and face of the Council

Conclusion: Swedes did make a contribution – new agreements and observers as well as the secretariat in Tromsø but there is still work to be done. The Arctic Council is still a 'teenager' and is now setting out on its second rotation of Chairmanships.

# About the Calotte Academy

The Calotte Academy is an annual travelling symposium and international forum in Europe's North Calotte region, designed to promote interdisciplinary discourse and the interplay between senior and young researchers, and to foster academic and policy-oriented dialogue among members of the research community and post-graduate students as well as a wide range of other northern stakeholders, such as policy-makers, civil servants, community leaders and planners. It is a "school of dialogue" and participatory by nature with an idea to share knowledge and experiences with communities. During the first 20 years the Academy has built partnerships between researchers and community members and does community-based research as well as develops research models for community-based research.

The Calotte Academy is also an interdisciplinary brainstorming meeting to bring researchers and other experts from different fields, regions and countries together for to discover innovations and new methods, and produce international research projects as well as plans and applications.

In each session of the 2013 Academy - in Rovaniemi and Inari, Finland, in Tromsø, Norway, and in Abisko and Kiruna, Sweden - the overarching theme *"Resource geopolitics – Energy security"* was discussed holistically from many angles and disciplinary approaches, and from the perspectives of past(s), present(s) and future(s). As well as the theme was discussed from global, Arctic and local context in the European North and North Calotte. This was already experimentally done at the 2012 Calotte, which took place in May 28 – June 4, 2012 in Rovaniemi and Inari; Kiruna and Abisko; and Tromsø, Norway, Academy under the theme *"Water – globally and in North Calotte"*. (See Final Report of Calotte Academy 2012)

Arranged for the first time in 1991, the Calotte Academy is an international platform for policy-oriented dialogue and dissemination of research. As a travelling symposium with an emphasis on both expertise and dialogue it is a post-modern academic stage and workshop that fosters interdisciplinarity, knowledge(s), and dialogue-building, and implements the interplay between

science and politics. Since 2002 the Academy has served as a sub-forum for Open Assemblies of the Northern Research Forum. And, since 2010 is has also functioned as the main annual forum for the discussions and research planning of the Thematic Network on Geopolitics and Security. The Network is a joint international, academic network between the University of the Arctic and the Northern Research Forum (see www.nrf.is/Thematic Network on Geopolitics and Security), and consequently, its senior and student members are potential contributors of the Calotte Academy and this project.

The Thematic Network publishes *The Arctic Yearbook*, the first Arctic Yearbook was launched in November 2012 and the second one in October 2013 (see www.arcticyearbook.com). It is a major forum for dissemination of the main findings and highlights of the Calotte Academy and the outcomes of the project, as well as further discussion on the themes. Via The Arctic Yearbook a state of Arctic geopolitics and security has been, and will be, documented, analyzed and contributed.

## Calotte Academy steering group

The 2013 Calotte Academy project was led by Professor Lassi Heininen, Faculty of Social Sciences at University of Lapland (e-mail: lassi.heininen@ulapland.fi); tel. +358-40-4844 215) and coordinated by PhD candidate Jussi Huotari (e-mail: jussi.huotari@ulapland.fi; tel. +358-50-5975 292).

The steering group of the Calotte Academy consists in addition of Heininen and Huotari, Associate prof. Gunhild Hoogensen-Gjørv, Department of Sociology, Political Science and Community Planning at University of Tromsø (e-mail: gunhild.hoogensen.gjorv@uit.no); tel. +47-7764 4000) and PhD candidate Piotr Graczyk at University of Tromsø (e-mail: piotr.graczyk@uit.no); Senior research fellow Annika E. Nilsson, Stockholm Environmental Institute (e-mail: annika.nilsson@sei-international.org); tel. +46-8-674 73 31); Dr. Dag Avango, Division of History at KTH; and Researcher and PhD candidate Hanna Lempinen (e-mail: hanna.lempinen@ulapland.fi), Faculty of Social Sciences at Lapland University, Finland.

## Organizers and sponsors

The Calotte Academy 2013 was co-organized by Faculty of Social Sciences at University of Lapland and Sámi Educational Centre of Inari (from Finland); Department of Sociology, Political Science and Community Planning at University of Tromsø (from Norway); Stockholm Environmental Institute and Royal Institute of Technology (from Sweden); and School of International Relations at St. Petersburg State University (from Russia), in cooperation with City Administration of Rovaniemi, Northern Research Forum and NRF-UArctic joint Thematic Network on Geopolitics and Security.

The 2013 Calotte Academy was financially supported by the Nordic Council of Ministers from its Arctic Co-operation Programme 2012-2014.

# FIRST CALL FOR PAPERS

*Resource geopolitics – Sovereignty*

## Calotte Academy 2014

in Finland, Norway and Russia

June 1 – 8, 2014

The Calotte Academy 2014 will be organized in June 1-8, 2014 in Rovaniemi and Inari, Finland; in Kirkenes, Norway; and in Murmansk and Apatity, Russia.

The theme of the 2014 Academy is *'Resource geopolitics - Sovereignty'* in the Arctic region, particularly the Barents Sea area. The focus is inspired by the fact that natural resources, options for them, and their governance play an important role in Arctic geopolitics and orthern security in the early-21st century. Resource geopolitics together with energy (security) has a long history in shaping and impacting the Arctic and the entire North. Climate change, (flows of) globalization, the mass-scale utilization of fossils, and the opening of new sea routes - the combination of these represents some sort of Arctic 'paradox' - together with a growing global interest in the Arctic and its resources have caused a new kind of pressure for Arctic states and nations, and the people living there, to be(come) concerned with the state of the Arctic environment. Their direct physical impacts and indirect impacts related to the economy and development, as well as the uncertainty related to climate change, are seen and interpreted as a new challenge, or even a threat, to state sovereignty and national security of the littoral states of the Arctic Ocean.

Following from this, recourse sovereignty and governance, particularly access to energy sources, has become increasingly strategically important, and a part of the larger issues of (comprehensive) security in the Arctic, ranging from sovereignty (including boundaries, defence, economy) to governance (development, utilization, transport/shipping) to environmental issues (ecosystems, toxins, climate change, human health). Underlying drivers include the significant geopolitical, geoeconomic and environmental changes, and changes in the problem definition of security, that are happening at local, national, regional and global scales.

The 2014 Calotte Academy will discuss on resources and resource (geo)politics, and sovereignty in the Arctic of the 2010s, where two influential perspectives: regionalism/region-building with devolution of power, and globalization and its flows with environmental and security problems, as well as their interrelationship and related dualism, exist and influence. During the 2014 Calotte Academy, *'Resource geopolitics – Sovereignty'* will be discussed holistically from many angles and disciplinary approaches, from the perspectives of past(s), present(s) and future(s), and from global, or international, Arctic and local contexts in the Barents Sea area. In addition, sovereignty will be theoretically discussed, defined and re-conceptualized, as will challenges of sovereignty (i.e. the traditional interpretation of state sovereignty), such as indigenous definitions of resource sovereignty, sustainable development, climate change, and change(s) in security premises and paradigms.

The Calotte Academy is a sub-forum for the Northern Research Forum (NRF) and its Open Assemblies, as well as the main annual international seminar of the UArctic-NRF Thematic Network on Geopolitics and Security. The Calotte Academy events of 2013 and 2014 are financially supported by the Nordic Council of Ministers from its Arctic Co-operation Programme 2012-2014 (see Final Report of the Calotte Academy 2013 – www.nrf.is).

For more information on the content and procedure of the 2014 Academy, please contact Prof. Lassi Heininen, Faculty of Social Sciences at University of Lapland (e-mail: lassi.heininen@ulapland.fi); tel. +358-40-4844 215); Assoc. Prof. Gunhild Hoogensen-Gjørv, Department of Sociology, Political Science and Community Planning at University of Tromsø (e-mail: gunhild.hoogensen.gjorv@uit.no); tel. +47-7764 4000); or Senior Researcher Ludmila Ivanova, Institute of Economic Studies at the Kola Science Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences (e-mail: ludmila_ivanova@mail.ru).

This is a call for papers, for both established researchers and PhD students of different disciplines, to participate and present in the 2014 Calotte Academy on the theme *'Resource geopolitics – Sovereignty'*. The organizers will cover travelling costs (Rovaniemi-Inari-Kirkenes-Murmansk-Apatity-Rovaniemi) by bus and accommodation in each destination for those PhD students whose abstracts have been accepted (see funding application deadline).

We ask you to submit a title and brief abstract (250-300 words) of your paper, and your name, affiliation and e-mail address, no later than the 15th of March 2014. Notice of acceptance will be provided on April 1, 2014.

Abstract submission deadline: March 15, 2014

Funding application deadline for PhD students: March 15, 2014

All proposals with an abstract as well as funding applications should be submitted to PhD student Jussi Huotari (e-mail: jussi.huotari@ulapland.fi; tel. +358-50-5975 292); and PhD student Hanna Lempinen (e-mail: hanna.lempinen@ulapland.fi), Faculty of Social Sciences at Lapland University, Finland.

For more information on the Calotte Academy: www.nrf.is

**See the Calotte Academy 2014 Call for papers inside pp. 49 - 50**

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