



Calotte Academy 2011

From Circumpolar Stability toward Nordic Peace

Final Report (June 2011)

The Calotte Academy 2011 under the theme, "From Circumpolar Stability toward Nordic Peace" took place in May 26 – June 1, 2011 in Inari, Finland, in Kirkenes, Norway, and in Apatity, Russia. It consisted of 31 presentations, generating hundreds of questions and comments in seven sessions in the three sites of the Academy.

This was implemented by an international group of scholars, (ranging from senior researchers to PhD students) as well as, number of policy-makers, coming from Canada, Finland, France, Iceland, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden and UK – who travelled from Rovaniemi to Inari, further to Kirkenes and Apatity, and back to Rovaniemi. In principle more than half of the 45 minutes per presentation was allocated for an open discussion.

This is a brief Final Report of the 2011 Calotte Academy. For more detailed information on the event, as well as Power Point presentations, please see the following website: www.barentsinfo.org/thinkbarents

The papers of the 2011 Academy will also be published in a theme issue "Sustainable development in the Arctic Region" of Nordia Geographical Publications – Yearbook 2011.

Maim Theme

The focus of the 2011 Calotte Academy was on stability, peace, tension and conflict in general in international politics and IR, and particularly how they are structured in the Arctic Region. And consequently, the main theme was "From Circumpolar Stability toward Nordic Peace". Behind this interpretation and discourse that at the twenty-first century's High North is a (very) stable and peaceful area without either armed conflicts, or an uncontrolled race on natural resources. Much opposite, it enjoys considerable international, mostly multi-national, cooperation by the Arctic states, the northern indigenous peoples and other non-actors, as has been the institutionalized Nordic cooperation within the last 60 years. This can be taken as a success story in the broader context of the international system where we see at least two large scale wars, and several minor wars and armed conflicts, and a constant fight against (international) terrorism. The current state is, however, neither guaranteed nor necessarily stable, but can be changed, since the northernmost regions of the globe are not isolated, but closely integrated into the global system and the international community. There has, however, been rather little discussion on a state of security in the Arctic in globalization and beyond the post-Cold War.

Indeed, there is a growing global interest toward the region and its resources as well as the options to the utilization of them. This is largely due to, climate change and other global environmental problems, as well as, the combination of the strategic importance of energy security and a potentially bigger share of more accessible Arctic regions in the global economy. There is also a manifold growth in the geo-strategic importance of the High North in world politics and economics, which is on one hand, due to these more strategic and economic reasons. On the other hand, it is due to more immaterial values, such as the diversity of nature and life, innovations in political and legal arrangements, and the stability and peace of the region.

All this emphasizes the importance of continuing the current state of stability and peace in international relations between states and other northern actors. This also emphasizes a need to, and academic interest for, study further both stability and peace, and security in general, and particularly how stability and peace are structured in the Arctic Region. Lying behind this analysis are core questions of International Relations, the discourses of security, safety, and war. Furthermore, in terms of defining peace and stability in the North, it relates to how war has been a defining moment in the region like for example, in the North Calotte and all of Northern Europe.

The original aim, which was successfully achieved, was to include presentations, in the 2011 Academy that dealt with stability, peace, and security on the one hand, generally and theoretically, and on the other hand, examining the circumpolar North / Northern Europe / 'Norden', and/or Barents region as case studies. The core result was lively discussion and debate included the both academics and policy makers, empirical and theoretical discussions, including various relevant concepts and empirical cases.

Under the main theme there were several sub-themes and approaches, which were extensively discussed. Among them were: How has stability been reached, and is structured, in the Arctic; How to go further, from stability to confidence?; What do we mean by the 'Nordic Peace', is it a positive or (only) negative peace?; Land use and resource conflicts, and positive peace; Biopolitics or geopolitics, or aspects from the both?; Climate change and globalization – challenges or threats to stability and peace?; Importance of stability and peace on well-being, and when facing social challenges; Combating children poverty as peace-building factor; Economic cooperation and trade, and local self-government strengthening stability and peace.

Schedule, Program and Abstracts

The schedule and program of the 2011 Calotte Academy with the speakers, and the titles and abstracts of their presentations were the following:

Thursday 26th of May (Travelling from Rovaniemi to Inari)

Inari on Thursday, 26th of May

At 14:30-18:00: 1st Session (Moderator Lassi Heininen)

Tiina Seppälä, University of Lapland, Finland: "Exploring the potential for cooperation between the Anti-War and Anti-Nuclear movements in the Arctic context"

Abstract:

The political revival of the anti-war movement after 9/11 launched a controversial debate on global strategies of resistance and inspired conceptualizations of a global political collective against war. Liberal cosmopolitans characterize the movement as a consensual force of opposition against war in the form of global civil society acting on the basis of 'universally' shared values. Radical poststructuralists consider it a preliminary example of the Multitude, waging 'a war against war' as a global body of opposition. Both approaches advocate global strategies of resistance for social movements generally. Their views are challenged by the state-centric approach which criticizes them for framing the political struggle in highly abstract terms. It argues that global and symbolic forms of resistance lack strategic engagement and thus escape power in the 'post-political' struggle. In my PhD thesis (2010) each of the three theoretical approaches were critically analyzed, showing that they are problematic due to their dualistic 'either-or' logic that stems from their failure to engage with the existing anti-war movement. By revealing many ongoing political conflicts and power struggles within the movement, it was also demonstrated that the theories fail to take the politics of resistance into account in conceptualizing the Multitude and global civil society as consensual global collectives. Despite these problems, however, the potential of an increasingly transnational anti-war movement that would collaborate more closely, and even create common strategies with other transnational movements, should not be overlooked. The current anti-war movement already has especially close ties with the anti-nuclear movements. Originally, their connection was established in the late 1950s but it grew stronger during the 1980s as the anti-nuclear movement became very popular in Europe. Due to recent global developments, campaigns not only against war and militarism but also the use of nuclear weapons and nuclear energy have re-emerged also in the context of the Arctic.

In an effort to explore their possibilities for working more closely together, the presentation draws both from the history of the European anti-nuclear movement and the current anti-war movement. Importantly, nothing is being imposed 'from above' on these movements but rather a call for establishing a genuine and truly reflexive dialogue between activists and academics is made.

Jari Koivumaa, Lapland Vocational College, Finland: "Emancipatory thinking as a part of the peace and stability in European North - or is there any?"

Abstract:

The economic and political exclusion have been a problem for the people in European North. There are many reasons for this. First of all quite few people is living in the area and the amount of people is still decreasing. For example in the year 1968 there was more that 220 000 inhabitants in Lapland. Now there is approx. 183 000 inhabitants. This means low political and economical power for the North. There are many disadvantages in the geographical location of the area. The cold and variable climate has been the problem for the north as well as one sided economic structure. The European north is far away from the centers of the states. For the states in the European North the area – including the people – has been mainly the resource and a tool for economical development. My interpretation is that in the last years the security paradigm in the world politics has changed. Also in the European north we are still moving from the realist peace and security toward security communities and democratic peace. The change gives possibilities for political inclusion and empowerment for the people excluded from the politics in the realist thinking and peace. Simplistically: the realist peace and security means the power for the people with material and military capabilities. The democratic peace means the more diversified power and possibilities from exclusion to empowerment also in the European north.

This presentation is just to evaluate the empowering processes going on because of ongoing peace and stability in the European North.

Tanja Joonas, Arctic Center at University of Lapland, Finland: "Traditional livelihoods and Indigenous peoples' rights in conflict with other land use means in Finnish Lapland"

Abstract:

What differs indigenous peoples from other minorities is usually described to be their special relationship with land and the practising of traditional livelihoods. In many times the livelihoods are dependent on large areas of land or water and are practised very intensively. In the Finnish Lapland reindeer herding is the old form of livelihood practised by the Saami and other local people, of which many are the descendants of the original inhabitants of the area. Other traditional livelihoods are fishing and hunting as well as small scale gathering of berries, mushrooms etc. However, these traditional activities are facing enormous challenges in contemporary world. Other means of land use, mining industry, tourism and forestry are causing conflict situations within the area. Traditional livelihoods are also threatened by the considerable amount of predators allowed in the area. Finland has not ratified the ILO Convention No.169 concerning the rights of indigenous peoples (1989), but has tried to meet the requirements of the provisions in its national legislation concerning the Saami rights. It is worth noting that these rights more often are related to linguistic and other cultural rights of the Saami, not targeted to strengthen the position of the traditional livelihoods.

This presentation examines the possible effects of the Convention into national political and legal practices and evaluates the different approaches to these conflict situations, which however, are very multidimensional.

Adam Stepien, Arctic Center at University of Lapland, Poland: "Exporting Nordic Indigenous governance? A case of Nordic development aid"

Abstract:

The presentation will focus on the role of indigenous policies in the Nordic states identities including the idea of *Nordic peace*, and consequently, how these policies are *exported* to the Global South by the means of development aid framework. Since WW2, the Nordic countries have been developing their policies towards the Saami and Inuit. From 1970s/1980s, indigenous dimension became a part of the way how Nordic states see their place and reputation in the international affairs. Nordic states became also vulnerable to the indigenous international politics of embarrassment. This resulted, *inter alia*, in significant Nordic involvement in international norms-making regarding the indigenous rights (ILO C169, UN Declaration). Thus, have the indigenous policies become a part of Nordic identity and an element of *Nordic peace*? Do Nordic states try to *export* their indigenous policies via international norm-making and development cooperation, just as they promote internationally the general human rights framework? Is there a role in that enterprise for the Saami and Inuit themselves?

One of the issues requiring discussion is the legitimacy of Nordic actors to promote their approach to indigenous issues in the developing countries of Global South, where the situation has few similarities with the stories of Lapland or Greenland. Especially that in many places, the indigenous policies may become also a crucial issue for the establishment and preservation of peace and security.

Inari on Friday, 27th of May

At 9:30-12:30: 2nd Session (Moderator Teemu Palosaari)

Christopher Shapardanov, Ambassador, Embassy of Canada to Finland: "Canadian perspectives on security in the North"

Abstract:

Contrary to media speculation, the Canadian Government does not consider that the rapid changes in the Arctic will result in conventional military threats. The Canadian approach is primarily centered on people, and focuses on future social, economic, environmental and governance initiatives. These priorities are reflected in Canada's Northern Foreign Policy, announced in September 2010, as the international component of the Northern Strategy. Canada will rely on a combination of existing governance structures and improved policy responses to manage this change, and will engage in international cooperation with its Arctic neighbours to strengthen regional governance. For Canada, the primary focus of this international cooperation and engagement is the Arctic Council. For example, in Nuuk, Greenland, Foreign Ministers signed the first legally-binding instrument negotiated under the auspices of the Arctic Council. The ground-breaking Search and Rescue Agreement further strengthens cooperation Arctic states, and will improve the way Arctic countries respond to emergency calls in the region.

This presentation will address the four key pillars of Canada's Northern Strategy: exercising Canada's sovereignty, promoting social and economic development, protecting the environment and strengthening governance and promoting international engagement.

Gustav Petursson, University of Iceland, Reykjavik: "Increased security risks in the High North: The case of Iceland"

Abstract:

The melting of the Arctic ice is opening new shipping routes through the Arctic; thus making Arctic resources more accessible and increasing the strategic importance of the region. This change carries with it a new set of threats and risks in the dimensions of military, political, economic as well as societal and environmental security. Iceland, like other Arctic countries, must find ways to deal with the multi-dimensional security threats and risks associated with these changes. Iceland, whose greatest security threats are in the dimension of environmental, economic and societal security; can respond to these threats and risks through international cooperation with other Nordic countries, most notably Norway and Denmark as well as NATO, the European Union and the Arctic Council.

Alexandr Sabaev, Petrozavodsk State University, Russia: "Arctic challenges"

Abstract:

Nowadays Arctic region is subject to serious changes. Increasing competition is a due to global warming which effects ice melting and as a result promotes navigation and industrial developing of North territories. Such a promotion can lead to a greater environmental risk. The political attention to the resource potential is growing constantly. The Arctic North is playing a great role, becoming an international arena for cooperation. That is why political approach is needed when dealing with Arctic changes. Today one can find common interests of non-arctic states (China, India, South Korea) which can lead both to the international cooperation and clash of interests, conflicts. It is pointless to deny the political interests of practically all the states in the Arctic region and accomplished transition of region into new, significant, international status. In the short term north countries will certainly face long, difficult and at the same time essential negotiation process with the involvement of other non-arctic states. All these factors require constructive dialogue, methodological data, objective expert analysis and proposals, scientifically justifiable claims thesis. Only wise approach can guarantee affective and secure cooperation in such a unique region as Arctic and would not allow state-to-state confrontation, based on a "blind commitment to national interests". It is obvious that present-day conflict potential of the region will be preserved for a long time. Moreover, conflict escalation will possibly result from the interference of "Third states". Such factors as indefinite Arctic status, disputes between concerned arctic-states, climate changes, vast amount of resources require flexible approach, which is still not worked out.

Lassi Heininen, University of Lapland, Finland: "The mission accomplished – globalization as a challenge for the state politics"

Abstract:

Trans-boundary cooperation by states, indigenous peoples and sub-national governments as well as region-building with unified states as major actors in the Arctic region has been so successful that the region is (very) peaceful with high stability. Furthermore, in spite of few disputes on maritime borders, asymmetric environmental conflicts and global (environmental) problems there are neither (emerging) conflicts nor (foreseen) reasons for them. Followed from this, the Arctic states are in a situation that their 'mission', i.e. the ultimate goal to decrease military tension (of the Cold War) and increase political stability, has been accomplished, and there is a lack of another ultimate goal. Consequently, changes and new things, such as globalization, are (too) easily taken as threats, though actually they are challenges. Now as a part of the spectrum of changing positions in the Arctic, there is a multifunctional (global) change(s) with aspects and indicators, such as long-range air and water pollution, climate change, energy security and globalization. Indeed, though global relations and flows of globalization, such as mass-scale whaling, fur trade, (pre)industrialization and colonialism in general, is nothing new in the Arctic, globalization is mostly seen to bring problems to the North, such as modernity ('Cola-Colanization'), new isms, climate change, and weakening of nation-states' ability to protect its northern communities. Globalization has been / is, however, present in the Arctic with 'contradictory', since it has brought decolonization, devolution, recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, emphasis on the rule of (environmental) law and 'diversity' as a global value to the region. Furthermore, although the Arctic states are members of the global community as well as the globalized world economy either they do not acknowledge a world-wide, global perspective (e.g. it has not been taking into consideration in most of the arctic strategies), or they are afraid of it.

This presentation emphasizes that since the position of the Arctic has much strengthened in international relations at the early 21st century the region can play more important role in world politics 'by becoming a subject instead of being an object'. Here circumpolar stability as well as the Nordic peace can play an important role.

At 13:30-17:30: 3rd Session (Moderator Lassi Heininen)

Audur H. Ingolfsson, University of Iceland and University of Lapland, Iceland: "Is climate change a threat? An ecofeminist perspective on security and climate change"

Abstract:

Climate change has put the Arctic back on the map of geopolitics. The melting of the ice, and other environmental changes, are likely to create new challenges and opportunities. But does climate change threaten peace and stability in the region? Currently, there are two competing discourses dominating the discussion about climate change and security in the Arctic. One highlights the danger of competition and conflict; the other emphasizes the need for cooperation. The presentation will discuss the tension between those two discourses from a feminist perspective, using concepts related to gender, masculinity and femininity to explore the values underpinning the different approaches. A starting point will be Ann Tickner's analysis of how the values and assumptions that drive the contemporary international system, and have shaped the dominant theories within international relations, are tightly linked with concepts of masculinity.

The presentation will also draw from ideas of some ecofeminist scholars, whose writings have pointed at a parallel between men's domination over women in the patriarchal system and the exploitation of nature by humans.

Teemu Palosaari, Tampere Peace Research Institute, University of Tampere, Finland: "The Amazing Race. On resources, conflict, and cooperation in the Arctic"

Abstract:

Thanks to the ongoing melting of the Arctic Ocean sea ice the Arctic natural resources have become an increasingly topical issue in international politics. Traditionally the Arctic political puzzle has contained a variety of political actors: in addition to the Arctic states there are a number of active intergovernmental, regional, indigenous, environmental, scientific and non-governmental organizations. Many "non-Arctic" actors, such as China and Japan, have also shown increasing interest in Arctic activities lately. The media often describes the situation as a "Cold Rush" or "Arctic Race" in which the coastal states are competing for the ownership of and control over the new oil and gas resources and the transport routes. Consequently, the alleged conflict potential in the Arctic has been repeatedly in the headlines. The view has, however, usually been based on single events, such as military exercises or flag planting underneath and above the Arctic Ocean's surface. In the academic debate there appears to be two major, and somewhat competing, interpretations as regards the near future Arctic international politics. The first of them underlines the role of states and sovereignty, whereas the second highlights international governance and cooperation. What seems to connect the views is that, in contrast to the mainstream media picture, both contain a number of issues that point to the continuity of peaceful development of the Arctic.

It is argued in this presentation that the main security challenges in the Arctic are not related to traditional interstate security questions. Rather, deeper transformation from negative peace (absence of war/violence) into positive peace (integration, cooperation) calls for solving dilemmas that concern environmental and human security. Three examples of these (BPing the Arctic, tigers and polar bears, Arctic paradox) are discussed in the paper.

Simo Sarkki, Thule Institute, University of Oulu, Finland: "Governance of forest resources and in-related conflicts"

Abstract:

Various participatory planning tools are used throughout world in order to enhance democracy in environmental governance. In northern Finland, most of the forests are state-owned and managed by state's forestry enterprise Metsähallitus. Also Metsähallitus has launched participatory tools for example to reconcile diverse forest related interests. However, despite the introduction of participatory tools in mid-1990's forest disputes and conflicts have prevailed.

This presentation aims to explain the continuance of disputes with problems pertaining to delivery of promises of participation. While previous research has identified other problems (e.g. lack of neutral facilitator in the participatory processes), this presentation shows that the chosen regional scale for participatory processes impacts on the delivery of promises of participation, and makes it difficult to take account site-specific wishes of various stakeholders. As a result conflicts over state forestry have prevailed. The pressure during conflicts (e.g. Inari, Forest-Lapland, Muonio, Puolanka) towards Metsähallitus has been exerted for example by environmental NGOs, reindeer herders and other locals. I distinguish between two types of pressure modes in forest governance: environmental NGO and markets based, and local self-organizing pressure modes. Taking clues from Metsähallitus' responses to these pressure efforts, it seems that Metsähallitus has often launched more site-specific negotiations with relevant stakeholders for given case. These negotiations have often been able to resolve the disputes. In order to change from reactive to proactive forest governance, Metsähallitus could launch such site-specific negotiations before disputes. However, the proposed proactive, site-specific and deliberative negotiation tool is not without problems. This presentation reflects the possibilities of the site-specific tool to resolve disputes also critically. These criticisms coming from representatives of Metsähallitus offer also critique to sometimes simplified calls for deliberative negotiations.

Julian Reid, University of Lapland, Finland: "The Insecure and Politically Debased Subject of Sustainable Development"

Abstract:

This paper examines the changing theorization of relations between security and subjectivity at work in discourses deriving from theories of sustainable development aimed at dealing with climate change. Development was traditionally concerned with constituting societies and subjects capable of securing themselves from the various forms of threats encountered in their living in the world. In contrast, the account of the subject envisaged and constituted by theorists of sustainable development concerned with climate change is one that presupposes the dangerousness of the world, and likewise one which interpellates a subject that is permanently called upon to recognize its vulnerability to danger. A subject for whom exposure to danger is a required practice without which he or she cannot grow and prosper in the world. In this sense the subject of sustainable development is a subject which must permanently struggle to accommodate itself to the world. Not a subject which can conceive of changing the world, its structure and conditions of possibility. But a subject which accepts the dangerousness of the world it lives in as a condition for partaking of that world and which accepts the necessity of the injunction to change itself in correspondence with the threats and dangers now presupposed as endemic.

Contesting this governmentalized orthodoxy, this presentation argues that a new approach to climate change is needed, that a reinvestment in an account of political subjectivity ought to follow, and that a rearticulation of the more classical concept of security may be useful for such a purpose.

There was also the launch of a new Finnish book on arctic and northern issues: "*Jäitä poltellessa. Suomi ja arktisen alueen tulevaisuus*". It is edited by Lassi Heininen ja Teemu Palosaari and published by Rauhan- ja konfliktintutkimuskeskus, TAPRI at University of Tampere.

Inari on Saturday, 28th of May

At 11:00–14:00: Visit at Saami Museum SIIDA

Rector **Liisa Holmberg**, Saami Educational Centre, Inari: "Introduction to contemporary Saami issues"

Director **Tarmo Jomppanen**, SIIDA Museum, Inari: "Introduction to and guidance in the inside and outside exhibitions of SIIDA"

At 16:00-17:30: Business meeting of UArctic – NRF Thematic Network on Security and Geopolitics

Sunday 29th of May (Travelling from Inari to Kirkenes via Neiden)

Kirkenes on Monday, the 30th of May

At 9:30-12:30: 4th Session (Moderator Lassi Heininen)

Anna Lund, International Barents Secretariat, Sweden: "Welcoming words, and introduction to the work of the Barents Euro-Arctic Council"

Alyson Bailes, University of Iceland, Reykjavik, UK: "Institutions and Stability in the Arctic"

Abstract:

Multi-national institutions can contribute to stability in two ways: by what they are and what they do. 'What they are' refers to the 'process effect' of bringing different actors together for greater understanding, predictability, etc. and of setting up communication channels that could also serve in an emergency. 'What institutions do' for stability and security can again take two forms: defusing and containing possible conflicts, and working together positively for shared interests. The broad modern definition of security provides a very wide canvas across which these approaches can be applied, with the further consequences that i) several different institutions may work in complementary ways and ii) the actions and networks of non-state as well as state actors can be important. On the other hand, multiple institutions may overlap, compete, or conversely leave gaps in coverage with bad effects on order and stability.

The right mixture of institutions for any region depends less on abstract procedural models or notions of 'strength', and more on a flexible fit to local needs and local cultures. How can this analysis be applied in the Arctic? The Arctic Council and other smaller groups have worked very well primarily through 'what they are'. With a rapidly evolving international and natural agenda, however, other institutions may have to be brought in for what they can 'do', including their ability to channel inputs from new actors (state and non-state). How could this be handled without actually damaging stability and making the institutions part of the problem?

Hannu Halinen, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland: "Building confidence in the Arctic"

Abstract:

There is a common concern to keep the Arctic after ice outside the sphere of conflict and confrontation. The actors in the Arctic, their role and legitimate interests, need to be identified and recognized by others. To respond to the challenge of bringing in human, economic, environmental and security elements in an integrated and constructive manner is a demanding task. Cooperation - whether bilateral, regional or international - is the key. Cooperation inevitably has to be based upon political will. To be sustainable it needs to rely on facts - thus communication, reaching out and dissemination of information are of great importance, along with concrete confidence building measures.

Rune Rafaelson, Norwegian Barents Secretariat, Norway: "Introduction to the work of the Norwegian Barents Secretariat"

At 13:30-17:00: 5th Session (Moderator Joël Plouffe)

Berit Kristoffersen, University of Tromsø, Norway: "Geographies of security and statehood in Norway's 'Battle of the North'"

Abstract:

Over the past decade, there has been an ongoing struggle over access to hydrocarbon deposits in the Norwegian Arctic. The presentation will focus on contemporary framings and discourses in the debate over whether to develop the resources off Lofoten and Vesterålen, which has been particularly controversial. A key representation here is the state and the petroleum industry's framing of petroleum development in the North as environmentally sound in the process of securitization/politization. Meanwhile, political-economic relations between the state and the industry in Norway have become more interwoven, where the representational dimensions of state spatiality has become pivotal in state-industry relations. As North Sea oil and gas deposits are declining, these kinds of political developments add to the revitalization of the Norwegian North [nordområdene] as an important region for industrial and commercial development. Today we also see the emergence of a new state-level discourse - 'opportunistic adaptation' - where climate change is constructed as beneficial as environmental change in the Arctic opens up for new industrial possibilities. Thus, rather than understood as a social process engaging people and communities of the Arctic, petroleum extraction is seen as a promising way forward provided by 'natural' changes that can benefit the nation as a whole

Satu Suikkari-Kleven, Counselor, Finnish Embassy in Oslo: "Teachings of the Nobel Peace Prize Laureates from the North"

Abstract:

The Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded a number of times to laureates from the countries in the North Calotte area. The most recent of these is the prize awarded to president Martti Ahtisaari in 2008. His message was very clear: peace is a question will and there are no excuses for conflicts to continue forever. President Ahtisaari was preceded by other legendary prize winners from the neighbouring countries, such as Fridtjof Nansen, Dag Hammarskjöld, Alva Myrdal, Andrei Sakharov and Mihail Gorbachov. Although many of the prizes were awarded decades ago, some almost a century ago, it is surprising to note how fresh and relevant many of their messages are still today. One common feature is the emphasis on multilateralism and the promotion of mutual understanding - values that continue to be extremely important in today's globalised world. Another common feature is the emphasis on perseverance. Setbacks in trying to realise the ideal, do not mean that the ideal is at fault, emphasized Dag Hammarskjöld. Already in 1975, Andrei Sakharov underlined that peace, progress and human rights are insolubly linked to one another. In 1922 Fridtjof Nansen stressed the importance of humanitarian effort for the cause of peace. His example and work should inspire us also in today's refugee work. When looking at the wider Arctic region, the list of iconic Nobel Prize winners becomes even longer with champions like Martin Luther King. Of particular relevance to the Arctic region is the prize awarded in 2007 for the IPCC and Al Gore.

In concrete terms, how can the ideas and ideals of these award winners guide us today? How are their messages relevant for the Arctic region and for our work in other parts of the world?

Sebastien Duyck, Arctic Centre at University of Lapland, France: "Participation of Non-State Actors to Arctic Environmental Governance"

Abstract:

This presentation will address legal procedures and formal opportunities offered to various groups of stakeholders to participate to international environmental decision-making in the Arctic Region. While climate change and other environmental threats constitute the main challenge to the stability of Arctic communities and institutions, this research will consider whether and how local regional institutions formally provide forums for dialogues among various groups of stakeholders. The current regime of Arctic governance, with the Arctic Council playing a central role, offers a unique status to indigenous peoples as a key group of stakeholders in the region. While this particularity of Arctic governance has been well covered by academic work, participation to intergovernmental institutions by other groups of stakeholders – including local communities, the private sector or local government – has been the focus of fewer studies.

The presentation aims at going beyond the study of Arctic particularism, as currently defined by an unusually high recognition of indigenous people's organizations. It will assess the general inclusiveness of various regimes of Arctic environmental governance – not only the Arctic Council – to different groups of stakeholders.

Angelica Astrakhantseva, St. Petersburg State University, Russia: "From confrontation to cooperation? Economic development and stability in the High North - the regional aspect of Svalbard"

Abstract:

Svalbard has for a long time had a central place in Russian policy in the High North. This was the place where the state interests of Russia and Norway, as well as different systems and management models, adjoined. Further, although the archipelago has a demilitarized status, one cannot say that the security situation here has always been stable. In fact, the situation surrounding Svalbard remained tense until the end of the Cold War. More recently Svalbard has become more commonly referred to in matters related to the Russian "presence" in the Arctic, which is closely connected with economic activities in the region. On the other hand, several steps have been taken to cooperate more broadly across the Arctic, as evidenced by a treaty on maritime delimitation and cooperation in the Barents Sea and the Arctic Ocean signed on 15th of September 2010. Will the region be characterized by competition or cooperation, and what entails the growth of economic activity in Svalbard?

Tuesday 31st of May (Travelling from Kirkenes to Apatity via Murmansk)

Apatity on Wednesday, the 1st of June

At 10:00-12:30: 6th Session (Moderator Lassi Heininen)

Anton Lapshin, Petrozavodsk State University, Russia: "Russia-USA-EU Cooperation in the Arctic: A View from Russia"

Abstract:

The goal of this presentation is to describe some specific features of Russian approach to cooperation with the USA and EU in the Arctic Region, especially, from the point of view of the possible obstacles and specific Russian expectations. Importance of cooperation with the USA and EU based on controversial situation: on the one hand, the US and EU create a serious threats for Russia in Arctic (militarization of the North, competition for resources, etc.), but on the other hand – produce a new hopes and opportunities for Russia (investment, development of infrastructure, etc.). The USA and EU have serious interests in Arctic Region, both of them have a special initiatives for Northern Europe (Northern Dimension, e-PINE) and their realization related with Russian interests in Arctic. As for serious threat for cooperation in Arctic Region, Russia defined the possible internationalization of the region. This not only the threat to economical position of Russia, but, at the same time, it's a problem of sovereignty (i.e. hard security). It will lead from cooperation to competition (or even conflict). Another important problem of hard security are for example, ABM systems on Alaska and connection between US and European ABM systems (in the framework of NATO). The Russian politics of modernization is an important factor for cooperation with the USA and EU in Arctic Region. The new investment projects with the EU and the US should be implemented under the main goals of the modernization: to change the structure of Russian economy, decline the role of extractive industry and export of raw materials; increase the role of hi-technology projects. Cooperation with the US and EU should be a source of modernization.

Jussi Huotari, University of Lapland, Finland: "Energy policy (and energy security) as a part of Russian foreign policy"

Abstract:

This presentation will focus on role of energy in Russian foreign policy. Oil and gas have been important factor in Russian foreign policy last fifteen years. Energy policy itself is complex question. It includes both oil and gas fields and the energy infrastructure. The relationship between energy policy and foreign policy is often interpreted via concept of energy security, which is defined either in from suppliers or customers point of view. After gas disputes between Russia and Ukraine (2005 – 2006 and 2008 - 2009) the question of energy security arose in political discourse both in Russia and European Union (EU). Finally, the presentation discusses on Russian energy policy in three geostrategic ally important *rimlands* of the Eurasian landmass (East Asia, Central Asia and Eastern Europe and Arctic).

Ludmila Ivanova, Institute of Economic Studies at Kola Science Centre, Russia: "Combining nature protection and local development in the Murmansk region (North-west Russia)"

Abstract:

The presentation discusses whether the new western paradigm for nature protection, combining conservation and local development, could be a model for nature protection in Russia's High North. Different types of PAs in the Murmansk region are analyzed focusing on the role protected areas can play in terms of local development. The dominant form of PA in Russia is still the strictly protected areas – zapovedniks - which do not allow any form of economic activity on their territory including nature-based tourism. National parks and nature parks are the most favorable types of PA from the point of view of tourism development but so far they are not available in the Murmansk region to establish and develop these forms of PAs suited to promote local development is challenging. The situation in the Murmansk region illustrate problems such as conflict of interests between different stakeholders, lack of support from the authorities, and lack of tourism infrastructure and know-how that can contribute to local development in relation to protected nature. Local support to establishment of national/nature parks, a growing number of tourist and new governmental strategies may however contribute to local development in the future.

Joel Plouffe, University of Quebec in Montreal, Canada: "Looking at interests of non-Arctic European states – France, Germany and UK"

Abstract:

This paper identifies and assesses foreign policy strategies for three non-neighbouring states of the Arctic Ocean: France, Germany and the UK. These countries are regarded as "old" members of the Arctic Council. They have established national security interests in the circumpolar world since the Cold War. These are based on economic security, science, and strategic culture. This analysis wishes to evaluate those interests, offer some comparative conclusions, and establish the relationships of those foreign policies with Arctic geopolitics/states.

Margret Cela, University of Lapland, Iceland: "Toward Nordic peace: a small state approach"

Abstract:

Five out of the eight member states of the Arctic Council are typically defined as small states, which are Denmark/Greenland, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. The other three, Canada, Russia and USA, on the other hand are defined as large states or even Superpowers in the cases of Russia and the USA. The intent here is to explore the security challenges and opportunities facing the circumpolar north, focusing both on how the small states can contribute to the development of the region, from circumpolar stability towards Nordic peace and what development would serve them best. As the small Arctic states are the five Nordic states, the focus is on Nordic cooperation and institutional participation, with the aim to find out if the Nordics can enhance their cooperation in the Arctic region, and by doing so become more influential. The small Arctic states have more in common than the size factor, not only are they all European but as a group they are generally identified as the Nordic states with historical ties and similar political system often identified as the Nordic model.

At 14:00-17:30: 7th Session (Moderator Lassi Heininen)

E. Bashmakova and L. Zalkind, Institute of Economic Studies at Kola Science Centre Russia: "Ways cooperation between state, business and society in the Russian North"

Abstract:

Socio-economic development of a territory is determined by the state policy, business development and interests of the population. Level of interactions between these three forces, coordination and taking into account their interests determine the level of social efficiency and economic growth of the region. The three actors can interact in different ways. In the Russian North there is a specificity of these interactions: large number of mono-towns, and, correspondingly, monopsony at the labor market and population's dependency on a single enterprise; low mobility of population in general and lack of

incomes for moving to other regions; few local businesses – most of companies are part of large holdings and transnational corporations; extraterritorial behavior of big corporations taking the tax base out of the region that is allowed by the state legislation. Interactions between the state and big businesses are based on state-private partnership. The main forms applied are programs on realization of large investment projects having state financial support, state-private consultancy via a number of public organizations and concessions. Business interacts with the population and partly with regional and municipal authorities through the tool of "corporate social responsibility". The main voluntary mechanisms of realization of this direction are financing of social projects, investments in development of social and communal infrastructure, grant programs, etc. Besides, the obligatory mechanism of public hearing at realization of investment projects is regulated by the legislation.

The presentation will show that the interaction mechanisms have not been formed completely yet, state, municipal, public and corporate interests are not balanced. At the same time there are positive trends in development of such interactions. Partnership of businesses, population and power in the Russian North will make it possible to realize projects, which cannot be realized by a single actor separately as costs and risks of northern projects are very high, and realization of such partnership will give benefits to all actors.

Vladimir Didyk, Institute of Economic Studies at Kola Science Centre, Russia: "Role of local self-government in sustainable development of Russian part of the Barents Region as a factor of circumpolar stability and peace".

Establishing of the Barents Euro-Arctic Region in 1993 was targeted to creation of a new form of international regional cooperation in the North of Europe for overcoming of the tension in relations of the cold war period, maintenance of political stability and peace, as well as creating preconditions for sustainable development of the region. In the Kirkenes Declaration, which proclaimed establishment of the Barents Region, the promotion of sustainable development on the principles of Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 was stated as the objective of the Barents co-operation. In addition, the document stressed the importance of local institutions and local authorities for closer cooperation in the Barents Region and expressed support for the reform process in Russia. Nowadays, after almost two decades of reforming processes in Russia, one of the key institutions of democracy and national governance system – local self-government – is still under the process of formation. Moreover, the institution of local self-government in Russia is still the weakest link in the national governance system.

In the presentation characteristics of the formation process of local self-government in Russia and some of its specificities on the territories of Russian part of Barents Region will be discussed. Current state and potential of local communities for realization of principles of sustainable development and participation in the Barents co-operation will be evaluated.

Regis Rouge-Oikarinen, University of Lapland, Finland: "Cross-border cooperation at the Northeastern corner of Europe: The EU as a promoter of stability and democracy in its neighbourhood"

Abstract:

Border research scholars are trying among others to discover those mechanisms which enable borders to be opened, reducing the frictions and tensions of socially constructed differences. In this regard I tried to find out through my doctoral dissertation if the cross-border cooperation promoted by European Union could be considered one of those mechanisms. My study concerned the cross-border cooperation between Russia and EU within, firstly, the Tacis (Technical Assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States) Programme (1996-2004) promoted by EU, and, secondly, the EU-Russian border and the neighbouring areas of Finland. The large field investigation covered 115 Tacis-projects and 84 interviews with Russian actors involved in the Tacis-Programme. The main goal of the study was to formulate a categorization of the institutionalization of cross-border cooperation among those interviewees. The empirical results identified the project management as the key for the institutionalization of the cross-border cooperation among the Russian partners. Here, it appears that the closer to their participants the Tacis-projects are implemented and administrated the more common views over the development of the border region seem to come out among the cross-border partners. At the end of the presentation I will try to assess the meaning of such cross-border interactions for the emergence of new regional spaces in the Arctic area especially across the Finnish and Russian border area. That will also enable me to discuss whether the EU is promoting a new transnational way of thinking, acting and even a post-national community by means of its cross-border policy along the Finnish-Russian border or rather re-enforcing and "securitizing" its external borders like some scholars have argued recently

Larissa Riabova, Institute of Economic Studies at Kola Science Centre, Russia: "Combating children poverty in the North-west Russia as peace-building factor in the Barents region"

Abstract:

To build peace it is important to understand root causes of conflicts and to link together the measures uprooting the causes of conflict. The root causes of conflicts are diverse, but it would be true to say that the most fundamental one lays in poverty and social injustice. Thus peace-building understood as a continuum of measures aiming at producing a solid foundation for peace should include broad measures in the political, institutional and developmental fields with combating poverty as a core element of peace-building.

The presentation will discuss aspects of combating children poverty in the North-west Russia as peace-building factor in the Barents region. Children poverty feeds instability in the future and undermines possibilities for sustainable development locally and regionally. In the presentation the acuteness of the problem of children poverty for the North-west Russia will be estimated (including comparative estimates of scale of the problem regionally), the system of state and non-state social support for the children from low-income families will be examined, and the role and effectiveness of the joint program of the Norwegian Red Cross and the Russian Red Cross on free meals and leisure activities for vulnerable children in

localities of the North-west Russia will be illuminated. The last aspect is important for understanding the mechanisms of common peace-building in a multinational region (like the Barents region is) through a multisectoral and multinational action.

Igor Sevchuk, Karelian Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia:
"Possibilities of promoting circumpolar stability through application of the policy network model and development of human creative and spiritual potential"

Abstract:

The North is believed to be inferior to southern regions in terms of living comfort; it is regarded unfavourable for human health, psychological and emotional condition. State support alone cannot make living in the North more attractive. Northern local communities, assisted by authorities, science, business, and united by some social contract are capable of introducing and developing new mechanisms that promote the creative and spiritual potential of the people and help establish a favourable living environment in the North. One of the recipes for successful work of the stakeholders is application of the policy network model [Rhodes, Marsh, 1992], public governance and interactions between the State and the civil society, where one can utilize the resources and potentials of various stakeholders who share common interests and have recognized cooperation as the best way to reach common targets. The author finds a good example of successful application of the policy network model and public governance in the programme initiated in Karelia "Harmony of the North", which is meant to help make life in northern regions more attractive through introduction of solutions for sustainable development and balanced interactions between man and their natural, social and spiritual surroundings in the North.

The presentation briefly outlines some areas of activities carried out within the "Harmony of the North" program, and argues that such initiatives and the policy network model enhance stability and help resolve pressing social issues in northern regions.

Thursday on 2nd of June (Travelling from Apatity to Rovaniemi via Salla)

Organizers

The Calotte Academy 2011 was co-organized by Municipality of Inari and its Learning Centre of Calotte, Saami Educational Centre (in Inari), Faculty of Social Sciences at University of Lapland, ThinkBarents at Lapland University Consortium and Thule Institute at University of Oulu (from Finland); Department of Sociology, Political Science and Community Planning at University of Tromsø and International Barents Secretariat (from Norway); and Institute of Economic Studies at Kola Science Centre (from Russia) in cooperation with the Northern Research Forum and the NRF-UArctic joint Thematic Network on Geopolitics and Security (international).

The 2011 Calotte Academy also served as a sub-forum for the 6th Open Assembly of the Northern Research Forum, which will take place in September 4-6, 2011 in Hveragerdi, Iceland (see www.nrf.is), as well as served an international platform for both the above-mentioned Thematic Network on Geopolitics and Security, and the Finnish Network on Northern Politics and Security Studies. Finally, the Inari sessions of the 2011 Calotte Academy were co-organized together with the Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the auspices of the Finnish chairmanship 2011 of the Nordic Council of Ministers.

About the Calotte Academy

The Calotte Academy is an annual, international travelling symposium for an 'inter-sectoriality' dialogue among members of the research community, and PhD and graduate students, and a wide range of other experts and northern stakeholders, such as policy-makers, civil servants, community leaders and planners. It structured so that there are academic sessions with scientific presentations at each location, as well as public sessions with expert presentations in one or two locations. An international group of researchers, other experts, and PhD and graduate students from Europe, North America and Russia travels together to the sites of the Academy. These sites are (in most cases) located in Northern peripheries, in North Finland, North Norway, North Sweden and the Murmansk Region in Russia.

Thus, the Calotte Academy is a new kind of academic stage and workshop that fosters 'interdisciplinarity', and the interplay between senior scholars and young researchers, as well as dialogue-building, and to implement the interplay between science and politics. For more detailed information see for example, the Final Reports of the previous Academies at the NRF website (www.nrf.is). The 2012 Calotte Academy will take place in the 2nd half of May 2012 in North Finland, North Sweden and North Norway (see 1st Call for Papers).

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SÁMI OAHPAHUSGUOVDDÁŽ



KALOTTIKESKUS
Osaamisen kehittämisspalvelut



INTERNATIONAL
BARENTS
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Euroopan unioni
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