



RESOURCE GEOPOLITICS – SOVEREIGNTY

Final Report

1st – 8th of June 2014

*In Rovaniemi and Inari, Finland; Kirkenes, Norway; and Murmansk
and Apatity, Russia*

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Calotte Academy 2014 on resource geopolitics and sovereignty – a preface

The international scientific symposium Calotte Academy (CA) was arranged in June 1-8, 2014 in Rovaniemi and Inari, Finland; in Kirkenes, Norway; and in Murmansk and Apatity, Russia. This year's annual symposium took an explicit focus on issues related to sovereignty, resource geopolitics and their interconnections, which were discussed holistically from many angles and disciplinary approaches and examined at different scales from local to global. The presentations focused on topics ranging from such as mining, indigenous people's rights, alternative conceptualizations of security and the globalized Arctic between rapid resources development and sustainability.

The added value of the Calotte Academy lies in its explicit aim to create an alternative model for conventional academic conferences in which the time allocated for genuine discussion often remains very limited. This principle was indeed put into practice in the 2014 CA, which included altogether 34 academic and expert presentations as well as hundreds of comments and questions. Majority of the participants were early career scientists from the North Calotte region as well as elsewhere from Europe and Russia, and from Canada, China and the United States.

In addition to the working sessions of the Calotte Academy there were short openings addressed with a local flavor in each of the five sites. The Arctic Yearbook reception took place in Inari, while Apatity hosted a farewell dinner with some dancing as well as arranged an excursion to the Kirovsk mine. Last but not least, there were tens of small meetings on board during the touring symposium while traveling by bus through the North Calotte from Rovaniemi to Inari, onwards to Kirkenes, Murmansk, Apatity and back to Rovaniemi. Also the favorable weather influenced the atmosphere – it was +18 C on the first day in Rovaniemi, +24,4 C on the second day in Inari, and +27 C on the fifth day in Murmansk, going down to +14 C only on the last day when driving back to Rovaniemi.

It is my great pleasure to thank first, all the active participants of the 2014 Calotte Academy for their valuable contributions, including their session reports for the Final Report. Second, the organizers of the 2014 Academy - Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Lapland, Sámi Educational Centre of Inari, Department of Sociology, Political Science and Community Planning at University of Tromsø, and Luzzin Institute for Economic Studies

at Kola Science of Russian Academy of Sciences -, as well as the sponsors - Nordic Council of Ministers, Inari Municipal Business & Development Nordica, and Norwegian Barents Secretariat. They made it possible to build a 'bridge over trouble waters' and guarantee financing for the 2014 Academy as a unique travelling symposium. Particularly, I want to thank the Sámi Educational Centre of Inari for their very kind hospitality – if the North Calotte is the Calotte Academy's world, Inari is its center.

Finally, I would like to thank the members of the CA Steering Group – Anne-Marie, Gunhild, Hanna, Jussi, Laura and Ludmila – for their valuable contributions in preparations and implementation of the Academy.

On behalf of the Steering Group

Lassi Heininen



Picture: Laura Olsén

PROGRAM AND REPORTS FROM SESSIONS

MONDAY 2nd of June, Arctic Centre auditorium, Arktikum House, Rovaniemi

Weather: +18 C, Sunny

Session 1: “Sovereignty in the globalized Arctic”

- Dr. Heather Exner-Pirot, University of Saskatchewan, Canada: *“Northern Resource Development and Impact Benefit Agreements: Will Ceding State Responsibilities = Ceding State Sovereignities?”*
- Researcher, PhD candidate Laura Olsén, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Finland: *“Indigenous peoples’ perspective to environmental security issues in the Arctic”*
- Professor Lassi Heininen, University of Lapland, Finland: *“Environmental, economic, societal and geopolitical dynamics in the Global Arctic, and their global implications”*

Report from session 1:

(Rapporteur: Researcher, PhD-candidate Nikolas Sellheim, Faculty of Law, University of Lapland, Finland)

Session 1 marked the opening of the Calotte Academy 2014 and was comprised of three presentations. The first was held by **Heather Exner-Pirot** and dealt with the highly contentious issue of *Northern resource development and impact benefit agreements*. An impact benefit agreement (IBAs) is a de facto agreement between the industry and First Nations before any projects are being implemented in which EIAs, employment quotas or revenue sharing elements are set forth. Government does not have a formal role in these agreements. Both good and bad impacts can be attributed to IBAs. Positively can be noted that they lend legitimacy to aboriginal land rights, increase the degree of self-determination to First Nations and that they can bring stability and predictability to expensive and risky mining projects. On a negative note, IBAs often impose confidentiality clauses which muzzle community debate while the state does not exert sovereignty through any regulatory framework. Audience discussions showed that confidentiality clauses prevent learning between the communities and is there no information coming out. First Nations hire lawyers and consultants to get most out of the IBA but it is often not the community benefitting from the agreement. Yet, all in all IBAs are getting better and First Nations are getting savvier when negotiating the IBAs. However, everybody prepares for the boom, but nobody prepares for the bust.

Laura Olsén, substituting delayed Gerald Zojer, presented her research project on *Indigenous peoples’ perspectives on environmental security issues in the Arctic* in which she focuses on the Sámi. She makes use of a broad notion of ‘security’, including environmental,

economic, military, political and social aspects. Her identified major security threats are *inter alia* inadequate knowledge, a lack of social welfare or increasing crime. She aims to assess how indigenous peoples see and identify security threats and highlighted that research already exists in Canada, but not sufficiently in Europe or Russia. Using post-colonial studies as a framework, Laura engages in a theoretical conversation on environmental and human security. Discussants pointed out that when doing post-colonial framework research, one uses a western scientific understanding and western concepts (such as objectivity) and it therefore also comes with a value bias. The importance of language as part of the methodology as well as a potential mismatch between academically identified threats and threats that are actually felt by the indigenous peoples were pointed out.

Lassi Heininen dealt with *Environmental, economic, societal and geopolitical dynamics in the Global Arctic* and essentially dealt with changes that Arctic has experienced in the last 20-25 years: The Arctic as military theatre to a cooperative forum, based on environmental challenges and problems, followed by sovereignty-based perception to the Arctic Ocean without ice. The 'Global Arctic' in this context denotes the Arctic as being, *inter alia*, a sink of pollutants, warming and holding economic potential or being a space of 'fly in and fly out' or in- and outmigration. Moreover, the Arctic is a mineral reserve, has implications for global trade and is home to indigenous peoples and their traditional knowledge. The discussion dealt to a great deal with infrastructure as being relevant within all elements of change. The role of the military for maintaining infrastructure e.g. in the northern sea route could be an important element in the context of the 'Global Arctic' as well.

Session 2: "Discourses on security and safety in the Arctic"

- M.Soc.Sci. Gerald Zojer, University of Vienna, Austria: *"Strengthening sovereignty through Arctic cooperation: Offshore hydrocarbon extraction as a vehicle to maintain prevailing power relations"*
- Researcher, PhD candidate Gustav Pétursson, University of Lapland, Iceland: *"New Arctic Security Paradigm capabilities and limitations: the case of Iceland"*
- Dr. Nengye Liu, Marie Curie Fellow, School of Law, University of Dundee: *"China's Role in the Changing Governance of Arctic Shipping"*

Report from session 2:

(Rapporteur: Researcher, PhD candidate Joël Plouffe, École nationale d'Administration Publique (ENAP), Montreal, Quebec, Canada)

Gerald Zojer started the afternoon session with a presentation on "Strengthening sovereignty through Arctic cooperation: offshore hydrocarbon extraction as a vehicle to maintaining prevailing power relations." Zojer argued that cooperation between Arctic states through the Arctic Council facilitated better resource development collaboration between these states and their transnational corporations. Correspondingly, in the era of climate change and increasing interests in extractive activities in the Arctic, the established cooperation can also

be seen as a model and driver for better Arctic governance and environmental protection, considering that all Arctic states share the same objectives of developing Arctic natural resources. A major theme that was addressed by Zojer was the role of development and energy/environmental security in the Arctic. He argued that such development would lead to a common understanding of environmental and sustainability issues in the Arctic; bring states closer in harmonized policy making; and foster knowledge sharing across borders for such concerns. In the group discussions the idea that oil and gas development could actually be presented as a cornerstone of Arctic governance was a bit surprising for some of the participants who invited the presenter to try to refine his arguments with increased data (qualitative and/or quantitative). Much discussion was also driven by the controversial concept of sustainability in the context of extractive activities. It was also made clear that although some might call Arctic states “the Arctic Council,” it is reminded that the Arctic Council is not a unitary state actor in the region and thus Arctic states national foreign policies must not be overlooked when dealing with the question of circumpolar cooperation.

The following paper by **Gustav Pétursson** was entitled “New Arctic Security Paradigm? Capabilities and Limitations: the case of Iceland.” In the post-Cold War era, and as new security issues emerge with climate change (i.e. increased human/economic activities in and around Iceland), Pétursson’s presentation was shaped by the question of how Iceland can draw on external strength/capabilities/capacities to ensure its own national sovereignty and security. As an Arctic state feeling the pressure of globalization brought by climate change, Iceland is concerned by such issues as increased shipping, resource extraction in and around its EEZ, search and rescue responsibilities, etc. Such issues of ‘safety’ require a strategic plan and better partnerships with neighboring allies who can share the burden of Iceland’s security as a regional partner. The discussion period brought up the major issue of Iceland’s sovereignty in such a context. What is NATO’s role and who exactly are these state partners that will engage in such discussions with Iceland? Where are the Canadians and the Americans? What is Russia’s role? Thus Pétursson’s contribution was definitely on the question of how Arctic states are organizing themselves to plan their defense and national security – in a conventional perspective – but also how ‘safety’ cannot be left out of the broader equation of security cooperation framework between Arctic states.

Finally, the first day ended with a very lively and insightful presentation by Dr. **Nengye Liu** on “China Arctic Shipping.” He started his presentation by explaining that while many observers and commentators spend much time asking why China is interested in the Arctic and what are Chinese ambitions in the region, Liu responded by stating bluntly: why not? China is a world shipping power; it holds almost 9% of the total world deadweight tonnage; shipping is profitable; and pursuing research on these issues (and more broadly on the Arctic) is not surprising considering the major changes happening and their implications on Chinese interests. In his view, it is misleading and unproductive to only look at China in the Arctic, while many other shipping powers are already there, and have been there for some years now (e.g. Germany). His talk reflected on the question of the level of China’s proactiveness in the Arctic, for example Chinese influence and work on the IMO’s Polar Code and additional needed harmonization of environmental protection standards required for Arctic shipping (also see e.g. the recent cooperation agreement between the Chinese Polar Research Institute and COSCO). Liu argued that it is in China’s interest to adopt the mandatory Polar Code, and it could be expected that China could eventually attempt to pursue other states to reshape UNCLOS (i.e. Article 234) as to make it reflective of the ice-free Arctic. On the issue of the Arctic Council, the fact that China has voluntarily become an observ-

er, this participation is reflective of Chinese willingness to recognize and abide by the rules of the Arctic Council regime, and similarly to other Asian states, China will definitely use this forum to influence policy making in the Arctic. Liu concluded that China, as a maritime and shipping power, should be more engaged and pro-active on Arctic issues.



Picture: Laura Olsén

TUESDAY 3rd of June in Sami Cultural Centre, Sajos, Inari, Finland

Weather: +24,4 Celsius, Sunny, the warmest place in Finland

Session 3: "Rights of indigenous peoples, resource exploitation and public interests"

- Opening words Anu Avaskari, Municipality of Inari
- Rector Liisa Holmberg, Sami Educational Centre, Finland: *"Sámi research paradigm - What is important in research and education in the Sámi area?"*
- Researcher, PhD candidate, Nikolas Sellheim, University of Lapland, Germany: *"The right to not being indigenous – Resource utilization in Newfoundland sealing communities"*
- B.Soc.Sci. Assi Harkomaa, University of Lapland, Finland: *"Rights of indigenous peoples: State, individual rights and group rights."*

Report from the session 3:

(Rapporteurs M.Soc.Sci Teemu Oivo, University of Lapland, Finland and Communication officer Tom Fries, the Arctic Council Secretariat)

Anu Avaskari, a member of the Sámi Parliament and the chair of Inarinsaamelaiset welcomed attendees to Inari and introduced the basics and current issues of the Sámi. The fundamentals were that there are four popularly used languages in the Inari municipality where there are approximately 7 000 inhabitants out of which one third are Sámi. Sámi language is used in education and health and social services in the area, however high standard health services are located in Rovaniemi. Despite of the language challenge there has been success in revitalizing of Sámi languages in the Inari area where tourism is the main source of livelihood. Reindeer herding employs about 200 people. The Sámi issue is currently in an important phase since there are two relevant bills under administrative process: the acts on Sámi parliament and forest governance. The latter is more important and there are conflicting views on the topic. The Sámi groups seek to form a common stand in politics in the way the Skolt Sámi already have established.

Liisa Holmberg introduced the structure, education and participants of the Sámi training institute where she works as the rector. Much of work is done in film documentations. Holmberg emphasized the need to understand paradigms of the Sámi research since to provide good education one must understand the society as well. She distinguished how in the past people from outside have conducted research without understanding cultural backgrounds of the Sámi peoples.

The international coordinator of the municipality of Inari, **Eila Rimpiläinen**, contributed much to the local perspective in the discussion. The fact that there is no teacher education available in the Sámi area but only in more south in Rovaniemi and Oulu was revealed; it was also made clear that other revitalisation of languages is done by language nest educations of the Sámi training institutes. The question on how is good Sámi research conducted also raised a lot of discussion. There is a will to give local information for a good research made from outside the communities, but more scholars with Sámi background would be hoped for. Although perspectives from outside can be beneficial, it is difficult to understand well communities if you haven't really lived in them. There has been research done on Sámi that have upset some members of the communities regarding such questions as to how to define the Sámi people without taking into account the Sámi viewpoints. These stands of academics are worrying because they have authority in political and popular discourse.

Assi Harkoma's presentation focused on the tension raised by indigenous peoples' rights, which appear to exist as group rights and human rights outside of, but within the context of, sovereign states. In addition, indigenous peoples' rights are comprised of both individual and collective rights, between which a separate tension exists. This is highlighted in particular by the heated debates over implementation of indigenous peoples' rights in Finland. Ms. Harkomaa first reviewed the history of the concept of human rights, as well as the distinctions between minority rights and indigenous rights – both at the group and individual levels. The discussion that followed included challenging questions on the natural tension between human rights and state sovereignty, particularly in the Finnish context. Audience members raised questions of group identification (e.g. "Whose right is it to decide

who is Sámi and who is not?”), and examined the tension both between the Finnish government and the Sámi themselves, as well as within Sámi communities, over this fundamental issue.

In his presentation, **Nikolas Sellheim** scrutinized the predominance of the “aboriginal use” argument in discussions about the use of marine mammals, looking at the case study of the EU seal products trade ban and its exemption for indigenous communities. He explored the impact of this dominant understanding on Newfoundlanders’ resource sovereignty and their right to use and market products stemming from commercial, non-indigenous seal hunts. His own field work experience suggests that seal is used in communities for meat, blubber and oil as well as fur. In addition, Newfoundland sealing communities have developed traditions of making clothes, boots and other materials out of sealskin over many generations, and these activities and skills have become central to community life and identity. He examined and questioned the idea that “traditional” and “commercial” cannot go hand-in-hand, and pointed out that – even as a commercial market for seal products collapsed altogether – subsistence sealing persisted in the Newfoundland communities he visited. The discussion concluded with a restatement of the importance of commercial and subsistence sealing, as well as other seafaring activities, to the culture, history, and social fabric of many coastal Newfoundland communities, whether indigenous or non-indigenous.



Picture: Laura Olsén

Session 4: "Discourses and debates on land use and exploitation of natural resources"

- Geologist, M.A. Antti Peronius, Gold Prospectors Association of Finnish Lapland: *"Guidance and monitoring of the gold mining as well as its relationship to land and nature use"*
- Dr. Ludmila Ivanova, Luzin Institute for Economic Studies, Kola Science Centre of RAS, Russia: *"Forest management rating: results of the Murmansk region"*
- Communications officer Tom Fries, the Arctic Council Secretariat: *"'Behind Open Doors' – Debates on resource geopolitics in the public sphere"*
- Project Manager Venla Karkola, Inari Municipal Business and Development, Finland: *"Golden Geopark of Lapland project"*

Report from session 4:

(Rapporteur: B.Soc.Sci., B.A. Tuuli Tanninen, University of Lapland, Finland)

In the fourth session geologist **Antti Peronius** from the Gold Prospectors' Association of Finnish Lapland, stressed the importance of gold digging as traditional Lappish livelihood. The Association has about 4000 members, and revenues of gold dug in Lapland equal half of that received from the Teno river salmon. This is to say that gold digging is a remarkable part of local business. However, gold prospectors need many permits from different authorities. The procedure is expensive and time-consuming but the results are not guaranteed. It is easy to complain and to prevent gold digging. This is especially problematic because small and large-scale activities need the same permissions. The gold diggers are advised to stay calm, but they are ready "to fight back" if their livelihood is in danger. The core message of Peronius' was that there is enough room for everybody in Lapland, but there is no room for expensive bureaucracy. A new mining law is in process which causes debate.

Dr. **Galina Poichivalova's**, from the Luzin Institute for Economic Studies, Kola Science Centre of RAS, presentation "Resource exploiting corporations of the Russian North: impact on regional development" was postponed/cancelled.

Dr. **Ludmila Ivanova's**, also representing the Luzin Institute for Economic Studies, Kola Science Centre of RAS, presentation dealt with forest management and its rating in the Russian Federation. A recent turning point was the adoption of the Forest Code which highlights the role of local authorities. However, there was no mechanism to evaluate the quality of forestry management. Therefore the Russian WWF and the National Rating Agency implemented a project on defining ecological rating of forest industry companies in Russia. It was the first ever Russian attempt to independently evaluate forestry management – which was urgently needed. The rating revealed that population was inadequately informed. New aspects of forestry – environmental, social and economic – were considered. Blocks of criteria were used concerning economic efficiency, legislative framework and fire prevention, and the share of forest sector in the regional economy etc.

Communications officer **Tom Fries** from the Arctic Council Secretariat gave an example about alternative means for public discussion. The aim was to show how resource politics are discussed in Twitter and why academics should consider Twitter as an integral part of their public profile. If one knows the conventions, one has a trendy forum which helps one to see the bigger picture and take part in recent discussions. Fries highlighted the inner logic of Twitter: which topics are discussed together, which actors are active and who gets most visibility via re-tweets. It is important especially for younger researchers to spread the word about their efforts. In Twitter it is easy to make contact or comment and show one's activity. When it comes to marketing, branding oneself and making one's own contributions accessible is made easier by the use of Twitter. However, it is recommended to use Twitter only in addition to other fora.

Project Manager **Venla Karkola**, representing Inari Municipal Business and Development, told about the Golden Geopark of Lapland project which aims at establishing a geopark in northern Finnish Lapland. A geopark is a geologically interesting area. The Global Network of National Geoparks works as a marketing channel under the well-known umbrella of UNESCO, which helps to make the concept more easily recognizable. The aim of the geopark project is to support local culture and communities by giving more visibility for Lappish ecotourism; it is not a protected area. The main themes in *the Golden Geopark of Lapland* will be gold, geology, nature and local culture. There are at the moment 58 geoparks in Europe, but only one in Finland, in Rokua. The Lappish geopark will cover an area from Inari to Lemmenjoki and Vuotso. The whole Geopark area is known for its wilderness and gold digging heritage." The first possible timeframe to get a geopark status is in 2015.



Picture: Laura Olsén

WEDNESDAY 4th of June, Barents Secretary, Kirkenes, Norway
Weather: +19,6, Sunny

Session 5: “Ecological risks and crisis, and ecosystem-management measures”

- Welcoming words by Director Rune Rafaelsen, Norwegian Barents Secretariat and Secretary General Ari Sirén, International Barents Secretary
- Professor Allan Sande, University of Nordland, Norway: “Oil drilling in the Polar Ocean and Ecosystem-management planning of the Barents Sea”
- Dr. Tatiana Alieva, Lulin Institute for Economic studies, Kola Science Centre of RAS, Russia: Apatity, Murmansk region, Russia *“The main expected changes in the legislative regulation of environmental protection for environmentally hazardous facilities in the Russian Arctic”*
- Researcher, PhD candidate Ilari Nikula, University of Lapland, Finland: *“Reconstructing nature”*
- Dr. Anastasia Chapargina, Lulin Institute for Economic studies, Kola Science Centre of RAS, Russia: *“The stability secret of the Murmansk region”*

Report from session 5:

(Rapporteur: Researcher, PhD Candidate Andrian Vlachov, European University at St. Petersburg, Russia)

Session 5 of the 2014 Academy brought forward the environmental issues of Arctic science. The session was preceded by two short talks by the Kirkenes hosts: **Rune Rafaelsen**, Director of the Norwegian Barents Secretariat, presented the Secretariat’s work and his insight on Arctic futures and the region’s economic, political and cultural development. On the other hand, **Ari Sirén**, Head of the International Barents Secretariat, highlighted the need for international cooperation in the Arctic and the major issues faced by Arctic actors in their economic activities.

Oil drilling was the major topic of Professor **Allan Sande**’s talk, where the way in which environmental technologies are produced was described. Sande, working in the Science and Technology Studies framework, indicated the connection between policymaking and science that he has been studying in the case of Arctic offshore carbohydrates extraction. Having described the sea planning, role of oil and gas for the Norwegian economy, and the oil drilling history in the Barents Sea, Professor Sande compared conservation and exploration processes and concluded that a complex network of decision-making processes and power relations exists in the context of offshore drilling. Also of interest, in his opinion, is the fact that Norway has been exporting technologies of offshore drilling to the whole Arctic.

Russian researchers of the Kola Science Center, Dr. **Tatiana Alieva** and Dr. **Anastasia Chapargina** presented another case area, the Kola Peninsula in the Northwest Russia. Hav-

ing considered the recent and upcoming changes in the Russian environmental legislation, Alieva analyzed the main trajectories of environmental policy in transition and the main challenges emergent during the environmental programs' implementation. During the discussion it was noted that there is real lack of knowledge about the Russian Arctic, underlining the importance of studies on Russia and bridging the gap between Western and Russian approaches. Chapargina, studying the investment policy in the Murmansk Oblast in Russia, described the existing investment system in the region and the possible measures for its improvement. She also pointed out the importance of Nordic cooperation in the regional economic system.

Broadening the scope of the environmental agenda, **Ilari Nikula** from the University of Lapland brought forward the possible need to rethink the concepts of nature and environment, which have been functioning in the frameworks of neoliberalism and sustainability studies. Nikula suggests another approach and an alternative view to human-nature relations. Applying critical discourse analysis to environmental reports, he concluded that both politics and policies are justified with wellbeing of the biosphere, not the well-being of the humans. He suggested that the policy based largely on natural scientific worldview is not universally applicable, and that the nature-focused approach to environment neglecting the humans should be reconsidered.

The very essence of the session indicated that the environmental issues are of highest importance in the modern social sciences, both from global and regional, Western and Russian as well political and economic perspectives. The possible need for deconstructing and/or reviewing environment-related concepts was also visible and it can be used as a possible springboard for the future research in the area.



Picture: Laura Olsén

Session 6: “Economic development vs. regional development?” Part I

- Dr. Galina Kharitonova, Lulin Institute for Economic Studies, Kola Science Centre, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia: *“Problems of ensuring environmental safety in the Russian Arctic zone in the context of national security”*
- Researcher, PhD Candidate Hanna Lempinen, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Finland: *“The sidelined social: Tracing social sustainability in the Arctic energyscape”*

Report from session 6:

(Rapporteur: Researcher, PhD Candidate Jasper Nooij, University of Groningen, the Netherlands)

Galina Kharitonova's presentation underlined that environmental issues play a large role in the current problems facing the Arctic. Related to this is improving the quality of life, one of the main policy directions of Russia in the Arctic. Quality of life includes environmental quality, but also living standards and lifestyles. In the *Strategy of national security of the Russian Federation to the year 2020* it is stated that the personal security and interests are important, but in practice in the Arctic state security is leading. As a result out of the four defined priorities of personal security only *improving health, preparing for extraordinary situations* and *combating terrorism* are improving. Environmental quality is falling behind. Also, against this background, the large economic potential in the Arctic and the strengthening of the military presence, the standard of living has decreased since 2007. Being the least important aspect of quality of living, environmental quality is ever more lacking behind.

It seems this quality can only be developed when the other priorities are fulfilled. However since 12th of April the program for social development in the Arctic has been adapted with 12 basic development zones. It is the expectation that the living standard will increase. And the program includes a system of monitoring the environmental issues and developments, such as the effect of extracting the resources from the Arctic. The comments from the audience showed some hesitation about the implementation of the environmental system. Also the primacy of military and economic development is seen as a hindrance to investments in environmental issues and programs. But there are also upsides. In the Murmansk region the second largest environmental problem (the first being nuclear radiation) is being dealt with. Already 6 billion tons of military waste has been removed from the region.

Subsequent to the presentation on improving the quality of life in the Russia Arctic, **Hanna Lempinen** continued on the question what social sustainability actually refers to in the debates around the Arctic energyscape. Sustainability is a key argument in energy-related debates – however, the concept of social sustainability in this debate, however, is an unknown definition. Usually it is interchangeably used in the context of indigenous people or employment. In the Arctic energy debates this use is problematic as it does not allow for including different other possible aspects of the social. Thus the social has to be redefined in this debate. Is it only human, or more than human, or the whole system around the behavior of humans? Other questions around this conceptual debate focus upon the whether the concept of social should be defined with the risk of limiting research, whether social is depending on the geographical context, what parameters can be included in the definition and

whether we are coming to the conclusion there is no such thing as ‘social’. Future research will search the answers to these questions and contribute to this very interesting debate.



Picture: Laura Olsén

FRIDAY 6th of June, Murmansk Regional Museum, Murmansk, Russia

Weather: +27, Sunny

Session 7: “Economic development vs. regional development? Part II”

- Researcher, PhD candidate Karen Everett, and Professor Heather Nicol, Trent University, Canada: *“Economic Development, Indigenous Governance, and Arctic Sovereignty”*
- Researcher, PhD candidate Tuomas Suutarinen, University of Helsinki, Finland: *“Resource geopolitics and the mining industry of the Murmansk region”*
- Dean of Science department, Viktor Medvedev, Murmansk Academy of Economics and Management, Russia: *“Resource geopolitics – Sovereignty”*

Report from session 7:

(Rapporteur: B.Soc.Sci. Assi Harkoma, University of Lapland, Finland)

The morning session in Murmansk addressed the theme of economic development in comparison to regional development. First **Dr. Heather Nicol** gave a presentation about economic development, indigenous governance and Arctic sovereignty. She pointed out that Arctic Ocean sovereignty and economic development are two sides of the same coin. In order to understand development we need to understand land claims and more engage development history. In Canada's history there has been agreements on development and resources use related to indigenous peoples' land claims and some of the many mega projects have been destructive. The structure of development experience has moved towards co-management relationships that involves indigenous peoples. This development started to become "normative" in the Canadian North. Today however the nested co-management development model has experienced a "claw back" and indigenous people has not been able to participate in the future's development plans in satisfactory manner. The problem seems to be that in Canadian Studies there is no real discussion of development models. The focus is on political restructuring and there is a lack of knowledge in the details of investment and development in the North. Dr. Nicol concluded her presentation calling out research on development models that are used to justify economic interventions in the context of aboriginal self-government. Critical view on today's developments helps us to understand linkages between economic and political decision-making.

PhD candidate **Tuomas Suutarinen** gave a presentation on resource geopolitics combining the theme to mining industry of the Murmansk region. Suutarinen has made research on resource geopolitics impacts on regional and local levels and on socio-economic development in the Murmansk region and its mining communities. We learned that Murmansk area has a dual role for the state as a military and resource region. Natural resources play a big role in the area and it has an effect on regional development. Through national champions, like Norilsk Nickel, it becomes a state-level agenda and corporate politics has a central role in the decision-making process on regional and local levels. These developments have local consequences and they cause local socio-economic restructuring. Suutarinen talked about local resource curse and described different elements that characterize these kinds of communities. It restricts local development and strengthens local identity as resource producer as well as holds companies and creates unsustainable local socio-economic development. Potential isolation may have consequences to resource extraction. In the Murmansk region the politics influence on the local opinions on foreign direct investments. In the local level the role of the foreign investors as potential investors to mining of the Murmansk region becomes complicated. For example in the local level majority accepts potential FI and western technology is seen as indispensable, but at the same time Russia's strategic industries should be strictly controlled by the state so that these industries are not independent on FI. Suutarinen concluded his presentation by pointing out that the strategic discourses related to resource extraction in the Russian North have consequences in global and local levels. Suutarinen asks important questions like: Will the Murmansk region become resource-military region with semi-closed character or region with greater scale of openness and economic diversification? And in the greater resource

politics scale, do we see resource-based developments and isolation of resource communities? The result of Suutarinen's study shows the restrengthening of the local self-impressions as strategic resource producers and low level of diversification of local and regional economy.

In the last presentation of the session dean **Viktor Medvedev** addresses the theme of resource geopolitics and sovereignty. Medvedev began his presentation by pointing out the changes in the Arctic that have developed growing interest towards the area. Because of the changes he sees the Arctic as an arena where interests of the most powerful countries meet and sometimes cross with each other. This tense and competitive co-operation arouses questions of safety and sovereignty. Medvedev used a theory of political economy to explain states' actions in the Arctic. He said that there are two basic rules; the proprietor must defend and effectively manage the objects of property; and the proprietor creates the rules for holders of keeping objects of his property. In modern times only the states can create conditions of effective property holding. In modern geopolitics there are state-objects and state-subjects. Because of the high-costs of military and hi-tech developments, only the powerful states can be subjects in geopolitics. The power of modern geopolitics is based on economical, ideological, military and political force. Medvedev presents "a map of this game" where rich minefields and undefined status of borders may provoke a conflict between leading countries and political-military alliances of the world when it comes to the Arctic exploration. He also highlights some of the actions that Russian Federation is taking in order to ensure Russia's position as the leading Arctic player. The Arctic region may give a new impact to economic growth of the Russian Federation, to modernization of the economy and to the growth of Russia's role as a global power. Despite of the discussions of co-operation Russia's aim is to gain control over the area and to be a major decision-maker in the Arctic. Instead of accepting globalization Russia is developing its own regional model where there are international co-operation in some sectors, but also development and utilization of natural resources are under the Russian Federation's control.



Picture: Laura Olsén

Session 8: in Murmansk: “Russia as a part of Europe – EU-Russian relations”

- M.Soc.Sci. Teemu Oivo, University of Lapland, Finland: *“Foreign agents in Russia: discursive analysis on foreign agents in Russia 2012-2013”*
- Researcher, PhD candidate Andrian Vlahov, European University at St. Petersburg, Russia: *“Russian zigzags: Karelia, Murmansk and the shadow of Moscow in the Barents Euro-Arctic region cooperation”*
- Researcher, PhD candidate Jussi Huotari, University of Lapland, Finland: *“Sovereignty and geopolitics of energy in EU-Russian relations”*
- Foreign relations officer, Igor Shevchuk, Karelian Research Centre/"North-Centre", Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia: *“Cross-border security agenda: a hard sovereignty nut to crack”*

Report from session 8:

(Rapporteur: Researcher, PhD Candidate Gustav Pétursson, University of Lapland, Iceland)

The eight session of the Calotte Academy 2014 took place in Murmansk, on Friday the 6th of June, at the *Murmansk Regional Museum*. Speakers were: **Teemu Oivo**, **Andrian Vlahov**, **Jussi Huotari** and **Igor Shevchuk**.

Teemu Oivo opened the session with a presentation titled *Foreign Agents in Russia: discourse analysis on foreign agents in Russia 2012-2013*. The focus of Teemu's presentation centered on the 2012 introduction of the Russian law defining social movements, in Russia, as *foreign agents* based on the twofold criteria of (1) receiving funding from abroad, and (2) being involved in political activities in the Russian Federation. The argument made by Russian authorities is that social movements/NGOs accepting funding abroad are motivated by the interests of external actors when engaged in Russian political discourse. Therefore, activities of social movements are understood as directed against Russian interests. Consequently, Greenpeace activity in the Arctic is not understood, by Russian state bodies, as sincere gestures intended to raise awareness about natural degradation, but instead as plots hatched by external actors intended to undermine the sovereignty of the Russian state. This plays into discussion of identity and sovereignty, and can be utilized as a way to use soft power against Russian citizens by labelling them as working with “foreign ideas” and thus marginalizing them and their ideas. Right or wrong, the issue raises questions about to what extend states should be allowed to engage/sponsor/support socio-political activities abroad, and how transparency should be implemented.

Andrian Vlahov followed with a presentation titled *Russian zigzags: Karelia, Murmansk and the shadow of Moscow in the Barents Euro-Arctic region cooperation*. Andrian's discussion focused on how regional governance influences the visions of Arctic futures. As Andrian pointed out, governance processes are supplemented by grass-root views and voices of interest produced also actors that exist independently. In Andrian's study, the voices of the natives in the small resource border towns of Kostomuksha, Nickel and Zapolyarny correlated strongly with the industrial interests. The inhabitants associate their future with the future of resource extraction, but there is difference of visions within the resource paradigm, according to different positions that people hold. Therefore, local government offi-

cials, school teachers and plant workers will have different aspirations while still stressing the importance of the resource extraction industry to the fulfillment of those goals.

Following a short break, **Jussi Huotari** gave his presentation on *Sovereignty and geopolitics of energy in EU – Russian relations*. Jussi brought attention to the role that energy resources play in both neo-realist geopolitics and liberal interdependence market relations, thus making the control over energy resources and transport infrastructure a strategic instrument for the state. Between Russia and the EU there is a long history of trade in energy resources. Economic/energy interdependency between Russia and the EU began as early as 1964 when the first pipeline opened up. It is important for Russia to be viewed and treated as a reliable partner, but Russia still has cut deliveries of gas to Ukraine (and therefore by default to Europe) in 2006 and 2009 – which in turn prompted a drive within Europe for further energy diversification. Russian gas is critical to the EU's 20-20-20 goals but it is impossible to separate politics from energy economics. Furthermore, Russia is moving closer to China and will possibly start to supply, increasingly, the Chinese market with oil and gas. Does that mean that in the coming years we will witness *a European Energy Project* to wean Europe of its dependency on Russian energy?

The session was concluded by the presentation by **Igor Shevchuk** titled *Cross-border security agenda: a hard sovereignty nut to crack*. Igor discussed cross-border cooperation and how it lies on the intersection of different dimensions on security research. Traditionally, in Russia there is a clear and strict division of soft and hard security, while these two definitions tend to confluence in the European context. The intention of cross border cooperation is to further regional development, and as such it can be viewed through the lens of human security which plays well into traditional European understandings, as human security has a strong accent on environmental and energy security as well as on the creation of a civil society. Human security as such does not contradict with sovereignty but there may be some clashes of interests, i.e. with traditional strategic interest. Possibly one result of the Ukraine crisis will reduced EU-funding in cross-border cooperation projects in Russian border regions.

SATURDAY 7th of June, Luzin Institute for Economic Studies at Kola Science of Russian Academy of Sciences, Apatity Russia

Weather: +24, Sunny

Session 9: "Resource geopolitics - from exploitation towards sustainability?"

- Dr. Larissa Riabova, Luzin Institute for Economic Studies of the Kola Science Centre RAS, Russia: *"Single-industry towns in the Russian Arctic: aspects of social sustainability"*
- Senior researcher Dr. Anastasia Gasnikova, Luzin Institute for Economic Studies, Kola Science Centre, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia: *"On the purposes of energy policy in the northern regions of Russia"*

- Dr. Elena Bashmakova, Lulin Institute for Economic Studies, Kola Science Centre of RAS, Russia and Dr. Ludmila Ivanova, Lulin Institute for Economic Studies, Kola Science Centre of RAS, Russia: *"Social responsibility of Russian companies operating on the Arctic territories"*
- Researcher, PhD candidate Jasper Nooij, University of Groningen, Netherlands: *"Kalashnikov Politics. From arms exports to foreign policy"*

Report from Session 9:

(Rapporteur: Researcher, PhD candidate Tuomas Suutarinen, University of Helsinki, Finland)

Larissa Riabova discussed social sustainability in Russia's Arctic single-industry towns. The discussion pointed out that defining social sustainability is a fundamental issue. Can communities be socially sustainable if they do not share the western values? Each society constructs its own theories and ideals also related to sustainable development. However, for social sustainability the legitimacy of the system among the people is fundamentally important for social sustainability.

In turn, **Elena Bashmakova** discussed corporate social responsibility (CSR) of Russian companies in the Arctic. Riabova's presentation had already revealed that the social sustainability of Arctic mining towns is negatively impacted by the currently undeveloped CSR. Hence, Bashmakova's presentation improved the understanding of the limits of social sustainability in the Arctic single-industry towns, where it was formerly maintained indirectly by the Soviet state through its ownership of the town-constituting enterprises, which implemented social policies in the communities. In the Soviet era the state ownership guaranteed that all companies were socially responsible as they were not responsible of their budgets. The discussion revealed that at the present era some companies feel that their social projects have too heavy impacts for their economic performance because they need to pay taxes also from the social projects which they finance. Therefore, several companies lack motivation to make social investments. The main drivers for social responsibility of the companies in the Russian North were discussed. Companies promote social responsibility in their policies because they are international players who need to follow the rules of worldwide social responsibility agreements. Moreover, the enterprises are obligated to be socially responsible because of the lack of finances of local administrations to make social investments in the Russian North. In addition, social programs are important for alluring the best potential specialists. Furthermore, the discussion revealed that social entrepreneurship is also growing voluntarily in Russia. In addition, the implementation of negotiations between indigenous people and companies was discussed. It became clear that the process in Russia is different in comparison to Canada.

Anastasia Gasnikova discussed energy policies in the Russian North, where target is to provide an uninterrupted supply of qualitative energy resources at acceptable prices and tariffs. The discussion clarified that energy security in Russia is understood as the availability as well as the affordability of energy. Several northern regions of Russia are energy producers but they are often dependent on imported energy resources and energy refinement facilities located in other regions. Therefore, especially in the peripheral locations of the Russian Arctic it would make sense to develop the use of renewable energy resources in order to improve local energy security.

Jasper Nooij presented his PhD topic which targets to solve the interconnections between foreign policies and arms trade in the Soviet Union and Russia from Khrushchev's era's politically motivated arms trade to the present time. Different categories of arms trade and their connections to foreign policies were presented. Russia's arms trade and energy policies both have clear interconnections with Russia's foreign policies. The discussion analyzed also the specifics of the Soviet Union's arms trade that was based on bilateral agreements that contained exchange between Soviet arms and products from countries importing Soviet arms. For example, the Soviet arms trade to Finland was beneficial also for the importer as Finland sold its manufactured products to Soviet Union, which supported the growth of certain manufacturing sectors in Finland.



Picture: Laura Olsén

Session 10: “Nation-building and region-building in the North”

- Researcher, PhD Candidate Joël Plouffe, École nationale d'Administration publique (ENAP), Montréal, Québec, Canada: *“Nation-building in Québec: Climate Change, the Public Interest Dilemma, & Québec’s Northerness”*
- B.Soc.Sci., B.A. Tuuli Tanninen, University of Lapland, Finland: *“How do the Nordic Senior Arctic Officials perceive China as an Arctic stakeholder?”*
- Researcher, PhD candidate Tytti Kurtti, University of Lapland, Finland: *“Network co-operation in Lapland -information as a resource”*
- Researcher Zhanna Kasparyan, Barents Centre for Humanities of Kola Science Centre RAS, Russia: *“Disablement in the context of resource policy and social security in the Arctic communities”*
- Concluding remarks and ending of the Calotte Academy 2014

Report from session 10

(Rapporteur: Foreign Relations Officer Igor Shevchuk, Karelian Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia)

The first presentation by **Joël Plouffe** triggered a discussion on the interconnections between regional (sub-state) strategies for Northern territories development such as Quebec’s Plan Nord and national ones (e.g. implemented by Canadian Northern Development Agency). It was argued that in some cases they may lead to disparities in development of different regions of a “federal” countries’ North. The nation-building context was traced back to when Plan Nunavik and Parnasimautik were discussed. It was noted that such documents can be regarded as instruments to build dialogue between northern stakeholders and public policymakers in case they, as well as the sub-state strategies, meet the criteria of being comprehensively planned, having a clear human development dimension, utilizing possibilities of cooperation within other sub-regional formations (Alaska, BEAR, Northern Forum for example) as well as taking into consideration emerging public interests.

The second talk by **Tuuli Tanninen** raised a very peculiar question besides what was said specifically on China’s growing role in the Arctic and the Arctic Council, specifically on how to follow the policy shaping /making process when it is important to get first-hand assessments, e.g. directly from the SAOs. It was agreed that to interview SAOs in the course of a Master’s thesis work can be quite a challenge. At the same time it was stated that in any attempt to make an analysis on Arctic Council’s policy shaping, the voice of permanent representatives and indigenous people’s organizations should also be processed.

The presentation by **Tytti Kurtti** unveiled the importance of network cooperation in regional development in Northern territories, specifically in Lapland. A very positive feedback from the auditoria got the thesis that network was already a self-evident way in regional development especially amid the current trends of Arctic’s growing importance, existing economic pressure in regions like Lapland and the interest in public private partnership

arrangements. It is now of no doubt that trust is needed to keep networks alive and that the role of innovations as well as cluster development is crucial (e.g. mining vs. tourism development in Lapland). The role of trust and the question of how to measure it was supported by a couple of examples coming from network building in reindeer herding in Lapland and bear hunting in Canada. The role of human capital as well as the abilities to manage it was emphasized in the discussion as well. Finally, the discussion came back to the very nature of a network and how to make stakeholders/target groups to mutually benefit from taking part in it.

Zhanna Kasparyan's talk was the most dramatic one since it touched upon very vulnerable processes in health protection in the industrial North. The very reliable and at the same time quite frustrating data characterizing the situation with disablement rate growth was presented and discussed. Still, it was emphasized that a specific system of assessment of the state of health and wellbeing in industrialized Northern territories (international, not only Russian) should be developed. In this regard there is a field of opportunities for cooperation to make Russian and European/American researchers to work together since there is a lack of common knowledge in the area and data exchange gaps exist. One framework for such collaboration could be a "Global Arctic" project.



Picture: Laura Olsén

Abstracts in alphabetical order

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The main expected changes in the legislative regulation of environmental protection for environmentally hazardous facilities in the Russian Arctic

According to the main documents of development of Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation (AZRF), the Arctic is considered as the strategic resource base of Russia providing the solution of social and economic development problems of the country. In the conditions of increasing economic activity and global climate changes the preservation and protection of the Arctic environment, and also the elimination of ecological consequences of economic activity are the main goals of Russia state policy in the field of ensuring environmental safety of AZRF. Thus minimization of negative anthropogenous impact on the AZRF environment requires increase of enterprises responsibility for environmental pollution. At the same time, in order to implement the state policy in the field of socio-economic development of the Russian Arctic, the state support for economic agents which are carrying out their activities in AZRF, primarily in the field of development of hydrocarbon resources, other minerals and water biological resources is provided.

Currently, Russia is in the process of reforming the environmental and nature use governance. One of the objectives of the reform - to differentiate economic agents on the level of potential environmental pollution and (or) of impact on human health and apply to them proportionate measures of state regulation. Transition to technological regulation and provision of economic incentives for modernization on the BAT principles provided for agents with significant potential of environmental pollution (environmentally hazardous facilities) related to the fields of application of best available technology (BAT).

Stricter requirements in the field of environmental protection within the carried-out reform will have the strongest impact on activities of enterprises with a significant potential of environmental pollution. For the environmentally hazardous facilities, carrying out or planning the activity in AZRF, it is necessary to use the methods of strategic ecological planning for receiving economic privileges from the state, maintenance and improve their competitiveness in world natural resources markets.

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Social responsibility of Russian companies operating on the Arctic territories

History of the origin and development of the concept of "corporate social responsibility" is longer than half a century and until the present time is an acutely controversial subject. Despite the large number of different interpretations of the term, all of them, to varying degrees, can be summarized in two main ways, most clearly formulated in the work of the American sociologist and essayist Daniel Bell in 1973.

In Soviet times, almost all the companies in varying degrees had to be socially responsible. Companies maintained the housing sector, kindergartens, rest homes, sanatoriums, medical and sports facilities, etc. This was especially the case for companies operating on the northern and Arctic areas, as they were very often the major employers, and maintenance of the social sphere to a large extent for them was not only mandatory, but also a necessary element of the business.

The transformation of the Russian economy in the post-Soviet period objectively led to the withdrawal of many social functions from privatized enterprises, which resulted in transfer of the social infrastructure to the regions and municipalities, refusal of many social responsibilities that were previously inherent to enterprises. In 1991-1995 it led to refusal of part of Russian business from social responsibility.

Recognition by Russian business of significance of corporate social responsibility (CSR) almost coincides with the beginning of Russian business's entering the global market, where responsibility of business is considered as a necessary condition for trustworthy reputation of companies, receiving loans from international financial organizations and banks, possibility of acquiring foreign assets.

In the same period, from about the mid-1990s, power structures, the business Studies of the Russian business social responsibility made it possible to specify that, by regulation sources and driving forces, the Russian version of CSR model mostly corresponds to some combination of the American one (voluntary, pro-active and independent participation of business) and the continental European model (significant government regulation of social responsibility).

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The stability secret of the Murmansk region

Today one of the major challenges for Russia and its subjects is to ensure the sustainable economic growth. The key role in ensuring the balanced socio-economic development in the region is played by investment. The investment activities in the region define the level of the public production, the economy structure, the population employment, and the budget receipts.

The level of socio-economic development of the Murmansk region has remained low for a long time as compared to other northern regions. Influence of investment processes on socio-economic development of resource-oriented regions is determined by features connected to provide investment processes, which are expressed in the predominance of large corporate capital in the investment flows. This main factor hindering investment activities in the region causes cyclicity of investment processes, limits the ability to achieve stable economic growth, advances to preserve resource-oriented economic development, and prevents the development of the diversified economy.

According to the author the population savings are an important reserve for increasing the investment activity in the northern region. The population savings are not comparable with the amount of investment flows in the region, but they can be used for small businesses devel-

opment. To attract savings in the regional economy the author developed a scheme of interaction between regional authorities, businesses, population and banks. The scheme allows to accordance the interests of all participants of the savings and investment process, and thus to mobilize the internal reserves to ensure stable socio-economic development in the northern region.

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“Behind Open Doors” – Debates on resource geopolitics in the public sphere

Public diplomacy and debate in the public sphere are increasingly important as factors that influence decisions made at the highest levels. Clearly, this development is the result of numerous different factors, including but not limited to:

- . speed of information exchange;
- . connectedness of an individual or organization, globally and within a community of interest;
- . expectations and standards of practice in terms of transparency and openness;
- . individuals’ sense of their own relative influence;
- . individuals’ ability to find information.

CEOs and Ministers may not be active personal users of social media, and they may rely largely on briefings from advisors rather than doing research themselves. Nevertheless, the opinions, interests and demands of the general public are gaining an ever-firmer foothold in closed-door meetings, and information from those meetings makes its way back out more certainly than ever before.

Twitter is a useful “social ecosystem” in which to observe this development, as it provides a great deal of trackable data. We will look briefly at this particular landscape, examining such questions as:

- . Who is “vocal” on these issues?
- . How do they speak about them?
- . What – and whom – do they talk about?
- . What is their geographical and linguistic distribution?
- . What types of events encourage them to be active?

The available data we will look at is drawn from several sources. The ideas it may suggest may prompt participants to consider new ways to add breadth and diversity to their own analyses.

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Northern Resource Development and Impact Benefit Agreements: Will Ceding State Responsibilities = Ceding State Sovereignities?

Contractual agreements between Aboriginal communities and mining companies now play an important role in the extraction of resources from the Canadian North, where the large majority of non-urban residents are of First Nations, Metis and Inuit heritage. Over 100 Impact Benefit Agreements (IBAs) have now been negotiated since 1987 with indigenous communities.

IBAs serve to articulate and formalize the benefits a community can expect to receive as a result of support and cooperation for local resource development. Benefits typically include royalties or profit sharing, employment, training, provisions for environmental protection, and socio-cultural amenities. They have become popular precisely because they ensure that benefits accrue to local communities when resource development takes place. However they are noteworthy for several reasons: they have largely been established without the explicit involvement or legislation of the state; and they transfer the provision of many of the public goods expected of the modern state to resource companies.

This paper will look at the broader implications of the corporatization of northern public services and the implications for state sovereignty in those regions.

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Economic Development, Indigenous Governance, and Arctic Sovereignty

There have been differing visions for the future of Canada's north and the role of resource development in Canada's nation-building project. This is in large part due to the changing nature of arctic security and sovereignty which increasingly remains inclusive of resource development. Rather than simply being the solution to economic development problems, however, resource extraction activities have also been detrimental to many northern communities. Local economies have been devastated as mines and resource development sites alter natural habitats, impinge upon or circumvent local governance processes, and contribute to a host of other social, environmental and economic problems. This is further exacerbated by the continuing resistance of government agencies to facilitate northern indigenous populations' control over their resources. Instead, the federal government continues to manage natural resource development in Canada's Arctic and sub-Arctic territories.

Indigenous leaders have urged the federal government to increase cooperation with local populations, especially in terms of social services and health, environmental impact assessment, and resource sharing. Similarly, other organizations, such as the Conference Board of Canada, see future developments as a partnership between government, industry, and local communities in which indigenous groups will financially benefit. This paper assesses recent attempts towards co-management of resource development in the context of new rounds of geo-economic and geopolitical pressures on the Canadian North. Where does the interest in 'Arctic sovereignty' leave us with respect to resource development and local governance?

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On the purposes of energy policy in the northern regions of Russia

Energy policy is a complex of measures taken by the authorities to regulate and develop the fuel and energy complex. The purposes of the energy policy on the federal and regional levels may differ.

According to “Energy Strategy of Russia for the period up to 2030”, “the objective of the energy policy of Russia is to maximize the effective use of natural energy resources and the potential of the energy sector to sustain economic growth, improve the quality of life of the population and promote strengthening of foreign economic positions of the country”. Much attention at the federal level is paid to main trends, strategic priorities, and forecasts of the development of energy sector.

Energy policy of a region (a subject of the Russian Federation) should be based on the Energy Strategy. At the same time its purposes should be more concrete. The Russian North is heterogeneous. Regions have different structure of the economy. Energy supply is centralized on the insignificant part of the territory, while it is decentralized on the most territory. The North on the whole is a supplier of fuel resources, but many individual regions face problems of fuel supply. These and other characteristics should be taken into account.

The purposes of regional energy policy may include a diversification of fuel balance, a timely delivery of fuel to districts which are difficult of access, elimination of the power deficiency in some districts, a development of alternative renewable energy resources. Such purposes as energy security, energy efficiency of the economy, budget efficiency of the energy sector, environmental safety of the energy sector are urgent for every region; they correspond to the guidelines stated in the Strategy.

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Rights of indigenous peoples – State, individual rights and group rights

The Arctic region is going through significant changes with the growing global interest towards the area. Increasingly important natural resources and their governance have created new challenges to the state sovereignty. Presence of indigenous peoples in the Arctic continues to challenge many of the assumptions underlying developmentalism.

Indigenous peoples claim that their rights and concerns need to be taken into account according to international law that constitutes the primary basis for the protecting of the legal status of the IPs. States haven't been able to recognize rights of IPs in a satisfactory manner; rights have politicized and the conflict is focused on land and resource-related rights. The problem in recognition of rights of IPs seems to be related on their nature as group rights. Rights of IPs are part of human rights regime but they differentiate from the traditional liberal human rights equal to all individuals. Rights of indigenous peoples are group rights containing individual and collective rights. The relationship between individual rights and group rights seems to be problematic. The Sámi peoples rights and the way there are determined are highly debated in Finland. The problematic relationship between individual rights and group rights can be seen in the discussion related to rights of indigenous peoples.

The aim of the presentation is to contribute to a new understanding of the rights of indigenous peoples from the point of view of individual rights and group rights. The presentation is based on my upcoming Master's Thesis.

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Resource Geopolitics and Sovereignty in the Global Arctic – measuring the ultimate ‘price’ of Arctic resource development

The presentation is inspired first, by the fact that the mass-scale utilization and governance of natural resources, esp. non-renewable hydrocarbons, play an important role in the global Arctic and its geopolitics. This seems to be a global trend as resource-rich countries are aggressively promoting extractive industries, to be able to benefit economically, and consequently many parts of the world (e.g. Africa, Latin Am. and the Arctic) have become the forefronts of this exponentially grown global extraction boom. Second, that resource geopolitics including energy security has a long history in shaping and impacting the Arctic. Third, that the Arctic, esp. the Arctic Ocean, has been known to an environmental linchpin globally: a sink of long-range pollutants and a target area of rapid climate change. Fourth, the Arctic states and Northern indigenous peoples have managed to transfer the confrontation of the Cold War into deeper cooperation and stability by using environmental protection as the main field of functional cooperation. Fifth, there are not only states and state policies but also indigenous peoples (organizations) emphasizing their cultures, identities and livelihoods, sub-national governments in charge of regional development, NGOs with their concerns and interests, universities and scientific communities producing knowledge. There is also reconceptualization of sovereignty saying that it is not anymore about inter-state relationship, and more knowledge-based potential and willingness to prioritize sustainable use of resources. This would make genuinely possible to implement sustainability, and not to prioritize economic activities and business. Sixth, the Arctic states have adopted a national strategy or state policy on the Arctic region, and the first non-Arctic states adopted their own Arctic policies. Seventh, there is another ‘boom’ of growing regional, international and global interest by the Arctic and AC observer states and their SOEs, as well as TNCs, trying to benefit from the better access to energy resources and to guarantee their energy security. This has caused a significant multi-functional transformation in the Arctic and a new kind of global pressure for the Arctic states and nations. Eight, following from this, in the global Arctic there is an ‘Arctic Paradox’ which refers here to keen interrelations between physical impacts of climate change, growing mass-scale exploitation of hydrocarbons, better access to these resources, more traffic in sea routes, emphasis on traditional resource geopolitics, more GHG/SO₂ emissions, and less sea ice, etc.. There is an assumption that the current resource development has created this ‘paradox’. The Arctic states have not been willing to adopt more strict environmental regulations against off-shore petroleum industry. Behind this political inability are among others, a lack of implementation of the two pillars of the AC stated by the Arctic states to affirm “our commitment to the well-being, to sustainable development in the Arctic region,... to the protection of the Arctic environment” (Ottawa Declaration 1996). Ninth, now this new state of resource geopolitics in the global Arctic is challenging a unique Arctic ecosystem region, human security of the peoples, nations and civil societies of the region, as well as the traditionally defined state sovereignty. The situation requires more knowledge and deeper understanding of the complex circumstances, the implementation of the interplay between science, politics and business, and to draw up a more holistic picture. Finally, there is a need for critical analysis and evaluation of a state of resource geopolitics, and an alternative approach to promote development in, and for, the region.

This presentation is first of all to present a new international research project on the Global Arctic. The main aim of the project is to define, discuss on and analyze a state of the Global Arctic as a new context at the 21st century which is due to recent multi-functional (global) changes in the Arctic. Resource geopolitics, as well as ‘sovereignty’, will be studied, discussed and analyzed in the context of the Arctic region, as well as theoretically. A special emphasis will be put onto an ‘Arctic Paradox’, if the mass-scale off-shore oil and gas drilling means “a deal

with the devil” due to its huge environmental and societal risks. Another aim is to discuss on and define, as well as to try to measure, what is the ultimate ‘price’, i.e. societal costs that will be accepted to be paid for further development in the Arctic, and who will pay it? Final, what does this all mean for a state of (state) sovereignty and (national) security of the Arctic states.

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Sámi research paradigm – What is important in research and education in Sámi area?

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Sovereignty and geopolitics of energy in EU-Russia relations

The concept of sovereignty has woken debate among realist and liberal interdependence theorists. For realists essence of sovereignty is the state’s ability to make authoritative decisions – in final instance, the decision to make war. On the contrary, according to liberal interdependence theorists the concept of sovereignty that is based on the principles of autonomy and territory is challenged by globalization and free movement of money, goods and people. As a consequence territory and borders appeared to be less significant in shaping human affairs. One of the key issues on highlighting interdependence and interstate relations is economics. However, economics and economic capacity play a critical role also in (neo)realist interpretation on sovereignty. Thus, control over energy resources and transport infrastructure can be seen as a strategic instrument for the state. Furthermore, because of the essence of energy for all economies, energy interdependency is interpreted to create security threat and a threat to the sovereignty. This presentation explores energy relations between EU and Russia. The emphasis is on energy security and interdependency on one hand energy exports and on other hand energy imports.

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Forest management rating: results of the Murmansk region

One of the turning points in the reform of the forestry sector, carried out in Russia over the last decades, was the adoption of the new Forest Code, which is the forestry sector legal basis since 2007. According to the Code one of the most significant changes in forestry management was the transfer of a number of important authorities to the regions. Regional administrations have been given broad powers in the use of forests, their protection and reproduction.

For an independent assessment of how efficiently regions exercise the delegated authorities in the field of forest management, National Rating Agency (NRA) under the auspices of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and with the support of the Federal Agency of Forestry conducted

rating forest management in regions of the Russian Federation. The rating task was to draw attention of the federal authorities and the general public to the need for sustainable forest management and the existing challenges at the regional level of the forestry sector in order to find possible solutions.

The rating criteria were developed by the working group, which included WWF specialists from Russia, representatives of state bodies, non-governmental organizations, educational and research centers, forest businesses and specialized news agencies.

The rating allows both the region to compare forest management quality with their neighbors by quite specified groups of indicators and the federal forestry management to make important conclusions about the level of forest management in different regions. The Murmansk region received good results, but using the rating as an indicator of the efficiency of the forestry sector in regions has both positives sides and drawbacks.

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“Golden Geopark of Lapland Project”

The Golden Geopark of Lapland is a project aimed at establishing a Geopark in northern Finnish Lapland. The main themes will be gold and geology, with side themes of culture and nature. Geology, nature and human culture go hand in hand in the area of the future Golden Geopark. It includes several geologically interesting sites, some of which have international value. The area is rich with placer gold deposits, a fact that caused a gold rush in the 1860s. Gold prospecting is a significant part of the area's history, and the main remnants of the gold history are chosen as geosites in the future Geopark. Gold prospecting still continues today. Geology in the area also plays an important role in other human culture, as some geologically interesting places were used as places of worship by the indigenous Sámi people.

Supporting local businesses and communities, and getting them involved in the Geopark activities will be a focus of the aspiring Golden Geopark of Lapland.

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Disablement in the context of resource policy and social security in the Arctic communities

The problem of disablement rate growth at present is relevant not only for the Russian Federation and its northern subjects; this process is typical for the whole modern postindustrial society. The main determinants of this growth are the objective processes such as the ageing of the population, the development of medical technology, improving the quality of life, as well as changing attitudes towards persons with disabilities and disability associated with the General tendencies of the humanization of public and State.

Nevertheless, the issues of population health quality in the far North reveal the problem of rising disability only at a general level of health and demographic data that is reported in Russian publications in a minimal scale. Despite the extensive development of the subject and the trend to expand the amount of relevant researches in Russia as a whole, at the regional level, the problem remains poorly studied.

Meanwhile, the disablement “picture” in the Murmansk region as a region of the far North is significantly determined by the both pan-Northern and regional specificities. The revealed regional specificities of the Murmansk region are the following:

1. relatively low level of regional disability rate which is mostly determined by a high degree of regional urbanization, as well as due to the high mortality among persons with disabilities;
2. high level of “hidden” disablement;
3. tendency to increase the burden of disease;
4. manifestation of “senile” type of disability in a relatively young population;
5. high rate of occupational morbidity and related disablement;
6. high rates of occupational diseases and injuries determined mostly by the features of industrial development of the region;
7. low availability to get medical assistance;
8. tendency of medical aid unappealability, that is leads to the disease chronization and accumulation of hidden disability.

Mentioned above peculiarities allows us to handle a problem of “Northern” disability as a threat for sustainable social and economic development of the region from the viewpoint of social security. That is why all the peculiarities were taken into account during multidisciplinary research of the disablement in Murmansk region that was made by the Centre for Humanities of KSC RAS.

In aim to develop an instrument to forecast the regional disability, it was decided to apply simulation method based on system dynamics. System dynamic models can accommodate multiple forward and backward linkages between the factors that determine the rate and dynamics of the processes and to forecast and monitoring the current situation in the region, as well as to perform analysis based on system approach. The research model was developed first in integrated modeling environment PowerSim ®, later it was implemented in Any Logic Professional ®.

The model uses a set of integrated interlocking factors and processes that affect disablement of the region's population. Based on model forecasts confirmed the experts' proposals of negative trends in the population dynamics and further growth disablement in the population of the region.

Summing the research conclusions, note that at the moment there is an evident lack of publications on the topic of disability in its regional dimension, especially in relation to the conditions of the extreme north, what requires more scientific attention.

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Problems of ensuring environmental safety in the Russian Arctic zone in the context of national security

Environmental safety is one of the numerous modifications of national security. In the “Ecological Doctrine” of RF (2002) environmental safety means the aggregate of nature, social and technical conditions providing life quality of the population.

The concept of “life quality” is complex, besides “environmental quality” it includes the conceptions of “living standard” and “lifestyle”. Each of these components has priority in a certain time period and for population of a concrete region and is caused by socio-economic and environmental situations in the region.

The “Strategy of national security of RF to the year of 2020” (2009) proclaims priority of personal security before the state security, that is personal interests determine national interests of the state.

Today for population of the Russian Arctic such priorities are economic and food security. Priority of environmental safety is also indirectly connected to these modifications of national security. Environmental interests of the population are expressed through dissatisfaction with the quality of drinking water, the level of air pollution with road transport emissions in settlements, lack of recreational areas, and low quality of foodstuffs. It is these issues that the citizens and NGOs are very active about during elections of regional authorities and discussions of governmental decisions.

Strategic plans on implementation of investment mega-projects in the Arctic are also perceived by the population through the priority of economic security, expecting improvement of living standard.

The low priority of environmental safety of population is affected by the following factors:

- lack of knowledge on the environmental situation and climate change;
- low awareness of the level of negative impact of investment projects on the environment;
- high likelihood of the shift method;
- traditional orientation to temporary living in the North.

Also low priority of environmental safety of population is one of the reasons making it possible for big businesses to get eliminated from ecological modernization of the production.

A very important condition of priority of environmental safety in the Arctic is creation of conditions for active participation of citizens and NGOs in decision making in the field of environmental protection. A considerable role should be played by environmental education and training.

Due to the fact that ecosystem boundaries do not coincide with national boundaries it is important to strengthen international cooperation on accumulation of scientific knowledge on permissible loads on the Arctic nature, including that for proving priority of ecosystem functions regarding direct use of its natural resources for national security.

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Resource geopolitics – Sovereignty

The recent decade has been featured by growing interest to the Arctic. This situation there is because there are: climate changes in Arctic; Northern Sea Route; richest energy resources; questions in terms of control and ownership. Two main topics in the Arctic: SAFETY & SOVEREIGNTY.

So in modern times only state may create conditions of effectiveness: set rules and protect civil order by administrative offices, police, court and other instruments of force holders in law; and keep ready army and navy. And because modern level of military and sci-tech development is high-cost, not all states can be subjects in geopolitics. It's not beautiful, but it's realistic – the basis of modern geopolitics is a power of force: economical, ideological, military and political. Arctic became the center of attraction for leading countries and politic-military alliances of the world. The one of big problem – all countries called for Arctic have territorial and another claims to each other. Because fixed borders in Arctic is absent, there is a dangerous of Wild West's type of exploration by arctic countries, so this situation can provoke to World War.

The Arctic region may give an new impact to economical growth of Russia, to modernization of economy and to growth of Russia's role as global power. Russia must consider important moment of arctic area's resource potential for national economy. Common geopolitic situation in Arctic for Russia describes by thesis "Resources for safety, safety for sovereignty".

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Network cooperation in Lapland -information as a resource

Regional development has always been the challenge for Lapland. Long distances, lack of resources and harsh climate have been the biggest challenges for building the infrastructure and the services. The administrative culture is changing slower than the pressure from outside. There's a strong ground of project-oriented structure in the development system which is flexible but also fragmented system. Especially the popular theme Arctic has been very strongly related to Finnish Lapland but is so wide and confusing theme for common understanding. Electronic services are also very important question in developing the Lapland. E.g. distant learning and health services needs working data connections. Also rapidly changing environmental issues are concerning the investments because they effect on everyday life in the area. There should be more discussion of the benefits to the area. Research stations, Arctic companies and natives with their living hoods use same roads and same network connections. They all need and use different kind of services on that area. Cooperation with common knowledge is needed. Strategies with general level cannot bring out all information from the area. Recognizing the levels of the knowledge in regional development is one of the biggest challenges in planning processes.

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The sidelined social: Tracing social sustainability in the Arctic energyscape

Projected growth in global energy demand, dwindling resources at known production sites, warming climate and technological developments are pushing energy extraction activities further towards the previously inaccessible northern areas. In this process, also the Arctic region – home to an estimated fourth of the world's remaining hydrocarbon resources – has been nicknamed the world's new energy province, and there are already several large-scale projects in planning and unfolding in the region.

In political and popular debates revolving around different energy resources and individual energy projects, sustainability is a key argument. However, the debates in the Arctic highlight the economic and environmental sustainability aspects, which silences and sidelines the social (and cultural) dimensions associated with and impacted by energy developments. In academic debates focusing on the question of sustainability, the social dimension remains equally elusive; described as “fuzzy”, “fluid” and “a conceptual chaos”, the notion of social sustainability remains difficult to define and operationalize. Much of this conceptual in clarity stems from leaving the contents of the ‘social’ undefined in the first place.

This presentation shares some very preliminary observations and remarks on an ongoing process of empirical analysis of Arctic documents addressing the social dimension and regional energy development. The aim is to 1) grasp what is meant by the “social” in the context of the Arctic region and 2) to begin to sketch the complex interrelations between social sustainability concerns and energy (development).

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China's Role in the Changing Governance of Arctic Shipping

This paper explores the role of China could play in the development of an effective international legal system for the governance of Arctic shipping. The first part describes the current international legal regime applicable to shipping activities in the Arctic. The second assesses China's relations with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the Arctic Council. China's potential contribution to the governance of Arctic shipping is addressed in the final part, such as promotion of a mandatory Polar Code, strengthen its flag state and port state control for future Arctic shipping.

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Reconstructing nature

Today, global ecological prescriptions are called for in order to make humanity more sustainable. But the prescriptions, that the prevalent understanding of nature makes possible, have been complicit with and supportive of the growth of neoliberal systems of governance and depoliticized instruments of power. The strive for sustainability has increased the penetration of neoliberal markets and neoliberal ideas of organizing the social. For example, the concept of 'ecosystem services' signals a privatization and commodification of nature. Thus, the field of neoliberal economy is widened as previously uncaptured aspects of nature and society become internal to capital. The depoliticizing effects, in turn, reduce the sphere of democratic political deliberation and debate as issues are centralized under technocratic management and consensual policy-making of global institutions. In this process fundamental ideological disputes and disagreements are denied, as the current presentation of the ecological crisis as a "supra-national and non-class-specific global crisis" transcends all social differences. Proper political choice between competing visions is slowly reduced by totalizing threats that permit only one direction. Ecological crisis is considered so urgent, that instead of argument, the sheer force of necessity and urgency seem to be the grounds for actualizing the ecological prescriptions, without consideration of wider social scenarios.

What makes these trends possible is that during the last decades the concept of nature has been produced as finite, vulnerable, as a single, confined global entity, and in need of careful management. The conception of finiteness of nature, that has a complete lack of historical perspective, allows neoliberalism to reach its economic rationalities now also into nature all around us. Global framing, which, in turn, is a historically novel assertion that was deeply disputed only a few centuries ago, introduces a need to police the whole world. The priority of a global entity also detaches global fact from local value, projecting a new, totalizing image of the world, where local specificities have been bulldozed in the name of large-scale interventions.

My research builds on social construction. To me, the way we understand nature and ourselves in relation to it, is deeply political, as the dominant power always produces knowledge that supports and maintains its own dominance. I will view the construction of 'nature' as the creation of an object of knowledge and a sphere into which certain types of intervention and management are made possible. And at the same time this construction of nature contributes to a larger aim of managing the lives of the populations that are defined to live inside of this object. The intention of my research is to seek and outline an alternative view on the concept of nature,

human-nature interrelation and natural resources that would hold a more preferable potential.

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Kalashnikov Politics. From arms exports to foreign policy.

Russian arms are a hot topic. The global media are criticising Russia's supply to Iran and Syria against a backdrop of embargo-negotiations. However, a fundamental understanding, needed in the current geopolitical situation, is absent. This research aims at filling the void and uncovering the Russian arms trade policy.

During the Cold War arms exports were an important foreign policy tool. The dissolution of the Soviet-Union brought commercial incentives as the main driver for arms trade and independence for the arms industry. Putin has once again brought the strategic arms sector under his control through personal involvement and a monopoly over arms exports. He has explicitly stated that the growing arms exports are a foreign policy tool, also in Russia's renewed self-confidence and the growing importance of the Arctic region.

Against the background of Primakov's 'multi-polar world'-concept and the changing relation with the west and 'rogue'-states, the foreign policy is again closely linked to arms trade. The similarity to the Soviet ideological arms exports is striking. This study analyses this relation. The main question is "What and how significant is the relation between Russian arms trade and foreign policy?" To analyse this relation four research questions are formulated: "To what extent are Russian arms exports influenced by Russian Foreign Policy priorities?", "Are arms exports an effective foreign policy tool for Russia?", "Does Russia use arms exports as a foreign policy tool and how significant is this tool?" and "What role do Soviet-era legacies play in Russian arms exports and foreign policy?"

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Foreign agents in Russia: discursive analysis on foreign agents in Russia 2012-2013

In my research I have examined the concept of foreign agents which arose into the focus of Russian public debate in 2012. My goal is to describe, understand and evaluate critically the phenomenon where the formerly informal and controversial concept was taken into juridical implementation on Russian civil movements. I strive to describe the official and non-official co-existence of foreign agent ideas, their essences, beliefs and various appearances. Through foreign agents my I also to evaluate Russian politics and society in perspectives of sovereignty, the national tradition of governing and global governmentality.

I have a structuralist approach and my primary methods are Foucauldian discourse analysis and archeology of knowledge. My research consists of the federal law making foreign agents juridical concept in 2012 and news articles from three Russian media companies from the time of the first year since introducing the law. Addingly I have reflected relevant Foucauldian theories and research on Russia to bring the research better in contact with established framework of social sciences.

Foreign agents embody traditional Russian vertical governing which is in conflict with civil movement activities connected with foreign influences. There appears contradiction of whether the foreign agents are advocates of the will of foreign regimes, if the term usage is cor-

rect and legitimate, do the Russian government follow principles of good governing, democracy and human rights. The basic units of foreign agents in Russia are non-commercial organizations that unlike the popularly synonymously used non-governmental organizations have strong discursive connection with governmental politics in Russia. The non-formal structures in Russia tend to favor existence of the non-foreign agent subjects in Russia.

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Indigenous peoples' perspective to environmental security issues in the Arctic

Environmental security in the Arctic is an increasingly discussed issue in the scientific forums and in the media. However the concept of environmental security as such was launched only a few decades ago, after people started to realize that the environmental threats are indirectly and sometimes even directly threats to the traditional "hard" security. In our northern hemisphere an environmental awakening started thanks to the bold environmental movements of the indigenous people, which managed to gain a lot of attention from the governments and from the other parts of the societies. Later the environmental security has become an essential part of our national and international politics, but the results gained from the fight against the threats of environmental security are still rather unsatisfying. Now the world has reached the point where we should start to search for more effective and alternative ways to cope with environmental security challenges. I suggest we look back to the starting point, and ask guidance from the communities that started this "fight" against the destruction of our environment in the north? This presentation aims to introduce you to the topic of my becoming PhD thesis. My presentation begins with the general overview of the environmental security situation in the Arctic. After that I discuss the connection between environmental security and human security situation in the context of the Arctic. Finally I introduce my ideas about how we could develop an alternative perspective to environmental security issues, and view these issues from an indigenous people's point of view.

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Guidance and monitoring of the gold mining as well as its relationship to land and nature use

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New Arctic Security Paradigm capabilities and limitations: the case of Iceland

This article explores the evolving nature of the Arctic security concept through a study of Icelandic foreign and security policy. Iceland, independent from Denmark in 1944, was a founding

member of NATO in 1949, and in 1951 concluded a bilateral defence agreement with the U.S. During the Cold War, Iceland demarcated the Northern Flank in NATO's defence and was at the frontline in any possible confrontation between East and West. As the Cold War drew to a close, the U.S. government gradually reduced its military presence in Iceland until removing its final military footprint in 2006. As the military threat receded, new Arctic security challenges manifested themselves within different realms of security i.e., economic, societal and environmental security. Iceland's modest resources and limited capabilities raise the question whether Icelandic decision makers will have to, just as during the Cold War, draw on external strength to make up for Iceland's internal weaknesses.

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Northern/Arctic Nation-Building in #Québec: 'Plan Nord', 'Plan Nunavik' and the Public Interest Dilemma

This paper looks at how internal and external social, economic and climate-related pressures are changing Southern Québec's relationship(s) with its Northern geography and neighborhood, and concurrently engaging various state, private and indigenous ideas in co-constructing Québec's *Northernness*. While southern Québécois traditionally have given little attention to their vast and sparsely populated northern geography and human/environmental/economic security issues, the 'climate change paradigm' is fostering a sense of *rapprochement* – or bridging – between various stakeholders and empowering northerners into redefining Québec's northern interests through different networks and processes. While it could be argued that similar narratives were present in the 1970s when the *James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement* was signed (as part of hydro-electric development in the North for the South), we suggest that the climate change referential has ignited *new* (often heated) multilevel conversations on what Québec's public interest *is* relating to the North that goes beyond traditional discourses and public actions. At this point in our research design (inductive methodology), our main focus will be on three different narratives that we believe are reflective of the contemporary Québec *North-erness*. We first look at the *Plan Nord*, a government led economic development strategy launched in 2011 which was mainly concerned with emerging natural resources/extractive activities in various parts of Northern Québec, bringing much (unprecedented) local/national/international attention to northern issues. Second, we then look at the *Plan Nunavik* published in 2011 (followed by *Parnasimautik* through 2014), an Inuit led Nunavimmiut consultation process initiated by the Inuit owned Makivik Corporation to create a comprehensive vision for the development of the North. Last, we turn to a document produced in 2012 by the Board of Trade of the Metropolitan Montreal entitled *Natural Resources: Leverage for the City's Growth*. Although these three processes have not attracted equal media attention and debate, we believe that together they highlight public values related to nation-building for Québec from a public, indigenous and private sector perspective. While *Plan Nord* sets the table for dialogue on northern development, *Plan Nunavik* / *Parnasimautik* and the *Natural Resources* narratives are illustrative of northerners and stakeholders' reactions to public policy making. These are ongoing processes – knowledge sharing tools – comprising of various issues, stakeholders and policy networks that not only reflect Québec's *Northernness* but also embody the debates for public policy makers and the civil society.

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Single-industry towns in the Russian Arctic: aspects of social sustainability

The paper discusses social sustainability aspects of the single-industry towns development strategies in the Russian Arctic. Founded mainly in the course of large-scale exploitation of natural resources of the North in the Soviet period (1930s – 1980s), single-industry towns occupy an important place in the settlement system of the Russian Arctic and play a significant role both in the regional and national economies.

As a point of departure, a typology of these towns by criteria of population dynamics and by industrial specialization of town-forming enterprises is proposed. The typology reveals that today most of Arctic single-industry towns in RF officially recognized as mono-profiled settlements are mainly based on mining industries, and in the majority of single-industry towns in the Russian Arctic population number is declining.

From the social sustainability perspective, it is important to understand that due to mono-profile character of economy single-industry towns face a high risk of occurrence of social problems, which in the Arctic regions of Russia is aggravated by a number of specific factors. To discuss social sustainability issues of single-industry towns in the Russian Arctic we consider such aspects as major trends in demographic developments and living standards, situation at labor markets, provision with the basic social services for local population, practices of social responsibility of oil and gas corporations, as well as that of mining companies acting in the Russian Arctic. On the base of the analyzes we elaborate set of proposals for solving social problems of single-industry towns in the Russian Arctic, as necessary preconditions for transition towards their socially sustainable development.

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Oil drilling in the Polar Ocean and Ecosystem-management planning of the Barents Sea

The Polar Ocean and the Barents Sea have large resources of petroleum and sustainable populations of fish. The international challenge is implementing the conservation of marine biological diversity at the same time as managing the sustainable exploitation of natural resources in the Arctic. The Norwegian government has tried to solve the conflicts of interest by the implementing a large scale ecosystem-based management plan for the Barents Sea. The national goals are the sustainable use of petroleum and fishery resources and the conservation of the maritime ecosystem of the Barents Sea. In this article, I present an empirical case study of Norwegian decision-making and the implementation of a new system of ecosystem-based management of the Barents Sea. In the paper, I discuss, from the perspective of the sociology of knowledge, the social effects of the new environmental policy and environmental institutions. I want to investigate the results of the development of national planning of the sea ecosystems in the Polar Ocean. The question is: Does the government's ecosystem management planning of the Barents Sea provide a suitable institutional framework for solving the social conflicts of interest between oil drilling in Polar Oceans and biodiversity conservation?

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The right to not being indigenous – Resource utilization in Newfoundland sealing communities

In the discussion surrounding the utilization of marine mammals the 'aboriginal use' clause has become an established element and exemptions are being therefore granted for aboriginal peoples to hunt and trade in whale and seal products. This is also the case in the EU seal products trade ban in which 'Inuit and other indigenous communities' are granted the right to place their products on the European internal market. This is contrary to 'commercial' seal hunters which are banned from doing so due to the alleged 'non-traditionality' of their hunts. Based on the notion of indigenusness EU policy-makers have crafted three cumulative characteristics based on which trade in seal products is still allowed: 1. that there is a tradition of seal hunting in a community; 2. that seal products are at least partly used, consumed and process according to tradition; and 3. that the seal hunt contributes to the subsistence of the community.

This paper aims to assess in how far the criteria brought forth in the EU ban are also applicable in non-indigenous seal hunting communities. It raises the question whether there is empirical knowledge on the applied concepts or whether the 'Inuit exemption' is framed by a stereotypical understanding of living conditions in the (sub-)Arctic. Furthermore, the impact of this understanding is examined with regard to Newfoundlanders' resource sovereignty and their right to use and market products stemming from commercial seal hunts. Results stem from field work in seal hunting communities and the commercial seal hunt itself in April and November 2013.

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Cross-border security agenda: a hard sovereignty nut to crack

The issue of cross-border cooperation lies on the intersection of different dimensions on security research. As a result, there are a lot of interpretations of various notions. But when it comes to security dialogue in the context of cross-border cooperation, the same vision of key notions is a matter of high priority. Strict division of soft and hard security is typical for Russian context, while in the European context these two notions tend to confluence. This tendency might be explained by different interest of the parties justifying their cooperation. The EU profiles itself as a state-of-the-art union (aspiring to subnational nature) in terms of technological and social development. At the same time Russia portrays itself as a developing global country with a leading position in a post-soviet space. Taking into account these facts, it is curious to look at interpretation of human security in the EU and Russia. After the analysis it becomes clear that same notion has different meanings. It is impossible to ignore this fact while speaking about cross-border security. The differences of interpretation lie mainly in a political plane and closely related to sovereignty. Therefore, one of the ways to avoid undesirable obstacles for effective cooperation is to shift human security issues into security management dimension where the problems are of technical but not political nature. In this aspect it is especially interesting to light the question of possible outside interventions in the context of means and ends of human security as such.

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Resource geopolitics and the mining industry of the Murmansk region

Natural resources are the backbone of the Russian economy. Alongside with the hydrocarbon industries also various mining activities are regarded as strategic industries. These strategic resource industries have an influence on both the state-level resource geopolitics and sustainable socio-economic development of communities with strategic industries. Alongside with the positive impacts of the state's investments to communities with strategic industries the existence of strategic resources in communities can cause restrictions for other economic activities and form obstacles for potential foreign investors. This limits potential alternative economic activities, such as business and tourism. Moreover, unpredictable political incidents, such as the Ukrainian Crisis and consequently the political tensions that escalated in the spring 2014 with threat of wide American-European sanctions for the Russian resource industries, can cause unpredictable consequences for international relations and impact also to resource economy and resource geopolitics of Russia.

The global geopolitics impact to local level and are seen for example in strengthening politically motivated local resistance of potential foreign direct investments to Russia's resource communities. Moreover, the geopolitical tensions can be harmful for the economic diversification aspirations of Russia as a whole, because foreign firms are reconsidering their investments to Russia. However, more diversified economy would need increased international openness. Hence, the potential delays in Russia's economic diversification can further strengthen the significance of natural resources in the Russian economy and therefore reinforce the regional and local consequences of the resource curse. Moreover, this can lead to strengthening strategic meaning of Russia's resource industries, and consequently reinforce the strategic self-identity in Russia's resource localities. The strategic self-identity leads to paternalistic expectations towards the public authorities, which harms innovativeness and efficiency of the strategic enterprises and make the residents of resource communities passive actors in the local economic development. This can lead to stagnated production and limited use of the full economic and human potential in the resource communities with industries classified as strategic.

My presentation discusses the regional and local level impacts of resource geopolitics in the Murmansk region, where mining industry plays a key role in the regional economy and where several mining enterprises are considered as strategic both by the Russian state and the enterprises themselves. My presentation is based on theories and findings of my on-going research, which focuses to socio-economic restructuring and potential for economic diversification in Russia's resource-based communities.

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"How do the Nordic Senior Arctic Officials perceive China as an Arctic stakeholder?"

The presentation will be based on my forthcoming master's thesis. My preliminary topic will be "How do the Nordic Senior Arctic Officials perceive China as an Arctic stakeholder?" The central institution for my analysis is the Arctic Council, and the viewpoint is the reception of the new observer states, especially China, at the time of Arctic change. However, I will not concentrate on Chinese Arctic interests as such. The topic is linked with the current development of the Arc-

tic Council and the involvement of East Asian states in the Arctic. The broader context of my paper will be the development of Arctic politics and governance.

The Kiruna ministerial meeting in May 2013 can be seen as an inflection point for the Arctic Council. The admission of new observers to the Arctic Council is part of the complex evolution process which is reshaping the Arctic politics today. When it comes to the Arctic Council, I try to find out if there is need for organizational restructuring at the time of growing global interest. The extra-Arctic involvement at the region is increasing; geographical proximity is no longer the only reason for Arctic presence or involvement. I will also discuss to what extent the Arctic newcomers will bring added value and strengthen the Arctic governing structures. However, it cannot be unrecognized that China is interested in the opening Arctic and its potential.

My research material will consist of qualitative semi-structured interviews. I hope I can do phone interviews with Nordic SAOs and other key participants during March. First, I will analyze and compare the country-specific answers. Then I will combine the new information with primary sources such as Nordic Arctic strategies.

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Russian zigzags: Karelia, Murmansk and the shadow of Moscow in the Barents Euro-Arctic region cooperation

The Barents Euro-Arctic Region (BEAR) cooperation aims to strengthen cooperation between Arctic regions of Russia and countries of Northern Europe. Two decades of intense ideas, values, and technology exchanges deserve closer attention. Since governance sets the opportunities for local actors to pursue their agenda, the form of existing governance creates different patterns of cooperation, hence the futures of the Arctic.

The puzzle of the research lies in the following question: how does the regional governance in Russia influence the visions of the Arctic futures? Collapse of the USSR brought forward new trajectories of institutional development in the regions of Russia. Therefore, the governance in Russian regions has made great institutional development from the beginning of 1990s to the mid-2000s, having experienced different designs of political institutions both on federal and regional levels. The approach of Russian scholars is taken into consideration that in the period of time starting from 1991 till the mid-2000s an “institutional laboratory” has been truly developed to breed different form of governance in the regions of Russia. It is argued that the visions of the Arctic futures depended on the windows of opportunities provided for the Russian regions participating in the BEAR cooperation. These windows in turn depended on the key factors, such as governance structure, natural resources and voices, i.e., articulations of values as well as interests produced actors rather than existed independently of them.

The governance processes are supplemented by the grass-roots views on the state cooperation, which were developing throughout the last two decades, following the general line of the government but varying in the details. Interest is taken in the small borderland towns of Kostomuksha, Nikel and Zapolyarny whose inhabitants are most concerned with the implementation of the cross-border treaties and governance and also strongly connected to the regional resource extraction industry.

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Strengthening sovereignty through Arctic cooperation: Offshore hydrocarbon extraction as a vehicle to maintain prevailing power relations

With the establishment of the Arctic Council, the cooperation has altered the environmental protection agenda from its preceding Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy toward sustainable development. The dispositive of the Council's sustainable development discourse aims at stimulating human development through economic growth in the Arctic.

In the aftermath of the second world war, the development paradigm has dominated the agenda of the international community, in order to decrease inequalities between the Global South and the Global North, by stimulating economic growth. After an environmental awakening happened (starting approx. in the 1970s), the environmentally harmful impacts of economic growth have widely become acknowledged. Consequently, the international community introduced a new discourse which was a hybrid of the development paradigm and environmentalism and which should underline that economic growth is intertwined with environmental degradation: The discourse of 'sustainable development' took over the agenda. However, sustainable development does not question the prevailing market mechanisms, and continues to promote the concept of economic growth. High economic growth rates are based on mechanization of production processes, to increase productivity. Only energy sources with a high energetic surplus are able to allow the aspired high economic growth rates. States with access to- and knowledge on utilization of dense energy resources are privileged in stimulating high economic growth rates. Hydrocarbons are currently the most important dense energy sources. Access to fossil resources is essential to achieve high economic growth rates. With the Arctic Council, its member states have found a coalition with a common interest to cooperate in fossil resource extraction in the High North, despite the risks and environmental harmful impacts (e.g. climate change) that are connected with it. However, mass scale natural resource extraction in the North does not benefit the Arctic population in general; The majority of the revenues drain to the economic and political centers in the South, while some Arctic regions are left with the negative impacts. Offshore hydrocarbon extraction is thus a project to continue the economic development paradigm in order to maintain current power relations, favoring the political and economic centers in the South, rather than a project to stimulate human security in the Arctic.

About the Calotte Academy

The Calotte Academy is an annual traveling symposium and an international scientific forum in the North Calotte region of Europe. It is designed to promote interdisciplinary discourse as well as academic and policy-oriented dialogue between senior researchers, early career scientists and advanced graduate students and other northern stakeholders, such as policymakers, civil servants and community leaders and planners. It is a “school of dialogue” and participatory by nature – the principle is to share knowledge and experiences with communities.

During its first 20 years the Calotte 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 also serves 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 develop international research projects, plans and applications.

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

Since 2002 the Calotte Academy has also served as a sub-forum for the Open Assemblies of the Northern Research Forum. From 2010 onwards, it has additionally 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 and consequently its senior and student members are potential contributors of the Calotte Academy and this project.

The Thematic Network publishes The Arctic Yearbook which was launched in November 2012. It is a major forum for dissemination of the main findings and highlights of the Calotte Academy, the outcomes of the project as well as further discussion on the themes. The Arctic Yearbook documents, analyzes and contributes to the state of research and practice of Arctic geopolitics and security now on an annual basis.

Calotte Academy steering group

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Organizers and sponsors

The Calotte Academy 2014 was arranged in cooperation with the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Lapland, Sámi Educational Centre of Inari, Department of Sociology, Political Science and Community Planning at University of Tromsø, and Lulin Institute for Economic Studies at Kola Science of Russian Academy of Sciences. It is a part of the activities of the UArctic and Northern Research Forum joint Thematic Network on Geopolitics and security.

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Further information:

Final reports of the Calotte Academy can be found in address www.nrf.is.

Information on the Arctic Yearbook at www.arcticyearbook.com.

For information on the activities of the Thematic Network on Geopolitics and Security see <http://www.uarctic.org/SingleArticle.aspx?m=703&amid=7615>.



