



The Calotte Academy 2008

Final Report

by Lassi Heininen, Heather Nicol and Urban Wråkberg

The Calotte Academy 2008 took place in May 22-26, 2008 in Inari, Finland, in Kirkenes Norway and in Murmansk, Russia. The main theme of the 2008 Calotte Academy was *Climate Change Defining Human Security*. The integrated sub-themes, which were discussed in the public sessions, were: “Climate change as a new discipline for disciplining?”, “Climate change and livelihoods”, “Climate change and indigenous peoples”, “Climate change, oil drilling and transportation”, “Climate change and alternative energy” and “Climate change, sovereignty and international law”.

The main goals of the 2008 Academy were as follows: First, to highlight and disseminate general scientific information and knowledge about impacts of climate change, and to open discussion on human responses to climate change. The second goal was define what might be considered as the influences of climate change on human security, to ask what is meant by human security in light of climate change; and to encourage both academic discourse and political discussion on relations between these two phenomena. The third goal was to promote the interplay between science and politics by having a policy-oriented discussion and dialogue on climate change, human security and their inter-relations, (in areas such as such as legislation, community planning, livelihoods and human health ,and between groups such as policy-makers, academics, civil activists and business leaders.) The fourth and final goal was to have the Academy serve as a platform for open discussion on relevant Northern issues in general and especially dealing with the NRF Open Assemblies.

The 2008 Academy was co-organized by Municipality of Inari, the Saami Educational Centre, the Learning Centre of Calotte, the Faculty of Social Sciences and Finnbarents at University of Lapland, and the Thule Institute at the University of Oulu (from Finland); the Barents Institute (from Norway); and the Murmansk Humanities Institute and the Institute of Economic Studies at the Kola Science Centre (from Russia); and the Northern Research Forum (NRF). Back-to-back with the Calotte Academy 2008 there was one day’s workshop of the Nordic-Russian research project “Northern Eurasian Geopolitics”, which started in 2007.



General outcomes and results

There were in total, six public sessions which took place in three countries: Inari, Finland, Kirkenes, Norway and Murmansk, Russia. There were all together twenty-seven presentations by scholars, policy-makers and other experts from Canada, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Russia. Also among the speakers were six post-graduate and doctoral students from Canada, Finland, Iceland and Russia, altogether there were nine young researchers who participated in the sessions of the 2008 Academy).

In addition, from outside the academic community, there were participants representing different stakeholders such as national and regional policy-makers in Inari (e.g. Environment Committee at the Finnish Parliament, Lapland's TE Centre, Lapland's Environment Centre, business community in Kirkenes (e.g. Port of Akureyri) and NGOs in Murmansk (e.g. Bellona-Murmansk). The number of participants who in each location was, on average, between twenty and thirty-five. The core group (most of them speakers and organizers) remained with the Academy for the entire journey, while others participated at specific location but did not travel on the the next.

The Calotte Academy 2008 got rather good publicity and media coverage, particularly in Russia where there were two regional/local TV-channels, two regional/local radio channels and two or three regional/local newspapers covering the meetings. In Inari and Kirkenes the local newspaper was present to report on the meetings, but no television, or radio representatives, unlike Murmansk,

The proceedings of the Calotte Academy 2007 were broadly distributed in the sessions of the Academy 2008. Encouraged by several proposals there was a tentative plan to make a scientific publication on climate change and human security based on the presentations of the 2008 Academy under the auspices of the research project "Northern Eurasian Geopolitics. Consequently, the speakers were asked to submit both an abstract and a written version of their presentation for the 2008 publication.

Relevant findings on the main theme

The main theme *Climate Change Defining Human Security* contained several questions designed to stimulate discussion at all sessions: The first was "Is climate change a threat for human kind, and if it is, is the Empire able to strike back?" And does it strike? Further, is climate change a challenge for the interplay between science and politics-- i.e. a question of dialogue-building?

The second theme dealt with the fact that reports on climate change are very-much based on scenarios, but as climate change proceeds, more and more facts are available. How accurate are scenarios, given the new array of evidence? Is the fit good, or is there a (need for a) balance?

The third question was what is the impact of climate change on global, national, regional and local levels, and how does this support the need for many new strict regulations. That is to say, "what human beings are NOT allowed to do". Further, what kinds of new questions there might be emerging, like "does climate change mean a change in the definition of security"? "Can climate change become a new discipline for disciplining?", or "what does it mean to democracy?". And with respect to the question of whether or not *climate change is a new discipline for disciplining* – the question is whether or not we need to define the societal, political and legal impacts of climate change? Or is the point application not regulation?

Fourth, followed from these issues are (new) questions, such as “is climate change necessarily first of all a negative thing?”, or “does climate change make the North as a victim which needs sympathy and support from outside the region?”. “Does climate change actually give a change for post-colonial influence by outsiders to the development of the region?” “Is there a relevant, cumulative relationship between climate change and demography?”

Fifth, climate change influences first, traditional (micro-scale) livelihoods, such as fishing and reindeer herding; second, traditional industrial livelihoods such as mining, forestry and the military; third, new (macro-scale) livelihoods such as tourism, oil and gas drilling, and transportation; and fourth, other new livelihoods such as (cold-climate / climate change) research and testing, and “distance working”, a bit like distant learning. Based upon this sequence of effects, it is relevant to study and discuss the impacts and influences of climate change to the region in general, particularly when dealing with (traditional and new) livelihoods.

The sixth thematic question dealt with the fact that climate change has its relevant security dimension. For example, it can be seen to impact / influence both human and environmental securities by placing both human settlements and man-made environment under threat, as well as by influencing the legitimacy of state sovereignty. This does not (necessary) mean that it should be interpreted as a threat, but rather a risk. Most of those who study security understand the difference and would agree that there is a comprehensive understanding and definition of security which differs from other definitions of security. The aim of this thematic is to promote discussion about different concepts of security, and a dialogue among those who hold different views.

All this brings us to the seventh thematic issue or area of discussion, which focuses on human responses. We start with the question, “is there a solution, and if so, does that solution represent either mitigation or adaptation, or both? If the answer is adaptation, then what we mean by that, and how to implement it? Further, what kind of adaptation is needed and available, or more precisely, perhaps, what kinds of technologies and policies are needed to develop e.g. ‘risk technology for the Arctic’?”

- These issues were discussed within the 2008 Academy sessions, and it became clear that in the North Calotte, at least in Lapland, Kirkenes and Murmansk, there is already an interest and certain readiness to discuss on impacts of climate change for instance influencing livelihoods (e.g. the presentations by Saarela and Tervo). There is, however, not (yet) real readiness among policy-makers to discuss on climate change and human security;
- In Northwest Russia, however, at least in the Murmansk Region, discussion on climate change *per se* is a bit problematic or different, probably because discourse on the idea of the impact of climate change does not yet exist. It would seem that the phenomenon of global warming influenced by human activities, and its impacts are not so well known, although many parts of the Russian North, such as the Saha Republic / Yakutia were some of the first victims of the recent climate change. In addition, the phenomenon of rapid and definite warming of climate due to anthropogenic influence is still scientifically denied by many Russian scientists, who argue that it is a period of natural warming. This denial is partly a result of to the growing strategic and economic importance of the utilization of oil and natural gas to Russia. These influences most probably influenced presentations of some Russian speakers in the sense that they did not really deal with climate change, but when there was an effort to do so it was interesting and important (e.g. Touinova’s and Riabova’s presentations). Consequently, the sessions in Murmansk could be better understood as discussion dealing with an introduction to climate change;

- Further, climate change has become a relevant new geopolitical factor in world politics, either when taken as a fact, or considered to be on its way to becoming a fact in the near future. Changes in geopolitics of the North have responded, for example in the way in which exploration, navigation and transportation, utilization of energy resources and new claims have been advanced by coastal states;
- In all three locations, however, there was a real interest toward the main theme and the session themes. The policy-makers who were present were much encouraging to keep on discussion on the theme, someone even said that policy-makers and civil servants of the region (e.g. those of the county of Lapland) should be involved in discussions on climate change. Final, most of the speakers did integrate, or apply, the main theme or the session theme into their presentation, so that it was either the focus or starting point of the presentation, or was discussed as a result of the influence or impact of climate change into their theme. There were, however, a few presentations which did not have that component.

Relevant findings on the sub-themes

1st Session in May 23rd in Inari, Finland: *Climate change as a new discipline for disciplining?*

- Climate change has strong social relevance and indeed represents environmental security. On one hand it deals with “risk society”, which is very much based on the faith of technology, and is said to request technology-based solutions. On the other hand, it can also be seen as a new “discipline for disciplining”, i.e. to (re)define societal, political and legal impacts of climate change through new strict regulations and laws in a way which emphasizes social order and authoritarian solutions. There is, however, no final solution to ecological problems, but there are alternative ways to deal with the situation, such as to develop a non-disciplining political ecology, where solidarity is a key word, and where there is greater efficiency and even self-sufficiency at the grass-root and local levels. Consequently, climate change requires a fundamental human response on all levels. But a correspondingly, deeper and influential human response requires new kinds of global, inter-regional and local stages for both inter-disciplinary discourses and open political dialogues between all relevant stakeholders. Finally, finding the interface between science and politics is imperative when facing multi-functional challenges and societal problems. (Heininen);
- The need and indeed the demand for new modes of international cooperation and security in the post Cold War years has followed its own course in the Arctic and has been promoted, through four sets of interrelated, but highly incremental processes, These processes are *reconceptualization* of regional security (i.e. a distinction has been made between military and civil security); *civilization of regionalism*, (i.e. the multiplying of cooperative regimes in civil issue-areas); *regionalization* of decision-making processes; and an intentional *mobilization* of non-state actors in Arctic policy formation. These processes have implicated to northern security and environmental cooperation in the North, not least to climate change. (Östreg);
- We talk about Finland’s climate and energy policy which strongly indicates that we emphasize climate instead of energy. In this situation Finland has to carry out its responsibilities. EU has set itself a goal to have 20 % of its energy consumption formed by renewable energy by the year 2020. Finland’s goal is to have 38 % of its energy consumption formed by renewable energy by the year 2020 which is very challenging, because it means that we have to utilize all the possible renewable energy from all the possible energy sources plus much more wind power. This means we have to pursue application of all renewable energy from all the possible sources such as hydro-power, wood and bio-garbage which are the most in-expensive ones, and of course we have to have high energy efficiency. Challenges to achieve these goals are great. Energy consumption is expected to redouble in the next 25 years and the demand of primary energy is expected to grow 55 % in the same period.

There are also enough fossil fuels for decades which make decreasing carbon dioxide emissions a challenging task. (Seurujärvi)

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2nd Session in May 23rd in Inari, Finland: *Climate change and livelihoods*

- Changing climate have and will have an impact on all kind of tourism by changing the characteristics of the natural environments (seasons, flora and fauna, etc.) that contribute to the attractiveness of tourist destinations. Further, the induced impacts on tourism are estimated to be more serious for tourism that relies on natural environment, especially in remote areas that are mainly accessible by air. Indeed, climate change is also expected to influence tourists' travel behaviour at least in relation to means of transport and destination preferences. Consequently, the fact of a changing climate calls for adaptation and mitigation by the tourism industry, but the costs and availability of suitable methods may constrain these processes. For example, winter tourism is considered to face more negative consequences than other forms of tourism, and this highlights the importance of adaptation in this sector. While snow cannons are often presented as an embodiment of adaptation in winter tourism, the diversity of tourism activities and other adaptation mechanisms may well enable the future of this form of tourism better. Constant product development, hand in hand with greenhouse gas mitigation procedures may well be the key to viable tourism operations in the future. (Tervo);

- At the same time as activities, worth and value of the cruise industry experiences a renaissance or golden age, expectations for growing numbers of destinations of the North are building, in terms of the potential for increases in returns from tourism related activities. In an era where issues of climate change are very much in focus, variations in cold climate landscapes, and the resulting ecologies of melting of ice becomes an attraction in itself. Curious passengers are drawn to vast wilderness landscapes with the idea that they will have a rare opportunity to experience a disappearing environment. With increased traffic of different types of cruises in northern seas, the danger of sea hazards is luring, pressing authorities to develop security plans. (Karlsdottir)

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3rd Session in May 24th in Kirkenes, Norway: *Climate change and indigenous peoples*

- Climate change has become an important and politically-charged arena where traditional indigenous and local knowledge(s) meet Western scientific knowledge. Too often, however, the ability of our western society to listen and learn from other perspectives and worldviews is blocked by science's dominant position of power, and therefore, one way of moving past this is to bring more reflexivity into science. The positioning of Arctic science, which is in the centre of the climate change debate, makes it a philosophically probable and politically crucial location for questioning the foundations of science. Aside from the knowledge and understandings that indigenous perspectives on climate change provide, how science and traditional knowledge meet can reveal much about science itself, where it is possible to use the lens of traditional knowledge to illuminate science. One of the characteristics and challenges of science as it encounters climate change is that in its attempt to predict the future, science becomes engaged in a never-ending battle with uncertainty, but a core element of climate change *is* increased uncertainty. More data may not provide the hoped for solutions, but a change in attitude towards uncertainty might. Unlike science, traditional knowledge is more accepting of uncertainty, and while this is often attributed to its spiritual elements, the key is nonhuman agency. (Cockburn);

- There has been lot of discussion about how climate change impacts on reindeer herding, when actually the whole population and all economic activities of several northern indigenous peoples are impacted. For example, in the Nenets Okrug the fact that winters have become shorter and summers warmer - a winter is the dominant season and people have well adapted into winter time - causes problems to reindeers: there are more insects and reindeer do not eat thus not gaining weight. But the biggest problem is short winters. Rivers freeze over late and thaw early causing problems to migration of reindeer and reindeer herders. The period of use of winter roads to the industrial objects is getting shorter and the companies have to use more helicopters. Transportation generally is easier during winter: it is possible to travel by snowmobiles, tractors and all terrain vehicles everywhere. Construction of drilling sites and oil pipelines take place during winter time when the ground is frozen. The construction period is shortening or there is need for new and more expensive technology. (Tuisku)

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5th Session in May 26th 2008 in Murmansk, Russia: *Climate change and alternative energy*

- The beginning of the practical phase of petroleum resources development on the Arctic shelf should be considered as a global project connected to unique economic, ecological and social challenges that will inevitably entail considerable change of prospects of socio-economic development of the corresponding coastal territories in Russia and Norway. Conclusion of the agreement between Norwegian StatoilHydro and Russian "Gazprom" on participation in development of Stockman field signified a new stage of strategic collaboration of the two countries in economic sphere. Within such collaboration new forms of interregional interactions are planned to develop such as the project of establishment of a Russian-Norwegian zone of industrial and economic cooperation, so-called Pomor Zone on the territory adjacent to the Norwegian-Russian border between Kirkenes and Pechenga, with formation of two industrial enclaves, Jarfjorden on the Norwegian side and Pechenga bay on the Russian side. There are favourable natural conditions for development of infrastructure on the territory of the planned zone such as the deep-water harbour Liinakhamari in the Pechenga Bay. It seems that the new organizational-economic and legal mechanisms of regional interactions between the two countries, which would be elaborated in case of the Pomor Zone project realization, should promote more efficient overcoming of challenges connected to development of the Arctic shelf resources, including interests of local population and environmental safety taken into consideration. (Didyk)

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6th Session in May 26th in Murmansk, Russia: *Climate change, sovereignty and international law*

- Climate change has triggered a round of competitive nationalism in the Arctic, which has been expressed by discourses of sovereignty and competitive boundary seeking. Canadians and North Americans in general, now approach change in the Arctic from very specific geo-economical and geo-political perspectives which are not so accommodation of the notion of international co-operation and human security as in the past. It may well be that regional cooperation is taking a back seat to more aggressive means to ensure that the new maritime spaces, which are becoming increasingly accessible as global warming proceeds in the Arctic, and that the discourses of regional security are likewise affected. This will have an impact on the work of international bodies such as the Arctic Council, and may help to divert attention from the regional needs and development agendas of circumpolar peoples. (Nicol);

- Climate change is the major environmental problem faced globally, and thus represents the “environmental” category of global problems. Consequently, climate change can be understood to be a threat to human security, i.e. peoples’ everyday security. As well, climate change also affects national security and sovereignty, due to the fact that it emphasizes an importance of (national) control and (military) defence of the territory, national waters and exclusive economic zones, and strategic (energy) resources of a state. In spite of a growing public concern on impacts of climate change there is also room for the more sceptical point of view that climate change does not necessarily have to be such a big common issue and objective on political agenda which will unite the human kind and all states for joint action in order to find a solution. The obvious and strategic security dimension of climate change might, however, mean changes in problem definition on security discourse(s) and paradigm(s). This may be particularly so when security is defined, according to the concept of comprehensive security, rather than perceived and interpreted according to the interests of a distinctive international, cooperative region such as the European Union, or the circumpolar North, or the North Calotte. (Heininen)

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Reflections to, and interrelations with, the plenary themes of the 5th NRF

As mentioned earlier the Calotte Academy 2008 also acted as a workshop of the Theme Project Group “Climate Change - Northern Security/ies”. This focused on the areas of impacts of climate change and mitigation - adaptation in general and particularly to environmental security, human security, and sovereignty and national security; threats and risks to the North. Correspondingly, the 2008 Academy also reflected to the main themes of the 5th NRF Open Meeting *Seeking Balance in a Changing North*, which was held in Anchorage, Alaska, USA in September 24th-27th of 2008 (for more details see the NRF website – www.nrf.is)

The Future of Northern Cooperation

- The 1st plenary theme of the 5th NRF Open Assembly was not among the main themes of the 2008 Calotte Academy. The sub-theme under the plenary theme “New Northern policies of the Arctic states” was however discussed in general (by Numminen and Östreg) and particularly, a state and interests of environmental policies of the Arctic states (by Numminen);

- Also another sub-theme “The Arctic Council and multilateral cooperation” was much discussed based in several presentations (by Östreg, Numminen, Niemisalo). Under the sub-theme regional cooperation and regionalization in the Barents Sea region was used as a case study (by Niemisalo), and thus also discussed.

The New Geography of a Warming North

- This plenary theme and its sub-themes were much discussed like for example, the sub-theme “Climate change: Facts – Scenarios” was implicit in the main theme and discussed (by Nuttall, Hepola);

- Correspondingly, the sub-theme “Alternative energy” was discussed in the Murmansk session (by Touinova) and the sub-theme “Threats to man-made environment” was mentioned in few presentations (e.g. by Kalentchenko);

- The sub-theme “Human security (e.g. health and wellbeing – education)” was the other part of the main theme, and thus it was in the background as a starting point. Consequently, this aspect was mentioned in several presentations in the first and second sessions in Inari (by Nuttall, Raitio, Riabova);

- The sub-theme “Threats to sovereignty and local autonomy” was discussed particularly in the sixth session in Murmansk (by Nicol, Kalentchenko, Heininen);

- Finally, the sub-theme “Human – environment relationship” was a focus in several presentations in the 2nd session in Inari (by Tervo and Karlsdottir) and in the 3rd session in Kirkenes (by Cockburn and Helander-Renvall).

The Accessible Arctic in the Global Economy

- One of the sub-themes under this plenary theme “Renewable energy” was the topic of the 5th session in Murmansk and consequently, it was much discussed (by Touinova and Gunnarsson);
- Unlike, the sub-theme “Energy security of the Arctic and the world” was not really discussed, but was mentioned in the discussion of the 4th session in Kirkenes;
- The sub-theme of “New sea routes – Revolution in global shipping and trade” was the topic and the focus of the 4th session in Kirkenes (by Asgeirsson and Gunnarsson).

Leadership in the Age of Uncertainty

- This plenary theme closely deals with the main theme of Calotte Academy 2008 and its sub-theme “Impacts of climate change” was mentioned in several presentations, particularly concerning to indigenous peoples (by Helander-Renvall and Cockburn), and consequently, much discussed;
- The sub-theme “Citizenship and climate change: Adaptation – implementation” was not in a focus of the 2008 Academy but it was mentioned (by Nuttall and Rautio);
- Unlike, the sub-theme “Climate change: ‘Awakening’ and good governance” was mentioned (by Heininen, Seurujärvi) and discussed.

Calotte Academy promoting the interplay between science and politics

The design and structure of the Calotte Academy is to promote interplay between politics and science. In the 2008 Academy, this goal was achieved. The Calotte Academy 2008 managed to attract the following (potential) target groups, which were represented in the Academy 2008 with their contributions:

First, representatives of the northern counties and municipalities of Finland, Norway and North-west Russia, and those of Saami parliaments: only representatives of the Municipality of Inari attended;

Second, representatives of the Council of Northern Border Municipalities, and those of the Saami Council: none came;

Third, members of the Environment Committee of the Finnish Parliament: a Finnish M.P. and member of the Environmental Committee attended the Inari session and had a presentation. Behind was the plan that the Environment Committee of the Parliament of Finland had decided to have its meeting back-to-back to the Calotte Academy 2008, so that the members of the Committee will attend the first session in Inari and have dialogue with the researchers and other experts of the Academy. Unfortunately, the Government had to respond to the question on university policy in Finland, posed by the opposition, on the same day in the Finnish parliament, and consequently, the members of the Environment Committee, except one, were not allowed to travel and attend the Inari session of the 2008 Calotte Academy;

Fourth, masters and post-graduate students and young researchers on several disciplines and academic fields: eleven post-graduate students attended;

Fifth, researchers of the NEG Research Project: several researchers from five partner institutions attended;

Sixth, representatives of local, regional, national and global companies (TNCs): the representative of the Port of Akureyri attended; and

Seventh, representatives of INGOs and environmental organizations: representatives of environmental organizations attended.

For the Calotte Academy 2009

During and after the Calotte Academy 2008 the feedback was encouraging to continue the organizing of this travelling symposium in the future, also in 2009. Followed from this, there is a tentative plan with the following proposals to organize the Calotte Academy 2009, if only there will be financing for the effort.

Main theme: The proposed main theme is “Environmental Politics in the Eurasian North” consisted of a discourse on the “politicization” of the environment, international environmental politics, such as environmental protection, as a field of foreign policy, and the utilization of natural resources, such as mining and transportation, and environmental degradation, environmental conflicts, and impacts of climate change

Date: The tentative date for the CA 2009 is May 27th – 31st 2009.

Locations: The proposed locations are Kolari/Pajala on the Finnish-Swedish border, Inari in Finland, Kirkenes in Norway and Murmansk in Russia. Further, the proposed travelling route is Kolari/Pajala - Inari - Murmansk – Kirkenes.

The proposed structure is that the CA 2009 will be a travelling symposium in four different locations, so that there will be one day with two sessions in each location: one session for public discussion with bigger audience, and another session for researchers and post-graduate students, i.e. a workshop of research projects.

Contexts: There are the following different contexts for the CA 2009: first, to act as a workshop for the NEG research project; second, a sub-forum for the Northern Research Forum and its Theme Project Group(s); and third, a workshop for the Meanmaa Project by Kolari and Pajala.

About the Calotte Academy

The Calotte Academy is on one hand, an international forum for both academic and policy-oriented open discussion and dialogue on relevant and acute, global and regional and local, (Northern) issues. On the other hand, it is a travelling symposium of experts with a series of sessions and panels to be held in different locations of the European North, or the Barents Sea region. The intention of the Academy is to emphasize the regional dynamics of Northern peripheries and analyse regional development of the region in European, circumpolar and global contexts. In this capacity, the Academy has also served as an international seminar for presentations and scientific, often inter-disciplinary, discourses of research projects such as the Nordic-Russian “Northern Eurasian Geopolitics” (NEG) and the post-graduate project “Multiculturalism in Lapland” at the University of Lapland.

The main aim of the Calotte Academy is to promote the interplay between science and politics by having a policy-oriented dialogue among junior and senior members of the research community and

a wide range of other stakeholders, such as policy-makers, civil activists, resource users and business people. Consequently, it has also served since 2002 as a regional sub-forum and workshop for the Northern Research Forum (NRF) to discuss on the themes of the forth-coming NRF Open Assembly (for more information www.nrf.is).

The Calotte Academy has been organized annually since 1991 (except the years of 2000 and 2001). It is cooperation between regional and national institutions and sub-national governments coming from Finland, Norway and Russia. Among the main organizers have been Municipality of Inari, the Saami Educational Centre, the Faculty of Social Sciences at University of Lapland and Thule Institute at the University of Oulu in Finland; the Barents Institute and Bioforsk Soil and Environment in Svanhovd in Norway; and the Murmansk Humanities Institute and the Institute of Economic Studies at the Kola Science Centre in Russia.

Appendix 2

“Climate Change Defining Human Security” **The Calotte Academy 2008**

Inari, Finland / Kirkenes, Norway / Murmansk, Russia,
May 22-26, 2008

Final Programme

The Calotte Academy 2008 will take place in May 22-26, 2008 in three locations in Finland, Norway and Russia. There will be sessions with presentations and open discussions in Inari, Finland, May 22nd-23rd back-to-back with Ijahis Idja Saami Music Festival, in Kirkenes, Norway, May 24th and in Murmansk, Russia, May 26th of 2008.

Thursday, May 22nd 2008 at Jeera in Inari, Finland

At 1:30-5:30 pm. Session of the NEG workshop

- Introduction into the international travelling seminar called Calotte Academy
- “Northern Eurasian Geopolitics (NEG) research project – brief introductions”, Lassi Heininen, University of Lapland, Finland and Björn Gunnarsson, School of Renewable Energy Sciences, Iceland
- “Norwegian-Russian research project – a brief introduction”, Willy Östreg (tentative)
- Discussion
- “Geopolitics of the circumpolar North” (tentative title), Researcher Lotta Numminen, Finnish Institute of Foreign Policy Research, Finland
- “How do regions emerge?: two theoretical starting points”, M.A. Niko Niemisalo, University of Lapland, Finland
- 5th NRF Open Assembly and NRF Theme Project Groups – a brief introduction and discussion

Friday, May 23rd 2008 at Jeera in Inari, Finland

At 9-12:30 am. 1st Session: *Climate change as a new discipline for disciplining?*

- "Climate change as a challenge for the interplay between science and politics – a brief introduction into the theme", Docent Lassi Heininen, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lapland
- "Climate change and adaptation - circumpolar perspective", Professor Mark Nuttall, University of Alberta, Canada
- "Extended security and climate change in the regional and global context - a historical account", Research director Willy Östreg, The Ocean Future, Norway
- "Legal aspects influencing climate change", Director Matti Hepola, Lapland's Environmental Centre, Finland
- "Finland's policy on climate issues and energy", M.P. Janne Seurujärvi, the Environment Committee, Parliament of Finland

At 12:30am.–1:30 pm. Lunch

At 1:30-50 pm. 2nd Session: *Climate change and livelihoods*

- "Climate change and livelihoods – a local and regional perspective", Director Pirkko Saarela, Lapland's TE Centre (Employment and Economic Development Centre of Lapland), Finland
- "Climate change and nature-based (winter) tourism", Researcher Kaarina Tervo, University of Oulu, Finland
- "Killer whales, Ice cap and oil platforms. The wealth of wonderment for cruise passengers in the North", Associate professor Anna Karlsdottir, University of Iceland, Iceland
- "Climate change and human health", Dr. Arja Rautio, Thule Institute at University of Oulu, Finland

At 7 pm. 'The Kautokeino Rebellion', film directed by Nils Gaup

Saturday May 24th 2008 in Kirkenes, Norway

At 10-12:30 am. 3rd Session: *Climate change and indigenous peoples*

- "Uncertainty and non-human agency: Lessons for climate change science through encountering traditional knowledge", M.A. Lisa Cockburn, University of Alberta, Canada
- "Climate change and traditional (ecological) knowledge and livelihoods" Dr. Elina Helander-Renvall, University of Lapland, Finland (tbc)
- "Impacts of climate change on everyday life in the Nenets Autonomous Okryg", Dr. Tuula Tuisku, Thule Institute at University of Oulu, Finland

At 12:30-13:30 pm. Lunch

At 13:30-16 pm. 4th Session: *Climate change, oil and natural gas drilling and transportation*

- "Trans-shipment port in Akureyri", Mr. Magnus Asgeirsson, the Port of Akureyri, Iceland and the representative of the Port of Kirkenes, Norway
- Introduction to the Town and Port of Kirkenes by Svein Helge Orheim, Barents Institute, Norway

Monday May 26th 2008 in Murmansk, Russia

At 9:30-12:30 am. 5th Session: *Climate change and energy*

- “Climate change and renewable energy prospects in North-West Russia”, Researcher Svetlana Touinova, Institute of Economic Studies, Kola Science Centre, Russia
- “Renewable energy utilization: what can be learned from the Icelandic experiences?”, Academic Director Björn Gunnarsson, School of Renewable Energy Sciences, Iceland
- “Current state of environmental safety in the enterprises of the Murmansk Region”, Head of department Alla Trotsenko, Department of Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Computer Sciences, Murmansk Humanities Institute, Russia
- “The Pomor Zone Kirkenes-Pechenga as a political tool in a new era of Norwegian-Russian cooperation”, Dr. Vladimir Didyk, Institute of Economic Studies, Kola Science Centre, Russia
- “Recent trends in social development of the Murmansk Region”, Dr. Larisa Riabova, Institute of Economic Studies, Kola Science Centre, Russia

At 12:30 am – 2 pm Lunch

At 2-5 pm. 6th Session: *Climate change, sovereignty, security and international law*

- “Climate change challenging national sovereignty – the view from the North American North”, Associate professor Heather Nicol, Trent University, Canada
- “Geopolitical imagination of the borders of the Barents Region”, Dr. Jari Koivumaa, University of Lapland
- “Marine protected areas in Russian waters: legal framework for climate change resilience tool”, Lecturer Mikhail Kalentchenko, The Baltic Institute of Environment, Politics and Law, Russia
- “Climate change causing changes in problem definition on security discourse(s) and paradigm(s)”, Docent Lassi Heininen, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lapland

Organizers

The Calotte Academy is cooperation between regional and national institutions and sub-national governments coming from Finland, Norway and Russia. Correspondingly, the 2008 Academy will be co-organized by Municipality of Inari, the Saami Educational Centre, the Learning Centre of Calotte, and the Faculty of Social Sciences and Finnbarents at University of Lapland, and Thule Institute at the University of Oulu (from Finland); the Barents Institute and Bioforsk Soil and Environment in Svanhovd (from Norway); and the Murmansk Humanities Institute and the Institute of Economic Studies at the Kola Science Centre (from Russia).

Further, the Environment Committee of the Parliament of Finland is a co-organizer of the 1st session in Inari in May 22nd. Finally, the Northern Research Forum is one of the co-organizers, and hence the Calotte Academy 2008 contributes the 5th NRF Open Assembly *Seeking Balance in a Changing North* in Anchorage, Alaska, USA in September 24th-27th of 2008 (for more information www.nrf.is).

Further information and contacts

For further and more detailed information of the content of Calotte Academy 2008 and the NEG workshop please contact with the chairman of the Calotte Academy, Dr. Lassi Heininen, University of Lapland, E-mail: lassi.heininen@ulapland.fi and Tel. +358-40-734 7417

For more detailed information of the arrangements of Calotte Academy 2008 in Inari, please contact with Anne-Marie Kalla, Municipality of Inari, E-mail: anne-marie.kalla@inari.fi and in Kirkenes, please contact with Svein Helge Orheim, Barents Institute, E-mail: svein@barinst.no or post@barentsinstitute.org and Tel. +47-78977050

For more information on Ijahis Idja Saami Music Festival, please visit the web site:

http://www.ijahisidja.fi/ijaho_eng.html

The Final Reports of Calotte Academy 2005, 2006 and 2007 you can find in the NRF web site:

<http://www.nrf.is/Publications>

For further information on the Northern Research Forum and its 5th Open Assembly, please visit the NRF web site: <http://www.nrf.is> - or contact with the NRF Secretariat, E-mail: nrf@unak.is, Fax +354-460 8989 and Tel. +354-460 8980