



*Perceptions of the Arctic:
Rich or Scarce, Mass-scale or Traditional,
Conflict or Cooperation?*

Inari, Kirkenes, Apatity and Umeå
June 1–12, 2017

Final Report

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Calotte Academy 2017, a travelling symposium – an introduction

The Calotte Academy was, again, arranged in June 1 – 12, 2017 in the Barents Region: In Finnish Lapland, in the Northeastern corner of Norway, in the Western corner of the Russian Arctic, and in Northern Sweden. Starting by sessions in Inari, the Finnish Sámi capital, the travelling symposium continued onwards to the Norwegian border town Kirkenes, and further to Apatity, a Russian science town. Final, from there a smaller group of participants continued to Umeå, Sweden, where three sessions of the IX International Conference of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS) were convened under the umbrella of the Calotte Academy 2017.

In 2017 the annual, travelling scientific gathering and doctoral school took an explicit focus on perceptions of the Arctic, including several points of view, such as the Arctic - rich and/or scarce in resources, with mass-scale and traditional utilization of resources, or with conflicting or cooperative interests. The focus was inspired by the fact that there is a growing global interest, even a hype, coming from many actors, also from outside, towards the Arctic region and its resources, as well as Arctic issues. Furthermore, the North Pole and northernmost regions of the globe and related issues, such as northern dimension, are widely discussed in politics and academia, also misunderstood, or simply not understood. Due to rapid climate change within the circumpolar North and the expected consequences of mass-scale utilization of the region's resources, there are several different perceptions of the Arctic, or the North Pole region, and its real nature, depending on one's position, profession, interest or mind-set. The dominant Arctic studies discourse is about how the Arctic should be (re)defined, if any strict definition is necessary at all, and, do we talk about the whole region or parts of it.

As it was discussed in the sessions, the Arctic states have defined themselves as Arctic nations and mapped their northernmost regions as part of the Arctic in their national policies. There are also younger generations of settlers who identify themselves as Northerners, as well as local and regional actors promoting cross-border cooperation and regional development representing 'paradiplomacy' as a new (Arctic) perception. Numerous non-Arctic states are also repositioning themselves towards the Arctic / related to the Arctic states, and there are growing tourist flows into the region, and thus there are outsiders' perceptions, too. At the same time, Northern indigenous peoples have their origins in the region as Arctic peoples. In respect of this circumstance the 2017 event started in Inari, the 'capital' of the Sámi in Finland. Their traditional ecological knowledge is a special perception playing an increasingly important role in environmental decision-making processes nationally in the Arctic states and globally.

The sessions of this annual, travelling scientific gathering and doctoral school approached the overarching themes through addressing regionally important questions and concerns. They were discussed holistically from many angles and disciplinary approaches, and from the perspectives of past(s), present(s) and future(s), as well as from regional and global viewpoints. The presentations focused on topics such as tourism, indigenous people's rights, urbanism, environment and security, and the globalized Arctic between (too) rapid resource development and growing need for sustainability, or resilience. This principle has been implemented at the previous Calotte Academies under themes, such as "Water – globally and in North Calotte", "Resource Geopolitics – Energy Security", "Resilience related to Sustainable Development in Globalization" (See, Final Reports of Calotte Academy 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 at <http://calotte-academy.com>).

The touring symposium consisted of 29 presentations in eight sessions along the route, plus three more sessions with 9 presentations at ICASS IX. Thus, the symposium took place in four regions (Lapland and Finnmarken, Kola Peninsula (all in Sápmi), and Västerbotten) and in four countries (Finland, Norway, Russia and Sweden). We did not count the number of questions and comments in the lively discussions of the sessions by the participants which were selected based on applications, and who were mostly early

career scientists from the North Calotte area, Central Europe, Russia and the USA. However, we are proud to say that the discussions were focused and constructive.

More important than these figures, is the added value which lies in its explicit aim to create an alternative model for conventional academic conferences and other gatherings in which the time allocated for genuine discussion often remain very limited. In the Calotte Academy sessions the situation is much the opposite, since there is always, as was in 2017, time enough for open discussion after each presentation. This principle, which makes the Calotte Academy a sort of academic ‘school of dialogue’ was again highly implemented in the sessions of this year’s event with lively debate between different theoretical approaches. Research, supervision and practice were combined in interrelations between early career scientists and senior researchers, as well as the interplay between science, politics and activism was implemented.

Finally, it is my great pleasure to thank all the active participants of the 2017 Calotte Academy for their valuable contributions, their presentations and active participation in discussions, as well as their session reports for the Final Report. Special thanks go to my fellow members of the Steering Group – Liisa Holmberg in Inari, Ludmila Ivanova and Yulia Zaika in Russia, Marianne Neerland Soleim in Norway, and Jussi Huotari and Salla Kalliojärvi in Finland, and the co-coordinators of the 2017 Academy, Laura Olsen and Gerald Zojer – for their valuable contributions in preparations and implementation of this year’s event.

I would also like to thank first, the co-organizers of the Academy - Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Lapland, Sámi Educational Institute, Barents Institute at UiT – the Arctic University of Norway, and Lúzin Institute for Economic Studies and Karelian Science Center of Russian Academy of Sciences; and second, the sponsors – Barents Institute, Norwegian Barents Secretariat and Nordic Council of Ministers (Arctic Co-operation Programme 2015-2017). These institutions and their moral and financial support made it possible to continue the Calotte Academy, already since 1991, as a unique travelling symposium and doctoral school, as well as one of the oldest existing international academic activities in the European Arctic. The Sámi Educational Institute in Inari has played an important role here, and Inari is the center of the Calotte Academy’s operational environment and mental world.

On behalf of the Calotte Academy Steering Group
Lassi Heininen

Theme of the 2017 Academy

The theme of the 2017 Academy is ‘Perceptions of the Arctic: Rich or Scarce, Mass-scale or Traditional, Conflict or Cooperation?’. The focus is inspired by the fact that there is a growing global interest, even a hype, from many actors, also from outside, towards the Arctic region and its resources, as well as Arctic issues. Furthermore, the northernmost region of the globe and related issues are widely discussed in politics and academia, also misunderstood, or simply not understood. Due to rapid climate change within the circumpolar North and the expected consequences of mass-scale utilization of the region’s resources, there are several different perceptions of the Arctic, or the North Pole region, and its real nature, depending on one’s position, profession, interest or mind-set. Indeed, the Arctic, as well as the entire circumpolar North, can be perceived in many different ways, and various viewpoints can focus, for example on the environment and nature (richness – scarcity, darkness – brightness), reindeer (Rudolf-style – freely pasturing), economics and livelihoods (mass-scale – traditional), people(s) and nation(s) (indigenous – settlers), knowledge and expertise (Western science – traditional/local knowledge), politics and power (hegemony – empowerment, conflict – cooperation).

Program

Thursday, June 1:

Lassinkota, Inari

- Opening words by Rector Liisa Holmberg, Sámi Educational Institute and Professor Lassi Heininen University of Lapland, Finland
- Introduction of participants
- Introduction of the program and procedure of, and division of work in, the 2017 Calotte Academy, and an announcement of Calotte Academy related activity

Session 1: Outsiders' perceptions of the Arctic

- Professor Min PAN, Tong Ji University, China: *Chinese Perception of the Arctic: Based on 100 interviewees* (Paper presented by PhD candidate Gerald Zojer)
- MA Student Tiina Takala, MTI, University of Lapland, Finland: *"Clean arctic air – Phenomenological study on Chinese tourists' sensory experiences of arctic purity"*
- PhD Candidate Florian Vidal, University of Paris Descartes, France: *"French Arctic Vision: Policy and public perceptions"*

Report from session 1:

(Rapporteur Fredrik Angell, UiT – The Arctic University of Norway)

The first session was dedicated to perceptions about the Arctic, focusing especially on how the Arctic is perceived by people living outside the region. Professor Min Pan from Tong Ji University in China could not make the conference. Min Pan's presentation "*Chinese Perception of the Arctic*" was presented by Gerald Zojer (not affiliated to the project). Min Pan's research focused on the Chinese perceptions of the Arctic. The research was conducted using interviews as method for data collection (100?). After finalizing the projects data, the results showed that the Chinese's perception of the Arctic is on a rather shallow level, revolving around the natural phenomena's. There is given little to no focus on the humans, culture and economy in the Arctic. In the presentation Min Pan offered three alternative explanations to why this might be the case. 1. The Arctic is too far from China. 2. There are too few channels of information. 3. The Chinese government currently doesn't pursue an Arctic agenda, but focuses on its regional role. In the discussion following the presentation, the role of the informants and the definition of the Arctic was debated. The second presentation of the session was held by Tiina Takala from University of Lapland. Takala's presentation "*Clean Arctic air – Phenomenological study on Chinese tourist's sensory experiences of Arctic purity*" looked into the Chinese perception of Arctic purity. In her research Takala used semi structured interview to examine how Chinese tourists experience purity. Raising issues on how a perception of purity becomes established, what might happen if there are conflicting views on what is pure, and what individuals think if their expectations of the Arctic is not met. The discussion following the presentation debated what role pollution played in creating perceptions, how we as humans sense and make perceptions, and how a pre-existing view of purity might come into conflict with impressions from our senses. The final presentation of the first session was held by PhD candidate Florian Vidal from University of Paris Descartes. Vidal's presentation "*French Arctic Vision: Policy and public perceptions*" examined how the French Vision of the Arctic is dynamic and changes in relation to other geopolitical

events. Vidal also underscored the point that whatever the current French vision of the Arctic might be it will affect national French policies. Vidal also gave a short introduction to the historical background of France in the Arctic, and offered explanations (economically not a pressing policy, more political focus on more pressing matters closer to home e.g. Brexit/EU) to why the French interest in the Arctic is declining. In the following discussion there were raised questions to what extent France uses the Arctic for diplomatic purposes, and to which degree security aspects affect French visions and policies related to the Arctic.



Illustration 1: Participants during the Inari session. Photo by Gerald Zojer.

The research considers the Chinese perception of the Arctic.

Interview was used as method for data collection. Results:

87% of respondents Cold/snow/ice.

0% of respondents mentioned indigenous groups, with a few exceptions mentioning the Eskimos.

Conclusion: Chinese's perception of the Arctic is on a rather shallow level, revolving around the natural phenomena's. Little focus on the humans, culture and economy in the Arctic.

Why could it be so?

1. The Arctic is too far from China.
2. There are too few channels of information.
3. The Chinese government currently doesn't pursue an Arctic agenda, but focuses on its regional role.

Discussion: Who are the informants, how do they relate. The Arctic perception of Chinese perception of the Arctic. Many definitions of the Arctic, no wonder people have different understandings of what the Arctic really is.

The research looks into the Chinese's perception of Arctic purity.

How do Chinese sense purity? How does the Arctic embody purity?

If perception and view conflict, the participant must choose to change view or ignore perception.

8 semi structured interviews, with 14 participants.

Taste: Tasteless. Smell: Natural smells. Touch: No feel. Look: Invisibility.

Discussion: Dose the different pollution level between their home country and Finland play in as a factor for the Chinese tourist's perceptions. Chinese understanding of the research questions. Different perceptions on dirt. How the environment is being increasingly politicized in China/world.



Illustration 2: Tiina Takala gave every participant a small bottle to capture air along the way and to take it home. One participant decided to take some air from Nikel with him. Photo: Gerald Zojer

A nation of the seas not just land. Historical heritage and polar exploration. In 1963 France became the first country to base a research station on Svalbard (Ny-Ålesund). Budget of key importance and financial ministry pays a key role for the French polar strategy. Prince of Monaco soft power. Using St. Pierre et Miquelon: A micro-territory to boost French ambitions? Could be a national super hub on Arctic science. France lack a clear vision. Other pressing issues closer to home.

France – Russia = Energy

France – Norway = Energy, transportation and fisheries

France – Canada = Energy and infrastructure

France cutting budget on diplomacy, but it's hard to have an impact on the polar diplomacy without funding. Need money to research, diplomacy and military development.

French perception of the Arctic: participation through science cooperation.

Science as a major asset. New President, could lead to a transformation in the French Arctic approach.

Discussion: The key part economy/funding plays for the French polar Science Diplomacy. The informants of the research project, and their background. The Security dimension: zone of peace and stability, but at the same time a need to know and test military capabilities. The French and Canadian connection, Quebec making agreements with Nordic ministers.

Session 2: The Sámi and diversity of energy

- PhD Candidate Laura Olsén, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Finland: “*Integrating traditional ecological knowledge into national environmental decision making processes*”
- MA Student Ilia Popov, Petrozavodsk State University, Russia: *Sport as a factor for identity-construction process (the case of Sámi)*
- PhD Candidate Hanna Lempinen, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Finland: “*Beyond dichotomies: Re-reading energy in the Arctic*”

Report from session 2:

(Rappoteur Ayonghe Nebasifu, University of Lapland)

Session 2 was held on Thursday May 31st at Lassinköy in Inari, Finnish Lapland with the caption “The Sámi and diversity of energy”. This was a multi-disciplinary discussion about decision-making with respect to Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK); rethinking Sámi identity using sports; and the question of dichotomies to energy in the arctic. Laura Olson (PhD candidate, Arctic Centre) highlighted a recent survey conducted at Kasivarsi towards improving legislations on reindeer herding by promoting TEK-related needs. Discussions emphasized on under-representativeness of Sámi rights in decision-making. Thus, a suggestion for the Arctic Council to re-consider combining both traditional and scientific knowledge in legislations for the Kasivarsi reindeer community of Finnish Lapland.

Ilia Popov (MA Student, Petrozavodsk State University) raised the question of promoting sports as a construct for Sámi identity, considering Sámi membership in the New Federation (NF) Board (including Russia, Norway, Sweden, and Finland as members) which offers an opportunity for football games at the international arena. Although in 2006, the Sámi were victorious in one of the football Championship games, discussions mention that this topic is rather sensitive. Therefore, a more realistic survey was recommended among Sámi communities so to investigate how ethical or relevant sports could be as a major identity; meanwhile restraining from any assumptions or absolute conclusions which may be problematic for such a context of identity.

The third presentation by Hanna Lempinen (PhD Candidate, Arctic Centre) provided dichotomies of energy in the Arctic based on a review of texts. These dichotomies included: wealth (based on regional consumption, demand, and the various forms of energy – oil, gas, solar, hydro); poverty (using 10% of your income to get daily need supply of energy for human survival); politics and trade (an issue between states and companies which guarantee security for better business market operations, policy, cooperation, and conflict dialogues); decision and priority (accessibility to energy is crucial to sustaining life). Conclusive remarks noted the difficulties to access energy below the Arctic sea ice which remains a challenging adventure, possible within the next 2-3 decades depending on technological advancements and financial costs.

Friday, June 2
Scandic Hotel, Kirkenes

Session 3: Energy

- PhD Candidate Jussi Huotari, Aleksanteri Institute, University of Helsinki, Finland: *“The next energy frontier? Development of offshore oil and gas exploration and exploitation in the Arctic”*
- Researcher Sander Goes, Barents Institute, UiT – The Arctic University of Norway, Norway *Conflicts between oil-producing states and oil companies: a never ending story?*
- PhD Candidate Gerald Zojer, University of Lapland, Finland: *“When the oil comes back: adaptation of Arctic inhabitants to hydrocarbon technologies”*
- PhD Candidate Ilya A. Stepanov, Higher School of Economics, Russia: *“The Northern Sea Route as Cogwheel of Russian Arctic Development”*

Report from session 3

(Rapporteur Florian Vidal, University of Paris Descartes, France)

In the first presentation of this session, Jussi Huotari exposed the situation regarding the development of the oil and gas (O&G) offshore projects in the Arctic. In preliminary remarks, he stressed that oil and gas have maintained through history contradicting and complex issues. As O&G played a crucial role for the transformation of the global economy and the industrial revolution, fossil fuels are the roots of the climate change. After describing the relevance of the O&G in our contemporary societies, Huotari underlined the current situation involving the energy security and the oil governance. Indeed, he mentioned that oil is a mean of power that still represents a critical stake regarding the control of this natural resource. Additionally, he noted that the price of oil is a key vector for determining the future of the O&G resources in the Arctic. Thus, it has been well depicted for the years 2000-2015. Finally, Huotari pointed out the weight of the “oil peak” discourse as resource scarcity and sustainability dominated discussions at the international stage.

After considering economic aspects, Sander Goes introduced to the audience the concept of resources nationalism involving political aspects. As Goes focused on conflict between oil-producing states and oil companies, he defined the idea of this concept before describing the different types of resources nationalism according to Bremmer and Johnston. However, Goes heavily stressed that idea involves significant costs for the oil-producing state. As a result, it negatively impacts foreign direct investments and investments in equipment or exploration. Then, he mentioned the case of the resources nationalism in Russia and Norway. According to Goes, there are similarities held by both countries as they gradually increased state control in O&G sector. Besides, he stressed that the (re)nationalization or re-negotiation of oil deals appears as a global phenomenon. For concluding, based on scarcity of petroleum resources combined with a high demand on the market, the resource-nationalistic policies are likely to continue.

Then, Gerald Zojer tackled the coexistence between hydrocarbon technologies and Arctic inhabitants. In his introduction, he suggested that Arctic development strategies emphasize development paths based on hydrocarbon technologies. Highlighting the fact that Arctic inhabitants did rapidly adapt to these technologies, it engulfs dramatic impact on the Arctic region. He noticed that a strong dependence in Arctic on the hydrocarbon resources is already playing out. In order to illustrate his argument, he mentioned sociocultural and environmental impacts. As for example, he detailed how children in the Arctic have been already influenced by these technologies by displaying to listeners

snowmobiles drawn on a natural and traditional Finnish landscape. Furthermore, through his field investigation he did see a lot of plastic wastes found and left in wilderness area which prove the environmental impacts of hydrocarbon technologies. Based on these negative impacts, Zojer concluded that research and policies should put more emphasis on raising awareness among inhabitants for effects of these technologies as well as considering how to regulate harmful activities in fragile environment.

For concluding this session related to energy, Ilya Stepanov's talk to the group of listeners aimed to describe the current situation of the Northern Sea Route (NSR) and its prospective development in the future. First of all, he did mention some figures regarding the evolution of the maritime transportation in the world. Then, he explained that the maritime transit through the NSR has dramatically fallen between 2013 and 2016. According to him, the NSR is suffering from a stronger capital cost and additional charge for hiring icebreaking services to Russia comparing to Suez Canal route. Nonetheless, Stepanov maintains that the NSR is a time saver and insurance cost could favorably compete with respect to Suez Canal route. As a result, he stressed that transit deliveries via the NSR are still less competitive in comparison to Suez Canal Route. Furthermore, he pointed out some significant weaknesses from the Russian side for a potential breakthrough of the NSR. According to Stepanov, lack of mechanisms of vessels traffic coordination, management, monitoring of weather conditions, information access and notification systems represent major constraints. Finally, he specified that the NSR development may be driven by domestic transportation in the long term. Indeed, it could sharply stimulate transit shipping as transit fee may decrease, insurance cost become lower, infrastructure improved.



Illustration 3: Participants listening to presentations in Kirkenes. Photo by Gerald Zojer.

Saturday, June 3
Scandic Hotel, Kirkenes

Session 4: Security

- PhD candidate Salla Kalliojärvi, University of Lapland, Finland: “*Globalized Arctic and redefining security in the frames of climate change*”
- PhD candidate Francisco Coelho Cuogo, University of Minho, Portugal: “*The middle powers in the construction of the Arctic geopolitics: An analysis of the Canadian protagonism*”
- PhD candidate Jason Parry, Binghamton University, USA: “*The Northern Gateway: On the Making of the GIUK Gap*”
- PhD candidate Luiza Saatova, Novosibirsk State University, Russia: “*Risk identification and assessment in public-private partnership arctic projects using the real options theory*”

Report from session 4

(Rapporteur Ilya Popov, Petrozavodsk State University, Russia)

The session was held on 3rd of June in Kirkenes and it was focused on different security issues in the Arctic region. PhD candidate Salla Kalliojärvi from University of Lapland presented her topic “Globalized Arctic and redefining security in the frames of climate change”. Currently there is a shift in understanding of such a phenomenon as security, especially if we look at the Arctic region. Climate change is increasingly considered as one of traditional security issues. The topic of climate change was discussed at United Nations Security Council for the first time in 2007 and again in 2011 and 2015. In this regard the members of the Security Council bear unique responsibility. In the debates climate change was presented as a threat multiplier, a root cause of conflicts and even as an existential threat. But what is more important, it was also argued that climate change should not be approached as a security issue. Salla argues that securing and reinforcing sustainable development is the best way to enhance future security. In the Arctic region the lines of security are blurred between traditional realpolitik of the past and current notions of non-traditional definitions of security. The increasingly crucial role of climate change in the global and Arctic security is bringing forth new demands and challenges for the definition of security. Salla concluded that the future changes in the approach to reframe climate change issue are about to come but that will affect other levels and types of security. Thus, the debates of the Security Council at least worked as an attempt to rearticulate the meaning of security.

The presentation of Doctorate student Francisco Coelho Cuogo who represented University of Minho, Portugal was called “The middle powers in the construction of the Arctic geopolitics: An analysis of the Canadian protagonism”. In International relations there are positivism and post-positivism divisions. The former division comprises of liberalism and neo-liberalism covering traditional geopolitical issues, while the latter includes constructivist approach highlighting the role of ideas and perceptions in politics and security. On the other hand, we have middle power problem, concerning states which still have an ability to influence other actors by means of their military and economic resources. Although the Arctic is the scene of political and economic interests among the sovereign states of the region, it is still a geographic space that has been free of armed conflicts. Francisco claims that we have to find a way to refocus the attention to the Arctic. It is a fundamental space for the sustainability of the planet. The case of Canada reflects the tension between military struggle in the Arctic region and human security attitude. In the international system Canada has positioned itself as a multicultural country, dynamic in conflicts resolution and presents a peacemaker dialogue on controversial issues in world politics. In the Arctic, however, this actor has been aggressive in economic and military affairs, and does not always follow the

expected behavior of a middle power. Therefore, applying constructivism which is a transposition of discourses and values for a state practices we can estimate the behavior of Canada in the Arctic as well as predict the future of security in the region.

PhD Candidate Jason Rhys Parry from Binghamton University, New York presented the topic “The Northern Gateway: On The Making of the GIUK Gap”. The author states that the emergence of the Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom (GIUK) gap as a geopolitical flashpoint is predominantly a result of the challenges posed by the materiality of the ocean to projects of state surveillance and securitization. Due to the development of new technologies in bathymetry, hydroacoustics and radio detection driven by the arms race in order, for instance, to detect submarines, we completely redesigned our environment. The case of the GIUK gap shows how the obstacles presented by the ocean to military control have been alternatively exploited and overcome in an ongoing arms race between competing nation-states and the materiality of the sea itself. These actions gradually transformed the gateway to the Norwegian Sea from terra incognita into a strategic battleground. Ultimately, Jason drew a conclusion that it raises lots of questions such as what are the consequences of oceanic redesign by designed machines, and how to read a landscape that has been designed to be read not by humans but by machines? Moreover, it demonstrates the key importance of underwater sensors in creating the “perception of the Arctic.”

The topic named “Risk identification and assessment in public-private partnership arctic projects using the real options theory” was presented by PhD student Luiza Saatova from Novosibirsk State University, Russia. Describing so-called “Russian model” in the Arctic, we can see that the Russian Arctic region is more dominated by oil and gas production than the rest of the Russian economy. The Arctic region is significant object and also undiscovered enough therefore there are a lot of risks for government, business and society. In the real option theory there is a risk for an undesired event, such as technological risks, political risks, institutional or unpredictable risks on the market. In the European Russian Arctic part there are unfinished projects, such as Belkomur projects devoted to new railway transport corridor. As for Central Russian Arctic region we still observe the lack of infrastructure. That is why the main goal of Yamal LNG is to create flexible and competitive logistics, enabling year-round supplies of liquefied natural gas. Speaking of sustainability, Luiza concentrated on the opportunity to concentrate on that given the current economic realities. Now we have to think about the creation of new interdisciplinary modeling in the Arctic. However, it will be rather complicated assessment of risks for Russia, because it should be multidisciplinary combination of mathematical methods, economics, geopolitics, marine law, and indigenous people’s rights. In conclusion, the author states that conducting socio-economic analysis is particularly important for small economies such as located in the Arctic region

Session 5: Arctic urbanism and tourism

- MA Student Victor Frankowski, Goldsmiths University of London “*Urban Arctic Visual Survey: Part One – Kirkenes*”
- Researcher Aileen A. Espíritu, Barents Institute, UiT – The Arctic University of Norway, Norway: “*Spectacular Speculation: Arctic futures in transition*”
- PhD Candidate Yulia Zaika, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia: “*Personal and research identity as a Northerner in the light of the Arctic hype: experiences, examples, challenges and opportunities.*”
- PhD Candidate Ayonghe Akonwi Nebasifu, University of Lapland, Finland: “*Whiteness as in Snow: an Identity for Arctic Tourism? A Policy Assessment of Finnish Lapland*”

Report from session 5

(Rapporteur Tiina Takala, University of Lapland, Finland)

Session 5 was held on Saturday afternoon June 3rd in Scandic Hotel in Kirkenes and it was dedicated to presentations and discussions about Arctic urbanism and tourism. The session was moderated by Laura Olsén and it was opened by Master degree student Victor Frankowski from Goldsmiths University of London with his presentation called "Urban Arctic Visual Survey: Part One – Kirkenes". His presentation was based on his 18 month research project on the border city of Kirkenes. He discussed how urban space is defined differently depending where one is from and how globalization has shaped the development of the town. Like many other places in the Arctic, Kirkenes is in a state of flux and the development and the urban planning of the town is affected by the geopolitical forces. The multi-media project aims to create a digital archive online and to develop a methodological framework to visually study urban settlements focusing on environmental, industrial and migrational changes. After the presentation there was discussion about urban identity and different definitions of industrial settlements.

In her presentation "Spectacular Speculation: Arctic futures in transition" researcher Aileen A. Espíritu from Barents Institute and UiT, The Arctic University of Norway discussed about arctic urban sustainability and introduced the idea of creation of hyperspaces of discourse. She started by introducing



*Illustration 4: Yulia Zaika giving her presentation.
Photo by Gerald Zojer.*

the dominant images and perceptions of Arctic that included pristine nature, polar bears, glaciers, snow and ice. She discussed about the theory of sovereign exception in shaping urban spectacles and introduced the three Norwegian Arctic cities that her research was focused on: Tromsø, Kirkenes and Longyearbyen. According to Aileen the Arctic cities have high hopes and imaginaries for the future and she questioned how these Arctic cities plan to create sustainable urban environment. She claimed that the creation of hyperspaces in the Arctic is not done by hyperbuilding like in Asia but through discourse. The discussion after the presentation was focused on the reasons behind these spectacular and speculative discourses. Worries of possible new trend of Arctic seminars like Arctic Frontiers becoming exclusive was addressed.

PhD candidate Yulia Zaika from Lomonosov Moscow State University discussed about the idea of the Northerner identity. She started telling about her own multilayered identity, rehabilitation of her own family and dualism in self-research. Different definitions of identity were presented. She proposed questions based on the earlier presentations and asked is there the (explicitly) Arctic identity? Should we split indigenous and non-indigenous identities or discuss in the general context?

After the presentation questions about autoethnography as a method were raised. There was also discussion about Northerner identity, about who is indigenous and who is not and about the formation of identity, i.e. how long time you have to live in certain area to become native.

PhD candidate from University of Lapland, Ayonghe Akonwi Nebasifu's presentation was focused on snow and its' importance not only as a resource but also for an identity for arctic tourism. He discussed about different perceptions of snow, and questioned if snow is more than environmentally friendly resource, is it an identity for arctic tourism? He talked about the importance of tourism for the economy of Lapland and also the use of snow in different infrastructures, events and concept development. Due to climate change Arctic region may face lack of snow in the future which poses a challenge for tourism industry. A few different examples of possible solutions were named such as adaptation by preserving snow, re-branding and diversification of tourism products. During the discussion sustainability of tourism was questioned and the social, cultural, economic, political and environmental impacts of tourism were discussed. It was also mentioned that Switzerland is already facing lack of snow and the re-branding has started.



*Illustration 5: On the way to Murmansk the bus stopped in Nikel to allow the participants taking pictures from the local smelter.
Photo by Gerald Zojer.*

Sunday, June 4

Excursion to Sámi Museum and Sámi Centre in Lovozero
(Ayonghe Akonwi, University of Lapland, Finland)

On Sunday 4th of June 2017, the Calotte Academy was opportune to visit one of the Northern-most Sámi communities in Lovozero Russia. Our objective was to understand various perceptions of the Russian Sámi particularly from their own viewpoint. To achieve this goal, we visited a historic museum and had a round table discussion with active members of the Lovozero Sámi community. The method of brainstorming using face to face interviews and field notes, was applied among 15 participants of Calotte Academy 2017, onboard a bus during a return trip to Finland on Wednesday 7th June 2017. Two broader perceptions were highlighted based on discussions in Lovozero.

Firstly, from the perspective of *legacy of the 2nd World War and Sámi influence*, portrayed in the museum with representations of monuments, pictures, sculptures, stones, and historical texts which are all important ways of preserving and promoting Sámi culture. Specifically, these tools of representation emphasize on Sámi relations to immediate environment by means of reindeer and brown bear fur clothing, use of stone-made tools, stone drawings, and metal pots for purposes of adaptation to cold climate in the Russian Arctic, as well as for survival back in the War era. Also, cultural practices of hunting, reindeer herding, and cooking, were all portrayed as an indigenous part of the Sámi culture to be preserved and sustained.

Secondly, at the Sámi centre in Lovozero, the core issue was on relations of governance and representation of Sámi at civil society, municipal and Federal state levels in Russia, and from the perspective of indigenous rights, decision making, and funding. Contributions came from the president of the Sámi Council in the Kola Peninsula, journalists of Sámi radio Lovozero, the oldest reindeer herder in the Lovozero community, as well as research participants of the Calotte Academy. For example, the Sámi Council president stressed on great challenges they face such as: under-representation of Sámi rights at state level and that the Council she leads is not often officially recognized in other regions of Russia which makes it difficult to voice out opinions; the lack of funding for Sámi projects from the state such as the Lovozero Sámi radio which in most cases ends up operating temporary only.

Perceptions about the Russian Sámi were knowledgeable and relevant for our objective. Although a pessimistic feeling was observed regarding discussions on Sámi misrepresentation, and the need for greater dialogue at Federal level, we however concluded with an optimistic viewpoint to continue addressing these issues in the Calotte Academy in the present, near and long term future, which will contribute to promoting Sámi Culture and indigenous rights at local and municipal level.



Illustration 6: Visit to the local museum in Lovozero. Photo by Gerald Zojer.



Illustration 7: Round table discussions in Sámi cultural centre, Lovozero. Photo by Gerald Zojer.

Monday June 5
Kola Science Center, Apatity

Session 6: Science Diplomacy

- MA Student Hege Kallbekken, UiT- The Arctic University of Norway, Norway: *“Paradiplomacy in the Arctic”*
- MA Student Fredrik Angell, UiT - The Arctic University of Norway, Norway: *“The Duality of Science Diplomacy”*
- Senior Researcher Svetlana Tuinova, Luzin Institute for Economic Studies KSC RAS, Russia: *“The cauldron of forces influencing Arctic perceptions”*

Report from session 6

(Rapporteur Ilya A. Stepanov, Higher School of Economics, Moscow Russia)

The session was held at the Kola Science Center in Apatity and was started with the presentation by Hege Kallbekken, MA Student at UiT - the Arctic University of Norway. She introduced the concept of paradiplomacy and depicted the case studies of Troms county (Norway) and Murmansk oblast (Russia) in order to analyze the consequences of paradiplomacy on state sovereignty and power and to compare the relationships between sub-national units and the central government. Hege highlighted the main forms of paradiplomacy as well as its main motives: for Troms county, they are to influence policy and conditions for development, while Murmansk oblast focuses more on economic benefits and cross-border problem-solving. As stated, the case studies show that paradiplomacy can be a tool both for regional and central governments. On the one hand, central governments are normally skeptical, because regions acting internationally go against the perception of national unity and the state's foreign policy expressing a coherent national interest. However, central governments recognize that regions through paradiplomacy can contribute to the total welfare. Thus, whether states adopt a realist power-seeking strategy or a liberalist welfare-seeking strategy, paradiplomacy can strengthen both. The presentation was followed by several questions, namely, concerning the impact of non-democratic structural government on the paradiplomacy. The discussion finished with the conclusion that if there are some tensions between central government and regions that can restrict paradiplomacy opportunities.

Fredrick Angell, MA Student at UiT - the Arctic University of Norway, brought the session further to the discussion of science diplomacy. In his report, he had an aim to picture how science diplomacy is understood and how it is implemented in the foreign policy strategies within interaction of Nordic countries with Asian ones (China, S. Korea, and Singapore). Basing on the series of interviews with representatives of Asian science institutions Fredrick's research highlights that the conceptualization of science diplomacy within the field of IR is fluent and varies depending on one's definition of power. One of the critical outcomes of his presentation was that Asian actors express a belief of science diplomacy playing a factor for their collaboration with their Nordic counterparts. Science diplomacy is seen as a positive catalyst for increased interaction between the actors, also providing a ripple effect that makes collaboration in other sector e.g. business more likely than if the science diplomacy had not been present.

The last but not least presentation in this session was made by Svetlana S. Tuinova, senior researcher at Luzin Institute for Economic Studies (Kola Science center RAS, Russia). Her starting point was a message that the Arctic region, being in the middle of increasing attention of each and every player in the world stage, is at the same time treated in many different ways. Everyone has its own unique perception of the purpose and the value of the Arctic. Svetlana's report was based in some way on Zbigniew Bfzezinski assessment of American-China relationships versus Pro Russian-China relationships

over the next decade. What is more, not less significant factor - global warming will dictate the outcomes of world policy and therefore, by direct inference, an evolving Arctic policy. In this context, Svetlana raised such questions as: Can an American-China and European NATO front dictate Russian politics on the world stage? Or could an alternative cooperation between Russia, EU and China use the opening of the Northern Sea Route to reduce US's dominance in the world economy. In the end, Svetlana emphasized that any assessment of the Arctic States future should consider the presence of China as an emerging and a balancing power between the old “duopoly” superpowers of America and Russia.

Session 7: Environment

- Senior researcher, Ludmila Ivanova, Lulin Institute for Economic Studies, KSC RAS, Russia: *“Mining areas in the Arctic: sacrifice zones or sustainable landscapes? (the case of the Murmansk region in Russia)”*
- Professor Matthias Finger, École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne, Switzerland and Andrea Finger-Stich, *“The construction of representations of the Arctic in international environmental policy making from the end of the cold war on: shifting concepts around contested limits and their impacts on the Arctic as a global- local and regional place.”*
- Professor Lassi Heininen, University of Lapland, Finland: *“Geopolitical imagination only? - Arctic stability and resilience amidst world order change / reformulate world politics”*

Report from session 7

(Rapporteur Salla Kalliojärvi, University of Lapland, Finland)

The session held under the heading of environment discussed Arctic environmental aspects in manifold way, ranging from specific case studies to global approaches, and from particular environmental issues to the ways in which to counter global environmentally related problems. In the first presentation, Ludmila Ivanova from Lulin Institute for Economic Studies gave an overview of a project investigating links between the development of the mining industry and social and natural values of societies in Southern Greenland and in parts of Norwegian and Russian Arctic. The Project was carried out by the Institute for Economic Studies of the Kola Science Centre of RAS in cooperation with Norland Research Institute, Nord University and Nordic Centre for Regional Development – Nordregio. The presentation focused on the links found from the Murmansk region and illustrated how the mining companies JSC “Apatit” and JSC “North-West Phosphorous Company” have had central role in shaping the perceptions of sustainable development prevailing within the communities in the region, which are almost exclusively dependent on the mining industry by their economic base. The presentation was followed by a discussion of the abuse of the term sustainability by the mining industry, and the potential means that could positively affect the future development and reduce the dependency of the societies on the mining industry.

Second presentation moved towards more global perspective and started by asking, “what now that Arctic is successfully identified as globalized?”. In the presentation professor Matthias Finger and Andrea Finger-Stich introduced an idea of a theoretical model to approach and understand the global arctic and its future. Arctic was approached through different periods of representation that, even though overlapping, all produce different agencies and strategies of action. Through an example of environmental dimension the presentation gave an illustration of the shifts that have occurred in the representation of the Arctic and investigated the rising rerepresentation. The presenters argued that the representation of the Arctic has shifted from being an objective far North to first a be conceived as a

region and homeland that have an agency of its own, and after the beginning of the 21st century increasingly as globalized. The presentation and the followed-up discussion raised important questions regarding the agency of the future arctic and the position of social and people(s) in the new conceptualization of the Arctic.

In his presentation professor Lassi Heininen criticized the dualism in Arctic geopolitics, where the Arctic is most often conceived simplistically either as “being militarized” or as a “region of dialogue”. Heininen emphasized that the high stability in the region is not a determined fact but the outcome of political and social will, and that the stability and strongly institutionalized cooperation in the Arctic can be taken as an asset in confronting new global challenges. Heininen argued that the Arctic cooperation is strongly build on the Nordic peace and model of cooperation, which could be further utilized in founding common solutions. Nordic peace based on interdependency and common institution and to the idea of what Heininen called “unity in a diversity” and “diversity in unity”, could offer a model for political engagement to the maintenance of high stability and cooperation. The discussion that took place after the presentation further reflected the ways in which Nordic model could be put in action, and whether the model will survive the occurring populist wave.

Tuesday, June 6

Kola Science Centre, Apatity

Session 8: Sustainability and communities

- Head of Department of social policy in the North Larissa Riabova, Luzin Institute for Economic Studies KSC RAS, Russia: *“Sustainability of small Arctic communities: perceptions and strategies. A case study from Teriberka, Russia”*
- Director Igor Shevchuk, North Centre, KRC, RAS: *“International and interregional connectivity of protected areas in the European North”*
- Senior Researcher Anastasia Gasnikova, Luzin Institute for Economic Studies KSC RAS, Russia: *“Development of the electric power industry in the Russian Arctic”*
- Professor Rasmus Gjedssø Bertelsen, UiT-The Arctic University of Norway, Norway: *“The Political Psychology of the Arctic: Elite and Mass Perceptions and Decisions”*

Report from session 8

(Rapporteur Jason Perry, Binghamton University, New York, USA)

On Tuesday, June 6th, the Calotte Academy 2017 had its last session at the Kola Science Center in Apatity. The general theme of the session was “Sustainability and communities,” and Larissa Riabova opened the proceedings with a presentation about sustainable development efforts in one particular community in the Russian Arctic: Teriberka, a small fishing village on the coast of the Barents Sea and one of the oldest settlements on the Kola Peninsula. Larissa discussed popular perceptions of this village, which have recently been shaped by its fictionalized appearance in the 2014 Oscar-nominated film *Leviathan*. However, she described proposed plans for increasing the community capital of the village

including through tourism and fishery development—proposals that would, if successful, improve perceptions of Terebirkka. The subsequent discussion brought to the fore many of the risks of small community development plans, including the potentially negative effects of tourism on such a small location. Other Calotte Academy 2017 participants pointed out that these potential consequences may include the alienation of the local population and the disruption of locals' sense of belonging.

The following presentation, by Igor Schevchuk, discussed ongoing efforts to establish international protected areas in the European North. These efforts have included rhetorical overtures, cooperation between existing interregional arrangements, and the establishment of new agreements, including the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for the Development of the Green Belt of Fennoscandia—an initiative signed in 2010 by Norway, Finland, and Russia that will consolidate and add to green belts across the region. As Igor pointed out, the planned set of green belts roughly follows the path of the Iron Curtain. The benefits of this initiative include increased coordination for tourism and the promotion of international cooperation in the region.

Anastasia Gasnikova presented a panoramic overview of sustainable development plans in the Russian Arctic. She claimed that the sustainable development plans for each district are dependent on the level of development of the individual districts themselves. In general, she argued, the plans could be categorized into two types: those for industrially developed districts and those for industrially underdeveloped districts. Another consideration in these development plans, however, is the availability or absence of specific types of energy resources. In areas where geothermal power is available, for example, it will be utilized. The discussion following Anastasia's presentation focused largely on the sustainability and efficacy of certain types of Arctic resource development: particularly solar versus nuclear power.

Lastly, Rasmus Bertelsen discussed how political psychology plays a role in both Arctic affairs and in perceptions of the Arctic. He described "political psychology" as the study of decision-making in individuals and groups. In his presentation, Rasmus argued for the power of biography in shaping political views, and shared some specifics of his own career development to illustrate his own theoretical trajectory. In effect, his presentation was a critique of the idea of the "rational agent" model—the idea that individuals and groups consistently make decisions that benefit themselves the most. As all individuals and groups have imperfect information and are subject to biases often induced by misrepresentations, rationality has only limited explanatory power for describing political decision-making processes.



Illustration 9: Excursion to mining sites near Kirovsk. Photo by Gerald Zojer.



Illustration 8: Participants during the excursion. Photo by Gerald Zojer.

ICASS IX, in Umeå, Sweden June 8 - 12

Sessions organized back-to-back with Calotte Academy:

Do Arctic policy statements actually shape Arctic realities? Assessment and new trends

(Rapporteurs: PhD candidate Adam Stepien, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland, Finland and PhD Heather Exner-Pirot, University of Saskatchewan, Canada)

The session was dedicated to the phenomenon of Arctic policy statements: do these documents have influence on the variety of policies and actions of Arctic states, and thus, do they have tangible imprint on reality. Different functions of Arctic strategies, and thus different ways they can exert influence, were considered both by five presenters and during the discussions. Also, session participants analyzed new trends in the formulation of Arctic policy documents.

Adam Stepien (Arctic Centre of the University of Lapland) conceptualized Arctic strategies as component-based policies. He focused on the “integrative function” of Arctic policy statements, that is the capability of these documents to bring together different strands of polities’ actions, different sectoral policies and – by considering them from a new, Arctic perspective – adjust them to Arctic-specific objectives. The conclusion is that high level of political commitment is required if Arctic policies are to influence sectoral policies such as climate change, transport, research or environmental regulations. In most cases, such political commitment is in short supply, making Arctic policies to be primarily reflection of exiting sectoral objectives. Arctic priorities – in most cases marginal in political/policy system – have very limited influence on how general national policies and actions are carried out.

Bright Dale and Berit Kristoffersen (Nordland Research Institute and the UiT Arctic University of Norway) presented Norwegian discussion on the potential for transition away from the fossil fuels era and the limited strategizing for post-petroleum future. The dominant discourses in Norway assume that while shift towards green economy is necessary if not inevitable, for many decades petroleum extraction will remain a part of energy and economic landscape. There is a clear contradiction between apparent impossibility to imagine Norwegian socio-economic future without oil with simultaneous acceptance that future world has to be less oil-dependent. However, even challenging the dominant oil-dependency narrative in Norway facilitates the formulation of new imaginaries of post-petroleum society, imaginaries that may in time affect long-term strategy-making.

Andrey Krivorotov (Stockman Development AG, Russia) offered a more optimistic assessment of the potential of Arctic policy statements than Adam Stepien, highlighting multiple functions of these documents and multiple audiences to which they are addressed. For the global community, such official statements are used to provide predictability and build confidence. To the respective national public administration stakeholders, they serve as guidelines, although the challenge is the follow-up with practical actions. To business actors, Arctic strategies can be seen as elements of a stable framework in which they can expect to operate in the future. To broader society, Arctic documents serve as the means of communication between policy-makers and the public. Of importance is also the potential for the Arctic policy documents to maintain momentum and interest in light of the Arctic going down on the list of political priorities.

Leonie Arzberger (in a paper prepared together with Christoph Humrich, University of Groningen, The Netherlands) presented research agenda as regards situating coast guards and navies in the framework of Arctic policies (and in the changing Arctic security environment). The initial research tracks the apparent influence of the Arctic policies on the strategies specific to Arctic coast guards, as compared to them being influenced by overall defense and security priorities. The research promises to offer a robust methodological assessment of Arctic coast guard/maritime policies once it is completed.

Heather Exner-Pirot (University of Saskatchewan, Canada) provided a long-term historical overview and an in-depth contemporary analysis of Canadian Arctic foreign policy, outlining the most recent developments and likely future directions. Interestingly, it appears that the Conservative approach

to Arctic policy is usually more inward-looking, focusing on domestic and developmental issues, while Liberals tend to emphasize the multilateral dimension. Consistent themes include: sovereignty, limited ability to exert tangible control, multilateralism in practice, as well as tension between domestic and foreign policy objectives. Canada clearly sees itself globally as a middle power, with Arctic being an area where Canadians can play above their global weight. Currently, the discourse shifts from sovereignty to stewardship and the government highlights the need to maintain regional stability and preserve Arctic exceptionalism. Arctic policy is supposed to provide more effective engagement with sub-national governments and promote technological innovation for northern regions. All in all, Arctic policy statements rather reflect realities than shape them.

Conveners:

Adam Stepien, Arctic Centre of the University of Lapland, Finland,

Dr. Heather Exner-Pirot, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

Prof. Rasmus Gjedssø Bertelsen, The Arctic University of Norway UiT

The invisibility of gender in Arctic studies

(Report by PhD Candidate Jason Parry, Binghamton University, USA)

In her opening remarks, Gunhild Gjørvi claimed that the inspiration for a panel on “the invisibility of gender in the Arctic” stemmed from a noted absence of gender-related Arctic research at previous conferences. However, she was pleased to note that there were, in fact, several papers dealing with gender issues at ICASS IX and that, perhaps, the panel would instead function as a central forum bringing together researchers approaching gender-related questions in various fields of Arctic studies.

In the first presentation, Torjer Olsen claimed there was a lack of interdisciplinary exchange between gender studies scholars and indigenous studies scholars. Although the two disciplines followed similar trajectories to become established disciplines in European and American universities, they nevertheless remained separated due to different methodological approaches and theoretical concerns. Olsen critiqued a popular idea in indigenous studies—that of research as a “ceremonial” practice—due to the fact that it enables a downplaying of gender concerns. Ultimately, he argued, one way to remedy the “gender-blind” nature of indigenous studies and, perhaps, the “indigenous-blind” nature of contemporary gender studies, is to conceive of research as an ordinary activity that is cognizant of its own limitations.

Anna G.M. Temp delivered a brief history of the exclusion of women from Arctic research before revealing the results of her psychological examination of a female co-leader at a polar research station. Throughout the twentieth century, dubious reasons (including an absence of women’s toilets) were used to prevent women from joining scientific expeditions to the Arctic. Using quantitative and qualitative evaluation methods, Temp discovered that, even today, women in Arctic polar teams report receiving less support than their male colleagues. Temp’s research focused on the psychological profile of one female co-leader of a polar research station. By comparing the co-leader’s answers to questionnaires and personal interviews with those of her male colleagues (including the male team leader), Temp was able to determine that the female co-leader worried more, and experienced greater self-doubt than her male colleagues despite the fact that she was rated the hardest working by the other members of the team.

In a similar vein, Michael Bravo explained how the history of Arctic research—dominated by heroic images of male explorers—has continued to influence how Arctic research is conducted. He also claimed that fictional narratives about the Arctic have also been characterized by a distinct heteronormativity, a dispensation that has even influenced perceptions of indigenous hunter-gatherers as projections of masculinity. On a speculative note, he suggested that there may be something about the conditions of the Arctic that resist the kind of boundary-crossing or “queering” that has taken place in other disciplines and regions.

In the final presentation, the members of the IASSA (International Arctic Social Sciences Association) Group on “Gender in the Arctic” announced a new website and newsletter devoted

exclusively to the study of gender in the arctic. The newsletter would continue the work of the current panel by publishing speculative research and announcing future workshops.

Conveners:

Gunhild Hoogensen Gjølrv, UiT Arctic University of Norway, Tromsø, Norway

Lassi Heininen, University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland.

Outcomes, Highlights, Ideas and Proposals – conclusions of the Calotte Academy

(Rapporteur PhD Candidate Luiza Saatova, Novosibirsk University, Russia)

The last session of the Calotte Academy which was held in Umea University, was dedicated to outcomes, new ideas and conclusions of the traveling symposium. There were presenters who told about each day and location, discussed how new ideas and new results from each session can be used and have been used. There were also presenters from previous years and potential presenters who wanted to know more about the structure of the Calotte Academy and academic sessions. Laura Olsen told about first Inari session, Jason Perry shared with his impressions about Kirkenes session and I told about Lovozero day which was during our way from Murmansk to Apatity.

That was also important to hear questions from people who came to session about new ideas and new goals for the Calotte Academy-2018. We were happy to answer that our last brainstorming discussion in Apatity was dedicated to new ideas of topics and also new cities and maybe new routes.

Conveners:

Lassi Heininen, University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland

Laura Olsén, University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland

Abstracts in alphabetical order

Fredrik Angell
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The Duality of Science Diplomacy

I am currently writing my master thesis, which is due May 15th. If I am selected to participate at the Callotte Academy, I plan to present the findings of my thesis. The working title of my thesis is: The Duality of science Diplomacy. The topic of the thesis is Science Diplomacy, where my aim is to investigate how Science Diplomacy is understood and, how it is implemented in foreign policy strategies.

The examples that I use in my thesis are related to the Norwegian state's approach when interacting with to Non-Arctic actors such as China, Singapore, and South-Korea. In my work I try to look into if the role of Science Diplomacy is cemented as understood in a traditional IR approach, or if the concept is currently being reshaped to better fit into newer theories of IR? And in addition if it's so that the concept of Science Diplomacy is redefined, how will it affect state to state relations?

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The Political Psychology of the Arctic: Elite and Mass Perceptions and Decisions

This year's topic for the Calotte Academy of Perceptions of the Arctic raise the question of the Arctic as a topic of the Arctic as a study for political psychology and of the contributions of political psychology for studying the Arctic. Political psychology is the study of individual and group psychological processes for political decision-making and participation. Political psychology can roughly be divided into two perspectives, an elite decision-maker perspective and a mass perspective. The elite decision-maker perspective focuses on how the personality and cognitive processes of decision-makers affect their perception, judgment and decisions. The mass perspective focuses on how large groups of people, for instance, as voters, perceive and decide. The elite perspective has often focused on foreign policy decision-making studies. The mass perspective has often focused on voting, racism, prejudice and similar questions. So what can we learn from applying the political psychology perspective to the Arctic?

Elite political psychology and the Arctic: the Arctic has for centuries been an integrated part of the international system and deeply influenced by outside decisions. How can political psychology be used to study how outside decision-makers perceive and make decision affecting the Arctic? What do outside decision-makers know about the Arctic, how are their perceptions of the Arctic formed, and what effects do these perceptions have on their decisions? There are very few powerful elites within Arctic societies, but they can also be studied along the same lines.

Mass political psychology and the Arctic can both apply to groups inside and outside the Arctic. A key topic of research for mass political psychology is prejudice and perceptions of other groups, either ethnic, social or racial groups. Here it is obvious, that political psychology has much to offer for studying both perceptions and behavior between groups in the Arctic and between the Arctic and outside. In the Arctic, there are relevant relations between local and indigenous groups, colonized and colonizers. Likewise, how do outsiders perceive the Arctic? One example of outside mass political psychology of enormous social impact in the Arctic is concerning whaling and sealing.

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Political Science and International Relations
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The middle powers in the construction of the Arctic geopolitics: An analysis of the Canadian protagonism

Although the Arctic is the scene of political and economic interests among the sovereign states of the region, it is still a geographic space that has been free of armed conflicts. Climate change, however, whose effects affect the region's environmental balance and access to energy sources, can cause tension between these actors, influencing the direction of disputes in the Circumpolar North. Such effects can unchain antagonistic results: they can provoke military conflicts, such as the 40% of the armed conflicts recorded in the last six decades, around the world, due to disputes over the control of natural resources; Or they can condition the actors in the region to a cooperative relationship. Although the first possibility is less likely, it can not be ruled out, since two great actors in the Arctic have a history of international action strongly driven by realistic view and prone to conflicts. The second option, indeed, is more consistent with the role of middle powers and whose role in the Arctic has been crucial for the cooperation in the region. An actor, however, has been having an unexpected behavior in the extreme north of the globe when compared to his protagonism in world politics: Canada. In the international system Canada has positioned itself as a multicultural country, dynamic in conflicts resolution and presents a peacemaker dialogue on controversial issues in world politics. In the Arctic, however, this actor has been aggressive in economic and military affairs, and does not always follow the expected behavior of a middle power. Therefore, in this work we analyze, firstly, how the geopolitical space of the Arctic is being constructed. Second, what has been the influence of norms and values of the middle powers for the cooperation in the region. Third, we compare Canada's role in the Arctic with its discourse and its practices in international politics. Finally, we show that the unique and exclusive scenario of the Arctic in international geopolitics presents conditions that challenge the logic of action even of the middle powers

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Spectacular Speculation: Arctic futures in transition

Sparked by global climate change, rapid economic and industrial development in Asia and our ongoing demand for energy resources, politics in the seemingly internationally insignificant High North/Arctic have called attention to their importance in the world market. Heavily dependent on imaginaries, hopes, dreams and, at times, wild anticipations of economic resources boom in oil and gas development and fisheries in the Arctic Ocean, mining on the Circumpolar Arctic landscape, and winter tourism, communities in the High North have set the scene for spectacular performances to prove their value and their abilities to compete on the world stage. This chapter on "Spectacular Speculation: Arctic futures in transition" frames these imaginaries, hopes, dreams and anticipations within tropes of hyperbuilding, hyperdevelopment and hyperindustrialization elucidated in Aihwa Ong's paradigm of "hyperspaces of sovereignty" in Asia. I focus, however, not on the literal building of physical skyscrapers and signature structures of concrete and steel in order to symbolise greatness and prowess, but rather on the creation of hyperspaces of discourse exemplified in the pageantry of mega and spectacular events in three Arctic cities in the Norwegian High North: Tromsø, Kirkenes and Longyearbyen.

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Andrea Finger
Researcher

“The construction of representations of the Arctic in international environmental policy making from the end of the cold war on: shifting concepts around contested limits and their impacts on the Arctic as a global- local and regional place.”

The discourses produced in the context of international environmental policy making since the end of the eighties portray largely the Arctic as a limit to unsustainable development paths taking place globally. We propose to recall these various concepts and to critically discuss their shifting signification and the changing strategies of actions they indicate on the part of various social actors shaping international environmental policies, and the production of knowledge aimed at influencing these process and their power relationships.

The concepts we discuss include the shifts from “sustainable development” to “social and ecological resilience” and the related changes in perspectives (from the inside and the outside of the Arctic) and scales (global-regional-local) at which these terms are used. We will discuss also the images constructed of the Arctic in relation with the concepts of “tipping points”. And we will critically assess finally what these shifts mean in relation to shifting concerns from climate mitigation to adaptation.

It is also because the social actors constructing these concepts about the Arctic as a limit to global growth from within natural and then social sciences into policy making processes have also recognized their lack of success in remedying the problems they portray, and that the boundaries or thresholds of the actual limits (ecological, climatic, social and political) are endlessly contested, that they have developed new concepts. But do these new concepts in effect carry forth truly new representations of the Arctic and of the global and regional problems it/we face ? Do they empower some actors for some new strategies of action ? Along which criteria and indicators, and which variables explaining changing agency, can we measure the impacts of these shifting international representations of the global Arctic ? We will outline the key concepts in the history of international environmental policy making and hope to outline, in discussion among the participants of the Calotte academy 2017, a common understanding of what variables need to be considered when assessing the impacts of these diverse representations of the Arctic – on the Arctic as not only a global, but also a local and regional place.

We will discuss how social sciences have adopted the “resilience” concept, as they did the “sustainable development” term from natural sciences and natural resources management perspectives (hence ecology and forestry), and that their integration in social sciences (economic, social and political sciences) has served strategies for developing environmental and some social policies addressing global problems such as cc at the advantage of certain types of actors. This integration has raised political debates and eventually their partial mainstreaming (into prevalent structures of power), as well as their contestation or belittlement.

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Urban Arctic Visual Survey: Part One - Kirkenes

Urban centres in the Arctic are starting to go through major changes due to geopolitical and economical developments in the region. In our lifetime sustainable urban growth development is going to play a key

factor in maintaining a fine line between human habitations and natures exploitation. The Arctic North has become a major economical zone with increase in natural resources exploration, shipping, tourism and urbanisation. The multi-media project looks at creating visual urban survey of industrialised Arctic towns and changes experienced in them due to globalisation, migration and climate change.

The initial presented section is focused on, an 18 month, research on the border city of Kirkenes in far north eastern Norway. Its geo-political positioning in the Barents region makes it a central part in the future growth, development and trans national relations between Russia, Finland and Norway. The size, economy, multiculturalism and history presents a case study into what changes the town is experiencing and the affect on its future planning and development. The town is currently going through a period of change of industry with Sydvaranger iron ore mine closing down for the second time in twenty years in 2016. Tourism is becoming the central focus with the emergence of winter tourism over the past fifteen years also bringing a focus on cultural capital and trans- border relations.

Through photography and digital-media this section of the project looks at developing a methodological framework focused on the overlapping themes of industry, environment and migration. Allowing for the replication of the research in four other similar sized settlements in different regions of the Arctic. With the aim to return to each of them once every five years, creating a visual archive of the changing urban Arctic localities.

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Development of the electric power industry in the Russian Arctic

The Russian Arctic is heterogeneous. It is possible to identify two groups of districts differing by level of economic development and conditions of energy supply.

The first group includes the economically developed districts. Natural resources extraction and processing industries are developed there, and the population density is relatively high. Centralized power supply is developed there. Traditional electric power industry dominates: thermal power plants, hydropower plants, and in a few cases nuclear power plants. Existing large traditional electric power plants can not be replaced with power plants based on non-traditional renewable energy sources in a short period of time. The important tasks of development of electric power industry in the economically developed districts are maintaining sufficient energy capacity, development of power transmission lines, ensuring fuel supply for the thermal power plants.

The second group includes industrially undeveloped districts. They are inhabited mostly by rural population and indigenous peoples. The important task is to provide energy supply of many small decentralised energy consumers. As a rule, such consumers are supplied from small autonomous diesel generators. However, small power generators based on renewable energy sources (in the first place, wind energy) are used in these districts. To a large extent, it is explained by the fact that renewable energy sources are local ones, and their use allows decreasing the problem of delivery of fuel from other regions and reducing the cost of electricity generation.

Therefore, there is no only one right choice between small or large, traditional or non-traditional power plants (generators). Perspectives of the energy industry development depend on the level of industrial development, existing energy infrastructure, and the estimation of energy demand in the future.

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Conflicts between oil-producing states and oil companies: a never ending story?

Throughout history, the relationship between oil-producing states and international private oil companies (IOCs) has been characterized by periods of cooperation or conflict. During such conflicts, IOCs are pressured by oil-producing states to accept less favourable terms with regard to the development of oil and gas fields. In my presentation, I aim to explain why conflicts over oil and gas resources occur and why oil-producing states tend to press harder when commodity prices are high.

Stevens (2008) argues that the relationship between the oil-producing states and IOCs is characterized by a cycle that starts with the opening up of areas for exploitation and is followed by a process of re-negotiation or (re)nationalization of agreements. Such processes are influenced mainly by a concern that IOCs are taking too large a share of the cake. In the literature, such forms of state intervention have come to be known as “resource nationalism” (Bremmer and Johnston 2009) or “obsolescing bargain” (Vernon 1971).

It is more than likely that resource nationalism will continue as long as there is a scarcity of petroleum resources combined with a high demand. Therefore, IOCs need to remember the lesson that has been repeated many times in the past: when oil prices rise, oil-producing states tend to lean forward and IOCs need to be prepared for tough negotiations.

The (re)nationalization or re-negotiation of “outdated” oil deals is a global phenomenon and not uniquely Russian, Norwegian or limited to particular geographical regions such as the Arctic or the Middle-East. The dominant role of the Norwegian state in oil and gas activities to secure most of the profits or the conflict between Shell and the Russian authorities over the development of Sakhalin-II also illustrate that there is no reason why this phenomenon should not count for the Arctic as well.

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“Geopolitical imagination only? - Arctic stability and resilience amidst world order change / reformulate world politics”

The original discourse, and one of the relevant discourses, of Arctic studies is how the Arctic is, or should be, (re)defined, if any strict definition is necessary at all. The Arctic states (re)define themselves as Arctic nations and map their northernmost regions as part of the Arctic region, and numerous non-Arctic states follow and reposition themselves towards the Arctic. Arctic indigenous peoples, having their origins in the region, have their own clear arctic perception. There are also younger generations of settlers who identify themselves as Northerners. All in all, there are several perceptions of the Arctic, and the real nature of ‘Arcticness’ depends on several factors, including one’s position, profession, interest or mind-set. In Arctic geopolitics there is a dualism of, and partly competition between, two main perceptions: whether the Arctic is “being militarized”, or a “region of dialogue” based on high stability and institutionalized cooperation. There are also more fresh, even unorthodox, points of view emphasizing that new multi-dimensional dynamics has made Arctic geopolitics global, and the globalized Arctic has relevant implications worldwide. Further, that the globalized, stable Arctic can be interpreted as an asset

to reformulate world politics with ‘uncommon instabilities’ and cause a cultural shift for (Arctic) resilience. This kind of imagination has also been discussed in the Calotte Academy within its 25 years.

This presentation will start by listing a few ‘geo-names’, and showing different maps, of the entire North. Second, it will describe different, partly contradictory, ways on how to perceive, define and imagine the Arctic, having various points of view as a focus (e.g. richness and scarcity of nature, the environment as exotic or a linchpin, classical or critical geopolitics, mass-scale or traditional economy, western or traditional knowledge, hegemonic power or empowerment. Thirdly, the presentation will list and discuss different variables (re)defining the Arctic, and examine interesting interpretations and imaginaries of the entire North. Finally, it will imagine Arctic stability and resilience amidst world order change, and reformulating world politics.

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“The next energy frontier? Development of offshore oil and gas exploration and exploitation in the Arctic”

This presentation focus on the offshore oil and gas development, and actors involved in, as well as, their interests in the Barents Sea and the Beaufort Sea. The Arctic is home for various and vast natural resources. The exploitation and trade of abundant natural resources has been, and still is, as basis for social-economic development in the region. Further, the trade that once was local has become more and more global hence serving international economy and global scramble of resources. Here the region’s rich, but still largely prospected hydrocarbon resources do not make an exception. Hence, various actors e.g. states, SOEs and TNCs are actively searching for undiscovered oil and gas deposits, and further their exploitation. Still, hydrocarbon production in the Arctic is not a new phenomenon as operations have been active e.g. in Russia and Alaska for decades. However, as consequence of over two-centuries long burning of fossil fuels, the loss of Arctic sea ice is increasing unlocking once inaccessible offshore resources. This together with substantial growth of oil and gas demand, concerns over the security of supplies and the soaring world market price of oil has attracted petroleum industry to the promising and prospective, but remote, Arctic waters. Thus, the Arctic is often described and interpreted as a ‘next energy frontier’ and a ‘resource bowl’.

The challenges for exploitation especially offshore sources are manifold compared to other oil/gas production regions. Hence, offshore petroleum production is in a very early stage. Further, the global transition toward alternative and clean energy supplies because of growing concern on climate change, fluctuation of oil process as well as geopolitical and geo-economic reasons have partly been slowing down and delaying the opening of oil and gas fields. So, has the ongoing transformation of energy supplies and concerns over energy security generated new nexus of Arctic resource geopolitics? And if so, will it mean slowing down or even abandoning of offshore drilling in the Northern waters? The performance and interests of three companies (Royal Dutch Shell, Statoil and Gazprom) toward Arctic offshore drilling will be presented and analyzed for to answer the questions.

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Mining areas in the Arctic: sacrifice zones or sustainable landscapes? (the case of the Murmansk region in Russia)

The international research project Arcticfront, was carried out by the Institute for Economic Studies of the Kola Science Centre of RAS in cooperation with Nordland Research Institute (Norway), Nord University (Norway), and Nordic Centre for Regional Development - Nordregio (Sweden). The project was aimed at studying the Arctic mining areas, including the Murmansk region in Russia. In these areas there are signs of natural ecosystems degradation due to unsustainable nature management and inefficient environmental conservation activities. Therefore in accordance with the theoretical principles of the ecosystem approach mining areas are called “sacrifice zones”, in which all other their functions are sacrificed for the material functions of the ecosystems or the economic value of minerals extracted. The purpose of the study was to identify the degree of awareness of the problem and evaluation of the negative social and economic consequences of the ecosystems destruction by representatives of local authorities, managers of mining companies, representatives of scientific and environmental organizations, tourism businesses, and the local community, which influence or seek to influence the decision-making process. On the Russian side two large mining operations in the Khibiny mountain massif within the municipality of Kirovsk and Apatity were investigated. Also the connections between natural and social values, like landscapes and welfare systems on the one side, and knowledge generation and governance systems on the other were studied. It was concluded that perceptions of sustainable development in these Russian industrial towns are shaped by the dominant role mining industry plays on the Kola Peninsula in influencing the quality of life of local people and their perceptions of environmental concerns, including questions of pollution and landscape aesthetics.

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Paradiplomacy in the Arctic

Paradiplomacy, or the involvement of sub-national units in international affairs, is a growing phenomenon, which is raising interesting questions related to issues of state sovereignty and power. These are especially relevant in the Arctic, where on the one hand, sub-national governments are actively using paradiplomacy to benefit their regions, but where the states on the other hand are dominating the main forum for international cooperation. The state-centrism in IR have largely left sub-national governments out of the scholarly literature. By applying the theoretical framework proposed by Kuznetsov (2015) I want to conduct a case study of the paradiplomacy of one or several Arctic sub-national units. From there, using neorealism and neoliberalism I will analyze the consequences of paradiplomacy on state sovereignty and power, and discuss the relationship between sub-national units' paradiplomacy and states' Westphalianism, and between globalization and Arctic “exceptionalism.

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Globalized Arctic and redefining security in the frames of climate change

Climate change is increasingly being viewed through the lens of security, with expectations that climate impacts will foment instability and conflicts. Changes in climatic conditions have an impact not only on environment but on the political, economic and cultural structures of societies. Climate change is expected to intensify stress on natural resources that can increase human insecurities, state fragility, mass migration and conflicts. In some societies climate change is seen to already challenge the maintenance of food security and traditional ways of lives. The Arctic region is suggested to work as an early warning system for the planet, as the effects of climate change are expected to occur with a faster pace and be more exaggerated within the region. The Arctic is highly dependent on the actions taken out of the region in addressing and mitigating climate change, but the effects, such as the melting of ice, occurring within the Arctic also have a significant influence on the global scale.

Climate change rose onto the agenda of the United Nations Security Council the first time in 2007 and again in 2011. In the debates climate change was presented as a threat multiplier, a root cause of conflicts and even as an existential threat. It was also argued that climate change should not be approached as a security issue, as it only leads to further politicization of the issue and brings new obstacles for the achievement of effective action. In academia there have been warnings to the opposite direction, with the claims of securitization leading to a political state of exception, where emergency measures can be adopted above the established rules of the normal politics. This has also seen to carry a risk of expansion of the military logic into the terrains under securitization. However, it is not only the security language that can transform the definition and governance of the securitized issue, but the influence is reciprocal.

The increasingly crucial role of climate change in the global and Arctic security is bringing forth new demands and challenges for the definition of security. The debates of the Security Council have not led to the adaptation of exceptional measures, but have worked as an attempt of rearticulation of the meaning of security. The presentation will discuss how the framing of climate change as a security issue affects the traditional understanding of security.

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Beyond dichotomies: Re-reading energy in the Arctic

In contemporary political and popular debates, the Arctic is still often portrayed as the 'world's new energy province' and the 'treasure chamber' for Arctic states and international corporate actors: as a region tremendously rich in oil and gas resources only waiting to be exploited and transported to the world markets. In these framings, the region is constructed as one of resource conflict or competition or as one of profitable economic cooperation. Portrayals like this not only violently simplify the diversity of issues associated with energy in the north but are also not free of underlying value commitments nor innocent in their potential consequences.

In this presentation I provide an alternative reading of the Arctic energyscape through an analysis of texts and images of northern media reporting and Arctic scientific assessments and reports. Based on a series of observations made during a working process of a doctoral dissertation, I 1) draw attention to diversity of energy in the Arctic and plurality of relations forming around it and 2) highlight the nature of Arctic

energy as a contested cultural artefact instead of an independent force-of-nature like driver. The presentation sketches energy as a window to the complex and often contradictory and conflicting dynamics of social and natural change and human (un)development in the Arctic region and draws attention to the implicit but inescapable ways in which Arctic energy is not only about resource riches, cooperation and conflict but also an intrinsically social matter of concern.

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Whiteness as in Snow: an Identity for Arctic Tourism? A Policy Assessment of Finnish Lapland

Arctic is known among researchers for its rich ice cover formed through snow accumulation. Arguably, this snow may be described as an environmentally friendly resource by supplying water to crops, safeguarding livestock and sustaining major ecosystems as an insulating layer during winter for animals and plants survival; yet faced with a questionable challenge of scarcity due to climate change. However, this has pondered the minds of modern day scholars if the Arctic is all about its “whiteness” as in vast snow covered landscapes; and if so be it, what are its implications for regional policy on industries?

An example is the tourism industry in Finnish Lapland being the leading income contributor to the region in recent times, following the ever increasing influx of visitors from far and near during winter season. Interestingly, even though earlier perceptions about the arctic had evolved around topics of hunting, reindeer herding, fishing, mining, natural resources, ship building, transportation, forestry, and perhaps regional conflict; at midst this complexity, tourism connects all these perspectives towards an identity of which snow is crucial to its core.

Thus the question of the potentiality and richness of snow as not only a resource, but an identity for arctic tourism, yet scarce in its own challenge is worth reflecting. This paper adopts a policy assessment to illustrate meaningfulness of snow to tourism in Finnish Lapland and its implications; from infrastructure, events, to conceptual representations which are all perceptions of the arctic.

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Integrating traditional ecological knowledge into national environmental decision making processes

Arctic region is changing rapidly and the number of different actors with different interests is growing constantly. The development of the region is inevitable and it brings within both positive and negative impacts on the local communities. Especially the indigenous peoples in the Arctic, like also in many other parts of the world, have had to adapt to these changes which are not always welcomed by the local communities. International agreements and national decision making, concerning for example environmental issues in the Arctic regions, are often based on western societal system and western science. Even though the value of the traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) has been growingly acknowledged by the scientists around the world, it is often not integrated nor taken even into consideration in decision making processes.

This presentation is based on the book *Saamelaisen perinnetiedon huomioiminen ympäristöpäätöksenteossa* published as an outcome of the research project on Sámi people's traditional ecological knowledge at Arctic Centre, University of Lapland. It will discuss more about the value of TEK as a "safeguard" for biodiversity, how TEK could better be taken into consideration in decision making and which kind of additional value it brings within.

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Chinese Perception of the Arctic: Based on 100 interviewees

We conducted an interview of 100 Chinese people through WeChat, which mainly made among the group at the age of 30. Most of them live in Shanghai and others are residences of Xinjiang, Guangdong, Anhui, Guangxi, Hunan, Jiangsu, Shanxi, Shandong province, Beijing and other places. Those respondents come from different academic background but none of them have been to the Arctic region, so their understanding of the Arctic is just derived from imagination. There is only one open question: what's your perception of the Arctic?

According to their answer, we found out the following characteristics in Chinese perception of the Arctic. Firstly, their understanding of the Arctic has little correlation with geographic locations, age and education. Secondly, 85% of interviewees formed their perception of the Arctic from junior high school geography class: the Arctic region is a cold, clean, high latitude and sparsely populated place with aurora. Polar bear is the only animal that they can think of the name. Less than 10% of interviewees referred the Eskimos and only one respondent knew that they were now called Inuit, not to mentioned their knowledge about Sámi in the Nordic; Thirdly, 10% of interviewees mentioned the impact of climate change and environmental pollution on the Arctic region, while only 5% of people mentioned those rich resources in Arctic region; Fourthly, 4% of interviewees paid attention to the relationship between the Arctic and China. We will make further analyse for the reasons that Chinese have those above cognitive characteristics of the Arctic.

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The Northern Gateway: On The Making of the GIUK Gap

In this paper, I argue that the emergence of the Greenland--Iceland--United Kingdom (GIUK) gap as a geopolitical flashpoint is predominantly a result of the challenges posed by the materiality of the ocean to projects of state surveillance and securitization. While political geography typically concentrates on the division of two--dimensional spaces into discrete political areas, the ocean is a three-- dimensional volume whose enormous depth and constant motion frequently impede strategic imperatives. This dissertation presents the GIUK gap as a case study of how the obstacles presented by the ocean to military control have been alternatively exploited and overcome in an ongoing arms race between competing nation--

states and the materiality of the sea itself. Efforts to fill the “gap” in knowledge and visibility concentrated by the GIUK gap have resulted in the development of interconnected naval, aerial, terrestrial, and orbital infrastructures—stretching from the seafloor to outer space—that have gradually transformed the gateway to the Norwegian Sea from terra incognita into a strategic battleground. Ultimately, this research aims to provide an account of the conversion of a specific stretch of water into a political medium and, in so doing, refute the traditional dismissal of the sub-aquatic sphere as a productive register of geopolitical analysis. Moreover, it demonstrates the key importance of underwater sensors in creating the “perception of the Arctic.”

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Sport as a factor for identity-construction process (the case of Sámi)

Contemporary sport and its developments (for instance, the doping scandals) bear witness to the fact that it is a versatile political tool. On the one hand, sport can be used by some countries as a soft power tool to improve their image on the world stage. On the other hand, boycotts and bans from participating in sport competitions demonstrate the tenuity of a host country sports success. However, in the globalization era and, arguably, postmodern world sport may be advantageous not only for states, but regions and stateless nations having alternative identities.

From constructivist perspective Sámi people represent one of stateless nation examples, living in four states, but having common traditions and customs. According to some scholars (see e. g. Hegle Chr. Pedersen¹), the participation of stateless nations in such sports competitions as VIVA World Cup, ConIFA World Football Cup, Arctic Winter Games and the usage of its symbols, namely flag and anthem, Sámi people contribute to uniting themselves as a nation and presenting this brand to others – M. Billig called the phenomenon ‘banal nationalism’².

Nevertheless, the expression of alternative identities through sports competitions may be challenging as major sports organization like FIFA and IOC still do not admit stateless nations or unrecognized states. Thus, the present paper aims at answering the question: Can sport be an effective tool for Sámi people both to strengthen their identity and assert the role of international relations actor?

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“Sustainability of small Arctic communities: perceptions and strategies. A case study from Teriberka, Russia”

Small communities in the Arctic are usually viewed as the most vulnerable and less capable of sustaining themselves due to specific challenges they commonly face, such as harsh climate and long distances, narrow economic base and high resource dependence, unemployment, lack of public infrastructure and loss of active population. At the same time, they continue to be important for the Arctic regions in terms of their numbers, maintaining ties to traditions and nature, and roles in the regional economies (Aarsaether et al. 2004; Tennberg et al. 2014). With the growing general understanding that there is no

single recipe for sustainable development, current Arctic discourse focuses on multiplicity of context-, place- and actors-related understandings of sustainable development, and pays a strong attention to the local level and variety of locally produced “Arctic sustainabilities” (Fondahl and Wilson 2014).

This paper will discuss the suggested theme drawing on the case study from Teriberka – a small fishing village on the Barents Sea coast in the Murmansk region of Northwest Arctic Russia. After a long time of being a part of a military restricted zone, it became known worldwide in 2014 after being filmed in Oscar nominated "Leviathan" movie. The study explores how different actors understand sustainable development of this community, and what are the alternative strategies for sustainable local development after the large-scale project the community hoped to benefit from – development of Shtokman gas field with LNG plant construction in the village – was postponed. Since the current focus in Teriberka is on promotion of tourism, the challenges of implementing this new strategy will be discussed.

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Risk identification and assessment in public-private partnership arctic projects using the real options theory

If we focus on the Russian Arctic we should definitely say about “Russian model” in the Arctic. The Russian Arctic region is more dominated by oil and gas production than the rest of the Russian economy. Arctic region is significant object and also undiscovered enough therefore there are a lot of risks for government, business and society. Polar sub- regions strongly depend on their mother economies in the south; the central governments of Arctic states support much of the overall consumption through transfer payments to local agencies and individuals.

Nowadays Russia's scope of interest is much broader in spite of not enough volume optimal assessments of risks in the Arctic.

The focus is making on technological risks for oil-gas projects on the shelf, but not for human lives. We have lot examples of experience and practice of evaluating all risks in the different types of Arctic (European Arctic or American Arctic).

Distinctive characteristic features for Russian Arctic are regional differentiation, difficult system of relationships between public and private sectors, lack of methodology for assessment risks for stakeholders.

Now we have to think about creation of new interdisciplinary modeling in the Arctic. However, it will be rather complicated assessment of risks for Russia, because it should be multidisciplinary combination of mathematical methods, economics, geopolitics, marine law, and indigenous people's rights.

To make such socio-economic analysis is particularly important in small economies like the regions of the Arctic, where we have the some volume of GRP, which not bring us correct reality, because a substantial share of GRP is from petroleum.

In the real option theory there is a risk an undesired event, such as technological risks, political risks, institutional or unpredictable risks on the market.

My research is about how to evaluate these risks especially for Russian Arctic. The focus is making on technological risks for oil-gas projects on the shelf, but not for human lives. We have lot examples of experience and practice of evaluating all risks in the different types of Arctic (European Arctic or American Arctic).

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International and interregional connectivity of protected areas in the European North

For quite many years now the work to establish the system of protected areas (PA) in the European North has been carried out in a systematic manner relying on existing interregional and intergovernmental agreements and arrangements. The backbone of this system is green belts (meridians) linking countries and regions of the European North. A momentous event was the signing on February 17, 2010 of the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for the Development of the Green Belt of Fennoscandia (GBF) between the Ministry of Environment of Norway, the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Finland and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation. This document rendered a new impetus to the development of GBF per se and conservation work in general, which has been evidenced, among other things, by an increase in the number of international projects.

The paper then examines existing prospects for further internationalization of GBF and its connectivity from the Arctic to the Baltic not only from geographical dimension but also with regards to environmentally and economically sound development.

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The Northern Sea Route as Cogwheel of Russian Arctic Development

The Northern Sea Route (NSR) is drawing particular attention in the light of extending navigational season and the increasing socio-economic importance of the Arctic region in the world economy during the last decades. It goes without saying that the main stakeholders of the Arctic development are Arctic Ocean countries but the resource and transit potential of the region is noticeable from almost every part of the globe.

The NSR development underlies Russian Arctic strategy, which, in the first place, aims at developing northern regions and integrating them into the global economy. Several extraction projects are currently in place, while the large-scale Yamal LNG project is about to be launched. Domestic and export-oriented projects are increasing the load on transportation system, i.e. infrastructure, icebreakers, safety and navigation systems. At the same time, a range of factors – low energy priced, prolonged sanctions against Russian companies engaged in the Arctic development along with current economic situation in Russia threaten economic development in Russian Arctic zone.

The paper dwells on the current image of Russian Arctic transport in relation to energy projects and builds some projections for the future. Moreover, basing on the literature review it describes the potential of the NSR as a transit route bridging Asia and Europe. The estimates show that the NSR transit navigation is only feasible under certain conditions and for specific types of cargo.

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Clean arctic air – Phenomenological study on Chinese tourists' sensory experiences of arctic purity

While many major Chinese cities are battling with air pollution, Lapland has been proven to have the cleanest air in Europe. The number of Chinese tourists visiting Lapland has tripled over the past few years and clean fresh air is believed to be a big attraction among Chinese tourists. In tourism marketing Arctic region is often represented as a pristine wilderness, untouched by man. Trips to the Arctic region are becoming increasingly popular as Chinese tourists seek to find the "world's last pure land".

Earlier studies on purity and tourism have focused on the negative impacts pollution has on tourism. At present, little research attention has been given to investigate how purity is perceived and sensed by tourists. This study can therefore contribute to the existing tourism literature on purity and tourism.

The general aim of this study is to find out how the air in Lapland is sensed by Chinese tourists. This study draws on the theoretical discussions of purity and phenomenological concept of experience. The research subject is sensory experiences of purity of Lapland of Chinese tourists. The main research question of this study is: How is the experience of purity composed through sensory experiences of Chinese tourists? The sub-questions are: What is the role of different senses in the experience of the air quality? How is purity sensed? How arctic embodies purity?

The empirical material consist of semi-structured interviews, collected from Chinese tourists in Rovaniemi, Finnish Lapland. The interviews will be videotaped and collected outdoors in winter 2017. The empirical material will be analysed with qualitative content analysis. The study provides the basis for a discussion about the sociocultural definitions of air quality and purity in the Arctic region.

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The cauldron of forces influencing Arctic perceptions

Increasingly, the Arctic is capturing the attention of prominent players in the world stage. Each has its own unique perception of the purpose and the value of the Arctic to themselves. Collectively, these self-perceptions combine to form a "multipolar" attentiveness and raises the important question, how would a multipolar Arctic state operate across a world stage, both today and in the future?

The environment of the Arctic, its nature and its isolation along with its indigenous populations and its local traditions hints at regional self-containment. However, climatic change offers a prospect of opening new shipping channels and conceivably hints at an arctic globalisation of self-interests. Betwixt the "poles" of containment and globalisation emerges a cauldron of power politics, alliances and economic exploitation. Who are the leading players across this Arctic world stage? Who are the supporting cast? And more importantly, who is writing the script?

During the period of USSR power, America and Russia shared the responsibility of world security, fortified by the strategic notion of nuclear deterrence - to prevent war with regard to the use of nuclear weapons. That is, an inferior nuclear force, by virtue of its extreme destructive power, could deter

a more powerful adversary, provided that this force could be protected against destruction by a surprise attack. Following the demise of the USSR, the US effectively became the sole superpower operating across a somewhat temporal, monopolar, world stage.

The last decades, however, has witnessed Russia's re-emergence onto the international stage with a recentralization of power under Vladimir Putin and his team. While elements of the Cold War undoubtedly shaping policy on Western-Russian boundaries, interactions between both the US and the EU have shifted fundamentally in a number of important ways.

Recently, the emergence of China as a global superpower has brought about a triumvirate (threesome) of world superpowers. As a member of the United Nations (UN) Security Council, the People's Republic of China (PRC) is recognised as a great power and an ardent supporter of the United Nations and international law. It seeks to prevent the exercise of military power when peaceful methods of diplomacy can be adopted. Any consideration of the development of the Arctic states today must recognise the presence of China, alongside America and Russia, on the world stage.

Indeed, at the Oslo Peace Conference (Dec 2016) Zbigniew Brzezinski announced that a pro America-China affiliation might drive Russia towards seeking greater partnership with Europe, while conversely an exclusive Russian + China partnership would be very much against America's better interests. Future perceptions of the development of the Arctic must in addition to American and Russian considerations take on board the emergence of China as a world superpower. As of 2010, Chinese leaders promoted cautious Arctic policies. so as to not provoke negative responses from the Arctic states.

At the same time, China's emergence as a superpower leads towards them not wanting to be excluded from access to the Arctic. In March 2010, Chinese Rear Admiral Yin Zhuo famously said: "The Arctic belongs to all the people around the world, as no nation has sovereignty over it. China must plan an indispensable role in Arctic exploration as we have one-fifth of the world's population". It is noted that 88-95% of resources in the Arctic fall within one of the five Arctic Ocean coastal states Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ's) and China is unlikely to challenge the provision within the Law of the Sea that creates the EEZ's.

This, coupled with Chinese company's lack of Arctic expertise, suggest that China will seek partnerships with Arctic nations rather than act alone. Importantly, would this suggest a coupling with Pro American interests or a coupling with Pro Russian interests?

China's recent construction of a research station in Iceland has once again generated interest as to what China's Arctic ambitions are. Indeed, the Chinese government has yet to publish its official Arctic policy, in contrast to other major players in the Arctic, such as Russia, United States (with some other from British Commonwealth of Nations) and the European Union (with Norway). Consequently there has been much speculation as to what China's plans are for the Arctic.

This paper takes note of Zbigniew Brzezinski assessment of American-China relationships versus Pro Russian-China relationships over the next decade and warns that global warming will dictate the outcomes of world policy and therefore, by direct inference, an evolving Arctic policy. Can an American-China and European NATO front dictate Russian politics on the world stage? Or could an alternative cooperation between Russia, EU and China use the opening of the Northern Sea Route to reduce USD's dominating the world economy.

In summary, this paper proposes that any assessment of the Arctic State(s) future must factor in the presence of China as an emerging and a balancing power between the old "duopoly" superpowers of America and Russia. It must ask and address the question, "What does China's Arctic policy look like? As an aside, it is interesting to note that the very name for "China" in Mandarin, is the Chinese symbol for the whole world with a line through the middle, literally "Middle Earth". This paper will consider the challenging dynamics and inputs that could successfully bring about the redefining of "Arctic Perceptions" leading to a future "Arctic reality".

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French Arctic Vision: Policy and public perceptions

Describing itself as “a polar nation”, France is an observatory member of the Arctic Council and attempts to play an influential role as an outsider in the region. France holds several assets such as scientific cooperation, diplomatic node and close geographical interest through St. Pierre and Miquelon. But then what is the French strategy? For which outcome? And what is the understanding of the French public opinion?

The polar diplomacy of France: Background and Future vision

France stands a strong player for the polar scientific knowledge. Indeed, famous French explorers such as Paul-Emile Victor and Raymond Rallier du Baty participated to polar expeditions in the past. Holding a distinctive experience in the polar areas, France aims to promote its vision toward the Arctic. In the context of the fight against climate change, the French government wants to take the advantage of its diplomatic position. Despite its geographic distance, the country is willing to contribute in the Arctic future.

France as a maritime power: An asset for influencing Arctic dynamics?

One of the strongest strength of the French power lies on its maritime territory holding the second world maritime domain. Indeed, France is exploring new ways to hold its worldwide influence. France through its sub-polar territory or the European Union vector may positively to speak out for a sustainable development of the Arctic.

Arctic awareness: An opinion study

From that standpoint, observation of the French opinion on that topic is a stimulating object of investigation. Indeed, what is their perception? How do they define Arctic and its challenges? What is the objective of France in the region? For what purposes? Based on a small-based survey (targeting 100 French people), it aims to highlight Arctic awareness among the interviewed sample group.

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Personal and research identity as a Northerner in the light of the Arctic hype: experiences, examples, challenges and opportunities.

The idea of the Northern identity poses a lot of questions and has its affect to the perception of the North by the South as well as influence the decision-making, working and living processes. What is hidden behind the “Northerner” identity? What are the narratives and how it is seen by the people outside

the region, specifically in Russia, but also in other parts of the world like the Southern Hemisphere (for example, South Africa)? By trying to reach out the answer to all these questions, the author will try to discuss the several examples of influences this idea has. For example, for decision-making processes during the development of the new legislation for the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation, or overall national perception of the North/Arctic as the region of environmentally harsh but prosperous area with the 'long rouble'. Or, in terms of the working processes with the development of new 'touristic brand' of the area with the inflow of "outsiders", with the permanent misunderstanding of the living conditions and working preferences by the employer's administrations based outside the region. Does the North, the Arctic is the area for living or for using and exploiting the geographical space and resources, or for both? What is the consensus in this field and what kind of lessons the history has in the retrospect? By discussing and answering these questions we might get to the idea on how to better shape our future communication strategies and change the perception of the North and Arctic from the mostly negative to the more positive connotations.

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When the oil comes back: adaptation of Arctic inhabitants to hydrocarbon technologies

The Arctic region has perceived a lot of global attention in recent years. In the core of this international interest are the region's abundant natural resources, and in particular its oil and gas resources. The discussion about mass scale natural resource extraction and especially about offshore hydrocarbon extraction is controversial. While some parties emphasize the environmental degradation that increased industrial activities cause, others highlight the socio-economic potential of economic development in the region. The latter is supposed to trigger or advance economic growth, which is supposed to provide the local inhabitants with access to the goods of the global markets.

The rapid development and integration into the global market system also leads to the adaptation of outside technologies, in particular such that stem from mass production or allow (individual) motorized transport. Essentially this brings a flood of goods and products into the Arctic which are both responsible for climate change, the currently biggest challenge for Arctic inhabitants and ecosystems, as well as contributing to the need for the Arctic resources, in a world where many products include scarce raw materials. The increasing and fast proceeding adoption of hydrocarbon technologies in the Arctic also affects the socio-economic settings in a significant way. Changed patterns of mobility for the local population, increasing numbers of visiting tourist, new technologies for traditional activities etc. scrutinize cultural traditions and disrupt traditional economies. Moreover, environmental degradation in the Arctic increasingly has its sources in the region rather than outside.

This paper discusses empirical evidence from field work in the inland of Lapland, as well as findings of an "southern outsider" who lives in Lapland since a few years. While a lot of public debate has drawn attention to the impacts of the region's industrialization, this paper aims to analyze the impacts on the Arctic societies which originate from technologies that are derivatives of the Arctic's natural resources, with a particular focus on hydrocarbon technologies. This paper argues that more attention should be placed on mitigating the harmful and disruptive impacts caused by the introduction of new technologies, and promotes the development of "northern technologies" in order to achieve a sustainable future in the region.

About Calotte Academy¹

The Calotte Academy (CA) is on the one hand, an annual traveling symposium in Europe's Arctic, North Calotte region and an international, independent, though not established, academic forum - with tens of scientific presentations, lively presentations and written reports - in the Arctic. It is designed first, to promote interdisciplinary discourse and second, to foster academic and policy-oriented dialogue among members of the research community, as well as a wide range of other northern stakeholders, such as policy-makers, civil servants, community leaders and planners, and members of academia. On the other hand, it is an international summer school for early-career scientists, particularly PhD candidates and post-docs with an aim to implement the interplay between senior and young researchers, and post-graduate students.

The CA is also an independent, though not established, academic forum with tens of scientific presentations, lively discussions, and written reports. We also do interdisciplinary border studies by having several crossings of national borders (Finnish-Norwegian, Norwegian-Russian, Russian-Finnish, and sometimes Finnish-Swedish and Norwegian-Swedish), as well as crossing borders between Finland and the Sámi Area, Sápmi in Finland, Norway and Sweden).

The Academy has been arranged annually since 1991 with an aim to bring together academics and other experts, policy-shapers and other stakeholders as well as students and scholars with different academic backgrounds and in different stages of their academic careers. The Academy has a participatory approach with sessions in several destinations with local audiences and expertise. Furthermore, it aims to contribute to discussions and debates over regional development through inviting local and regional stakeholders to participate in the sessions with the intention of sharing research results and insights, creating networks and fostering dialogue between the local and national actors and the international scientific community.

At the Calotte Academy we use to combine a few things, such as research / theory and practice / action; different studies / inter-disciplinarity and different knowledges (trans-disciplinarity); research, supervision and studying / teaching; presentation, participation, interactivity; brainstorming, planning, sharing ideas, having division of work; different scales from local to global; and final, synergy between international networks (e.g. Northern Research Forum, TN on Geopolitics and Security, Arctic Yearbook).

Following from this, in each session of the Academy the annual overarching theme is discussed holistically from many angles and disciplinary approaches, and from the perspectives of past(s), present(s) and future(s), as well as from global, Arctic and local context in the European Arctic. This principle has been implemented at the recent Calotte Academies, and will be implemented in the future events. In addition, the overarching themes of the five previous Calotte Academies much related to resources: May 28 – June 4, 2012 in Kiruna and Abisko, Sweden, Tromsø, Norway and Inari, Finland under the theme “Water – globally and in North Calotte”; in May 16-23, 2013 in Rovaniemi and Inari, Finland, Tromsø, Norway and Kiruna, Sweden under the theme “Resource Geopolitics – Energy Security”; June 1-8, 2014 in Rovaniemi and Inari, Finland, Kirkenes, Norway, and Murmansk and Apatity, Russia under the theme “Resource Geopolitics – Sovereignty”; in May 31-June 7, 2015 in Rovaniemi, Salla and Inari, Finland, in Kirkenes, Norway, and in Murmansk and Apatity, Russia under the theme “Resources and Security in the Globalized Arctic”; in May 30 - June 5, 2016 in Rovaniemi and Inari, Finland, in Kirkenes, Norway, and in Murmansk, Russia under the theme “Resilience related to Sustainable Development in Globalization” (See, Final Reports of Calotte Academy 2012, 2103, 2014, 2015 and 2016 at <http://calotte-academy.com>). The 2017 Calotte Academy with the main theme ‘Perceptions of the

¹ This is an updated version of the description of the Calotte Academy by Lassi Heininen at the Final Report of the 2016 Academy.

Arctic: Rich or Scarce, Mass-scale or Traditional, Conflict or Cooperation?’ started a new thematic phase emphasizing discourses, premises, paradigms and methods. Following from this, the main focus of the 2018 Academy will be on discourses on the Arctic, as well as interdisciplinary theories and methods.

Correspondingly, the CA has a few rules and principles – they are first, and foremost, that there is always time for open discussion – usually this means about two times more time for open discussion than for presentation. Second, that each participant will, in addition of her / his presentation, is asked to write a report on one session for the final report of the Academy (see, Final Reports of the previous academies on <http://calotte-academy.com>), and actively participate discussions. Final, each participant is asked to be flexible, as are the organizers, but keep the time frame and schedule in sessions and in travelling.

Thus, the Calotte Academy uses to implement the social relevance of science, or science diplomacy, by having the interplay between science and politics as one of the main aims. This has been there since the first Calotte Academy, which took place in May 1991 in Inari, Finland. Behind is that the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS) was signed at the first ministerial meeting between the eight Arctic states in June 1991 in Rovaniemi, Finland, and the Arctic Council was established in September 1996 in Ottawa, Canada. During its 25 years the Academy has built partnerships between researchers and community members, and done community-based research as well as developed research models for communities.

As an international platform for policy-oriented dialogue and dissemination of research with an emphasis on both expertise and dialogue the Calotte Academy 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 Academy has served as a sub-forum for Open Assemblies of the Northern Research Forum. Since 2010 the CA has acted an annual doctoral summer school for PhD candidates and functioned as the main annual forum for the discussions and research planning of the Thematic Network (TN) on Geopolitics and Security. The TN is a joint international, academic network between the University of the Arctic and the Northern Research Forum (see, <http://arcticpolitics.com>). The Network also publishes The Arctic Yearbook - the 5th volume devoted to the Arctic Council will be launched in November 2017 – via which a state of Arctic geopolitics and security will be documented, analyzed and contributed (see, <http://arcticyearbook.com>). Here the Arctic Yearbook is a major forum for dissemination of the main findings and highlights of the Calotte Academy, as well as further discussion on the themes.

To conclude, the Calotte Academy is an interdisciplinary brainstorming meeting to bring researchers and other experts from different fields, regions and countries together for to discover innovations and new methods, and produce international research projects as well as plans and applications. This kind of a “school of dialogue” with serious efforts and flexibility aims to create an open academic discussion, and participatory by nature with an idea to share knowledge and experiences with communities. Behind is a need for science and the scientific community to take literally the social relevance of science, and that science is with values and more than labs, it is about people(s), societies and the environment. Briefly saying to ‘take care’, instead of having corrupted norms of double standards, or the current schizophrenic approach of neoliberalism supported by specific expertise and meritocracy, is possible to interpret as a new norm with values. In the turbulent times for Academia, as in many European countries, due to many pressures and cuts in funding this kind of academic forum and activity is a much needed democratic and equal space for a dialogue and brainstorming.

About Calotte Academy Fellowship

There has been an idea to institutionalize the cooperation and partnership with those senior scholars and other experts (either with PhD and professorship, or other kind of real expertise on Northern / Arctic studies), who have attended, given a presentation at, supervised the young researchers of, or other way contributed the Calotte Academy within the last years. Followed from this, the Calotte Academy Fellowship was launched at the opening session of the 2016 Academy. Among the first Calotte Academy Fellows are Prof. Matthias Finger, EPFL, Switzerland; Director Liisa Holmberg, SAKK, Finland / Sapmi; Prof. Steve Lamy, University of Southern California, USA; Prof. Heather Nicol, Trent University, Canada; Mayor Rune Rafaelsen, Sør-Varanger municipality, Norway; Dr. Larisa Riabova, Lulin Institute of Economic Studies, Russia; and Prof. Alexander Sergunin, St. Petersburg State University, Russia.

The Calotte Academy Fellowship is an additional human resource for research, when planning research and raising funds for research and the interplay between science and politics, as well as for supervision of PhD candidates and advanced MA students. Calotte Academy Fellows have already contributed, and will contribute, the research done at / by Faculty of Social Sciences at University of Lapland, as well as PhD candidates of the faculty. It is a loose network of Arctic experts all over the Arctic Region, from Nordic Region, North America, Europe and Russia.

Organizers and Sponsors

The Calotte Academy 2017 was co-organized by Faculty of Social Sciences at University of Lapland, Sámi Educational Institute (from Finland); Barents Institute at UiT – the Arctic University of Norway, Norwegian Barents Secretariat (from Norway); Luzzin Institute for Economic Studies at Kola Science Centre and North Centre & Karelian Research Centre of Russian Academy of Sciences cooperation with Northern Research Forum (NRF) and NRF-UiT joint Thematic Network on Geopolitics and Security. It was financially supported by the Barents Institute, the Norwegian Barents Secretariat, the University of Lapland and the Nordic Council of Ministers through the Arctic Co-operation Programme 2015-2017.



About TN on Geopolitics and Security

The Thematic Network (TN) on Geopolitics and Security, established and approved in 2009, is a joint network by the University of the Arctic and the Northern Research Forum (NRF). The main aim is to combine the two focus areas – Studies on Geopolitics, and Security Studies –, and based on that to draw up a holistic picture on Arctic geopolitics and Northern security, as well as to identify and analyze major changes of them. Another aim is to promote 'interdisciplinarity', to implement the interplay between research and teaching as well as the discussion between young and senior scholars, and to promote the interplay between science and politics, and that between scientific and traditional knowledge(s).

Research interests and themes

In the context of the Thematic Network 'Geopolitics' include issues, such as "How geopolitics is present, and implemented today in the Arctic, in general and in national strategies and policies"; "Changes in the Arctic, and major forces / drivers behind them"; Indigenous point(s) of view of Geopolitics?"; "What is the importance and role of TNCs, and that of SOEs in the Arctic?"; "The globalized Arctic in world politics and the global economy?". Correspondingly, studies on 'Security' include issues, such as "Who are subjects of (Arctic) security?"; "Military strategies and defence policies in, and impacts of regional crises on, security of the Arctic"; "Environmental and Human Security in the Arctic"; "Resource extraction, the global economy, national interests, climate change and global governance – a new Arctic (security) nexus or Arctic Paradox".

Main goals

For to implement the aims and long-term purposes, as well as to promote interdisciplinary discourse on the two focus areas, the TN on Geopolitics and Security (see TN's website: <http://arcticpolitics.com>):

Firstly, publishes annually *The Arctic Yearbook* – the first volume was launched in November 2012 and the next one in October 2016 (see: <http://arcticyearbook.com>); Secondly, organizes the panel *Security in the Arctic* at the annual Arctic Circle Assembly (in Reykjavik, Iceland); co-organizes the annual international traveling symposium and doctoral school, *Calotte Academy* (Inari, Finland, Kirkenes, Norway, Apatity, Russia and Kiruna, Sweden); and organizes annually 2-3 its own workshops / brainstorming meetings back-to-back to international conferences; Thirdly, makes initiatives for, as well as coordinates, supports and runs, international research and book projects on IR, Geopolitics and Security studies, such as "*The Arctic – a region of strategies and policies. Avoiding a new Cold War*" funded by the Valdai Discussion Club (see: Final Report at www.valdaiclub.com); "*The Global Arctic*", an international expert network and project, in cooperation with the NRF, and "*The Handbook of the Global Arctic*" book project.

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TN's website:
<http://arcticpolitics.com/>



About the Arctic Yearbook

The Arctic Yearbook is intended to be the preeminent repository of critical analysis on the Arctic region, with a mandate to inform observers about the state of Arctic geopolitics and security. It is an international and interdisciplinary peer-reviewed publication, published online at [www.arcticyearbook.com] to ensure wide distribution and accessibility to a variety of stakeholders and observers.

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Arctic Yearbook 2012: *"Arctic Policies and Strategies"*

Arctic Yearbook 2013: *"The Arctic of the Regions vs. the Globalized Arctic"*

Arctic Yearbook 2014: *"Human Capital in the North"*

Arctic Yearbook 2015: *"Governance and Governing"*

Arctic Yearbook 2016: *"The Arctic Council: 20 Years of Regional Cooperation and Policyshaping"*

Arctic Yearbook 2017: *"Change and Innovation in the Arctic: Policy, Society and Environment"*

<http://www.arcticyearbook.com>

globalarctic

About the *GlobalArctic* Project

The *GlobalArctic* Project is an international framework of institutions with interest and expertise on the globalized Arctic from the Nordic region and from outside the region. It also builds on a long history of activities, among them Calotte Academy, Northern Research Forum, TN on Geopolitics and Security, and Arctic Yearbook. The originality of this proposal is its global dimension whereby 40 organizations worldwide are actively involved in the project.

The project considers the Arctic region in the 2010s to have become part and parcel of global political, economic, technological and environmental, as well as societal, change. Correspondingly, what happens in the Arctic has significant implications worldwide - the region is seen here as a potentially interesting laboratory / workshop of the Anthropocene. Following from this, the context of an emerging research project, which is described in the Matrix at the website, is twofold: The 1st stage, the '*Global > Arctic*', is to (re)define globalization and its multi-functional effects, as well as impacts of rapid climate change, as drivers of change in the Arctic. The second stage is the '*Arctic > Global*' identifies and explores the global implications and drivers of the globalized Arctic affecting the rest of the globe, as well as the role the Arctic plays in world politics and the global economy. Since the 'Anthropocene' is already at play in the Arctic it is needed to find ways out of the old structures, implement resilience, and build new more sustainable policies and structures. The two ongoing projects are first, to publish an international and interdisciplinary "Handbook of the Global Arctic" by Springer (will be published in Spring 2018) and second, to prepare the MOOC of the Global Arctic (will be online in spring 2018).

<https://www.globalarctic.org/>

An Announcement and Tentative Call

'Discourses on the Arctic – (inter)disciplinary theories and methods of Arctic research'

Calotte Academy 2018

in Finland, Norway, Russia and Sweden
Early June 2018

The Calotte Academy 2018 is planned to be organized in early June 2018 (the exact date will be announced later) in the European Arctic – Rovaniemi and Inari, Finland; Kirkenes (and possibly Tromsø), Norway; Murmansk and Apatity, Russia.

The theme of the 2018 Academy is proposed to be *'Discourses on the Arctic – (inter)disciplinary theories and methods of Arctic research'*.

The focus is inspired by the substantial, multidimensional and multi-theoretical discussions and debates on perceptions of the Arctic in the 2017 Academy's sessions. This overarching theme 'Perceptions of the Arctic: Rich or Scarce, Mass-scale or Traditional, Conflict or Cooperation?' started a new thematic phase emphasizing discourses, premises, paradigms and methods. The 2018 Academy will continue it by having the main focus on discourses on the Arctic, as well as interdisciplinary theories and methods of Arctic research.

The Academy will discuss Arctic issues and discourses in the context of the regional and globalized Arctic theoretically and holistically from many angles and disciplinary approaches, from academic and policy-oriented ones – including exploration, exploitation, shipping and aviation, infrastructure, tourism - and from the perspectives of past(s), present(s) and future(s), and from global, or international, Arctic and local contexts in the European Arctic.

This is an announcement and tentative call for established researchers and early-career scientists, particularly PhD candidates and post-docs, with different academic backgrounds to participate and present their work in the 2018 Calotte Academy. The first Call will be announced in second half of November at the Calotte Academy's website: <https://calotte-academy.com>

The deadline for abstracts and freely formulated funding applications for PhD candidates and post-docs will be February 15, 2018.

More Information and Contact

For more detailed information about the 2018 Calotte Academy, please contact with the co-coordinators Researcher, PhD candidate Gerald Zojer (e-mail: gerald.zojer@ulapland.fi), or PhD candidate Salla Kalliojärvi (e-mail: skallioj@ulapland.fi) at University of Lapland (or, Researcher, PhD candidate Laura Olsén (e-mail: laura.olsen@ulapland.fi).

For more general information about the Calotte Academy, please contact the members of the Steering Group - Prof. Lassi Heininen, University of Lapland (e-mail: lassi.heininen@ulapland.fi); or Rector Liisa Holmberg, Sámi Education Institute, Inari (e-mail: lholmber@sogsakk.fi); or Director Marianne Neerland Soleim, Barents Institute at UiT – Arctic University of Norway (e-mail: marianne.n.soleim@uit.no); or Senior Researcher Ludmila Ivanova, Lulin Institute for Economic Studies of RAS (e-mail: ludmila_ivanova@mail.ru).

