

“School of Arctic Dialogue”



***New and Emerging Trends of
Arctic Governance, Geopolitics,
Geoeconomics and Science***

In Rovaniemi, Enontekiö, Kautokeino, Kirkenes, Sevettijärvi, and Inari

November 15-21, 2021

TN on Geopolitics and Security (UArctic)

<https://arcticpolitics.com>

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About the Idea of the Calotte Academy

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

The Calotte Academy is for established researchers and early-career scientists (ECS), particularly PhD candidates and post-docs, with different academic and/or knowledge backgrounds to participate and present their work in the 2021 Calotte Academy.

From Scholars' Journey to the North into a School of Dialogue - 30 Years of Calotte Academy

This is the first version of a written Calotte Academy's history, the completed version will be published in autumn 2021 as a part of the "Selected Articles from Calotte Academy" book. As history is often been told chronologically, the story starts from the first event and goes towards the present time. Each annual academy, divided into three phases, is briefly described including theme(s), route, locations and feelings, as well as a summary of presentations & discussions. After this retrospective overview the aims, methods, procedure & structure of the Academy are been analyzed, and finally, outcomes & achievements specified and discussed.

In nutshell, the Calotte Academy is an annual international, travelling symposium and interdisciplinary academic seminar on Northern & Arctic issues with high expertise and policyorientation, as well as strong educational & training components.

The 1st event took place in May 23-24, 1991 at Jeera (of Saami Education Institute) in Inari, Finnish Lapland - and since then it been arranged annually. This makes the Academy one of the oldest still running international academic institutions on circumpolar northern issues, and the oldest with sessions located in the Arctic region. Born and raised in Inari, and acted as Inari's special higher education component, it is a perfect example of the interplay between science, politics and business, and a 'Global-Local' interference.

The Academy is, so far, been surprisingly resilient, as it has continued as an international scientific seminar and school of dialogue on a wide variety of overarching themes of circumpolar & Arctic studies addressing globally, regionally and locally relevant issues, concerns and problems.

Three Phases & Several Places

When looking chronologically the annual events of the Academy, it is possible (not planned in the beginning) to recognize the following phases within the (first) 30 years:

At 1st phase (1991-1999/2000): The Academy was established to act as a seminar of Tampere Peace Research Institute's international research project, and a platform for public discussion on relevant issues, covering security, ecology and sustainable development, between scholars and local & regional stakeholders, and also educate younger generation of journalists;

At 2nd phase (2001-2011): It acted as an international forum for scientific and policy-oriented dialogue on relevant issues – globally, regionally and locally – among members of research community and wide range of other stakeholders, and served as a regional sub-forum for the NRF & its Open Assemblies, and an inter-disciplinary seminar for international organizations (e.g. Barents Press) and new institutes (e.g. Barents Institute);

At 3rd phase (2012-): The Academy became mature enough to act as an annual travelling symposium & 'school of dialogue' for early-career scientists (PhD candidates and post docs) from the Arctic States and Central Europe, as well as served as a forum for UArctic Thematic Network on Geopolitics and Security and Arctic Yearbook brainstorming.

Among the Academy's co-organizers are Sámi Education Institute, Municipality of Inari, Arctic Centre & Faculty of Social Sciences at University of Lapland; Barents Institute & Department of Sociology, Political Science and Community Planning at University of Tromsø, The Arctic University of Norway; Luzin Institute for Economic Studies of RAS at Kola Science Centre & Faculty of Geography at The Lomonosov Moscow State University; and NRF & TN on Geopolitics and Security. It is been financially supported by Norwegian Barents Secretariat, Nordic Council of Ministers, International Arctic Science Committee, and Municipality of Inari, as well as by in-kind support of co-organizers.

Aims, Methods, Procedure & Structure

Though, substance is the most important thing, it matters what kind of procedure & structure is there - in the case of the Calotte Academy it is simple and non-bureaucratic. This unorthodox & flexible format is neither common in the scientific community nor easily taken by established academic & funding institutions.

As a unique academic 'school of dialogue' the Academy's aim and efforts are to create, promote and enhance a lively dialogue with communicators' commitment & certain prerequisites and rules. To implement this the sessions are structured based on an 'open dialogue', which is interpreted as a cumulative process with an open-ended nature and inclusivity, to engage others arguments, and focus on issue domain. Further, there is time enough for open discuss after each presentation, as well as patience among the participants to listen to others' argumentation (having expertise in other disciplines, fields and knowledge).

Each annual event consists of a core group of open-minded people and talented minds, who are interested in substance and motivated, as well as committed to open-minded dialogue. In each location, there is an active local audience.

The Academy is no exclusive club, as participants are equal as presenters - no keynote speakers – and selected based on an open call for application. No registration fee, instead of a small grant to support travelling and accommodation of early-career scientists, mostly PhD candidates.

Outcomes & Achievements

The Calotte Academy sessions in the European Arctic use to serve as platforms for scientific and other expert presentations, as well as an open and lively discussions between different stakeholders. This ‘transdisciplinarity’ is been successful in implementing the social relevance of science, and being attractive for early-career scientists.

As numerous outcomes of three phases and 30 years: 28 annual academies, in 19 locations in Finland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and Sapmi, with several hundred active participants representing more than 25 nationalities. Altogether almost 600 presentations in 160 sessions, covering all relevant northern and arctic issues and themes, and innumerable number of comments and counter-arguments, questions and answers in discussions after each presentation.

Based on the presentations and discussions Final Reports are written, also published at Arctic Yearbook, and eleven scientific books & proceedings published (English or Finnish).

More importantly, the Academy has become a method with a strong educational component (without official duties) to implement an open and cumulative dialogue with focus on an issue, allocated time, and mutual confidence & respect. As well as, its aims, methods and experimental nature has made it an open, democratic forum for academic & policy-oriented activities, an alternative model for conventional academic gatherings (often lacking of time and patience for open discussion).

A participatory approach and by nature synergistic, not against anyone or anything (except maybe narrow-minded thinking & bureaucratic structures) is been taken as a welcome addition to the spectrum of existing platforms, fora, means & methods. According to the aims and based on the methods, procedure and expertise there is a certain philosophy of the Academy consisting of participatory approach and inclusivity, implemented by open discussion as a cumulative process between relevant stakeholders; critical approach across disciplines of science and expertise, implemented by the double Interplay: between science, politics and business, and Western science & Indigenous knowledge; respect towards knowledge-building, and that an attitude matters, when building a process which is cumulative & exponential; and finally, flexibility and economical efficiency in organization.

Conclusions

Though small and rare, the Academy is been successfully acting as a school of dialogue between stakeholders, a platform & sub-forum for international research projects & conferences, and a springboard for international organizations & brainstorming meetings. As an open, independent & autonomous entity, it is implementing synergy between different expertise and stakeholders, as well as between existing organizations and networks. All in all, around the Academy there is been born an ‘Ecosystem’ consisting of among others Northern Research Forum & Open Assemblies, TN on

Geopolitics and Security & sessions at Arctic Circle, Arctic Yearbook and GlobalArctic Project & Handbook.

In the turbulent times of world politics, when facing wicked and complex problems and being in a multi-dimensional crisis, to lean on high expertise and use unorthodox methods are needed.

Behind is an understanding that our modern societies, including northernmost societies, benefit of having constant interplay between science, politics and business – that the social relevance of science is taken literally -, and that there are new & fresh ideas, and those who produce new scientific knowledge, as rapid progress and fast changes are accelerated by crises. The Calotte Academy with serious efforts & experiences to enhance open discussion, and share knowledge and experiences with local communities, as well as bravery to believe in a dialogue as confidence building measure, deserves to be recognized and its experiences heard and studied.

Procedures of the Calotte Academy

The Calotte Academy is structured so that there are academic sessions with scientific presentations and brainstorming discussion in each location, as well as a public session, based on invitations, in one or two of the locations. Since dialogue and application of science are the most important goals of the Calotte Academy, it is recommended to remember and apply the open-ended nature of a dialogue and how to cross disciplines, sectors and other borders. A fundamental precondition for this is to have time enough for questions, comments and open discussion as well as enough patience for listening to others' argumentation. Following from these principles, the sessions will be structured as such that each **presentation** will be allocated altogether 30-40 minutes out of which a **maximum of 15 minutes** will be reserved for the presentation and the rest for questions and comments, and open discussion.

The 2021 Academy is also an interdisciplinary brainstorming meeting for scholars and other experts from different fields and disciplines all over the circumpolar North to discover innovations and new methods and to make plan and possible applications for international research project(s): in the Calotte Academy sessions themes and content of further Calotte Academies will be brainstormed, as well as those of other events of the TN on Geopolitics and Security.

After the Calotte Academy, a Final Report including the abstracts, and main findings, highlights and ideas for potential research questions and projects of the 2021 Academy's sessions will be produced (see Final Reports on previous Calotte Academies in address: <https://calotte-academy.com>). The Report will be written by the presenters/participants who will choose the themes and sessions which they want to report on during the Calotte Academy tour.

About the 2021 Calotte Academy

The 2021 Academy, with the title *New and Emerging Trends of Arctic Governance, Geopolitics, Geoeconomics and Science*, takes place in 15-21 November 2021 in the European Arctic, including sessions in Rovaniemi, Enontekiö, Kautokeino Kirkenes, Sevetijärvi and Inari (in Finland, Norway and Sapmi). The objective of the Calotte Academy is first of all to educate and supervise early-career scientists / young researchers in circumpolar Arctic studies. The theme of the 2021 Academy is inspired on the one hand, by the substantial, multidimensional and multi-theoretical discussions on perceptions, images, visions of, and discourses on the Arctic, as well as Arctic governance and geopolitics (e.g. the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS) signed in June 1991). On the other hand it is inspired by new and emerging trends of Arctic governance and geopolitics based on the IIASA analysis Arctic Policies & Strategies – Analysis, Synthesis and Trends of existing policies of the Arctic States, Indigenous peoples organizations’, Arctic Council Observer States, and AC Chairmanship programs & Ministerial declarations.

Co-organizers & contacts

The co-organizers of the 2021 Academy consist of Saami Education Institute (SAKK); Municipality of Inari; Municipality of Enontekiö; Arctic Centre and Faculty of Social Sciences at University of Lapland in Rovaniemi (Finland); Department of Social Sciences (in Tromsø), the Barents Institute (in Kirkenes), and Department of Tourism and Northern Studies (in Alta) at UiT The Arctic University of Norway; International Center for Reindeer Herding Husbandry (EALAT) (Norway); Luzin Institute for Economic Studies of RAS at Kola Science Center in Apatity (in Russia); in cooperation with UArctic’s international Thematic Network (TN) on Geopolitics and Security.

<https://calotte-academy.com>

PROGRAM

Sunday, 14 November

Get together and reception

17:00 – 20:00 (*Sauna building, University of Lapland Campus, Rovaniemi*)

Bus departure from Hotel Aakenus at 16:40

Bus departure from Guesthouse Borealis at 16:45

Monday, 15 November, Rovaniemi

Bus departure from Hotel Aakenus at 08:20

Bus departure from Guesthouse Borealis at 08:30

Please bring all your luggage to the university, as we will not come back to the hotels.

Opening session

09:00 – 09:45 (*Esko ja Asko -sali, University of Lapland Campus, Rovaniemi*)

- Opening words and introduction of the idea, methods and procedure of the Calotte Academy and Calotte Academy related activities by Lassi Heininen
- Introduction of participants
- Introduction of the program and division of work in the 2021 Calotte Academy, by Gerald Zojer

Session 1: Arctic policies, interests of EU & memberstates, part I

09:45 – 11:45 (*Esko ja Asko -sali, University of Lapland Campus, Rovaniemi*)

- Danko Aleksic
The European Union (EU) in the Arctic – Observer or Player?
- Eleni Kavvatha
Balancing on Ice: Democratic Dynamics in EU external relations in the High North - the case of Indigenous Peoples Organizations
- Katri Kulmuni, member of the Finnish Parliament
Politics of the Arctic from a politician point of view

Book Launch: “Selected Articles of Calotte Academy – a travelling northern symposium on science and politics”

11:45 – 12:00 (*Esko ja Asko -sali, University of Lapland Campus, Rovaniemi*)

*** 12:00 – 13:15: Lunch break ***
(*Restaurant Felli, University of Lapland Campus*)

Session 2: Arctic policies, interests of EU & memberstates, part II

13:15 – 14:45 (*Esko ja Asko -sali, University of Lapland Campus, Rovaniemi*)

- Marija Kobzeva
Emerging Arctic Energy System: The French perspective
- Aleksandr Osipov
Karelian National Parks: National Landscapes, Living Spaces or Objects of Consumption?

*** 14:45 – 15:15: Coffee break ***

Session 3: New Technologies & Digitalisation

15:15 – 16:45 (*Esko ja Asko -sali, University of Lapland Campus, Rovaniemi*)

- Gerald Zojer
Technology and Power in a Digitising Arctic: A Neo-Gramscian Approach to Digitalisation
- Mirva Salminen
The government of each and all in everyday digital security in the European Arctic

17:00: Travelling from Rovaniemi to Hetta

Tuesday, 16 November, Enontekiö

Sessions 4 and 5: Environmental Conservation vis-à-vis Exploitation – a paradox in Arctic Development?

09:00 – 15:30 (Town hall, Hetta)

- Jari Rantapelkonen, mayor of Enontekiö municipality
Future Enontekiö, arctic home or lost utopia?
- Michaela Louise Coote
The Potential of Science Cooperation to Bridge Conservation and Development in the Arctic
- Ksenija Hanaček
The Arctic as a commodity extraction frontier and environmental conflicts
- Sara Fusco
The affirmation of cultural, political and legal pluralism, in relation to the participatory rights (individual and collective) of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic

*** 11:30 – 13:00: Lunch break ***
(Jussan Tupa, Hetta)

- Auni Haapala
Arctic Cities in the Makings of Global Extractivism: Unfolding the city-nature dichotomy in Rovaniemi
- Anna Margarete Pluschke
Protecting the Arctic marine environment from shipping – The pressing issue to close legal gaps in light of climate change
- Charlotte Alexandra Wrigley
A Discontinuous Earth: Permafrost Life in the Anthropocene
- Lassi Heininen
States failing in their most important task - climate change as a challenge!

Art performance

16:00 – 17:30 (Enontekiö church, Hetta)

- Taina Niemelä (piano) and Gerald Zojer (cinematography)
A chronology of freezing

18:15: Travelling from Hetta to Kautokeino

Wednesday, 17 November, Kautokeino

Session 6: Traditional Foods

09:00 – 11:00 (ICR, Kautokeino)

- Anders Oskal, International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry
Traditional Foods

Session 7: Science Diplomacy & Para-diplomacy

11:10 – 13:00 (ICR, Kautokeino)

- Gleb Yarovoy
Internationalisation of the “third mission” — a way towards the paradiplomatic actorness of higher education institutions on the Finnish-Russian border?
- Yulia Zaika
Cross-border cooperation and science diplomacy as factors of self-development for communities in the Murmansk region
- Iuliia Mitina
Multifaceted soft security issues in the Arctic

*** 13:00 – 14:30: Lunch break ***

Introduction to Sami films (t.b.c.)

14:30 – 16:30

16:30: Travelling from Kautokeino to Kirkenes

Thursday, 18 November, Kirkenes & Sevettijärvi

Opening Session

09:00 – 09:15 (Barents Institute, Kirkenes)

- Lena Norum Bergeng, mayor of Sør-Varanger kommune
Welcoming words

Session 8: Sustainable Investment / Commercial Actors vis-a-vis Climate Change (Mitigation)

09:15 – 11:00 (Barents Institute, Kirkenes)

- Salla Kalliojärvi
Carbon markets for security: Climate change as a business risk
- Germain Fontenit
Risk of nuclear waste contamination in the Arctic. Thinking long-range pollution issues in the Barents Sea region
- Patricia Clare Danahey Janin
Philanthropic foundation positioning and actions in the Multi-National Arena: A Case Study of Ocean Conservation in the Arctic

Session 9: Logistics and Transportation and the Barents Region

11:15 – 13:00 (Barents Institute, Kirkenes)

- Markus Karlsen, Head of Secretariat, Barents Euro-Arctic Council
Introduction to Barents Cooperation
- Jussi Huotari
Current status of Barents Cooperation – Experiences from BRTL project
- Tatiana Petrova
The bottlenecks of the Northern Axis – Barents Link transport corridor

*** 13:00 – 14:30: Lunch break ***

Session 10: National Interests & Policies of Asian States

14:30 – 15:45 (Barents Institute, Kirkenes)

- Alma Karabeg
Asian countries interests in the Arctic
- Guglielmo Migliori
Militarization or ‘Bastion Defense’? Russia’s security strategy in the Arctic between development and conflict

16:00: Travelling from Kirkenes to Sevettijärvi

Dinner and Round Table Discussion (t.b.c.)

18:30 – 20:00 (Porotila Toini Sanila, Sevettijärvi)

- Veikko Feodoroff, Head of Skolt Sami Village Council

Friday, 19 November, Inari

08:00: Travelling from Sevettijärvi to Inari

Session 11: Geoeconomics in the Arctic: Mass-scale Tourism vis-à-vis Traditional Livelihoods

10:30 – 11:45 (*Jeera, Inari*)

- Welcoming Words by representative of Sami Education Center (SAKK)
- Dorothee Julia Bohn
Arctic tourism through the lens of critical geopolitics: examples from Finnish Lapland
- Juho Kähkönen
Climate Resilience of Arctic Tourism: Finnish and Lappish perspective

*** 11:45 – 13:00: Lunch break ***

Session 12: Collaborative Sami Research

13:00 – 14:45 (*Jeera, Inari*)

The aim of this session is to present and discuss different forms and practices to carry out community-based, collaborative research in Sámi studies. Particularly, we will focus on the collaboration with Sámi art and artists, but also more widely on the ways local communities and people can be engaged to research practices. What kinds of benefits and challenges participatory methods may entail in research? There is certainly not only one way to engage communities and local people to research but, depending on the objectives and perspectives of research, participation, joint knowledge production as well as returning the knowledge to communities may have different contents and purposes. Based on our concrete experiences on several research projects, we will open perspectives to various meanings and practices of participation and collaboration in research.

- Teemu Loikkanen
Circular economy and Sámi food culture
- Saara Alakorva and Kaisa Raitio
Art and science project SOPU providing counter information together with Sámi reindeer herders
- Sanna Valkonen
Artistic collaboration in Sámi research

14:45: Travelling from Inari to Ivalo

Excursion to UTAC Ivalo

16:00 – 18:00 (*Ivalo*)

- Janne Seurujärvi, Managing Director, UTAC Ivalo
- Sini Honkanen, Sales and Marketing Manager, UTAC Ivalo



18:00: Travelling from Ivalo to Inari

Gala Dinner and Launch of Arctic Yearbook 2021

19:30: *t.b.a.*

- Toni Laine, Mayor of Inari Municipality;
Welcoming Words
- Lassi Heininen, together with Heather Exner-Pirot and Justin Barnes (online), editors of the Arctic Yearbook
Presentation of the Arctic Yearbook 2021:
“Defining and Mapping the Arctic: Sovereignities, Policies and Perceptions”

Dinner kindly hosted by the municipality of Inari and Sami Education Institute

Saturday, 20 November, Inari

Session 13: Russian perspective on developments in the Arctic (Online session)

10:00 – 12:00 (EET; UTC +2) (Jeera, Inari; and Kola Science Centre, Apatity)

- Alina Cherepovitsyna (Ilinova)
Strategic Management in Energy Sector: key points of transformation in global instability (the case of the Arctic offshore)
- Maria Gunko
The disintegration of the Russian Arctic company towns
- Luiza Brodt
The development of Arctic offshore oil and gas resources in Russia: energy policy updates and new activities by companies
- Natalia Polikarpova and Ulyana Shavrina
Impact of domestic reindeer husbandry on wildlife

*** 12:00 – 13:30: Lunch break ***
(Hotel Kultahovi, Inari)

Introduction to maintain a hotel in Upper Lapland, the European Arctic
by Entrepreneur Kaisu Nikula

Session 14: Regional Development in the Global Arctic

13:30 – 15:30 (Jeera, Inari)

- Kristin Smette Gulbrandsen
“Social development in the North is geopolitics!”: Examining overlapping regionalisms and logics in the Norwegian High North
- Jyrki Käkönen
Anders Chydenius about development of Lapland: Then and Now
- Sanna Kopra
Posthumanist approach to regionalisation: Case Arctic
- Daria Mishina
International best practices for the arctic regional development

Farewell dinner, sauna, and ice hole swimming

18:00: (Vasatokka, Inari)

From 18:00: BBQ Dinner

20:00 – 23:00: sauna & ice hole swimming

Sunday, 21 November

Travelling from Inari to Rovaniemi (and other destinations)

Departure: Vasatokka: 10:00, Kultahovi: 10:15

Estimated arrival: Ivalo airport ca. 11:30

Estimated arrival: Rovaniemi airport ca. 15:00

Estimated arrival: Rovaniemi center/railway station ca. 15:30

Abstracts

Saara Alakorva

University teacher
University of Lapland

and Kaisa Raitio

Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Art and science project SOPU providing counter information together with Sámi reindeer herders

In this presentation we analyze art and science project "What Form(s) Can an Atonement Take" (SOPU -project) funded by Kone foundation (2018–2021). Project started from the needs of local Sámi reindeer herders in Muddusjärvi reindeer herding district. There was ongoing struggle between reindeer herding and forestry in the area. The project had important role of empowering Sámi reindeer herders and building the capacity and network of actors to defend the rights of the Sámi reindeer herding. From the experience gained in this project, we pay attention to the need for structural changes in land use planning in state governed lands so that the hermeneutic injustice, which Sámi reindeer herders are facing in these processes, can be addressed.

Danko Aleksic

Governance Expert
The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC)
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The European Union (EU) in the Arctic – Observer or Player?

Geopolitical and strategic importance of the Arctic region increases. There are eight countries whose territories lay in the Arctic: Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the United States. Three of them, namely Denmark, Finland and Sweden are members of the European Union (EU). Consequently, the EU undertakes efforts to be engaged in the Arctic related issues, mainly through the integrated EU Policy for the Arctic. Nevertheless, considering the presence of big powers and their geopolitical interests in the Arctic, there are opinions that the EU has not been sufficiently engaged in the Arctic affairs. Aside of Russia and the United States, big

powers which are the Arctic countries, there is also a growing engagement of big powers which are geographically outside of the Arctic, like the Peoples Republic of China.

This paper is aimed to answer if the EU, having in mind its supranational and intergovernmental character, acts more like a passive observer or an active player in the Arctic region. It will provide critical analysis of development and content of the EU Policy for the Arctic hitherto, intending to identify its shortcomings and possibilities for improvement. Special Attention will be given to the analysis of the Working Program of the newly established European Commission, aiming to identify the Arctic related issues. Through the analysis of all relevant documents and discourse, this paper contributes to understanding of the present position of the EU in the Arctic and discusses possibilities for further enhancing of Union's role in this rapidly changing region.

Dorothee Julia Bohn

PhD candidate

Umeå University, Department of Geography, Umeå, Sweden

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Arctic tourism through the lens of critical geopolitics: examples from Finnish Lapland

Within the past decade, tourism has been growing significantly in many regions across the Arctic. On the one hand, the upsurge in tourist arrivals and consumer interest has been spurred by the global attention for the Arctic, while on the other, policy-makers have long promoted the travel and hospitality sector as a tool for sustainable development in peripheries. Tourism is commonly presented in (inter)national and regional strategy documents as a means to foster economic diversification, entrepreneurship, and resilience among local populations. Moreover, harnessing the vacation and leisure industries is a prominent market-based policy tool for monetizing environmental conservation. Hence, tourism constitutes not only a branch of the economy but also a sociopolitical and spatial practice that links even the most remote places to global circuits of capital accumulation and hegemonic imaginaries.

To elaborate these notions within an Arctic context further, this presentation examines tourism development in Finnish Lapland in a longitudinal manner and by drawing upon an economic reading of critical geopolitics. Specifically, Sami Moisio's (2018) definition of geopolitics as "the production of territories of wealth, power, security and belonging [including] the conflicts and contradictions entailed therein" serves as conceptual foundation. Lapland offers an interesting case due to the re-imagination of the European north towards being a part of the Arctic, which materialized particularly within tourism. Contemporary tourism with an Arctic prefix is highly commodified, fossil fuel dependent, and rests often-but not exclusively- upon highly neoliberal land-use practices and socioeconomic relations.

The aim of this geopolitical analysis is twofold. First, the presentation seeks to instigate a critical discussion of current tourism developments in the Arctic, which is timely in the light of the COVID-19 pandemic that exposed the volatility of a sector dependent on human mobility and external markets. Secondly, it opens the floor to wider debates on the role of the travel and hospitality sector for the future of sustainability, society, economy, and governance in Arctic peripheries.

Luiza Brodt

PhD Candidate, Senior Lecturer

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The development of Arctic offshore oil and gas resources in Russia: energy policy updates and new activities by companies

The development of its Arctic offshore oil and gas resources remains one of Russia's strategic priorities, both in terms of ensuring national energy security and cementing its presence in the region. As existing fields in West Siberia mature and become less productive, Russia needs to bring new sources on stream, with these being primarily located in the country's Arctic region, including its continental shelf, even though this presents considerable challenges to the industry. Some steps have already been taken to initiate and encourage this development, such as the process of adoption of a federal law liberalizing continental shelf access for private oil and gas companies and ongoing domestic development of offshore technologies that can be applied in the Arctic.

This article analyses Russia's contemporary strategies in the energy sector in terms of future offshore oil and gas development in the Arctic. It provides relevant updates on Arctic offshore oil and gas activities in Russia since 2014, illustrates the challenges Russian companies face in operating in this region, and outlines commercial agreements underlying long-term Arctic offshore interests. This analysis also helps to better understand future risk-sharing strategies for the Russian oil and gas companies in the Arctic that will need to be developed.

Alina Cherepovitsyna (Ilinova)

Senior researcher

Luzin Institute for Economic Studies—Subdivision of the Federal Research Centre

Kola Science Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Apatity, Russia

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Strategic Management in Energy Sector: key points of transformation in global instability (the case of the Arctic offshore)

Uncertainty factors have become more prominent recently in the energy sector, which is characterized by a price volatility, fast changes, and an orientation towards green growth. The system of factors that influences energy companies is very complex. They are global in their nature, and many of them are unpredictable. In this highly turbulent environment, the key challenge for the energy sector is to remain sustainable and profitable, while oil and gas companies have to be prepared to facing global challenges. All these are connected with transformation of strategic management systems in energy sector. The study proposes a system of global trends and challenges affecting oil and gas business, as well as an overview of strategic responses of oil and gas companies to energy transition scenario. All this allows for presenting a conceptual vision of how a strategic management system should be transformed in order to become able to meet the requirements, with the emphasis being placed on sustainability, management requirements, and the key principles. The research is based on the fundamentals of strategic management and relies on methods such as desk study, content analysis, event analysis, comparative analysis, and factor analysis.

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The Potential of Science Cooperation to Bridge Conservation and Development in the Arctic

Visions of the future across and within actor groups can be conflicting, which can be summarised as questions of development and resource extraction vis-à-vis conservation and rights based considerations. Cooperation and scientific endeavours have provided a cornerstone for cooperation in the Arctic since the creation of the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy in Rovaniemi 1989, Post Cold-War and; represents a shared hope throughout actor sets as to a means to achieve their future visions of the Arctic. From a critical constructivist perspective further questions remain as to the role of ethics within actor decision-making, the meaning and the potential of science to meet the needs of multiple actor groups and, how actors' interests relate to environmental decision-making within a scientific context. Considering the paramount need for healthy ecosystems in the Arctic

and globally, focus will be attached to the impact of Neoliberalism and Colonialism in relation to comprehensive environmental security, as well as, how epistemologies and the inclusion or exclusion of epistemologies, inform environmental decision-making. This study will develop a reading strategy in order to further understand what science may mean to different actor groups involved in scientific cooperation in the Arctic through a focus on various case studies which provide a window of science-policy-environmental decision-making relations and; look at how future scenarios of environmental change may play out.

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Risk of nuclear waste contamination in the Arctic. Thinking long-range pollution issues in the Barents Sea region

The Barents Sea has been a highly nuclearized region since the Cold War. Sunk submarines and other nuclear waste have lain down on the seafloor for decades. Since the 1990s, the Norwegian Nuclear Action Plan has developed very specific Norwegian-Russian cooperation in order to cleanup the Cold War “legacy waste”.

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the long-range radioactive contamination impacts on the Barents Sea region together with specific Norwegian actors’ opinion. An interdisciplinary approach based on a critical geopolitics stance created a conceptual framework. The latter consists of Arctic geopolitics, nuclear waste contamination, cooperation, transboundary risk management, risk perception, communication and Arctic security issues. The study has been made partly through academic literature and assessments from research institutes (e.g. Norwegian Institute of Marine Research), but also through interviews with Norwegian experts on the issue of the “legacy waste”. The main results of this study show a real ambiguity in the success of the bilateral cooperation and governance in the specific field of nuclear safety and security between Norway and Russia. Despite the success of the cleanup operations over three decades, the recent Russian Arctic strategy has led to the increase of their nuclear icebreakers fleet and submarines arsenal along their Arctic coastline. Actually, Norway is faced with a lot of conflicting issues. The interviewed experts claim that the risk perceptions of nuclear waste contamination differ a lot according to the different Norwegian regions. Nevertheless, public opinion has become more aware of the risk from chemical pollutions and heavy metals in the seafood chain. In a near future, it would be very relevant to extend this geographical research to the Norwegian northern regions. A research on risk perceptions from the local populations would be relevant in this matter. Obviously, the different Arctic regions are now subjected to a rising pressure, due to the constant development of economic projects: fossil fuel energy prospects, potential extraction associated with shipping growth in the Arctic and the recent extended militarisation in northern Russia to name a few.

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The affirmation of cultural, political and legal pluralism, in relation to the participatory rights (individual and collective) of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic

Climate change is an issue at the heart of Arctic policies, as its effects are most visible in the polar regions. According to the National Snow and Ice Data Centre, the sea ice extent average for September 2021 was one of the lowest in the satellite record (the twelfth lowest point in 43-years). Climate change puts the unique Arctic ecosystem and cultural diversity of the region at serious risk. The strong link between environment and culture is very evident among indigenous communities, whose identity is closely linked to traditional nature-based activities. Hunting, fishing, agriculture, and manufacturing practices are informed by the indigenous knowledge and know-how handed down for millennia. In the Arctic, environmental changes have strongly influenced the fauna and flora, because of pollution and environmental degradation. Statistically, indigenous peoples also experience high levels of poverty which strengthens the link with the environment and increases the need to maintain subsistence activities over time.

This article explores the mechanisms of deliberative democracy in natural resource management in the Arctic. The need for governments to make deliberative democratic methods mandatory to reach a free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) by indigenous communities on projects that include the transformation of traditional lands has now been confirmed in various literature and policies. Many doubts remain however on modalities and how to strengthen local participation in circumstances where national legislation does not outline specific and valid rules. This research focuses on the degree of influence of the participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making processes within the development of economic projects in traditional lands in the Arctic. Covid- 19 governments response measures addressing the situation of indigenous peoples will be examine, since they set the stage for further discussion of how the health crisis has affected indigenous decision-making processes.

The analysis was carried out through the disquisition of national legal sources and international instruments on human rights, indigenous rights, and constitutional texts.

The argument also includes an extensive qualitative analysis with surveys and interviews with interested parties, comparing different consultation systems in the Nordic countries. The paper also includes a brief examination of the effectiveness of the public consultation processes that the author collected in March 2019 during fieldworks in Kiruna, Sweden and in Greenland in 2018.

The article offers an interesting synthesis of indigenous Arctic rights and lends itself to further development and comparative analysis in indigenous decision-making processes.

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“Social development in the North is geopolitics!”: Examining overlapping regionalisms and logics in the Norwegian High North

The Arctic is constituted by overlapping regionalisms representing diverging geopolitical and geoeconomic interests on regional, national and international scales. Thus, while numerous cooperative bodies in the Arctic indicate a continued internationalisation and belief in Arctic exceptionalism, flag planting and territorial claims in the Arctic Ocean simultaneously suggest there are tensions between global governance aims and national interests. Examining the Norwegian context can shine light on this, being a state with both substantial strategic interests in the Arctic and a significant northern population. This is reflected in Norway’s 2017 Arctic Strategy, whose sub-heading “between geopolitics and social development”, as well as the 2020 High North white paper titled “people, opportunities and Norwegian interests in the North”, signal that the Arctic and North Norway represent an interrelated foreign- and domestic policy area under the label of High North politics. As such, these documents are instrumental in linking the international and regional scale (and associated strategic goals) in Norway, expressed in the idea that “social development in the North is geopolitics!”. Adopting the view that regional discourse produces and applies different logics to the Arctic (and vice versa), the paper raises the question of how state policy balances national geopolitical considerations on the one hand, and regional development policy on the other. To this end, the paper examines the structural reforms implemented by the Norwegian Government in 2020, which reduced the number of regional political-administrative units through mergers, and, critically, enforced the involuntary amalgamation between Troms and Finnmark counties in North Norway. Using a Critical Discourse Analysis approach, the paper shows how geopolitical considerations plays a crucial role in the political imagination of a formalised North Norway region, as well as how the regionalisation project, part of a broader trend of decentral centralisation and regional competitiveness, envisions a specific kind of re-scaled interaction in the Arctic, built from below. Ultimately, through an analysis of discourses attached to competing regionalisms in Norwegian High North policy, the paper highlights ways in which the interaction between scientific knowledge production, geoeconomics, and geopolitical interests shapes the public debate on pressing issues in the region.

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The disintegration of the Russian Arctic company towns

Kirovks (Khibinogorsk until 1934) in Murmansk region was established in the late 1920s as site for mining and processing apatite-nepheline ore that is used to produce phosphorous fertilizers. The town, the first mine, and the processing plant were constructed simultaneously and rapidly in a greenfield—or, rather, in a “whitefield” given the geographic context—in order to cater for the Soviet government’s need for resources during the rapid industrialization phase of Soviet modernity. During the Soviet era, the link between the industry and the city held strong. However, things changed after the collapse of state socialism, when transition to a Russian variant of neoliberalism and the accompanying private property regime began.

As suggested by scholars across disciplines, neoliberalization of the global economy results in profoundly uneven spatial developments (e.g. Harvey 2006; Vaccaro, Harper, & Murray 2016). While some places accumulate wealth, others are excluded from the circuits of capital flow or devalued by capital leading to their decay (e.g. Dzenovska 2020; Sasken 2014). However, patterns of decay may be complex, entangled, and ambiguous. Moreover, some might even push against the established theories of uneven spatial development. In Kirovsk, economic growth tightly coincides with the disruption of the social order and the built environment. Within this talk I provide a humble attempt to discuss the changing relations of production and social reproduction, as well as their underlying causes, drawing on longitudinal observations and a set of in-depth interviews in Kirovsk—one of those localities that are being confronted with disruption produced by global forces and powers structures beyond their control (Tsing 2005).

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Arctic Cities in the Makings of Global Extractivism: Unfolding the city-nature dichotomy in Rovaniemi

Facilitated by the globalized resource-intensive economy and warming climate, the Arctic region is increasingly entangled in the global processes of nature’s extraction, posing a challenge to Arctic governance at multiple levels. Within the current wave of extraction and exploitation, the agency of Arctic cities has been poorly recognized in academic or public debates: despite connections between nature’s extraction and urbanization have been drawn in the recently growing Arctic urban

research, there is a lack of throughout analysis of how the extractive practices over nature emerge from cities, travel through them, and become contested.

This paper draws from the recent critical scholarly contributions connecting extractivism, urban studies and feminist perspective, with an aim to highlight the need to better understand the role of Arctic cities in relation to the extractive practices and imaginaries expanding in the Arctic. The paper takes a closer look in the case of Rovaniemi, the Arctic “capital” of Finland, to discuss how the ‘urban’ and ‘nature’ intertwine in the context of extractivism. In Rovaniemi, the extractive practices and imaginaries can be seen in play especially within Arctic tourism, where the exploitation of nature emerges not as voluminous material extraction of earth minerals, but as utilization and commodification of ‘pure experiences’ of nature.

The paper connects to the emerging research on Arctic cities with an aim to highlight the need to better integrate critical analyses of the ‘urban’ in the research of extractivism. It provides a conceptual intervention by integrating the underutilized feminist perspective to Arctic urban research. An understanding of how the city-nature dynamics emerge and become organized carry importance particularly in the Arctic, where cities and their extractive practices interact with the extremely sensitive ecosystems and the multiple tipping points of the global climate system.

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The Arctic as a commodity extraction frontier and environmental conflicts

Extractive economy refers to activities that remove large volumes of natural resources for the market. The term “commodity frontiers” was coined by Jason Moore (2000) in the context of Immanuel Wallerstein’s “world systems theory”. We argue that the Arctic is becoming a large commodity frontier for metal mining and fossil fuel extraction. This generates new socio-environmental tensions in the places where these resources are extracted. The transformation of the physical environment and, in turn, people’s access and relationship to the environment have been key processes in the emergence of global socio-environmental conflicts and movements for environmental justice. This paper describes and analyses 53 opposition cases by people of the Arctic to the appropriation, extraction and transport of resources at the commodity frontiers. Based on descriptive statistics, regression and network analysis, the paper reveals that socio-environmental conflicts predominantly overlap with Indigenous peoples’ territories, from which a transversal opposition takes place, including Indigenous, non-Indigenous and international actors alike. The main commodities involved in these conflicts are related to fossil fuels, metals, and transport

infrastructure. Associated large-scale extractive activities are bringing negative socio-environmental impacts at the expense of Indigenous groups, fishermen, and pastoralists, with loss of traditional knowledge and practices being significantly higher in Indigenous territories of high bio-cultural values associated to the environment. Our findings suggest that repression against activists is significantly more likely to occur in absence of preventive mobilization, and in Arctic countries with low rule of law. The chances to achieve the cancellation of a conflictive extractive project are significantly higher if dependency on natural resource rents in a country is low.

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States failing in their most important task - climate change as a challenge!

The four overall new and emerging trends of Arctic governance and geopolitics by the recent IIASA analysis, Arctic Policies & Strategies (Heininen et al. 2020) are First, a paradox / ambivalence between environmental protection & climate change mitigation vis-à-vis increasing (mass-scale) economic activities in the Arctic for regional development due to 'political inability' by Arctic states; Second, a new kind of interrelationship between the state domination based on geopolitical stability & sovereignty, and internationalization & globalization based on international treaties; Third, focus on science as its role is increasing due to the pressure of the rapidly advanced climate change & the above-mentioned paradox; and Fourth, a close interrelationship between the Arctic and Space (digital services & security, meteorology) as emerging due to globalization & climate change. The aim of the presentation is on the one hand, to argue that the first trend, as depending on state policies and hesitation, is the biggest hindrance for implementation of environmental protection & mitigation. On the other hand, to discuss its reflections & impacts to a potential race for resources and the global climate ethics debate, as well as how to go beyond the 'political inability' & the construction of the Western identity based on the unified state system, when trying to solve the 'wicked (anthropogenic) problems' in the global Arctic.

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Current status of Barents Cooperation – Experiences from BRTL project

Finland started her Chairmanship in the Barents Euro-Arctic Council a few weeks ago after the Ministerial meeting in Tromsø, Norway. The priorities of the Finnish Chairmanship include climate change mitigation, youth and transport and logistics. One of the biggest changes during the Finnish Chairmanship is the finalization of the process to merge the national level and the regional level working groups into joint working groups. While the dualism of state and regional levels was underlined in Kirkenes Declaration 1993, I argue that the merger of the working groups may limit regional actors' freedom to shape the content/agenda of the Barents cooperation. I base my argument for the experiences from Kolarctic CBC funded Barents Region Transport and Logistics project. The project was planned under the auspices of Regional Working Group on Transport and Logistics (BRWGTL). Yet, the BRTL project has been the main activity of the BRWGTL during the last three years. Based on my experiences as project manager of the BRTL project, I ponder status of regional cooperation in the BEAR at the beginning of Finnish Chairmanship.

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Philanthropic foundation positioning and actions in the Multi-National Arena: A Case Study of Ocean Conservation in the Arctic

My research investigates foundation positioning and actions in the multi-national arena between 2007 and 2017. This research looks at an institutional actor, the philanthropic private independent foundation, and its interactions with multiple public and private actors around two cases of ocean conservation in the Arctic: The Central Arctic Ocean and the Bering Strait ecoregion.

Foundations are unique organizations located between market and government actors. They work for the common good and yet do not need to respond to outside stakeholders. They can be found in market economies and authoritarian regimes. The private foundation has “financial agency” due to its endowment and serves a public purpose through grantmaking, running its own activities or a mix of both.

There is limited theorizing about the roles of private foundations in the multi-national arena. Cross-national studies demonstrate the differing positioning and consequent forms of actions foundations carry out as a function of their national context (Anheier, 2018). My research is guided by the following research questions: 1) What positions do foundations take in respect to multi-governmental approaches or to guiding frameworks in the multi-national arena? 2) Which actions do they deploy? 3) How do those actions relate to a position or guiding framework?

This study draws on the supplementary, complementary, and adversarial models of non-profit-government relations (Anheier, 2018; Frumkin, 2006; Najam, 2000; Young, 2000) as a function of how government and nonprofit organization's activities intersect in respect to the desired outcome. I have also taken into consideration 3 specific international agreements that govern the ocean space - UNCLOS, SDG 14, Marine World Heritage Sites and the framework of markets and regulation as possible overarching orientations for foundations in their positioning in this arena. This qualitative case study (Yin, 2018) draws on data from semi-structured interviews and an analysis of foundation, government, and international agency documents during the period of 2007-2017.

Connected to key issues in international relations, public administration and policy, the research links to wider theoretical questions in global governance around the impact of increasingly complex social structures on world politics over time and the design or modification of institutions working for collective purposes in the international arena (Keohane, 2008). It connects to questions about the degree to which foundations contribute to solving problems and setting public policy (Eikenberry, 2006) and finally whether foundations have unique contributions with the rise of blurred boundaries between government, business and the nonprofit sector (Moody, 2019).

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Carbon markets for security: Climate change as a business risk

Over the last years, the warnings about the 'Arctic scramble' and the reintroduction of military concerns in the region have been widely circulated in the political debates and the western media. Fostered by climate security discourses the belief that warmer planet increases the strategic value of the region is shifting the Arctic away from the international strategic periphery it has been for the last three decades. In my paper I will discuss how the increasing geostrategic value of the Arctic region has in recent years occupied a central place among the risk outlook of the global business elite. I will elucidate from a discourse theoretical point of view, how the scramble for the Arctic is interpreted as a recent trend of the unpleasant return of traditional state-centered security structure that threatens global security by risking to demolishing concerted climate action that is required to reduce emissions and to develop credible adaptation strategies that can transform climate related risks into opportunities for more prosperous, sustainable and peaceful future for all.

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Balancing on Ice: Democratic Dynamics in EU external relations in the High North - the case of Indigenous Peoples Organizations

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change special report Global Warming of 1.5C issued on the 8th October 2018, comes to remind humanity that climate change is already well underway and urges the international community to act. In this time of demanding action, the Arctic region emerges once more as a region of great significance not only because it is majorly affected by climate change, but because the Arctic is not only affected by the world, it essentially affects the world. Climate change in the Arctic does not originate in the circumpolar North but has its causes in the industrialized regions of the world and it does not end at the Arctic Circle but magnifies global climate change (English 2013). This paper/presentation analyzes two types of international actors.

First, the European Union (EU) as one of the world's strongest defenders of greater international efforts to address climate change and transition to a low carbon economy. In terms of governance, the EU can be identified as a supporter of the wider trend of improving local ownership as well as political engagement (Stang, 2016). The Joint Communication of 2016 refers to the indigenous peoples in the Arctic stating that the EU would act "taking into account the traditional livelihoods of those living in the region" (Stepien & Raspotnic, 2016). This is important as it indicates a new way of thinking towards non-state actors and indigenous affairs.

Secondly, the paper/presentation highlights non – state actor participation in the policy making process, using as a case study the Arctic peoples who are more and more presented in this equation. It will attempt to explore whether the engagement of actors such as the EU in the Arctic is a window of opportunity and monitors the shift of focus to non-state actors for better democratic dynamics. It will specifically aim in presenting thoughts on whether the EU truly supports IPOs views in the policy process or not.

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Posthumanist approach to regionalisation: Case Arctic

Despite the growing scholarly attention to posthumanist approaches to social sciences, studies on regionalisation have not paid much conceptual or empirical attention to the role of nature – a gap in

literature that this paper seeks to fulfill. Conceptually, we contemplate how some of the key aspects of regionalisation – agency, cooperation, conflict and space – should be understood in a posthumanist frame. Empirically, we demonstrate that sentient species (such as polar bears, fish and whales), cryosphere (such as sea ice, glaciers, and permafrost) and non-sentient beings (such as micro-organisms and flora) constitute principal ‘regionalising actors’ in the Arctic. Ultimately, the paper seeks to advance the recognition and theorisation of the role of nature in the field of International Relations.

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Climate Resilience of Arctic Tourism: Finnish and Lappish perspective

The Arctic is more globalised than ever and, in the Anthropocene, the Arctic region should be recognised as the laboratory of the future of industrial civilization (GlobalArctic, 2020). The actions taking place in the Global Arctic today may indicate how climate change impacts our future (see Finger & Heininen, 2019). In the Arctic, where the effects of climate change are the strongest, we see the importance of climate resilience, a concept highlighted in the Paris Climate Agreement. Significant knowledge gaps exist, however, in how transition(s) to fulfil the Paris Climate Agreement’s commitments influence Arctic livelihoods and societies.

Arctic tourism in northern Finland is an illustrative example of climate resilience, as the industry has to respond to many different changes at the same time. Finland’s government has set the goal of achieving carbon neutrality as the first industrialised society in the world by 2035. Global warming and the changing business environment is increasing the vulnerability of the tourism industry. Simultaneously, dramatic impacts following COVID-19 restrictions may halt the first-rate success of this locally essential livelihood. Unless we are able to effectively coordinate efforts to develop local climate resiliency, the implementation of necessary measures will be delayed. Lack of effective coordination would be highly problematic for local communities and tourism stakeholders while applying the Exit Strategies for Covid-19.

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Anders Chydenius about development of Lapland: Then and Now

Anders Chydenius wrote in the late 18th Century an unpublished text about how to improve Lapland. The paper first present Chydenius' political philosophy as a background for the text about Lapland. Second it presents in a critical perspective the major ideas in the text for improving Lapland. Finally the paper discuss what if anything has changed in almost 250 years.

Chydenius was a radical liberal thinker but it had its limits while understanding how Lapland should be developed and how the role of indigenous people was understood. The point in the paper is that Chydenius had as his perspective the economic interests of the state, how Lapland best could benefit the state in economic sense. For him the indigenous people, the Sami were unproductive if not more or less non-existent. Therefore Lapland needed settlers from the south in order to get it resources in to use. In his plan the values like equality seem to have no role at least in respect to indigenous people.

While thinking the Arctic today the problems seem to be much the same as in Chydenius text while reading it critically. Arctic is seen as a resource for economic growth and indigenous people have a minor say in developing the Arctic. This implicate that little if anything has changed in 250 years.

A short example about Chydenius' text: "Nothing could therefore be more honourable for our time and advantageous for our posterity than to conceive of and carry out the measures and steps by which remote and uninhabited regions of the kingdom could be filled with productive citizens.

The Lappmarken region that lies within the borders of Sweden is such an extensive territory that the populating of it cannot be regarded as a matter of minor significance to consider. And although this part of our north is generally held to be in many respects ill-favoured by nature, we should nonetheless never harbour the thought that it could not even be inhabited."

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Asian countries interests in the Arctic

The Arctic region is changing and offers economic opportunities as well as political and environmental challenges. I am continuing with research on this topic looking at the Arctic area becoming a global player. I am interested in looking at Japan's, and Korea's interest in the area, how this is changing the political climate among Asian countries as well as international politics due to

geopolitical, climate, demographic, and economic changes in the Arctic region. I will investigate their Arctic policies. My aim is to study the challenges and opportunities of possible future scenarios regarding the Arctic area itself and its impact on relation to Asian countries. The focus is on Arctic governance, future scenarios in the Arctic, sustainability of urban areas in the Arctic among other topics.

In the context of climate change, new geopolitical and geostrategic dynamics led to the growing interest of non-Arctic states in the affairs of the Arctic. The engagement of countries like China, Japan, and Korea in the Arctic will significantly influence the evolving dynamics in that region. Economic change linked to globalization offers new opportunities for Asian countries.

The melting of ice due to global warming and the creation of the northern passage offer new logistic opportunities and are changing the geopolitical situation. The relatively ice-free summers in the recent past in some parts of the Arctic have also attracted the interest of commercial shipping operators. The opening of the Northern Sea Route (NSR) and the Northwest Passage (NWP) is a boom for the shipping industry. The overlapping claims on the Arctic Continental Shelf bring attention to security and stability issues. The economic future of the Arctic, therefore, lies poised between opportunities and uncertainties.

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Emerging Arctic Energy System: The French perspective

France, Russia, and China continue economic cooperation in the Arctic despite growing political contradictions. A European Green Deal with its ambitious goals for reaching carbon neutrality did not reduce the relevance of the further extraction of natural resources in the region. On the contrary, new knowledge creates trends in energy system development. France, a non-Arctic state, is one of the key contributors to this process. Leading French corporations, such as Total, actively cooperate with Russian and Chinese entities. Business ties of French companies are extensive and include their stake in key Russian enterprises operating in the Arctic, as well as participation in key Arctic-related projects such as the Northern Stream 2, Yamal LNG, Arctic LNG 2, and construction of LNG hubs in Murmansk and Kamchatka. In addition, they develop a long-term partnership with Chinese companies involved in Arctic development, such as CNPC.

In the presentation, I will share preliminary results of the project conducted at Sorbonne Université in September-October 2021 (supported by the Norwegian University Center in Paris). In the research, I examine how French corporations' activities reflect the official politics of France and

what is the role of France in the emerging energy system running through the Russian Arctic. The study is focused on cooperation between the Total and Russian and Chinese companies in course of LNG projects in the Arctic zone of the Russian Federation. The project involved analysis of interviews with representatives of French academia, political, and business circles, collected by the author, as well as of open video archives.

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Circular economy and Sámi food culture

The waste policies of European Union, strongly influenced by Circular Economy, are mandated to be utilized by all the member countries. They have been called as a product of “western hegemony that positions Eurocentric thought as 'universal', while localizing other forms of thought as at best folkloric” (Bell 2018). These policies define how waste is to be managed and handled. Indigenous sustainability has been studied for instance, through the contributions of Māori and Aboriginal peoples (Watene & Yap 2015), sustainable practices of re-use among indigenous groups in the Russian north (Siragusa & Arzyutov 2020) as well as engaging Circular Economy with indigenous Hawaiian philosophy called aloha ‘āina (Beamer et al. 2020).

In this on-going research project, funded by Interreg Nord as part of the Dialogues and Encounters in the Arctic -project, I aim to place Circular Economy in to dialogue with traditional Sámi culture and food citizenship. In my previous research, I have studied waste citizenship in the context of Circular Economy. Thus, I ask, whether institutional Circular Economy is able to learn from indigenous lifestyles that are often revered as ecologically sustainable. Moreover, are there unresolved conflicts with the sustainability of the Sámi when juxtaposed or combined with Circular Economy.

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Militarization or ‘Bastion Defense’? Russia’s security strategy in the Arctic between development and conflict

In the last 5 years, Russia’s military modernization and activism in the Arctic increasingly alerted scholars and analysts. In particular, the refurbishment of the Northern Fleet with new batteries of S-400 missiles, the introduction of electronic warfare systems and hi-tech weaponry on the Arctic shores, and Sino-Russian joint military exercises incentivized hyper-realist readings of this phenomenon as a clear sign of conflict preparation. Instead, the policies implemented following the publication of the 2015 ‘New Doctrine of the Sea’ and the 2017 ‘New Naval Policy’ arguably disclose Russia’s sense of encirclement in a context of global instability where the US and its NATO allies maintain an “overwhelming superiority” in the maritime domain and deep-water oceans. This consideration is particularly relevant in the relatively cooperative Arctic scenario, where several vulnerabilities (thorny access to the oceans, resource-based economy, diplomatic isolation) complicate Russia’s attempt to securitize the key sea lanes and hydrocarbon reserves it aims to exploit given the progressive decay of the Arctic environment due to global warming.

Not only Russia’s military modernization did consist of a reform of the military district and order of battle or the mere refurbishment of military bases and equipment (SSBNs, ICBMs, hypersonic missiles, long-range precision-guide missiles, etc.) in the air, land, and water domains. Also, it reflected a drastic shift in the country’s strategic thinking towards the concepts of interoperability, interconnection with industrial seaports and productive facilities, and domain awareness (environmental, climatic, and scientific monitoring).

However, Russia’s military strategy in the Arctic has also to face some limits and difficulties. Despite owning the largest and most powerful icebreaker fleet in the world by far, Russia lacks technology and weaponry for proper control of Arctic blue waters, while the shipbuilding industry’s sluggishness prompted a prioritization of smaller, faster, and heavily armed ‘muscular ships’ (мышечные корабли). In addition, most units and weapons deployed by Russia in its Arctic zone (RAZ) are not ‘Arctic-specific’, nor they are meant to be stationed there permanently.

In order to protect the Atlantic-Pacific juncture and securitize the development of natural resources and trade in the RAZ, the Kremlin eventually identified ‘bastion defense’ as an integrated security concept combining deterrence, second-strike capability, access denial (A2/AD) in the skies of Kola and Kamchatka peninsulas, and ‘protective domes’ along the Northern Sea Route to securitize the passage of vessels and cargo ships across the Bering Strait.

By exploring Russia’s military posture and strategy in the broader A5 scenario and comparing them to those of the other A5, this paper investigates whether Russia’s military modernization translates into a ‘territorialization’ or ‘militarization’ of its Arctic zone, and whether it serves a defensive strategy for counterbalancing or as a prelude for confrontation.

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International best practices for the arctic regional development

The Arctic is the prospective region with different opportunities and the global need to develop environmentally friendly technologies and programs. However, due to climate conditions and remoteness, opportunities turn to very financially costly projects; as a result, Arctic countries try to find a way how to develop their Arctic regions but do not spend the whole national budget there. On the other hand, the Arctic regions are the resource wealth territories, but due to their regionality, they do not accumulate local income and benefits only within the region, they are obligatory to share with the whole country.

Moreover, for recent years, a term of “sustainability” became a main goal to reach and a key challenge to achieve for remote areas especially in the Arctic. Despite active international Arctic programs, ongoing internal and external investments to the Arctic regions and Arctic natural resources wealth, the level of Arctic regional development is not sustainable. Moreover, the circumpolar countries politically unable to decide what are their priorities in the Arctic: either extraction natural resources or regional development with investments. Therefore, the purpose of this doctoral research is to empirically examine the impact of financial inflows on the development of the Arctic regions by comparing Canadian (Yellowknife region), Finnish (Lapland region), Norwegian (Finnmark region) and Russian (Yamal region) experiences. Unlike other studies, I consider how stakeholders with various Arctic related interests affect regional Arctic development: infrastructure, regional economic, migration and social benefits.

Moreover, within the analysis of stakeholders’ influence would show the best international practices for the Arctic regions. The research also aims to exchange regional experiences, which could be also successfully implemented in other Arctic regions.

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Multifaceted soft security issues in the Arctic

Nowadays a few problems of various kinds – international legal, political, military, socio-economic, environmental have accumulated around the Arctic. This tangle of contradictions cannot be unraveled by some kind of universal international agreement by analogy with Antarctica, since the

actual economic Arctic exploration is already underway by five countries, having official Arctic status – Denmark, Canada, Norway, Russia and the USA. They are not interested in new competitors gaining a foothold here, and are not going to give up their priority rights, which are fixed not only by legal norms, but are also supported by the history of development of the Far North.

Currently, the significant transformations that fundamentally change the geopolitical status and significance of the Arctic region should be taken into account. The crucial issues facing the communities and individuals in the Arctic are non-military, such as climate change, environmental degradation, industrialization, globalization and integration into the global markets, erosion of cultural traditions, disputes over political participation and autonomy, and conflicts over land use. These multifaceted issues are not necessarily confined within states' territorial borders but may apply at local, regional, or even global scales. The driving forces of this process are two phenomena: climate change and globalization. The phenomenon of globalization in the Arctic is viewed from the position of another contradictory process - regionalization. The globalization of the Arctic space implies the unification and transnationalization of the interests within economic and political interaction, and regionalization acts as a mean of reflecting the specific conditions and experience of the individual areas. This once again proves that Arctic occupies a special geopolitical position in interstate cooperation, within the framework of which intensive interaction of territorial communities and regional organizations / representative offices takes place.

Taina Niemelä

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A chronology of freezing

Climate change – and environmental degradation more generally – often gets related to modern life style: To the impacts of the ideology of consumerism; Of the need of having everything accessible all the time; And of living fast and hyper-efficient. The effects of the metric rationality of economic growth reveal a shared vulnerability for all planetary life. Many concepts on mitigating the adverse impacts of human behaviour on nature come to the conclusion that our societies need to slow down, and (re-)develop a more intimate relationship with nature. In other words: decelerate towards minimalism, in order to maximise the potentials of societal relationships with nature.

In our audiovisual adventure of deceleration we create space for details. Triadic Memories (1981) is a large scale solo piano piece by the American composer Morton Feldman. It offers a rare chance for the thoughts to drift away. As it operates predominately by echoes and resonances of different

sonic colours, it gives space for us to quiet down and slow down and pay attention to the small gradual processes. It is an antithesis to anything pompous and showy. As the pianist Luke Berryman described: it is a piece of or about “shared vulnerability”.

While the route of the Calotte Academy, from Rovaniemi to Hetta, travels up along the Ounasjoki river, the visual elements of our presentation start at its very top. The audible part of our performance is accompanied by zooming in into the water systems that feed the Ounasjoki river. Moving from statistics to the moment, we explore the process of deceleration during a change of the state of matter from liquid to solid, and from fluid to still.

Piano: Taina Niemelä

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Karelian National Parks: National Landscapes, Living Spaces or Objects of Consumption?

In the last days of December 2017, Prime Minister of Russia Dmitry Medvedev signed a decree on the foundation of the Ladoga Skerries National Park. Not being familiar with this area, he wouldn't have known that in the 1930-s there were two protected areas (Hiisjärvi and Paksuniemi) in North Ladoga. Also, a view from Riekkalansaari island was recognized as an important Finnish national landscape and depicted on a Finnish banknote. However, this former Finnish territory especially popular among Finnish tourists found itself under the protection of the state two years ago. Notwithstanding that seemingly valuable action which provided the protection of nature and the development of ecotourism, the local community did not support the idea of a national park and the people of Sortavala collected 10,000 signatures against it. Why were the local people united against this idea and why did the foundation of the park led to a social-environmental conflict? In my PhD research, I study the triangular relationship between national park, ecotourists and dwellers through the lens of environmental history.

Taking a wider look at the development of ecotourism and national parks in the Republic of Karelia, I consider the issue of discontinuity between official environmental policy and its implementation. Europe-inspired modernization faces resistance from local dwellers, who perceive it as modernization from “the top” and from abroad. To say it in other words, this is a conflict between tourism landscapes and living spaces. My study examines history of protected areas and

development of ecotourism the Republic of Karelia based on archive sources and oral history evidences. I propose that the slow growth of ecotourism, despite attempts of regional authorities and assistance of the EU, is due to several reasons. Remote location and poor infrastructure of national parks are obvious ones. The meaning of national parks and their functions are vague for local communities, which often consider wildlife areas as their own living space. Finally, national parks in the Republic of Karelia as well as in Russia are not national or regional symbols of significance and the visiting of national parks did not achieve self-identification for tourists.

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The bottlenecks of the Northern Axis – Barents Link transport corridor

In overall Northern Axis-Barents Link project aims to identify the main bottlenecks of the NABL transport corridor and contribute to its harmonization by summarizing all 10 project studies to so called Action Plan with future recommendations. 6/10 studies are completed.

We have two pre-studies of principles of the alternative main lines on roads between Vartius – Arkhangelsk and Arkhangelsk – Naryan-Mar, the Nenets Autonomous District. A new road from Arkhangelsk to Vartius/Lytta would shorten the car journey to 8 hours and 495 km from current 1200 km and 19h. We have also completed studies on impacts of diversification of road & rail freight & passenger transport on the Vartius/Lytta border crossing point.

From four railroad project studies are completed the study on economy visibility of Kontiomäki – Taivalkoski – Kemijärvi railway and improvement needs of Oulu – Kontiomäki. We are waiting to get in few months some results from the study on double tracking of the Ofotbanen – Malbanan from our Norwegian partners as well as study on the impacts of Russian Railways' projects on Barents Region Transport.

In addition to road and railways studies we have study on wind energy potential along the Northern Axis -Barents Link ja study on impacts of creating a low-flight (civil aviation) corridor between Northern Finland and Russia.

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Impact of domestic reindeer husbandry on wildlife

t.b.a.

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Protecting the Arctic marine environment from shipping – The pressing issue to close legal gaps in light of climate change

My research focuses on the protection of the Arctic marine environment from shipping in the Northwest Passage. Two crucial challenges currently facing Arctic waters are the problem of gray water discharges from ships and anthropogenic underwater noise pollution. Due to climate change and the progressive melting of sea-ice, in the near future cruise ships larger in size and greater in number will begin sailing in Arctic waters. As it is cruise ships in particular that contribute primarily to gray water discharges and the multiplication of anthropogenic underwater noise, this enhanced traffic will significantly increase marine pollution. However, no legally binding framework is currently in place to regulate those harmful discharges. On a national basis, Canada, for example, is currently in the process of developing a solution for a suitable filtration treatment plant for ships to reduce the discharge of micro plastics into the sea. Gray water discharges from passenger ships are to some extent regulated in Alaskan waters. Greenland included gray water in their legislation but did not regulate it in detail. These nationally bounded attempts by countries are significant steps forward. Regarding noise pollution from shipping, attempts to regulate the issue have been made, however, have not yet led to an agreement on a legally binding framework. By providing guidelines and recommendations based on their assessment reports, the Arctic Council is informing environmental protection regimes and plays a crucial role in addressing those issues. To ensure a comprehensive protection of the marine environment, a holistic governance structure needs to be in place that considers the ecosystem as a whole. From a legal perspective, the most critical step to international cooperation in the Arctic is establishing international legally binding laws and

regulations that address pollutants impacting the Arctic waters. Addressing those relatively small issues through international cooperation could provide a model for international cooperation and legislation of even greater and more pressing threats to the Arctic. Enhanced international collaboration could ultimately lead to better and safer legislation of the Arctic environment, laws that due to their environmental impact will have great resonance throughout the entire globe.

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The government of each and all in everyday digital security in the European Arctic

This presentation is based on my doctoral thesis currently in preliminary examination and discussing digitalisation and everyday digital security in Finnish Lapland. It briefly goes through the entanglement of digital development and security in Arctic governance and the three primary framings of cybersecurity (techno-administrative, strategic, and human-centric), before examining governmental rationality and the techniques of government through which digital development and its securitisation in the European Arctic are carried out. The main argument is that the contemporary framings of both digital development and cybersecurity support governmentality that fails to produce everyday digital security in the European Arctic, while the critical potentiality embedded in human-centric perspectives may enable thinking differently. Thinking differently, again, may generate security in support of freedom in the emerging cyber-physical life environments.

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Artistic collaboration in Sámi research

In my presentation, I will discuss how to develop art-based practices of collaboration and co-creation in Sámi research. I will particularly elaborate how to combine artistic expression to social scientific research in order to both diversify the knowledge production and to open wider perspectives to many contemporary challenges. The analysis is based on the experiences of a collaborative project Viidon Sieiddit – the New Dimensions of the Sámi Nature Relations (2016-2017, funded by the Kone Foundation) which was an experimental project bringing together artistic work and research examining and imagining particular ways of the Sámi to be related to and care

about (distant) natures of the globe in the era of environmental concern. The results of the project were among others presented as an art exhibition in the Sámi museum Siida, as a book published in North Sámi and Finnish and as a short film. In my presentation, I will bring forth what the community-based approach has meant in this project and how the cooperation has shaped the ways of working.

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A Discontinuous Earth: Permafrost Life in the Anthropocene

The scientific definition of permafrost – perennially frozen soil – may seem straightforward, but in an isolated corner of Northern Siberia it is anything but. Here, the permafrost is thawing due to anthropogenic climate change, and initial scientific studies suggest it is changing from a continuous frozen layer to a discontinuous one. In response, the Pleistocene Park is an ambitious rewilding project which attempts to mitigate this permafrost thaw through prehistoric ecological restoration as a way to – in their own words – ‘save the world’. Embedded within this shifting tundra landscape are multiple actors (not all of them human) who engage with and respond to the material forces of freeze and thaw: international scientists who monitor the permafrost for changes and communicate their findings to a global community; ivory tusk hunters who scour the tundra for preserved mammoth carcasses; critters plucked from far-flung places struggling to breed and survive in the harsh Arctic winter; strange and ancient viruses emerging from the melting permafrost; indigenous reindeer herders attempting to adapt to climate change. Living on top of (or within) the permafrost generates different responses to its changing materiality, and reminds us we are an embedded part of a dynamic Earth.

The proposed new epoch of the Anthropocene categorises humans as major geologic agents, wreaking environmental damage. Mitigation strategies like the Pleistocene Park are attempts to reverse this anthropogenic destruction, but any such strategy must take into account the lively and unpredictable forces of melting and freezing. Much like the material shift from continuous to discontinuous, the slippery and multiple meanings of permafrost might also be categorised as ‘discontinuous’. Drawing on fieldwork undertaken at the Pleistocene Park, as well as a winter spent at the Permafrost Institute in Yakutsk, I will examine the ways thawing permafrost generates different responses to Anthropocene living, and how the definition of permafrost is anything but permanent.

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Internationalisation of the “third mission” — a way towards the paradiplomatic actorness of higher education institutions on the Finnish-Russian border?

During the last decades, worldwide and regionally, e.g. also in the High North of Europe, higher education (and research) institutions (HERIs) undergo significant changes in their missions. The importance of the “third mission”, the one of social engagement by revitalising the economic and socio-cultural profile of the regional and local communities (Laredo 2007), is rising vis-à-vis two traditional missions, those of teaching and doing research. Experiencing “entrepreneurial turn” (Nelles & Vorley 2010), HERIs serve societal needs by educating skilled specialists, producing new knowledge and engaging in territorial development on different scales, including trans-frontier spaces.

Trying to perform better in all the three missions, universities search for inspiration and resources in their external environment, which often includes international and cross-border dimension. On the Soviet-Finnish, then Finnish-Russian, now EU-Russian border cooperation between HERIs started with internationalisation of research (research visits) during the Cold War time, continued with internationalisation of teaching (teachers and students exchange) in the 1990s, coming to the internationalisation of the third mission since 2000s, when the cross-border cooperation (CBC) processes have been institutionalised in Euregio Karelia and EU-Russia CBC programmes. Since then and currently, HERIs implement, and participate in, dozens of CBC projects in many fields of socio-economic development. As shown by the recent research, on the Finnish-Russian border, HERIs have taken the lead in the field of CBC and act as the network hubs (Makkonen 2018) and can thus be called the significant actors of regional paradiplomacy. HERIs have, without a doubt, a significant experience and expertise in CBC issues, which can be used in developing CBC programmes in sake of regional development and in line with the notion of “responsible university” (Sørensen et al. 2019).

However, my preliminary findings in studying the ENPI/ENI CBC programmes on the Finnish-Russian border suggest that HERIs did not get any paradiplomatic actorness and have not become important partners for regional bureaucrats in drafting, developing or evaluating the CBC programmes. The paper aims to find out the main reasons and obstacles for HERIs to become actors in regional paradiplomacy and cross-border governance on the Finnish-Russian border.

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Cross-border cooperation and science diplomacy as factors of self-development for communities in the Murmansk region

We aim at showcasing the influence of cross-border cooperation at different levels from regional and municipal governance to other local communities on self-development of the territories of the Arctic zone in Russia. Murmansk region is the model region and the only subject of the Arctic zone of the RF which has the direct land borders to two countries – Norway and Finland. The international cooperation in Murmansk region has the systematic pattern within the well-established regional agreements of cooperation. Even though such cooperation is random within the spatio-territorial projection of the region, international financial programs for the development of socio-economic potential of the border territory greatly contribute to the extension of social, economic and scientific infrastructure of the region predetermining the investment attractiveness of the territories and help to build the comprehensive, overarching rather than segregated nature of cooperation. The institutional components of regional science diplomacy take different forms and shapes. Together with the active involvement of municipal and regional governments acting within the state inquiry for the active cross-border activity, such approach provides better support and facilitation for the science connections in the transborder area and lets the regional stakeholders to indicate and implement their own priorities and aims. This helps them to maintain their own development in the hierarchical vertical management system within the country. Also, such a cooperation is mostly built at the level of educational and scientific actors which reflects their high level and skills of project management of CBC initiatives, but also showcase the intense development of science diplomacy practices.

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Technology and Power in a Digitising Arctic: A Neo-Gramscian Approach to Digitalisation

Digitalisation changes the way of life, how people think, act and behave, which makes the digital revolution as significant to mankind as the industrial revolution. While digitalisation is a global phenomenon, the impacts of a technology differ related to a region's socio-economic and cultural peculiarities. Prevailing digitalisation policies in the European Arctic tend to be state-centric, techno-determinist and positivist, but come short in acknowledging new challenges that people and communities experience amidst digitalisation on individual or community level.

However, technology is not neutral but developed within a certain political mindset and culture, and thus embeds socio-economic and cultural values. Such factors develop in a certain time and space which depend on a stable configuration that – following the heuristic approaches of a neo-Gramscian perspective – can be described as a hegemony. Values and norms are embedded in “economic imaginaries” of the various actors with different access to power and resources, which struggle for the generalisation of their interests to construct a specific world order. Hegemony is thereby produced by the interplay of ideas, material capacities, and institutions.

The paper I want to present (which is work in progress) analyses how the diffusion of digital technologies – embedded in a certain legal framework – is part of global-local power dynamics, and contributes in building or maintaining a hegemony. By combining approaches from Science and Technology Studies with neo-Gramscian approaches to International Political Economy, my study analyses the “economic imaginaries” that are embedded in the technologies of the leading companies of digitalisation. It addresses how the values of a laissez-faire capitalism are encoded in digital tools (e.g. addictive design choices, algorithms, etc.), as well as how the privatisation of monopolised markets (e.g. platform economy), or the exploitation of gig-workers create dependencies and challenge local developments.

About TN on Geopolitics and Security

The Thematic Network (TN) on Geopolitics and Security, established and approved in 2009, is one of the academic & expert networks of the University of the Arctic. 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 strategies & policies of states and Indigenous peoples' organizations"; "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: <https://arcticpolitics.com>): Firstly, publishes annually The Arctic Yearbook – the first volume was launched in November 2012 and the next one in October 2020 (see: <https://arcticyearbook.com>); Secondly, organizes panels on Arctic security and geopolitics at the annual Arctic Circle Assembly (in Reykjavik, Iceland); co-organizes the annual international travelling symposium and doctoral school, Calotte Academy; 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 producing for example, "The Handbook of the GlobalArctic" and the MOOC of the Global Arctic.

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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 open access publication, published online at <https://arcticyearbook.com> to ensure wide distribution and accessibility to a variety of stakeholders and observers. The 10th edition of the Arctic Yearbook will be launched during the 2021 Calotte Academy.

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Arctic Yearbook 2012: "Arctic Policies and Strategies"

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Selected Articles of Calotte Academy – A travelling northern symposium on science and politics

The book “Selected Articles of Calotte Academy – A travelling northern symposium on science and politics,” edited by Lassi Heininen and Jussi Huotari, and published by the Thematic Network on Geopolitics and Security, will be launched during the 2021 Calotte Academy.

The “Selected Articles of Calotte Academy ” publications consists of 54 scholarly articles from the annual academies in 1991-2019, and the Academy’s (first time) written history.

A digital copy of the book will be made accessible at <https://arcticpolitics.com>.

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