

“School of Arctic Dialogue”

Final Report



The global Arctic today: cooperation & power politics, fossil economy & climate catastrophe, science & Indigenous knowledge

In Rovaniemi, Kiruna, Abisko, Tromsø, Alta, Kautokeino and Inari

June 10-18, 2022

TN on Geopolitics and Security (UArctic)

<https://arcticpolitics.com>

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The 2022 Calotte Academy

The Calotte Academy 2022, with the title *The Global Arctic today: cooperation & power politics, fossil economy & climate catastrophe, science & Indigenous knowledge*, took place in 10-18 June 2022 in the European Arctic and Sapmi, including sessions in Rovaniemi, Kiruna, Abisko, Tromsø, Alta, Kautokeino and Inari (in Finland, Sweden, Norway).

The theme was inspired on the one hand, by the contradictions of the Arctic transformations, first from the confrontation of the Cold War into constructive cooperation and high geopolitical stability in the post-Cold War, and now, the new state of Arctic geopolitics, when the successfully built cooperation between the eight Arctic states is paused due to the war on Ukraine. On the other hand, it was inspired by existing and emerging pressures (from outside) of great power rivalry and the related power politics, as well as wicked environmental problems and climate crisis. This is causing a paradox of Arctic development & governance whenever a balance has been sought between environmental protection & climate change mitigation and economic activities & mass-scale utilization of resources.

The 2022 Academy consisted of 37 scientific or policy-oriented presentations by the participants of the international group of 32 early-career scientists (mostly PhD candidates) and senior research from Europe, North America, Russia and Asia, as well as by local experts and policymakers in the locations. Hence, the event continued the substantial, multidimensional and multi-theoretical academic and policy-oriented discussion on states, perceptions, visions of and discourses on Arctic development, governance and geopolitics in the context of world politics and the shadow of environmental catastrophe. The special focus was on how to maintain the high stability of the Arctic and constructive arctic cooperation on environmental protection & science in a challenging situation, when the official Arctic Council cooperation is frozen. In addition of the sessions, this was done by 'Role Play Game', where each participant had her / his role, to simulate international negotiations between relevant Arctic stakeholders aiming to find new ways how to continue the successful functional cooperation.

All in all, having the experience of 31 years of Calotte Academy this year's team & symposium was among the most, if not the most, interesting & productive ones. Thanks belong, first of all, to the active participants, who had interest towards and knowledge on the theme & subthemes, and patience to listen others' arguments – a recipe for a lively & unorthodox discussion. Thanks also belong to Daria Mishina and Salla Kalliojärvi, the Academy's coordinators, as well as to UiT The Arctic University of Norway, the major funder of the 2021-2022 Academies, whose contributions made the implementation possible.

In Helsinki 19 September 2022

Lassi Heininen

Professor & Chairman of Calotte Academy

About the Idea of the Calotte Academy

The Calotte Academy is an international academic symposium, traveling in several destinations in the European Arctic, designed to promote interdisciplinary research, and implement the interplay between senior & young researchers for to supervise in Northern & Arctic studies. It is also an experimental “School of dialogue” and participatory by nature with an idea to share knowledge and foster academic & policy-oriented dialogue among members of the research community and a wide range of other stakeholders. The annual Academy, organized since 1991, is a perfect platform for researchers, with different academic & knowledge backgrounds, to participate and present their work. The Academy is for early-career scientists (ECS), particularly PhD candidates and post-docs, as well as established researchers, with different academic and/or knowledge backgrounds to participate and present and discuss their work.

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 participants, who take the whole route or 3-4 locations, are asked to take into consideration (in their presentation) the current situation of world politics and Arctic cooperation. In addition of academic sessions in different locations, there will be a role play game with relevant Arctic actors (from Arctic states to Indigenous peoples organization and NGOs). The main aim is to simulate international negotiations on Arctic development, in particular how to maintain the high stability and continue the successful cooperation, when the Arctic region is facing wicked (environmental) problems and the new (East-West) great power rivalry.

The 2022 Academy is also an interdisciplinary brainstorming meeting for scholars and other experts from different fields and disciplines all over the circumpolar North to discover new methods and plan possible applications for international research project(s): in the 2022 Academy further Calotte Academies and other events of the TN on Geopolitics and Security will be brainstormed.

Afterwards, a Final Report including the abstracts, and main findings, highlights and ideas for the future of the 2022 Academy’s sessions will be produced (see Final Reports on previous Calotte Academies in address: <https://calotte-academy.com>). The Report will be based on the abstracts of the participants, and reports on sessions written by rapporteurs chosen for each session during the Calotte Academy tour.

Co-organizers & contacts

The 2022 Calotte Academy was co-organized by Saami Education Institute (SAKK), Municipality of Inari, Arctic Centre and Faculty of Social Sciences at University of Lapland (in Finland); Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education (HSL) at UiT The Arctic University of Norway, and International Center for Reindeer Herding Husbandry (EALAT); in cooperation with UArctic's international Thematic Network (TN) on Geopolitics and Security.

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<https://calotte-academy.com>



(Photo: Marja Helena Sivonen)

PROGRAM

Thursday, 9 June

Get together and welcoming reception.

Friday, 10 June, Rovaniemi

Opening session

- Opening words by Lassi Heininen
- Introduction of participants, and that of the program of, and division of work in, the 2022 Academy

Session 1: New Great Power Rivalry vs International Cooperation on Environmental Protection I” (Rapporteur: Marja Helena Sivonen)

- Tiina Seppälä: Entangling Global South/Arctic: Inequalities, Responsibilities, Subjectivities
- Heather Nicol: The University of the Arctic and Arctic cooperation
- Egill Þór Nielsson: The Role of Science Diplomacy in China-Nordic Arctic Relations
- Trym Eiterjord: The securitisation of Arctic research

The 2022 Calotte Academy kicked-off from the University of Lapland lecture room with opening words by professor emeritus Lassi Heininen. Preparative words were clear, and only received their meaning in minds after we returned to the starting point – Calotte Academy is a method, a way to understand. The dialogue enhanced over the course of the journey and deepened in the actual locations.

The academic sessions started with views from the Arctic to the rest of the world – and vice versa. Discussion concentrated on what it is to know the Arctic, and can the experiences there related to climate change, climate and peace mitigation as well as knowledge transfer be utilised outside the Arctic. It is known that the effects of climate change are felt in the Arctic but mainly caused by the rest of the world. Now, it is also evident that the implications of melting permafrost and warming weather in the Arctic are causing major issues for the rest of the world, too. The approaches taken to consider these changes can be bridged and understanding the privileges of the Arctic as relatively well-developed periphery are important in this. It is about being recognised and being respectful. This is something that should be also understood when it comes to the affairs of the “global South”.

The Arctic in general is not one, but many, and it is constructed and re-negotiated in daily interactions.

Uncertainty in relation to the future developments started in this first session. In the light of the current war in Ukraine, it is impossible to know how the future of the Arctic cooperation in any field will unfold. Russian invasion is incomprehensible, and casts dark and long shadows to any institutional collaboration far from Ukraine too. Even for science and research these pose a challenge from funding of research projects to physical meetings and intellectual knowledge exchange – even when individuals can still meet. China's growing interest towards the Arctic area was also discussed as an aspect of uncertainty. The enthusiasm to participate is strong, despite there is no state sovereignty by China at any level. Yet, it was argued that because of China, the rest of the world became interested in the Arctic issues, too.

The session finale took the discussion to a level of scientific integrity and the ways science has been used and can be utilised for many different purposes. Perceptions of Arctic research matter for access to data and interaction, so trust plays a significant role in research. Science, when understood as its broadest possible meaning including social sciences and humanities, is a significant part of Arctic cooperation. It is funded by many different stakeholders, such as the European Union, but also by China – causing a need for further investigation of the attitudes of the Arctic states towards this development. As it is already known that science was used in military purposes during the Cold War, the current new security tensions in the Arctic force all scientists, their funding organisations as well as states to think their stance through. Especially important these times are for us early-career scientists, who are set to find their path and stance in the research community.

Session 2: “New Great Power Rivalry vs International Cooperation on Environmental Protection II”

(Rapporteur: Sarah Duncan)

- Yue Wang: Unintended consequences of international cooperation under the Polar Silk Road
- Gleb Yarovoy: The barn has burned down, so let the house burn, too. University cooperation in wartime
- Lassi Heininen: Relevance of ‘functional cooperation’, as an alternative way to a war, to build trust and increase security

The 2nd session was comprised of three presentations on various subtopics of international relations through the lens of the Arctic. Lassi highlighted functional cooperation and its role in cultivating trust and security (as a comprehensive unit as well as its constituent parts which, as explained in the presentation, includes environmental, political, health and so on). In the academic field of international relations, cooperation is understood to lead to integration and coalitions which in turn lead to interdependence and peaceful change. Competition, a part of cooperation and conflict, produces inconsistency and / or incompatibility, tension / rivalry, conflict and / or war. Competition is a natural phenomenon and at any given time, geopolitics lies somewhere on the cooperation-competition spectrum. In the discussion portion of the presentation several questions emerged, including how to distinguish bloc-building (for instance economic or political) from functional cooperation as well as who owns security. Numerous interactions and dichotomies were underlined,

including climate change, national security vis-à-vis environmental insecurity, everyday security, militarisation, politicisation, power, the economy, confidence and negotiation. A willingness to talk, listen and rethink / identify common interests generates functional cooperation and paves the way for negotiation (including agreeing to disagree). In Gleb Yarovoy's presentation, we were invited to look at cross-border university cooperation in the Finnish-Russian framework. Actors such as the EU and the European Commission were mentioned, and discussion questions brought to the fore the realities and challenges of pursuing such a research topic given dwindling cross-border cooperation. Yue Wang's doctoral project intends to shed light on international cooperation and the Polar Silk Road's likelihood of generating tangible unintended consequences. Yamal LNG's importance is noted alongside energy cooperation (e.g. geothermal in Iceland) and scientific cooperation (natural and social sciences; CIAO, CNARC) in the Arctic. Discussions centred on the practicalities of energies and accurate PSR contextualisation of geothermal cooperation in Iceland (which started in 2002 as one discussant pointed out), how to categorise consequences as (un)intended and the characteristics of the case studies. Overall, the presentations centred on international relations specifically in the European and Asian settings and (international) cooperation in the context of mutual interests. Climate change (mitigation) and globalisation were highlighted alongside the decline of Arctic exceptionalism.



(Photo: Daria Mishina)

Introduction to the Role Play Game & 1st Round

Saturday, 11 June, Kiruna & Abisko

Session 3: “Arcticness & Identity & Sustainability”

(Rapporteur: Juho Kähkönen)

- Emil Ísleifur Sumarliðason: Imagining an Arctic State: An analysis of the performance of the Icelandic state's Arctic identity
- Daria Mishina: Arctic conferences are not in the Arctic. What about for the Arctic regions?

- Sarah Duncan: Poverty, wellbeing and climate change
- Griffith Couser: Institutional capacity for effecting Arctic sustainability goals through commercial actors in the High North

Emil Isleifur Sumarlidason: Imagining an Arctic State: An analysis of the performance of the Icelandic state's Arctic identity.

There are multiple concepts what is the Arctic, such as the Spatial, Temporal, Relational. In the Iceland for example Arctic Circle Assembly is one way to present the Arctic identity. Main research question is “What does the Iceland state perform its Arctic identity”.

Spatially, bordering the Arctic which partly define the Arctic region, per se. This is socially constructed. Temporality: the never-ending search for a stable identity, where narrativizing national history take role. Relationally the connection between the state and the nation, including Icelandic “exceptionally”, including language and culture. Country is defined through these elements. Key meetings are important, as revealed through the interviews, that focus on four elite state representatives. For example, discussion on spatiality show how Iceland is presented through the location as “entirely within the Arctic. Anyhow country's Arctic identity is perceived to be on constant transformation.

Discussion on Temporality. “Country has always vene in the Arctic, which is important for the country's foreign policy, and country might be stronger Arctic that population per se experience. Locally there is diversity. As some present, Iceland was not considered as Arctic in 10 years ago, as its now.

Discussion on Relationality. Identity is built on northern location, even country lack certain elements of other Arctic nations, such as no Arctic indigenous people. Some experience Icelanders are more Arctic than the others.

To conclude, Iceland is considered as an Arctic country with Arctic identity. This influence country's foreign policy, among others.

DISCUSSION part: How you see the identity of Arctic is compared to other European countries? According to interviews before 21st Iceland looks more to USA and Europe, but now is lesser extent. Interviewed persons describe country as primally European countries, and it does not conflict with Arctic identity.

“How did you choose the interviewed persons”. For the resources relating to Master thesis, I set focus on elite interviews. Locals would not perhaps identify as clearly as elite does.

“These persons have strong relation to the ministry of Foreign affairs. How you see it?” It is part of Icelandic foreign policy, that Arctic is highlighted, and country can discuss with the great powers, such as in the Arctic Council. This Arctic identity has top-down elements, where elite has significant role.

“How this construction is done, and e.g. do national museums has role on national building?”. Great idea to focus on museums, but in this case, I had to narrow to foreign policy aspect, instead of more sociological aspect. This idea is constructed, as Arctic identity is built on top-down

“How important is it to be tied to Arctic identity, why it is important, as Iceland is clearly Arctic country.” The feeling I have is that Icelanders don’t need to underline the Arcticness, as people outside consider them as people from the North. Others might e.g. ask Icelanders about the Arctic.

“How you translate Arctic Ocean in Icelandic” We have two ways, other is about North pole and other is about the Arctic. Later is now preferred in foreign policy.

“How you see Iceland history as a part of other countries, now new people are building the nation?” These older generation keep on building, and certain parts will be lost when new generation jump in. Hard to predict the future. These interviewed persons took the opportunity, when Arctic was trending.

“Comment: This is like a Pandora box, there has been booms of Arctic, cumulative ones. Iceland was perhaps slow, but not as slow as Sweden. Swedish strategy was the best strategy of first round, as it was short. Swedish had to concentrate what was important. Meanwhile in Iceland made their strategy rather late as well, and I can claim its more about shopping list. For example, president Grimsson did a significant job without actual political power, he influenced a lot. Before Arctic, Iceland was Nordic or European state, but following the boom.”

“In constructive way, do you think it’s possible to explain it rationalistic way, e.g. the role of the state and their interaction with the other powers.” Yes, I agree, it has elements of opportunism.

“You mention top-down approach, on personal level how you see pop(ular) culture such as in the music sector.” Personally, I believe it has a significant role for example in tourism, and culture and music build this image.

“How people talk about the Arctic in Iceland?”. Persons I interviewed show strong interest to Arctic identity, but it doesn’t mean people would experience so.

Daria Mishina: Arctic conferences are not in the Arctic. What about for the Arctic regions?

I see its interesting to talk after Emil, whom talk about Arctic as a trend. In the Russia Arctic is a trend and it increase the interest. Foreign persons of foreign affiliations make the events interesting. Meanwhile the locals might find this slightly irritating. So, about the Arctic initiatives and conferences, I choose Arctic conferences to see, if they actually develop regional development.

I set focus on Canada, Russia, Finland and Norway years 2012-2021. In the article I pick up approximately 300 events. To see the most common destinations of events, for example in Russia most of the events are not in Arctic. In Finland more events in the Arctic, as an exception. Often webpages don’t save the old material, which set limits to research. It’s surprising that many events don’t save their old pages. In order to analyze data, historical data would be important.

So, what is the value of events without historical data? Important things in Russia are networking and following what is going on. For example, the Calotte Academy is an example that start and continues in the Arctic, where you can see how the life in the Arctic is in practice. I did measures about how much the regions lose money, and its millions.

DISCUSSION: “There is value in epistemology of events, that topics are discussed in several locations. How you see it?” Its easy to arrange events in the bigger cities, where you can include more people. I set more focus on practical things with my research.

“Did you look into why locations hosting events, why for example some events head from Tromså to Vienna? So why is it so?” It is often the initiatives of Arctic institutions, such as Tromså arrange a lot of events as these institutions bring people. Participants held events where participants join.

“There are different kind of events, which differ by their content. Did you consider the different kind of events?” I took only the open call events, not e.g. high ministerial. All of these conferences had open call. Many of them are diverse by their nature.”.

“This is your PhD. Focus is on economic, have you considered how it influence e.g. to who are speaking and participating (including indigenous people).” Main challenge was data, even where it was held. E.g. University of the Arctic and University of Lapland has news still in the internet.

“Comment: data availability. I understand by experience how it’s hard to find the data.”

“While considering the environmental footprint, how you see it? It’s going to be my second paper.

“What data is needed?” Number of participants, where and how. Twitter and Facebook help a lot.

“Online conferences, did you count them?” No, I focused only offline conferences. It would be interesting to see how many events survived the pandemic.

“Infrastructure, it’s not easy arrange them in smaller communities”. Yes, I participate to some small event, which was crowded. Organizers had to bring infra from Moscow, including basic things such as minivans etc.

“To what literature you set this, I believe there is plenty of research on topic? Literature describes why people attend etc. Theoretically this is about neoliberalism perspective and regionalism.

“You are younger than I am, and don’t remember when there were no Arctic conferences. When we organized such a event people as why we arrange this in periphery, and then people start to appreciate seeing in the North. Power start to be interested about the north later. The point is how this is about regionalization and region building. These didn’t bring that much money, but expertise. E.g. Inari has gained plenty of attention annually. Question is, how regions benefit and how big money is taken into consideration. There are different approaches with different countries.”

Sarah Duncan: Poverty, wellbeing and climate change.

Minorities people and indigenous people has higher suicide rates, literature and methods are around psychology, cultural and social sciences. Methods is literature reviews, including lyrical content and interviews. Poverty mean food, accommodation, healthcare and such.

Nunavut has the highest food insecurity, which is 8 times higher than national average and globally significant. High prices are key problem for locals. These are linked into depressive disorders and is likely linked to other specific mental illnesses. Artist in her song describe these issues, mental health and suicide. Music is one way to describe the ongoing challenges. Lack of proper health care and relevant infrastructure is limited. One bottle neck is lack of language, as healthcare professionals are often from English speaking communities, and work short term. Stigma is challenging, as people either might not want to look for professional help, including the history of colonial trauma. Music is a tool to help as a “therapy session” and might to help with the hardest times.

Climate change is a problem, and strengthen e.g. alcohol consumption, which is already a problem. Several research visit are to be taken.

DISCUSSION: “How to institutionalize these methods with music and arts to increase the wellbeing of people?” Good question and I consider it.

“Social stigma, do you find comparison to other minor populations?”. On international scale, for example Japan and Korea has high suicide rates. In these cultures, it’s hard to discuss negative things, and one may experience social pressure when problems are discussed. Self-stigma is one thing, and other element is the community which don’t want to be seen in negative ways.

“How you plan to differentiate the impacts of colonial past and climate change. Communities might see societal structures as the core problem, not exactly as a climate change.” In certain cases, climate change is seen even as a positive thing, but for Inuit the lack of ice and snow are fundamental. I feel climate change need to be included following the rate is going.

“Climate change of Canadian north is core problem. For food security one of the problems is not only hunger but as well cultural elements. Communities can’t anymore get food in traditional ways, and this is strengthening the mental problems. In Yellowknife we discussed about these concrete problems and that’s when I found out that Indigenous peoples can create their own discourses and they are still there.” In a short term some see the pros, but likely accept the problems in a long term.

“I am curious how medical field of research see these problems. As locals might consider that they don’t need white people to tell how to live. This European and American perspective might be problematic locally.” There is resistance that can be felt when people from the south come for short time, and local communities has their own ways to tackle the problems. This might explain why locals may oppose western medical care. It would be important to get services in local ways and with local language. Music may help as well.

“Are you looking at just Nunavut or other similar regions as well in North Canada? There are different ways these are managed and it influence the local understanding of development. Cultural resilience and elders are as well worth to consider.” I aim not to generalize, I set more narrow focus to gain more in depth analysis.

For conclusion I aim to set focus on the role of music.

Griffith Couser: A Window into Business as a stakeholder in the Arctic. Sustainable investment opportunities in the Arctic.

Project want to find out how to attract investment to North. Arctic Investment Protocol showcased the best practices for investment in the Arctic. The project was introduced by Arctic Economic Council, discussing the Arctic Investment Protocol. The World Economic Forum perceived Arctic Economic Protocol as important and highlight six principles. Principles are relatively big, but considered as a good practice. Most critical industries represented. Case studies were divided into three sections: general information and description: financial information and structured interviews.

Key findings are: Arctic for business perspective is much about major barriers in startup cost. Competition is not significant and often areas are not highlighted in national strategies. Arctic

businesses are quite high-tech and innovative, no lack of innovation in the region. Within companies annual turnover varied from hundreds of thousands to billions. Many companies didn't have capacity to integrate into process. Over all multinationals dominate with small businesses filling niches. Economic development is important, and sustainability is considered through e.g. offering income and jobs. Environmental perspective was weak, as well as pan-arctic co-operation. Brand Arctic is an emerging theme, mostly larger industries showing an understanding of how to position themselves in the discourse.

In IR and Geopolitics perspective it's seen that companies rarely have unified voices. For the perspective of Arctic Economic Council it's challenging, why it's interesting to wonder if more unified actors would strengthen the north. Or is it even worth to aim for it, and accept status quo? Money talks: response rates went up substantially when the project was presented as a promotional opportunity rather than as research.

Issues and critique: underlying premise of economic development is open to critique, growth, sovereignty and choice. Something that was not that much considered is the local livelihoods, such as indigenous people. Finance is largely southern business, arctic is poorly understood.

DISCUSSION: "What's your understanding, what is holding Arctic Economic Council together?" I can't really speak about discussion I wasn't participating. But as it's not Arctic Economic Council has multiple working groups and plenty of stakeholders. Income is coming from the membership fees. To gain more depth analysis this is the easiest time to analyze, due to ongoing war.

"Did I understand correctly that it's about current situation, including policy recommendations? It's going to be a public report, likely initially is published before final. Recommendations will be later open.

"Data collection methodology, is it structured interviews or survey?". It's a combination and both included.

"Comment: I discussed lately with person from Greenlandic business elite. He identifies investments as a barrier, especially long-term investments. This was defined through colonial practice. Access to investment was considered." We lack indigenous perspective, and for sure such a problem exists and worth to address e.g. how to gain resources outside those southern oriented investments.

"Could you develop the scope of these figures?". Business as much as statistics are oriented, statistics are mostly to national and international decision makers. They then set guidelines etc. in capitals. Then you start to get into question what is Arctic or Near-Arctic region. GDP and others could define, but the scope of figures need further research.

"If you could re-start, how would you reshape it". I would focus more on responses and narrow the topic. We could try to provoke certain kind of responses and try to understand that further, dialogue would help.

"How well interviewed were avoided of volume of economy and figures." There is sometimes a lot of knowledge, and sometimes then not so much. But about capital interest there is more common understanding and awareness.

2nd Round of the Role Play Game

Sunday, 12 June, Tromsø

Travelling from Abisko to Tromsø

Monday, 13 June, Tromsø

Opening words

- Rasmus Bertelsen: Further world and world order: Unipolar or loose bipolarity?

Session 4: The State of Science, Technology and Infrastructure in the Arctic: Arctic and Polar science between Norway and Russia and globally

- Urban Wråkberg, Professor of Northern Studies
- Tiziana Melchiorre, Marie Curie Postdoctoral Fellow, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Project: The European Union in the Arctic
- Christer Henrik Pursiainen, Professor of Societal Security, The Arctic University of Norway (UiT)

Discussant: Egill Nielsson (Calotte Academy)

Moderator: Julian Tucker (KAS)

Session 5: Norwegian-Russian Arctic relations including Svalbard

(Rapporteur: Gleb Yarovoy)

- Dr Morten Skandfer, Venstre (Liberal Party)
- Laura Janda, Professor of Russian Linguistics
- Andrei Rogatchevski, The Arctic University of Norway (UiT)
- Ole Arve Misund, Norwegian Polar Institute, Research committee chair

Discussants: Gleb Yarovoy (Calotte Academy), Anna Varfolomeeva (Calotte Academy)

Moderator: Rasmus Gjedso Bertelsen, Professor of Northern Studies, Barents Chair in Politics, The Arctic University of Norway (UiT)



(Photo: Tatiana Petrova)

During the session, four speakers had been talking on different issues of Russian-Norwegian relations in the current turbulent setting. First, Morten Skandfer, a member of the City Council, provided a local politician view on how the geopolitical troubles related to e.g. war in Ukraine, are reflected on the local level. Repeating one of the mayors of Chicago, Mårten underlined that “all politics is local politics”, or, in other words, high politics and geopolitical tensions always hit the ground. In some places even more than in the others. And Tromsø is one of examples. Being a rather small city, although second biggest in the Circumpolar European North after Murmansk, Tromsø is a capital of the Arctic, hosting among others the Arctic council secretariat. Local parliament has to deal with many sensitive issues, which sometimes have direct or indirect effects, both positive and negative on

wellbeing and security of its citizens. One of those examples is a harbor terminal for American submarines, which is both profitable and challenging for the city.

This was followed by short inputs by Laura Janda, Andrei Rogatchevski, and Ole Arve Misund, who touched upon different issues of the scientific cooperation and/or more everyday relations between Norway and Russia. Laura Janda discussed how the language of threats is used and misused in Norwegian and Russian (social) media. Although the THREAT-DEFUSER project is still ongoing, it is without a doubt an important research area, and it is becoming more actual with the new loops of rhetorical violence between Russia and the West/NATO. Andrei Rogatchevski’s speech on the evolving Svalbard studies had been followed by a live discussion on whether Russian part of Svalbard might be an example where Russian administration and Ukrainian miners, who are the majority of inhabitants of the Barentsburg, are co-existing without serious incidents during the war in Ukraine. In his somehow optimistic speech, Ole Arve Misund underlined a need for scientist-to-scientist cooperation between Russian and Norwegian researchers, and expressed his hope that at some point, sooner or later, institutional cooperation will also reappear.



(Photo: Tatiana Petrova)

In the follow-up discussion, the participants went over multiple effects the war in Ukraine has in the Arctic. As mentioned by Rasmus Bertelsen, we need to consider the effect of the war on local communities next to the Norwegian-Russian border, where the soldiers of the Russian Arctic Brigade are based, and whose engagement into the Ukrainian war will result in traumatization, in many senses, of the border communities, which will also potentially have a long-lasting effect on Russian-Norwegian relations.

Finally, as underlined by the representative of the Sami people, the current tensions had already been affecting the Sami people, e.g., cooperation between Nordic Sami parliaments and Russian Sami council is being disrupted.

All these effects are to be taken into consideration when discussing the future of Norwegian/Nordic-Russian relations, as well as the Arctic scientific and research cooperation in general.

Networking dinner

Tuesday, 14 June, Alta

Travelling from Tromsø to Alta and a visit at Stone Carving

Wednesday, 15 June, Alta

Session 6: “Regional Change & Evolving Issues of Ethnicity in the West of Finnmark County”

(Rapporteur: Griffith Couser and Marco Volpe)

- Opening address. Bente Haug, Vice-Rector of UiT-The Arctic University of Norway
- Anna Varfolomeeva: The effects of paused Arctic cooperation on Russian indigenous communities

- Oddvar Kristian Konst: Knowledge-based Development in Finnmark: The case of Alta Municipality
- Kjell Olsen: Evolving Issues of Ethnicity in West Finnmark County
- Jan Olli: The Finnmark Act: The Organization and our Role
- Sveinung Eikeland: Smart Specialization Strategies (S3) for Sustainable Development in Arctic Regions
- Laura Junka-Aikio: Nordic colonialism, changing state space and ethnic identities in Northern Finland

Session 6 took place at the Arctic University of Norway's (UiT) campus in Alta, the northernmost stop on the Calotte Academy. The program was a mix of Calotte Academy participants, UiT professors, and local officials. Despite the specificity of the topic, the views presented were broad and covered a variety of subjects, from indigenous identity to local demographics. Like all Calotte Academy sessions, much of the time was used for questions and discussion.

Anna Varfolomeeva, a postdoctoral researcher with the University of Helsinki, presented on "The Effect of Paused Arctic Cooperation on Russian Indigenous Communities". Her research focused on two specific communities, Karelia and Buryatia, and compared their responses to the current War in Ukraine and the effects of resource extraction on their sense of "indigeneity." She found that in both cases the indigenous communities had little agency in protecting their interests, often using avoidance and subtle forms of protest to make their views known. Their relationship with the Russian state was also similar in that both perceived the state as the primary actor in resource extraction and as the guarantor of both security and indigenous rights. As the state, during the USSR, alienated many communities from a subsistence lifestyle, now these communities depend on state intervention and direction. The state also serves as a source of fear due to the immense power it wields, and it is sometimes unreliable in its efficacy: illegal jade mining in Buryatia, which is well-known but goes on unhindered, served as an example.

The state also uses indigenous people for political purposes, such as the example of a Karelian man asked to play the guitar for a video, and then given a guitar displaying the pro-war 'Z' symbol. Despite some support for the war officially, Anna indicated that on social media views are more varied. In Buryatia especially, anti-war sentiment is expressed in the Buryat language, which is less closely monitored by Russian authorities. The Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON) issued a statement in support of Russia's war in Ukraine, though not all indigenous organizations have expressed full support. The Free Buryatia organization, for instance, openly opposes the war. The war has already affected indigenous communities, as the majority of casualties so far have come from poorer areas, which often mean indigenous areas. It is estimated that the death rate of Buryat men is now 2.7x higher than normal.

The Sami Council has stressed that cross-border cooperation is paramount, however the Kola Sami endorsed RAIPON's statement of support for the war, which resulted in them later withdrawing from the Sami Council. The effects of this splitting of the Sami Council, as well as the cessation of indigenous activities within the context of the Arctic Council, has resulted in several consequences for Russian indigenous peoples. First, it marginalizes their voices further and forces them to rely more

heavily on the Russian state for representation. Second, it prevents work on projects that affect them, such as indigenous knowledge integration, climate change research, and more. Third, it hampers knowledge and best practices exchanges with other indigenous groups, including counter-narratives to Russian state propaganda.

Questions regarded the divisions within Russian indigenous people on support for the war. Anna stated that most organizations do as asked by the state, but that their opinions can vary. Furthermore, the Kola Sami vs. the Association of Sami in Kola had difference stances. Furthermore, economic sanctions, just as with war casualties, will affect indigenous areas most. But for the time being, it is likely that there will not be any major disagreements with state policy by any Russian indigenous organizations.

Oddvar Kristian Konst, a municipal official for the Alta municipality, presented on “Knowledge-based Development in Finnmark: The Case of Alta Municipality”. During his presentation he highlighted some good news, and some less so. Alta has been welcoming tourists back post-pandemic, meaning the economy is doing well again. He also highlighted the municipality’s good location for transport and energy, including renewables like hydrogen and wind. Similar to Tromsø and Bodø, Alta’s population is growing. However, outside of Alta, the population of every other municipality in Finnmark is declining. This trend of centralization and urbanization is similar in the northernmost parts of Sweden and Finland, but Alta has taken steps to retain its population. Adding more recreational options, Alta is focusing on work/life balance, and is actively planning to construct additional housing. It is building a 150-hectare industrial park on the seacoast, as well as land-based fish farms, all to encourage employment and growth. However, Alta continues to decline in the proportion of young people, who often move to Oslo or abroad. Challenges remain on how to keep young people in the city. For the first time, economic growth has exceeded the pace of population growth.

Some solutions to this are distributing social services by loaning them out from Alta to surrounding communities. Good communication can also help attract remote workers. The UiT campus was highlighted as an especially good development, since many students stay in the area after graduation. The university helps maintain good skill levels for the working population. It was also mentioned that Alta has established a network with Tromsø, Mo i Rana, Narvik, Harstad, and Hammerfest, to share best practices.

Questions included what risks are foreseen in Alta’s growth, and what the target should be for that growth regarding population size, reflecting that many cities boast about growth without seeming to have a desired endpoint. The response to this was that the growth is all within the city, so encroaching on land is not seen as an issue. The issue is more about relevant businesses coming to the area and getting essential professions like nurses and teachers to stay in the city. Another question regarded the impact of climate change, and Oddvar responded that permafrost melt has meant that water soaks into the ground, resulting in several landslides recently. This has provided more motivation for green energy development, and to promote Norway’s national strategy on this issue. Another question regarded what role the university plays. The answer to this was that the university is extremely important due to population retention. There was scepticism when the local university was merged into UiT, however it is understood now that that was a good decision. Bente added that the university serves as a community focal point, and that another community who had declined a campus being built there now regrets it.

Jan Olli, Director of the Finnmark Estate, presented on “The Finnmark Act: The Organization and our Role”. He described how the Finnmark Estate was established after the legal recognition of the Sami people’s land rights. Finnmark is 46km², about 15% of Norway’s total area, with 76k inhabitants, though that number is slowly decreasing. This population decrease is a major issue for the Sami, with cultural, economic, and political impacts. Sami rights became a major issue after the protests in 1978 against the Alta Dam, and grew in importance with the Sami Act of 1987, followed by the establishment of the Sami Parliament in 1989. This was supported by numerous Norwegian reports, which led to the Finnmark Act dealing with Sami land rights. The Finnmark Act also influenced the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The Finnmark Act was adopted June 17, 2005 and is innovative in its way of handling mixed-area management and collaboration. The Finnmark Estate, which governs Sami land, is governed by a board that consists of three members from the County and three members from the Sami Parliament. The Finnmark Act is strengthened by ILO Article 14 which establishes the rights of those with historical connection to the land, as well as ILO 169, which guarantees effective protection of land that Sami have ownership of. This land is divided into land of exclusive use, and land of mixed use. The Finnmark Act gives a common management system for both of them. This is in accordance with the ILO, contingent on Sami Parliament consent. There is a special court for dispute settlement, and the decisions of that court may be appealed to the Norwegian Supreme Court.

The land governed by the Finnmark Estate may be loaned for other uses, and revenues from rentals, hunting and fishing licenses, resource harvesting, and other tasks go into this organization. Things like mining, wind turbines, etc. all undergo assessments according to the organization’s standards. The organization has 40 employees, headquartered in Alta. Regarding the safeguarding of Sami rights, it is sometimes a challenge to determine what exactly of Sami culture needs to be protected. It was noted that while reindeer herding is important, the coastal Sami have limited interaction with that industry. Furthermore, most Sami today are engaged in activities in the market economy, leading to questions on indigeneity within the scope of modern life. Nowadays, the largest Sami communities are in major cities.

A question was posed regarding how to determine who is a Sami, and the response indicated that it is difficult, since it cannot be limited to those participating in traditional activities. Another question asked about whether the structure of the committee governing the Finnmark Estate meant that the two sides were always opposed, but Jan responded that this was sometimes the case, but not always: the objective is to safeguard Sami interests, so while no one is working against this, there are different views on how best to approach it. Bente added that politics does sometimes interfere, but that she is optimistic that consensus is still the rule. Another question was asked about cases that were appealed to the Supreme Court. The answer was that some cases are won there, while others were lost; the latest one was won in a unanimous ruling in favor of the Sami. It was asked whether the Finnmark Act had had an impact outside of Norway, though Jan stated that he could not think of any examples. That being said, many parties have expressed interest in the structure. Professor Heininen added that the Finnmark Act is studied by many as an example of good governance and how to do better in indigenous claims. This sort of study is needed, and an example was given on a Japanese scholar who had come to study it to compare to the treatment of minorities in East Asia.

Sveinung Eikeland presented the Smart Specialization Strategies (S3) for Sustainable development in the Arctic region. The presenter gave an overview of the S3 on a regional level in order to state

how the development of regional paths is central to EU policy and to strengthen European economies. The presentation focused on the findings of S3 in the Arctic region. The relevance of S3 for the EU mainly relies on the need to specialise politics and priorities in order to change development paths of the respective regions. Pertaining to the Arctic regions, S3 and SDG have been illustrated as follows: in Lapland the focus is on sustainable tourism and industrial circular economy; in Northern Sweden on sustainability around data centers; the Northern Norway was divided into three different parts: for the Nordland case the focus was on opening innovation process, for the Troms area on sustainable energy, greening industry and health resilience, for the Finnmark region on diversifying regional economies by greening of industries and sustainable tourism. The discussion that followed the presentation underlined the increasing role of the private sector in regional development, especially in the Norwegian case with fisheries, oil and gas sector. However, the negotiation conducted under the EU framework in most cases does not include regional representatives and this may affect the development of proper policies targeting specific regional needs. Non-state actors' relations are deeply increasing and diversifying and there is urgency from the state perspective to pay more attention and more value on regional specificities and inclusiveness.

As the final presentation for this session, Laura Junka-Aikio spoke about colonialism and ethnic identities in Northern Finland. The settler colonial theory was illustrated, but the main aim of the presentation was to shed more light on the evolutionary trajectory of the Nordic States economies, government rationalities and consideration of the space when it comes to the relations between states, locals and indigenous populations. For example, when state boundaries were not well defined the state's priority was to collect taxes from the people, including the Sami population that represented one of the best value for the State. During the XVIII century the relation between settlers and indigenous people changed in terms of security since for the state became crucial to govern and secure Finnish territory and settlement was actually encouraged. In current times with a globalized economy and implementation of neoliberal policies, the state's priority shifted to preparing the region for national and international investments. The discussion dealt with the concept of indigeneity and to the new



(Salla Kalliojärvi)

struggles that in Finland are mainly related to the Sami parliament electoral register. During the 1990s becoming Sami was a ticket for lands' claims and issues concerning Finland's ratification of the ILO 169 are related to the complexity of the Sami definition and recognition.

Within the decolonization process the role of non-state actors was also discussed. Compared to the states, whose main priorities are always related to sovereignty and border issues, non-state actors enjoy more flexibility and room for maneuvers. But are they ready to address global current challenges?

This concluded the Calotte Academy session at the UiT Campus Alta, and following this the group continued on to Kautokeino.

Visit in the Alta Dam



(Photo: Laura Junka-Aikio)

Thursday, 16 June, Kautokeino

Session 7: “Climate Change, Sovereignty & Security”

(Rapporteur: Eda Ayaydin and Emilie Canova)

- Anders Oskal: Reindeer herding and climate change (tbc)
- Eda Ayaydin: Deconstruction and reconstruction of sovereignty in the Arctic: How actors perceive the dynamism of sovereignty?
- Salla Kalliojärvi: Climate change and security: Different perceptions, different solutions
- Marja Sivonen: A Nordic country perspective on the interrelations between security and energy transition in the Arctic



(Photo: Tatiana Petrova)

The session started with two presentations on the Sami perspective on climate change and food security (Sami reindeer herding and climate change, Anders Oskal and Sami knowledge on food, Ravdna Biret Marja Sara) followed by a Q&A session pertaining to both presentations. Climate change in itself but also climate mitigation actions and erroneous Western/European perceptions on reindeer herding are affecting the possibility of Sami to thrive.

Anders Oskal listed the challenges that Sami reindeer herder civilization faces in the context of climate change: increased human activities, such as extractive industries, fishing, tourism, increasing green industry and shipping, as the Arctic is part of the global economy but also governance issues especially now in the context of the war in Ukraine and the pause of cooperation with Russia. Among the various impacts of climate change (change in snow, increase number of extreme events, fragmentation of pastures), the most challenging one is the land encroachment caused by extractive industries but also green energy projects such as wind farms. It emerged from the presentation and the debates afterwards that the greatest challenge is that reindeer herding is still not understood and seen as a kind of agriculture and therefore still put under the umbrella of the Ministries of agriculture while the Sami see reindeer herding as a different practice. At the one end of the farming spectrum lies robot intensive farming as a mean to control the nature whereas at the other end nomadic pastoralism is a way of reaching an agreement with nature. The link between the perception and the political decisions was also highlighted in the second presentation on food security and Sami knowledge on food. The changes in regulations imposed by Western entities impacted the traditional way of slaughtering reindeer and thus the food security and sovereignty of Sami who are not allowed to sell meat traditionally slaughtered to the market. The assessment of meat quality differs between Western standards and Sami who use 70 concepts and 3 dimensions to assess it. The main points of discussions focused on the impact of outside rules such as EU or state regulations on the quality of the meat on knowledge sharing and the linkages between food regulation and economics. An interesting point was also the differences between national systems in Norway and Finland and China. Finally, the link between the sovereignty of nation-states and their desire to control a territory and the policies to control Sami nomadism crossing borders (thus seen as a threat) was explored.

This provided a very good transition to the third presentation of the session in which Eda Ayaydin discussed the concept of sovereignty in the Arctic. The presentation by Eda and following discussion focused on the evolving concept of sovereignty and the way it is reconstructed by different actors in the Arctic, challenging the classical idea of strictly territorial and legal sovereignty in the Arctic. Economic and environmental sovereignties play an important role and the changes in the conception

of sovereignty of the various actors influence Arctic politics. Questions about the EU and if it seen as undermining state sovereignty and about the conception of sovereignty by ICC were raised. Also, it is underlined, while speaking of sovereignty in the Arctic, indigenous sovereignty is one of the most important topics and the Finnmark Act is a very adequate example to the territorial sovereignty in the region. The presentation by Salla Kalliojärvi then continued the questioning of classical concepts but from a very different perspective studying the particular understanding that the World Economic Forum has of climate change and security and how this shapes the solutions to mitigate climate change, especially in the Arctic. Climate change challenges the understanding of security in IR linked to social stability, war and states. States do not provide freedom from danger anymore in the Anthropocene. The WEF therefore produced a new understanding of security in the context of climate change such as food security or human security. This understanding is based on the liberal and capitalist view of “climate capitalism” where states have to collaborate with other stakeholders from the private sectors in order to guarantee security. Economic growth is seen as the only way of guaranteeing social stability and security in the WEF perspective. This leads to the conclusion that the Arctic should be left untouched because it is not viable in the market economy to exploit resources there without state subsidies. So, if states trusted more the market and if “stakeholderism” (instead of multilateralism) was followed, climate change would be reduced while still allowing for economic growth. This triggered a debate on economic growth and many questions on the WEF conception and its limitations. Green washing, faith in technology and economic growth while mass consumption not criticised and also need for regulations but by whom and for whom? In the Arctic context, the questions are raised on the potential take on regulatory function of the Arctic Council however as the nature of the Arctic Council based on the states, the conclusion was the Arctic Council could do some regulations but does not. What institutions, what about other perspectives? Finally, Marja Sivonen exposed the relations between security and energy transition in the Nordic countries. She highlighted the discrepancies between defence/security and sustainability forces in the Arctic from a Nordic (state) perspective. She mentioned how the black carbon and drilling news take place in the same frame. The discussion focused on questioning the concept of “security”, the role of the state but also of the individual agency and responsibility in it. She divided the security concept into two as positive and negative security and showed it in the Nordic (Finland, Norway, Estonia) frame. During the presentation, the question of the protection of security by whom increased. The discussion was about the hegemony of political elites on security issues that makes it difficult to go further in issues related to security. Other important discussion was about the civic security and its placement under positive security since the civic society is dealing with responsibilities of civic society. As conclusion, it is said the security is not only about internal or international, but also environmental security falls under positive security.

Conclusion: “We see the world not as it is but as we are” (Anders Oskal). Very interestingly all presentations, albeit being from very different perspectives, different methods and on different topics, highlight the current changes in classical concepts such as sovereignty and security in the wake of climate change and rise of non-Western/European conceptions. The role of the different perceptions, understandings and perspectives on the world and the changes occurring was a red thread in this session, revealing the complex interlinkages as well between changing climate, dynamic sovereignty, and blurred security conceptions. Therefore, one might say, when one thing changes, it changes another. As in five very different discussions related to the Arctic show that very challenging and

important phenomenon “climate change” makes domino effect on the other very traditional knowledges, concepts, or notions. Change is real.

Session 8: “Russian perspectives on the global Arctic today” (online session)

(Reporter: Elena Kavvatha)

- Yulia Zaika, Luzin Institute for Economic Studies—Subdivision of the Federal Research Centre, Kola Science Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Apatity, Russia: International Arctic science cooperation of early career researchers: a case-study of research and capacity building initiative
- Alina Cherepovitsyna (Ilinova) & Ekaterina Kuznetsova, Luzin Institute for Economic Studies—Subdivision of the Federal Research Centre, Kola Science Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Apatity, Russia: Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage: the world, Russia and the Arctic
- Luiza Brodt, Novosibirsk State University & Elena Adasheva, Yale University: Non-State Science Diplomacy as a Tool for Cooperation in the Arctic



(Photo: Daria Mishina)

Session 8 was held online in cooperation with the Luzin Institute for Economic Studies, Apatity, Russian Academy of Sciences. and Larissa Riabova the Research Director presented an overview of the Institute and expressed the hope that cooperation in research involving Russian Institutions will resume in the time to come. For the present moment though, all cooperation has seized and exchange of research knowledge for the Russian side has become an exceptional event.

Alina Cherepovitsyna and Ekaterina Kuznetsova carried on by presenting their project about Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage Technologies (CC(U)S). These technologies play an important role

in moving toward carbon neutrality and achieving climate goals. As the global annual capacity in 2021 is about 40 million tons, net zero forecasts reveal that there could be a possible compound annual growth rate of global CC(U)S capacity of about 5,71% a year in 2030-2050. The presentation proved the necessity of this type of project's expansion in both the world and Russia. During the presentation several types of projects were presented as well as a set of limitations regarding their further development, such as immaturity of technologies and high costs. The biggest obstacle in the present times emerged through the discussion and seems to be none other than the pause of all existing cooperation of all relevant actors involved around the world, with the Russian companies and institutions. The discussions also revolved around the CC(U)S initiatives and their application in the Arctic region as well as the identification of specific features to contribute to the overall socio-economic development in this area.

Elena Adasheva and Luiza Brodt concluded the session by presenting a joint project between Yale University and Novosibirsk University, regarding non-state science diplomacy, as a tool for cooperation in the Arctic. The discussion is really important to our times as in 2022 global conflicts have already deeply impacted cooperation in the Arctic region, raising numerous concerns about the region's present and future. Two case studies were examined: The International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) and Arctic Permafrost Research Networks. The presenters, through the case studies, proposed to consider the concept of non-state science diplomacy, as a means of bringing the focus on the needs of scientific knowledge production, instead of the nation state. Through the presentation the audience was made aware of how these non-state actors have managed to develop a shared disciplinary knowledge base in Arctic sciences and influenced decision-making in various levels of policy. There was a very interesting discussion regarding how this framework could help scholars and practitioners think about new strategies for building cooperation in the Global Arctic.

All the participants brainstormed on ways of facilitating the exchange of information between state and non-state actors in the Arctic today and expressed the hope that a formula will be found for Russian institutions to keep providing knowledge on the academic level, even in these extremely turbulent times. The session concluded by expressing the hopes of everyone involved that the scars left in international cooperation will not be as deep as to disrupt it for the decades to come.



Last round of the Role Play Game

(Photo: Marja Helena Sivonen)

Friday, 17 June, Inari

Session 9: “Logistics & Infrastructure & Education”

(Rapporteur: Emil Ísleifur Sumarliðason and Alma Karabeg)

- Juho Kähkönen: Finland’s plans of the Arctic Ocean rail line are buried deep beneath the ice – or are they really?
- Tatiana Petrova: Northern Axis – Barents Link transport corridor and challenges of development east-west connections in the Barents Region
- Zhanna Anshukova: Students’ Varying Attitudes toward Sexuality: Analysis of Finnish and International Students’ Aspects in Lapland

Juho Kähkönen examined Finland’s plans for the Arctic Ocean rail line that he has been researching as part of the EU Horizon 2020-funded JustNorth project. The project has been under consideration for some time now with five different options for the railway. The Rovaniemi-Kirkenes being the most likely one as it is less expensive and connected to the Northeast Passage. Originally brought forth by the Finnish Ministry of Transportation and Communications, this rail line has now been deemed not economically viable but following the Russian invasion into Ukraine, and Finland’s application to NATO, the rail line seems to be gaining momentum once more. Juho’s topic was a particularly apt topic for Inari as it has been quite a controversial issue with strong demonstrations by both the Saami community since the railway would disturb Saami’s livelihood, and by the local municipality. The latter, however, went largely unnoticed as their protests were largely obscured by the Saami protests which received most if not all of the media attention. The rail line would not only go through reindeer herding territories but also have very limited benefits for the local communities as roads would be able to serve the transportation needs of the locals. Rather than being for the Northern communities, the rail line is instead intended for logistical purposes.

Tatiana Petrova presented the Northern Axis – Barents Link project funded by Kolarctic CBC, which aims to identify main bottlenecks of the east-west transport corridor and contribute to its harmonization and cross-border mobility in the Barents region. Tatiana’s project involved ten partners from four countries including universities over a two-and-a-half-year period. The main identified bottlenecks included underdevelopment of railways and roads, administrative barriers, and supply security, but chiefly it was a lack of common vision, will, communication and cooperation between actors that acted as the primary bottleneck. This particular bottleneck of the Barents region has suffered from the same issues of global transportation systems; the unpredictability of the operational environment, accessibility issues as well as COVID aftereffects. A discussion of how these issues could be tackled involved an uncovering of even more issues with solving these bottlenecks in the Barents. A lot of studies were made in an effort to solve the problems, the quality of which varied a great deal, and are now essentially outdated in the aftermath of COVID, exacerbated by the war in Ukraine. Some of the challenges are lack of common platform for information sharing, lack of interplay with science and businesses, as well as heavy dependency on external consultants without

expertise in the field. The discussion ended on the grim note of the difficulties of tackling issues in a system that is constantly changing, and a call for more active engagement of the business and academic sectors.

Zhanna Anshukova introduced her doctoral research on: Student's varying attitudes towards sexuality – analysis of Finnish and international students' aspects in Lapland. This was a preliminary introduction of her research with the aim of introducing the topic while gathering feedback and ideas on the method and constructivist approach of the research. Zhanna's research aims to make use of a mixed method of online questionnaires and interviews. She presented the issues encountered, such as small sample size and difficulties in analyzing how any transformations in perception towards sexuality is examined. What arose from the discussion is that while sexuality is a relatively well-researched topic in Finland, exploring it among international students is a new one. The interview objects have received variable sexuality education other places. When researching the topic, it was suggested that any definitions of sexuality should be avoided to allow the interviewees to explore their own definitions.

Session 10: "Non-Arctic States and Actors" (part 1)

(Rapporteur: Yue Wang)

- Emilie Canova: The co-construction of two supra-national regions: a critical analysis of Arctic/EUrope relations through geopolitical and region-building perspectives
- Eleni Kavvatha: Bridging the gap: Perspectives of effective communication between state and nonstate actors in the Arctic – the case of Indigenous peoples in the European Union
- Pigga Keskitalo: Saami education and sustainability

Emilie Canova started her presentation by pinpointing the paradoxical position of the EU in the Arctic: The EU claims to be *in* the Arctic but is considered an external actor by Arctic actors. Drawing on the paradoxical situation, Emilie proposed the research questions of her PhD project, which aims to co-construct the ArctiC/EUrope regional systems through geopolitical and region-building perspectives. ArctiC and EUrope are complicated entities in terms of geography and political institutions. Emilie is interested in studying the more complex 'macro-region', namely, the territorial and relational space between ArctiC and EUrope, guided by region-building and critical geopolitics theories. In order to answer the research questions, Emilie has been applying several research methods, including comparative critical discourse analysis, institutions and conferences ethnography, interviews with mental maps, and spatial and multiscalar analysis. According to Emilie's first findings of discourse analysis, the EU wants to be a circumpolar actor and claims to be in the Arctic. Also, the EU plays a major role in European Arctic, and the Central Arctic Ocean is a new area in which the EU is engaged. Additionally, Emilie noticed a contradiction between EU policy documents, discourses, practices, and behaviours in conferences. Emilie's presentations generated enthusiastic discussions. For example, many participants were inspired by Emilie's methodology and asked for further information. Lassi Heininen reminded the participants that the early willingness and efforts of

European Arctic member states to include the EU in the Arctic governance were not actually for the Arctic region; instead, the real triggers were Russia and Greenland. The more assertive stance “the EU is in the Arctic” were also widely discussed. Emilie argued that such a claim could cause more problems for the EU’s participation in the Arctic. Does it mean the EU is claiming a formal membership in the Arctic Council?

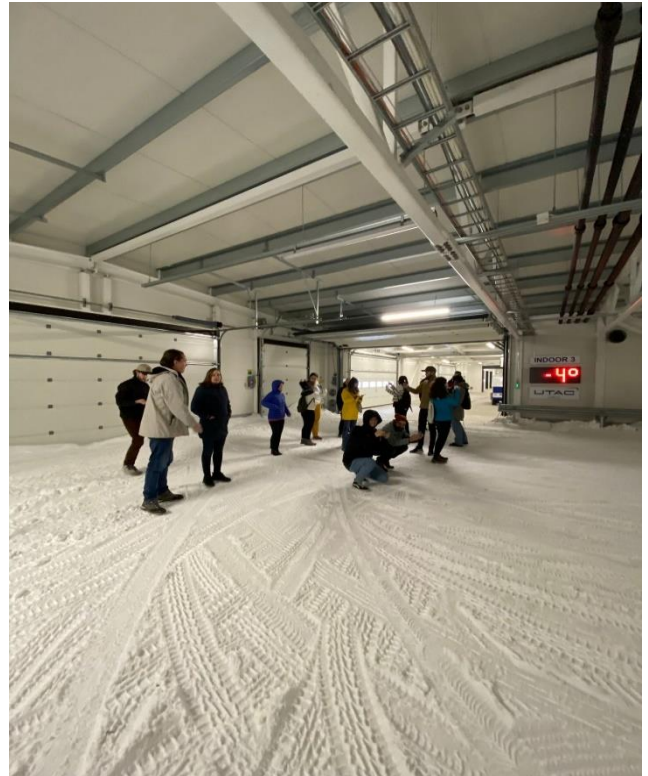
The second speaker, Eleni Kavvatha, presented her up-to-date report to the Saami Council. Her research intends to promote effective communication between state and non-state actors in the European Arctic. Eleni firstly highlighted that the indigenous peoples are key non-state actors in the Arctic, and the Saami is the only indigenous peoples in the European Arctic region. Then, she briefly introduced the Saami peoples’ main economic activities, including reindeer husbandry (the most representative one), traditional culture-related economy (Saami films, music and literature), fishing and hunting, food processing, and handicrafts. Subsequently, Eleni offered a comprehensive overview of the evolution of the EU legislation and adopted policies regarding indigenous peoples, the implementation of EU policies and relevant financing instruments, and the EU programmes and events targeted to enhance communication with indigenous peoples. According to many studies, there is a significant gap between the indigenous and non-indigenous populations in terms of life expectancy, health, income, educational attainment, and employment. From the Saami perspective, what is the way forward concerning a Saami-EU partnership engagement and collaboration, and how to compensate for the significant gap? Eleni believed that the communication and collaboration between the Saami and the EU must be enhanced, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The representatives of both sides must take action on how to better link Saami and their local communities with EU regional development policies. In this sense, as researchers, what are we supposed to do? Eleni highlighted that Saami people could spread their influences and voices through us researchers and our scientific research! In the end, Eleni had a BOLD proposal that a Sami-EU representation should be established permanently in Brussels to let the Saami bring the knowledge closer to the decision-making centre. In the end, Eleni passionately called to action rather than merely talking!

Following Eleni’s inspiring presentation, Pigga Keskitalo introduced and discussed Saami education and sustainability in her presentation. First of all, Pigga clarified what ‘Saami education’, ‘Saami pedagogy’, and ‘sustainability of Saami education’ are. Such sustainability is understood as cultural and linguistic features in the global cultural continuum. Meanwhile, Saami’s cultural and linguistic features should be maintained and revitalised due to the long assimilation. Pigga also drew a clear historical line of Saami education in general. Around the 1850s, nationalism was dominant in all the states where the Saami peoples resided, which means the Saami culture and education got heavily challenged. Then, in the 1970s, there were developments in Saami language education; and it entered into a revitalisation period in the 1990s. However, Pigga also emphasised that different national policies were applied historically, although a shared general historical pattern could be observed. In terms of the current situation of Saami education in Norway, Finland, Sweden, and Russia, they all have made efforts to develop Saami education, and it seems Norway has the most developed system compared to the other three states. For instance, Norway developed its own Saami school and curriculum in 1997. Finally, Pigga underlined the joint challenges these four states face: the reachability of Saami language teaching and the lack of teachers, materials, and resources. In the Q & A session, the participants and Pigga mainly discussed the Saami education and its sustainability

in Finland. Laura Junka-Aikio believed the question was not about the lack of resources but the lack of willingness and called for close collaboration in the Nordic on Saami language education. Lassi Heininen agreed with Laura and further pointed out the unfortunate situation of two minorities in Finland. There is a massive gap between the Saami and the Swedish-speaking people in Finland, who get well protected and even have privileges in certain circumstances.

Excursion to UTAC Ivalo

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



(Photo: Marja Helena Sivonen)

Saturday, 18 June, Inari

Session 10: “Non-Arctic States and Actors” (part 2)

- Alma Karabeg: Asian countries’ interests in the Arctic
- Marco Volpe: China shaping its Arctic policy: a global perspective and the role of non-traditional actors



(Photo: Tatiana Petrova)

The session was opened by Alma Karaberg, who talked about Asian countries' interests in the Arctic. Her research focuses on the difficulties and prospects of potential future scenarios as they relate to the Arctic region itself and its effects on Asian states. In addition to other issues the research focuses on Arctic governance, Arctic future scenarios, and Arctic urban sustainability. The global circumstances in this cooperation

will take place in is another critical element related to cooperation which is future-oriented. Alma gave the cases for the Republic of Korea and Japan's interests as observer states. Korea has more interests in the area of economics while Japan's interests are more focused on the research.

During the discussion, the research interview expectations were discussed. The expectation is to hear different voices and opinions. Alma discussed the security challenges, however, it is not the goal of the research. There was also an emphasis that the papers do not reflect real situations and policy papers' target audience is domestic (such as reports, and academic lectures). In her study, Alma is relying on English texts and institutions that published them. The difficulties with finding resources about indigenous people in Japan were also discussed. Alma emphasised the importance of analysing budgets. As the analysis of where the money goes shows the interests and helps to keep the positions.

The next speaker was Marco Volpe talking about China shaping its Arctic policy: a global perspective and role of non-traditional actors. In his presentation, he sought to increase understanding of the growing influence of nontraditional actors in determining China's foreign policy in the Arctic region. This suggests that by framing the Arctic as a global rather than a regional issue, China may be better able to work within the existing Arctic governance system and better cooperate in scientific endeavours and economic partnerships.

During the discussion, the questions about the differences between the issues and Chinese policy regarding China approaching the Arctic Ocean and the South China Sea were raised. They mentioned that there are some issues on what to focus on during the interviews and the problem that people are unwilling to be interviewed. Marco mentioned that the relationship between academia and policymakers is also within the scope of his study. Marco specified that he is studying Chinese scholarships in the field of international politics, but not taking the perspectives of natural scientists. Studying international law connected to the topic was suggested.

Walking to Pilpajärvi Church
& BBQ dinner on fire place



(Photo: Tatiana Petrova)

Sunday, 19 June, Inari

Travelling from Inari to Rovaniemi (and other destinations)



(Photo: Tatiana Petrova)

Abstracts

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Students' Varying Attitudes toward Sexuality: Analysis of Finnish and International Students' Aspects in Lapland.

Different cultures and societies around the world have various attitudes towards sexuality. Thus, people coming to the Arctic from abroad have different backgrounds. In some cultures, sexuality is not studied in school; in others, it is studied, however, from different points of view, such as psychology, biology, religion, or demographic issues. Also, representatives of different cultures have different moral norms and ideas about the appropriateness of discourses about sexuality.

Studies about attitudes to sexuality are extremely relevant for the Arctic and specifically, Lapland, as there is an increase in the number of students from other countries. It may not be obvious because the growth is not extraordinary. However, the number of local residents and students living in the territory has been decreasing in recent years. Thus, foreign students make up a noticeably increasing percentage of the region's population. Moreover, the research conducted by the CIMO displays a 72 per cent stay rate for international students.

The result of the study will show the diversity in attitudes towards sex, gender identity, moral norms, attitudes towards acceptable and unacceptable sexual behaviour and other aspects of attitudes toward sexuality. It is extremely important to have this information as potential cultural clashes in attitude to sexual norms and gender roles can lead to misunderstandings and sometimes even conflicts in the community.

The results of this research will provide insight into the attitude toward sexuality in Lapland among international and Finnish students and can be used by educational institutions while planning any kind of sexual education, doctors and social services. Also, the results of this study can be used in the future to trace the dynamics of cultural aspects in attitudes towards sexuality in Lapland and to compare it with other Arctic Regions.

To study this topic I use questionnaires and interviews with local and international students in Lapland to identify their attitudes to sexuality. Framework analysis is used to organise and analyze the obtained data. The results of my research will be published in a monograph in 2025.

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Deconstruction and reconstruction of sovereignty in the Arctic: How actors perceive the dynamism of sovereignty?

Sovereignty is a backbone notion in the discipline of political science and international relations. The concept has heightened significance in the Arctic region as well. In the Arctic literature, one may observe that sovereignty discussions are established highly on international legal perspective. By the given literature so far, the general attention is paid more on the territorial (maritime) sovereignty in a legal questioning. However, what about the indigenous sovereignty, environmental sovereignty alongside and sometimes besides territorial sovereignty? Thus, we will focus on which realms the states cooperate in the Arctic and how the governance mechanisms are configured in the region to understand the horizontally and vertically dynamic sovereignty in the region. This paper will firstly deconstruct the notion of sovereignty in the Arctic realm then will reconstruct through measuring its limits and different aspects by cooperation and adopted governance system in the region. To

operationalize the term of dynamic sovereignty, I will take three nexuses to analyze the concept through two cases: territorial sovereignty, economic sovereignty and environmental sovereignty for Russia and Norway since these two countries share a land and sea boundary where they never had a war, and they were able to solve their maritime disputes in the Barents Sea. They managed to construct bilateral relations in numerous subjects and became the first two countries delineating the first maritime boundary in the Arctic. The paper adopts a constructivist approach since the rationalist approach is not sufficient in explaining the cooperation between two states and the institutional friendly behavior of Russia towards the Arctic governance approach. This will also allow us to consider the meaning that Norway and Russia attribute to their cooperation and sovereignty understandings in the Arctic context. To do this, the sovereignty perceptions of the Arctic officials and scholars in the climate change and cooperation era will be compared to the pre-Cold War era.

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Non-State Science Diplomacy as a Tool for Cooperation in the Arctic

In 2022, global conflicts deeply impacted cooperation in the Arctic region, raising numerous concerns about the Arctic present and future. This presentation aims to facilitate a discussion about opportunities and platforms for collaboration between the variety of actors in the Arctic. First, we propose to consider the concept of non-state science diplomacy to de-center the nation state, focusing on the needs of scientific knowledge production instead. Then, we examine two case studies: International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA) and Arctic permafrost research networks. These non-state actors create international epistemic communities, develop a shared disciplinary knowledge base, and define global research agenda in Arctic sciences. Concurrently, they influence decision-making and various levels of policy. Finally, we open up a floor for a conversation with the Calotte Academy fellows about how this framework and analysis may help scholars and practitioners to think about new strategies for building cooperation in the global Arctic. We ask, how do non-state actors continue cross-border collaborations in the time of global conflicts? What are the possibilities for cooperation between state and non-state actors in the Arctic today?

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Further world and world order: Unipolar or loose bipolarity?

As a brief abstract: Arctic order historically, presently and in the future reflect world order. Cold War bipolarity between the US and the USSR was reflected in an Arctic divided by the Iron Curtain the Barents Region and the Ice Curtain down the Bering Strait. US unipolarity and hegemony after the end of the Cold War and Soviet dissolution allowed for a circumpolar liberal Arctic order with the Arctic Council, International Arctic Science Committee, etc. Post-Cold War unipolarity is challenged

by the return of Russia as a traditional Eurasian great power and of China as one of the world's largest economies, which suggests a loose Sino-American bipolar world order. The US seeks to extend unipolarity by containment of China and Russia, which is also reflected in the war in Ukraine. Arctic order will reflect the struggle over future world order and is already strictly divided by a US-led Nordic and North-American Arctic bounded order excluding the Russian half of the Arctic. The US is seeking to exclude the integration of the Russian half of the Arctic into a Chinese-led bounded order through the threat of secondary sanctions against China. Either reestablishment of US global unipolarity and hegemony can reestablish a circumpolar liberal Arctic order or Arctic order will be divided between US-led Nordic and North-American Arctic bounded order and the Russian Arctic.

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Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage: the world, Russia and the Arctic

Major international agencies confirm the important role of CC(U)S technologies in moving toward carbon neutrality and achieving climate goals. In 2021, global annual capacity is about 40 million tons. An analysis of net-zero forecasts reveals a possible compound annual growth rate of global CC(U)S capacity of about 5,71% per year in 2030-2050. This proves the necessity of CC(U)S projects expansion in both the world and Russia. However, there is a set of limitations that stand in the way of CC(U)S deployment. First of all, it is the slow development and immaturity of technologies, as well as the high cost of existing ones. It was revealed that for the conditions of Russia the development of these options is promising in the O&G and power sectors, however, government support is required for successful implementation. An analysis of the CC(U)S initiatives application in the conditions of the Arctic has also been conducted. Specific features of their implementation to contribute to the overall socio-economic development of the region have been identified.

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The co-construction of two supra-national regions: a critical analysis of Arctic/Europe relations through geopolitical and region-building perspectives

With rapid climatic and geopolitical changes occurring in the Arctic, the European Union (EU) has shown a growing interest in the region. In October 2021, the EU published its fourth Arctic policy since 2008, in which it assertively claims to be “in the Arctic” and a “geopolitical power”. The importance of Europe-Arctic cooperation for a stable future is further highlighted by the war in Ukraine and the latest IPCC report on climate change mitigation, both a challenge for the EU and the Arctic governance. Past research has mainly been focused on the EU's Arctic policy evolution and EU's internal and external challenges impending its recognition as a legitimate Arctic actor, without questioning the framing of EU-Arctic relations as a unique polity trying to insert itself into a spatial area. However, both Europe and the Arctic are complex geographical entities with multiple overlapping institutions, territories and populations, including Indigenous people. That calls for new analytical tools suited to conceptualise international relations “with complex political realities” (McConnell) and supra-national entities in regional theory. My research focuses on exploring these

relations as the reciprocal interactions of two supra-national regions, with geopolitical consequences at multiple scales and for different actors. Hence, I propose a novel approach combining critical and French/Lacoste geopolitics within the broader region-building theoretical framework. My aim is twofold: (1) better understanding why EUrope transforms Arctic regional governance, geographical definition and constructed identity and poses an ontological challenge to Arctic region-building, by (2) reciprocally analysing how the Arctic challenges the EU politico-institutional unity and identity as normative power and influences its transition to a unitary geopolitical power. In this presentation, I will discuss first conclusions based on the discourse analysis of Arctic Council and EU policy documents (including maps) since 1996 and conferences ethnography. This reveals how geographical representations of various regional actors have shaped Arctic-EUrope geopolitics, how Western spatial and political categories are challenged, that the European Arctic is a key geopolitical area, and how environment protection/climate change, and Russia have been two parallel central axes of regional integration/construction in the Arctic and the EU in the post-Cold war period.

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Poverty, well-being and climate change

Conversations on poverty span a diverse range of public discourse and academic disciplines, for instance in the forms of economic poverty and cultural poverty. The conceptual parameters of this article are such that poverty is discussed primarily in the economic sense. Ethnomusicologist Harrison (2013) and philosopher Pogge (2005) have addressed the relationship among colonisation and poverty, and this article aims to contribute to ongoing discussions through introducing prospective impacts of climate change on the interplay among poverty, well-being and music. In its discussion on well-being, this article generally employs the concept of subjective well-being as defined in psychology – that is, “a person’s overall evaluation of the quality of life from his or her own perspective” (Lucas 2016). While the indigeneity-psychology nexus is often investigated in terms of the more immediate impacts of colonisation on well-being (e.g. intergenerational traumas), significantly less research has explored its ongoing secondary or tertiary impacts, of which poverty is one. In her article on poverty and music in the Haitian context, Dirksen (2018) queries whether “seeming economic poverty [can] be balanced against so-called cultural richness” and “culture be exploited to enhance daily life”, and the article at hand attempts to adopt the same gaze to the experience of northern indigenous communities in an era of rapid environmental vicissitudes. In approaching the question of how climate change might influence pre-existing undercurrents among poverty and well-being, this article turns to contemporary scholarship within the field of psychiatry (Compton & Shim 2015). Specifically, this article addresses the potential impacts of food insecurity (Compton 2015), poor housing conditions (Suglia et al 2015) and the (in)accessibility of psychological healthcare (Langheim et al 2015). Following a discussion on the therapeutic qualities of music and community (Warren 2016), interview responses (Arctic Institute 2021), Inuit musician Seeteenak’s music (2021) and her interview responses (i2021) localise these interdisciplinary dialogues in the context of Nunavut, northern Canada. Contains interview conducted by author with Inuit musician in Nunavut.

Sveinung Eikeland

Research prof.

Smart Specialization Strategies (S3) for Sustainable Development in Arctic Regions

Smart specialization strategies (S3) on regional level were emerged by EU from 2006-2009 as a central strategy of European regions contributing to strengthen the European economies position globally. From 2014 support from ERDF demands S3 strategies in target regions. Today 208 European regions mainly on NUTS2 level base their strategies on S3, of them 30 are in not member states. Of regions in member states 74 % have S3 strategies. Central in S3 is to stimulate new regional paths by collective organizing of discovering processes on regional level.

In Arctic the position of S3 on regional level is analyzed in two reports for the EU commission, the last from 2021 with title “Arctic Smart Specialization Strategies for Sustainable Development” where the speaker was one of the authors. The contribution will present the overall background, contents and experiences of S3, and going deeper into S3 and contents in Arctic regions including elucidating of the position of emerging sustainable developing in these regions.

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The Securitisation of Arctic Research

This paper examines the changing patterns of collaborative research in the Arctic. It asks, against the backdrop of renewed great-power competition, whether scientific research in the Arctic region is again being securitised. The intensifying climate crisis has brought climate research in the Arctic to the global forefront. New actors from increasingly southern latitudes are entering the region with fresh funding and more robust national research programs. This has manifested itself in large-scale international research projects, new research stations, and expedition vessels. Yet these research icebreakers, polar-orbiting satellites, underwater sensors, and other means for observing and studying the Arctic are being increasingly scrutinised as well. As global geopolitics grow increasingly belligerent—most salient being the deteriorating relationship between China and the West and, more recently, the Russian invasion of Ukraine, international science in the Arctic is being cast in a new, more sceptical light. Scientific data and knowledge about the Arctic environment are taking on new meanings. No longer seen only as a public good for improving our understanding of the rapidly changing polar climate, Arctic environmental knowledge is again being perceived by governments as military-strategic assets, too. In particular, the presence of China has alerted northern governments to the so-called dual-use potential of imaging satellites, underwater vehicles, even environmental data. To better our understanding of these dynamics, this paper employs securitisation theory to examine whether, and, if so, how, Arctic research is being securitised. By analysing documents and conducting interviews with government and defence officials in the Arctic countries, the paper studies the changing perceptions and attitudes toward international research being done in, and about, the Arctic. Having mapped these perceptions, the paper goes on to consider the experience of Arctic researcher themselves. Through open-ended interviews, I seek to capture how the circumpolar research community is being affected by a more contentious geopolitical landscape, regionally as well as globally. It concludes with a discussion on how to ensure an equitable and cohesive international research community despite geopolitical turbulence.

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Institutional capacity for effecting Arctic sustainability goals through commercial actors in the High North

That the Arctic is melting is a foregone conclusion. Changes to local ways of life, new manifestations of geopolitical interests, and increased commercial activity are all topics high on the agenda in the region. Questions remain about state and multilateral institutional power to guide development in the region, including what sustainable development standards are appropriate to the unique character of the Arctic region, what development should get priority in local and national planning regimes, and what methods are available for effectively producing these outcomes. This thesis approaches the problem from the latter side. The environmental and social needs in the Arctic are increasingly well-documented, and metrics for sustainable development in an Arctic context are becoming more accepted, establishing the ‘what’ regarding Arctic sustainable development. The question this thesis attempts to answer is ‘how?’ By working to determine effective institutional policy and practice in guiding commercial activity as a vector of responsible development, the thesis operates on the hypothesis that in a region which has stringent sustainability requirements, limited physical access, and market-driven development needs, it is commercial actors who will have the largest impact on the development of the region. Theories of sustainability and corporate social responsibility will provide a framework for evaluating case studies and identifying where current normative definitions of sustainability and CSR, such as the UN SDGs and Arctic Investment Protocol are gaining acceptance and serve as a framework for commercial activity. Next, international relations theory will be used to frame the Arctic region as one where commercial and local relationships emerge as major drivers of international relations, and where commercial activity can be seen as a vector of national influence. The European Arctic, as the most developed Arctic region by liberal-economic standards, will serve as the focus region. Aiming to be policy-relevant and bringing theory into a practical space, this thesis aims to contribute to the emerging field of understanding commercial actors on the international stage and the vectors by which international relations play out in the Arctic context.

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The University of the Arctic and Arctic Cooperation

The UArctic is a significant non-state actor within the circumpolar region. Overall, the potential for the UArctic to act regionally, in the role of an international on-state actor, is affected by the particular structure of its curricular and thematic network participants. Yet it is nonetheless in alignment with broader goals of intergovernmental cooperation among the Arctic states. Consistent with broader trends in interregional cooperation, the UArctic works through non-state actors, specifically the numerous post-secondary institutions that serve the region worldwide. It facilitates mobility and connectivity within the circumpolar region through several innovative initiatives, targeted to specific goals and objectives. Connectivity is organized at different scales and for different ends. Its agency as a connective project connecting people and places within the circumpolar region to broader opportunities for knowledge production and dissemination has grown significantly since its founding over two decades ago. The primary educational initiative for the region, it is clear that most post-

secondary institutions value membership and are actively engaged in the UArctic. The project also offers a means to connect non-Arctic institutions with considerable Arctic expertise to those in the north and has slowly but surely increased its relevance for northern populations and communities. Most Arctic states now fund the UArctic programming to some degree and most Arctic post-secondary institutions are also so engaged. However, despite its region-wide mission, the organization remains more heavily focused and centred upon the European North. The greater inclusion of Indigenous pedagogies, however, is arguably leading to a greater North American focus, greater interest by North American institutions, and a greater opportunity for involvement in culturally meaningful ways.

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Relevance of ‘functional cooperation’, as an alternative way to a war, to build trust and increase security

At the turbulent & unprecedented times of world politics, when there are armed conflicts and uncertainties, it might not seem obvious to discuss about international cooperation and its benefits globally. Concentrating such a relevant theme, and trying to find new ways to respond and act is, however, relevant and valuable, when in addition of wars pollution kills millions, and climate change threatens societies. When states are failing in their most important task - to secure the everyday life of their citizens – after the unified state system became a fundamental obstacle for an efficient management of the global environment, much due to the narrow traditional, unilateral, competitive perception of national security by the military. Unlike, through humankind’s history, cooperation, not conflict, is been an immaterial basis for human existence, as it comes from human instincts to survive. Likewise, functional cooperation is the basis for the exceptional nature of high stability of Arctic geopolitics, and to continue mutually beneficial collaboration is the only option to enable local & regional solutions for global challenges. This presentation will first, theoretically examine three basic states of international politics & IR, cooperation, competition and conflict; second, analyze main aims & methods of international cooperation (across borders), in particular ‘functional cooperation’, to increase security; third, analyze the nature & outcomes of functional cooperation in the Arctic region; and finally, brainstorm how to maintain a common ground for mutually beneficial cooperation.

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The barn has burned down, so let the house burn, too. University cooperation in wartime

Recently (see CA 2021 Final report) I seriously discussed where is the line between academic and non-academic cooperation between Finnish and Russian universities. I asked why are universities gradually transferring interaction from educational programs to the field of applied cross-border cooperation (CBC)? Or what is their role in the development of CBC programs and why can they be considered “sleeping giants” of paradiplomacy?

I didn’t have enough time to answers my questions. With the start of the war in Ukraine, my research object disappeared. There are neither cross-border cooperation projects nor educational programs left between Finland and Russia (the old ones are being completed or stopped, new ones are not started).

In the academic field, the Finnish Ministry of Education has 'recommended' universities to cut off all ties with Russian institutional partners. Universities immediately complied: all cross-border cooperation projects were stopped; academic cooperation is on hold 'for the time being'. Even the use of university emails to communicate with Russian colleagues is prohibited.

Russian universities did even worse: the rectors of most universities signed the notorious 'letter of rectors' and supported the war. Many staff members joined their rectors, thus, cutting off even the theoretical possibilities to continue cooperation.

In the field of CBC, the situation is similar: the European Commission has stopped funding Russian participants in CBC projects. In fact, cross-border cooperation projects have turned into the EU border areas development projects. Finnish universities do not interact anymore with Russian universities within the framework of CBC projects. The EU-Russia CBC programs for 2021-2027 (Interreg NEXT) have been cancelled.

However, answers to some of the previously asked questions emerge. First, it becomes more evident whether universities are independent actors (or agents) of cross-border interaction. The contours and limits of this independence are becoming clearer. Secondly, there is also an answer to the question of what is the motivation of universities for academic and applied (e.g. development projects) cooperation. This paper will be devoted to finding answers to these questions in the context of general trends in cooperation between educational and research organizations in Finland and Russia."

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Nordic colonialism, Changing State Space and Ethnic Identities in Northern Finland

Recently, various scholars have engaged in efforts to theorize also Nordic states as “settler colonial” in their relationship to the Indigenous Sámi. Settler colonial theory directs attention effectively to the contemporaneity and continuity of colonial structures and practices, as well as to the role that Nordic “settlers” have had in their expansion across Northern and Sámi territories. What has received less attention, however, are the many ways in which the Nordic states have also transformed and changed over time, and how changes in their economic and governmental rationalities, or considerations of state space, might have affected the manifold relationships between the state, the “settlers” and the Sámi. This presentation addresses the gap in scholarship by focusing attention on trajectories of settler colonial change in Northern Finland. Building on both settler colonial theory and theories of state spatial transformation (e.g. N. Brenner, S. Moisiö, L. Leppänen) its aim is to explore how the territorial restructuring of the Finnish state, from areal to a neoliberal competition state, has affected not only the Sámi, but also Northern Finland’s older Finnish settler communities that are grounded in the history of agricultural settlement. The study suggests that one aspect of settler colonial change is the destabilization of the relationship between the state and its older settler communities, whose value from the perspective of the state can no longer be taken for granted. This has created space for new struggles over Indigeneity which, in the context of Indigenous revitalization and rights, appears increasingly desirable for various Northern peoples and communities. In addition to new ethnic tensions and conflicts, this shift in identity politics – which is also transnational in character - presents a new, complex challenge for on-going efforts to develop Indigenous rights and self-determination.

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Finland's plans of the Arctic Ocean rail line are buried deep beneath the ice – or are they really?

Northern Finland is located only a dozen kilometres from the northernmost Norwegian ports of the Arctic Ocean. Before the Second World War, Finland had a port and a direct connection to the ice-free Arctic Ocean. In the peace agreement with the Soviet Union in 1944, Finland lost this connection. Since then, discussions have from time to time popped up on how Finland could develop its logistics to the High North. Melting of the Arctic sea ice has strengthened the desire to gain more substantial logistical access to the Arctic Ocean. Often these discussions have included visions of the Arctic Ocean rail line.

The latest attempt to open a railway to the Arctic Ocean started in the early 2010s. The main arguments for the Arctic railway included new business opportunities and strengthening of the national security of supply. The opponents argued the megaproject's negative impacts on the indigenous Sámi culture, risks to traditional livelihoods, especially reindeer herding, as well as the local ways of living. The confrontation was visible in public discourse, and demonstrations against the rail line gained much attention. The line from the Norwegian port of Kirkenes through the Sámi Homeland to Rovaniemi was the primary option.

The controversial project lost much of its national support after the Finnish-Norwegian working group announced in its report in 2019 that the potential volumes of cargo would be too small to justify the high costs of the railway. After the report, the Finnish Minister of Transportation and Communication took a mainly neutral stance on the Arctic railway. Anyhow The Regional Council of Lapland, representing Lapland's municipalities, remained the leading supporter of the railway. The northernmost municipalities continued their opposition towards the planned railway. The Arctic Ocean rail line suffered a significant setback year 2021 after the redraft of Lapland development plans was accepted by a vote of 43 to 3 in the Regional Council of Lapland. Anyhow following the ongoing war in Ukraine, the national security of supply and Arctic infrastructure development has returned on the national agenda in Finland.

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Climate change and security: Different perceptions, different solutions

Climate change has been increasingly securitized. Not only are the governmental representatives and state institutions such as the military addressing the need to incorporate considerations of climate change-related impacts on security in nearly all of their security assessments, but so are a growing number of commercial actors around the world. Corporate governance practices on the business risks and opportunities posed by climate change have been expanding rapidly in recent years and the role of businesses in climate action has become ever more central. By posing severe threats to the natural and human systems on which security depends, climate change is seen to both, necessitate the input of all sectors of societies in climate mitigation and adaptation action, and make it critical to the companies to take countermeasures and adjustments to a world where social instability and conflict risk is increasing alongside temperatures. But is climate change as a business risk drawing a different kind of idea of security as the one we are used to? This paper discusses the idea of security fostered by the World Economic Forum's (WEF) construction of climate security. Due to its centrality in

global climate system, the paper will also look at what kind of role is given to the Arctic region in the WEF's formulation of climate security. The region is also often presented as an example of the new geographic realities brought about by climate change, which makes it highly interesting point of view to the analysis of security, which as a field of study has firm roots in geopolitical thinking.

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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 core of global politics. I look at Japan's, and Korea's interest in the area and their Arctic policies, and 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 aim to study the challenges and opportunities of possible future scenarios regarding the Arctic area itself and its impact on Asian countries. The focus is on Arctic governance, future scenarios in the Arctic, and sustainability of urban areas in the Arctic among other topics. Another factor connected to future-oriented cooperation of importance is under what global conditions will this cooperation take place. Will we have a world moving towards realism or will we have a world moving towards international liberalism? 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. However, the focus on the Arctic policies of Asian countries is very much focused on research and the need for collaboration. Realizing that common threats and challenges can be solved by collaboration and that using indigenous knowledge that sees interconnectedness in everything is a good way to create a society for all.

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Bridging the gap: Perspectives of effective communication between state and non - state actors in the Arctic - the case of indigenous peoples in the European Union

Indigenous People (IP) in the Arctic are often involved in community efforts to shape policy on the local and even the state level, but rarely on the international stage. More and more indigenous voices refer to barriers put in place to keep Indigenous peoples from joining these conversations, barriers not just political but also cultural. In addition to the long history of oppression IPs have experienced, they must also overcome the cultural gap when explaining to outsiders that policy is personal for them. It has an immediate effect on their communities, impacting their traditional food practices,

education systems, and fishing rights (which are determined by federal agencies). A great number of people outside the Arctic don't realize how important practices such as traditional reindeer herding, subsistence hunting and fishing are to the indigenous population and how negatively Arctic policies can impact those traditional practices. Moreover, recent global challenges affecting people globally, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent closing of several borders, create a new dimension of inequality for the IPs in the Arctic - i.e Sami reindeer herders in Sapmi have experienced great difficulty in practicing traditional activities linked to reindeer migration. This will be a presentation of an applied research project undertaken in collaboration with the Arctic University of Norway and the Sami Parliament for the purposes of the Governance and Entrepreneurship in Northern and Indigenous Areas program. The project aims to provide a summary of past EU activities regarding Indigenous peoples (both in Europe and elsewhere) and a description of existing channels of collaboration between the EU and non-state actors (NGOs, municipalities, regional governments, minority groups, and other institutions). It is a knowledge synthesis based on academic and media sources as well as grey literature (EU documents). The project will be examining possible channels of collaboration, communication and lobbying on behalf of IPs in the European Arctic and non-state actors associated to them, taking into account their status, location (including Russia, Greenland, Norway, Sweden and Finland) and potential for further action following examples from other parts of the Arctic (Canada, US).

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Arctic conferences are not in the Arctic. What about for the Arctic regions?

There is only one place, where representatives of Arctic institutions and indigenous peoples, businessmen and businesswomen, politicians, scientist, activists and young researchers from different Arctic fields could meet and find even something in common – these platforms are Arctic conferences and forums. There are three participatory biggest international Arctic platforms: Arctic Council, Arctic Circle Assembly and the International Arctic Forum. However, there are hundreds of different sizes, thematic, formats, and attendance of Arctic conferences. If before the global pandemic the number and variety of Arctic conferences were increasing, during and after the pandemic all attendees rethought the need for these conferences: some of them have developed, some were not changed at all, and some did not recover. But what are the impacts of these experiences and what is the value of holding these conferences for the Arctic itself? Therefore, this article examines and analyzes the number of Arctic conferences, that were held specifically in the Arctic regions (Finnmark, Lapland, Yamal, Yellow Knife) in 2013-2021. The data collection results identify the difference in numbers, participants, investment, and potential regional impact between conferences in the regions and those in centers or major cities. Thus, the research question to answer in this article is would the increasing number of Arctic conferences increase the Arctic regional development? Additionally, the article outlines the focus of Arctic conferences more on international aspects, instead of Arctic regions, which generalize and politicalize the Arctic. The article also analyzes possible ways and conditions for the future of international Arctic conferences, due to the current changes in global Arctic policy.

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The Role of Science Diplomacy in China-Nordic Arctic Relations

The aim of the article is to analyse the different use of science diplomacy in Arctic cooperation and its role in the development of China-Nordic Arctic relations. Focusing on the different forms of Nordic bilateral and multilateral interaction mechanisms in the Arctic through the role of science diplomacy in the “triple-helix” between science, industry, and governance in the context of China’s Arctic strategy, which aims to build both bilateral relationships with individual Nordic countries and regional cooperation. In the Royal Society’s report “New Frontiers in Science Diplomacy: Navigating the Changing Balance of Power” (2010), the future governance of the Arctic features as a case study on a region with potentially fragmented existing patchworks of legal regimes. Developments, such as increased impact of climate change, more engagement from Asian countries in Arctic affairs and escalating geopolitical tension have already affected the Arctic region. The contribution of science diplomacy needs to be expanded in dealing with the complex challenges facing the Arctic region. The report offers three policy strands, which science diplomacy can contribute to: 1) Providing foreign policy objectives with scientific advice (“science in diplomacy”) 2) Facilitating international science cooperation (“diplomacy for science”) 3) Using science cooperation to improve international relations between countries (“science for diplomacy”).

Given that all three modes of Science Diplomacy are evident in Arctic cooperation, the article analyses the scope of science diplomacy in China-Nordic Arctic relations, using three modes approach and referring to the developing “global Arctic” debate. The article is part of a doctoral project on Nordic-China relations analyzing several policy-relevant angles, such as climate and security aspects, the economy and scientific cooperation. The article will furthermore analyze how the intersection between science and politics (science diplomacy) is impacted by two major global shifts affecting the Nordic region: 1) The increased importance and global relevance of Arctic affairs and 2) the re-emergence of China as a global power and its Arctic engagement. Studying rising geopolitical tensions between the United States and China, coupled with a closer partnership between Russia and China, and spill-over effects into relations between the Nordic countries and China in the Arctic.

Prof. Kjell Olsen

Smart Specialization Strategies

In the lecture I will a) briefly sketch an historical background of Western Finnmark, b) discuss the colonizing processes that aimed for cultural integration in the Norwegian Nation State, and, finally, c) examine how the changing state policies have an impact on identity processes in the area.

The theoretical underpinning is that identity processes are shaped by the shifting policies that regulates the relationship between the Nation State and it’s minorities.

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Northern Axis – Barents Link transport corridor and challenges of development east-west connections in the Barents Region

Northern Axis – Barents link (NABL) project aims to identify the main bottlenecks of the east-west transport corridor and contribute to its harmonization and cross-border mobility. Ten project partners from four different countries are sharing the budget of more than 1.2 million euros. The 2.5-year project includes a variety of studies, mainly on roads and railroads, as well as the study of wind energy potential in remote areas and a pre-study on low flight corridor. The European Neighborhood Instrument, CBC Kolarctic program, supports project that is coming soon to its final stage.

The Northern Axis is one of the five Trans-European (TEN-T) transport axes connecting the northern EU with Norway, on the other hand, and Russia, Belarus and beyond, on the other. The NABL project focuses only on part of the Northern Axis, on the Narvik – Haparanda /Tornio – Vartius – St. Petersburg multimodal link. Barents Link is an extended Arkhangelsk Gateway, via Sweden all the way to Narvik in Norway. The Northern Sea Route is a direct continuation of the Barents Link to Asian market.

The presentation for the Calotte Academy in summer 2022 will focus on two railroad studies. One covers future Russian rail projects in the Barents Region and is based on analysis of the main policy documents. The study was completed in February 2022 just before the world has flipped upside down. Another study examines the capacity of the Ofotbanen – Malmaban railway between Norway and Sweden. The Ofotbanen – Malmaban line is about 500 km long starting in Luleå (Sweden) and ending in the port of Narvik. Both studies relate to the Arctic Ocean railway alternative routes proposed by the Finnish Transport Infrastructure Agency several years ago.

From the logistical perspective, Finland is an island and depends on transport via the Baltic Sea. A good year-round connection to the Arctic Ocean's ice-free harbor would improve logistical accessibility and supply security. The Barents Region is located far from the global market, and functionality of the transport's infrastructure has a great impact on the competitiveness of businesses and on mobility in general.

The NABL project in general contributes to the Joint Barents Transport Plan (JBTP) implementation by developing evaluation instruments, infrastructure solutions and creating materials for further research work.

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Securing the digital Arctic

The Arctic is becoming ever more digital in at least two interconnected ways. First, the advancement of digitalization makes societal structures and practices increasingly dependent on the smooth functioning of ones and zeros – also in the Arctic. Second, our knowledge on and imagines of the Arctic are increasingly digital in their format, that is, produced through digital representations. These two trajectories have varying implications for security and they tend to call for different approaches to security. This presentation elaborates on the criticality of holistic digital security production in the

Arctic that is able to identify and work on the potential gaps, contradictions, and overlaps of these security approaches.

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Entangling Global South/Arctic: Inequalities, Responsibilities, Subjectivities

Accelerating extractivism, the resulting land disputes, and the disappearance of traditional livelihoods due to ecological crises are plaguing communities around the world. Many marginalised people in the global South suffer simultaneously from the effects of climate change as well as neoliberal economic policies and development projects that lead to land grabbing and forced displacement on a massive scale. So-called sustainable development is usually defined from the perspective of the state or foreign donors, ignoring the local communities' views and reducing their access to natural resources. These same power structures and processes of international politics and global economy affect the societies and communities also in the Arctic, and it has many commonalities with socio-political and environmental struggles in the global South. However, there are many important differences to consider as well. For example, while some of the poorest countries in the global South are among those most severely affected by climate change, its main drivers, such as CO2 emissions, have been historically caused mainly by Northern/Western states that gained substantial prosperity through industrialisation. In discussing the similarities and differences, as well as the intimate interconnectedness of the global South and the Arctic, both historically and in the present, this paper seeks to tease out complexities of the concept of 'global Arctic responsibility'. Drawing on critical perspectives from the global South, especially of neoliberal forms of development and the continuing dominance of Western epistemologies, it challenges conventional perceptions of 'knowing subjects' and the centres and peripheries of knowledge production. Yet, it emphasises that even though marginalised communities in both contexts face multiple oppressions and their knowledge and agency are often ignored in policy-making and research, they are not passive victims but active subjects. In their efforts to re-define sustainable development from perspectives that support their interests and needs in specific, place-based and cultural contexts, they create new knowledge, construct new kinds of subjectivities, and produce/embody/visibilise the onto-epistemological diversity of being and knowing.

Marja Helena Sivenon

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A Nordic country perspective on the interrelations between security and energy transition in the Arctic

The energy transition is advancing globally. In the Arctic, this concerns the Arctic states, and the local communities' necessity to find sustainable and robust sources of energy. The effects of continuous fossil energy exploitation in the Arctic creates cascading global effects on climate change mitigation elsewhere, while some problems are visible there such as melting of permafrost and retreat of sea ice. The Arctic is also interesting from the perspective of security, because of geopolitical ramifications elsewhere are felt in the Arctic too. It is expected that some states increase their military presence there over the coming years. This paper aims to analyse from the Nordic perspective how the zero-

carbon energy transition and security considerations are intertwined and perceived in the Arctic and how this is addressed in Finnish and Norwegian energy and security policies. Drawing from sustainability transition studies frameworks, we recognise the points of congruence and tension, and examine how current Norwegian and Finnish policies address these points. Conceptual framework combines sustainability transitions literature (concepts of socio-technical regime decline and acceleration of niche development) and the concepts of negative and positive security. The case study is constructed from 13 interviews, complemented supportive document analysis, e.g., the Arctic Strategies of Finland and Norway. Research is on-going, however, as tentative results To set a few examples of tentative results for the first research question, we have identified points of congruence in the Arctic: oil and gas production platforms are used as strategic centres for claims of sovereignty, geopolitics and developments outside Arctic, such as the war in Ukraine have effects in the Arctic and military operations have functioning priority and testing of new technologies is difficult as tests cannot jeopardize operations even during peace time. For the second question we identified thus far policy processes directing towards zero-carbon energy transitions, yet the strategic importance of oil and gas production in the area is a matter of national security. This indicates negative security as principal perception, hindering zero-carbon energy aspirations.

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Imagining an Arctic State: An analysis of the performance of the Icelandic state's Arctic identity

The purpose of this paper is to examine how the Icelandic state perceives the Arctic and its place in that region of the world. To reach that goal, the paper sees Iceland's state identity as narratively performed and engages with a three-dimensional view of state identity based on space, time, and the state's relationship with Others with the aim of constructing a holistic view of state identity. Through a narrative analysis of Iceland's 2011 and 2021 Arctic Policies and four high-level elite interviews of Icelandic state representatives, this paper explores how Iceland conceives the Arctic as well as its place in the region. Whereas presently, and according to the Icelandic state, the Arctic has become an essential part of Icelandic foreign policy. This paper seeks to illustrate what that means and how the state has adopted an Arctic identity. Moreover, it seeks to establish what that identity entails in an Icelandic context and from an Icelandic perspective. Through an adaptation of a top-down perspective of state identity, the findings of this paper indicate what the impacts of the recent growth in interest in the Arctic may be for the Icelandic state and how being an Arctic state may not only involve spatial factors. While in the Icelandic context, the region has largely been viewed in spatial terms, the other two dimensions brought into account in this thesis - time, and the state's relationship with Others - demonstrate the multifaceted but interconnected nature of the performance of an Icelandic Arctic identity.

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The effects of paused Arctic cooperation on Russian indigenous communities

As indigenous cooperation in the Arctic is under threat after Russian invasion of Ukraine, the analysis of indigenous peoples' position and their relations with the state in Russia becomes especially important. On April 10, 2022, the Saami Council put on hold all common projects with the Saami organizations in Russia; shortly before that, the Association of Kola Saami issued a statement supporting the ongoing war. On April 13, the Association of Kola Saami announced its withdrawal from the Saami Council. While a number of Russian indigenous organizations support the actions of the Russian government, independent Indigenous groups and activists make statements condemning the war. This situation illustrates the divisions inside Russian indigenous communities, as well as their limited opportunities for political expressions within the state borders. This paper analyzes how indigenous peoples' responses to the war in Ukraine could be framed into the more general context of uneven citizen-state relations in the Russian Federation. While the period of the 1990s and early 2000s focused on indigenous political participation, contemporary policies of the Russian state primarily target cultural aspects of indigeneity placing indigenous residents into a marginalized position. As a result, Russian indigenous politics is characterized by power imbalances and a lack of indigenous peoples' inclusion in decision-making processes. The current divisions among indigenous citizens in Russia further marginalize those community members who oppose the state's actions. Moreover, the exclusion of Russian indigenous communities from international cooperation bears the risk of further silencing their voices and submerging them into the state discourses. The paper will discuss how the suspension of indigenous cooperation in the Arctic could affect the relations between indigenous communities and the state in Russia. Additionally, it will focus on other potential effects of the current suspension, such as the loss of traditional environmental knowledge exchange among indigenous communities in the Arctic.

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China shaping its Arctic policy: the role of academics in China's Arctic Science Diplomacy

Abstract

The fast-changing reality in the Arctic is attracting numerous stakeholders, such as indigenous communities, global and local governments, non-Arctic States, international institutions, multinationals, extractive industries, policy-makers, scientists and scholars. Increasing uncertainties in the global order demand for scientific expertise, especially in areas that require high scientific knowledge and expertise, such as the Arctic region. In 2009 the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) elaborated the first concept of Science Diplomacy (SD). In 2017 Gluckman et al. (2017) expanded the original concept into a more nuanced and global framework that opened the research ground to transboundary issues and ungoverned spaces, as the polar regions. With regards to China's increasing Arctic engagement, English-based literature shares skepticism mainly based on geo-economic implications and on military-related issues. However, in the understanding of China's Arctic strategy, just a few studies have looked at Chinese-based literature and, concerning the political perspective of Science Diplomacy, the role of academia has hardly been considered.

My research looks at Chinese language-based debate among Chinese scholars and through thematic analysis of Chinese language-based literature paired with semi-structured interviews with Chinese Arctic experts, I analyze Chinese language-based knowledge production pertaining to areas identified by Gluckman scholarship of SD (e.g. transboundary resources and ungoverned spaces). The project aims at, firstly, framing Chinese scholars' perspectives in the cited areas and, in a second stance, at enlarging SD scholarship in international relations as a tool to dismantle power transition mean of

China's presence in the Arctic. The proposed in depth-analysis of Chinese scholars perspectives not only will shed more light on the overlapping role of academics and government officials, but will also contribute to figure China's future posture to the upcoming issues in the Arctic region at institutional and local level that may be relevant to Arctic stakeholders and decision-makers.

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Unintended consequences of international cooperation under the Polar Silk Road

Increasing global challenges call for effective international cooperation. However, international cooperation does not always lead to intended outcomes and sometimes even causes reverse consequences, which influences the effectiveness of cooperation. To promote effective international cooperation, this project aims to systematically understand unintended consequences of international cooperation, which are different from either stated intentions or unstated intentions but reasonably assumed by analysts. It is studied through the lens of international cooperation under the Polar Silk Road, which is mostly driven by emerging business opportunities with more navigable Arctic sea routes and geopolitical considerations. This project firstly develops a theoretical and analytical framework to analyse and evaluate the unintended consequences of international cooperation. Such a framework is developed by adjusting and further developing an existing heuristic framework (Jabeen, 2018) as well as drawing on the literature of evaluation theories, cooperation theories, international political economy theories, and other relevant social sciences fields. The temporary framework includes a descriptive typology of unintended consequences (in terms of knowability, value, distribution, temporality, symmetry, mitigation/capitalisation), a nine-step evaluation and analysis approach, and hypothesised causal mechanisms of the occurrence of unintended consequences. This analytical framework is applied to evaluate and analyse international cooperation under the Polar Silk Road in case studies. Meanwhile, it is tested and further refined in the application process. In terms of the possibility of generating tangible unintended consequences, Sino-Russian energy cooperation (Yamal LNG project) is chosen as the most likely case while Sino-Iceland/Finland scientific research cooperation is selected as the least likely case. Moreover, this research is working on uncovering the causal mechanism of unintended consequences of international cooperation under the Polar Silk Road via process tracing within each case and cross-case comparison. Analysing the unintended consequences of international cooperation under China's Polar Silk Road can help Arctic stake and right holders better navigate their cooperation with China, and Chinese actors optimise cooperation. Additionally, China has not been merely a 'norm-taker' in international cooperation regime-building, especially since its Belt and Road Initiative. Therefore, this project can contribute to understanding China's efforts to become a 'norm-debater' or even a 'norm-maker' in international cooperation.

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International Arctic science cooperation of early career researchers: a case-study of research and capacity building initiative

The Association of Polar Early Career Scientists (APECS) is a global organization of early career researchers (ECRs) interested in the cryosphere and polar regions. Recently, two national branches of APECS, APECS Russia and the UK Polar Network (UKPN) collaborated extensively to run a series of events for ECRs in both countries and specifically relevant to the Russian Arctic region. Within the past decade a number of research events highlighting the Arctic region and its people have taken place in various formats such as scientific conferences, stakeholder meetings and policy making sessions. While these larger endeavors have the capacity to discuss international collaborations within the broad scope, it is often smaller workshops that are able to successfully facilitate and foster bilateral links between individuals from both nations and much easily overcome different barriers of cooperation. The main aim of the study is to evaluate and present how the facilitation of short-term capacity building and bilateral activities at a regional level, among two committees, help to build long-term and enduring internationally recognized partnerships. Providing these collaborations as successful examples of science diplomacy in action, contributes to propelling and stimulating the initiation of similar capacity-building partnerships, and consequently the training of the next generation of polar scientists. Such events upheld the values and legacies of the International Polar Year (IPY). By this case study we aim to exemplify the importance of different levels of cooperation

From Scholars' Journey to the North into a School of Dialogue

- 31 Years of Calotte Academy

This is a short version of a written Calotte Academy's history, the completed version is published in November 2021 as a part of the book "Selected Articles of Calotte Academy – A travelling northern symposium on science and politics" (eds. Heininen and Huotari). 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 & it's 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; Lulin 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.

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, was launched during the 2021 Calotte Academy. The publication consists of 54 scholarly articles from the annual academies in 1991-2019, and the Academy's written history.

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

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 2022 (see: <https://arcticyearbook.com>); Secondly, co-organizes the annual international travelling symposium and doctoral school, Calotte Academy, and organizes panels on Arctic security and geopolitics at the annual Arctic Circle Assembly (in Reykjavik, Iceland), and its own brainstorming meetings back-to-back to international conferences; Thirdly, makes initiatives for, as well as coordinates and runs, international research projects on IR, Geopolitics and Security studies, such as "The Global Arctic", an international expert network and project producing, e.g. the MOOC of the Global Arctic; and international book projects, e.g. *The Arctic – a region of strategies and policies. Avoiding a new Cold War* (funded by the Valdai Discussion Club in 2014 – available at www.valdaiclub.com), and *The Handbook of the Global Arctic* (by Springer in 2019).

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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 2022 Arctic Yearbook, with the theme “The Russian Arctic: Economics, Politics & Peoples”, will be launched in October at National Press Club in Washington D.C.

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Heather Exner-Pirot, University of Saskatchewan and
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Editions

Arctic Yearbook 2012: “Arctic Policies and Strategies”

Arctic Yearbook 2013: “The Arctic of the Regions vs. the Globalized Arctic”

Arctic Yearbook 2014: “Human Capital in the North”

Arctic Yearbook 2015: “Governance and Governing”

Arctic Yearbook 2016: “The Arctic Council: 20 Years of Regional Cooperation and Policyshaping”

Arctic Yearbook 2017: “Change and Innovation in the Arctic: Policy, Society and Environment”

Arctic Yearbook 2018: “Arctic Development in Theory and Practice”

Arctic Yearbook 2019: “Redefining Arctic Security”

Arctic Yearbook 2020: “Climate Change and the Arctic: Global Origins, Regional Responsibilities?”

Arctic Yearbook 2021: “Defining and Mapping the Arctic: Sovereignities, Policies and Perceptions”

Arctic Yearbook 2022: “The Russian Arctic: Economics, Politics & Peoples”

<https://arcticyearbook.com>

Tentative Call for Papers

Calotte Academy 2023

Non-state Arctic actors and circumpolar regionalization (tentative working title)

School of Arctic dialogue in northern parts of Sweden, Norway and Finland, and Sapmi in
mid-June 2023

The Calotte Academy 2023, with the working title *Non-state Arctic actors and circumpolar regionalization*, is planned to take place in mid-June 2023 (dates to be confirmed) in Sapmi, the European Arctic. Its sessions & excursions will be organized in northern parts of Sweden (e.g. Kiruna), Norway (e.g. Tromsø, Alta, Kautokeino), and Finland (e.g. Inari, Rovaniemi).

The 2023 Academy will be organized with a spirit of an open dialogue and a participatory approach to discuss and analyze relevant issues. The Academy's objective is first of all to educate and supervise early-career scientists in interdisciplinary circumpolar Arctic studies, as well as to implement transdisciplinary dialogue between Western science and traditional / Indigenous knowledges, and between different stakeholders. This is a tentative Call for Papers for established researchers and early-career scientists, particularly PhD candidates and post-docs, with different academic backgrounds to participate and present their work in the 2023 Academy.

Applications & appendices

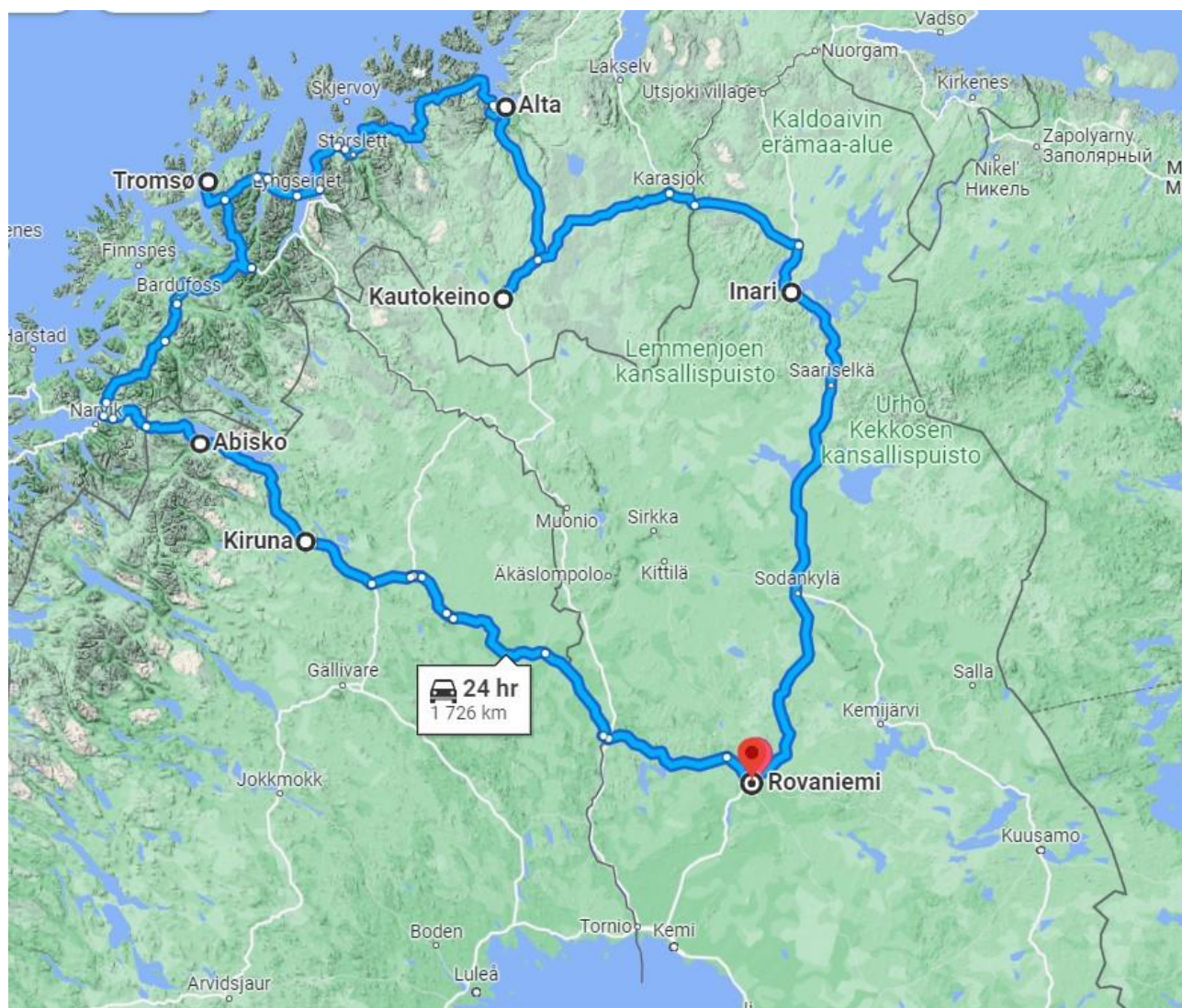
The application has to include an abstract of ca. 250-350 words. Applications should be submitted online at <https://calotte-academy.com>. The deadline for applications will be in early spring 2023 (to be informed later).

About the Calotte Academy

The Calotte Academy is an international academic symposium, traveling in several destinations in the European Arctic, designed to promote interdisciplinary research, and implement the interplay between senior & young researchers for to supervise in Northern & Arctic studies. It is also an experimental "School of dialogue" and participatory by nature with an idea to share knowledge and foster academic & policy-oriented dialogue among members of the research community and a wide range of other stakeholders. The annual Academy, organized since 1991, is a perfect platform for researchers, with different academic & knowledge backgrounds, to participate and present their work. The Academy is for early-career scientists (ECS), particularly PhD candidates and post-docs, as well as established researchers, with different academic and/or knowledge backgrounds to participate and present and discuss their work.

For more information, please contact with Prof. Lassi Heininen (lassi.heininen@ulapland.fi), and Academy's co-coordinators, PhD Candidate Daria Mishina (dmishina@ulapland.fi) and PhD Candidate Salla Kalliojärvi (salla.kalliojarvi@ulapland.fi), at University of Lapland.

Route of Calotte Academy 2022



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