

“School of Arctic Dialogue”

**2023 Calotte
ACADEMY**

***Non-state actors and circumpolar
regionalization***

In Rovaniemi, Kiruna, Kautokeino, Alta, Kirkenes, and Inari

June 11-18, 2023

TN on Geopolitics and Security (UArctic)

<https://arcticpolitics.com>

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<https://calotte-academy.com>

About the Idea of the Calotte Academy

The Calotte Academy is an annual traveling symposium and international forum in Europe's North Calotte region, designed to promote interdisciplinary discourse, and implement the interplay between senior and young researchers for to train and supervise early-career scientists in circumpolar Arctic studies (see, a short history in this booklet). It is a "school of dialogue" and participatory by nature with an idea to share knowledge and experiences with communities, and foster academic and policy-oriented dialogue among members of the research community and a wide range of other northern stakeholders. It is also an interdisciplinary brainstorming meeting to bring researchers and other experts from different fields, regions and countries together for to discover and implement new methods and applications.

The Calotte Academy is for established researchers and early-career scientists (ECS), particularly PhD candidates and post-docs, with different academic and/or knowledge backgrounds to participate and present their work in the 2023 Calotte Academy.

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 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 research project(s), as well as to know more about the aims and activities of the TN on Geopolitics and Security. In addition of academic sessions, there will be a devoted session for research plan / project design, fund-raising and other more practical issues of research; and second, a possible role play game (a simulation of international negotiation) on a state of Arctic governance and geopolitics, where each participant has her / his own role.

Afterwards, a Final Report including the abstracts, and main findings, highlights and ideas for the future of the 2023 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 notes and reports on sessions written by rapporteurs chosen for each session during the Calotte Academy tour.

About the 2023 Calotte Academy

The theme of the 2023 Academy, “*Non-state Actors and Circumpolar Regionalization*” is inspired by the rich circumpolar cooperation and regionalization by local & regional non-state actors - Indigenous peoples’ organizations, sub-national governments, non-governmental organizations, civil societies - and their important contributions for multi-level governance. These contributions, as well as the entire work, are done under an emerging pressure of the environmental catastrophe and climate crisis, as well as the new (East-West) great power rivalry and the related power politics. Local & regional actors also face, by concrete ways, a paradox of Arctic development whenever a balance has been sought between environmental protection & climate change mitigation and economic activities due to ‘political inability’ of the Arctic states to make hard decisions.

In general, the 2023 event will continue interdisciplinary, multi-theoretical and multidimensional discussion on perceptions, visions of, and discourses on Arctic development, governance, geopolitics and security in globalization. Furthermore, the Academy will continue the discussion on the future of the region and its peoples and communities, by describing, analyzing and debating different – cooperative, competitive and conflicting – perceptions, discourses and trends, as well as impacts of their interrelations / complexities in globalization. A special focus will be on the environment & climate change, development & governance, geopolitics & security, and the related issues, as well as their combinations in the successful transformation of the Arctic from confrontation into geopolitical stability based on constructive cooperation, and in that of the unprecedented, as the pan-Arctic cooperation is temporarily paused.

All presenters are asked to take into consideration, in their presentation, the achieved state of constructive cooperation, based on common interests, and how to maintain geopolitical stability and continue the successful cooperation, when the Arctic region is facing the climate crisis and great power rivalries.

Co-organizers & contacts

The 2023 Calotte Academy is co-organized by Saami Education Institute (SAKK), and Faculty of Social Sciences at University of Lapland (in Finland); Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education (HSL) & Barents Institute at UiT The Arctic University of Norway, and International Center for Reindeer Herding Husbandry (EALAT) (in Norway); University of Stockholm (in Sweden); in cooperation with UArctic’s Thematic Network (TN) on Geopolitics and Security.

For more information, please contact with Prof. Lassi Heininen (lassi.heininen@ulapland.fi), Prof. Laura Junka-Aikio (laura.junka-aikio@ulapland.fi), and Academy's co-coordinators, PhD Candidate Daria Mishina (dmishina@ulapland.fi), PhD Candidate Salla Pasula (salla.pasula@ulapland.fi) and PhD Candidate Zhanna Anshukova (zanshuko@ulapland.fi), at University of Lapland.

PROGRAM

Sunday, 11 June in Rovaniemi

We will come together Guesthouse Borealis by 14:00, and the bus will depart from there at 16:30.

Please bring all your luggage to the Guesthouse Borealis (Asemieskatu 1, Rovaniemi), as we will leave from there.

Session 1: “Non-state Actors & Regionalization”

14:00-16:30 at Guesthouse Borealis

- Opening words by Lassi Heininen
- Introduction of participants & that of the program of 2023 Calotte Academy
- Heather Nicol: Borders, Mobility, Transnationalism in the Circumpolar North: A North American Focus
- Daria Mishina: Business in the Arctic. Arctic regional or its central development
- Division of labour for a possible Role Play Game

Reception by the City Administration of Rovaniemi

17:00-18:30 at Alaruokasen talo (Valtakatu 8, Rovaniemi)

- Welcoming words by Mayor Ulla-Kirsikka Vainio, City of Rovaniemi

18:30- Travelling from Rovaniemi to Kiruna

Monday, 12 June in Kiruna

Session 2: “The Environment & Climate”

09:00 – 11:30 *Aula seminar room* (Malmfältens logi & konferens AB, Kiruna)

- Michaela Louise Coote: Arctic Interdisciplinary Research as a Tool for Environmental Decision-Making
- Guglielmo Migliori: Leveraging the Arctic's Frozen Assets: A Critical Path to EU Energy Security and Transition in a Changing Energy Landscape
- Virga Popovaitė: Maps and Safety in the Arctic: more-than-human interactions in a Search and Rescue response
- Miya Christensen: On Arctic mediations and the environment: Material, spatial and epistemic considerations

*** 11:30 – 12:30 *Lunch break* ***

Excursion 1: Visit at LKAB Kiruna Mine (Kiirunavaaravägen 1, Kiruna)

12:30-14:30 *underground the LKAB mine*

Excursion 2: Visit at Swedish Institute of Space Physics (Bengt Hultqvists väg 1, Kiruna)

15:00-17:00

- Introduction by Information Officer Martin Eriksson
- Tom Gabriel Royer: Questioning the Holisticness of Space Sustainability Law: a Critical Examination of Arctic and Scottish Commercial Spaceports (tbc)

18:00- *Travelling from Kiruna to Hetta*

Tuesday, 13 June in Kautokeino

08:00-08:30 *Travelling from Hetta to Kautokeino*

Session 3: “The Arctic Yearbook Presents: Indigenous Sovereignty and Saami”

09:00-13:30 *at EALAT*

- Anders Oskal: Welcoming words & introduction to EALAT
- Heidi Maarit Pietarinen & Amna Qureshi: Life Between Art and Blood
- Larry Ibrahim Mohammed: Snowy Owl or Indigenous Concerns; An analysis of the Kvalsund Wind Power Project in Northern Norway
- Laura Junka-Aikio: Military colonialism? Building critical approaches to the militarization of Northern Finland in the era of NATO membership
- Jacob van Haften: Decolonized Nature Relatedness and Indigenist Mixed Methods Research Design and Implementation
- Heather Nicol: Introduction of 21st Century Partnership Grant Workshop “Indigenous Nationalism and Resurgence”

*** 13:30 – 14:30 *Lunch break* ***

Session 4: “About Practicality & Ethics: How to Make Research Plan, Project Design, Fund-raising and Network-building?”

14:30-16:30 *at EALAT*

- Zhanna Anshukova: Cross-Border Challenges in Arctic Research: The Differences of Ethical Reviews in Sweden, Norway, and Finland
- Discussion & brainstorming

16:30- *Travelling from Kautokeino to Alta*

Session 5: “A Personal Account on Reindeer Herding in Sapmi”

19:00-20:30 *at UiT Alta Campus: Building 3, Room A105*

- Reindeer herder Aslat Heandarát Eira & Advisor at Alta municipal planning and development office Ingrid H. Fredriksen

Wednesday, 14 June in Alta

Session 5: “Smart Specialisation, De-colonising Tourism and Sami Governance”

09:30-11:30 at UiT, Campus Alta

- Opening address by Prof. Urban Wråkberg, Northern Studies Research group of UiT Alta
- Sveinung Eikeland: Smart Specialisation for the achievement of SDGs in European Arctic regions
- Nina Smedsenseng: De-colonising Arctic travels in collaboration with Sàmi travel agencies
- Peter Haugseth: Sàmi electoral system and cultural revitalization processes: Some consequences of inclusion/exclusion

**** 11:30 – 12:30 Lunch break ****

Sessions 6: “Marine Environment & Climate”

12:30-14:30 at UiT, Campus Alta

- Auni Haapala: Making an Arctic city: urban (in)visibilities of global fisheries in Tromsø, Norway
- Lucia Mascorda-Cabre: Offshore shellfish aquaculture: sustainable protein while enhancing marine biodiversity - A Brexit case study and how lack of cooperation and political will can influence food security
- Anna Margarete Pluschke: The Arctic Council – Ready to tackle the balance between marine environmental protection and the impacts of climate change?
- Serafima Andreeva: Clearing the Air: Understanding the Use of Knowledge on Black Carbon through the Arctic Council in Norway and Canada

Excursion 3: The Alta Dam (tbc)

15:00-17:30

17:30- Travelling from Alta to Kirkeness

Thursday, 15 June in Kirkenes

Session 7: “Non-state Actors & Regionalization”

09:00-12:30 at Barents Institute

- Victoria V. Tevlina: Welcoming words & about the book project “From Northeast Passage to Northern Sea Route. A history of the waterway North of Eurasia”
- Jakub Wambach & Marie Crikova: Cross-border cooperation in the North Calotte Region: observing and application of the approaches to Euroregion Neisse-Nisa-Nysa
- Alma Karabeg: Non-state actors in the Arctic – research institutes on the multi-level governance scene
- Tatiana Petrova: Bridging youth and regional development through a dialogue
- Gleb Yarovoy: When a dream does not come true. Re-interpreting regional cooperation in the Euro-Arctic Rim

*** 12:30-14:00 Lunch break ***

Session 8: “Unveiling Truth in the Face of Censorship: (Cross-Border) Journalism in the European North”

14:00-16:00 at Barents Institute

- Anna Jarovaja: Independent Russian journalism in the North - is there life after death?
- Thomas Nilsen & Alte Stålesen: Cross-border journalism from Kirkenes in times of censorship
- Georgy Chentemirov: The Journalist Union of [Russian] Karelia: free journalism in a restrictive state

16:30- Travelling from Kirkenes to Inari

Friday, 16 June in Inari

Session 9: “The Arctic Yearbook Presents: Indigenous Sovereignty and Saami”

09:00-12:30 at Jeera

- Pasi Jaakonaho: Puukko, sámieniibi, kniv – ultimate tools in the Arctic
- Eleni Kavvatha: Controlling the narrative: The ability of non - state actors to influence policy related to indigenous tourism in the European Arctic – the case of the Sámi in Norway, Sweden and Finland
- Owen Harrison: An Individuals Role in Reconciliation
- Sharon Beaucage-Johnson: The Effects of Colonization on Indigenous Women’s Relationality
- Marlene Payva: Rethinking Nature in the Context of Climate Change and ‘Green’ Transformation: An Indigenous Peoples’ perspective

**** 12:30 - 13:30 Lunch break ****

Session 10: “Arctic Geopolitics, Security & Cooperation”

13:30-15:30 at Jeera

- Suprita Suman: Europe an Accountable Moderator for Preserving Multilateralism in the Arctic Region: Occasions ad Challenges
- Olivia Wynne Houck: Norway, The Soviet Union, and the Specter of Bases on Svalbard
- Mari-Anna Suurmunne: Conflicts / geopolitical tensions – challenges for global engagement of higher education institutions
- Lassi Heininen: Common interests vis-a-vis special features – (re)structuring (Arctic) geopolitics

Excursion 4: Testing of Cars & Tires

16:30-18:30 at UTAC Ivalo (tbc)

Saturday, 17 June in Inari

Session 11 (online): “Sustainability and Alternative Energy in the Russian Arctic, and Western-Russian Relations”

09:00-12:30 at Jeera

- Alina Cherepovitsyna & Ekaterina Kuznetsova: Sustainability of industrial complexes in the Russian Arctic: moving to CC(U)S deployment
- Svetlana Tuinova: Linking alternative energy to the development of technological and environmental security in the Arctic
- Yulia Zaika: Multilevel international science cooperation in the Arctic at times of geopolitical turbulence: critical review
- Upasak Bose: The future of cooperation between Russia and the Western world for socio-economic development of the Arctic in the context of sanctions and geopolitical crisis
- Alexander Sergunin: Evaluating the effectiveness of Arctic science diplomacy of Russian universities: some practical proposals

*** 12:30 - 14:30 Lunch break ***

Session 12: “21st Century Partnership Grant Workshop - Indigenous Nationalism and Resurgence”

15:00-16:15 at Jeera

This workshop is designed to develop a plan and structure for a publication on Indigenous nationalism and resurgence, as part of the 21st Borders Partnership grant. We are interested in papers that address Indigenous self-determination and nationalist movements pose internal regulatory/policy challenges to states. While there is considerable literature dealing with secessionist movements and other forms of autonomy, independence, separatism and self-determination within European and North American states, less is written from the perspective of Indigenous communities and nation. We explore the idea of Indigenous resurgence and fragmentation, mainly through the lens of the Nordic/Russian experience. Could such processes, when viewed through an Indigenous governance and resurgence lens, be understood to have similar effects on nation states. Do these lead to new forms of Indigenous nationalism or other outcomes variously leading to regulatory, functional and territorial processes of fragmentation or integration? This concern captures the role of new nationalisms, Indigenous resurgence and self-determination, as well as cross-border cultures, histories and memorialization that displace the spatial limits of intergovernmental functions and regulations. This workshop will identify the themes and topics of relevance, and create a potential list of authors and topics to be covered. It will develop a timeline for publication.

Session 13: “The Saami cultural performance and student engagement event - Zoom workshop for Circumpolar Studies Students”

16:45-19:00 at Jeera

This workshop will bring together circumpolar students students from across the University of the Arctic to participate in an evening workshop highlighting cultural performance, traditional knowledge, and other elements of Sami culture. Over the course, students will listen to Sami speakers,

performers and films, and have a chance to ask questions and explore the significance of what they are viewing. If there could be a demonstration and discussion of yoiking, or a speaker who talks about traditional elements of Sami culture & language, and a film to watch with commentary and discussion from the filmmaker, this would be ideal.

- Pigga Keskitalo
- Inker-Anni Linkola-Aikio: Linguistic landscape in Sámi education
- Laila Aleksandersen-Nutti
- Line Reichelt Föreländ
- Saami films introduced by Liisa Holmberg

Sunday, 18 June in Inari - Rovaniemi

10.00- Travelling from Inari to Rovaniemi

Abstracts

Serafima Andreeva

Junior Researcher, Fridtjof Nansen Institute
sandreeva@fni.no

Clearing the Air: Understanding the Use of Knowledge on Black Carbon through the Arctic Council in Norway and Canada

The Arctic region is warming four times faster than the rest of the world, with Black Carbon emissions identified as a significant contributor to this alarming trend. The Arctic Council (AC), as an intergovernmental and consensus-based promoter of cooperation between Arctic states, indigenous peoples, and other actors interested in Arctic challenges, has prioritized the issue of short-lived climate pollutants, including Black Carbon, in the region. Through the establishment of the Arctic Black Carbon Case Studies Platform and the Expert Group on Black Carbon and Methane, the works of the AC have been proactive with ties to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution. However, the geopolitical shock waves following the Russian full-scale war against Ukraine significantly altered the landscape of cooperation in the Arctic Council. As Norway assumes the chairmanship of the Arctic Council after Russia, an increased focus on Black Carbon and Methane are considered priority areas for the chairmanship plans. Norway shares similar traits with Canada in the AC, as coastal states, and liberal democracies with a long tradition of advocating for climate and environmental regulations in national and international contexts. Against this backdrop, this paper seeks to explore how the selective emphasis and production of knowledge on Black Carbon in the Arctic Council promotes specific values, norms, goals, and interests in Norway and Canada. By drawing on perspectives on the co-production of scientific knowledge, this study employs a comparative approach to Norway and Canada in handling Black Carbon issues in the Arctic Council, seeking to broaden the understanding of the production, dissemination, and use of climate knowledge. The analysis will draw on a range of Norwegian and Canadian official documents and Arctic Council strategical documents and is supplied by expert interviews with scientists, stakeholders, and policymakers to analyse similarities and differences in Norway and Canada's use of Arctic knowledge in addressing Black Carbon emissions. By examining the extent of consensus-based knowledge, issue-area conflicts, and organizational setup, among other factors, this research seeks to identify patterns in the use of Arctic scientific knowledge.

Zhanna Anshukova

PhD Researcher, University of Lapland
anshukovazhanna@gmail.com

Cross-Border Challenges in Arctic Research: The Differences of Ethical Reviews in Sweden, Norway, and Finland

Sweden, Norway and Finland have a long history of scientific collaboration in the Arctic region. The universities of these countries are actively involved in various networks and collaborations aimed at sharing knowledge, developing education, and conducting research related to the Arctic region. For

instance, the universities of these countries are members of networks such as The University of the Arctic (UArctic) and the Arctic Five, which provide opportunities for academic and scientific cooperation across the region. Through these networks and collaborations, the universities are working to create innovative solutions that support the sustainable development of the Arctic and promote the well-being of its inhabitants.

Nevertheless, despite the countries' close collaboration, they have significant differences in their research ethical review procedures, including cost, translation requirements, application form and attached documents, guidelines and feedback provided. For instance, Sweden mandates research materials to be translated into the Swedish language, even if they are presented and used in any other language. Whether the procedure is free or paid and its cost depends on the country, the field of study and in some cases affiliation. These variations can be time-consuming and costly, which can pose a significant challenge for researchers working in the Arctic region and hinder cross-border scientific collaboration. The main aim of the ethical reviews is to protect human dignity through respect for rights, freedoms, equality, and self-determination, protecting against potential harm and undue burden, and ensuring fairness in the distribution of both benefits and burdens. The ethical reviews also aim to enhance research quality, ensure compliance with regulations, and provide researchers with valuable guidance, assessment and support. Therefore such challenges caused by variations of the processes in different countries may impede efficient research. Thus, examining ethical review processes in Sweden, Norway and Finland provides an understanding of the challenges facing researchers conducting their study in the Arctic region.

Sharon Beaucage-Johnson

Student, Frost Centre for Canadian Studies and Indigenous Studies, Trent University
sbeaucagejohnson@trentu.ca

The Effects of Colonization on Indigenous Women's Relationality

Relationships are powerful and essential. Prior to colonization, Indigenous women maintained balanced relationships in that she held a prominent role in society, and her responsibilities crucial to survival. The foundation of women's relationships was with partner, family, and the land. As Indigenous scholars and Indigenous thought gain credibility within the academy there is an increased awareness in the significance of relationality when discussing Indigenous peoples. There is a growing body of research that suggests it is the relationships to other beings, past, present, and future, that defines the person. If that is indeed correct, the relationships that defined First Nations women prior to colonization were their connections to their family, community, society, and the land. There is strong evidence to indicate those relationships suffered disruption through colonization. This research utilizes the theory of relationality from Shawn Wilson, of the Opaskwayak Cree Nation of Northern Manitoba in Canada, to discuss the effects of colonization on Indigenous women of Turtle Island (now known as Canada and the United States). The paper will begin with a brief discussion of Indigenous women prior to European contact focusing on the women's relationships with; partner and family, community, and the land; and argue that women held a valuable role in society. This

study does not want to suggest or proclaim that life pre-contact was perfect for Indigenous women; but to accentuate the balanced relationships that existed between the women and their families, communities, and territories. The Indigenous social structures began to erode when the gender roles within the family and communities were influenced by the European hierarchical system. Where the Indigenous gender balance was built on respect and common good, the colonizers asserted male dominance. This study reviews existing academic literature from Indigenous scholars as well as Indigenous knowledge keepers for the historical foundation. The effects of colonization specifically on Indigenous women is an area that is understudied in current academia. Note: This research is part of my larger thesis project currently in progress: The depiction of Indigenous women in contemporary mystery fiction by non-Indigenous.

Upasak Bose

PhD Student of Economics (Regional Economics), Higher School of Economics and Management, South Ural State University, Chelyabinsk, Russian Federation
upasakbosegre@gmail.com

The future of cooperation between Russia and the Western world for socio-economic development of the Arctic in the context of sanctions and geopolitical crisis

The global geopolitical environment is undergoing significant changes in recent times due to western sanctions on Russia. As a result of this sudden turmoil, one of the worst affected regions has been the Arctic region. The Arctic is one of the most fragile territory in the world in terms of biodiversity, industrial development and ecological balance. Cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, education and culture are imperative for balanced and sustainable development of the Arctic across all the eight Arctic states. However such cooperation in academics and research seems far-fetched as of now amidst geopolitical tensions and conflict. In this article the author analyzed the opportunities of continuation of cooperation between Russia and the remaining western Arctic member states with regard to scientific research and exploration. Focus has been given on the steps that can be taken to keep academics out of the purview of geopolitical turmoil and conflicts. The Arctic states have cooperated long since 1996 to achieve this level of expertise and specialization on this fragile geography. Each of them has benefited from cooperation and at the same time has been successful in maintaining their national sovereignty on Arctic waters. Russia had rightly mentioned earlier that the autonomy of the Arctic should lie solely with the Arctic states only. The Arctic should not turn into a zone of uncontrolled and unsustainable economic activities but a region of balance where economic activities should be restricted only to a level that helps in socio-economic development of the country with minimum negative effect on environment and biodiversity. A common consensus among all the members of the Arctic council is necessary on protection of common interests irrespective of geopolitical upheavals and political differences. In this article, the author analyses the chances, future opportunities, possibilities and risks of cooperation between Russia and the Western world regarding sustainable development of the Arctic.

Lucia Mascorda-Cabre

PhD candidate, University of Plymouth

llucia.mascordacabre@plymouth.ac.uk

Offshore shellfish aquaculture: sustainable protein while enhancing marine biodiversity - A Brexit case study and how lack of cooperation and political will can influence food security

A growing human population coupled with the need to protect marine ecosystems, requires sources of sustainable protein. Finfish aquaculture can produce a range of environmental impacts while shellfish aquaculture reports fewer effects. As ecosystem engineers, mussels can positively contribute to carbon storage, nutrient remediation, coastal defence and biodiversity enhancement. The development of mussel farming has been limited by competition for coastal space and intensification of the industry causing environmental impacts. Offshore aquaculture has the potential to overcome such issues and be a climate positive industry but knowledge on its impacts is limited. The long-term ecological and oceanographic monitoring of the UK's first large-scale offshore mussel farm shows its potential to increase habitat value and biodiversity. Designed as an interdisciplinary study, my results show that offshore mussel farms act as a fish aggregation device, increasing pelagic and benthic species, including those commercially valuable, with the potential to spillover into adjacent fishing grounds. My project provides the first account of biogenic reef creation by an offshore mussel farm located in degraded seabed after years of mobile fishing damage. The complex habitat formed provides hard substrate, refuge, and shelter from predation, enhancing seabed recovery, ultimately showing its potential to act as a de facto marine protected area. These results address essential evidence gaps supporting policy-makers and managers foster a sustainable offshore aquaculture industry while conserving our oceans, with vast implications for national food security in the UK and worldwide. Due to Brexit and lack of political cooperation across European nations, the expansion of this industry is threatened. Although it can provide one of the most sustainable sources of protein to feed our growing population, geopolitical instabilities can hinder this novel industry. With Climate Change and the continuous decline of marine biodiversity, it is paramount to reconcile nature conservation and the sustainable development of the oceans and the communities that live within. If we want to meet international marine conservation targets such as Aichi and SDGs by 2030, the Blue Economy and in particular aquaculture as the fastest growing food industry must move forward together. This requires geopolitical stability and cooperation at international level.

Georgy Chentemirov

The Barents Observer

georg.chentemirov@gmail.com

The Journalist Union of [Russian] Karelia: free journalism in a restrictive state

I will talk about the community of journalists in the Republic of Karelia. It is unique in its cohesion, courage, and desire for independence from government institutions. In March 2022, the Journalist Union of Karelia became the only regional journalist union in Russia who officially and publicly spoke out against the military censorship introduced in the country. A year later, in the spring of 2023,

the Russian authorities labeled the chairman of the Union (that is, me) and one of the board members “foreign agents”. This provoked a mass withdrawal of journalists from the trade union. Obviously, it means that the Journalist Union of Karelia stops to exist as an independent organization.

For Karelian journalists - at least, a large and noticeable part of them - it is common to support colleagues and stand up for each other, which in the conditions of modern Russia is akin to heroism. How did this phenomenon appear? How does it help improve the quality of journalism and fight for freedom of speech even in a totalitarian state? Did the territorial proximity to Europe influenced this? – I will look for answers to these questions during my presentation.

Alina Cherepovitsyna

Senior Researcher, Luzin Institute for Economic Studies—Subdivision of the Federal Research Centre, Kola Science Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Apatity, Russia
iljinovaaa@mail.ru

Ekaterina Kuznetsova

Junior Researcher, Luzin Institute for Economic Studies—Subdivision of the Federal Research Centre, Kola Science Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Apatity, Russia
katia11911@gmail.com

Sustainability of Industrial Complexes in the Russian Arctic: moving to CC(U)S deployment

The socio-economic development of the Arctic regions is highly dependent on traditional industrial facilities and resources. Despite this, operations of most industrial facilities are not consistent with decarbonization agenda and climate change policies, which are particularly relevant in the northern regions. The responses to these problems require implementation of low-carbon measures, including CC(U)S (carbon capture, utilization and storage) projects. In order to increase the performance of low-carbon measures, these projects must comply with all sustainable development priorities - economic, environmental and social. This paper examines the theoretical case study on the implementation of CO₂ capture technologies at coal-fired power plant in Murmansk region (Russia). The CO₂ capture technologies implementation costs are calculated, their comparison with world analogues is carried out and the ways to increase the project's viability are analyzed. The public perception of CC(U)S projects has been studied and recommendations for its improvement have been developed; the importance of non-state actors contributions for low-carbon initiatives deployment is identified. The importance of constructive cooperation on climate agenda in the Arctic are emphasized.

Michaela Louise Coote

PhD Candidate International Relations, University of Lapland
michaalouisecoote@gmail.com

Arctic Interdisciplinary Research as a Tool for Environmental Decision-Making

This paper will explore the potential for interdisciplinary methodologies to provide direction for Arctic environmental decision-makers and will research; which structures support interdisciplinary

Arctic environmental decision-making in a changing Arctic. Given the complexity of environmental challenges in the Arctic and globally, multidimensional frameworks are needed for successful environmental decision-making which often involves an interdisciplinary approach. Practitioners face numerous challenges in undertaking interdisciplinary projects such as difficulties in finding a common language and selecting appropriate approaches. However, key actors, such as the United Nations (UN), remain committed to interdisciplinary methodologies as a solution to grand environmental issues. Decision-makers are faced with the challenge to achieve conservation and sustainable development simultaneously which involves multiple trade-offs and competing interests. Therefore, interdisciplinary methodologies are of high importance in order to create policies and programs that reflect the multidimensional needs of people and the wider environment. The Arctic Councils' Working Groups (which provided the driving force of the organizations' work) frequently utilized interdisciplinary research which crossed scientific disciplines and knowledge systems through their inclusion and promotion of Indigenous Knowledge through cooperation with the Permanent Participants (PPs). Since the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Arctic Council (AC) has been paused. Therefore, *prima facie*, the paper will consider through what processes and frameworks provide an avenue for interdisciplinary Arctic environmental decision-making and; what is the potential of the scientific community to undertake environmental decision-making that solves wicked environmental problems? The paper will rely upon a literature review utilizing a critical approach to explore how interdisciplinary research can impact approaches to environmental decision-making; understand the impact of interdisciplinary research on Arctic environmental decision-making to date and; consider where and how there may be room for interdisciplinary environmental decision-making in the future, with emphasis on the role of the scientific community.

Miya Christensen

Professor, University of Stockholm
miyase.christensen@ims.su.se

On Arctic mediations and the environment: Material, spatial and epistemic considerations

The thinking behind this paper is to move beyond the representation of the Arctic environment in news media and large-scale popular culture, and consider other informational outlets and spaces where environmental change is mediated and communicated. While mediatization has been an influential paradigm in media and communication studies, it has not addressed issues of, for example, materiality in relation to the excavation, use, construction and discarding of communication technologies. Thus, this special issue addresses the mediation of the environment on a broadened level, taking it beyond the ways in which media content alone represents environmental issues.

Sveinung Eikeland

Researcher, UiT IRN

Smart Specialisation for the achievement of SDGs in European Arctic regions

Smart Specialisation strategies are the core European place-based, territory-relevant, innovation-led transformation agendas for growth and sustainability, more and more in the framework of European

Green Deal. 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development and Smart Specialisation on regional level share the same objectives and approaches including innovation, mobilisation, co-creation, localisation, prioritisation, co-investments, and cooperation. The contribution on CA will present a report analysing how sustainability challenges and Sustainable Development Goals are embedded in ongoing Smart Specialisation processes in the European Arctic at regional and local level. The report provides insights into Arctic smart specialisation strategies and offers illustrative case studies of projects and initiatives relevant to achieving sustainable development in Arctic Finland, Arctic Sweden and Arctic Norway

Jacob van Haaften

Trent University

jacobvanhaaften@trentu.ca

Decolonized Nature Relatedness and Indigenist Mixed Methods Research Design and Implementation

Research in environmental psychology has contributed to the scientific understanding of how humans connect with the natural environment. Similar scholarship in the humanities and social sciences has focused on affective relationships between people, the land, and nature. However, research investigating the intersections between Western scientific measures and Indigenous Knowledges (IK) is limited. Bridging Western academics with IK presents an opportunity to understand the benefits of nature connection more holistically, thereby promoting knowledge translation between scholars, the public, and governments. Existing research on other traditional knowledge systems has contributed to increased understandings of the benefits of nature connection. However, the current research presents a unique opportunity to engage with, learn from, and promote mutual flourishing in and with Indigenous communities in Canada. Likewise, the research also presents an opportunity to promote reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples through practicing respect for and promotion of traditional knowledges in research. The resurgence of IK in Western academic and public sectors also supports new opportunities for Indigenous-settler allyship. The current paper explores initial findings from a mixed-methods, community-informed research project with the primary goals of promoting knowledge translation and identifying key aspects of Michi-Saagiig Anishinaabeg nature connection to promote mutual flourishing in the academy and in a local First Nation community. Extending beyond cursory investigations into IK and Western inquiry synthesis, this project identifies community priorities related to nature connection, including the negative impacts that stem from the removal of self from traditional lands and nature-related practices; the need for IK-informed policy regarding land use and natural resources; and the ongoing and perpetually redefined relationships between Indigenous scholars, the crown, and Western researchers. Ultimately, this paper provides a preliminary overview of an interdisciplinary research project that endeavours to examine how knowledge translation can contribute to a more wholistic understanding of the importance of nature connection.

Auni Haapala

Junior Researcher⁶ University of Lapland

auni.haapala@ulapland.fi

Making an Arctic city: urban (in)visibilities of global fisheries in Tromsø, Norway

Northern wild fisheries often tend to be perceived as sustainable, traditional, and local resource utilization in the Barents Arctic, in particular in the fishery nation Norway. Fisheries and urban are not often associated with each other, yet the current, globalized fisheries practices – in the Arctic and elsewhere – are increasingly operating in connection to cities through complex and often subtle flows of capital, material, imaginaries, knowledge, and labor. In this paper, I build on feminist discussion and urban studies to examine how contemporary large-scale fisheries are negotiated with reference to urban/city through different material-discursive practices. I draw upon observation and interviews conducted in the “Arctic capital” Tromsø – a key site for northern fisheries – and discuss how the fish and fisheries are simultaneously made both visible and invisible in the urban spheres, resulting in particular kinds of urban spaces and mentalities. Through the feminist lens, I pay attention to the gendered structures and valuations organizing the city-fisheries relations to review what becomes seen as relevant and rational development in the city. In particular, I trace how the historical and cultural masculine narratives of mastering Arctic nature frame the fisheries practices as they expand through Tromsø. Seeing a city not as static local administration, but as an open, dynamic process and as a relation, opens up avenues to critically review the co-constitutive makings of cities and natures. The study connects to the emerging research on Arctic cities with an aim to highlight the need to better integrate analyses of the urban in the social science research regarding natural resource extraction. The ways how a city—and the economic activities and life-modes that are organized through it—interact with nature and ecological systems, is intrinsically a contextual and political question, which should not be undermined in the efforts to address the ever-increasing climate and ecological concerns in an increasingly urbanized world.

Owen James Harrison

Student, Trent University

owenharrison@trentu.ca

An Individuals Role in Reconciliation

Discourse surrounding reconciliation between settlers and Indigenous peoples is very popular in the current Canadian context. Canada is not the only country that has an Indigenous population that have been victimized by settler colonialism. This paper aims to explore what it means for settler people to meaningfully contribute to reconciliation efforts. Using the Canadian efforts as a framework, this paper will demonstrate that the foundations of reconciliation are based in creating meaningful and trusting relationships between settler and Indigenous populations. There are varying opinions on when reconciliation started in Canada, but in my opinion, reconciliation started when the Canadian

government demonstrated an effort to renew its relationship with the Indigenous populations in Canada. This demonstration took place when the Canadian government began working on the 94 Calls to Action that were drafted by National Truth and Reconciliation Commission (NTRC). Looking at the efforts that Canadian institutions and government organizations have done this paper aims to explore what individuals can do to meaningfully contribute to reconciliation. Through this paper I also aim to emphasize that true reconciliation is not something that can be attained and then pushed aside. Reconciliation is an ongoing process that involves a reciprocal relationship between two or more parties. Therefore, to contribute meaningfully to reconciliation, one must ensure they are consistently engaging in the relationship. This paper will explore the avenues Canadian organizations have taken to engage in this continuous relationship. From that an exploration of how these avenues can be translated to an individual effort. After Canadian institutional and government reconciliation efforts have been explored, I aim to interview individuals who are currently working with reconciliation organizations. These individuals will come from two different groups in Canada, one being Indigenous led and the other will be settler run. In these interviews I will look to find commonalities in the efforts that people are doing outside of working for these groups. I will also look to see what has been helpful and what has not been based on the amount of times an action is taken and how it is talked about by the interviewees.

Peter Haugseth

assistant professor/Phd candidate UiT, IRN
peter.haugseth@uit.no

Sàmi electoral system and cultural revitalization processes: Some consequences of inclusion/exclusion

To be able to vote in the Sàmi parliament election (Sámediggi) you have to register in the Sàmi electoral roll (Sametingets valgmanntall). In order to do so you must fulfill two criteria: 1) you have to perceive yourself as Sámi 2) you or one of your ancestors (going back to great-grandparents) spoke Sámi when growing up. It is argued that the Sámi system building with a representative body does not only open up who belongs to the Sámi political community or not, but moreover to a wider discussion on cultural invention and revitalization. In the following presentation two very contrasting cases are being introduced to illustrate different notions of being Sàmi today and some of its challenges.

Lassi Heininen

Emeritus Professor, University of Lapland & Editor of Arctic Yearbok
lassi.heininen@ulapland.fi

Common interests vis-a-vis special features of geopolitics – (re)structuring (Arctic) governance

In reality, all innovations are not strictly technological in the way that modern societies understand technology. In the end of the Cold War period, there was an inspiring sense that we were in a “New

North” in terms of ideas and innovations (e.g. initiatives for arms control, disarmament, sustainability; those for trans-boundary cooperation; knowledge as a new geopolitical factor). Yet some of the outcomes indicating common interests between Arctic states – e.g., cooperation on environmental protection, that on science, search-and-rescue, region-building, circumpolar regionalization - are impressive, as the Arctic was transformed from the ‘military tension’ to ‘geopolitical stability’ based on functional cooperation to build mutual confidence. This wouldn’t be possible, however, without special features of Arctic geopolitics / security – e.g., original nature of the military, instead of armed conflicts high degree of legal certainty, soft ways of governance -, as prerequisites for trans-boundary cooperation and geopolitical stability. It might be hard to recall now, how Indigenous peoples and multiple civil societies, increasingly concerned about their environment, once pushed the Arctic states to act, and how the Arctic states consciously made a paradigm shift on security. This presentation will first, briefly describe the “common interests” and the “special geopolitical features”; second, discuss theoretically the motivation for common interests and an ultimate aim to decrease tension; and finally, analyze, if these common interests and special features are still valid, after another significant transformation when facing great power rivalries and new ‘East-West’ tension, and if so, which ones.

Olivia Wynne Houck

Doctoral Candidate, History, Theory and Criticism of Architecture

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

owhouck@mit.edu

Norway, The Soviet Union, and the Specter of Bases on Svalbard

In 1949 and 1951, the Soviet Union sent a series of notes to both Norway and NATO, accusing the former of building military bases on the archipelago of Svalbard. Since the militarization of the islands would go against the 1920 Svalbard Treaty, which awarded sovereignty to Norway as long as the island remained de-militarized, this set of accusations was meant to demonstrate that Norway was breaching international law by its membership in the alliance. The Soviet Union assumed that by joining NATO Norway, most likely by default, would be giving the other member nations, particularly the United States, access and ownership to its northernmost territory, which would inevitably result in its militarization. This opinion underscored a larger understanding that NATO was inherently aggressive and thus, despite language to suggest otherwise, would thwart postwar international norms that aimed for a peaceful society. With these notes, and other public statements, the Soviet Union is positioning the concept of the military “base” as a means to undercut high-level, ambiguous political language and prove its larger point - that NATO was inherently “aggressive.” The building, or even the potential building, of structures such as airfields, ports, harbors, barracks, is positioned as proof of intention, ambition, and duplicity, even if such construction doesn’t automatically result in the stationing of troops and weapons. This dynamic is still present in current discourse about the Arctic, especially in the discussions surrounding the positioning of NATO forces in Finland. Relying primarily on newspaper articles and internal NATO meeting transcriptions and memos, this paper not only seeks to narrate this interaction, and underscore the Soviet Union’s palpable anxiety around Norway’s choice to join the alliance, but also to argue that the built

environment, namely anything that is (or is meant to be) spatial, material, and environmental, is a useful focal point for exploring moments of geopolitical tensions.

Pasi Jaakonaho

Doctoral Candidate, Faculty of Art and Design, the University of Lapland
pjaakona@ulapland.fi

Puukko, sámeniibi, kniv – ultimate tools in the Arctic

Living in the Arctic is very much based on surviving in everyday life and living side by side with nature's conditions. One big milestone for all mankind's surviving skills has been inventing a tool which what you could cut, skin, carve, make more tools etc. Beginning from blades made of bone, stone or bronze and finally ending up making steel from iron ore or even using ceramic blades.

Up in the North knife is an absolute necessity for people – people still need it for all purposes mentioned above. Sámi, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish have each their own types of knives, which all are very much like near relatives but not quite the same when comparing closely with each other. Nowadays it seems that even terms like sámeniibi, puukko and kniv are getting mixed up and even used incorrectly and this may lead to their absorption to all-around term “knife”.

The aim for this study is to get background information to future researches in the field of knives. This will also help to identify, maintain and develop these tools in their cultural and communal contexts.

Since this point no this kind of studies have been made from knives. In this study different types of knives in the Arctic (sámeniibi, puukko and kniv) are compared and as a result got similarities and differences by function, design, used materials and construction.

The study is based on various different sources: literature and interviews with both users and makers. Furthermore the author has personal experience in the field of knives for 30 years and as a lecturer in the Sámi Education Institute located in Inari, Finland for 14 years.

Anna Jarovaja

Barents Press Finland
anna.yarovaya87@gmail.com

Independent Russian journalism in the North: is there life after death?

Over the past 20 years, freedom of speech in Russia has been gradually replaced by (state-driven) propaganda. After February 24, 2022, independent journalism in Russia was completely banned, in fact, it is dead. But independent journalists remained. In my paper, I will try to answer the question of whether Russian journalism has a future, a life after death.

I will start with a brief description of the history of pressure on independent journalism in Russia and the main problems of Russian journalists faced over the past 20 years: repressive censorship legislation, labelling of “foreign agents” and “undesirable organizations”, criminal prosecution and

physical violence against journalists, etc. Further on, I will provide examples of the situation in some regions in the North of Russia - in Karelia, Murmansk and Arkhangelsk. Finally, in search of an answer to the question posted above, I will give some examples of how the Nordic countries, state and non-state organizations support independent Russian journalism now that it has found itself in virtual exile.

Laura Junka-Aikio

Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences. Global Northern Societies

laura.junka-aikio@ulapland.fi

Military colonialism? Building critical approaches to the militarization of Northern Finland in the era of NATO membership.

Colonization of land through militarization – i.e. through the establishment of military bases, defense systems, training grounds, and other permanent and temporary structures - is a central aspect of colonization that has so far received surprisingly little attention within Critical Arctic or Arctic/Circumpolar settler colonial studies. During the Cold War, the Arctic region was heavily militarized as an arena for the development of nuclear and military capabilities and defense by both sides. Instead of taking place in an imagined “terra nullius”, these activities demanded concrete appropriation of Indigenous lands and resulted also in various other forms of harm, including serious environmental pollution and social changes that promoted assimilation. Today, the new intensification of superpower tensions is again promoting the militarization of lands that have traditionally belonged to the Arctic region’s various Indigenous peoples, but critical discussion on the social, cultural and environmental impact of these developments remains nearly absent. This paper addresses the gap by inviting timely attention to the potential impacts that the ongoing re-militarization of the Arctic may have on local communities in Northern Finland, including the Indigenous Sámi people. Since joining NATO, Finland’s geopolitical position has significantly changed, turning Northern Finland into a new focal point for the military alliance’s defense considerations and strategy. While some people in Northern Finland welcome this development also in civilian terms, seeing NATO membership as an opportunity for instance to improve the region’s logistical and transport infrastructure, there is an urgent need to explore and discuss critically also the risks and challenges that militarization and the growing prominence of security considerations in the context of regional development and governance may pose locally. Building on a review of existing interdisciplinary research on militarization of Indigenous lands and the environmental impact of militarization in the Arctic region, on formal statements made by various actors affected by militarization, and on preliminary ethnographic fieldwork and interviews, the paper explores some of these challenges in order to build ground for new critical and decolonial approaches to the study of Arctic militarization. Consequently, the paper explores the relevance of the concept of “military colonialism” for exploring critically the military-colonial complex in the context of growing world political tensions and with particular emphasis on Northern Finland.

Eleni Kavvatha

Research Officer, CReSPo Centre of Research in Political Science

ekavvatha@yahoo.gr

Controlling the narrative: The ability of non - state actors to influence policy related to indigenous tourism in the European Arctic – the case of the Sámi in Norway, Sweden and Finland.

As the global interest in the Arctic is rising, so are the new common challenges and opportunities in various economic development fields in the region. In the tourism sector, this has been strongly felt in rising tourism numbers, which has subsequently led to the overcrowding of visitors in fragile environments and in places that lack sufficient infrastructure, as well as the means to regulate the tourism business. The growth in tourism, however, has also brought new opportunities for entrepreneurs and attracts businesses from outside local communities, who in the name of profit do not hesitate to create false stereotypes regarding the indigenous culture they so eagerly advertise. The concept of sustainable tourism, has been more and more present in policies adapted by states and the Nordics are not an exception (Nordic Council of Ministers, 2021). However, the economic development that may appear as sustainable and beneficial in a short – term perspective – such as the fast expansion of a region’s infrastructure by building roads for better access - might have negative effects on the long – term, especially when certain policies or initiatives are put in place on indigenous land. Moreover, in those new Arctic tourism destinations the challenge for local tourism entrepreneurs is not only to attract sufficient amounts of tourists to make their businesses economically viable, but also, when they are indigenous, to ensure that their culture is presented intact and in its true dimensions, rather than being exploited under false stereotypes for economic purposes. The project aims at evaluating to what extent non - state actors such as the the Sámi manage to control the narrative on how indigenous tourism is presented in this time of booming touristic activities in the Arctic, whether their culture is being exploited for economic purposes and whether their concerns and proposals regarding how tourism activities should be undertaken, are taken under consideration. It also aims at looking into whether there is potential for further influence on policy formation in the current international context, following examples from other parts of the Arctic (Canada, Greenland, US).

Alma Karabeg

PhD student, The Arctic University of Norway

aka088@post.uit.no

Non- state actors in the Arctic – research institutes on the multi-level governance scene

The environmental catastrophe and climate crisis in the Arctic in the current geopolitical context are bringing the role of non- state actors in the Arctic to the surface through offering cooperation possibilities by using the means of science diplomacy. One of such non-state actors is research institute KOPRI from the Republic of Korea doing polar research in the Arctic whose area is

increasingly disputed, and the area is experiencing warming four times faster than the rest of the world. In the context of global warming, the need for collaboration is crucial. Another factor connected to future-oriented cooperation of importance is under what global conditions will this cooperation take place because international science dialogue is being disturbed by different geopolitical events and global level for science diplomacy is not functioning. The engagement of countries like the Republic of Korea in the Arctic will significantly influence the evolving dynamics in the region, and since the collaboration in the Arctic Council is not functioning properly, there is a need for reaffirming the global relevance of science as a tool of diplomacy, reflecting a common interest to promote scientific cooperation even when diplomatic channels among nations and international bodies are unstable. RoK and KOPRI have turned towards bilateral level of science diplomacy that provides a framework for enhancing the efforts of scientists working on cutting-edge issues. The research institute as a non-state actor will contribute with scientific research to support the environmental pillar of sustainability. Non-state actors can thus use science diplomacy as a key to solve common challenges, and as actors in facilitation of international scientific collaboration through science diplomacy. We must avoid serious knowledge gaps in the Arctic and must examine the entire Arctic because it is one ecosystem. We must have holistic understanding of the development in the Arctic and non-state actors can be a beneficial tool in the times of geopolitical turbulence especially on bilateral level.

Guglielmo Migliori

Policy Officer (Arctic, Energy and Climate), Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions (CPMR) - Baltic Sea Commission (BSC)
guglielmo.migliori@outlook.it

Leveraging the Arctic's Frozen Assets: A Critical Path to EU Energy Security and Transition in a Changing Energy Landscape

The EU's goal of transitioning towards a green energy economy is at odds with its need for energy security and sovereignty, especially in the wake of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. The EU's ambitious strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and phase out Russian fossil fuels under the EU Green Deal, the Fit for 55 packages and the RePower EU Plan necessitates a quick shift to renewable energy sources and the electrification of transportation, leading to an increased dependence on critical raw materials (CRMs) and rare earth elements (REEs). The Arctic region, with its abundant natural resources including oil & gas reserves, REEs, CRMs, and untapped potential for renewable power generation, offers a solution to these challenges. However, its remoteness, harsh climate, and disconnected infrastructure impede its potential. Likewise, the EU's latest Arctic Communication fails to establish a regional strategy or comprehensive framework to enhance Brussels' role in the Arctic in the face of growing Sino-Russian activism in the High North. This paper analyzes the challenges and implications of the energy transition for the EU and examines the potential role of the Arctic region in coping with energy security challenges in the age of transition and climate change. The paper also discusses the importance of cooperative energy projects and initiatives, such as the Nordic Battery Belt and the North Seas Energy Cooperation, in the region. The author argues that EU

policymakers must refine the EU's Arctic Strategy and invest in developing infrastructure and energy projects to harness the region's potential for a green shift while preserving pan-European energy security.

Daria Mishina

PhD researcher, University of Lapland
dmishina@ulapland.fi

Business in the Arctic. Arctic regional or its central development

Arctic business and business in the Arctic are vulnerable topics for every Arctic actor as locals, politicians, stakeholders, NGOs etc. Due to the Arctic geopolitical, economic, environmental and cultural significance, business in the Arctic could be accompanied by national, governmental and even international interests. Therefore, behind the Arctic business there are always several indicators with those we can analyze the influence and interdependence between Arctic business, Arctic regions and Arctic capitals: What is the status of a company: private, international, state own? Where is its headquarters and how is the company staff assembled?? Is a company sustainable and does it follow and respect the Arctic culture? What are the general national rules and benefits to maintain a business in the Arctic? What are the companies' strategies and goals? These sub questions are followed from two main research questions of this paper: Does the number of businesses in the Arctic regions correlate to the Arctic regional development? And where does the money from the Arctic business go to? Even though business in the Arctic is a scientifically and widely researched topic, there is a research gap in the comparative statistical analysis of the Arctic regions. This article provides statistical analysis of businesses in the following Arctic regions: Lapland (Finland), Finnmark (Norway), Yamal (Russia), Yellow Knife (Canada) within 2012, 2015, 2019, 2022. The analysis will also demonstrate economic interdependence between Arctic regions and centers as well as the role of the current Arctic centralization and regionalization.

Larry Ibrahim Mohammed

PhD Research Fellow, Department of Social Science, UiT- The Arctic University of Norway
lmo049@uit.no

Snowy Owl or Indigenous Concerns; An analysis of the Kvalsund Wind Power Project in Northern Norway

The Kvalsund wind power case is heralded as one of the very few wind power application cases to be rejected in Norway'. The Norwegian Water and Energy Directorate (NVE) cited both Nature Diversity issues, specifically the effect on the snowy owl on the one hand and Reindeer herding concerns on the other. While Northern Norway has about 70 per cent of the wind power resources of Norway, Sami reindeer herding concerns have normally come to the fore due to competing land use. Through an in-depth content analysis of the case application documents and NVE correspondence

from 2011, the paper examines the extent to which Sami concerns were actually reflected in the decision of the NVE. Both domestic and international law recognize the significant place of indigenous peoples to be consulted on matters which affect them. As a way of ensuring that decisions are not arbitrary, Environmental impact assessments serve as one of the fundamental theoretical reference points for taking decisions by state authorities. The paper reveals that despite an extensive participatory framework for Sami institutions in the wind power licensing process, inputs from Sami representatives do not weigh equally with other state institutions. The analysis of the NVE's decision is also fraught with inconsistencies and knowledge uncertainties. To enhance the quality of participation in the licensing process, the paper recommends a clear delineation between the notion of stakeholders and rights holders. It also recommends a rethink of the impact Assessment document as a domain of pure scientific enquiry to cater to traditional ecological knowledge and other forms of knowing.

Heather Nicol

Director, School for the Study of Canada, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada
heathernicol@trentu.ca

Borders, Mobility, Transnationalism in the Circumpolar North: A North American Focus

This paper explores new ways of understanding the relationship between mobility and national borders in the circumpolar North, with a particular focus on North America. It begins with an historical focus on the imposition of colonial borders on mobile northern populations, and then moves towards a larger discussion of contemporary circumpolar border structure. The point is to examine the way that mobility challenges state-centered cultural, historical, political, economic and security-related rationales supporting state-centered border management.

The paper suggests that the North has been a place of constant movement for millennium. Mobility is at the heart of both the maintenance of colonial relationships, as well as the centre of the current resurgence of the region's Indigenous Peoples cultures, as they become more engaged in governance and sovereignty relationships. While the details differ from place to place, the fact of mobility and its role in regional governance is a common historical thread within all of the eight Arctic states. Today, new forms of Indigenous now challenge current forms of border management, while speculation about climate change suggests that in the future, new patterns of mobility will be emerge. What does that mean for border management? What does it mean for those non-state actors who position themselves in the circumpolar region within its structure of national and international governance?

This discussion orients and is oriented by themes within the Borders in Globalization 21st Century Partnership project and its examination of the future of borderlands studies. It addresses this project's broad orientation and interest in global trends through the exploration of relevance of new forms of transnational regional engagement.

Thomas Nilsen & Alte Stålesen

The Barents Observers

thomas@thebarentsobserver.com

atle@thebarentsobserver.com

Cross-border journalism from Kirkenes in times of censorship

Why was the small regional Norwegian-based Barents Observer already in 2014 targeted by Russia's FSB with a request to shut down? And how has the non-profit independent news-online managed to circumnavigate the Kremlin's censorship wall since it was blocked four years ago?

The Barents Observer has since 2002 published news stories from inside the Nordic North and the Russian Arctic. Over the last six months, four exile-Russian journalists have joined the team of reporters and are daily finding ways to get hold of reliable sources and information from inside Russia in times of deep war-propaganda and indoctrination. This short presentation will give a insight to how the work is still done.

Marlene Payva

The Northern Institute for Environmental and Minority Law, Arctic Centre University of Lapland

marlene.payvaalmonte@ulapland.fi

Rethinking Nature in the Context of Climate Change and 'Green' Transformation: An Indigenous Peoples' perspective

While an intimate, respectful and harmonious relationship with the land is core to Indigenous Peoples' understanding of nature, for colonizers, looking for "new" lands for expansion had a totally opposite meaning. Colonizers saw the land as an object of appropriation over which to exercise authority for its exploitation as a source of wealth. This is a central point where these two diametrically different understandings of the world collide. As occurred in other colonized lands, the Arctic natural world and its peoples were subjected to outsiders' authority who ignored and disparaged Indigenous relationships with their lands and forcefully imposed theirs. As a result, otherwise indivisible lands were parcelled and their peoples separated, causing widespread destruction and suffering. One of the long-lasting implications of the Arctic (and global) history of colonization, intertwined with the ongoing climate and ecological crises, is the utilitarian assumption of nature as a depository of 'resources' to be exploited in order to satisfy human needs oriented to unlimited growth. This prevailing understanding of nature implanted during the colonial enterprise has been materialized across the Arctic (and globally) through development projects. Persisting in pursuing an agenda of economic development at all cost, even in its refurbished 'sustainable' version, will only continue and accelerate the effects of the climate and ecological crises that are leading the world and, in particular, vulnerable ecosystems like the Arctic to collapse. Yet, despite being at the forefront of climate change impacts, state-led Arctic governance does not reflect the urgent need of changing the current ('sustainable') development path. The search for and exploitation of resources in the Arctic will likely only grow, along with the demand of Arctic resources necessary for the 'green' global transformation, and the increased accessibility to the Arctic due to the melting of Arctic sea ice. In this context, my research contribution aims to interrogate whether traditional states' apparatus -

embracing colonial understandings of nature- are still the ideal actors to lead much needed far-reaching actions, where the preservation of (Arctic) ecosystems and its peoples prevail; and how Indigenous Peoples' relationship with the natural world can inform the development of laws and policies oriented to address climate change impacts in the Arctic and beyond.

Tatiana Petrova

Project Specialist, the Kajaani University of Applied Sciences & The Regional Council of Kainuu.
Tatianapetrova@kamk.fi

Bridging Youth and Regional Development Through Dialogue

The modern world is made of contrasts, conflicts and changes. Changes require awareness on the most important resources we have: people and knowledge. Many remote areas of the northern parts of Scandinavia are facing demographic issues and lack of skilled labor. Young people tend to leave for studies to the bigger cities and stay there. Bridging Youth and Regional Development Through Dialogue is project, which aims to build a common ground for collaboration and co-creation of joint methodology focusing on bridging young people and local public authorities in two regions in Finland in Kainuu & Northern Ostrobothnia and in Norwegian region Nordland, as well as to build cohesion and contribute to resilience of the remote areas. Project partners together with young people explore several different dialogues methodologies and based on the best practices create joint written recommendation on further steps of bridging youth & regional development actors. In a rapidly changing environment, it is crucial to engage various stakeholders to work on community resilience. Resilience and trust make people united and help tackle unexpected challenges in the upcoming years, while helping communities to become more attractive for living, working, studying. Public sectors need to involve youth in their planning processes. The point of view of young people is growing more and more important for the regional development. For the remote region to stay vital, it is crucial to attract young people and make them also stay. In that context, the constructive dialogue is a tool to engage young people to decision-making, produce mutual understanding and raise the level of knowledge. Too often young people feel unable to make change because "change only happens at a high level, with big organizations". But that is not true. Most of the time, change must start with simple step, on a small scale. The aim of the project activities is not only to give a voice to the younger generation, but to prepare them for future participation and active citizenship.

Heidi Maarit Pietarinen

Professor, textile art and design, University of Lapland, Faculty of Art and Design, Rovaniemi, Finland.

heidi.pietarinen@ulapland.fi

Life Between Art and Blood: Chaos with Trash

Artist-researchers Heidi Pietarinen and Amna Qureshi from the University of Lapland Finland have conducted in-depth work on the innovative BioARTEch laboratory environment and utilisation of

available resources for a bioart project called Life Between Art and Blood. The aim and focus of the project was to utilise reindeer blood as a reindeer herding by-material instead of treating it as waste material. Both artist-researchers were curious to see how nature as a living design medium becomes perceptible to humans. Working with one theme but offering different perspectives and approaches is explored to understand conflicts that may occur while creating and connecting with ‘other’ living forms and materials. In this study, a living design medium refers to material production that incorporates simple living organisms such as reindeer blood, material-driven design and co-designing, with an entity having its own agency. Bioart can be used to develop innovative design and art practice to work with nature (biology) and the non-human, such as live tissues (i.e. materials engineered by nature itself), microbes or living organisms (birds, insects, trees and blood), to bring about new design solutions and life processes. Design patterns convey the idea that nature is not composed of objects, but can be observed through the lenses of different life forms and co-creators. This means that our understanding of nature is contextual and ever-changing, depending on our viewpoint. We must recognize the importance of the many layers of life and interactions between them in order to create a holistic understanding of the natural world. The fundamental goal is to discover unconventional natural potential resources, to co-create more innovative, sustainable, and comprehensive ways to generate a dialogue that provides a possibility to express the dialectics between the different artists-researches and intelligence between man and nature. What kinds of knowledge is excluded from art-based research? Are there boundaries to bioart?

Anna Margarete Pluschke

J.S.D. Candidate

University of Maine School of Law

anna.pluschke@googlemail.com

The Arctic Council – Ready to tackle the balance between marine environmental protection and the impacts of climate change?

The Arctic is facing crucial challenges on an environmental, economic, and geopolitical level. I will evaluate and discuss whether the Arctic Council as an international forum in its current form is up to the task tackling the balance between marine environmental protection and the impacts of climate change as declining sea ice and progressive viability of waterways endanger marine life. In a first step, I will briefly outline the current state of the forum established in 1996. It is the main regional inter-governmental forum in the Arctic supporting co-operation on environmental protection and sustainable development and comprises eight Arctic States, Indigenous Organizations as Permanent Participants and non-Arctic states and organizations that have observer status. Six working groups conduct the main work. In a second step, I will address a set of structural obstacles the Arctic Council is facing that might hinder a proper tackling of marine environmental protection issues and the impacts of climate change, such as the low participation of sub-national governments as Alaska, Greenland and the Canadian territories in the work of the Arctic Council but also inadequate funding and the general tension between environmental protection and economic development in light of climate change. I will also focus on the role and the importance of the Permanent Participants and the non-state Observers. The current situation demands to focus on political problems. Russia will not be

a reliable partner in the future. For the Arctic, this means that we will need to assess whether or not some form of co-operation could be compartmentalized. In a last step, I will discuss whether the organizational form of the Arctic Council is a hindrance or rather a benefit for solving issues in the Arctic region and reflect on current and emerging issues.

Virga Popovaitė

PhD fellow, Nord University
popovaitėvirga@gmail.com

Maps and Safety in the Arctic: more-than-human interactions in a Search and Rescue response

Search and Rescue (SAR) efforts in the Norwegian Arctic face challenging conditions: responders must consider unpredictable weather, surface features, infrastructure scarcity, technological capacity, and immediacy of finding the missing people. These challenges prompted the international agreement for SAR cooperation in the Arctic between the Arctic countries. However, a cancelled international SAR exercise in Barents sea shows that response collaboration is not free from the geopolitical tension. My research is about how maps are assembled through practices within the context of SAR operations in Northern Norway. I have noticed significant attention coming from the Norwegian mainland towards the availability of maps for Rescue Services in Svalbard. With this presentation, I want to explore how this direct line of maintenance affects the SAR capacity, and what it can bring to an international SAR collaboration. My study is based on New Materialism, which pays attention to interactions. I investigate maps as processes, focusing on how they are constituted through practices. Therefore, I follow heterogenous entanglements of more-than-human actors. In this presentation I focus on localities related to Svalbard archipelago and the mainland where maps are practiced, including the incident response in Svalbard, the Joint Rescue Coordination Centre, and map modelling institutions in Northern Norway. Employment of maps cuts across different fields, such as remote sensing, avalanche tracking, funding, regulations, and infrastructure. Fluid landscape of the archipelago does not allow itself to be translated into a map. Gaps are filled in with knowledge collected through more-than-human networks. With increasingly evident change of weather patterns, a settlement's capacity for a timely response lingers on the effectiveness of these networks. Furthermore, technological capabilities of rescuers in Longyearbyen are highly interconnected with what happens in the mainland. Continuous collaboration between the mainland and Rescue Services in Svalbard emphasizes Norway's responsibility over its Search and Rescue Region in the Arctic, thus strengthening its capacity to participate in collaborative SAR operations.

Amna Qureshi

Researcher and Doctoral Candidate, University of Lapland, Finland
amna.qureshi@ulapland.fi

Life Between Art and Blood

Bioart plays an important role in critically challenging emerging life science applications, stimulating scientific thinking, artistic practices, and methods to create artworks to contribute to new research

questions and pioneering technologies. It can be used to develop innovative design and art practice to work with nature (biology) and the non-human, such as live tissues (i.e. materials engineered by nature itself), microbes or living organisms (birds, insects, trees and blood), to bring about new design solutions and life processes. (Pietarinen et al., 2022a; Pietarinen 2021, p. 275 - 284). Through the arts-based research (ABR) approach, this ground-breaking research aims to develop activities that integrate environmental biotechnology, bioart, surface pattern design, and science. There are a variety of ways to deal with waste materials. Using biochemistry techniques and biomaterials creatively can help create innovative products. Can design optimally allow chaos to form potential symbiotic relationships with natural waste? Can multidisciplinary working groups, like biochemists and artists-researchers, create a new life by equipping nature with the diversity of natural waste? To answer, this study uses reindeer herding by-products to design new patterns and to feed microbial life. Therefore, a circular process and value chain are created to maximize the reuse and recycling of industrial by-products. A BioARTech Laboratory (established 2021) at the Faculty of Art and Design of the University of Lapland in Finland focuses on developing new knowledge about bio art. This laboratory seeks to develop activities that combine bioart, material study, textile art, creative research, biotechnology and science. The study aims to utilize reindeer blood as a reindeer herding by-product rather than treating it as a waste product. It also examines the concept of a living design medium, in which simple living organisms (reindeer blood) can be utilized for material production, material-driven design and co-design.

Tom Gabriel Royer

PhD Candidate, University of Lapland, Faculty of Law
troyer@ulapland.fi

Questioning the Holisticness of Space Sustainability Law: a Critical Examination of Arctic and Scottish Commercial Spaceports

The success of international space sustainability regulations is dependent on national implementation, and spacefaring nations are usually keen to comply. However, as commercial spaceports proliferate, the law of nations remains vague on the role of these structures in terms of Earth-space sustainability. While policymakers tout ‘space for the Arctic’, spaceports pollute pristine sites, scare wildlife or disturb fishers and reindeer herders, perpetuating colonial mechanisms. Moreover, by allowing affordable access to space, they reinforce space unsustainability, as some limits have already been reached, e.g. in terms of space debris and visibility of dark skies. They also contribute to global climate change, affecting already vulnerable regions such as the Arctic. A critical examination of space sustainability and spaceport regulations is therefore needed in light of the “environmental limits to the space sector’s growth” (Miraux, 2022). This article-based PhD project proposes two critical literature reviews on the respective topics of space sustainability and spaceport regulations, combined with doctrinal studies of relevant regulations and guidelines and various policy/implementation reports. The objective is to find lacunae of law by analysing the degree of comprehensiveness of space sustainability regulations, both with regard to sustainability on Earth and beyond Earth orbit and with regard to the role of commercial spaceports. Three case studies (Andøya in Norway, Esrange in

Sweden, and the Sutherland Spaceport in Scotland) analyse the issues from the perspective of critical Arctic studies, illustrating the gaps in the regulation of these spaceports and the impact of these gaps on Arctic nature, peoples and communities. Finally, soft law, national legislation, and regional cooperation are gradually influencing the governance of space. As organisations such as the Nordic Council and the Arctic Centre enable constructive cooperation in the field of sustainable development, the project proposes to draft a policy brief on how Nordic cooperation could support a more holistic global mindset on the subject of space sustainability as applied to commercial spaceports in the Arctic and Scotland. The aim is to strengthen the protection of nature – including outer space – through space law.

Alexander Sergunin

Professor of the Department of International Relations Theory and History, St. Petersburg State University
sergunin60@mail.ru

Evaluating the effectiveness of Arctic science diplomacy of Russian universities: some practical proposals

The paper aims to suggest some criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of Arctic science diplomacy of Russian universities. Six main groups of criteria are identified: international project activities of universities (including a number of joint research projects and collaborations, duration of these projects, the amount of funding, etc.); universities' international publication activity (including a number of publications in the Scopus and Web of Science journals, as well as in the highly reputed international publishing houses); organization of regular scientific events on the Arctic problematique; the presence of a developed scientific and organizational infrastructure (including specialized departments, institutes, laboratories and research centers, as well as of polar research stations in the region); organization of international polar expeditions (land and sea) and participation in the work of international scientific organizations and professional associations of Arctic scientists. The negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic and Russia's special military operation in Ukraine (in February 2022) on the state of university Arctic science diplomacy is analyzed.

Keywords: Arctic science diplomacy, Russian universities, criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of international scientific cooperation.

Nina Smedseng

Phd candidate UiT IRN

Decolonising Arctic travels in collaboration with Sàmi travel agencies

In the following presentation the relationships between Sàmi creative industries and tourism agencies will be discussed. How can a closer integration between them contribute to innovative thinking on sustainability as well as on Sami natur-culture based knowledge? The discussion presupposes a plural approach to cultural experiences and how does this relate to decolonizing processes?

Nysten-Haarala Soili

Professor of Commercial Law, Dean of the Law Faculty

soili.nysten-haarala@ulapland.fi

Arctic Railway plans and Transportation Corridors in the Changing Geo-political Environment

The Arctic railway connecting the northernmost Norwegian coast to the Finnish railway system is a planned megaproject that has been discussed for decades and actually predates the independence of countries. The latest attempt to build the railway started in 2017 but was later found economically unviable and harming local interests, including the Sami people. Sami people have mainly opposed this project vehemently on both sides of the national border as they see it as a risk to their traditional livelihood, ways of living and environment. Supporters of the Arctic railway see business opportunities and arguments for better security of supply. The melting Arctic Ocean and The EU's interest in knitting its regions more tightly together anyhow drive further the interest towards Arctic railway. Transforming geopolitics and Finnish NATO membership has brought the Arctic railway back on the agenda.

Suprita Suman

Researcher, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

suman.suprita348@gmail.com

Europe an Accountable Moderator for Preserving Multilateralism in the Arctic Region: Occasions ad Challenges

Europe has reasonable share in the Arctic region yet prior to transfer of the Arctic territory to Canada Europe had major share in the Arctic land. Europe is also present reasonably in Arctic as the five of the eight Arctic nations are European as well as the permanent members of the Arctic Council too. The Current crisis due to Russian invasion on Ukraine has led to suspension of routine proceedings in Arctic of the Arctic Council. This has shocked the scientific community engaged in the data collection. The ecologically fragile Arctic has caught in hard militarization due to presence of Super powers antagonism. The world witnessed that it was really tough task to initiate a multilateral treaty in the Arctic Region. After Murmansk speech it took nine years to realize a dream of creating the Arctic Council which was really an outgrowth of the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS) created in 1991. The Finnish initiative has been exceptionally mature which made a peaceful Arctic. The cooperation to protecting the Arctic was appreciated all around the world and the Arctic Council was being nominated for the Nobel Prize. The current scenario is result of two powers and leaders of two antagonist camps formed on the principles of collective security whereas the Arctic Council represents the success of multilateralism in very sensitive issue. The results of militarization are always hard realities and cause destruction whereas the multilateralism maintains the harmony by bringing delicate equilibrium and confidence building. The European countries represented globally as the mature democracies and preserving the importance of treaties can be best potential moderators to restore the normal working of the Arctic Council. The Countries like Finland can rethink of an

Arctic identity over the NATO membership to preserve the Arctic Council's multilateral posture. In absence of neutral nations the Arctic Council would be recognize as the wrestling ground of the two confronting parties. This paper's core argument is European support can preserve identity of an apex multilateral governing body in the Arctic region yet building trust in the Russian eyes is challenging because Russia considers them NATO supporters.

Mari-Anna Suurmunne

Director of International Affairs at the University of Lapland
mari-anna.suurmunne@ulapland.fi

Conflicts/geopolitical tensions – challenges for global engagement of higher education institutions

The current geopolitical situation also has a severe impact on academic collaboration and internationalization strategies of higher education institutions. How are geopolitical tensions and conflicts changing our work, how should we prepare for the future, and last but not least what kind of tools and good practices already in place tackle these challenges? What kind of role does science diplomacy and/or knowledge diplomacy have? What do we need to consider in the international cooperation in the Arctic?

Victoria V. Tevlina

Professor, Barents Institute, UIT – The Arctic University of Norway

About the Barents Institute and the book project «From Northeast Passage to Northern Sea Route. A history of the waterway North of Eurasia» (2022)

The research activities of the Barents Institute deal with a whole range of inter-disciplinary topics concerning border relations in the North and in the Barents Euro-Arctic Region, but also with borders between countries in a wider context. One of these large-scale projects, which were carried through as a joint project by scholarly institutions in Norway, Russia and the Netherlands, was the researching and writing of a collective monograph on the history of the Northern Sea Route between Europa and Asia, north of Eurasia. The book was published in October 2022 by the Brill publishers, the Netherlands. This book of some 500 pages is the first comprehensive publication on this topic to appear in English.

Svetlana Tuinova

Researcher, Luzin Institute for Economic Studies of the Kola Science Centre, Russian Academy of Sciences (IES KSC RAS)

touinova@iep.kolasc.net.ru

Linking alternative energy to the development of technological and environmental security in the Arctic

This article examines small local generation systems in the Arctic - microgrids or mini-grids - a group of interconnected consumers and distributed energy resources (DERs). The DERs can either be connected to the centralised grid or can operate independently in "island mode". DERs are usually alternative energy resources placed near consumers in the distribution network, which can include: PV, wind, geothermal, combined heat and power (CHP), energy storage, demand response, electric vehicles, microgrids and energy efficiency. The purpose of the study was to prospectively assess the impact of alternative energy on the state of technical and environmental safety in the Arctic. The results have led to the following conclusions: * The growing number of DERs serving the electricity grid increases grid resilience in many cases. DERs provide grid resilience through components such as: dispatchability, response with little or no notice; islanding capability, critical load management during outages; geographical advantages such as location on critical points; decentralisation of the energy source; and operational flexibility. * A comparison of six DERs with the "standby generator" option revealed that renewable DERs are less or equally likely to face: 1) fuel supply interruptions; 2) equipment damage; 3) capacity constraints; and 4) planned or forced outages during natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, forest fires, snow/ice than a standby generator. In case of high winds and extreme temperatures, on the other hand, the DER performed worse than the standby generator. * Continued "close working" with local communities and indigenous peoples as key stakeholders is recognised as significant in the development of alternative energy projects in the Arctic, because it improves planning and project design, makes better decisions and ensures a more equitable distribution of benefits among local community stakeholders. * Externalities and their value are often best realised when local communities are involved in the decision-making process. An integrated approach to Arctic energy systems includes careful consideration of sustainability-related externalities.

Jakub Wambach & Marie Crikova

M.A. students, Czech

jakubwambach@gmail.com

marie.cvikova@tul.cz

Cross-Border Cooperation in the North Calotte Region: Observing and application of the approaches to Euroregion Neisse-Nisa-Nysa

Our main field of research is focused on cross-border cooperation, particularly in the Euroregion Neisse-Nisa-Nysa. In the North Calotte region, cross-border cooperation has been facilitated through the establishment of a number of cross-border institutions and initiatives, including cross-border cooperation committees and interregional development programs. These institutions have helped to

facilitate dialogue and cooperation between different stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations, and indigenous people. Similarly, in the Euroregion Nisa, cross-border cooperation can be facilitated through the establishment of similar institutions and initiatives that promote dialogue and collaboration between different actors. This can include the establishment of cross-border cooperation committees, the creation of joint development programs, and the promotion of cultural exchange and dialogue. Despite being two distant regions they have similarities in social and cross-border challenges to overcome as well as the environmental ones. Moreover, the North Calotte region's experience with cross-border cooperation can also provide valuable insights into border governance and geopolitics, particularly with respect to issues related to territoriality, sovereignty, and security. By sharing experiences and knowledge, the North Calotte region can contribute to the development of innovative solutions to complex border-related challenges in the Euroregion Nisa, promoting greater cooperation and integration across borders. Using a comparative approach between the North Calotte region and the Euroregion Neisse-Nisa-Nysa and subsequent benchmarking, we will identify best practices and opportunities for improvement in the Euroregion Nisa and then use the observed results and information in areas where the Euroregion is lagging behind others and to develop new strategies, processes or practices that can improve the region's performance.

Gleb Yarovoy

Doctoral researcher, the University of Eastern Finland
gleb.iarovoi@uef.fi

When a dream does not come true. Re-interpreting regional cooperation in the Euro-Arctic Rim

The (imperialist) war in Ukraine unleashed by the Putin regime poses multiple challenges for Europe. One of them is to explain the current changes in Russian politics and society, including the everyday life on the periphery. For many European countries, Russia is not an abstract source of threat, but a direct neighbor, both separated and connected with them by a common border that is undergoing the most significant transformation from an open border to a new Iron Curtain. The new spatial concepts of the 1990s-2010s, such as the “New North of Europe” or the “North European and Baltic space”, turned out to be obsolete, and numerous structures of regional cooperation, from the Barents region to the Euroregion Baltic, promoted by the EU normative power (e.g. within the framework of the Northern Dimension and Neighbourhood Policy), along with programs of the Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM cooperation strategy with North-West Russia) and individual countries, primarily Finland (e.g. Euregio Karelia) and Norway (Barents Euro-Arctic Region), failed to create a sustainable spillover effect. The aim of this paper is to (re)conceptualize this failure from the perspective of the northern Europe-Russia peripheral borderlands, known as the Barents Euro-Arctic Region, the region which were once intensively studied, but have been somehow forgotten by researchers in the recent years. With this aim in mind, the paper reconsiders the history of regional cooperation in the European North in search for new theoretical and methodological approaches for border studies and revision of the previous research paradigms and arguments that failed to meet the reality.

Yulia Zaika

Researcher at the Institute for Economic Studies KSC RAS, Head International KSC RAS
yzaika@inbox.ru

Multilevel international science cooperation in the Arctic at times of geopolitical turbulence: critical review

The Arctic region in the global context with its existing institutions of international cooperation has always been positioned in various political and scientific discourses as a model of successful interaction and a platform for a peaceful dialogue between states, cultures, and spheres of influence. Nevertheless, Arctic is manifested in its duality within the certain modality. And this modality is constantly transformed, moving from disaster and rivalry (e.g., during the heroic times of geographic discovery and conquest/colonial past in the Arctic) to positive cooperation, triumph (manifestation of international human rights, indigenous peoples, tight scientific connections and initiatives, and, until recently, the functioning of the Arctic Council as a successful cooperation platform for all countries of the Arctic Eight as well as model for other regions).

Currently at times of geopolitical turbulence the Arctic, and in particular its scientific institutions, as drivers of international cooperation, began to play the important relevance in scientific research, forming new models and facets of relationships in a very important region of the Earth system, which involves a complex, comprehensive ontogenesis within the concept of sustainable development.

The broad multilevel architecture of international cooperation in the Arctic is based on the principle of complexity, interconnectedness, and organizational connectivity, when political, economic, scientific, and social institutions of interaction extend their competence and expertise on a particular issue to the borders of interaction with other institutions setting limits. When looking at practical examples of cooperation on the Arctic scientific arena, we can name multidisciplinary cross-border cooperation programs (for example, CBC Kolarctic, CBC Karelia and others), such institutions as the Arctic Council, the International Arctic Science Committee and others, global overarching programs such as IPY, planning processes as ICARP, ratification of bilateral and multilateral agreements (for example, the Agreement on Enhancing International Arctic Scientific Cooperation) and others. Only part of them have shown the partial sustainability and flexibility to the influence of external conditions such as current geopolitical crisis.

All these practical examples are linked by the commonality of their priorities for the sustainable development of the Arctic region, while examples of competition often use not so much the difference of scientific discourses, theoretical schools and visions of one or another scientific problem, as the creation of certain conditions that involve the development of competitiveness which at times create and reinforce the scientific fatigue from the certain agenda (climate change, covid, etc.). Moreover, the generational turnover shows the greater flexibility to the critical times of uncertainty.

In this presentation author will discuss the flexibility at different levels of science cooperation and its institutions in the Arctic at times of geopolitical crisis on the basis of active participant observation and involvement.

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. by 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 policy-orientation, 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; Luzin Institute for Economic Studies of RAS at Kola Science Centre & Faculty of Geography at The Lomonosov Moscow State University; and NRF & TN on Geopolitics and Security. It is been financially supported by Norwegian Barents Secretariat, Nordic Council of Ministers, International Arctic Science Committee, and Municipality of Inari, as well as by in-kind support of co-organizers.

Aims, Methods, Procedure & Structure

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

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

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

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

Outcomes & Achievements

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

As numerous outcomes of the three phases in the first 30 years of Calotte Academy: 28 annual events in 19 locations in Finland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and Sapmi with a few 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 & analyze major changes of them. Another aim is to promote 'Interdisciplinarity' and to implement the interplay between research and teaching / between young and senior scholars, as well as to promote the interplay between science and politics, and that between scientific and Indigenous knowledge(s).

Main aims

For to implement the aims & purposes, as well as to promote interdisciplinary discourse on the two focus areas, the TN on Geopolitics and Security: Firstly, publishes annually The Arctic Yearbook – the first volume was launched in November 2012 (see: <https://arcticyearbook.com>); Secondly, co-organizes annually the Calotte Academy, and international travelling symposium & doctoral school; Thirdly, organizes breakout sessions on Arctic security, geopolitics & governance at the annual Arctic Circle Assembly (in Reykjavik, Iceland), and its own brainstorming meetings back-to-back to international conferences; Fourthly, makes initiatives for, as well as coordinates and runs, international research projects on IR, Geopolitics and Security studies (e.g. “The GlobalArctic”), international expert networks (e.g. the MOOC of the Global Arctic), and international book projects, such as *The Arctic – a region of strategies and policies. Avoiding a new Cold War* (funded by the Valdai Discussion Club – available at www.valdaiclub.com); *Climate Change and Arctic Security. Searching for a Paradigm Shift & Future Security of the Global Arctic* at Palgrave Pivot (by Palgrave Macmillan, 2016 & 2019); *The Handbook of the GlobalArctic & The Post-Cold War Arctic* (by Springer in 2019 & 2022).

TN contacts

Leader of the TN: Lassi Heininen, Emeritus Professor

Email: lassi.heininen@ulapland.fi

Coordinator of the TN: Gerald Zojer, Researcher, PhD-candidate

E-mail: gerald.zojer@ulapland.fi

<https://arcticpolitics.com>

Arctic Yearbook

The Arctic Yearbook is intended to be the pre-eminent 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 2023 Arctic Yearbook “Arctic Indigenous Peoples: Climate, Science & Knowledge and Governance” will be launched in November (more detailed information later at the website).

Editor

Lassi Heininen, Professor emeritus, E-mail: lassi.heininen@ulapland.fi

Managing Editors

Heather Exner-Pirot, Senior Researcher, E-mail: exnerpirot@gmail.com

Justin Barnes, PhD Candidate & Fellow at Polar Research and Policy Initiative, E-mail: jbarnes@balsillieschool.ca

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”

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