Japan-Russia Interregional Cooperation in the Arctic and North – Theory and Practice

International cooperations in the Arctic Formation, development and challenges

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(https://www.nipr.ac.jp/arcs2/e/)
International Relations in the Arctic: theoretical framework (the English School)

## Summary of Today’s lecture

<table>
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<th>International Circumstances</th>
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<th>Primary Institution</th>
<th>Common Interests; Shared Values</th>
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<td>Science Environment Sustainable Development</td>
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Zone of Peace - international circumstances
The end of the Cold War

INF Treaty in 1987

Fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989

Malta Summit in 1989

Dissolution of the U.S.S.R in 1991
Zone of Peace - international circumstances

Diversification of security concept

Environment

UN Conference on the Human Environment (1972)

Sustainable Development

UN Conference on Environment and Development (1992)

1962
SILENT SPRING
Rachel Carson

1972
THE LIMITS TO GROWTH
Donella H. Meadows Theodore M. Meadows Jorgen Randers William W. Reimer

1980
WORLD CONSERVATION STRATEGY
Living Resource Conservation for Sustainable Development

1987
OUR COMMON FUTURE

**Zone of Peace - national interests**

United States

Oil discovery at North Slope, Alaska in 1968


**National Security Decision Memorandum 144:** United States Arctic Policy and Arctic Policy Group

![Image](https://www.alamy.com/watch坏的/)

**TO:**
- The Secretary of State
- The Secretary of Defense
- The Secretary of Interior
- The Secretary of Commerce
- The Secretary of Transportation
- The Director, National Science Foundation
- The Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality

**SUBJECT:** United States Arctic Policy and Arctic Policy Group

The President has reviewed the NSC Under Secretaries Committee's recommendations, conclusions and report regarding United States Arctic policy and organizational arrangements for its implementation, as forwarded by Under Secretary Irwin on August 9, 1971.

**Nixon admin. (NSDM-144) in 1971**
1) Economic development
2) Diplomacy
   - Northlands Compact
3) Security
   - Interagency Arctic Policy Group (IAPG)
   - Inter-agency Arctic Research Coordinating Committee

**Regan admin. (NSDD-90) in 1983**
1) Security
2) Economic development
3) Science
   - 1984 Arctic Research and Policy Act
     ⇒ Arctic Research Commission
4) Diplomacy

**Clinton admin. (PSD-26) in 1994**
1) Security
2) Environment protection and conservation
3) Sustainable development
4) Diplomacy
5) Indigenous
6) Science
Zone of Peace - national interests
USSR/Russia

Gorbachev: Murmansk speech (1st Oct. 1987)

“The Soviet Union is in favour of a radical lowering of the level of military confrontation in the region. Let the North of the globe, the Arctic, become a zone of peace. Let the North Pole be a pole of peace. We suggest that all interested states start talks on the limitation and scaling down of military activity in the North as a whole, in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.”

1) a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe;
2) restricting naval activity in the seas of Northern Europe;
3) peaceful cooperation in developing the resources of the North;
4) scientific research cooperation such as setting up a joint Arctic Research Council;
5) jointly an integrated comprehensive plan for protecting the natural environment of the North;
6) opening of the North Sea Route to foreign ships.

How about Russia during the 1990s?

Zone of Peace - national interests
Finland and Canada

Finland (1989-91)

- Establishment of international organizational body for Arctic cooperation;
- Expansion of interaction among residents in the Circumpolar Arctic;
- Improvement of environmental protection in the vulnerable Arctic ecosystem;
- Reduction of armed force in the Arctic;
- Guarantee for recognition of economic, political and social rights of indigenous peoples in the Arctic.

PM Brian Mulroney said, ‘Why don’t we start an Arctic cooperation?’ at Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, St. Petersburg, in December 1989

Canada (1988-91)

(Canadian Institute of International Affairs; Arctic Council Panel)

- Establishment of international organizational body for Arctic cooperation;
- Expansion of interaction among residents in the Circumpolar Arctic;
- Improvement of environmental protection in the vulnerable Arctic ecosystem;
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Nordic & Russia: trans-boundary air pollution; U.S.: oil spill; Canada: preservation of the flora and fauna)
Zone of Peace - primary institutions and common interests Diplomacy and environment

IASC

- James Zumberge initiated negotiations with major polar research countries (B, WG, US, F, USSR, NO, SW, FI, JP)
- Arctic five contact group
- Arctic eight vs quatre Exclus (demaiche by B, F, WG, Hol)
- Governmental or not
- Basic agreement in Moscow June 1989 among the big three.
- Establishment of International Arctic Science Committee in 1990

AEPS (Rovaniemi Process)

- 20-26th Sep. 1989, international meeting at the Rovaniemi. (six pollutants?)
- 14th June 1991, At the Rovaniemi meeting, ‘Declaration on the Protection of the Arctic Environment’; ‘Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy’ were adopted.

Arctic Council

1st Feb. 1992, Russia expressed its assent.
1992-93, Nordic states gave its informal consent.
May 1992, Inuit Circumpolar Council gave tentative consent.
1994-96 Strong opposition from U.S.. 1995-96 Preparatory works (terms of reference, agendas, organizational structure)
August 1996 Canada accepted inclusion of the modifications by the U.S..<br>18th Sep. 1996, Establishment of the Arctic Council.

https://www.unl.edu/chancellor/james-zumberge
Zone of Peace – secondary institutions

Arctic Council

Permanent Participants
- Inuit Circumpolar Council
- Saami Council
- Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North
- Aleut International Association
- Arctic Athabaskan Council
- Gwich’in Council International

Observer states (thirteen)
- Germany, U.K., Netherlands, Poland,
- France, Spain, Japan, China, South Korea,
- Singapore, India, Italy, Switzerland

Ministerial meeting
Each two years

Senior Arctic Officer (SAO)

The Six pollutants
- persistent organic contaminants
- oil
- heavy metals
- noise
- radioactivity
- acidification

AEPs
- Arctic Eight countries
- Forums among ministers
- Non-legal binding
- IP invited as observers

AMAP: Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program
EPPR: Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response
PAME: Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment
CAFF: Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna

SD task force

The Six pollutants
- persistent organic contaminants
- oil
- heavy metals
- noise
- radioactivity
- acidification

AEPS
- Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy

AMAP: Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme
PAME: Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment
CAFF: Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna
SD task force

ACAP: Arctic Contaminants Action Programme (2000)

Summer extent of sea ice of the Arctic Ocean

Black line
median extent
(1979 to 2000)
6.70 million km²

Yellow line
4.170 million km²
(September 2007)

White area
3.387 million km²
(September 2012)
World undiscovered fossil resources

- **Oil** — 13% (90 billion barrels)
- **Gas** — 30% (1,669 trillion cubic feet)

*61 large scale oil & gas fields (Most remain before the start of production)*
- Rich in mineral resources
  - ex. iron ore, nickel, copper, gold
Increased transits
Northern Sea Route
4 ships in 2010,
34 ships in 2011,
46 ships in 2012,
71 ships in 2013

Cargos:
- oil-related products (diesel fuel, gas condensate, jet fuel, LNG)
- and iron ore.
Geopolitical Shift - national Interests
Arctic States

Table 7. Priorities / Priority Areas or Highlights of the Arctic Strategies / State Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sover/Sec</th>
<th>Econ/Dev</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>Envir</th>
<th>Gov/Res</th>
<th>Peo/Ind</th>
<th>Scien.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>x/x</td>
<td>x/x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>x/x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
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<td>x/x</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>USA</td>
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<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sover = Sovereignty and national security
Sec = Comprehensive security
Econ = Economic development
Dev = Regional development and infrastructure
Transport = Sea transportation and aviation
Envir = Environment and environmental protection
Gov = Governance and management
Res = Rescue and safety
Peo = Peoples (in general)
Ind = Indigenous peoples
Scien = Science, technology and knowledge, and scientific cooperation

Heininen, Lassi, *Arctic Strategies and Policies Inventory and Comparative Study* (Northern Research Forum & The University of Lapland, 2012), p.94.
https://www.rha.is/static/files/NRF/Publications/arctic_strategies_7th_draft_new_20120428.pdf
### Geopolitical Shift - national interests

#### Non-Arctic states

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Science &amp; Technology</th>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Business (resource &amp; shipping)</th>
<th>International cooperation/Governance</th>
<th>Year of the issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROK</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
<td>×</td>
<td>×</td>
<td></td>
<td>2013, 2018</td>
</tr>
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**Slide presented by Dr. Seo, Hyunkyoo, KOPRI, at ASSW 2019**

**Vision**

**Policy Goals**

- Economic partnership with Arctic States
- Creating reciprocally beneficial cooperation
- Strengthening scientific research efforts

**Four strategic plans (4 Pillars)**

- Contribution and Partnership in Polar Issues

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**Full text: China’s Arctic Policy**

- Understanding of the Arctic (science)
- Protecting the eco-environment/addressing climate change (Environment)
- Utilizing Arctic resource (business)
- Participating in Arctic governance and cooperation (governance/diplomacy)
- Promoting peace and stability (soft security)
Geopolitical Shift – primary institutions and common interests

Continental shelf over North Pole
→ UNCLOS
→ Russian Flag in 2007

Unsettled boundaries

- Denmark-Canada over Hans Islands
- Norway-Russia over Barents Sea
- U.S.-Canada in Beaufort Sea

Aftenposten, (14 August 2007)
Kappløpet om Nordpolen; fiktivt kappløpet

Asahi Shinbun (22 August 2007)
「北極争奪戦」
Geopolitical Shift – secondary institutions

Sovereign right

Ilulissat

Arctic Coastal States

Declaration 2008

THE ILULISSAT DECLARATION

ARCTIC OCEAN CONFERENCE
ILULISSAT, GREENLAND, 27 – 29 MAY 2008

No Arctic Treaty needed

Reconfirmed commitment to UNCLOS

Acknowledge-membership to importance of Arctic Council

Exclusive meeting of Arctic coastal states draws negative reactions

CRYOPOLITICS

Barents Sea Boundary Treaty in 2010
Geopolitical Shift – primary institutions, common interests and secondary institutions – Marine safety

Arctic cruise ship owners ordered to pay $469K in costs for 2010 grounding

Ottawa sought damages for pollution control after MV Clipper Adventurer struck rock shelf in 2010

Garrett Hinchey • CBC News • Posted: Feb 09, 2017 11:54 AM CT | Last Updated: February 10, 2017


were not successful. (The Labrador Press)

Soft security issues both search and rescue, oil spill were negotiated and reached in an agreement in the Ilulissat Declaration

Denmark’s Minister of Foreign Affairs: The Ilulissat Declaration Exemplifies Constructive Arctic Dialogue


Arctic nations deepen coast guard cooperation

https://www.rcinet.ca/en/2016/06/10/arctic-coast-guard-forum-nations-deepen-cooperation/


https://barentsobserver.com/en/sections/articles/arctic-oil-tankers-collided

diesel oil on reported

Barents Observer
tankers carrying diesel-fuel collided in 2010

https://barentsobserver.com/en/sections/articles/arctic-oil-tankers-collided

AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION ON AERONAUTICAL AND MARITIME SEARCH AND RESCUE IN THE ARCTIC.

AGREEMENT on Cooperation on Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response in the Arctic.
Gaining Mutual Benefits: Bilateral and trilateral relations

20-22 April 2012 In April 2012, former prime minister of China, Wen Jiabao visited Iceland and signed accords on energy cooperation

1) Framework Agreement between China and Iceland on Arctic Cooperation;
2) Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the Field of Marine and Polar Science and Technology between the State Oceanic Administration of China and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Iceland;
3) Memorandum of Understanding on Geothermal and Geosciences Cooperation between the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Iceland and the Ministry of Land and Resources of China;
4) Memorandum of Understanding on Planning Consultancy Cooperation between China Development Bank Corporation and Promote Iceland;
5) Framework Agreement on Expansion of Geothermal Development Scope and Cooperation;
6) Joint Declaration between the Government of Iceland and China National Bluestar(Group) Co.
"Agreement on Enhancing International Arctic Scientific Cooperation" was signed on 11 May 2017

Legacy led by AC chairmanship (Nor, Den, Swed, Ca, US)
Geopolitical Shift – primary institutions and common interests secondary institutions – Science

Purpose and Function of CNARC

The China-Nordic Research Center (CNARC) was established in Shanghai on 10th December 2013 by ten Member Institutes, four Chinese and six Nordic, which all have capacities to influence and coordinate Arctic research.

Purpose

● To increase awareness, understanding and knowledge of the Arctic and its global impacts
● To promote cooperation for sustainable development of the Nordic Arctic and coherent development of China in a global context

Activities

● China-Nordic Arctic Cooperation Symposium
● CNARC Fellowship / Internship Program
● Information sharing and cultural exchange in Arctic context
● Joint Research Projects

Research Themes

● Arctic climate change and its impacts
● Arctic resources, shipping and economic cooperation
● Arctic policy and legal studies

CNARC member institutes

- Nordic
  - Arctic Center, University of Lapland (Finland)
  - Fridtjof Nansen Institute (Norway)
  - Icelandic Centre for Research
  - Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (Denmark)

- Norwegian Polar Institute
- Swedish Polar Research Secretariat
- Arctic University of Norway, UiT (Norway-2016)
- University of Akureyri (Iceland - 2017)
- Umeå University (Sweden - 2016 - with SPRS)
- Nord University (Norway - 2018)

- China
  - Polar Research Institute of China (secretariat)
  - Shanghai Institutes for International Studies
  - Tongji University
  - Ocean University of China
  - Shanghai Jiao Tong University (2014)
  - Dalian Maritime University (2016)
  - Shanghai Ocean University (2016)
  - South China Business College (2018)

Two Membership Applications in process

- Aarhus University (Arctic Research Center)
- University of Copenhagen (CEVIA)

Establishing norms between Nordic and Chinese Arctic stakeholders. In 2018 CNARC was supported by China’s Arctic Policy White Paper for promoting exchanges and cooperation among the stakeholders and included in the Nordic Council of Ministers’ Arctic Cooperation Program, and was named as one of four primary international forums (outside of the Arctic Council).

The slide below is retrieved from the presentation by Egill Thor Nielsson, 4th PCRC International Symposium, 17-18 December 2018, Kobe, Japan
Geopolitical Shift – primary institutions, common interests and secondary institutions – Fisheries

2008
U.S. Senate calls for prevention of IUU fishing in the CAO

2010
U.S. adopts its Arctic Fisheries Management Plan, with no fishing in its Arctic EEZ

2014
Canada adopts the Beaufort Sea Management Framework, similar to the U.S. plan

Five Arctic coastal states sign the Nuuk Statement, agreeing on a need for action in the CAO

2015
Five Arctic coastal states sign the Oslo Declaration: no IUU fishing, more science

2017
Five Arctic coastal states plus China, Iceland, Japan, Korea, and the European Union reach agreement: no IUU fishing, more science

Agreement to Prevent Unregulated High Sea Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean (CAOFA)
Nine countries and EU signed the agreement to prevent unregulated commercial fishing on the high seas of the central Arctic Ocean (October, 2018)
## Conclusion

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**Foundations for Cooperative relationship**

The foundations were challenged, but these were further developed. The Arctic cooperative system is maintained.

What will happen to the foundations (causing change in national interests in the region)?