

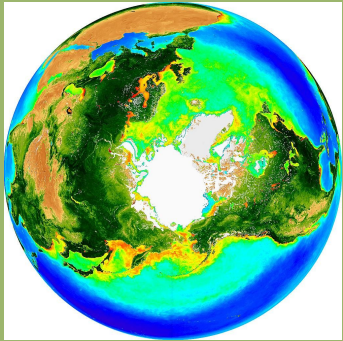
March 3, 2021



HOKKAIDO
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Hokkaido University
Arctic Research Center



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

International cooperations in the Arctic
Formation, development and challenges

Fujio Ohnishi

Associate Professor, Arctic Research Center, Hokkaido University

fujio.ohnishi@arc.hokudai.ac.jp



(<https://www.nipr.ac.jp/arcs2/e/>)

Arctic Geography



International Relations in the Arctic: theoretical framework (the English School) 3

International
Circumstances

National
Interests

- Bull, Hedley, *The Anarchical Society: A Study of Order in World Politics*, 3rd edn (New York: Columbia University Press, 2002)

Secondary Institutions
(individual regimes,
organizations, treaties)

Primary Institutions
(war, diplomacy,
international law, human
rights, etc.)

- Buzan, Barry, *From International to World Society?* (Cambridge University Press, 2004)

Common
Interests,
Shared
Values

- Ohnishi, Fujio, "The Struggle for Arctic Regional Order : Developments and Prospects of Arctic Politics," *Eurasia Border Review*, Volume 5, No. 2, 2014, pp. 81-97



Summary of Today's lecture

	International Circumstances	National Interests	Primary Institution	Common Interests; Shared Values	Secondary Institutions
Zone of Peace	End of Cold War Diversification of Security concept	U.S U.S.S.R Finland Canada	Diplomacy	Science Environment Sustainable Development	IASC AEPS AC
Geopolitical Shift	Impacts of Climate Change	The Arctic Eight, Non-Arctic states	Diplomacy, international laws	Sovereign rights Marine safety Science Business Fishery	Ilulissat Dec. UNCLOS, Polar Code, Arctic treaties, AEC, ASM, etc
Global Competition	Competitive world (U.S., China and Russia)	Military/Security Security dilemma	N/A	N/A	N/A



Zone of Peace - international circumstances

5

The end of the Cold War

INF Treaty in 1987



(Left) Regan and Gorbachev
<https://www.dw.com/en/what-is-the-inf-nuclear-treaty/a-45981536>

(Right) Range of intermediate-range missiles
<https://twitter.com/lukastraki/status/1093571336901984256>

COVERAGE OF EUROPE FROM SS-20 BASES EAST OF THE URALS



FIGURE 16

Fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989



<https://www.cbsnews.com/pictures/the-fall-of-the-berlin-wall/>

Malta Summit in 1989



<http://historylearning.com/modern-world-history/coldwar/malta-summit-1989/>

Dissolution of the U.S.S.R in



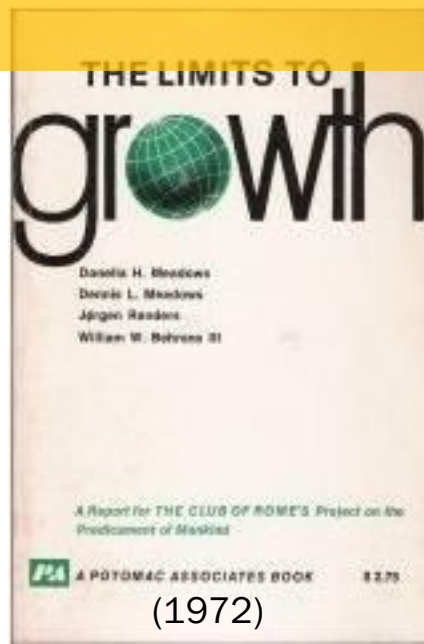
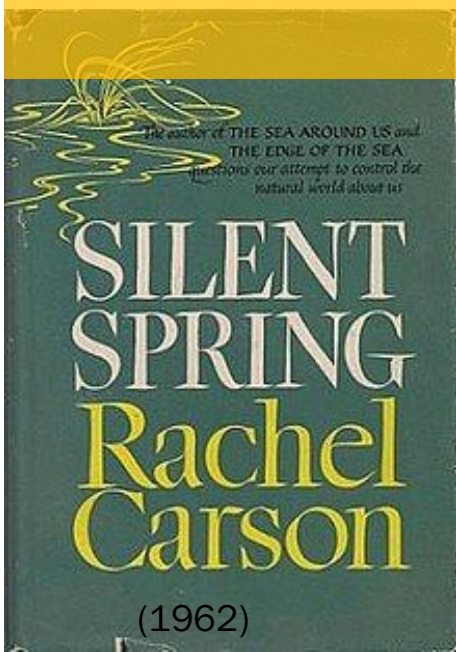
or one of the last times, the Soviet flag flies over the Kremlin at Red Square in Moscow, on Saturday night, December 21, 1991. The flag was replaced by the Russian flag on New Year's.

<https://rarehistoricalphotos.com/fall-soviet-union-in-pictures-1991/>

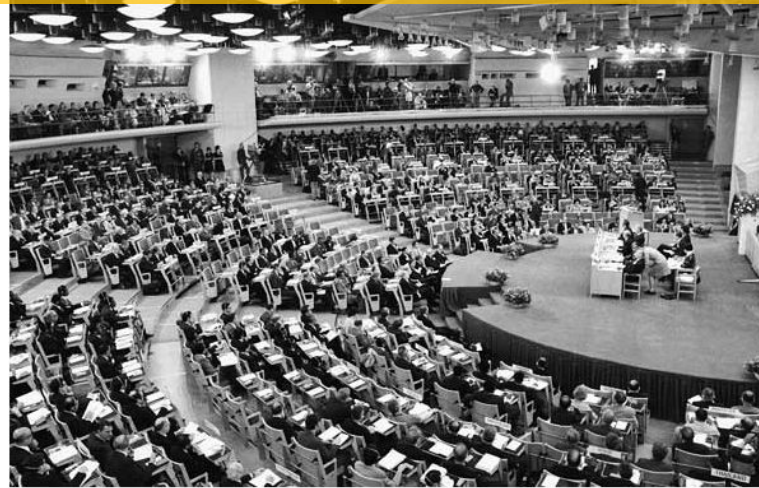
Zone of Peace - international circumstances

Diversification of security concept

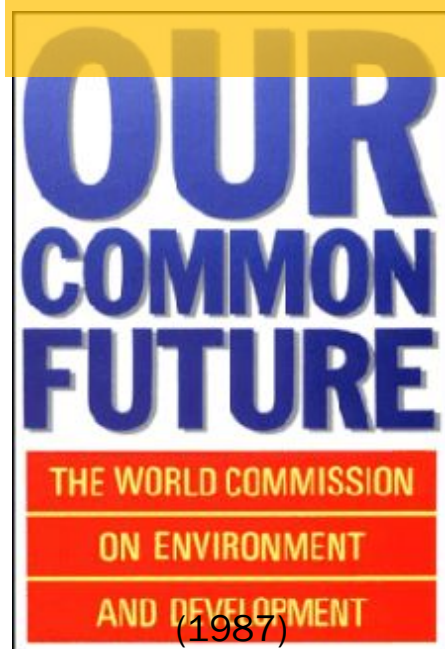
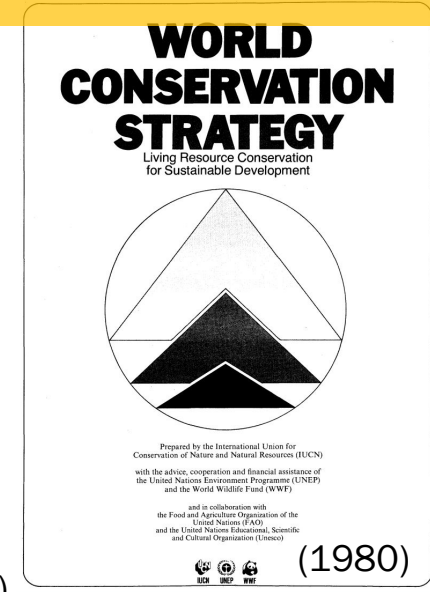
6



Environment



5 June 1972 - United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, Sweden. A general view of the opening meeting of the Conference. (Photo Credit: UN Photo/Yutaka Nagata)



Sustainable Development



June 1992 - United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. A general view of the Conference on the opening day. (Photo Credit: UN Photo/Michiel Liovanos)

(upper left) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silent_Spring

(upper center left) <http://legal.un.org/avl/ha/dunche/dunche.html>

(upper center right) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Limits_to_Growth

(upper right) <https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/wcs-004.pdf>

(lower right) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Our_Common_Future

(lower right) <http://legal.un.org/avl/ha/dunche/dunche.html>

Zone of Peace - national interests United States

7

Oil discovery at North Slope, Alaska in 1968



<https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-alaska-oil-field-1968-naerial-vie-w-of-one-of-the-first-oil-wells-overlooking-95873840.html>

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

UNCLASSIFIED

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

~~SECRET~~

December 22, 1971

National Security Decision Memorandum 144

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

8

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.



<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/picturegalleries/worldnews/8192226/Notable-winners-of-the-Nobel-Peace-Prize.html?image=7>

How about Russia during the 1990s?

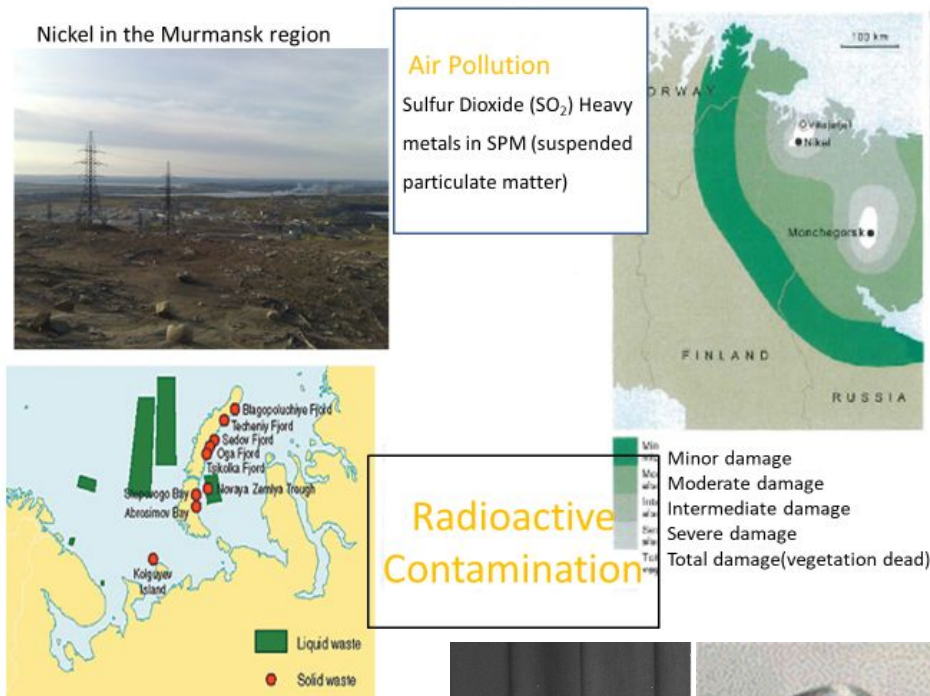


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Zone of Peace - national interests Finland and Canada

9

Finland (1989-91)



Nordic & Russia:
trans-boundary air
pollution; U.S.: oil
spill; Canada:
preservation of the
flora and Fauna)



Kalevi Sorsa



Esko Rajakoski

Canada (1988- 91)

(Canadian Institute of International Affairs;
Arctic Council Panel)

- 1) Establishment of **international organizational body** for Arctic cooperation;
- 2) Expansion of **interaction among residents** in the Circumpolar Arctic;
- 3) Improvement of **environmental protection** in the vulnerable Arctic ecosystem;
- 4) Reduction of **armed force** in the Arctic;
- 5) 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

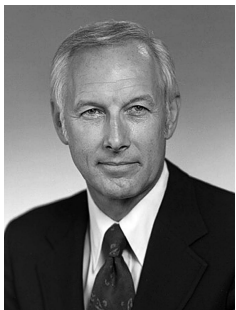


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Zone of Peace - primary institutions and common interests Diplomacy and environment 10

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 (demarche 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



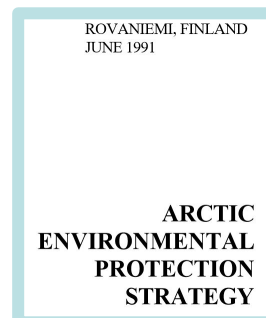
James Zumberge



<https://www.unl.edu/chancellor/james-zumberge>

AEPS (Rovaniemi Process)

- 12th Jan. 1989, An invitation letter from Finnish Foreign and Environment ministers to the heads of the Arctic governments.
- 20-26th Sep. 1989, international meeting at the Rovaniemi. (six pollutants?)
- 1989 ~1991, preparing meetings at NY, Yellowknife, Kiruna, Helsinki.
- 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..
18th Sep. 1996, **Establishment of the Arctic Council.**



Zone of Peace – secondary institutions

AEPS, Arctic Council

AEPS
Arctic
Environmental
Protection
Strategy

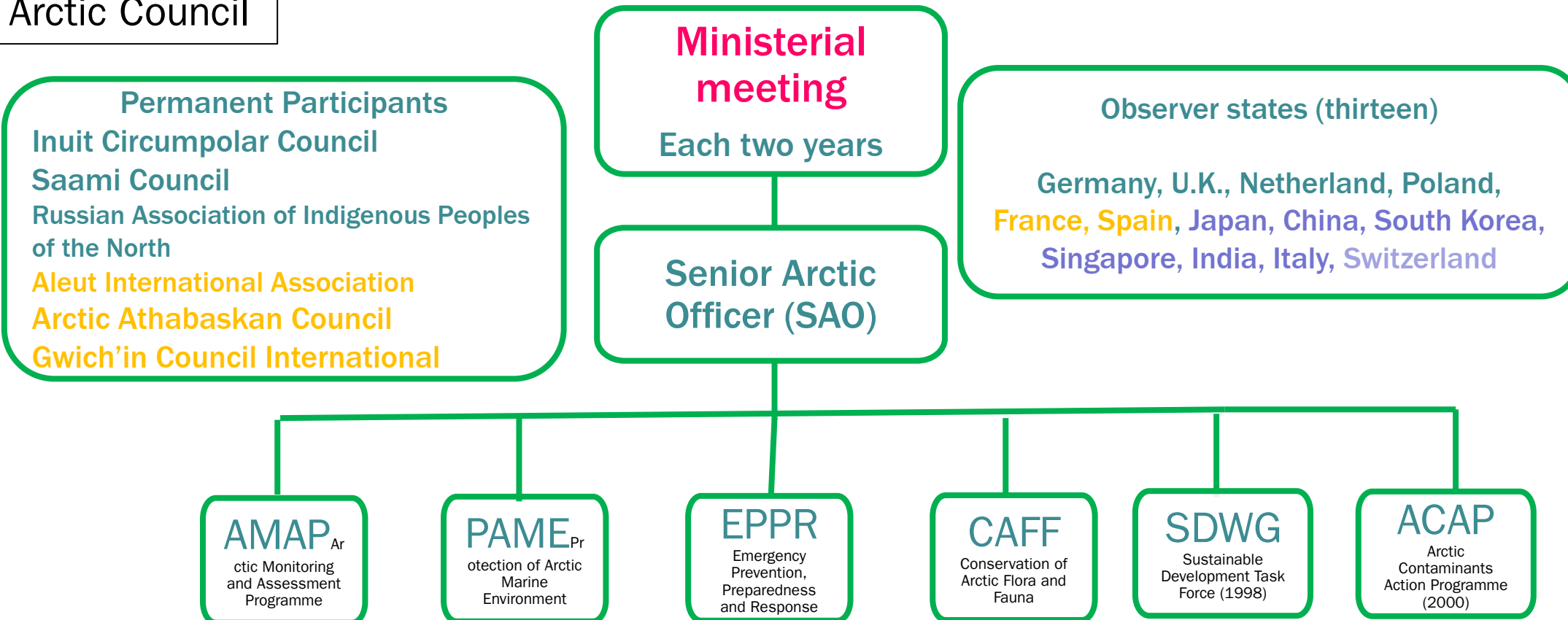
- The Six pollutants**
- persistent organic contaminants
 - oil
 - heavy metals
 - noise
 - radioactivity
 - acidification

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

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



Arctic Council



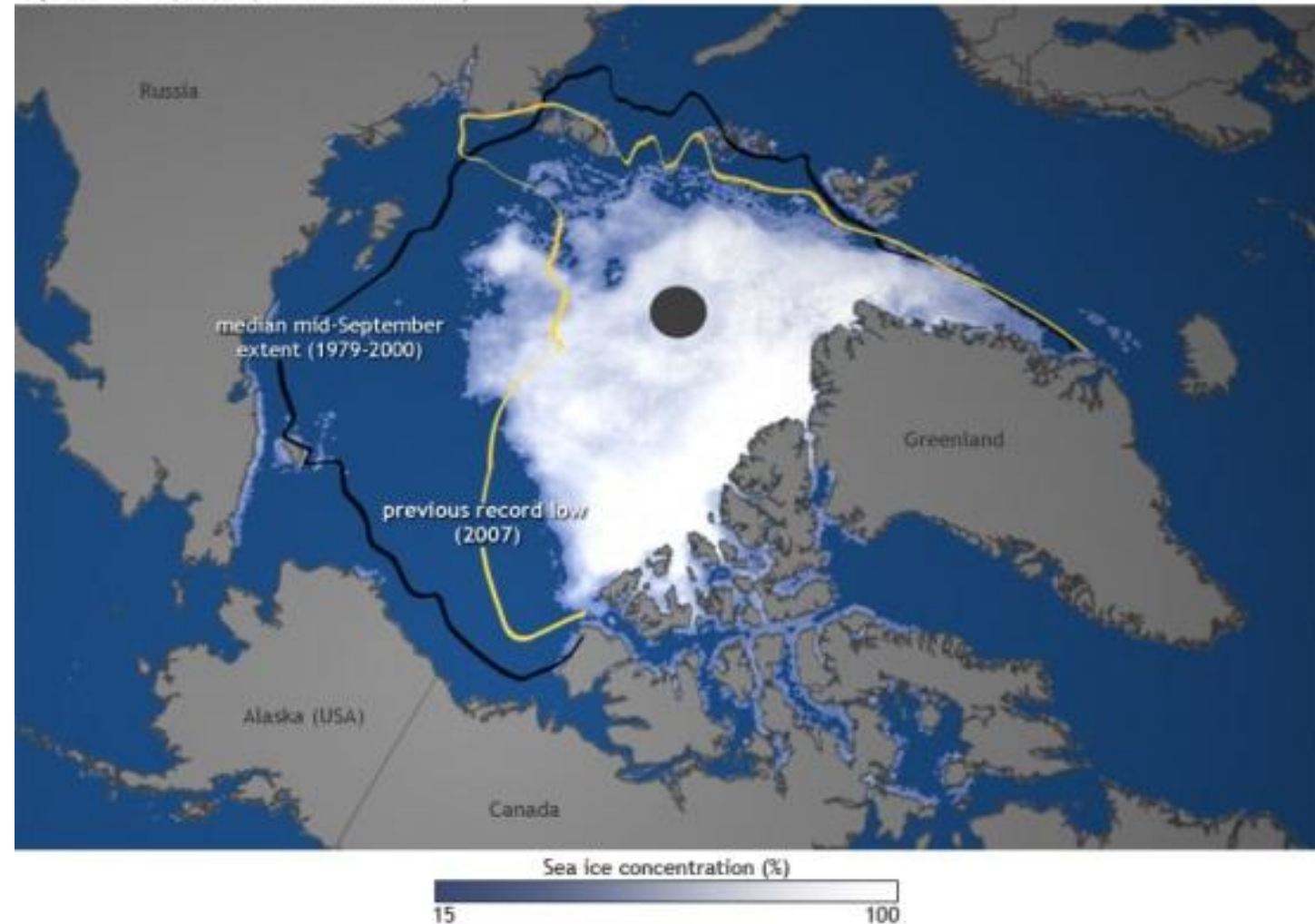
Decreasing sea ice extent

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)

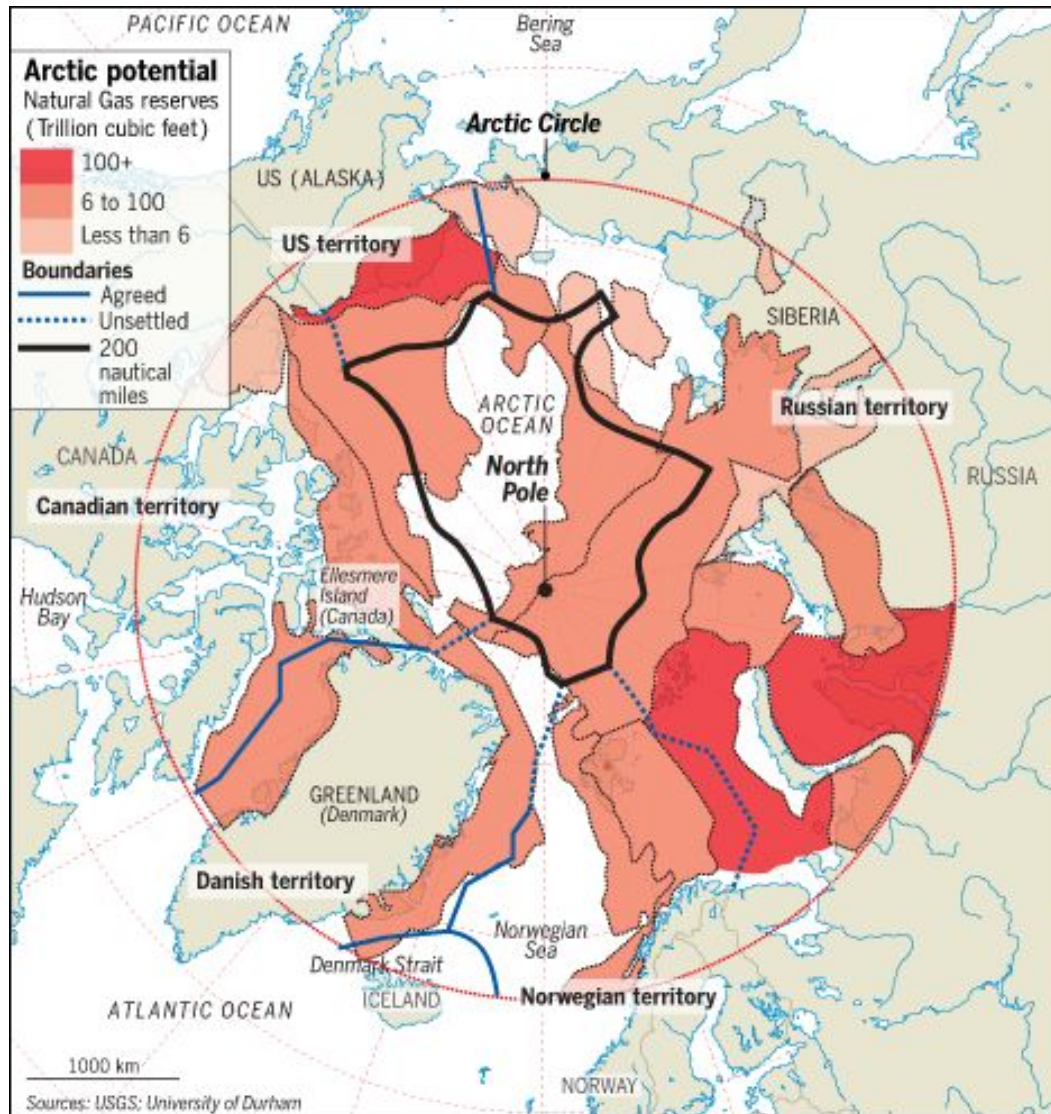
Summer extent of sea ice of the Arctic Ocean
September 16, 2012 (summer minimum)



Geopolitical Shift – international circumstances

Oil and gas potential

13



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



Geopolitical Shift – international circumstances

Shipping potential

14

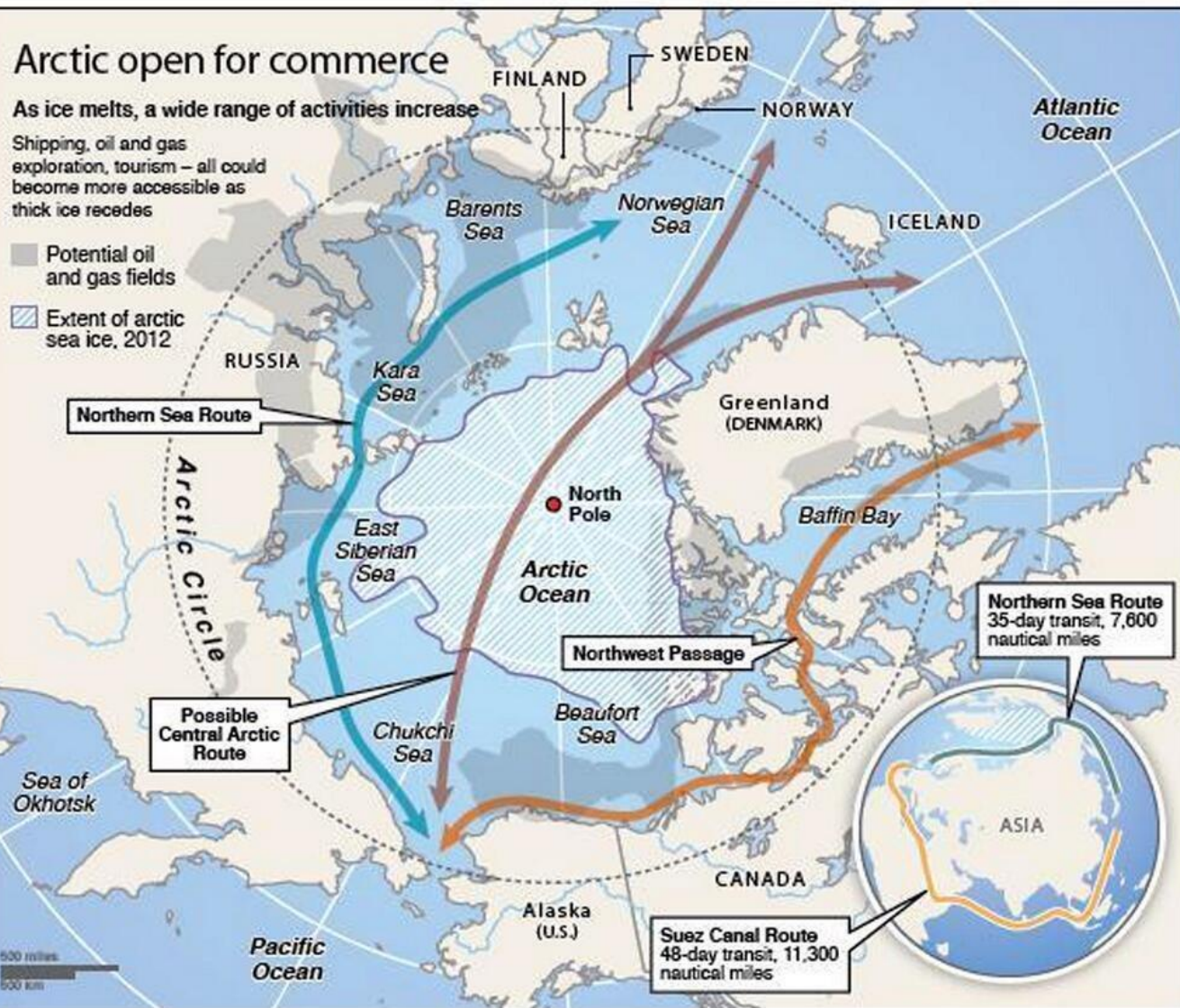
Arctic open for commerce

As ice melts, a wide range of activities increase

Shipping, oil and gas exploration, tourism – all could become more accessible as thick ice recedes

Potential oil and gas fields

Extent of arctic sea ice, 2012



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.



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Geopolitical Shift - national Interests Arctic States

15

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

	Sover/Sec	Econ/Dev	Transport	Envir	Gov/Res	Peo/Ind	Scien.
Canada	x/x	x/x		x	x		
Denmark	x	x/x		x	x/x		
Finland	/x	x/x	x	x		/x	
Iceland	/x	x/x	x	x	x/x	x	x
Norway	x/x	x/x		x	x/x	/x	x
Russia	x/	x/x	x		x/x	/x	x
Sweden		x		x		x	
USA	x/	x	x	x	x		x
(EU		x		x	x	x)	

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

Non-Arctic states

	Security	Science & Technology	Environment	Business (resource & shipping)	International cooperation/Governance	Year of the issue
China	×	×	×	×	×	2018
Japan		×		×	×	2015
ROK		×		×	×	2013 2018

Ministries 1989- → April 2013 → October 2015

MEXT

MoFA

MLIT

Agencies

NIPR

JOG MEC

JAMS TEC

Basic Plan on Ocean Policy

Confirmation as Ocean Policy

Headquarters for Ocean Policy

Science for Business

Diplomacy for Science

Japan's Arctic Policy

New Purpose

Need to Address Arctic Issues (7)

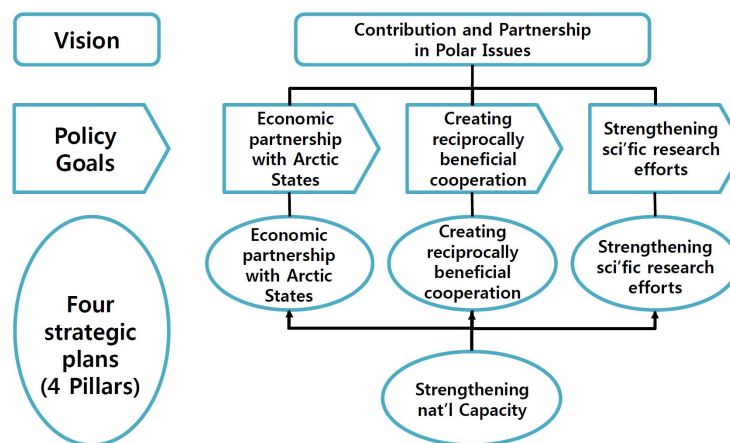
Specific initiatives

R&D

Int. Cooperation

Sustainable Use

Slide presented by Dr. Seo, Hyunkyo, KOPRI, at ASSW 2019



ENGLISH.GOV.CN
THE STATE COUNCIL
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Full text: China's Arctic Policy

Updated: Jan 26, 2018 1:50 PM Xinhua

BEIJING — The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China published a white paper titled "China's Arctic Policy" on Jan 26.

Following is the full text of the white paper:

China's Arctic Policy

The State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China

January 2018

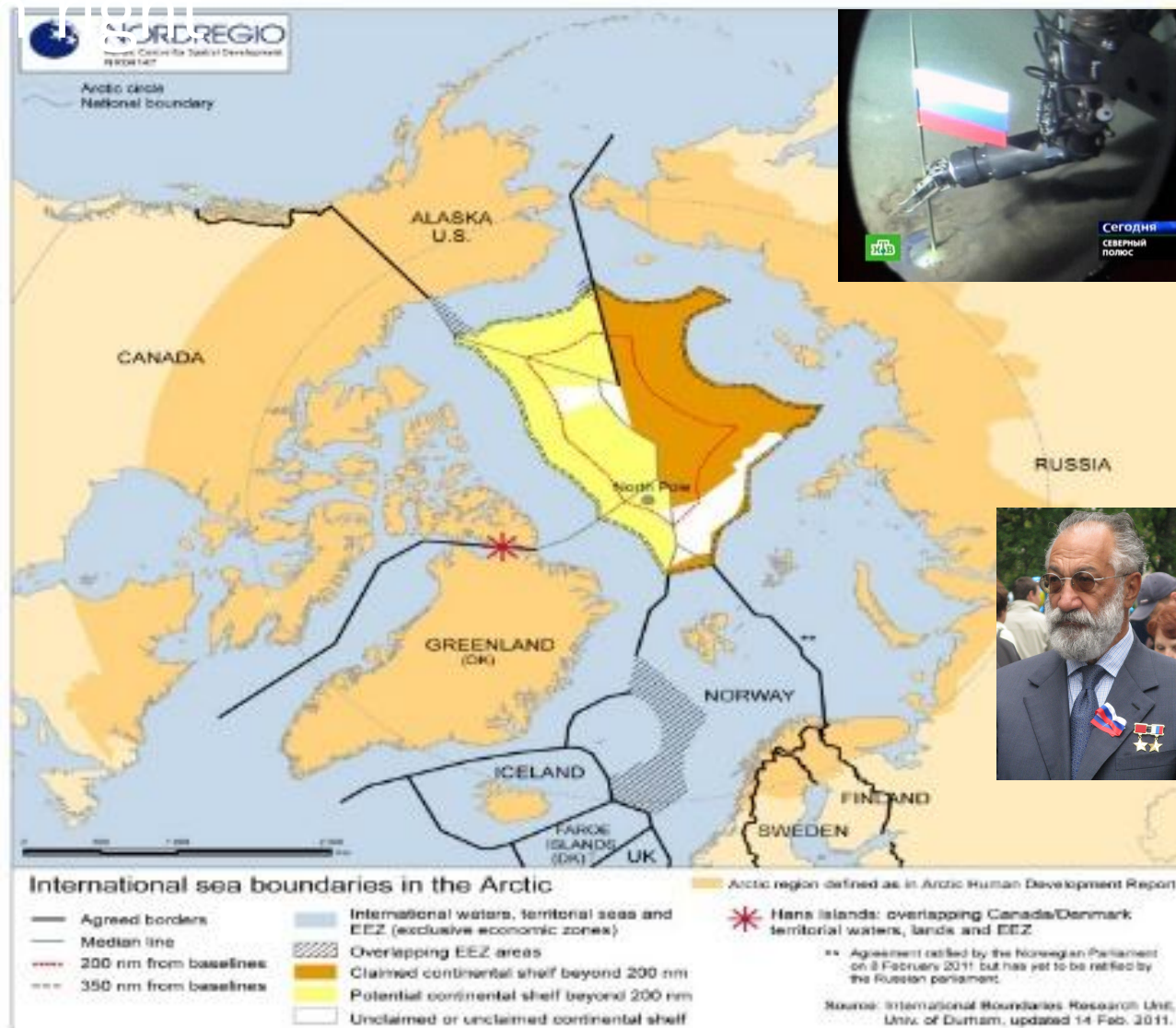
- Understanding of the Arctic (science)
- Protecting the eco-environment/addressing climate change(Environment)
- Utilizing Arctic resource (business)
- Participating in Arctic governance and cooperation (governance/diplomacy)
- Promoting peace and stability (soft security)

Geopolitical Shift – primary institutions and common interests 17

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

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

Asahi Shinbun
(22 August 2007)
「北極争奪戦」



Unsettled boundaries

-Denmark-Canada over Hans Islands

-Norway-Russia over Barents Sea

-U.S.-Canada in Beaufort Sea



Geopolitical Shift – secondary institutions

Sovereign right

18

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

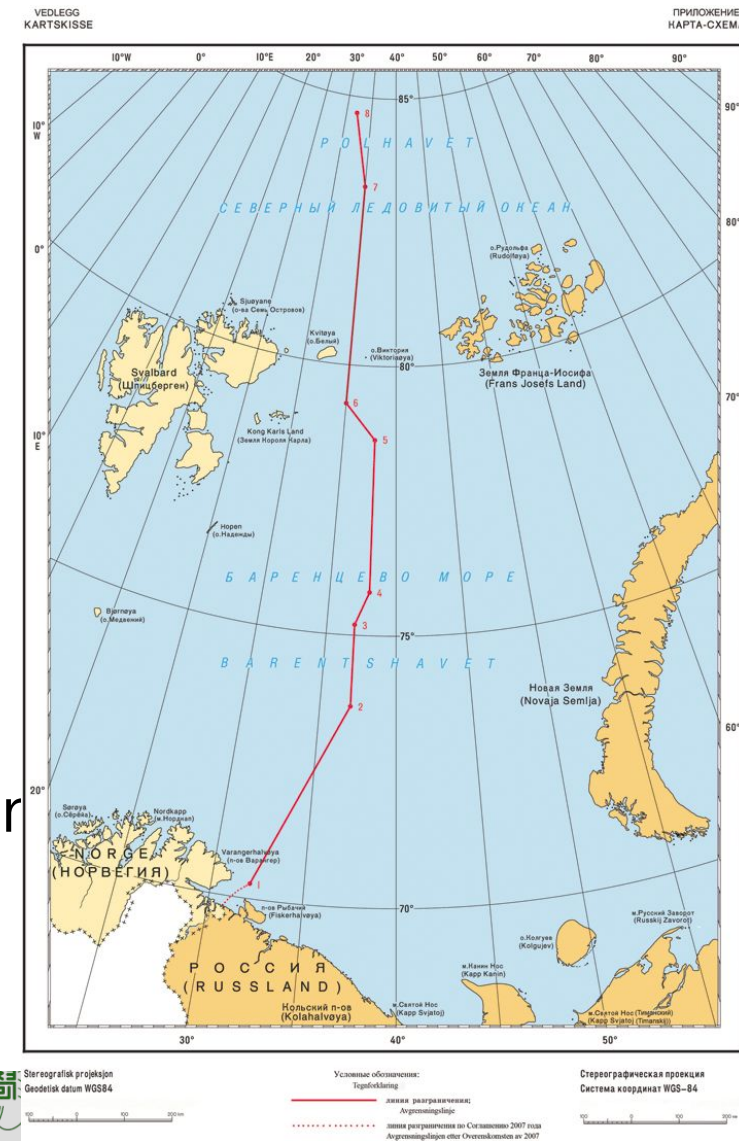
✓ Acknowledgement to importance of Arctic Council

Exclusive meeting of Arctic coastal states draws negative reactions

CRYOPOLITICS

<http://www.cryopolitics.com/2010/04/01/arctic-ocean-to-shield-minister-s-meeting-the-fallout/>

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

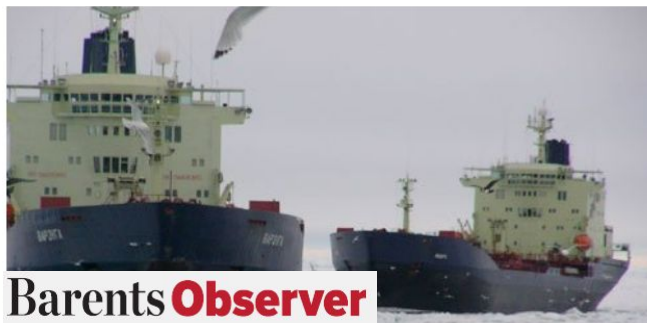
Ottawa sought damages for pollution control after MV Clipper Adventurer struck rock shelf in 2010

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



<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/cruise-ship-clipper-adventurer-nunavut-incident-1.3973937>

were not successful. (The Canadian Press)



Barents Observer

tankers carrying diesel-fuel collided in 2010

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

diesel oil tankers reported

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



<https://www.highnorthnews.com/en/denmarks-minister-foreign-affairs-ilulissat-declaration-exemplifies-constructive-arctic-dialogue>



Greenland, May 12 2011 アイテム表示

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.



主題

Legally binding agreement; MOSPA; Agreement

Arctic Coast Guard Forum (2015)



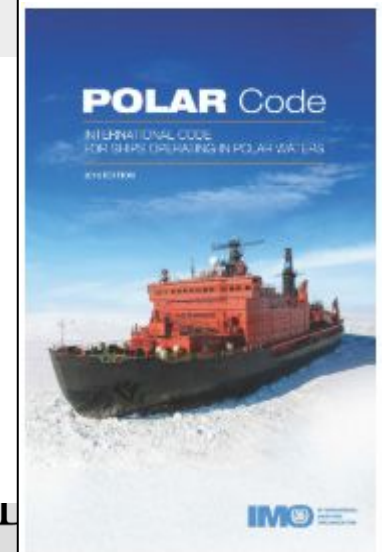
U.S. Coast Guard Commandant Adm. Paul Zukunft (right) and the heads of seven other Arctic nations' coast guards sign a joint statement in Faneuil Hall in Boston, June 10, 2016.

Photo Credit: Petty Officer 2nd Class Patrick Kelley/U.S. Coast Guard

Arctic nations deepen coast guard cooperation

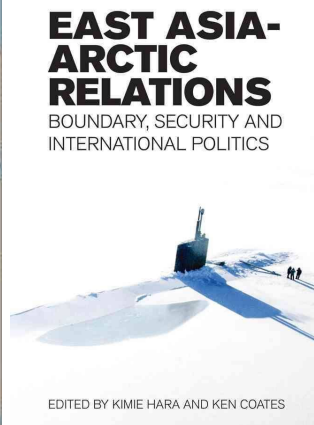
<https://www.rcinet.ca/en/2016/06/10/arctic-coast-guard-forum-nations-deepen-cooperation/>

Polar Code (2015)



IMO

Geopolitical Shift – primary institutions, common interests and secondary institutions – Business



HIGH NORTH NEWS

Sep 30, 2016

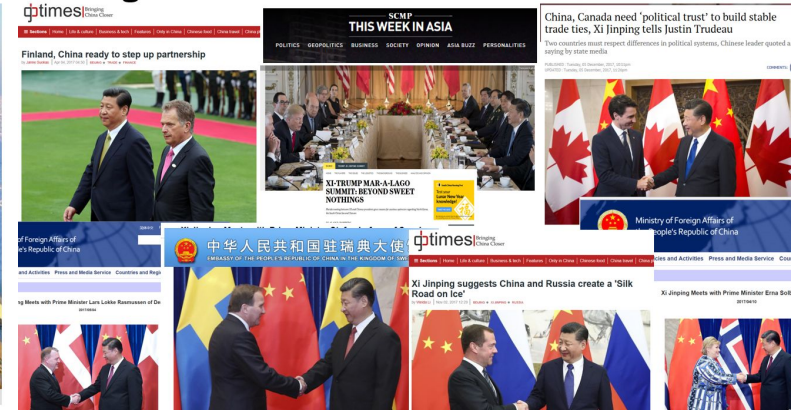


Vessel being escorted by Rosatomflot icebreaker along the Northern Sea Route. (Photo: Rosatomflot)

30/09/2016
AV MALTE
HUMPERT

China's COSCO Shipping Company Expands Activities on Northern Sea Route

Gaining Mutual Benefits: Bilateral and trilateral relations



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.**

Responsible development



Freedom of Trade and Arctic on the Agenda as President of the Federal Republic of Germany visits Finland

17.09.2018 News

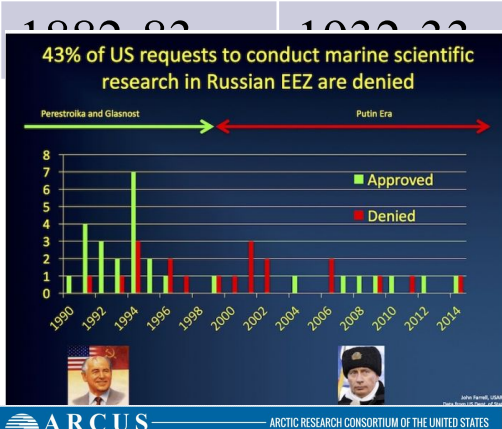
Arctic Economic Council in 2014 (non-governmental)



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Geopolitical Shift – primary institutions and common interests secondary institutions – Science 21

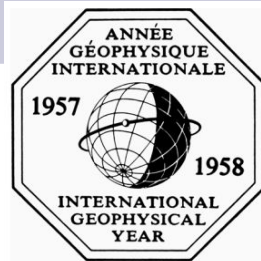
IPY-1 IPY-2 IGY (IPY-3) IPY-4



<https://www.arcus.org/witness-the-arctic/2017/2/article/27780>

"Agreement on Enhancing International Arctic Scientific Cooperation" was signed on 11 May 2017

Legacy led by AC chairmanship (Nor, Den, Swed, Ca, US)



2007-08



AGREEMENT ON ENHANCING INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

ANNEX 1:
Identified Geographic Areas

This map shows the approximate extent of the Identified Geographic Areas described in Annex 1 of the Agreement on Enhancing International Arctic Scientific Cooperation. It is intended for illustrative purposes only.

Approximate Extent of Identified Geographic Areas
62°N
Arctic Circle

Continental shelf areas are not depicted.
U.S. Department of State, OES/OPA, 10/2017

Figure 1: Map of the Agreement on Enhancing International Arctic Scientific Cooperation. U.S. Department of State, OES/OPA.

The Conference on Global Leadership in the Arctic: Cooperation, Innovation, Engagement and Resilience (GLACIER)

Media Note
Office of the Spokesperson
Washington, DC
July 23, 2015



First presidential trip to Alaska

Climate change policy as Legacy

Arctic is on the higher priorities in his agenda

Arctic Science Ministerial Washington D.C. in 2016

2nd Arctic Science Ministerial Berlin in 2018



<https://www.thearcticinstitute.org/white-house-arctic-science-ministerial/>



<https://www.arctictoday.com/second-arctic-science-ministerial-moves-cooperation-forward-work-remains-done/>

3rd Arctic Science Ministerial will be held at Tokyo, in 2020

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)
- Umea 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 (2018)
- 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

2nd China-Nordic Arctic Cooperation Symposium, June 2-5 2014
"North Meets East" at University of Akureyri, Iceland



5th China-Nordic Arctic Cooperation Symposium, 24-26th May 2017, Dalian, China
Symposium Theme: Towards the Future: Trans-regional Cooperation in the Arctic Development and Protection
Roundtable Theme: Arctic Shipping and Port Cities
Host: Dalian Maritime University and Polar Research Institute of China, China



Plenary speeches included: Mr. Lin Shengqiang, Vice Administrator, SOA China
Mr. Gao Feng, Special Representative for Arctic Affairs, MFA China
Mr. Olafur Ragnar Grímsson, Chairman of Arctic Circle and President of Iceland (1996-2016)
Mr. Rone Söderman, SAO, MFA Finland
Mrs. Anniken Rønneberg Knutnes, SAO, MFA Norway
Mr. Tómas Orrur Ragnarsen, Counselor of Arctic Affairs, MFA Iceland

6th China-Nordic Arctic Cooperation Symposium, 23-25th May 2018, Tromsø, Norway
Symposium Theme: Integrated Ocean Management in the Arctic
Roundtable Theme: Arctic Fisheries – from the ocean to the market
Host: Norwegian Polar Institute, Fridtjof Nansen Institute, UiT – The Arctic University of Norway



Over 40 Chinese participants in Tromsø. Chinese institutes have taken CNARC as a validation of their Arctic research, Arctic research cooperation by China with Russia, United States and Canada have smaller initiatives.
The 7th China-Nordic Arctic Cooperation Symposium will take place in Shanghai, China in May 2017 with a Polar Silk Road Theme – building from "knowledge to action" (IASC motto)

Satellite Ground Station
(Sweden in 2016)



雪龍 (Xuelong, Snow Dragon)

Arctic expedition from China 2004
Built "Xue Long 2" Icebreaker



Yellow River Station
(Svalbard, Norway in 2003)



The Joint China-Iceland
Aurora Observatory (CIAO)
2016



<https://www.highbornnews.com/en/china-launches-domestically-built-xue-long-2-icebreaker>



HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

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

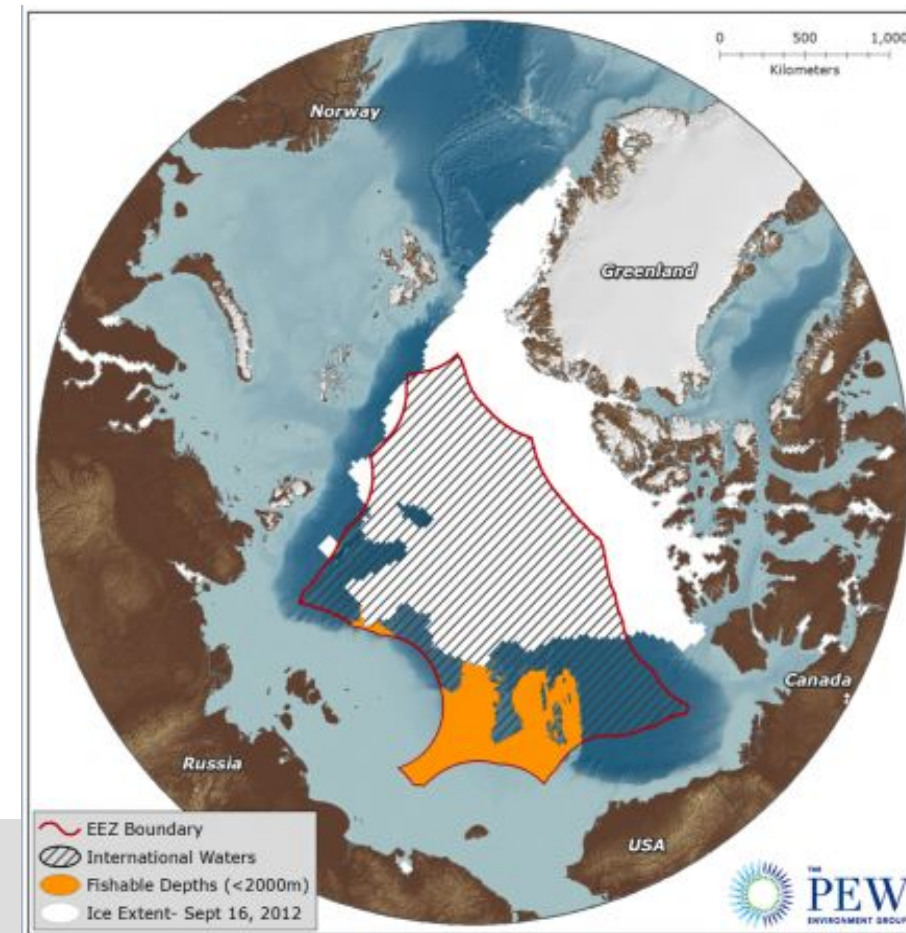
Five Arctic coastal states sign the Oslo Declaration: no IUU fishing, more science

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

	International Circumstances	National Interests	Primary Institution	Common Interests; Shared Values	Secondary Institutions
Zone of Peace	End of Cold War Diversification of Security concept	U.S U.S.S.R Finland Canada	Diplomacy Led by US, Finland, Canada	Science Environment Sustainable Development	IASC AEPS AC
Geopolitical Shift	Impacts of Climate Change	The Arctic Eight, Non-Arctic states	Diplomacy, international laws	Sovereign rights Marine safety Science Business Fishery	Ilulissat Dec. UNCLOS, Polar Code, Arctic treaties, CAOFA, AEC, ASM, etc
Global Competition	Competitive world (U.S., China and Russia)	Military/Security dilemma	N/A	N/A	N/A

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) ?

