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## Introduction to the Arctic Council





#### Outline

- 1) How the Arctic Council has evolved?
- 2) How it is functioning now? mid-term evaluation
- 3) Where does the AC stand in the overall landscape of Arctic governance?
- 4) What is the place of research in the AC?
- 5) How it is possible to participate in the research work in the AC?
- 6) Conclusions

#### Cold War 1947-1991



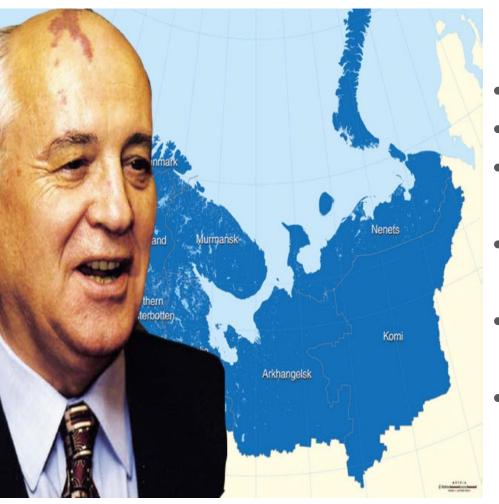








#### Times are changing – Murmansk speech 1987

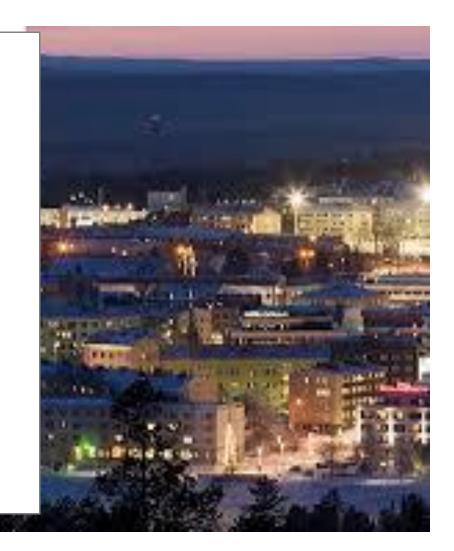


- Zone of peace
- Nuclear free zone
- Co-ordination of scientific research
- Protection of the Arctic Environment
- Opening of the Northern Sea Route
- Recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples

ARCTIC ENVIRONMENT

ROVANIEME RINLAND JUNE 1991

ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STRATEGY





#### **Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy 1991 (AEPS)**







#### **Rovaniemi Declaration**

SAAOs

**Chair and secretariat** 

**State and other observers (no rules)** 

**Task Force on Sustainable Development and Utilization** 





EPPR Emergency Prevention,
Preparedness and Response

#### The Arctic Council develops on the AEPS foundations







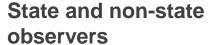


SAQ0s

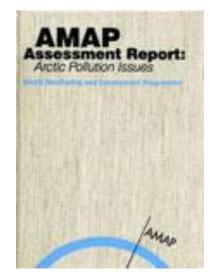
**Chair + Secretariat** 

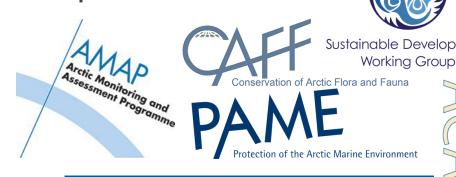






Assessments as core outputs
Task Force on Sustainable
Development and Utilization





EppR Emergency Prevention,
Preparedness and Response



# Change



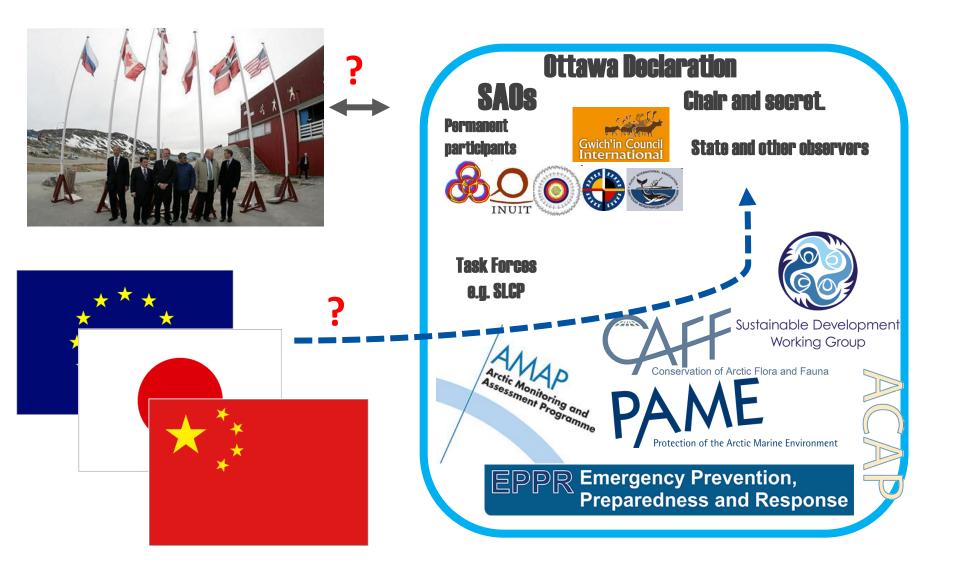


## The Arctic hype begins



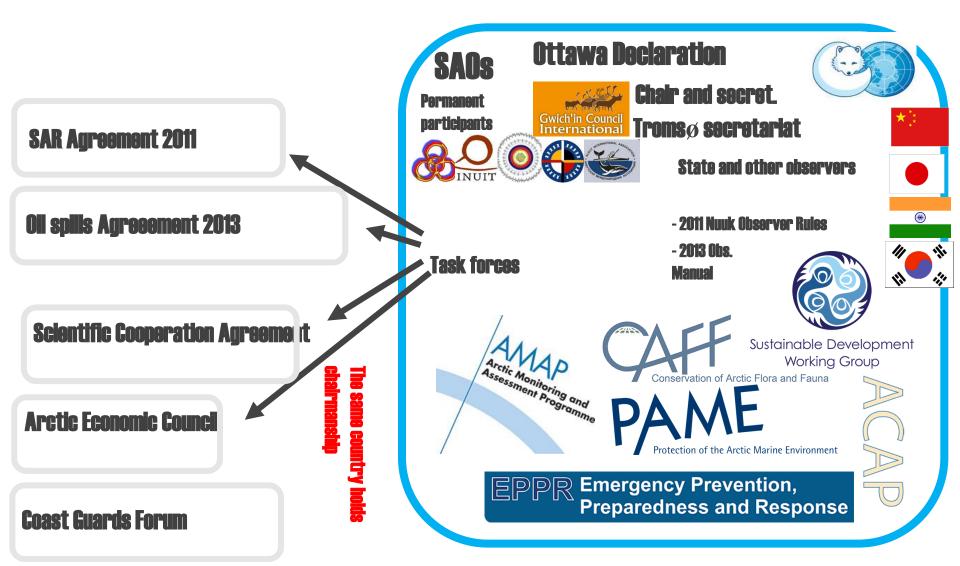


## **Hype and change: challenge for the AC?**





## **Hype and change: Council's reaction**



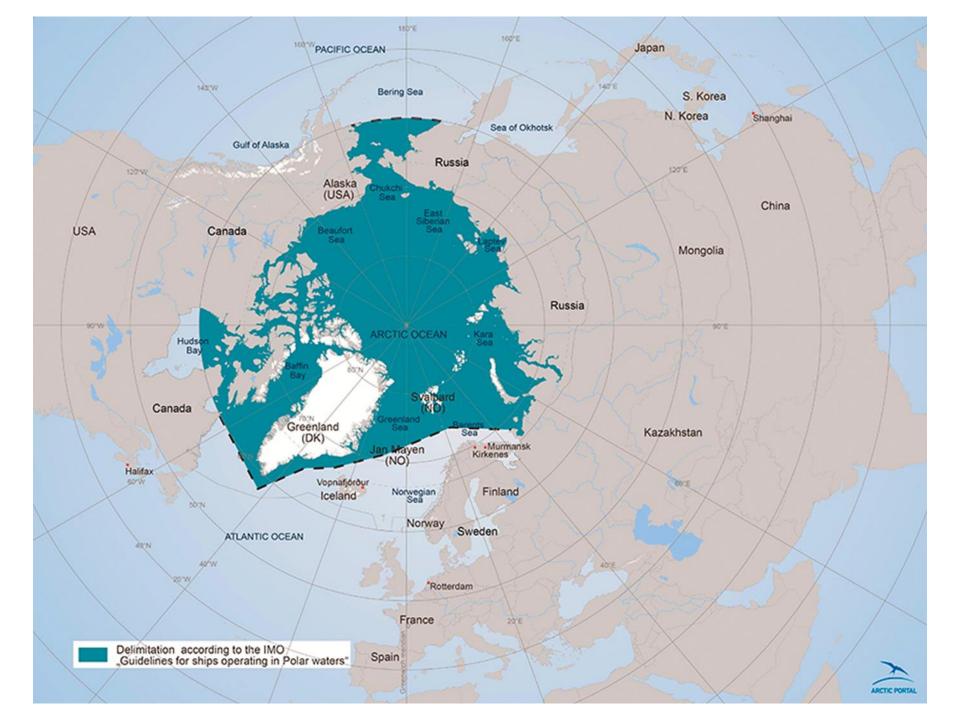
#### puheenjohtajuusohjelma

Sustainable development **Environmental** Connectivity Climate change protection Education Meteorology



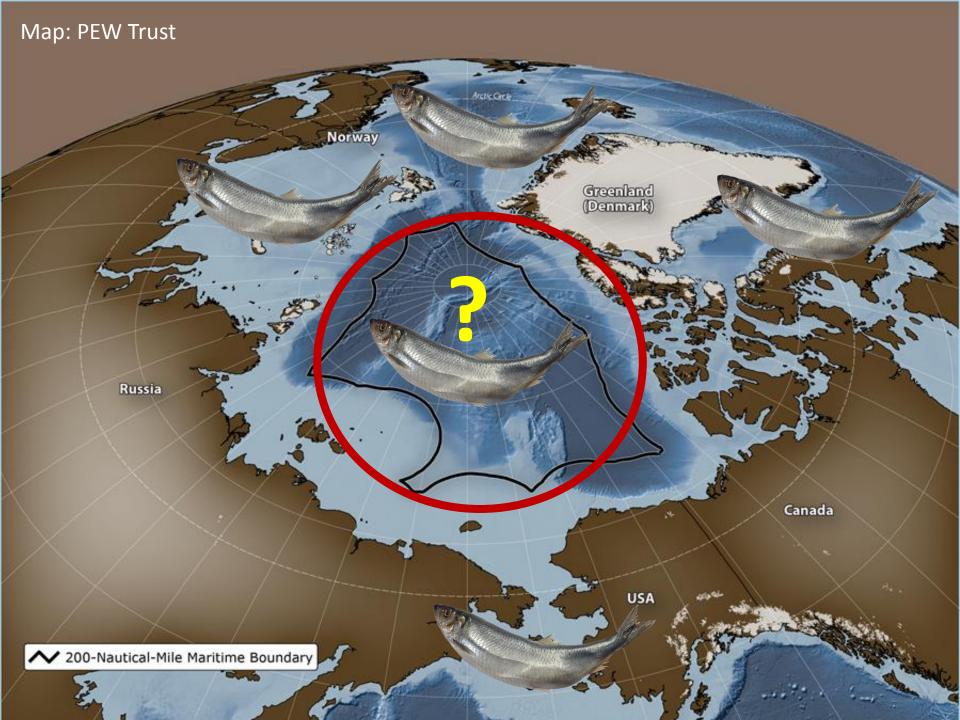
#### Mid-term conclusion

- Fundaments of the Rovaniemi process still prevail
- Yet, at the same time, vast changes
- AC has given voice to indigenous peoples
- Has been able to catalyze legally binding agreements
- Surprise for me and many other observers: how was it able to respond successfully to these challenges?





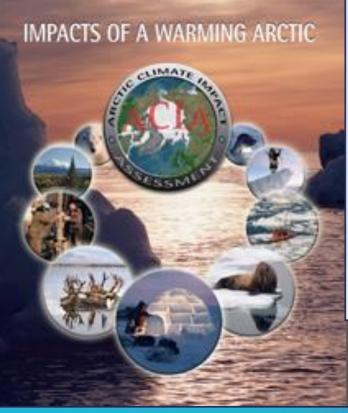






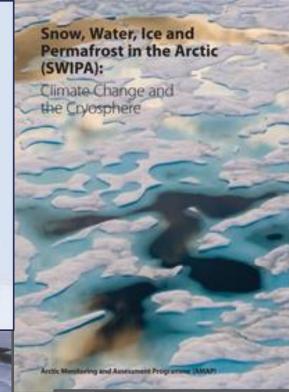
## Implications?

- The Arctic Council is only one segment of Arctic governance
- The AC does work nowadays in many areas of the Arctic, but still its mandate is limited
- And even if it has a mandate, its work is mostly soft



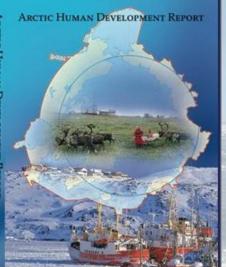
#### Arctic Biodiversity Assessment Synthesis

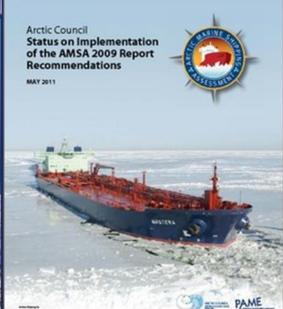
















#### Science in the Arctic Council

- Research has been important from the beginning (AMAP)
- Even more so after the ACIA 2004/2005
- Most working-groups conduct scientific assessments
- Clear niche activity for the AC



## My own experiences

- Research has been important from the beginning (my expertise area):
- EIA Guidelines
- AHDR I
- Arctic Ocean Review
- Arctic Resilience Report
- TF on Arctic Marine Co-operation
- AHDR II
- Helping the Finnish chairmanship
- SECEG co-chair
- Arctic resilience forum + Arctic biodiversity congress



# Tips for getting involved in AC research

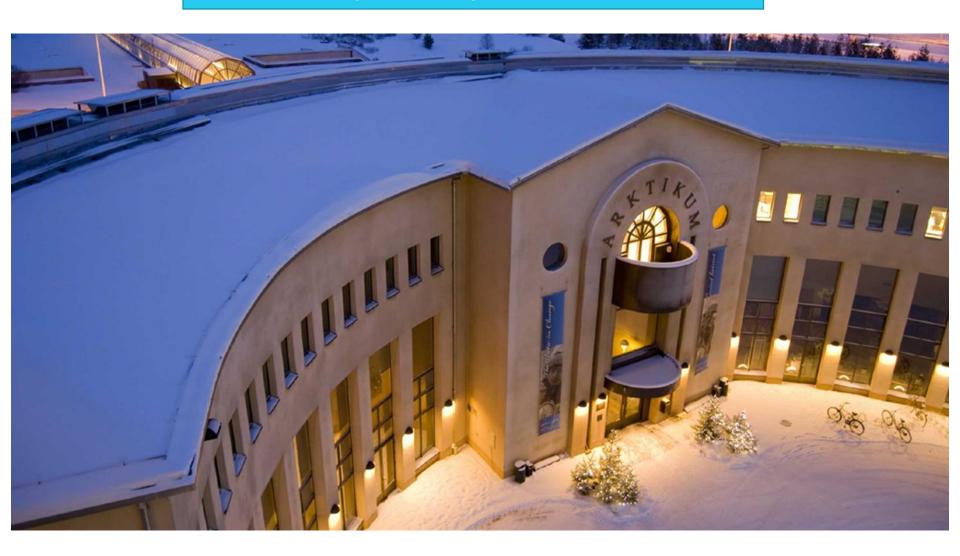
- Remember: this is voluntary and non-paid work
- It has been very rewarding since these assessments are taken seriously by policy-makers
- Contact with the secretariats of WG's, internship?
- Doctoral dissertation on these issues
- Be active in IASSA, IASC, Uarctic Thematic Networks
- If the relevant persons know your expertise, and it is needed, you are mostly likely invited to be part of the work



#### Conclusion

- The AC has evolved enormously, even if it still functions with the Rovaniemi foundations
- It has been able, at least so far (and now there is a strategy work in motion), to counter the challenges
- Its niche activity is scientific assessments
- And if you have will and expertise, you can get engaged into making these assessments

#### Thank you for your attention!





# Thank you!

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