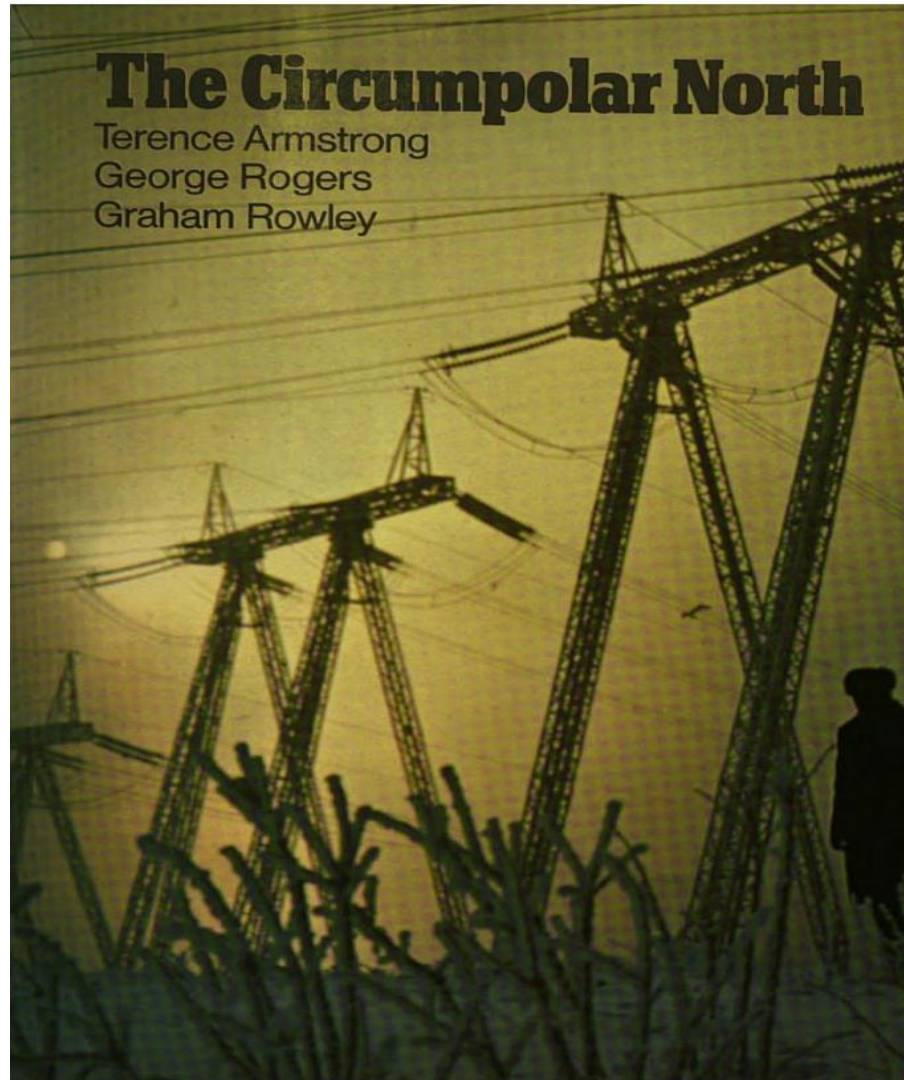


Climate and socioeconomic instability as a key feature of the modern development in the Arctic

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T.Armstrong, Anchorage, 1990: «We have been wrong with our forecast»



Path-dependency? No!

- New phenomenon of increasing climate and socio-economic instability in the Arctic in the last two decades
- Rapid changes and natural and economic systems (AHDR-1 – AHDR-2) – unpredictable and unexpected
- Natural and socio-economic instability do influence economic and political behavior of the major Arctic actors (countries, corporations, NGOs, SMEs etc.) – impetus to defend oneself

Resources (15)	Society (15)	Infrastructure (15)
Renewable	Population	Infrastructure
Marine fisheries	Population	All weather airports and ports
Whales	Indigenous population (% of total)	Miles of pipeline
Timber	Unemployment rate	Oil and gas major rigs
Fresh water	Government subsidies per resident	Miles of road Number of Arctic icebreakers/ice navigator pilots Number of search and rescue teams
Renewable energy		
Non-renewable	Education and Health	Information
Onshore/offshore oil reserves	Life expectancy	Telecommunications
Offshore/onshore natural gas reserves	Literacy rate	No. of research stations
Coal reserves	Hospital beds per thousand	Internet penetration
Other mineral reserves (zinc, copper, platinum)	% of school ages children in education institutions Pupils per teacher	Radio penetration
Environment	Economic	Governance
Land area	GDP & GDP growth rate	Environmental agreements (bilateral and multilateral)
Sea area	Income per capita (PPP \$)	No of disputes
Endangered species/invasive species	Investment (% of GDP)	Self-determination of indigenous peoples (councils, NGO's, etc.)
Major cities with population > 2000	International trade	Major foreign investments

Normalized rank

	Resource	Society	Infrastructure	Overall
Arctic Russia	8	2	2	4 (162)
Arctic Canada	7	1	4	3 (158)
Arctic US (Alaska)	6	3	5	6 (163)
Arctic Norway	5	8	6	8 (178)
Greenland	4	5	1	2 (150)
Iceland	3	7	3	1 (149)
Arctic Sweden	2	6	8	7 (169)
Arctic Finland	1	4	7	5 (162)

Balance in distribution of the Arctic Wealth

- More balanced – better adaptation to the challenges of global instability
- Alaska and Norway as the most balanced
- Russia and Iceland as the most unbalanced

New drivers of the Arctic development in the era of global instability

- Globalization and Arctic inside (China, India, BRICS ad new Arctic players)
- Increasing economic activity (off-shore activity, tourism)
- Climate change: unexpected anomalies are norm today and in the long-term future, winter warming, less accessibility of the internal Arctic territories. Potatoes in Greenland!

How to deal with new Arctic risks? New (expanded) concept of Arctic safety, not sustainable development

- Key difference, narrow-broad: before – I win-You lose, now – my victory – victory for all (win-win situation)
- New concept in the national Arctic strategies
- Failure with the Russian Federal Law on the Arctic
- Successful efforts in the marine activity – new international institutions

Institutions to decrease risks

- Arctic council
- Polycentric Arctic cooperation
- New national Arctic strategies
- Others

New Arctic Strategies

Country	Title	# pages	Time of issue
Norway	The Norwegian Government's High North Strategy. Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	76p.	2006
	New building blocks in the North. Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.		2009 (renewed version)
Denmark	Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands: Kingdom of Denmark. Strategy for the Arctic 2011– 2020.	58p.	2011
Canada	Canada's Northern Strategy. Our North, our Heritage, our Future. Government of Canada	48p.	2009
US	National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD-66) and Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-25)	6p.	2009, January 9
	National Strategy for the Arctic Region.	13p.	2013, May 10
Russia	Основы государственной политики Российской Федерации в Арктике на период до 2020 года и дальнейшую перспективу. Утверждены Президентом РФ	7с.	2008, сентябрь 18
	Стратегия развития Арктической зоны Российской Федерации и обеспечения национальной безопасности на период до 2020 года. Утверждена Президентом РФ	26с.	2013, февраль 8
EU	European Union. Commission of the European Communities. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: The European Union and the Arctic Region (COM 2008)	14p.	2008, Nov 20
	The inventory of activities in the framework of developing a European Union Arctic Policy. Developing a European Union Policy towards the Arctic Region: progress since 2008 and next steps Brussels, SWD(2012). European Parliament 2012.	45p.	2012, Jun 26
Iceland	A Parliamentary Resolution on Iceland's Arctic Policy (Approved by Althingi at the 139th legislative session).	11p.	2011, March 28
Finland	Finland's Strategy for the Arctic Region Prime Minister's Office Publications.	98p.	2010
Sweden	Sweden's strategy for the Arctic region. Government offices of Sweden.	52p.	2011

Different methods to fight with Arctic risks in National Arctic strategies

- Big countries – priority to social risks (sovereignty issues)
- Small countries – priority to climate risks
- Big countries – technological measures to battle risks like infrastructure and information networks
- Small countries – institutional measures to battle risks
- Big countries – bilateral international cooperation
- Small countries – broad international cooperation

Lessons for Russia

- New federal body responsible for the Arctic policy
- Federal Law on the Arctic
- More active work in the Arctic Council working groups