



Shanghai Forum 2018 Perspective Highlights

Global Arctic: A New Opportunity for Development

Public Security Sub-forum 02 Session One

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Chair: Lassi Heininen: Professor, Arctic Politics, University of Lapland

Moderator: Lassi Heininen: Professor, Arctic Politics, University of Lapland

**Lassi Heininen
Professor, Arctic
Politics, University of
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Global Arctic: New Geopolitical Connotations and Resources

1. The Arctic region is experiencing rapid geopolitical changes, resulting from climate change and globalization etc. Therefore, the concept of “Global Arctic” came into being.
2. The Arctic Council is a strong advocate for peace settlements of disputes. Its contributions merit the 2018 Nobel Peace Prize.
3. In the 1990s, the trend turned from “confrontation” to “cooperation” in the Arctic region. The future of the Arctic is not solely a concern of Arctic countries, but also one of countries around the world. Disputes in the Arctic region should be settled through political rather than military measures.

**Gunn-Britt Retter
Head, Arctic and
Environment Unit,
Saami Council**

The Sami People and the Arctic

1. Aborigines in the Arctic have different historical backgrounds and cultures. Therefore, they should be given opportunities to determine their own futures, to manage their livelihoods and to develop their aboriginal cultures.
2. The Sammi culture, incorporated in the Sammi language, is passed on from generation to generation. Innovations to their traditional lifestyle can give inspirations to sustainable development today.
3. Aborigines living to the north of Russia should have a say in negotiations among Arctic countries. They are also playing an active role in the Arctic Council.

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Elena Kudryashova
Professor and Rector,
Northern (Arctic)
Federal University
(NArFU)

Education and Research for Arctic Development

1. 41 Russian institutions and universities are cultivating high-level talents in the field of Arctic development. The strategies for Arctic development include: 1) R&D of new technologies, e.g. the sustainable use of natural resources; 2) regulations in the Arctic area; 3) promotion of international cooperation.
2. The requirements of education in Arctic Development include: 1) students' ability-building; 2) internship opportunities; 3) cooperation with partners at home and abroad.
3. Arctic Development is in close relationship with five main fields: education, engineering, natural resources development, communications and society.

Zhang Yao
Director, Center for
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Studies, Shanghai
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The Future of Cooperation in North-East Asia

1. China, Japan and ROK share great similarities in terms of Arctic policy goals, identities, resource requirements, shipping interests, scientific researches as well as international responsibilities, laying a solid foundation for future cooperation.
2. China, Japan and ROK are facing three challenges for cooperation: political relationship, strategic mutual trust and economic competition.
3. In order to strengthen cooperation among North-East Asian countries, they should: 1) Develop strategic mutual trust and improve policy transparency; 2) Strengthen cooperation in the field of technology; 3) Coordinate with other countries for a common stance in Arctic affairs; 4) Establish a variety of mechanisms for cooperation, exchange and joint researches.

DISCUSSION

1. The Sammi people hope that before actual decision-making a dialogue mechanism can be established for aboriginals to communicate and cooperate with the researchers and educators.

(Editor: Chenjia Shou, Zhiyuan Xiong)