

The evolution and effectiveness of the Arctic Council lessons for Arctic governance and beyond

Malgorzata Smieszek, PhD, UiT The Arctic University of Norway

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Introduction

- 25th anniversary of the Arctic Council (AC)
- From inauspicious beginnings to "primary intergovernmental forum for cooperation on issues of environmental protection and sustainable development in the Arctic"
- Fascinating case of a regional institution at the forefront of global climate change
- Features that set the AC apart how to think systematically about its performance and effectiveness?





First page of the Declaration on the Establishment of the Arctic Council, Ottawa, Canada, September 19, 1996

Arctic Council

- Based on a non-legally binding instrument
- Largely unique form of involvement of organizations of Arctic indigenous peoples as **Permanent Participants**
- Open to non-Arctic states and organizations as **Observers**
- Strong knowledge-generation and science-policy component
- From peripheries closer to center of international affairs

Evolution over time

- Since 2005/2007 rapidly growing interest in the Arctic and in the Arctic Council
- Adaptive measures taken by the AC (no major change in the rules of procedure)
 - Criteria for and the admission of new Observers today 38 + EU
 - Permanent Secretariat opened in 2013
 - Arctic Economic Council (AEC)
 - Executive SAO meetings, Task Forces, legally-binding agreements
 - Changing character around Ministerial meetings



Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting Rovaniemi, Finland, May 2019

How effective has the Arctic Council been?

AC's contributions to Arctic governance

- AC has done best in **identifying emerging issues**, generating knowledge and **setting agenda** for policy considerations
 - New issues: marine litter, plastics, wildfires, COVID-19
- It informed and occasionally influenced international processes
- It continues supporting work of the Stockholm & Minamata Conventions, IMO (Polar Code – PAME), CBD (CAFF), IPCC (AMAP)
- Provided forum for negotiations of 3 legally-binding agreements

Moving forward

- Need for governance arrangements suitable to operate under conditions of change and interconnectivity
- No single legally binding mechanism for the Arctic various international conventions + national regulations
- Limitations of regulatory and legally-binding arrangements
- Inclusion of a wide range of actors









INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION







ARCTIC COUNCIL



SUSTAINING ARCTIC OBSERVING NETWORKS



ARCTIC SCIENCE MINISTERIAL



In closing

- Most critical problems in the world today are highly complex and interconnected
- Rapid change in the Arctic foreshadows similar transformations worldwide
- Need to think creatively about ways to address challenges ahead
- Arctic Council is an *innately* flexible mechanism
 - Relatively easy adjustments
 - Allows for much enhanced participation of non-state actors



UiT The Arctic University of Norway

Thank you. Email: msm021@uit.no