



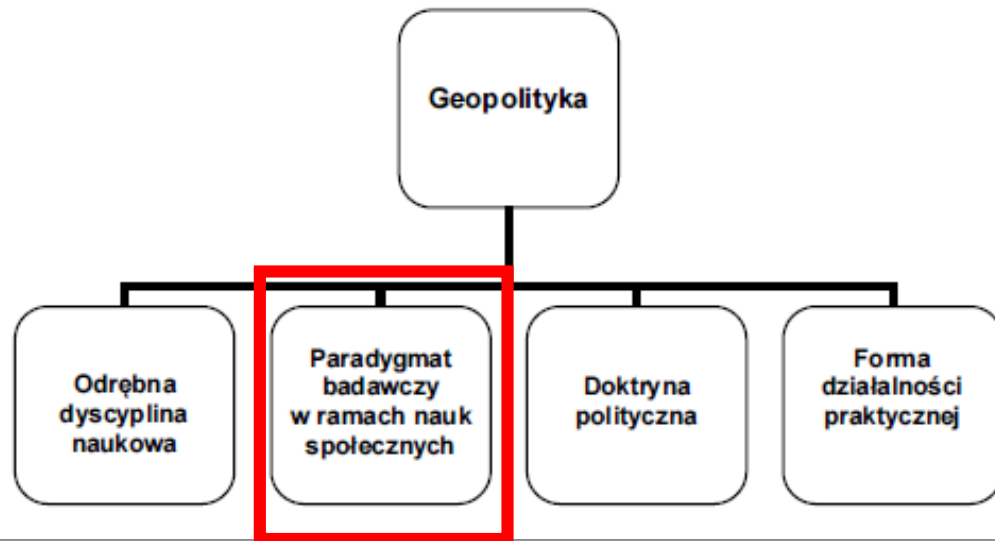
Geopolityka w Arktyce po inwazji Rosji na Ukrainę

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Instytut Geografii Społeczno-Ekonomicznej i Gospodarki Przestrzennej UMCS

GEOPOLITYKA

Diagram 1. Formy uprawiania geopolityki



- wyjaśnia, jak położenie geograficzne wpływa na:
 - określanie interesów politycznych
 - przedstawianie wizji „swojego” miejsca na arenie międzynarodowej
 - uzasadnianie szczegółowych polityk oraz zadań.
- postrzega **władzę jako formę ekspansji**:
poszerzanie, zdobywanie, terytorium, pomnażanie zasobów naturalnych i ludzkich, tworzenie stref wpływów.
- analizuje **wpływ czynników geograficznych na procesy polityczne**: prowadzenie polityki zagranicznej oraz kształtowanie się ładu międzynarodowego.

Geopolityczna historia nowożytnej Arktyki

ERA KOLONIALNA

II WOJNA ŚWIATOWA i ZIMNA WOJNA

OKRES POZIMNOWOJENNY

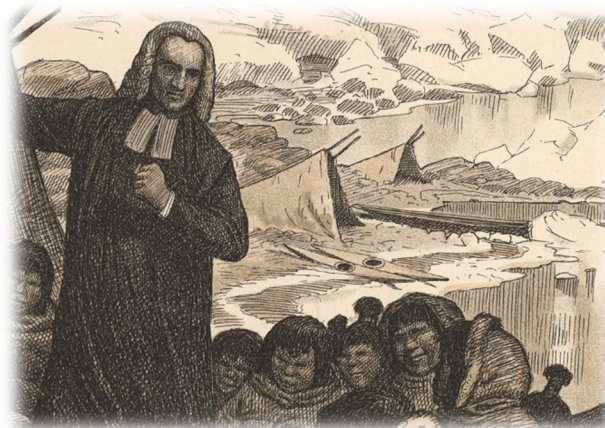
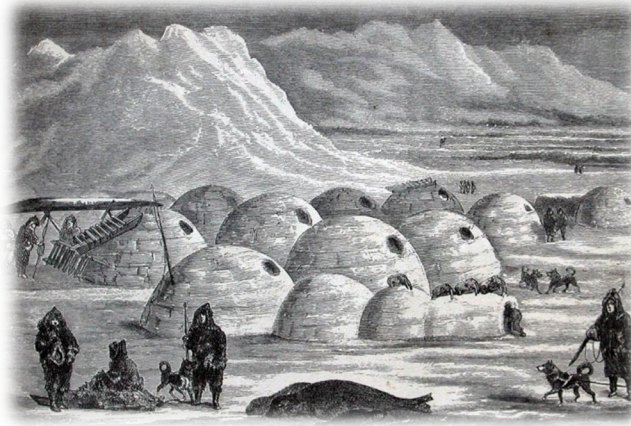
POCZĄTEK XXI WIEKU

PO 24.02.2022

ARKTYKA JAKO TERYTRIUM PODBOJU

ERA KOLONIALNA

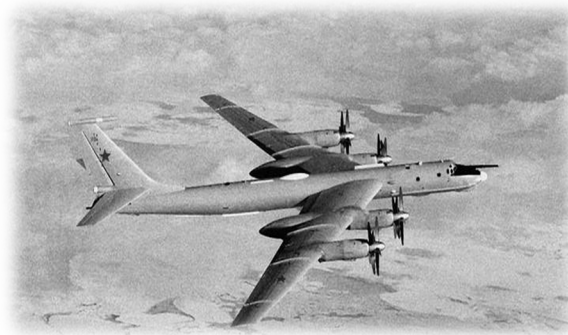
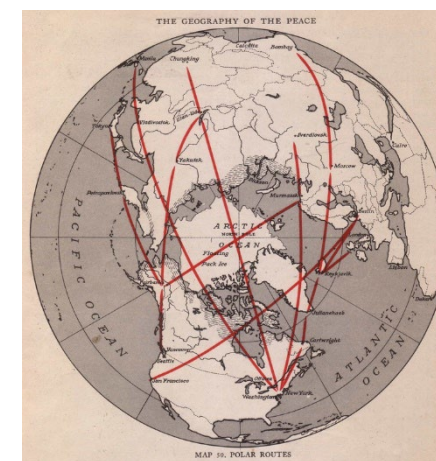
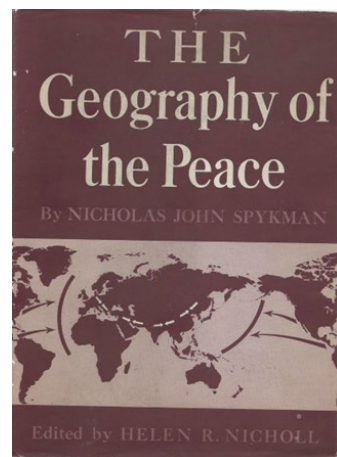
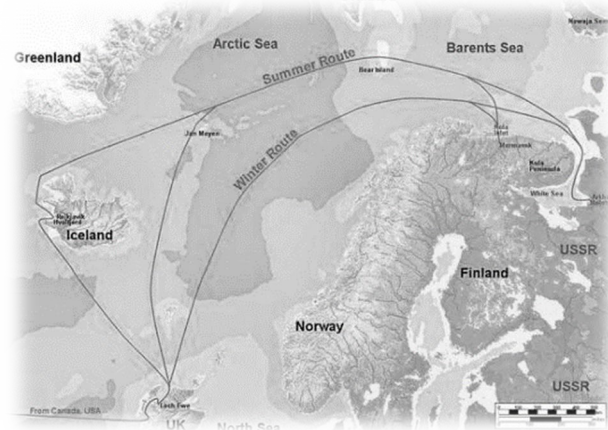
- ludność rdzenna, europejscy odkrywcy nowych szlaków, myśliwi, badacze
- przeżycie, odkrycia, zyski, sława, wiedza



ARKTYKA JAKO PRZESTRZEŃ RYWALIZACJI

II WOJNA ŚWIATOWA i ZIMNA WOJNA

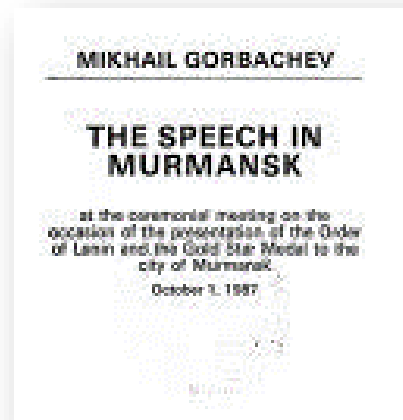
- państwa Europa, USA/Kanada, Rosja/ZSRR
- Bloki: Zachód v. Wschód
- (nie)bezpieczeństwo militarne, rywalizacja strategiczna, wiedza



ARKTYKA
JAKO
WYJĄTKOWA
STREFA
WSPÓŁPRACY

OKRES
POZIMNOWOJENNY

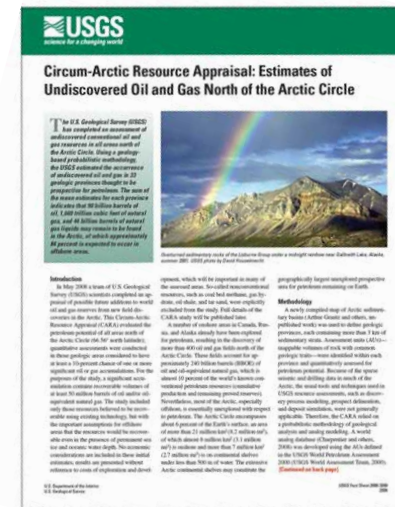
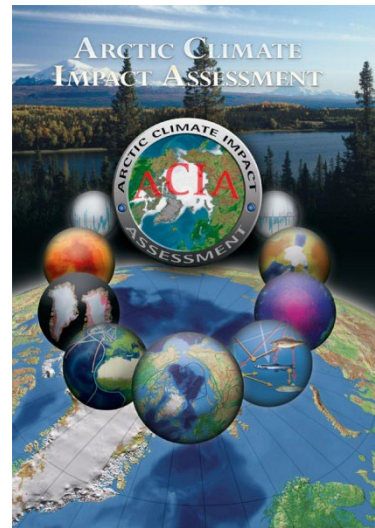
- państwa arktyczne,
ludy rdzenne, badacze,
organizacje transnarodowe
- współpraca regionalna,
bezpieczeństwo ekologiczne,
zrównoważony rozwój,
nauka



ARKTYKA JAKO ARENA WYZWAŃ

POCZĄTEK XXI WIEKU

- A8 + aktorzy spoza regionu, aktorzy niepaństwowi: ludy rdzenne, org. naukowe, korporacje, NGOs
- zwierzchnictwo terytorialne, bezpieczeństwo surowcowo-transportowe, badania - skutki zmian klimatu



ARKTYKA
JAKO
?

ARKTYKA PO

24.02.2022

KONTYNUACJA

Zasadnicze
procesy/wyzwania
pozostają „bez zmian”

Brak bezpośrednich
konfliktów w Arktyce

Ramy prawne
(UNCLOS)

ZMIANA

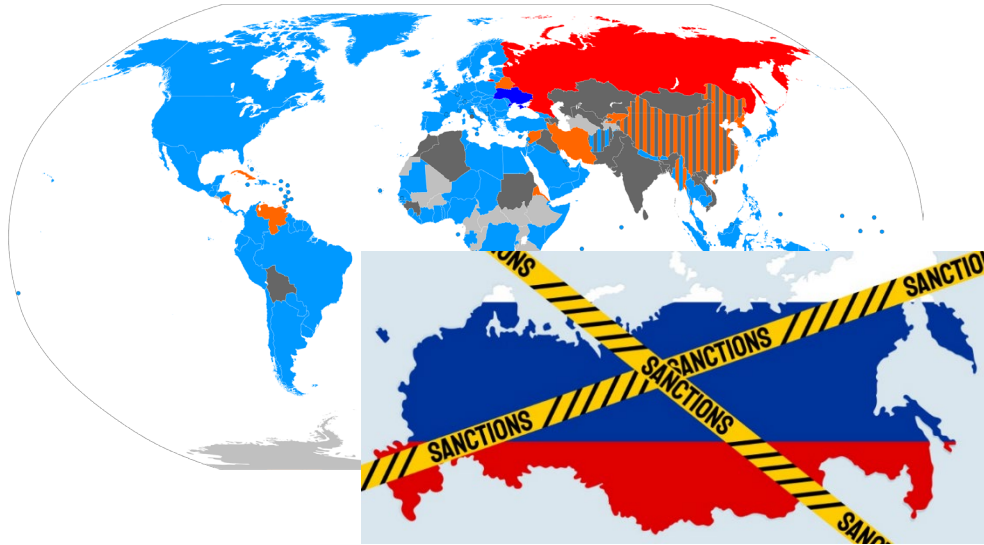
Napięte relacje
państw A7 - Rosja

Zanik funkcjonowania
form współpracy

Nowe oblicze
sytuacji
geopolitycznej



Napięte relacje państw A7 – Rosja



The fisheries agreement between the Faroe Islands and Russia

- Has been around since 1977.
- The agreement means that Faroese trawlers can primarily fish for cod in the Barents Sea, while Russian trawlers can primarily catch blue whiting in the Faroe Islands.
- The fishing agreement between the Faroe Islands and Russia is usually renegotiated in November, when the quota distribution for the coming year is agreed upon.
- Four Faroese shipping companies have quota rights to fish in the Barents Sea.
- Food supplies are exempt from EU sanctions against Russia.

FINNISH-RUSSIAN TRANSBOUNDARY WATER COMMISSION

The Joint Finnish-Russian Commission on the Utilization of Frontier Waters



Location of Finland with Rivers Vuoksi and Paatsjoki crossing the Russian border

Norwegian-Russian Border Cooperation Works Well Despite the War in Ukraine



Like last fall, the Norwegian-Russian fisheries negotiations have taken place digitally (from 17 to 24 October), previously because of the COVID pandemic and now because of the Russian warfare in Ukraine. Here from the signing of the fishery agreement for 2022. Pictured are Morten Berg, Deputy Secretary General in the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries and head of the Norwegian negotiating delegation. On the screen is the head of the Russian negotiating delegation. (Photo: NFD)

As an example, he mentioned the two Indigenous Russians who sailed from Chukotka to Alaska's St. Lawrence Island in October to avoid being compelled to fight in Ukraine.

Continued communication could be a safeguard for those across the Bering Strait, Harrison said during a panel discussion on Thursday. "As long as we're having conversations with them, things may not be getting as bad as they could be," he said.

For the U.S. Coast Guard, some lines of communication are still open with Russians when it comes to protecting the people and natural resources in the marine waters on either side of the strait, said Rear Admiral Nathan Moore.



Rear Admiral Nathan Moore, commander of the U.S. Coast Guard's 17th District, speaks on Wednesday at the Arctic Encounter Symposium. Next to him is Zachary Penney, a senior advisor for oceans and atmosphere at the U.S. Commerce Department. (Photo by Yereeth Rosen/Alaska Beacon)

Napięte relacje państw A7 – Rosja



Top Russian legislators question Norwegian sovereignty over Svalbard

Norway is violating the Svalbard Treaty from 1920, says Deputy Speaker in the Russian Federation Council Konstantin Kosachev following the Nordic country's unwillingness to facilitate transportation of Russian goods to the archipelago.

Duma speaker instructs Foreign Affairs Committee to review Barents Sea delimitation treaty

Speaker of Russia's Parliament, Vyacheslav Volodin, wants a study on possible options of denouncing the 2010 Treaty with Norway concerning maritime delimitation and cooperation in the Barents Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

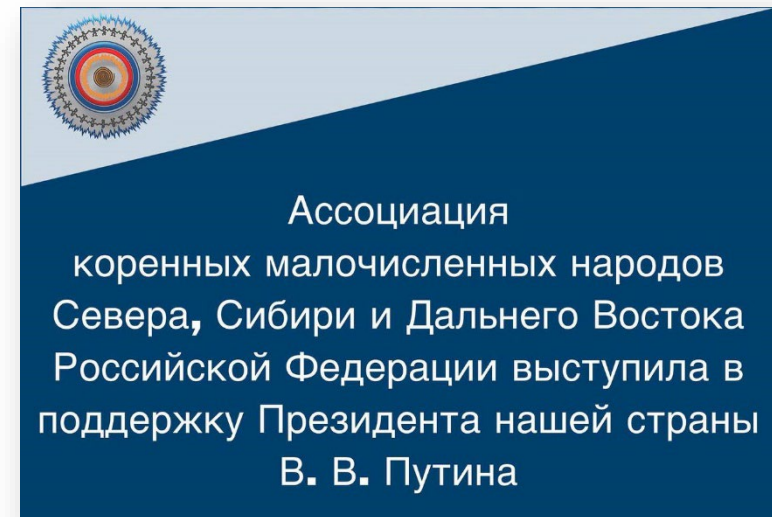


Image credit: reddit.com

Zanik funkcjonowania form współpracy



Zanik funkcjonowania form współpracy



Moscow has reported

A senior Russian diplomat stated that the government would consider the Arctic Council's decisions illegitimate without Moscow's participation.

Anatoly Antonov, the Russian ambassador to the U.S., said that it is almost impossible to effectively solve Arctic challenges without Russia's presence. In early May, Nikolai Korchunov, a senior Russian official on the Arctic Council, warned against North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) expansion into the Nordic countries. He explained that the accession of Sweden and Finland to the intergovernmental military alliance would lead to certain "adjustments" in Arctic cooperation.

Russia Amends Arctic Policy Prioritizing 'National Interest' and Removing Cooperation Within Arctic Council

Sytuacja geopolityczna w europejskiej Arktyce

Phases of NATO'S Cold Response 2022 (14 March - 1 April 2022)

- Phase 1 – Naval operations in the Atlantic
- Phase 2 – Air heavy operations
- Phase 3 – Amphibious landing and land battle drills.



Source: The Permanent Delegation of Norway to the OSCE



Armored CV90 tracked vehicles at Porsangermoen, the northernmost military camp in Western Europe. Photo: Thomas Nilsen

Norway boosts military spendings in the north

The security policy situation has changed, the Government says and adds another 3,5 billion kroner (€362 million) to the budget for strengthening defense and civil preparedness.

US and Canada to Step up Arctic Capabilities with Over-the-Horizon Radar and Facilities for F35



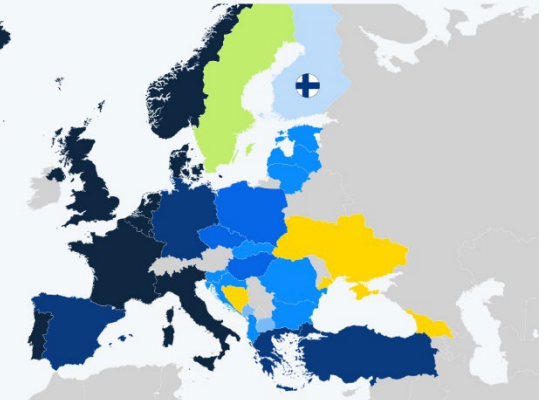
12,000 NATO personnel, 50 aircraft, 40 ships participate in Joint Viking Exercise

— March 20, 2023

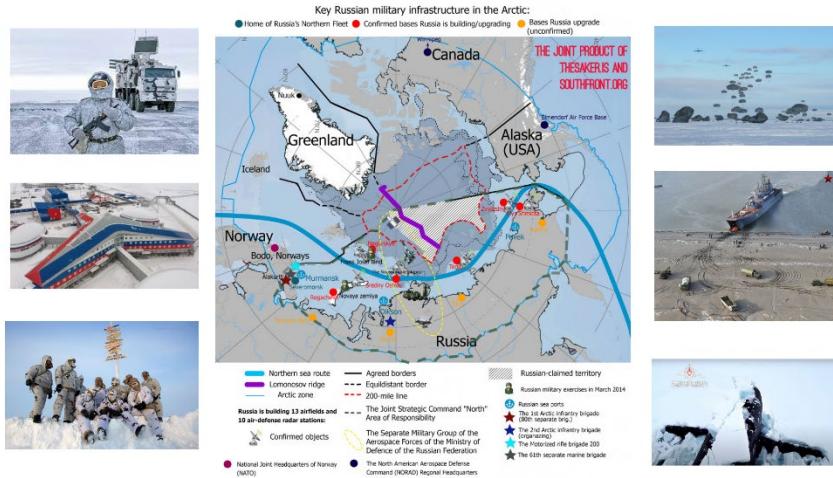
Finland Becomes 31st Member of NATO

European countries by year they joined NATO

- 1949
- 1952-1982
- 1999
- 2004-2009
- 2017-2020
- 2023
- Accession pending ratification
- Current aspirations to join



Sytuacja geopolityczna w rosyjskiej Arktyce



The "Knyaz Oleg" was commissioned on 21st of December 2021. Photo: Ministry of Defense

Russia's newest strategic sub shoots torpedos through Arctic ice

Five months after it was commissioned by the Navy, the "Knyaz Oleg" engages in torpedo shooting and battle training in the Barents Sea.



Busy days at Olenya Air Base south of Murmansk. The satellite image from May 7 shows, among others, two Tu-160 and 12 Tu-95 strategic bombers capable of carrying dual-use cruise missiles; conventional- or nuclear-armed. Photo courtesy @MT_Anderson

Satellite image shows 16 strategic bombers deployed to Kola Peninsula

Packed to capacity: All aprons along the runway at Olenya Air Base are now occupied by Russia's largest and heaviest combat aircraft, a satellite image from this week reveal.



FSB Coast Guard vessel at port in Murmansk. Photo: Thomas Nilsen

FSB signs maritime security cooperation with China in Murmansk



Foreign observers at Emercom's exercise Secure Arctic 2023. Photo: Emercom Murmansk

Russia's big Arctic rescue exercise was attended by observers from Iran and Saudi Arabia

Representatives of 13 so-called friendly countries were on site to observe the major search and rescue drills organized by the Ministry of Emergency Situations.

MOSCOW, May 14. /TASS/. Russia is actively developing Arctic-related contacts with its partners in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the BRICS group of nations (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), working on a number of bilateral projects in this sphere, Russian Foreign Ministry ambassador-at-large Nikolay Korchunov has told TASS in an interview.

"[Arctic-themed] contacts with BRICS and SCO countries are being actively developed at the moment," he said. "A number of bilateral projects in areas such as scientific research, logistics, environment protection and maritime cooperation are in the works."

He added that possible energy projects are being discussed with countries that have relevant competence and interests.

Co dalej?



ARCTIC STATES AND INDIGENOUS PERMANENT PARTICIPANTS CONVENED FOR THE 13TH ARCTIC COUNCIL MEETING AND ISSUED STATEMENT

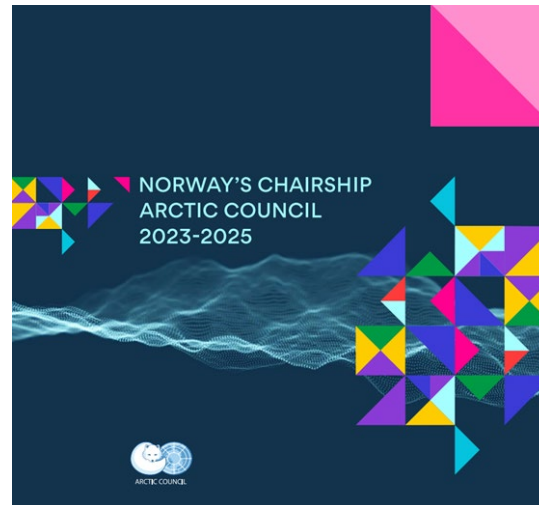
11 MAY 2023
Norway
The Russian Fed

The meeting marked the conclusion of the Russian Chairmanship and beginning of the Norwegian Chairship.

Today, at the 13th Arctic Council meeting in Salekhard, Russian Federation and online, representatives of the eight Arctic States and six Indigenous Permanent Participants convened to conclude the two-year Russian Chairmanship and mark the beginning of the Norwegian Chairship for the next two years (2023-2025).

The Arctic States issued a statement recognizing the historic and unique role of the Arctic Council for constructive cooperation, stability and dialogue between people in the Arctic region. The statement acknowledges the commitment to work to safeguard and strengthen the Arctic Council. It further recognizes the rights of Arctic Indigenous Peoples, their special relations to the Arctic and the importance of cross-border and people-to-people cooperation in the region.

The statement refers to the Arctic Council Senior Arctic Officials' Report to Ministers adopted in Reykjavik in May 2021, the Reykjavik Ministerial Declaration and the Arctic Council Strategic Plan (2021 – 2030) and recognizes that these documents will form the basis for continuing Council activities in 2023-2025. The statement was issued in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Arctic Council and in recognition of the objectives and commitments expressed in the Declaration on the Establishment of the Arctic Council and subsequent Ministerial Declarations.



"Unlike the strategic documents of other Arctic and non-Arctic countries, ours is not directed towards confrontation or deterrence of other nations in the Arctic."

In the new foreign policy concept, it appears that Russia's priorities in the Arctic will include the following:

- "Peaceful resolution of international issues connected to the Arctic, based on the Arctic states' special responsibility for the sustainable development of the region and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea."
- "Neutralizing the course of unfriendly states toward the militarization of the region and limiting Russia's ability to exercise its sovereign rights in its Arctic zone."
- "Establishing mutual beneficial cooperation with non-Arctic states which lead a constructive policy toward Russia and are interested in international activity in the Arctic, including the development of infrastructure for the Northern Sea Route."

ARKTYKA
JAKO
POLE POJEDYNKU

Arktyka (znów) podzielona między Rosję i państwa NATO

Rosja – regionalna potęga (?) na zakręcie
(wynik wojny, relacje z ChRL, nowy ład światowy)

Sekurytyzacja większości regionalnych aktywności
+ militaryzacja przestrzeni

Zmiana znaczenia arktycznych surowców energetycznych
(zmiany na rynkach, Green Transition)

DZIĘKUJĘ ZA UWAGĘ

ARKTYKA
JAKO
TERYTRIUM
PODBOJU

ERA KOLONIALNA

- ludność rdzenna, europejscy odkrywcy nowych szlaków, myśliwi, badacze
- przeżycie, odkrycia, zyski, sława, wiedza

ARKTYKA
JAKO
PRZESTRZEŃ
RYWALIZACJI

II WOJNA ŚWIATOWA i ZIMNA WOJNA

- państwa Europa, USA/Kanada, Rosja/ZSRR
- Bloki: Zachód v. Wschód
- (nie)bezpieczeństwo militarne, rywalizacja strategiczna, wiedza

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STREFA
WSPÓŁPRACY

OKRES POZIMNOWOJENNY

- państwa arktyczne, ludy rdzenne, badacze, organizacje transnarodowe
- współpraca regionalna, bezpieczeństwo ekologiczne, zrównoważony rozwój, nauka

ARKTYKA
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POCZĄTEK XXI WIEKU

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- zwierzchnictwo terytorialne, bezpieczeństwo surowcowo-transportowe, badania - skutki zmian klimatu

ARKTYKA
JAKO POLE
POJEDYNKU

ARKTYKA PO

24.02.2022