



HAL
open science

European cooperation: How important country is Poland to ensure the Arctic governance?

Danilo Vicente García Cáceres

► **To cite this version:**

Danilo Vicente García Cáceres. European cooperation: How important country is Poland to ensure the Arctic governance?. *Polar Science*, 2019, 21, pp.47 - 51. 10.1016/j.polar.2018.10.007 . hal-03489137

HAL Id: hal-03489137

<https://hal.science/hal-03489137>

Submitted on 20 Jul 2022

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution - NonCommercial 4.0 International License

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

TITLE

European cooperation: Poland as strategic link to ensure Arctic governance

Danilo Vicente GARCIA CACERES

Ph.D. of Law. Lecturer-researcher at the Central University of Ecuador.
Postdoctoral researcher at “ERC Program No. 340770”, Human Sea. University of Nantes, France.

Full paper of oral presentation at Panel S11S13-001, ISAR-5, Tokyo – Japan

This paper is a fully revised and extended version of the author's oral presentation at Panel S11S13-001, ISAR-5, Tokyo – Japan. https://www.jcar.org/isar-5/program/ISAR-5_program_20171212.pdf (accessed 14 February 2018).

Author laboratory:

Maison des Sciences de l'Homme "Ange Guépin"
ERC Program Human Sea
University of Nantes, France

Corresponding Author: danilo.garcia@univ-nantes.fr

Postal adresse : 5, allée Jacques Berque - BP 12105
44021 Nantes, cedex 1 - France

April, 2018

29 ABSTRACT

30

31 Although the Arctic remains one of the most vulnerable ecosystems around the world,
32 its governance faces today its greatest challenges, and it is the "European cooperation",
33 which requires not only the common agreement of the member states, but also a good
34 lobby for the influence of the world powers. First of all, an agreement among the
35 member states of the European Union strengthens the identity of each member state and
36 its own visions of governance in order to arrive at this new stage of integral collective
37 governance. Secondly, the influence of third states, such as the United States, Russia
38 and China in its global geopolitical relations with each of the member states of the
39 European Union, poses a threat to full collective governance. In this moment we need to
40 focus on the importance of international geopolitical relations aiming at full cooperation
41 in the European Union which will enable collective governance of Arctic. In this regard,
42 the analysis goes on to take the example of Poland and its articulating role for European
43 cooperation in the prevention and precaution of conflicts with other states and thus work
44 together towards Arctic governance. Would Poland contribute to the requirements of
45 European cooperation to ensure the more effective Arctic governance?

46 **Keywords:** European cooperation; Poland; strategic link; Arctic governance.

47

48 1. INTRODUCTION

49

50 The Arctic area involves the various riparian territories and "constitutes the scenario of
51 strategic importance, both from an economic, political and military point of view"
52 (Grenoble École de management, 2013), this not only for these riparian territories but
53 for all of the world's political and economic powers of the 21st century, because it is
54 one of the most vulnerable ecosystems around the world (WWF-Global. *Arctic climate*
55 *change*, 2018).

56 In the same way, the environment in the Arctic region is now changing significantly
57 due to increased air, water temperature and others changes. Such changes have global
58 and regional implications including extreme weather, sea level change, coastal erosion,
59 natural hazards and changes in the ecosystem (INTAROS , 2016). To illustrate, *the*
60 *timing of the sea ice retreat is becoming earlier, and it may induce an altered timing of*
61 *primary production with other biological phenology, but its impact against the*
62 *population is high* (Marie Maekakuchi, and others , 2017).

63 In other hand, the decrease of Arctic sea ice is attributed to the effects of "global
64 warming" (National Academy of Sciences, 1977, p.4). Although global surface air-
65 temperature is predicted to increase with an average of 2-3°C (Yun Gao, XiangGao,
66 Xiaohua Zhang , 2017, p.1), *it is said that the surface air-temperature in the Arctic will*
67 *rise as much as 4-12°C. In other words, warming in the Arctic will proceed more than*
68 *twice as fast as the global average* (Takeshi Kawano, 2018). What happens when Arctic
69 sea ice disappears? And what rules should we follow? To have the answers we need to
70 understand the International geopolitical context, because it will influent to international
71 collaboration and then in Arctic governance.

72 Correspondingly, about the international collaboration it starts by pursuing international
73 cooperative and collaborative research (as PACES, APPOSITE, ASOF, CMIP, DBO,
74 ESSAS, FAMOS, IPCC, IABP, IASC, IASOA, PAG, PCPI, RACArctic, WCRP) with
75 all the Arctic governance actors, and making strategic use of their research (Institute of
76 Arctic Climate and Environment Research , 2017).

77 What about the actors in Arctic governance? Arctic governance is the result of influence
78 of the eight Arctic nations (The Ottawa Declaration named eight members of the Arctic

79 Council: Canada, Russia, Norway, Denmark -Denmark; representing Greenland and
80 Faroe Islands-, Iceland, the United States, Sweden and Finland), other influential
81 countries such as China and European Union countries, the intergovernmental structures
82 and International Organizations, NGOs, indigenous people, and academic researchers.

83 The case of Poland is a good example with regard to the regional and global geopolitics
84 of the European Union.

85 This country, although it may contribute less to the Defense Fund launched by the
86 European Union on 22 June 2017 ([https://sansapriori.net/2017/07/09/1994-initiative-
87 des-trois-mers-trump-soutient-le-projet-a-varsovie/](https://sansapriori.net/2017/07/09/1994-initiative-des-trois-mers-trump-soutient-le-projet-a-varsovie/)), is one of the four European
88 NATO countries that achieved the goal of spending more than 2% of its GDP (gross
89 domestic product) on the military, as required by the US in 2014 (Reiterated by the
90 Atlantic Alliance at the Newport Summit in Wales in September 2014). It is not a
91 coincidence that during his official visit to Poland on July 6th, 2017 President Donald
92 Trump acknowledged this Baltic country as the "faithful ally of NATO and one of
93 America's closest friends". Is it therefore a country that meets the requirements of
94 European defense mandates or does it rather seek to build a strategic position in
95 European cooperation including the maritime domain? The Three Seas Initiative,
96 spearheaded by Poland and concerning the countries of the Visegrad Group (Poland,
97 Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary) to Baltic Sea, Adriatic Sea and Black Sea,
98 highlights the need for full European cooperation. These are surely unavoidable
99 questions for the current regional geopolitics, Central Europe and its relations with its
100 big neighbors.

101

102 **2. ARCTIC COOPERATION, A COMPLEX NETWORK**

103

104 For the conservation of the Arctic, the active participation of all states and all actors is
105 necessary because the effects of their deterioration affect everyone.

106 However, the States most concerned are those that have a coastline in the Arctic. In this
107 way they have created the Arctic Council ([http://www.arctic-
108 council.org/index.php/en/about-us/member-states](http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/en/about-us/member-states)). The Arctic Council is a high-level
109 intergovernmental forum which addresses issues faced by the Arctic governments and
110 people living in the Arctic region (with the AEPS, as first step in 1991).

111 We need to highlight that the Arctic cooperation and policy are partially – but not
112 exclusively - coordinated via the Arctic Council. There are several other stakeholders
113 from different sectors. One of them is the indigenous people; specifically the Permanent
114 participants are these six indigenous groups: Inuit Circumpolar Council – ICC (Founded
115 in 1977 Ref: <http://www.inuitcircumpolar.com/>), Gwich'in Council International – GCI
116 (it was established as a non-profit organization in 1999 by the Gwich'in Tribal Council
117 in Inuvik, Ref: [https://arctic-council.org/index.php/en/about-us/permanent-
118 participants/gci](https://arctic-council.org/index.php/en/about-us/permanent-participants/gci)), Aleut International Association – AIA ([https://www.aleut-
119 international.org/about/](https://www.aleut-international.org/about/)), Saami Council (Since 1956, the Saami Council is a voluntary
120 Saami organization, <http://www.saamicouncil.net/en/about-saami-council/>), Arctic
121 Athabaskan Council – AAC
122 ([https://web.archive.org/web/20110224190430/http://www.arcticathabaskancouncil.co
123 m/aboutus](https://web.archive.org/web/20110224190430/http://www.arcticathabaskancouncil.com/aboutus)), and the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North – RAIPON
124 (since 1990, it evaluated two more times in 1993 and in 1999 Ref:
125 <http://raipon.info/activity/>).

126 The Arctic policies are conducted through agencies and national strategies of the eight
127 Arctic nations, but also by other countries like China and EU Member States. That is

128 why the geopolitics among these countries is one of the most important links to ensure
129 the cooperation to healthy Arctic governance.

130 But also local indigenous people, NGOs and academic researchers play an important
131 role when it comes to Arctic policies. All of them contribute with the different
132 intergovernmental structures and International Organizations like the United Nations
133 and NATO in the same way to the outcomes of Arctic governance.

134

135 **3. EUROPEAN COOPERATION TO GUARANTEE THE ARCTIC** 136 **GOVERNANCE**

137

138 The practice of the Arctic governance is based on the following principles: peace,
139 sovereignty and defense, resource development, shipping routes and environmental
140 protection. With regard to all of them, cooperation is the best mean to achieve the
141 collective goals (Barnett, M. & Sikkink K, 2010, p. 62). To know more about the Arctic
142 Ocean and sea ice, we need new technology and innovation (GRENE , 2011), but to
143 guarantee the Arctic governance we need the cooperation of all States.

144 In this context, the European Union's relationship with other countries as China, Russia,
145 and the United States is the central point.

146 However, the articulation and implementation of these principles requires a Common
147 Security and Defense Policy – CSDP (Ref: Fact Sheet 6.1.1 on the foreign policy of the
148 European Union, Title V) as an integral part of the European Union's – EU, Common
149 Foreign and Security Policy – CFSP aims to strengthen the EU's role in the international
150 management of military and civilian crises in a complementary and coordinated way
151 with NATO (The 2016 EU Global Strategy sets the CSDP strategy, while the Lisbon
152 Treaty provides for the institutional aspects and strengthens the role of the European
153 Parliament. Reference: Official website of the European Parliament
154 <http://www.europarl.europa.eu>).

155

156 **4. DISCUSSION**

157

158 **4.1 Why is Poland important to ensure the European cooperation for** 159 **Arctic governance?**

160

161 For some time now, the world has witnessed the rise in strategic value that Poland is
162 experiencing with regard to geopolitical programs such as Russia, China and the United
163 States. Poland has been a member of the EU since 1 May 2004 (Ref:
164 https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/countries/member-countries/poland_fr) and
165 it cooperates with all European defense initiatives, including maritime initiatives,
166 focusing on its five foreign policy priorities: the security of the European Union, the
167 resilience of states and societies in the eastern and southern neighborhood of the Union,
168 development of a coordinated conflict strategy, regional cooperation orders and global
169 governance in the 21st century (Jérôme LEGRAND , 2017, p.3).

170 In this sense, European foreign policy is manifested through the conclusions of the
171 European Council of 22 and 23 June 2017, notably on security and defense, foreign
172 affairs, climate change, the economy, trade and migration (European Council meetings
173 of 22 and 23 June 2017), all in a spirit of mutual cooperation, one of the critical nodes
174 in relation to the nature of the cooperation that can be envisaged in this context.

175 Rightly, EU member states have the opportunity to come together in small groups in
176 order to establish a so-called enhanced cooperation in a number of areas, and it is with
177 the Lisbon Treaty that this type of cooperation opens up to the field of defense (As

178 defined in Article I-44 of the Treaty on European Union, enhanced cooperation allows
179 Member States wishing to deepen their cooperation in the non-exclusive fields of
180 competence of the Union to do so within the framework of the Community institutions.
181 Enhanced cooperation is thus a way of differentiating the pace of participation of the
182 Member States in the deepening of the European Union in line with the arts. 43-45
183 TEU, arts. 326-334 TFEU).

184 Alongside multinational forces (Eurocorps, Eurofor) there is a "permanent structured
185 cooperation" reserved for the states whose defense efforts are the most important within
186 the framework of the Union, Member States are brought together based on the criterion
187 of the military capabilities necessary to fulfill "more demanding"
188 (<https://www.senat.fr/rap/r04-340/r04-340.html>) mission under the scope of the
189 European Defense Agency. In addition to that, the Council of the Union may entrust a
190 military mission to a group of member states if they wish.

191 The question is what kind of cooperation that the EU wants to develop in order to
192 guarantee European governance, and what types of cooperation can its members find in
193 their international relations with the East (China) and the West (United States)?

194 In this regard, Poland remains a good example of analysis with its Three Seas Initiative
195 (I3M), one of the main points of its foreign policy. During a meeting between Polish
196 president Andrzej Duda and the Foreign Affairs Advisers of the Three Seas countries on
197 May 4th 2017 in Warsaw, it was communicated that the initiative already advanced in its
198 cooperation objectives (the 3 countries are: Pologne, Hongrie, Czech Republic and
199 Slovakia). Situated "between the energy and military pressure of Moscow in the east
200 and the economic and ideological pressure of Brussels, Berlin and Paris in the west,
201 Poland, accompanied by eleven other countries of Central and Eastern Europe, takes
202 part the Three Seas Initiative (Baltic Sea, Adriatic Sea and Black Sea) to strengthen
203 regional cooperation and infrastructure in the field of transport, telecommunications,
204 energy and the environment" (Olivier BAULT Ref: <https://visegradpost.com/fr/le-13-mai-2017>). Can this kind of example contribute to build a better European cooperation
205 in Arctic Governance? And which threats and challenges are there for Europe?
206

207 The discussion should focus on common challenges to strengthen economic and
208 political cooperation, and especially energy cooperation, inside the European Union, but
209 at the same time one must consider the relationship between the European Union and
210 other countries that are influential in Arctic governance, such as USA, Russia, and
211 China.

212 At this point, a very important task is to take advantage of the interest that the US,
213 Russia and China have with Poland to ensure good cooperation between these countries
214 and the European Union with the aim of fostering Arctic governance.

215 How can relations between Poland and the United States, or Russia, or China,
216 contribute to the governance of the Arctic?

217

218 **4.2 How interesting is Poland for the USA, Russia and China?**

219

220 Faced with the demands and great challenges of the European reality, namely
221 emigration (*for this analysis the meaning of migration alludes to nationals from Central*
222 *European countries to other countries, only refugees from the Middle East and Africa to*
223 *the southern countries of the European Union), as well as efforts to promote the
224 plurality of energy sources, the United States turns its eyes towards this side of the
225 Baltic to offer its support to the project of the Three Seas. US President Donald Trump
226 said in Warsaw "America is looking forward to expanding our partnership with you... ...
227 we are committed to securing your access to other sources of energy so that Poland and*

228 *its neighbors never again be held hostage to a single energy supplier*", referring to
229 Russia's former gas monopoly (Ref: posted on-line, on July 8, 2017, at newspaper:
230 [https://visegradpost.com/fr/le 8 juillet 2017](https://visegradpost.com/fr/le-8-juillet-2017)) and highlighting the US's ambition to
231 exploit shale gas in the region, sharing the hit list with Russia and China.

232 Russia enjoys dual access to the Baltic Sea (Russia's dual access to the Baltic Sea is to
233 the north with the port terminals in the St. Petersburg region and to the southeast with
234 the enclave of Kaliningrad) and has an economic particularly concerning oil reserves
235 and the possible exploitation of gas in the region. Thus, Russia has also a military
236 interest in the Arctic region, particularly in function of "*d'une base russe sur la*
237 *Baltique et (des routes en Arctique) dont l'importance stratégique s'est accrue depuis la*
238 *perte par Moscou des pays Baltés, perte qui a entraîné pour la flotte russe de la*
239 *Baltique la fermeture de six bases militaires*" (Aymeric CHAUPRADE, 2012), and
240 more of that, the oil exploitation intentions are present.

241 Russia, with all its historical evolution of military power and global diplomatic presence
242 (Edgar MORIN , 1983), which in this first decade of the twenty-first century has already
243 arrived to raise great geopolitical challenges after the cold war fixes its presence while
244 delimiting or modifying the road map of the international community.

245 China, being already in the scenario of European geopolitical failures, proposes a
246 "strategic" economic partnership with Poland (<http://www.lahautemer.org/appel/>),
247 viewing it as "the gateway to China in Europe". In particular, Chinese President Xi
248 Jinping sees Poland as a "crossroad" of its geostrategic expansion pattern through the
249 new Silk Road, which China seeks to revive to assert its economic and political
250 hegemony over the Eurasian space (Ref: Justine CANONNE, published in
251 https://www.scienceshumaines.com/vers-une-nouvelle-route-de-la-soie_fr_38303.html).

252

253 5. CONCLUSION

254

255 The best way to protect the Arctic is with a common objective, and cooperation among
256 all countries. To know more about the Arctic Ocean and sea ice, we need new
257 technology, innovation and participation of all the people.

258 As supported by Catherine Chabaud "only shared, transparent and democratic
259 international governance will safeguard and sustainably manage the wealth of this
260 unique common good".

261 With its Three Seas Initiative (I3M), Poland remains a good example of analysis
262 concerning the contribution to European cooperation, so it is an important step to ensure
263 the Arctic cooperation among all actors. The relations between the European Union and
264 USA, Russia and China are a big opportunity to guarantee the Arctic cooperation. In
265 geopolitics, the European Union can ask these three special countries for help regarding
266 Arctic conservation in exchange for better commercial terms.

267 It is becoming more and more common for the participants from China, the United
268 States and Russia to take part in European regional negotiations and, with some groups
269 from the Member States more than with others, drawing our attention to the question
270 whether China, the United States and Russia are betting on the break-up of the
271 European Union. This is why, in order to avoid a Brexit with Polish *touche* (polestix), or
272 a possible geopolitical polarization of the EU, it must set common objectives with all its
273 members. It is essential to find the way to articulate, in a more structural way, a genuine
274 full cooperation of the Member States of the European Union.

275 Finally, an integrated Pan-Arctic cooperation system is required to address
276 environmental and climate change challenges, but also to ensure Arctic governance.

277

278 **6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

279

280 The author of the paper Danilo Vicente García Cáceres wishes to thank the HUMAN
281 SEA Programme. ERC-2013-AdG, 7^{ième} Programme Cadre de Recherche et
282 Développement (PCRD), SP2-Ideas, n°340770: "The Development of Human Activities
283 at Sea-What Legal Framework? For a New Maritime Law".

284

285 **7. REFERENCES & CITING LITERATURE**

286

287 Day, J., Tietsche, S., Collins, M., Goessling, H., Guemas, V., Guillory, A., et al. (2016).
288 **The Arctic predictability and prediction on seasonal-to-interannual**
289 **timescales** (APPOSITE) data set version 1. Geoscientific Model Development, 9,
290 2255-2270. doi:10.5194/gmd-9-2255-2016.
291 [http://pubman.mpdl.mpg.de/pubman/item/escidoc:2272686:6/component/escidoc:](http://pubman.mpdl.mpg.de/pubman/item/escidoc:2272686:6/component/escidoc:2310363/gmd-9-2255-2016.pdf)
292 [2310363/gmd-9-2255-2016.pdf](http://pubman.mpdl.mpg.de/pubman/item/escidoc:2272686:6/component/escidoc:2310363/gmd-9-2255-2016.pdf)
293 (*accessed 02.05.2018*)

294

295 Arctic-Subarctic Ocean Fluxes – ASOF.

296 **Report of 11th ASOF ISSG Meeting in Helsinki**, Finland, November 4/6, 2013.
297 [http://asof.awi.de/fileadmin/user_upload/asof.awi.de/Reports_Brochures/Helsinki](http://asof.awi.de/fileadmin/user_upload/asof.awi.de/Reports_Brochures/Helsinki_Report.pdf)
298 [_Report.pdf](http://asof.awi.de/fileadmin/user_upload/asof.awi.de/Reports_Brochures/Helsinki_Report.pdf)
299 (*accessed 02.05.2018*)

300

301 Arctic Council. Kiruna Declaration.

302 **The Eight Ministerial Meeting of the Arctic Council**. Kiruna, Sweden. May 15,
303 2013.

304 Arctic Council Secretariat.

305 Fram Centre, Postboks 6606 Langnes, 9296 Tromsø, Norway.

306 <http://hdl.handle.net/11374/93>307 (*accessed 01.25.2018*)

308

309 Arctic Council. Iqaluit Declaration.

310 **The Ninth Ministerial Meeting of the Arctic Council**. Yukon, Canada, April
311 24, 2015.

312 Arctic Council Secretariat.

313 Fram Centre, Postboks 6606 Langnes, 9296 Tromsø, Norway.

314 <https://oaarchive.arctic-council.org/handle/11374/662>315 (*accessed 01.25.2018*)

316

317 Arctic Council. (AC).

318 **Declaration of the Foreign Ministers of the Arctic States at the 10th**
319 **Ministerial meeting of the Arctic Council, held in Fairbanks**, Alaska, 10-11
320 May, 2017.

321 Arctic Council Secretariat.

322 Fram Centre, Postboks 6606 Langnes, 9296 Tromsø, Norway

323 <https://oaarchive.arctic-council.org/handle/11374/1910>324 (*accessed 01.21.2018*)

325

326 Arctic Council (AC).

327 **Agreements. July 15th 2015.**

- 328 Official website at
329 <http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/en/our-work/agreements>
330 (*accessed 01.10.2018*)
331
- 332 Arctic Council (AC).
333 **Press Release May 15th: Arctic Council Presents Vision for Future**
334 **Cooperation in the Arctic.**
335 [http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/en/our-work2/8-news-and-events/159-](http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/en/our-work2/8-news-and-events/159-press-release-15-may-kiruna)
336 [press-release-15-may-kiruna](http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/en/our-work2/8-news-and-events/159-press-release-15-may-kiruna)
337 (*accessed 01.07.2018*)
338
- 339 Arctic Council (AC)
340 **Observers.**
341 [http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/en/about-us/arctic-council/observers/5-](http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/en/about-us/arctic-council/observers/5-observers)
342 [observers](http://www.arctic-council.org/index.php/en/about-us/arctic-council/observers/5-observers)
343 (*accessed 11.09.2017*)
344
- 345 BAULT Olivier
346 **L’Initiative des Trois Mers : renforcer la coopération en Europe centrale et**
347 **orientale.**
348 Press Article, published on 05.13.2017.
349 [https://visegradpost.com/fr/2017/05/13/linitiative-des-trois-mers-renforcer-la-](https://visegradpost.com/fr/2017/05/13/linitiative-des-trois-mers-renforcer-la-cooperation-en-europe-centrale-et-orientale/)
350 [cooperation-en-europe-centrale-et-orientale/](https://visegradpost.com/fr/2017/05/13/linitiative-des-trois-mers-renforcer-la-cooperation-en-europe-centrale-et-orientale/)
351 (*accessed 11.05.2017*)
352
- 353 Barnett, M. & Sikkink K.
354 **From international relations to global society C. Reus-Smit, D. Snidal (Eds.),**
355 **The Oxford Handbook of International Relations,**
356 Oxford University Press, Oxford (2010), pp. 62-83.
357
- 358 CANONNE Justine
359 **Vers une nouvelle route de la Soie?**
360 Published in “Sciences humaines”. May, 2017.
361 [https://www.scienceshumaines.com/vers-une-nouvelle-route-de-la-](https://www.scienceshumaines.com/vers-une-nouvelle-route-de-la-soie_fr_38303.html)
362 [soie_fr_38303.html](https://www.scienceshumaines.com/vers-une-nouvelle-route-de-la-soie_fr_38303.html)
363 (*accessed 01.15.2018*)
364
- 365 CHABAUD Catherine,
366 **Appel de Paris pour la haute mer.**
367 JOURNAL NUMERIQUE l’express l’expansion, 2016.
368 University of Nantes.
369 <http://www.lahautemer.org/appel/>
370 (*accessed 01.16.2018*)
371
- 372 CHAUPRADE Aymeric,
373 **Le retour de la grande Russie.**
374 Constructif – Laboratoire d’idées. N° 32, June 2012.
375 [http://www.constructif.fr/bibliotheque/2012-6/le-retour-de-la-grande-](http://www.constructif.fr/bibliotheque/2012-6/le-retour-de-la-grande-russie.html?item_id=3176)
376 [russie.html?item_id=3176](http://www.constructif.fr/bibliotheque/2012-6/le-retour-de-la-grande-russie.html?item_id=3176)
377 (*accessed 01.17.2018*)

- 378
379 Coupled Model Intercomparison Project
380 CMIP.
381 <https://cmip.llnl.gov/>
382 (*accessed 01.17.2018*)
383
- 384 Distributed Biological Observatory
385 DBO.
386 <https://www.pmel.noaa.gov/dbo/>
387 (*accessed 01.17.2018*)
388
- 389 DINUCCI Manlio.
390 **Drapeau USA sur les Trois mers de l'Europe (II Manifesto).**
391 DIPLOMATIE ET DEFENSE, La politique de sécurité et de défense commune
392 (PSDC).
393 Published on January 4th, 2016.
394 <http://www.voltairenet.org/article197080.html>
395 (*accessed 01.17.2018*)
396
- 397 Ecosystem Studies of Subarctic and Arctic Seas – ESSAS.
398 **Report of the ESSAS 2012 Scientific Steering Committee Meeting.** It was held
399 on Jan 10-11 at the Community Design Center in Hakodate, Japan.
400 [http://essas.arc.hokudai.ac.jp/wp-](http://essas.arc.hokudai.ac.jp/wp-content/uploads/report_essas_2012_ssc_meeting_february_2013.pdf)
401 [content/uploads/report_essas_2012_ssc_meeting_february_2013.pdf](http://essas.arc.hokudai.ac.jp/wp-content/uploads/report_essas_2012_ssc_meeting_february_2013.pdf)
402 (*accessed 01.17.2018*)
403
- 404 Forum for Arctic Ocean Modeling and Observational Synthesis
405 FAMOS.
406 Published Online: 13 July 2015
407 <https://web.whoi.edu/famos/>
408 (*accessed 01.17.2018*)
409
- 410 FICHE TECHNIQUE 6.1.1 sur la politique étrangère de l'Union européenne.
411 **La stratégie globale de l'Union européenne, 2016.**
412 European Parliament Fact Sheets.
413 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/facts_2004/6_1_1_fr.htm
414 (*accessed 01.07.2018*)
415
- 416 GRENE Arctic climate change research project.
417 **Rapid Change of the Arctic Climate System and its Global Influences 2011-**
418 **2016.**
419 Core Institute : National Institute of Polar Research (NIPR)
420 Associated Institute : Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology
421 (JAMSTEC)
422 <http://www.nipr.ac.jp/grene/doc/grene-seika-e20160909.pdf>
423 (*accessed 02.05.2018*)
424
- 425 Grenoble École de management,
426 **Géopolitique de la Baltique, note hebdomadaire d'analyse politique.**
427 CCI-Grenoble. 2013.

- 428
429 Institute of Arctic Climate and Environment Research.
430 **Takeshi Kawano, Director of IACE. Message.**
431 Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology – JAMSTEC, 2018.
432 <https://www.jamstec.go.jp/iace/e/>
433 (*accessed 02.04.2018*)
434
- 435 Institute of Arctic Climate and Environment Research - IACE.
436 **Network for National and International Cooperation and collaboration,**
437 Hokkaido University. 2017.
438
- 439 INTAROS – Integrated Arctic Observation System. (2016)
440 **Research and innovation action under the H2020-BG-09, from 2016 to 2021.**
441 Funding Agency: European Commission
442 P.I.: Stein Sandven
443 Coordinating Institute: Nansen Environmental and Remote Sensing Center
444 <https://www.nersc.no/project/intaros>
445 (*accessed 02.05.2018*)
446
- 447 International research projects: Air Pollution in the Arctic: Climate, Environment and
448 Societies
449 PACES.
450 <http://pacesproject.org/node>
451 (*accessed 02.05.2018*)
452
- 453 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change – IPCC.
454 **Presentations and statements made at the UNFCCC, COP-23 - Bonn,**
455 Germany, 6-17 November 2017.
456 Statement made during the opening ceremony of the COP-23, UNFCCC, by
457 Hoesung Lee (IPCC Chair), 6 November 2017.
458 http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/unfccc/cop23/cop23_opening_statement_HLee.pdf
459 (*accessed 01.12.2018*)
460
- 461 International Arctic Buoy Programme – IABP.
462 **Program Data Report TM 2-04.** 1 January 2003 - 31 December 2003
463 by Mark Ortmeier and Ignatius Rigor. University of Washington.
464 http://iabp.apl.washington.edu/pdfs/tm_2_04.pdf
465 (*accessed 01.07.2018*)
466
- 467 International Arctic Systems for Observing the Atmosphere
468 IASOA.
469 <https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/iasoa/home2>
470 (*accessed 01.12.2018*)
471
- 472 International Arctic Science Committee – IASC.
473 **Yearbook - "IASC Bulletin"** Editors: Gunnar Gunnarsson, Mare Pit, Allen
474 Pope, Volker Rachold and Federica Scarpa. ARNOLD group – Großbeeren, 2017.
475 ISSN: 1654-7594
476 ISBN: 978-9935-24-155-9
477 <https://iasc.info/images/media/print/bulletin/Bulletin2017.pdf>

- 478 (*accessed 01.12.2018*)
479
480 Japan Arctic Research Network Center. J-ARC Net.
481 Institute of Arctic Climate and Environment Research.
482 **Network for National and International Cooperation and collaboration.**
483 Hokkaido University. 2017.
484 Arctic Environment Research Center.
485 Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology.
486 <http://j-arcnet.arc.hokudai.ac.jp/?lang=en>
487 (*accessed 02.04.2018*)
488
489 LECLERQ Arnaud.
490 ***La Russie, puissance d'Eurasie, Histoire géopolitique des origines à Poutine.***
491 Editions Ellipses, 2012. 416 pages.
492 ISBN 2729873538, 9782729873530
493
494 LEGRAND Jérôme.
495 **Fiches techniques sur l'Union européenne.**
496 European Parliament. 2017.
497 <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/fr/search.html?authors=134914>
498 (*accessed 01.08.2018*)
499
500 MAEKAKUCHI Marie, ABE Yoshiyuki, MATSUNO Kouhei, HIRAWAKE Toru &
501 YAMAGUCHI Atsushi.
502 **Horizontal and vertical distribution of appendicularian community and**
503 **population structure in the Bering and Chukchi Seas.**
504 Hokkaido University, Japan, 2007.
505
506 MARCHAND Pascal.
507 **Atlas géopolitique de la Russie, Le grand retour sur la scène internationale.**
508 Éditions Autrement, 28/10/2015. 96 pages. Cartographie : Cyrille Suss.
509 ISBN : 9782746742383
510
511 MEYER Philippe.
512 **Baltique. Histoire d'une mer d'ambre.**
513 Editions Perrin, 2013.
514 ISBN 9782262036263
515
516 MORIN Edgar.
517 **De la nature de l'URSS. Complexe totalitaire et nouvel empire,**
518 Editions Fayard, Paris, Fayard, 19 janv. 1983 - 276 pages.
519 ISBN 978-2-213-65378-5
520
521 NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.
522 **Energy and Climate.**
523 Geophysics Study Committee. Geophysics Research Board, Assembly of
524 Mathematical and Physical Sciences, National Research Council. Washington,
525 D.C., 1977.
526 ISBN 0-309-02636-9
527

- 528 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
529 **Des partenariats locaux pour une meilleure gouvernance ». Economie**
530 **territoriale,**
531 OCDE publishing, Paris.
532 ISBN 9264285881
533
- 534 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
535 **L'économie de la mer en 2030.**
536 OCDE publishing, Paris.
537 Published on May 18, 2017.
538 ISBN 978-92-64-27591-1 (print)
539 ISBN 978-92-64-27592-8 (PDF)
540 [http://www.oecd.org/fr/publications/l-economie-de-la-mer-en-2030-](http://www.oecd.org/fr/publications/l-economie-de-la-mer-en-2030-9789264275928-fr.htm)
541 [9789264275928-fr.htm](http://www.oecd.org/fr/publications/l-economie-de-la-mer-en-2030-9789264275928-fr.htm)
542 (*accessed 01.11.2018*)
543
- 544 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
545 **The Ocean Economy in 2030.**
546 OCDE publishing, Paris.
547 Published on April 27, 2016.
548 ISBN 978-92-64-25171 (print)
549 ISBN 978-92-64-25172-4 (PDF)
550 [https://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/economics/the-](https://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/economics/the-ocean-economy-in-2030_9789264251724-en#page3)
551 [ocean-economy-in-2030_9789264251724-en#page3](https://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/economics/the-ocean-economy-in-2030_9789264251724-en#page3)
552 (*accessed 01.10.2018*)
553
- 554 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
555 **La gouvernance pour le développement durable : Etude de cinq pays de**
556 **l'OCDE.**
557 OCDE publishing, Paris.
558 Published on December 02, 2017.
559 ISBN 9789264287471(print)
560 ISBN 9789264294745 (PDF)
561 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264294745-fr>
562 (*accessed 01.11.2018*)
563
- 564 Pacific Arctic Group – PAG
565 **Climate Line Workshop.** April 21-22, 2015.
566 Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology (TUMSAT, Shinagawa
567 Campus).
568 [https://pag.arcticportal.org/documents/category/40-pacific-climate-line-workshop-](https://pag.arcticportal.org/documents/category/40-pacific-climate-line-workshop-2015?download=401%3Apagclimatelineworkshopagendaapril21-22)
569 [2015?download=401%3Apagclimatelineworkshopagendaapril21-22](https://pag.arcticportal.org/documents/category/40-pacific-climate-line-workshop-2015?download=401%3Apagclimatelineworkshopagendaapril21-22)
570 (*accessed 01.09.2018*)
571
- 572 Polar Climate Predictability Initiative
573 **PCPI**
574 <http://www.climate-cryosphere.org/wcrp/pcpi>
575 (*accessed 01.10.2018*)
576
- 577 Resilience and adaptive capacity of arctic marine systems under a changing climate

- 578 **RACArctic.**
579 <http://www.arc.hokudai.ac.jp/en/international-join-research/racarctic/>
580 *(accessed 01.10.2018)*
581
- 582 Senat de la République française.
583 **Défense et politique étrangère européennes, les apports du traité**
584 **constitutionnel.**
585 Commission des affaires étrangères, de la défense et des forces armées.
586 Information Report No 340 (2004-2005) by Mr Serge VINÇON, drawn up on
587 behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.
588 Published on 12 May 2005.
589 <https://www.senat.fr/rap/r04-340/r04-340.html>
590 *(accessed 01.11.2018)*
591
- 592 World Climate Research Program – WCRP
593 **Report of the 6th session of the WCRP Modeling Advisory Council 9-13**
594 October 2017, UK MetOffice, Exeter, UK.
595 [https://www.wcrp-climate.org/WCRP-publications/2018/WCRP-Report-No1-](https://www.wcrp-climate.org/WCRP-publications/2018/WCRP-Report-No1-2018-WMAC6.pdf)
596 2018-WMAC6.pdf
597 *(accessed 02.02.2018)*
598
- 599 Yun Gao, XiangGao, Xiaohua Zhang.
600 **The 2 °C Global Temperature Target and the Evolution of the Long-Term**
601 **Goal of Addressing Climate Change—From the United Nations Framework**
602 **Convention on Climate Change to the Paris Agreement.**
603 ELSEVIER. Engineering. Volume 3, Issue 2, April 2017, Pages 272-278.
604 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2095809917303077>
605 *(accessed 02.01.2018)*
606
607
608
- 609 **Author:** Danilo Vicente GARCIA CACERES. Ph.D. of Law. Lecturer-researcher at the
610 Central University of Ecuador. Postdoctoral researcher at “ERC Program No. 340770”,
611 Human Sea. University of Nantes, France.
612 **Corresponding author :** 5, allée Jacques Berque - BP 12105. 44021 Nantes, cedex 1 -
613 France.
614 **E-mail adresse :** danilo.garcia@univ-nantes.fr