

# The Evolution of CNARC

## 2013-2018

China-Nordic Arctic Research Center

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Printed in December, 2018





## The Evolution of CNARC 2013-2018

China-Nordic Arctic Research Center



## 1. CNARC's Organization and Evolution

The China-Nordic Research Center (CNARC) was established in Shanghai on December 10, 2013 by ten member institutes, four Chinese and six Nordic, which all have capacities to influence and coordinate Arctic research. CNARC is an international consortium initiated by the Polar Research Institute of China (PRIC) in collaboration with respective institutes in the Nordic countries and China to promote and facilitate China-Nordic cooperation for Arctic research. The CNARC Secretariat is located at PRIC in Shanghai.

### CNARC's purpose is to:

1. Provide a platform for academic cooperation to increase awareness, understanding and knowledge of the Arctic and its global impact
2. Promote cooperation for the sustainable development of the Nordic Arctic and a coherent development of China in a global context.

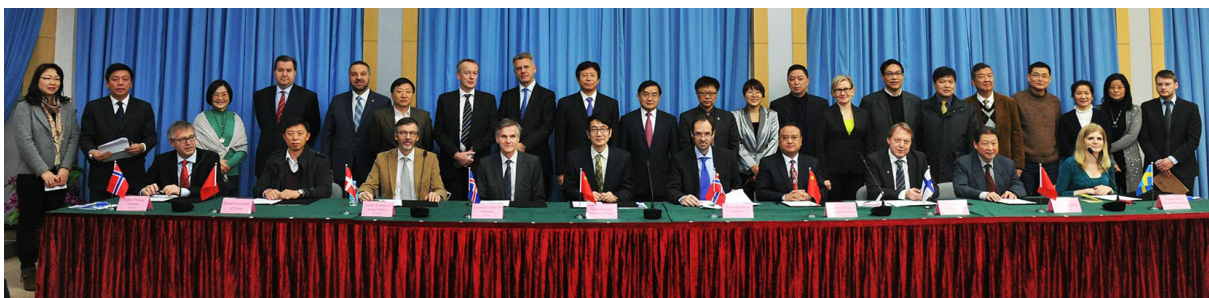
### CNARC's Activities:

- China-Nordic Arctic Cooperation Symposium
- CNARC Fellowship / Internship Program
- Information sharing and cultural exchange in Arctic context
- Joint Research Projects

### CNARC's Research themes:

- Arctic climate change and its impacts
- Arctic resources, shipping and economic cooperation
- Arctic policy and legal studies

CNARC builds on the tradition of Arctic cooperation by bringing knowledge to action and bridging cutting-edge scientific research with high-level policy-makers and industry leaders for empirical and fact-based decision-making. In 2017, CNARC's constructive contributions was mentioned in the *"Joint Press Release Strengthening Sino-Nordic Cooperation"* between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and the Nordic Council of Ministers, under part three on science, research and education. In 2018, CNARC was supported as a platform for promoting international exchanges and cooperation in *China's Arctic Policy White Paper* and included in the *Nordic Council of Ministers Arctic Cooperation Program 2018-2021*.



## 2. Symposia

The annual China-Nordic Arctic Cooperation symposia, which rotates between a Chinese and Nordic hosts, has been held six times with around 100 participants at each event;

including researchers, policy-makers, NGOs, indigenous peoples, industry and civil society.

**Table 1 - CNARC Symposia**

Themes, Conveners and Sessions of China-Nordic Arctic Cooperation Symposia - CNARC			
1	24-26 May 2013	Shanghai, China	Sustainable Development in the Arctic: Human Activity and Environmental Change
Conveners: 1. The Polar Research Institute of China 2. The Icelandic Centre for Research		Sessions: 1. Arctic Shipping and Resource Exploration 2. Arctic Policies and Governance 3. Climate Change and the Arctic in the Anthropocene	
2	2-5 June 2014	Akureyri, Iceland	"North meets East"
Hosted at the University of Akureyri, conveners: 1. The Icelandic Centre for Research 2. The Icelandic Arctic Cooperation Network 3. The Polar Research Institute of China		Sessions: 1. Arctic Policies and Governance 2. Arctic Policies and Economy 3. Arctic Policies and Maritime Cooperation	
3	26-28 May 2015	Shanghai, China	Arctic Synergies: Policies and Best Practices
Conveners: 1. Shanghai Institutes for International Studies 2. The Polar Research Institute of China		Sessions: 1. Impact of Scientific Developments on Arctic Strategies 2. The Framing and Implementation of Arctic Policies 3. Legal Aspects in the Arctic Governance 4. Arctic Geopolitics and Security 5. Trans-Arctic Synergies in Economic Development	
4	6-9 June, 2016	Rovaniemi, Finland	The Sustainable Arctic - Opportunities and Challenges of Globalization
Hosted at Arktikum, conveners: 1. The Arctic Centre, University of Lapland 2. The Polar Research Institute of China		Sessions: 1. Arctic sustainability 2. The GlobalArctic: Globalization and the Arctic 3. China, Nordic countries and the Arctic 4. Arctic tourism	
5	May 26-28, 2017	Dalian, China	Towards the Future: Trans-regional Cooperation in the Arctic: Development and Protection
Conveners: 1. Dalian Maritime University 2. The Polar Research Institute of China		Sessions: 1. Europe-Asia Connectivity: Promoting the Potential Utilization of Arctic Sea Route 2. Arctic Shipping: Safety and Synergy 3. Trans-Arctic Interactions and Compatibility of Arctic Strategies and Policies 4. Geopolitical Development of the Arctic in the Changing World 5. Arctic Sustainability: Climate Change, Indigenous Communities and Eco-tourism 6. Exploring the Way forward in Arctic Ocean: Scientific Cooperation and Fishery Governance	
6	May 23-25, 2018	Tromsø, Norway	Integrated Ocean Management in the Arctic
Hosted at the Fram Centre, conveners: 1. Norwegian Polar Institute 2. Fridtjof Nansen Institute 3. University of Tromsø – The Arctic University of Norway 4. The Polar Research Institute of China		Sessions: 1. International Fisheries Management 2. Marine Pollution 3. Climate change, maritime governance and sustainability in the Arctic	





3. Roundtable

The concluding part of each symposium is the CNARC Roundtable, focused on Nordic-China economic and cultural cooperation in a Chatham House rule-based dialogue between business leaders, policy-makers and researchers.

The CNARC Roundtable contributes to increased awareness of Arctic affairs by Chinese stakeholders and is designed to generate connections between potential Chinese and Nordic partners on Arctic issues.

Table 2 – CNARC Roundtable

Themes of the CNARC Roundtable			
1	June 2013	Shanghai, China	Establishing CNARC
2	June 2014	Reykjavik, Iceland	China-Iceland Arctic Economic Roundtable
3	May 2015	Shanghai, China	Cooperation Towards Operational Use of the Arctic Sea Routes
4	June 2016	Rovaniemi, Finland	Arctic Sustainable Tourism
5	May 2017	Dalian, China	Arctic Shipping and Port Cities
6	May 2018	Tromsø, Norway	Arctic Fisheries – from the Ocean to the Market



## 4. Fellowship / Internship Program

CNARC has sponsored 17 fellowships (with four more to be added in the 2018-2019 round) for Nordic and Chinese scholars to conduct research within the field of CNARC's research themes at leading corresponding Nordic and Chinese research institutes and universities. The CNARC secretariat has furthermore hosted three international interns. The fellowship programme has assisted in building

up contacts between Nordic and Chinese researchers through people-to-people exchange, which have strengthened research projects and partnerships of CNARC members that are carried out independently between relevant partners; as well as having the intended benefit of original research being produced on a wide set of topics in the fields of CNARC research priorities.

**Table 3 – CNARC Fellowship**

Name	Affiliated Institute	Visiting at	Period	Research Theme
<b>2014</b>				
Valur Ingimundarson	Professor, University of Iceland	Shanghai Institutes for International Studies / Polar Research Institute of China	1 Month	Arctic Geopolitics, National Interests, and Transnational Governance
Waliul Hasanat	Research Fellow, Arctic Centre, University of Lapland	China Ocean University	1 Month	China as an Observer State in the Arctic Council: Advantages and Future Challenges
Su Ping	Lecturer, Tongji University	Fridtjof Nansen Institute, Norway	1 Month	Uncertainties in the Arctic Exploitation and their impacts on China's Arctic Policy
Zhao Long	Research Fellow, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies	Norwegian Polar Institute	1 Month	Key Factors of Arctic Governance and its Staged Progression
<b>2015</b>				
Rasmus Gjedssø Bertelsen	Professor, Barents Chair in Politics, UiT-The Arctic University of Norway	Tongji University / Shanghai Institutes for International Studies / Polar Research Institute of China	2 Months	Sino-Nordic+ Arctic Science Diplomacy for Building Sino-Nordic Arctic Policy Relations Under Conditions of Globalization
Cheng Baozhi	Senior Research Fellow, Shanghai Institutes of International Studies	Arctic Centre, University of Lapland	2 Months	Nordic Countries contribution to the development of Arctic law and regime & current trend of the globalized Arctic governance
Liu Dan	Associate Researcher, Jiao Tong University	Stefansson Arctic Institute, Iceland	1 Month	2015 High Seas Arctic Fishery Declaration: Starting Point towards Future Management of Marine Living Resource in the Central Arctic Ocean
<b>2016</b>				
Uffe Jakobsen	Associate Professor, University of Copenhagen	Polar Research Institute of China	1 Month	Emergency Preparedness and Knowledge Transfer Between Arctic Countries and China
Liisa Kauppila	PhD Candidate, University of Turku	China Ocean University	1 Month	Collaboration of Northeast Asian Stakeholders on the Arctic
Camilla Soerensen	Assistant Professor, University of Copenhagen	Tongji University	1 Month	Evolving trilateral Greenland-Denmark-China relations
Zou Leilei	Professor, Shanghai Ocean University	Fridtjof Nansen Institute, Norway	1 Month	Non-Arctic States' contribution to the Arctic Ocean legal order-making for living resource management
Min Pan	Professor, Tongji University	Arctic Research Centre, Umea University, Sweden	2 Months	Role of Arctic Indigenous people (AIP) in the Arctic

Name	Affiliated Institute	Visiting at	Period	Research Theme
2017-2018				
Han Jialin	Assistant Professor, Dalian Maritime University	University of Lapland, Finland	1 Month	Cooperation among No-state Actors in Dealing with the Carriage and Use of Heavy Fuel Oil by Vessels in the Arctic
Shen Yunlu	Lecturer, Shanghai International Studies University	Umea University, Sweden	1 Month	Swedish role in Arctic governance and the potential of Sino+ Swedish Arctic cooperation
Zheng Yingqin	Research Fellow, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies	Nordic Institute of Asian Studies, Denmark	1 Month	Science-Governance Interplay in the Polar Regions: What can Arctic Learn from Antarctica
Lau Blaxekjær	Assistant Professor, The University of Faroe Islands	Shanghai Ocean University, China	1 Month	International perspectives on new Faroese Fisheries Reform; Sustainable Blue Growth
Jing Helmersson	PhD Researcher, Umea University	Shanghai Jiaotong University	1 Month	Studies of Sami people's health & wellbeing - China collaboration

## 5. Publication and Events

CNARC has facilitated publication projects and several international seminars and exchanges. In 2016 a CNARC Special Issue under the title: “Arctic Policy and Sustainable Development” was published in *Advances in Polar Science (APS)* and the first CNARC book “Sino-Nordic Arctic Cooperation: Objectives and Approaches” was launched on December 10, 2018 with a target audience of Chinese researchers, policy-makers, business people and general public that have an

interest in the Nordic countries and Arctic affairs and their relevance to China, filling a literature gap in Chinese on the Nordic Arctic. CNARC has facilitated information sharing and cultural exchange between Chinese and Nordic partners, including at international conferences such as the Arctic Circle and Arctic Frontiers, through Shanghai-based Arctic diplomat meetings, and by providing support for many Arctic-related seminars and exchanges in Shanghai.





## CNARC Member Institutes

## Chinese:

## The Polar Research Institute of China

## 中国极地研究中心

中国极地研究中心成立于 1989 年，是我国唯一专门从事极地考察的科学研究和保障业务中心，也是我国极地科学的研究中心。极地中心的极地战略研究室成立于 2009 年，负责追踪和分析极地形势，研究极地政治、经济、科技、安全等领域战略问题，打造极地战略研究智库，为国家极地决策提供咨询。

Polar Research Institute of China (PRIC) founded in 1989, dedicates itself to the scientific research and logistic support for the polar expedition. The main functions of PRIC are 1) to conduct research of science, technology and strategic issues in the polar regions; 2) to undertake environments monitoring and conservation in the polar regions; 3) to operate research stations, vessels and aircrafts and provide logistic supports to Arctic/Antarctic research expeditions; 4) to carry out education and outreach of polar science and promote international cooperation.

The Division of polar strategic studies within PRIC, founded in 2009, takes the responsibilities of the tracing and analysis of the polar circumstances, and the research on the strategic issues in the domains of polar politics, economy, science & technology, as well as security. It shall provide advices for the national decision-making related to the Polar Regions and build the brand of an influential think-tank with regard to the polar strategic studies.

## Shanghai Institute for International Studies

## 上海国际问题研究院

上海国际问题研究院成立于 1960 年，是隶属于上海市人民政府的高级研究机构 and 知名智库，通过对当代国际政治、经济、外交、安全的全方位研究，为党和政府决策提供有力的智力支持。该研究院的海洋与极地研究中心成立于 2011 年，主要研究领域为海洋事务和北极事务，特别是中国海洋强国建设、中国海洋发展战略、中国北极政策和中国与北极国家的合作问题等。

Founded in 1960, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) is a comprehensive research organization for studies of international politics, economy, security strategy and China's external relations. The SIIS is dedicated to serving for China's modernization drive, and for Shanghai's opening-up and economic development. It mainly studies the United States, Japan, Europe, Russia and the Asia-Pacific region, focusing on relations among major powers and China's periphery environment.

In 2011, SIIS established the center of maritime and polar studies. The main research fields of the center lie in the maritime affairs and polar affairs, especially Chinese Arctic and Antarctic policies, the building of maritime power of China, the Chinese maritime development strategy, maritime safety issue and the international cooperation on maritime and polar affairs.



## Tongji University

## 同济大学

同济大学是教育部直属并与上海市共建的全国重点大学，综合实力位居国内高校前列。同济大学极地与海洋国际问题研究中心成立于 2009 年，是国内高校首家研究极地问题的机构，主要研究方向如下：1) 极地国际组织；2) 极地安全；3) 极地政策；4) 极地环境、资源和社会；5) 极地与海洋管理。

Tongji University, one of China's earliest national key universities, is a prestigious institution of higher education which is directly under the Ministry of Education (MOE) and is supported by the Shanghai Municipality. After 110 years of development, Tongji University has become a comprehensive and research-intensive university with distinctive features and an international reputation.

Center for Polar and Oceanic Studies (CPOS), Tongji University, established in 2009, is the first such academic institution in China's colleges and universities with the comprehensive studies on the Arctic and Antarctic politics, law, security, society, environment, economy, and China's polar strategy and polar policy.

CPOS is to best achieve the target of accumulating polar research resources, building research team, and promoting academic exchanges and cooperation with polar research institutions at home and abroad. The center is to develop itself by way of getting support from Tongji School of Political Science and International Relations, as well as support from other Tongji schools and colleges. CPOS also targets on the interdisciplinary studies based on the combination of humanities and social sciences with engineering and sciences by taking Tongji's advantages in the oceanic and environmental sciences. CPOS is dedicated to five issue area studies: 1) Polar International Organization Studies; 2) Polar Political and Security Studies; 3) Polar Policy Studies; 4) Polar Environmental, Resources and Social Studies; and 5) Polar and Oceanic Management Institution Studies.

## The Ocean University of China

## 中国海洋大学

中国海洋大学是一所海洋和水产学科特色显著、学科门类齐全的教育部直属重点综合性大学。极地研究是学校的重要研究方向之一。中国海洋大学的极地研究中心自 2007 年建立以来，在极地国际关系和极地法领域取得了一系列重要成果，比如自 2012 年起主办的中俄极地研讨会，建立国际极地与海洋门户网站，成为首个加入北极大学联盟的中国高校等。

Ocean University of China (OUC) is a comprehensive university with particular strengths in oceanography, fisheries science and Polar science. Particularly, Polar research is a national specialty with great characteristics and also a distinguished major in China. OUC has the biggest and earliest team in mainland China, made up of six professors focusing on polar research. We established Polar Research Institute in 2007 in OUC and has been one of the most famous think tanks in China specializing at polar affairs, which has been officially recognized





by Ministry of Education of the PRC.

OUC's polar research mainly covers two key academic disciplines involving international relations and international law (law of the sea). Our colleagues go far ahead in Chinese publication related to polar issues. We initiated China-Russia Arctic Workshop in 2012 which has been institutionalized between China and Russia academia. We are the founder of International think tank "Polar and Ocean Portal" ([www.polaroceanportal.com](http://www.polaroceanportal.com)) attracting many a outstanding Arctic scholars around the world. Due to our school's contribution, OUC became the first a university member of the Arctic University Alliance in China. Particularly, we are proud of creative work on fishery management regime for Central Arctic Ocean, which system design we proposed has been recognized by Arctic states colleagues. We hope to strengthen cooperation with colleagues from Chinese and Nordic entities commit to Polar issues.

### Shanghai Ocean University

#### 上海海洋大学

上海海洋大学是中国水产教育的摇篮。2008 年更名为上海海洋大学，2017 年成为首批“双一流”建设高校。经过百年建设，如今学校已成为一所以海洋、水产、食品三大学科为主干，农、理、工、经、管、文、法等多学科交融发展的特色大学。



Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU), the cradle of China's aquaculture education, was founded in 1912 as Jiangsu Provincial Fisheries College. In 2008, the university was renamed as Shanghai Ocean University. And in 2017, it became one member of the national "Double First-Class Initiative" program for its First-Class Discipline of aquaculture.

After over 100 years' exertion, Shanghai Ocean University has now emerged as a distinctive university that features oceanography, aquaculture and food science as its core disciplines and simultaneously develops multiple-related disciplines, covering agriculture, science, engineering, economics, management, law and humanities. A series of achievements have been made by a team of talented individuals with a mission for sustainable development and utilization of aquatic biological resources and preservation of the earth's environment and ecology and an aim to build a world-class distinctive university, promoting the industrial and regional development.

### Shanghai Jiaotong University

#### 上海交通大学

上海交通大学极地及深海发展战略研究中心建立于 2013 年，以极地及深海大洋等相关问题的研究为特色，着力打造集海洋人文与社会科学、航运技术与管理、海洋工程与技术等多学科结合的综合性学术研究与政策咨询机构，为拓展国家海洋权益、国家极地和深海相关法律体系的建设和完善、推动国家海洋战略的制定和实施建言献策。



The Center for Polar and Deep Ocean Development (PDOD), Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU), founded in June 2013, has built its strength on polar issues and deep seabed mining related subjects. Over the years, PDOD has established

its excellence as a comprehensive academic research institute and policy advisory agency collaborating with multidisciplinary departments and research sources within and beyond SJTU, particularly in the fields related to marine sciences, marine technology, marine engineering, equipment and marine social sciences.

Specialized in international law of the sea, PDOD provides research outcomes and expertise on maritime strategy, law and policy for China ocean-related governmental agencies and marine industries. PDOD conducts commissioned projects for drafting and revising national marine laws and regulations, and makes proposals and suggestions for the safeguard of national marine rights and interests. PDOD has contributed to the improvement of national deep seabed mining law and marine related legal systems, and promotion of national maritime strategy.

PDOD has established collaborative partnerships with marine-related research institutions home and abroad, and conducted joint workshops regularly and research projects on latest issues and topics, including the Arctic climate change and its impact, Polar environmental protection, Arctic navigational rights and other legal issues. With a series of academic activities focusing on law of the sea, marine rights and strategy, resources conservation, and environmental protection, PDOD has produced great impact in the academic circle.

In August 2017, SJTU-PDOD became China's first observer of International Seabed Authority. This observer status has made PDOD possible to participate and voice its views in the law-making process for the deep seabed mining. PDOD will strive to explore possible ways for non-governmental organizations to participate in global governance.

### Dalian Maritime University

#### 大连海事大学

大连海事大学是交通运输部所属的全国重点大学，被国际海事组织认定的世界上少数几所“享有国际盛誉”的海事院校之一。

学校设有 19 个教学科研机构。在校本科生、研究生共计 2 万余人，与 29 个国家地区的 91 个高等院校和国际组织建立友好合作关系，为国家培养了各类高级专业技术人才十万余名，其中大多数已成为我国航运事业的骨干力量。



Dalian Maritime University (DMU) is one of the largest and best maritime universities and is the only key maritime institution under the Ministry of Transport, People's Republic of China. DMU enjoys a high reputation internationally as an excellent center of maritime education and training that is recognized by the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

DMU now consists of 19 teaching and research institutions. The current student population has risen to approximately 20000. Since 1979, DMU has established cooperative relations with 91 international renowned higher education institutions and organizations from 29 countries and regions, which include Russia, USA, Japan, Great Britain, etc. At the same time, Dalian Maritime University has established long-term relationship with a number of international organizations and bodies. Through continuous construction and development, the number of students, educational level, and other aspects of Dalian Maritime University has been in the forefront of similar institutions in the world.

**South China Business College of  
Guangdong University of Foreign Studies**  
**广东外语外贸大学南国商学院**



广东外语外贸大学南国商学院极地问题研究中心成立于2017年6月，是中国教育部国别与区域研究基地，目前主要进行中国－北欧旅游经济合作研究、中国－北欧教育合作研究、中俄北极开发合作研究以及其他有关极地治理与国际合作的研究。中心是中国华南地区专门研究极地问题的重要基地。

The Research Center for Polar Issues (RCPI) of South China Business College of Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, founded in June 2017, is one of the centers of the Ministry of Education of China for international and regional studies as well as the member of China-Nordic Arctic Research Center (CNARC), having established a cooperative relationship with the Russian Academy of Polar Sciences and other foreign polar research institutions. The Center currently has 17 full-time and part-time researchers, based on the 11 foreign languages and the disciplines of economics and management. At present, it is mainly engaged in the research of Sino-Nordic tourism economic cooperation, China-Nordic educational cooperation, China-Russia Arctic Exploiting Cooperation and other studies on polar governance and international cooperation. The Center is an important base for the study of polar issues in South China.

## Nordic:

**Arctic Centre, University of Lapland (Finland)**  
**芬兰拉普兰大学北极中心**



拉普兰大学北极中心是专门从事北极研究和科普的机构，由研究、交流和科学展览等部门组成，是芬兰北极研究的顶尖机构，具有很高的国际声誉。北极中心的研究目前主要集中在五个领域：全球变化、可持续发展和环境及少数民族法律、北极人类学和北极治理。

The Arctic Centre of the University of Lapland is built exclusively for Arctic research and outreach. Combining researchers, communicators and a science centre exhibition, it enjoys high international reputation and forms Finland's leading centre of excellence for the Arctic. The research at the Arctic Centre focuses currently in five main themes. It has research group of Global Change, Northern Institute for Environmental and Minority Law, Sustainable Development, Arctic Anthropology, and Arctic Governance. The combination of social sciences, anthropology, nature sciences and law studies makes it possible to have a holistic understanding of the developments and life in the Arctic.

Arctic Centre communicates general and science based Arctic information using various communication methods and through experimental exhibitions. Arctic Centre's expertise is also utilized in the Arctic Council and the Barents Euro-Arctic Council activities. Arctic Centre has an international staff of about 80. The Centre is located in the Arktikum house close to the Arctic Circle.

**Fridtjof Nansen Institute (Norway)**  
**挪威南森研究所**



挪威南森研究所是一家从事国际环境、能源和资源管理、政策和法律研究的独立基金会，北极是其主要的关注区域之一。主要研究科目是政治学和国际法，同时还拥有经济学、地理学、历史学和社会人类学等研究学科。该研究所的研究主要围绕七个重点进行分组：全球环境治理与法律、气候变化、海洋法和海洋事务、生物多样性和遗传资源、极地俄罗斯政治、欧洲能源与环境及中国能源与环境。

The Fridtjof Nansen Institute (FNI) is an independent foundation engaged in research on international environmental, energy and resource management politics and law. The main disciplines are political science and international law, but FNI researchers also hold degrees in economics, geography, history and social anthropology, and have special language and regional competence on Russia and China. Within this framework the institute's research is mainly grouped around seven focal points:

- Global environmental governance and law
- Climate change
- Law of the Sea and marine affairs
- Biodiversity and genetic resources
- Polar and Russian politics
- European energy and environment
- Chinese energy and environment

FNI's activities include academic studies, contract research, investigations and evaluations. FNI's sources of funding include the Research Council of Norway, various Norwegian public bodies, business associations and private companies, the European Commission and international research foundations. Annual turnover is around 40 million NOK. FNI currently has a staff of around 35, including around 25 full-time researchers and 3-6 students.

**Icelandic Center for Research Icelandic  
Centre for Research (Iceland)**  
**冰岛研究中心**



冰岛研究中心支持冰岛开展研究、创新、教育和文化活动，为这些活动及战略研究项目提供竞争性的资金资助。冰岛研究中心协调和推进冰岛参与欧盟项目，如：地平线2020、创意欧洲等。冰岛研究中心监管研发的资源和产出，并为提升冰岛公众对研究、创新、教育和文化的认知而努力。冰岛研究中心与冰岛科技政策理事会合作密切，为国家科技政策的出台和实施提供专业的咨询意见。

The Icelandic Centre for Research (RANNIS) supports research, innovation, education and culture in Iceland. RANNIS administers competitive funds in the fields of research, innovation, education and culture, as well as strategic research programmes. RANNIS coordinates and promotes Icelandic participation in European programmes, such as Horizon 2020, Erasmus+ and Creative Europe. In Arctic science cooperation, RANNIS represents Iceland within the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC) and various other international Arctic platforms. RANNIS monitors resources and performance in R&D and promotes public awareness of research and innovation, education and culture in Iceland.



RANNIS cooperates closely with the Icelandic Science and Technology Policy Council and provides professional assistance the preparation and implementation of the national science and technology policy. RANNIS reports to the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture and operates according to the Act on Public Support for Scientific Research (No. 3/2003). RANNIS has a permanent staff of 43 but also relies on the involvement of external contacts, including scientists and technical experts who assist in the evaluation of grant proposals.

### Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (located in Copenhagen) 丹麦北欧亚洲研究所



丹麦北欧亚洲研究所是一所独立的北欧科学和资源中心，通过社会科学的视角关注现代亚洲。北欧亚洲研究所是哥本哈根大学政治学下设的一个研究机构，通过北欧亚洲研究所理事会，组织北欧大学和研究机构开展所际间合作，以增强北欧国家间的合作。它有丰富的知识和技术，并拥有一个研究亚洲问题的专家网络，通过会议组织、资源共享、时事评论等寻求扩大北欧地区对现代亚洲的认知。

Nordic Institute of Asian Studies (NIAS) is an academically independent Nordic research and resource center, focusing on modern Asia from a predominantly social sciences perspective. NIAS is an integrated part of the University of Copenhagen with the status of a centre under the Department of Political Science. Through the Nordic NIAS Council (NNC), in which leading Nordic universities and research institutions participate, NIAS organizes a well-functioning institutionalized cooperation that strengthens collaboration in the Nordic countries.

NIAS is more than a research institute. NIAS is also a resource centre containing a wide array of knowledge and skills, and with a broad network of contacts connecting people and institutions with expertise on Asia. Through conferences and workshops, accessible information resources, commentary on current affairs, and contact with media, government and businesses, we constantly seek to broaden knowledge of modern Asia in the Nordic region.

### Norwegian Polar Institute (Norway) 挪威极地研究所



挪威极地研究所开展南北极地区科学研究、测绘和环境监测，为挪威当局提供极地战略和专门事务的建议，代表挪威参与相关国际事务，同时也是挪威的南极环境主管部门，作为政府在北极地区的战略行动的组成部分，研究所近年来发展迅速，代表挪威参与多个国际论坛，并与世界各国机构开展合作。

The Norwegian Polar Institute (NPI) is active within fields of scientific research, mapping and environmental monitoring in the Arctic and Antarctic. The Institute advises Norwegian authorities in strategic and thematic matters relating to the Polar Regions, represents Norway internationally on various occasions and is Norway's competent environmental authority in Antarctica. NPI's key activities are monitoring of climate, environment pollutants and biodiversity and geological and topographic mapping.

The Norwegian Polar Institute is a directorate under the Ministry of Climate and Environment. The Ministry defines the

scope and sets the tasks for NPI. The organization has grown rapidly in recent years as part of the Norwegian Government's strategic initiatives in the High North. NPI represents Norway in several international forums and collaborates with research institutes all over the world. NPI's results are obtained through research and environmental monitoring projects are passed to civil administration, research partners, expert groups, schools and the general public. NPI produces and distributes exhibits, books, reports and a scientific journal, Polar Research, often in collaboration with domestic and foreign partners.

### Swedish Polar Research Secretariat (Sweden) 瑞典极地研究秘书处



瑞典极地研究秘书处是政府授权协调和促进瑞典极地研究的政府机关，其主要任务是组织和支持极地科学考察活动并管理极地的研究设施。秘书处30位员工参与到研究计划制定、研究设施管理、通讯和管理工作，包括计划和成果管理，考察组织和数据收集，信息共享和研究成果交流，秘书处全称跟踪和支持科学家的工作。

The Swedish Polar Research Secretariat is a government agency mandated to coordinate and promote Swedish polar research. Its primary mission is organizing and supporting research expeditions to the polar regions and managing research infrastructure. The Secretariat also helps to create favorable conditions for polar research that does not involve fieldwork. The Secretariat's about 30 employees are engaged in research planning, research infrastructure, communication and administration.

The Secretariat follows and supports scientists from concept to publication, through research expeditions and data collection, as well as making data available and communicating research findings. In order to advance high quality polar research and use of research findings in society, the Secretariat provides expertise and raises awareness of polar regions and polar research. Polar research plays a key role in climate change research. The Secretariat works actively to improve environmental protection in the polar regions. The Secretariat is involved in international negotiations and partnerships.

### The Arctic University of Norway - UiT (Norway) 挪威北极大学



挪威北极大学是挪威规模第三大的大学，是北极大学联盟的创始成员，也是世界上最北的大学。北极大学主要进行极地环境、气候变化、原住民、生物勘探、渔业科学等学科研究。这所大学是高北气候与环境研究中心（弗拉姆中心）的一部分。每年一月，由该研究中心组织的国际会议“北极前沿”邀请研究人员、政治家和商业代表参与跨学科北极问题讨论。此外，北极理事会秘书处也设于弗拉姆中心。

UiT The Arctic University of Norway is one of the four comprehensive universities in Norway and the northernmost university in the world. Its location on the edge of the Arctic implies a mission, in particular as the Arctic is of increasing global importance. Climate change, the exploitation of Arctic resources and environmental threats are topics of great public concern, and which UiT takes special interest in. 16500 students and 3500 staff study and work at UiT The Arctic University of

Norway. Teaching is research-based. UiT's seven faculties offer, in addition to a dedication to Northern issues, a broad range of study programmes. UiT's key research areas are the polar environment, climate research, indigenous people, peace and conflict transformation, telemedicine, medical biology, space physics, fishery science, marine biosprospecting, linguistics and computational chemistry.

The university is part of the FRAM – High North Research Centre for Climate and the Environment (Fram Centre) in Tromsø. Every January the international conference Arctic Frontiers invites researchers, politicians and business representatives to discuss Arctic issues across disciplinary borders. The Secretariat of the Arctic Council is located at the Fram Centre. Researchers from the University and the Fram Center are involved in several international programmes of the Arctic Council. UiT The Arctic University of Norway is a founding member of the University of the Arctic, an international network of 160 study and research institutions of the circumpolar region.

#### The University of Akureyri (Iceland)

冰岛阿克雷里大学



冰岛阿克雷里大学成立于 1987 年，由商学院、人文与社会科学学院和健康科学学院组成，拥有一批在北极研究领域优秀的师资队伍。阿克雷里是各种北极机构和倡议所在地，例如国际北极科学委员会、北极理事会工作组秘书处海洋环境保护工作组和动植物保护工作组、斯蒂芬逊北极研究所等。

The University of Akureyri (UNAK) was founded in 1987 and is located in the capital of North Iceland, Akureyri. The University is divided into three Schools: School of Business and Science, School of Humanities and Social Sciences and School of Health Sciences. UNAK offers PhD and masters' opportunities to postgraduate students in a wide range of subjects – and is recognized for the excellence of its faculty in the area of Arctic research and education. The Master's degree in Polar Law at the University of Akureyri is the first of its kind and unique in the world.

Akureyri is the location of various Arctic institutions and initiatives such as the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC); the Secretariats of the Arctic Council Working Groups PAME (Protection of Arctic Marine Environment) and CAFF (Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna); Stefansson Arctic Institute; the Polar Law Institute; the Northern Research Forum (NRF); and the Icelandic Arctic Cooperation Network.

#### Nord University (Norway)

挪威诺德大学



挪威诺德大学位于挪威中部和北部，拥有先进的教学和研究设施。诺德大学与高北地区以及全球各地的国际伙伴建立了合作关系，比如和俄罗斯、乌克兰和中国等国家共建联合学位方案和研究项目，形成强有力的教育网络。诺德大学是高北物流中心在 CNARC 的代表机构，该中心旨在与北极资源、运输和物流领域的关键企业、研究机构和政府当局建立国际知识网络。

Nord University, with 12,000 students and 1,200 employees, offers education at bachelor, master and doctoral levels. The university has nine study locations in Central and Northern

Norway, with state of the art teaching and research facilities, located in a spectacular northern setting. Nord University has a focus on developing regional networks with communities, business and industry, which is strengthened by a decentralised model.

Nord University has established collaborations with international partners in the High North and around the globe. Established joint degree programmes and research projects with, among others, Russia, the Ukraine, Slovakia, South Korea, Japan and China, build on strong educational networks. Nord University is represented at CNARC by the Centre for High North Logistics (CHNL), which has the aim to build-up an international knowledge network with key businesses, research institutions and public authorities on Arctic resources, transport and logistics.

#### University of Umeå (ad-hoc member representing SPRS 2016-2017)

瑞典于默尔大学



瑞典于默尔大学成立于 1965，是瑞典知名的综合性高等院校。该大学的北极研究中心是一个多学科的研究机构，通过项目管理、出版物、战略研究计划等途径，开展广泛的极地研究，包括人文科学、卫生、环境、气候、政策和社会经济问题等相关领域，以此来更好地推动高北地区可持续发展。该研究中心还下设萨米研究中心。

Umeå University was founded in 1965 and is Sweden's fifth oldest university. Today, we have a strong international and multicultural presence with students, teachers and researchers from all over the world. Offering around 2,000 courses and 150 study programmes, among them over 30 Master's programmes in English. The number of students has risen steadily and is now around 31,500. Umeå University's research spans the humanities, social sciences, educational sciences, medicine, and natural and engineering sciences.

To further strengthen our competitiveness in the north we have established an Arctic Research Centre (Arcum), a multidisciplinary research environment offering a research environment intertwined by cooperation in project management, publications, supervision, international networks, arrangements, seminars and strategic research planning. The centre assembles a strong research environment with national proficiency in extensive research areas, such as the human dimension in cultural science, health, environmental, climate, policy, and socioeconomic issues. The concept is to provide a multi-disciplinary response to present and future demands of research-based knowledge for a sustainable development in the north. We also have a Centre for Sami Research, a multi-disciplinary unit focusing on the only indigenous people of Sweden.