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**Title:** *Arctic security researches. Between „old” and „new” approach*

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For many years, polar research – not only in Poland - has been dominated by the natural sciences, but now the trends seem to be changing considerably. Climate change in the Arctic impacts opportunity for social scientists to make a noticeable contribution to polar research. The Arctic became the area of activity not only for sociologists and political scientists as well as specialists of security science. In recent years we can observe a real renaissance of Arctic strategic studies. Two main approaches to Arctic security problems can be seen between the researchers. The first, rooted in the Cold War era, focuses on the prominence of the competition. This rivalry, especially in the military sphere, continues to create a strategic significance of the Arctic. From this perspective, political and economic cooperation is only a “smoke screen” of states’ real interests and aspirations. The second approach, which can be called “idealistic” marginalizes the importance of the rivalry points as the main factor various forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. The first group represents a geo-strategic point of view and treats the Arctic as part of much larger game, while the second focuses mainly on local and regional problems. As a result during a public debate, there are often different images of Far North, which is not conducive to understanding Arctic security processes. This is why such an important task appears to initiate discussions between the two schools of thinking in order to approximate positions and build an objective picture of the Arctic security architecture.