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**Disarmament and International Security Committee
Study Guide**

INDEX

I. Welcome Letter From Under Secretary-General

II. Introduction

a) Introduction of Committee

b) Introduction of Agenda Item

III. History of Arctic Issue

a) Ancient Explorations

b) Modern Explorations

IV. The Arctic During The World Wars

a) WWI

b) WWII

V. Timeline of Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

VI. Current Issues

VI. Past Actions by UN

VII. Possible Solutions About the Issue

VIII. Conclusion of the Issue

IX. References

X. Countries Positions

a) the US

b) Russia

c) Norway

d) Canada

e)Sweden

f)Finland

g)Denmark

Welcome Letter From Under Secretary-General

Dear delegates,

I am Tarık Öztaş, studying as junior in Kadıköy Anadolu Imam Hatip High School and I will be serving you as the Under-Secretary-General in the Disarmament and International Security Committee at the first annual session of KADIKOYMUN'20.

Since it is my first experience as an Under Secretary-General I'm so excited whereas I promise I will do my best.

In our committee delegates will discuss current issue and we believe that we will find best solutions for this issue which will be discussed in our committee.

In the process of study guide we tried to give useful information for you to understand and take important actions in the committee.

In conclusion, I would like to thank to our Secretary-General Ahmet Emin Aslan for giving this opportunity to me in KADIKOYMUN'20 first annual session, and also I would like to thank to all the organization team and the members who make this conference happen and because of their helps. Lastly I would like to thank you to delegates who are attending in this committee. I hope you will have the best conference in your MUN life if you have any further questions please ask.

With my best regards

Tarık Öztaş

Under Secretary-General of Disarmament
and International Security Committee

Introduction of the DISEC committee

The Disarmament and International Security Committee was established in 1993. It is the First and one of the main committees of the General Assembly. The role of DISEC is outlined in Chapter IV, Article 11 of the United Nations Charter which states, “The General Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both”. As per this article, the mandate of DISEC is highlighted as, “to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources”

Introduction of Agenda Item

The whole world is focused on the ongoing conversations of the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East, while centers in other parts of the world. One of these regions is the Arctic region. As the global world caused by climate change, glaciers in the distant region begin to melt and as a result, both new and

It is located in the immediate regions of North America, Europe and Asia, the Arctic region, its northern parts, its northern ends, where the Arctic Ocean and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans are located. The Arctic Quintet (or our Arctic) was awarded to Russia, the United States, Canada, Norway and Denmark, which were the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

There is no international agreement on the legal status of the region

The struggle in the Arctic began in the 20th century, when the states of the region began to claim rights in the region up to the end of the Arctic. The region in the 1920s, the US, USSR, Norway, Canada and Denmark, the division of the Arctic Point into sectors led to the establishment of relevant states.

However, the situation changed after the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) in 1982. Under this Convention, the Arctic states also have the right to mine and energy management in their exclusive economic environment and continental shelf. In places beyond these areas, it is considered as open sea and no state can claim it. Because international law, all states on the open sea have free movement, fisheries and scientific research.

One of the reasons behind the ongoing geopolitical rivalry between states in the Arctic is energy resources. The Arctic region has begun to turn this leadership into a new source of international decline. According to the characteristics of the US Geopolitical Research Institute, there are 47.3 trillion cubic meters of natural gas, 44 billion barrels of liquid natural gas and 90 billion barrels of oil. This equates to one quarter of the world's proven natural gas reserves and 6% of the proven oil reserves. Together, 84% of these resources are located in the ocean bed. Arctic states are a world leader issue.

History of Arctic Issue

Ancient Explorations

Throughout history, the Arctic Region has been explored by nations. The first European marine explorer to travel to the Arctic was the Greek Pytheas in 330 BCE. Around the year 1000 CE, the Vikings occupied and colonized Arctic territories, especially Greenland, Alaska and Canada.

Modern Explorations

Due to the Europeans' interest in new markets in the Orient - especially in India and China, they launched themselves on expeditions in search of a passage that would connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans: the Northwest Passage, along the coast of North America and Siberia, through the Arctic Ocean in the 12th centuries. In the following years, many expeditions continued to occur in the Arctic region in order to find, explore and expand these routes. The English, Russians and Finnish were among these explorers during these centuries.

The Arctic During The World Wars

World War I

During the late 19th and early 20th century, technologies from the Industrial Revolution have allowed an increase of production (Spohr et al.). However, the increase in production required an excess amount of new markets and new raw materials. This resulted in an imperialist race among the capitalist countries, which would eventually lead to World War I. The period preceding World War I was a period of colonialism. During this era, most European countries have already set out to create their own empires, looking for an abundance of resources and cheap labor. When these nations had conflicting interests, tension built up, resulting in a great war. During these times, the Arctic exploration was even more critical not only in order to control new routes and reach other markets, but also as a military strategy during the war.

World War II

During the World War II, the Arctic region turned into a supply route for the United States and Russia, which made it a key strategic area. The Russian Federation (USSR, then), received many arms and resources from the United States via the "Lend-Lease" program for war through the Arctic route, which was the shortest and most direct way to it. In addition, the Soviets had settlements in the Arctic seas, specifically in the Kara and Barents seas. Then, the region became a target for the Nazi Germany. In the Battle of the Atlantic from 1939 to 1945, Nazi Germany strategized to block trade routes, including the Arctic route, through the use of submarines, in order to weaken England by stripping them of their

resources and forcing them to surrender. This, however, failed due to England's radar system.

Timeline of Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

UNCLOS(November 1994)

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), establishing Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of 200 nautical miles beyond a country's baseline, goes into effect.

Establishment of the Arctic Council (Ottawa Declaration,September 1996)

Establishment of the Arctic Council under the Ottawa Declaration. Its member states include Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russian Federation and United States.

Oil Discovery(January 2004)

Researchers find evidence of oil deposits just 200 miles from the North Pole.

The Arctic Climate Impact Assessment(November 2004)

In order to monitor the climate in the Arctic Region, the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment is released by the Arctic Council.

Arktika 2007(July 2007)

Russia symbolically renews its 2001 claim to the Lomonosov Ridge by planting a Russian flag on the seabed of the Arctic Ocean.

The Ilulissat Declaration Signed(May 2008)

The five Arctic States - Canada, Russia, USA, Norway and Denmark - signs the Ilulissat Declaration.

Current Issues

The most significant recent activity outside of military practice concerning the Arctic region is the growing interest of non-bordering states in the region. In May of 2013, the Arctic Council admitted China, India, Italy, Japan, South Korea and Singapore into the Council as “observer nations”. Even though observer nations do not have voting privileges, they are permitted to oversee its proceedings. Because they are in the Arctic Council, they have some control over decisions upon the Arctic, even though it may be minimal.

China has held the most intense interests towards the Arctic region. It has begun to invest heavily in the Arctic, expanding its research and scientific polar institute to collaborate with already existing institutes.

In December, 2013, Russia announced that it intended to make the Arctic a priority region for its navy in 2014. The United States has followed suit. It is only a matter of time before the other nations in the Arctic Five make similar public statements, building up the military bases and exercises in the Arctic.

The United Nations Security Council must arrive at a suitable set of guidelines and regulations that will bind the international community to peace.

Past Actions by UN

The lives of indigenous and other Arctic peoples are closely linked to local resources, particularly by their dependence on wildlife harvesting. However, a combination of several factors makes the Arctic and its inhabitants among the most exposed populations in the world.

The biggest concerns today are the effects from long-range air and sea transport of contaminants and certain human activities such as interference with ancient animal migration routes, oil and chemical spills into the sea, and the unforeseen impacts from the climate change causing the melting of the ice cover.

Many of these impacts will take a very long time to reverse: the low temperatures mean slow chemical breakdown of contaminants, whereas populations of large mammals can be slow to recover.

The eight Arctic countries, Canada, Denmark (including Greenland and Faroe Islands), Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden and the United States, adopted an Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS) in 1991.

In 1996, Foreign Ministers of the Arctic States agreed in the Ottawa Declaration, to form the Arctic Council with a mandate to undertake a broad programme to include all dimensions of sustainable development. The Arctic Council is a high-level intergovernmental forum that provides a mechanism to address the common concerns and challenges faced by the Arctic governments and the people of the Arctic addressing all three of the main pillars of sustainable development; the environmental, social and economic.

The scientific work and policy guidance of the Arctic Council is carried out in several expert working groups and within special initiatives.

New opportunities for Arctic circumpolar cooperation emerged in the late 1980s during the final reformist phase before the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Environmental cooperation was identified as a first step in promoting comprehensive security in the region.

Possible Solutions About Issue

Increased presence and involvement of the United Nations UN may improve the situation of the Arctic Region. Currently, the only United Nations presence in the Arctic Region is the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which is the only piece of international legislation that governs the rights and responsibilities of all states in regards to the Arctic Region. However, beyond the UNCLOS treaty of 320 articles in total, the UN has not made any further document concerning the militarization of the arctic.

Amending the Arctic Council's agenda to include the discussion of security issues in the Arctic Region. The Arctic Council has full representation of not only the Arctic States, but also the indigenous people of the Arctic Region. If the Arctic Council establishes a common ground for all nations represented, the question of the militarization of the Arctic Region may be improved.

Creating a common ground for all nations to reside to will provide all nations an equal voice, opportunity and outcome in the resolution of this issue.

Conclusion of the Topic

More and more, the states and peoples of the Arctic are challenging outmoded nuclear deployments and alliances whose rationale is rooted in the Cold War and not in present-day reality. In requesting – rather, insisting – that nuclear weapons be removed from the Arctic, we are neither abandoning our traditional allies nor attempting to create new conflicts. The outworn zero-sum competition between nation states is

everywhere giving way to geographical communities of interest aimed directly at a winwin outcome for all the participants.

In the Arctic, of course, are many additional challenges, chief among them perhaps finding ways to cope with the rapidly changing physical climate and ways to assure the well-being of the often neglected original inhabitants.

Positions of the Countries

The USA

The 2019 Department of Defense (DoD) Arctic Strategy updates the previous 2016 DoD Arctic Strategy as requested by Section 1071 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2019. This update includes a classified annex. Specifically, the 2019 DoD Arctic Strategy updates DoD's strategic objectives for the Arctic region, in light of DoD's renewed assessment of the evolving Arctic security environment and the release of the 2018 National Defense Strategy (NDS). Anchored in NDS goals and priorities, this updated Arctic strategy outlines DoD's strategic approach for protecting U.S. national security interests in the Arctic in an era of strategic competition

Russia

The date of 1982, approved on March 12, 1997, is guaranteed by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. In addition, it was noted that the Russian authorities introduced national and international regulations on the development of the Arctic Council and the Arctic Quintet (Canada, Denmark, Norway, Russia and the United States) consisting of Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States.

Russian officials said the construction of new facilities, the "enthusiastic chambers" of the management and board, the Russian government is based on the current state-owned companies, the use of energy resources and the leadership position in the development of the North Sea Road.

Norway

The changes taking place in the Arctic pose new challenges and give rise to new opportunities. As a responsible coastal state, Norway strives to address the challenges and make use of the opportunities in a safe and environmentally sound way. Government of Norway will work to maintain the Arctic as a peaceful region of cooperation and sustainable resource management. Norway's view is that existing international law provides a predictable framework for handling present and foreseeable challenges in the Arctic. The Law of the Sea forms the legal basis for all activities in the Arctic Ocean

Canada

Working with domestic and international partners, Canada advances its international Arctic interests at the Arctic Council and other international forums where Arctic issues are considered. We also work closely with our seven Arctic neighbours and increasingly some non-Arctic states as many of our respective policies directed to the region are complementary. These partnerships enable us to promote a unified and all-inclusive voice on issues important to Northerners. Canada's priorities related to the Arctic include addressing climate change,

renewing relations with Indigenous Peoples, management of the Arctic Ocean, and supporting sustainable economic and social development through evidence-based decision-making.

The Government of Canada also supports Indigenous Permanent Participant organizations in Canada to improve their capacity to fully engage in the activities of the Arctic Council.

Sweden

Sweden is an Arctic country with interests in the region and has an important role to play in both multilateral and bilateral discussions. In 2011 Sweden adopted a strategy on the Arctic region based on the process of far-reaching change in the Arctic region. Climate change is creating new challenges, but also new opportunities. Sweden promotes economically, socially and environmentally sustainable development throughout the Arctic region. Sweden also works to ensure that the Arctic remains a region where security policy tensions are low, and for these objectives sees a need of a strengthened Arctic Council.

Finland

Finland is deeply concerned about the recent emergence of military activities over the Arctic Region, and the growing tensions surrounding the global Arctic issue.

As a permanent member of the Arctic Council, Finland considers to be fully concerned by the current situation in the Arctic, and will take any necessary measure in order to safeguard, both, peace and cooperation between the Council's members, provided it does not threaten Finnish territory and interests.

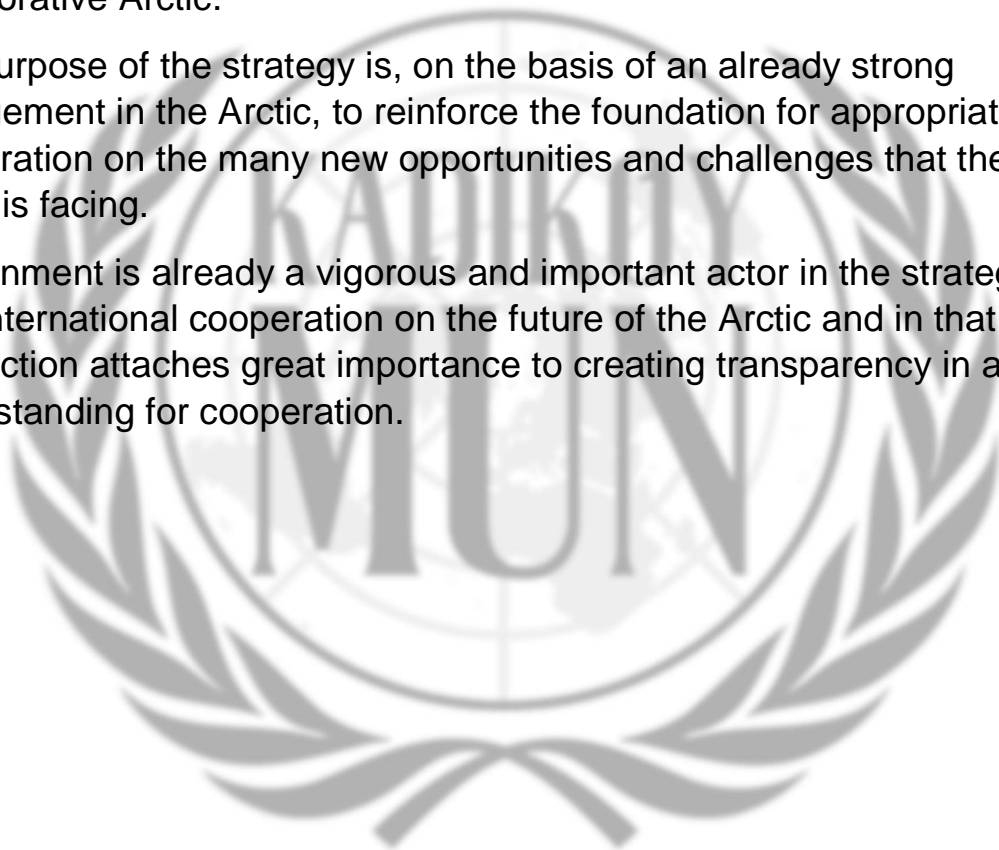
Finland fully supports the legal right and obligations driven by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS): Finland considers the UNCLOS an important set of laws and obligations concerning issues related to the Arctic Ocean. Finland recalls that all Arctic Council members are ought to respect UNCLOS laws and resolutions, thus Finland rejects any territorial claim of any state on Arctic soil without unanimous consent of all concerned states.

Denmark

Denmark have over several hundred years developed modern and sustainable societies based on democratic principles. At the same time, huge and sweeping changes are taking place today in the Arctic. Due to climate change and technological developments, vast economic potential is becoming more accessible. With new opportunities come new challenges. The Arctic has to be managed internationally on the basis of international principles of law to ensure a peaceful, secure and collaborative Arctic.

The purpose of the strategy is, on the basis of an already strong engagement in the Arctic, to reinforce the foundation for appropriate cooperation on the many new opportunities and challenges that the Arctic is facing.

Government is already a vigorous and important actor in the strategically vital international cooperation on the future of the Arctic and in that connection attaches great importance to creating transparency in and understanding for cooperation.



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