

FORUM : General Assembly

TOPIC : Addressing militarization in the Arctic and its links to resource competition and territorial disputes.

SIGNATORIES : Argentina, Egypt, Germany, Chad, Guyana, Kuwait, The Holy See, Japan, Bahrain, Bolivia, Nepal, Philippines, Laos, Honduras, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Uzbekistan, Sierra Leone, Micronesia, Turkmenistan, Nigeria, Spain, Mauritania, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Taiwan, Italy, Kiribati, Israel, Mali, Benin, Czech Republic, Poland, Senegal

CO-SUBMITTERS : Turkmenistan, Greece, Lithuania

MAIN SUBMITTER : Serbia

The delegation of Serbia,

Recalling the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) as the first legal framework governing maritime zones, continental shelf claims, and freedom of navigation,

Emphasizing the importance of multilateral dialogue, peaceful dispute resolution, and environmental protection in the Arctic region,

Further emphasizing the importance of peace in the Arctic,

Reinforcing the importance of cooperation and strong ties between sovereign states to avoid conflicts,

Highlighting the importance of sharing resources to ensure the good development of all countries,

1. *Calls upon* all member states to create an international armed force in the Arctic, under the following conditions :
 - a. The soldiers are being sent from member states:
 - i. In a situation of peace,
 - ii. With a GDP per capita above \$12 000, and
 - iii. In a situation of economic stability,
 - b. The soldiers should:

- i. Be no less than 5 000 and no more than 20 000,
 - ii. Come from different countries,
 - iii. Be furnished in armaments by their own countries,
 - iv. Follow a six months formation, led by soldiers of other nationalities in service in the area, and
 - v. Stay no less than 1 year and no more than 3 years in the area,
 - c. The use of nuclear and biological weapons is forbidden,
 - d. The operations and bases will be set in areas authorised by the sovereign states owning it, and in international waters as recognised by the UNCLOS at the date of this resolution being implemented,
 - e. Once having agreed to receive the international armed force, a sovereign state can not try to reduce its abilities in any way, and
 - f. After 6 months of presence on an authorised area, the sovereign state to which belongs this territory can not withdraw its authorisation
2. *Urges* states involved in the Arctic to participate in common military exercises and training:
- a. The countries included are Russia, the United States, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Sweden, Finland,
 - b. China and India are encouraged to participate considering their influence in the region,
 - c. Once having participated in one operation, countries can not come back on their engagement in the military cooperation process,
 - d. Exercises should:
 - i. Help cooperation between countries,
 - ii. Increase multilateral ties in the area, and
 - iii. Decrease conflict risks in the Arctic,
 - e. This military cooperation should include:
 - i. Shared intelligence between participants,
 - ii. Total transparency about the operations,
 - iii. An annual meeting of army chiefs to discuss improvements and targets, and
 - iv. Meetings of State leaders to peacefully discuss issues and operations,

3. *Calls for* the creation of an Arctic Cooperation and Observation Network (ACON) to promote transparency, scientific research, and technical cooperation in the Arctic, with the following principles:

- a. ACON centers will be established in all Arctic Council member states and observer states willing to participate, serving as platforms for scientific monitoring, resource mapping, environmental assessment, and support for Indigenous communities,
- b. A standardized reporting system and Global Arctic Environmental Fund (GAEF) will be developed, with contributions based on each participating state's capacity. The funds raised will be allocated to:
 - i. Finance ACON centers,
 - ii. scientific research, environmental monitoring and sustainable resource management, and
- c. An annual reassessment will be conducted to adapt the contributions and priorities of the fund according to the progress made and challenges faced,

4. *Calls upon* all Arctic and interested non-Arctic states to pursue peaceful negotiation and dispute resolution, avoiding any military escalation, in line with international law and UNCLOS principles, through the following concrete measures:

- a. Establishing a UN-facilitated Arctic Mediation structure (AMS):
 - i. Composed of independent legal experts, maritime specialists, and Indigenous representatives, and
 - ii. Aiming to mediate territorial or maritime disputes when requested by concerned states,
- b. Creating Control Missions under the supervision of ACON:
 - i. Including civilian observers, scientists, and satellite-data analysts,
 - ii. Tasked with verifying suspected military buildups, environmental incidents, or disputed activities, and
 - iii. Publishing neutral reports accessible to all member states,
- c. Developing an Emergency Response Protocol:
 - i. Creating procedures for accidents, oil spills, and extreme-weather emergencies common to all Arctic member states, and
 - ii. Coordinating rescue operations through ACON centers,
- d. Requiring annual reporting to the UNGA on progress in de-escalation and dispute resolution, thus:
 - i. Ensuring transparency, and

- ii. Allowing non-Arctic states to monitor developments.

5. *Strongly encourages* member states to accept cases of litigation for this resolution to be judged by the International Court of Justice :

- a. If a peaceful negotiation between member states involved does not end the litigation,
- b. If international mediation does not achieve this goal either, and
- c. If one of the states in the litigation wishes the case to be judged by the ICJ.