UNSC

THE HYDERABAD PUBLIC SCHOOL ®
MODEL UNITED NATIONS
BEGUMPET

BACKGROUND GUIDE

HPSMUN 2025

Note from the Secretary-General

In retrospect, my first MUN was pretty much a joke. I had no idea where to start my research, I didn't understand half the terminology, and my confidence was somewhere under the table. I was inexperienced, underprepared, and incredibly anxious. But today, when I look back at my most recent MUN as a delegate, everything stood in sharp contrast. I was confident, I was working with my atmosphere. I had a grasp on what I was doing — every last detail.

And yet, despite all that growth, I couldn't figure out what to write for this Sec-Gen note. Not because I didn't know how to write it. Believe it or not, I put off writing this one note for over a week simply because I was just not satisfied with what I was coming up with.

But then something caught my attention the other day. I looked across the table and saw my team working — quietly, diligently, brilliantly. It was a beautiful yet rare sight. And at that exact moment, I finally realized what it truly means to be a Secretary-General.

Being a Sec-Gen isn’t about being the best delegate in the room. It isn’t about delivering perfect speeches, or making resolutions, or position papers. It’s about being someone people can rely on. Someone who gets things (shit) done. Someone who can spearhead an event of this significance and make it exceptional. And when I ask myself how I learned all of this — how I reached a point where I could humbly call myself a Sec-Gen — I realized something important. MUNs didn’t just teach me confidence or reduce my anxiety. MUNs taught me how to organize, how to manage, and how to lead. People often think MUN is only about public speaking or writing resolutions. But that’s just the superficial tip of the iceberg. MUN teaches you how to network, how to collaborate, how to lobby and how to enjoy doing it.

The first Inter-School HPS MUN was never established just for awards, certificates, or recognition. It was created so you could learn, grow, and — most importantly — enjoy the journey. Because the moment you start having fun, you absorb more than any workshop or handbook can ever teach you. You learn how to build connections, make memories, and use those connections meaningfully.

It may not make sense to you now — but when you’ve played the delegate game long enough, everything comes together. It’s like watching a painting come to life. Every MUN you attend becomes a stroke on the canvas. Every experience adds color, depth, meaning. And when you finally step back and look at the whole picture… you realize how beautiful the journey truly was. That’s exactly what happened to me. And if there’s anything I hope for, it’s that each one of you gets to experience that same transformation — in your own way, at your own pace.

For now, this is all I can write as your Secretary-General.

And maybe… that’s enough.

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Note from the Chair

I am Afnaan Omer Khan, a Legal Counsel at a US-based private equity and venture capital firm, with core expertise in corporate law, M&A, and compliance. Alongside my professional work, I've been a long-standing presence in the national debating circuit, having won over 40 awards and served on Executive Boards across several major MUNs and parliamentary debates.

My experience spans Indian committees such as the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, as well as international bodies like the World Bank, IMF, ICJ, and ICC, allowing me to bring both analytical precision and diplomatic balance to every room I step into.

Beyond law and debate, I've represented my state in football, compete in motorsports and karting at a semi-professional level, and closely follow endurance racing, rallying, Formula One, and Paris Saint-Germain.

I look forward to engaging with all participants and fostering dialogue that is meaningful, solution-oriented, and worthy of the Security Council.

HPSMUN

Note from the Vice-Chair

I am Rivyansika Singh, and I've always been deeply fascinated by the world of law — especially the intricate, compelling field of criminal law. When I'm not absorbed in a crime podcast or spending time at the shooting range, you'll likely find me in the lively, inspiring spaces of MUN conferences. For me, MUNs are a safe haven: a place where even the quietest voices gain the courage to speak, and unexpected arguments spark some of the deepest reflections.

I believe that stepping into a committee like the UNSC is already a victory in itself. Whether this is your first MUN or your tenth, I hope to help create an experience that challenges your thinking, evokes emotion, and leaves you with memories long after the conference ends.

Note from the Rapporteur

I am Saurabh Alivelu, a Grade 11 Commerce student at HPS Begumpet and the Rapporteur for the United Nations Security Council. I see MUNs as an incredible opportunity to understand global issues and develop strong diplomacy and negotiation skills. My first MUN was chaotic, but through steady practice and consistent research, I've grown into a much more confident and articulate delegate.

Outside committee sessions, I'm a loyal CSK supporter, a proud Lando Norris fan, and someone who enjoys unwinding with music and intense video games. I'm excited to document the debates and diplomacy that lie ahead, and I hope to make the next few days both productive and enjoyable for everyone.

Letter from the Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

We, Afnaan, Rivyanshika, and Saurabh, are honoured to welcome you on behalf of the Secretariat to HPS MUN 2025 and to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). It is a privilege to serve as your Executive Board for one of the most dynamic, influential, and consequential committees in the UN system.

This Background Guide has been crafted to help you begin your research journey and understand the scope and gravity of the agenda at hand. However, it is only a starting point. The true strength of your preparation will emerge from your commitment to exploring credible sources, understanding geopolitical contexts, and building a strong, coherent stance for your assigned nation. We urge all delegates to research widely, think critically, and enter committee with informed, structured, and original arguments.

Throughout the sessions, you will confront issues that lie at the intersection of peace, security, diplomacy, sovereignty, and global power dynamics. The UNSC demands precision, strategy, and depth—qualities that define good delegates and shape impactful debate. As your Executive Board, our goal is to create a space that encourages meaningful negotiation, thoughtful discussions, and strong resolutions that reflect the seriousness of the council's mandate.

We look forward to a stimulating, rigorous, and enriching experience with each one of you.

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Warm regards,

Afnaan Omer Khan- Chairperson
Rivyansika Singh- Vice - Chairperson
Saurabh Alivelu- Rapporteur

Executive Board – UNSC Committee
HPS Model United Nations 2025

HPSMUN

What is a MUN?

Model United Nations (MUN) is an educational simulation of the United Nations and other international organizations where students step into the roles of diplomats, policymakers, or representatives. The purpose of an MUN is to help participants understand how global institutions function, how international decisions are made, and how diplomacy, negotiation, and collaboration can be used to address real-world challenges.

During an MUN conference, participants known as ‘delegates’ or ‘representatives’ debate pressing global issues, draft resolutions, form alliances, and attempt to find collective solutions while adhering to parliamentary procedure and diplomatic protocol. Through this experience, students learn critical skills such as public speaking, research, negotiation, leadership, and teamwork.

While traditional MUN committees simulate UN organs and countries, specialized bodies such as FIFA, Interpol, or the International Olympic Committee (IOC) allow delegates to explore global issues through the lens of specific organizations. In this FIFA Committee, participants represent individuals, clubs, and institutions rather than nations, applying MUN principles to the context of sports governance, ethics, and global management.

MUNs are not just about competition, they are about understanding perspectives, building consensus, and proposing innovative yet realistic solutions to the challenges facing our interconnected world. Each delegate’s contribution adds value to the discussion, shaping resolutions that reflect the spirit of diplomacy and cooperation that defines the United Nations itself.

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RULES OF PROCEDURE

This committee will be using UNA-USA Rules Of Procedure. Firstly, the committee will be setting the agenda and moving into formal debate. The verbatims mentioned below must be used to raise the motion.

Motions Setting the agenda:

- Setting the agenda: The Representative of ____ would like to raise a motion to set the agenda as ____.
- Establishing a GSL: The Representative of ____ would like to raise a motion to establish the general speakers list with an individual speaker's time of ____.
- Moderated caucuses: The Representative of ____ would like to raise a motion to suspend formal debate and move into a moderated caucus on the topic ____ for a total time period of __ minutes with individual speaker's time being __.
- Unmoderated caucuses: The Representative of ____ would like to raise a motion to suspend formal debate and move into an unmoderated caucus for a total time period of __ minutes.
- Extension to informal debate: The Representative of ____ would like to raise a motion to extend the current moderated/unmoderated caucus by ___ minutes.
- Introduction of documentation: The Representative of ____ would like to raise a motion to introduce draft resolution/press statement

- Voting on introduced document(s): The Representative of ____ would like to raise a motion to table formal debate and move into voting on [document name].

Points:

Point of personal privilege

- Personal inconvenience e.g. inaudibility of some part of the speech of another delegate
- CAN interrupt an active speaker

Point of parliamentary inquiry

- Used to clarify doubts on the rules of procedure
- CANNOT interrupt a speaker

Point of Order

- Can be raised to point out a factual inaccuracy in a delegate's speech
- CANNOT interrupt a speaker
- Format of raising: The Representative of ____ said in their speech and i quote "___" this is factually incorrect due to 'reason'
- Logical fallacies are not accepted

Yields:

Yield to points of information

Yielding the remaining time to other delegates so that they can question you on the speech you made.

Yield to another delegate

Yielding remaining time to some specific delegate to let her/him make her/his speech. Delegates should be informed prior to this type of yield.

Yield to the executive board

Yielding the remaining time to the EB. Such yielded time is deemed elapsed by the EB but not always. Such time’s usage is up to the discretion of the EB.

OVERVIEW

The Arctic Region possesses many billions of gallons of oil and gas and other natural resources underneath it. With the advent of Global warming, the coverage of ice of the Arctic is shrinking considerably making the once inaccessible Arctic, reasonably accessible. The Arctic nations are making claims for their sovereignty in light of the discovery of huge resources in the Arctic Region. Canada, Denmark and Russia have all submitted their claims towards territorial acquisition to the UN, not to mention private players like Total Gaz and ExxonMobil have showed quite an interest in this untapped region.

The Arctic countries are preparing their military prowess to safeguard their claims of the region and the assets if the circumstances request so. Hence the Arctic countries are building the requisite military requirements like boats, ship breakers, airports, submarines and other considerable objects. They have additionally expanded the battle availability of the troops by having successive military activities in the high North. Russia has just prepared its Northern Fleet. Canada is likewise expanding its military readiness in the opposite side of the Arctic.

Another factor that has impelled the militarization of the Arctic is the opening of the transportation paths in both side of the Arctic, the North Sea Route (NSR) in the Russian Arctic and the North West Passage in the Canadian Arctic. With the contracting of ice these delivery paths wind up traversal in the middle of the year. The North Sea Route definitely diminishes the separation between Russia/Europe and significant Asian markets like China/Japan/South Korea/Taiwan have just observed activity nowadays which may additionally increase later on.

Canada is additionally investigating approaches to make the North west Passage a reasonable business path to Europe. Already one shiphas made its voyage through the North West Passage. As the ice scope retreats the possibilities of general transportation delivering these courses in the mid-year increase. Both Russia and Canada need to control these key paths of commerce. Hence the militarization as far as building capacity along the transportation paths to shield their interests has wound up key and that is prompting working of military foundations on the Arctic. More or less the entrance to huge swathe of assets underneath the Arctic, the contending regional cases and the craving to control the vital paths is prompting expanding militarization of the Arctic.

The Arctic is mostly described as an isolated and remote area ravaged by barren land, defined by its harsh climatic conditions and ice-choked waters. However, the melting of the polar ice caps due to change in climatic conditions is creating new opportunities for trade and resource extraction. Moreover, a more open and hospitable Arctic has also led to increased territorial claims and military presence by the eight countries that call the region a part of their territory. The prospect of a conflict in the Arctic remains unlikely, as the Arctic Council, established in 1996, provides an integral means for cooperation, coordination, and interaction among Arctic states.

KEY TERMS

1) Arctic States

This group includes countries that border the arctic region thus making them the founding members of the arctic council. These member states are the United States of America, Canada, Finland, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden.

2) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) - This is a military allegiance formed after World War II in hopes to strengthen international relations with countries along the Atlantic Ocean. The organization serves as a system of collective security, whereby its independent member states agree to mutual defence in response to an attack by any outside party. This is enshrined in Article 5 of the treaty, which states that an armed attack against one member shall be considered an attack against them all.

Historical Backdrop

Despite the fact that the Arctic has been a territory heavily attracting media attention over the most recent years, the historical backdrop of the area is certifiably not an on going creation. On account of Native people and the efforts of the energy industry, natural resource development and improvement have been occurring in the Arctic for over a century. In the American Arctic, the improvement goes back to 1896, when the Alaska Petroleum Company was established, and in this way started renting Alaskan land for future undertakings. The region has likewise been a channel for delivery and exchange for a long time. Without a doubt, the prospects in the Arctic are encouraging to say the least, economically.

All around, organisations and communities over the Arctic have been largely associated with both Arctic trade and Arctic transportation ventures for a long time. In 1920, a Canadian group found an oil store and started digging a well at the Norman Wells site, which was situated in the Canadian Arctic. In 1934, a Soviet icebreaker finished the first season-long travel of the Northern Sea Route. Truth be told, oil and gas has been existent in Alaska's Arctic since 1900.

The Cook Inlet was involved in the production of large amounts of oil by 1957. From that point forward, numerous more fields have been created in and around the region, and energy generation has turned into a steady source of revenue for the territory. The projects in America's Arctic have made occupations and advantages for Americans continuously.

These historical energy projects have not only added monetary value to America’s Arctic region and beyond but have also fostered cooperation among the Native communities of the region. In 2014, six North Slope village corporations joined to together to advocate for the Inupiat in matters related to oil and gas development. The group was named Arctic Inupiat Offshore (AIO), and it remains active today. Leaders of the group explained the importance of AIO saying:

“To join AIO is unprecedented; it stands to bring financial stability and alignment to the village corporations across the North Slope from responsible off-shore development.”

With all of this history, it is important to remember that there is still an abundance of resources throughout the Arctic. The March issue of National Geographic highlights this in its piece on the Arctic stating:

“More than a fifth of the world’s conventional oil and gas that has yet to be discovered lies above the Arctic Circle, according to a 2008 estimate by the U.S. Geological Survey, and the region is rich in other minerals too.”

The National Petroleum Council’s 2015 Arctic report emphasized the importance of undiscovered resources and highlighted how important they are:

“Arctic oil and gas resources are estimated to be large and can contribute significantly to meeting future U.S. and global energy needs“

Countless studies have highlighted the massive amount of energy reserves that sit in the offshore Arctic. Unfortunately, activist’s recent attempts to obfuscate the energy opportunity ignore the history and the facts. In reality, energy development in the Arctic has been taking place (and evolving) for decades. Each new energy project has ushered in new knowledge of the region and allowed explorers to further improve their processes. The impressive feats of discovery and development have helped to create a remarkable history of the Arctic that is just as rich as the resources it houses.

Resources in the Arctic

In resemblance to the Middle East, the cold Arctic region offers huge areas of land not suitable for agriculture, but rich in mineral resources that, earlier, were not utilized by people searching for a living.

The resourcefulness of the Arctic cannot be underestimated as an important factor in its division, and to say the least, this could well be the only reason, keeping the climate in mind. The Arctic region contributes 25.5% of the World's total usable gas, 10.5% of the World's oil and 16.2% of the World's total petroleum resources, and the dependence on these figures is increasing year in, year out and so is this region's importance in this regard. The statistics are from the year 2002, and in these 16 years, dependence has increased more than three-fold.

As such, Alaska and Northern Russian Arctic is of primal importance, as 97% of the total Arctic oil contribution is from these regions. The Russian controlled region also contributes more of the natural gas than the other regions and territories. However, the US controlled region is of equal importance, seemingly; a majority of the arctic petroleum production is from this area. It could therefore be concluded that the usual, informal MFN status given to the USA and Russia due to their nuclear and military prowess has been extended here as well; both countries control 2 important regions of the arctic, while the others get the left-overs.

With respect to established petroleum reserves, gas is much more important than oil. Of the total global proven reserves of oil and gas, 5.3 and 21.7 per cent, respectively, are located in the Arctic. Almost all of the Arctic proven gas reserves are found in Russia. Also regarding the Arctic oil reserves, we find around 90 per cent in Russia. The oil price is expected to remain high over the next two decades, thus Arctic resources are attracting considerable attention, in spite of the relatively high extraction costs in these areas. Consequently, the Arctic is under vigorous pressure to lift production. In Siberia and Alaska, operations have historically mainly been pursued on land in response to the focus on land-based exploration. Beyond that, the Arctic and its waters represent virgin territory. In Alaska, areas along the northern coast are regarded as promising for oil and gas discoveries.

To US authorities, this represents an opportunity to reduce dependence on oil and gas imports from politically unstable areas. However, these plans have met strong opposition from environmental groups who argue that petroleum production might damage the vulnerable Arctic ecosystem. Russia will also intensify exploration in its Arctic regions, and production is expected from offshore fields on the Russian continental shelf in the Barents Sea and the Petchora Sea. The best-known discovery is in the Barents Sea, with estimated reserves of around 3200 billion cubic metres of gas. Production of oil and gas for the US market is seen as an important option for development of petroleum resources in North-western Russia. However, Europe will remain a core market for oil and gas exported from this area. Explorations in the Norwegian sector of the Barents Sea have yielded several discoveries. The US Geological Survey, completed in 2000, assessed the world's conventional petroleum resources outside the United States. The petroleum geology of each province was investigated and an assessment was made based on this, combining geologic analysis with a probabilistic methodology to estimate total and remaining resource potential. Probabilistic methods attach probabilities to the resource potential in the various geological sediments and regions. When adding total proven reserves and undiscovered oil resources, we find around 13 per cent of the world reserves in the Arctic. As around ten per cent of the global oil production takes place in the Arctic today, this shows that the Arctic has the potential to continue as an important supplier of oil in the future. Various surveys indicate that global oil supplies in many areas outside OPEC will begin to decrease from around 2010–2020.

Future petroleum production in the Arctic will involve offshore investments. Developers are indeed approaching the new frontier of cold, permafrost and winter darkness, which is challenging on land but even worse at sea. The petroleum industry has not been paying attention to offshore activities in northern waters for more than a decade. To begin with, the strategy was built around massive platforms that could withstand icebergs. Now the industry sees new and better opportunities in smaller and more mobile units that can avoid collisions with heavy icebergs. The harsh environment poses very special demands on technology, and this is also reflected in the level of supply costs. Exploration wells drilled from vessels specially designed for icy waters are expensive. Total supply costs end up being somewhere between three and five times the cost of similar projects in temperate locations. Most conventional Arctic petroleum resources will eventually become profitable at long term oil prices of between USD 20 and USD 60 per barrel.

If the supply costs are three times higher in the Arctic, the corresponding net value will be around USD 30. Hence, although the Arctic contains around 24 per cent of the volume of undiscovered petroleum resources, the value of these Arctic resources is around 16 per cent of the total value of undiscovered petroleum.

However, the future cost level is also subject to further technological development based on new experiences in Arctic offshore exploration and production. Learning by doing has not yet flowed through to lower costs in Arctic offshore activities, however. The future will eventually reveal how much of the Arctic resources are recoverable given terms by the markets, the technology and environmental regulations.

In addition to oil and gas, the Arctic region contains other abundant mineral resources. However, many known reserves are not exploited because of their inaccessibility. Arctic Russia clearly extracts the largest amount of minerals, but the other Arctic nations also have certain important extractive industries, providing raw materials to the world economy.

Coal is the world's most abundant and widely distributed fossil fuel. Coal is still the primary energy source for several countries worldwide, and it is used primarily for electricity generation and steel production. Coal is clearly a less abundant fossil fuel in the Arctic than oil and gas. 2.1 per cent of the world's coal extraction takes place in the Arctic, mostly in Russia. There is only some minor production in Norway and Alaska.
In addition to these, there is large scale availability of non-ferrous and precious metals in this region, along with industrial minerals and iron ore.

Military Activity in recent times

The military presence of the various countries claiming jurisdictions in the Arctic is as follows:
United States of America – 20,000 troops and 1 warship.
Russian Federation – 10,000 troops, 19 warships and 34 nuclear submarines.
Canada – 5000 troops, 21 warships and 4 nuclear submarines.
Sweden – 500 troops.

Denmark – 1,125 troops, 9 warships.
Finland – 13,500 troops.
Norway – 20,000 troops, 11 warships and 6 nuclear submarines.
Iceland - Iceland, the eighth Arctic country, has neither any known military bases nor military equipment in the Arctic.

It must be realized that as such, the scope of the Arctic isn't restricted to just the countries which are part of the Arctic Council, as permanent members. That being said, not all members of the council have absolute control over this region either. The 2 main states in contentious matters over the Arctic are the USA and Russia. The situation between the 2 major players however, has resembled a reincarnation of the Cold War of the 1990's, this time in the Arctic Circle. Both of these states have developed an unmatched prowess in this area in matters of deterrence. Yes, in terms of manpower, states like Norway or even Sweden would boast of an admirable arsenal, but in this age of nuclear proliferation and shadow warfare, a weapon plays a bigger role than the person using it. Keeping that in mind, China has also stepped up its role over the arctic with rapid colonization of certain parts, establishing itself as a major player for the future.

From an analytical standpoint, we see that the Arctic is a region of tremendous strategic importance for global trade and national security. The High North is also experiencing a massive Russian military build-up, which calls for the U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization to adopt a new strategy. Vladimir Putin has been hyping the threat posed by U.S. attack submarines deployed in the Arctic Ocean. Meantime, Russia has been using Arctic waters as a sanctuary for its ballistic-missile-carrying submarines—the key component of its strategic nuclear forces—and wants to enhance its regional military infrastructure to protect them. This is driven by Moscow's longstanding view that a nuclear war can be won by a better-prepared side.
With these strategic imperatives in mind, Russia created an Arctic Command, which became operational in 2015. It has also embarked on a costly military build-up — new airfields, ports, air-defense installations and barracks—and heightened the tempo of military exercises and activities.

Moscow's Security Council has designated the Arctic as a "main strategic resource base." The Council on Foreign Relations reported in 2017 that products from the Arctic account for 20% of Russia's gross domestic product and 22% of its exports. Much of this is energy—95% of Russia's natural gas and 75% of its oil.

Receding ice adds to the region's significance. The Northern Sea Route, a path along Russia's Arctic coast, has become available for ice-free navigation during an entire summer. If current trends continue, it may become available for ice-free navigation year-round. The Northern Route is shorter by 40% than the Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope route, so this could lead to a major reshuffling of global oceanic transportation. Given uncertainty over whether the Northern Sea Route is in international or Russian territorial waters, its extensive use would give Moscow formidable economic leverage.

Meanwhile, Russia has been pressing ambitious territorial claims that overlap with those advanced by other Arctic nations. Denmark and Russia have asserted ownership of the North Pole and swaths of Arctic sea bed. Canada is expected to submit a major competing claim this year. The disputed territory amounts to some 200,000 square miles and may hold up to 10 billion tons of hydrocarbon deposits, according to Russian estimates.

To date, Arctic governance has been driven through the Arctic Council, created in 1996 by Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the U.S. The council has grown to include 13 non-Arctic observer countries, including China, India and Japan. While the council has worked well on matters within its jurisdiction—such as health and the environment—it has no power to enforce agreements, making it incapable of dealing with security matters.

There is not a major Western military facility in the Arctic and only a few U.S. Coast Guard assets operate there. A new robust Western response to the Russian military buildup in the Arctic is necessary. At the November Halifax Security Forum, NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg previewed the alliance's plans to create an Atlantic Command covering the Arctic. This initiative has broad support, including from the five Arctic NATO members.

The Trump administration supports the new NATO command, but it can do more. It should ensure that the new command has a clear mission set addressing the alliance's interests in the Arctic—surveillance and monitoring of Russian intelligence and military activities, coordination of maritime search and rescue operations, and buildup of military infrastructure in the region to counter Russian threats to sea lanes and communications. The mission set should be backed by appropriate resources—ships, submarines and aircraft, including surveillance and maritime patrol platforms—provided by NATO allies, particularly those with Arctic interests.

The Arctic under International Law

The apex jurisdiction over contentious matters like the Arctic circle rests with the Security Council, but the decision making in this region has prompted the creation of an international body known as the Arctic Council, in which the main permanent members have voting rights and then there are observer nations like India, Germany, France and the United Kingdom. The status of this region in Public International Law is governed by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed by every member of the Arctic Council except the USA. The importance of this treaty rests in the failure of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959, as this treaty said that the region must be demilitarised in absolution and even drilling was prohibited. But keeping the current economic scenario in mind, this would be impossible to say the least.

A few have expressed concern that the Arctic is a "lawless" region, this could not be further from the truth. For one, the law of the sea, as reflected in the Convention, provides an extensive legal framework for a host of issues relevant to the Arctic. It sets forth navigational rights and freedoms for commercial and military vessels and aircraft in various maritime areas. It addresses the sovereignty of the five Arctic coastal States – the U.S., Russia, Canada, Denmark, and Norway – by setting forth the limits of the territorial sea and the applicable rules. It addresses sovereign resource rights by setting forth the limits of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf and rules governing those areas. It provides the geological criteria relevant to establishing the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles – a topic of great interest these days as the Arctic coastal States seek to extend their respective shelves to the limits permissible under international law. For Parties to the Convention – that is, the four other coastal States – it sets forth a procedure

for securing international recognition of those outer limits. International law also sets forth rules for resolving cases where the maritime claims of coastal nations overlap. And finally, the law of the sea provides rules regarding marine scientific research in the Arctic and sets out the respective rights and responsibilities among coastal States, flag States, and port States regarding protection of the marine environment.

UNCLOS - United Nations convention on the Law of the Sea.

Arctic states are also cognizant of the fact that the current legal framework provides an opportunity for them to obtain effective sovereign control over the hydrocarbon-rich Arctic waters. It lays down a comprehensive regime of law and order for the world's oceans, establishing rules for the allocation of the states' right and jurisdiction in maritime spaces, the peaceful use of the oceans and the management of the resources. The convention also provides a framework for the further development of specific areas of the law of the sea, including through the work of competent international organizations such as IMO. This convention gives a set 12-mile territorial zone and 200-mile economic zone where other member states are not allowed to extract or drill. The main goal of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea ("UNCLOS"), the international regulatory framework governing the use of the world's oceans and seas, is to:

“Facilitate international communication, and . . . promote the peaceful uses of the seas and oceans, the equitable and efficient utilization of their resources, the conservation of their living resources, and the study, protection and preservation of the marine environment.”

SAMPLE – DRAFT RESOLUTION

[Committee Name]
[Topic/Area of discussion]
[Sponsors]
[Signatories]
[Preambulatory Clauses]

- Usually start with present participle verbs
- Provide background information, precedents, and reasons justifying the resolution.
- Each clause should end with a comma(,) and the following clauses begin with the words like – Recognizing, Bearing in mind, Noting, etc.

[Operative Clauses]

- Start with actionable verbs – (eg. , Calls upon, Urges, Recommends, etc.)

- Propose specific actions to address the issue at hand.
- Each clause should end with a semicolon (;) except for the last clause, which ends with a period(.)

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES TO HELP YOU GET STARTED:

1. https://www.asrc.com/PressReleases/Pages/Arctic-Inupiat-Offshore.aspx
2. http://www.npcarcticpotentialreport.org/pdf/AR-Part_1-Final.pdf
3. NCS – Norwegian Continental Shelf (2004): «Cold opportunities», NCS, 1, 12–17.
4. http://arcticenergycenter.com/the-arctic-is-rich-in-resources-and-history/
5. https://worldpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Summer15_16-17_MapRoom.pdf
6. https://www.asrc.com/PressReleases/Pages/Arctic-Inupiat-Offshore.aspx
7. https://www.nationalgeographic.com/magazine/2016/03/new-arctic-thawing-rapidly-circle-work-oil/ utm_source=Twitter&utm_medium=Social&utm_content=link_tw20160215arctic&utm_campaign=Content&sf20959283=1
8. http://www.npcarcticpotentialreport.org/pdf/AR-Part_1-Final.pdf
9. http://arcticenergycenter.com/the-arctic-is-rich-in-resources-and-history
10. See e.g. Aune, F.R., Glomsrød, S., Lindholt, L. and K.E. Rosendahl (2005): Are high oil prices profitable for OPEC in the long run?, Discussion Papers 416, Statistics Norway
11. NCS – Norwegian Continental Shelf (2004): «Cold opportunities», NCS, 1, 12–17.
12. USGS – US Geological Survey (2000): «World petroleum assessment», USGS Report.
13. Aune, F.R., Glomsrød, S., Lindholt, L. and K.E. Rosendahl (2005): Are high oil prices profitable for OPEC in the long run?, Discussion Papers 416, Statistics Norway.
14. IEA – International Energy Agency (2005): «Resources to Reserves», OECD.
15. 0 (60–30)*0.24/((60–10)*0.76+(60–30)*0.24) = 15.9.
16. The mineral industries of Europe and Central Asia, Levine, R.M., Steblez, W.G., Kuo, C.S., Newman, H.R., Wallace, G.J. and D.R. Wilburn (2002)
17. International Institute for Strategic Studies and the Arctic Institute.
18. Bellinger, John B. The United States and the Law of the Sea Convention; Institute for Legal Research: Berkeley, CA, 2008 (12p).
19. See e.g. Aune, F.R., Glomsrød, S., Lindholt, L. and K.E. Rosendahl (2005): Are high oil prices profitable for OPEC in the long run?, Discussion Papers 416, StatisticsNorway

21. USGS – US Geological Survey (2000): «World petroleum assessment», USGS Report.
22. See e.g. Aune, F.R., Glomsrød, S., Lindholt, L. and K.E. Rosendahl (2005): Are high oil prices profitable for OPEC in the long run?, Discussion Papers 416, Statistics Norway.
23. IEA – International Energy Agency (2005): «Resources to Reserves», OECD.
24. 0 (60–30)*0.24/((60–10)*0.76+(60–30)*0.24) = 15.9.
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