



COUNTRY PROFILES



COMMITTEE Futuristic Security Council

ISSUE Preventing AI-Driven Naval Conflicts Caused by Russia in the Militarized Arctic Shipping Lanes (2085)

SUBMITTED BY Cinna Flóra Hutai, Deputy President of the Futuristic Security Council

APPROVED BY Her Excellency Anna Takács, President of the General Assembly

This issue takes place in the year **2085**, therefore the scenario contains speculative and futuristic elements. Delegates are required to follow the positions outlined in the **Country Profiles** below; however, their arguments during debate may also be based on the current policies of their represented countries, adapted to the circumstances of the scenario.

Country Profiles

MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT FIVE (P5)



THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Although China does not have an Arctic coastline, it is one of the world's most important economic players in 2085. Its trade routes and industrial supply chains are heavily dependent on Arctic shipping lanes. China has invested heavily in Arctic ships in recent years, many of which are powered by artificial intelligence for navigation. It also has many partnerships with public and private Arctic operators. China emphasizes the Arctic as a common economic space and opposes monopolizing shipping lanes by a single state.

Following the Murmansk Cascade incident, China has expressed concern about trade disruptions. It advocates rules-based governance. However, China remains wary of restrictive AI regulations that could limit technological sovereignty, preferring flexible international norms over binding bans.



FRANCE

France raised strategic and ethical concerns regarding the issue. It highlighted the risks that could arise from the lack of human control in military decision-making. As a technologically advanced military power and a major trading nation, France sees Arctic instability as a threat to international security and the resilience of its economy.

Following the crisis at Murmansk, France strongly supports mandatory requirements for human intervention and international oversight of military artificial intelligence. France expressed its view that voluntary guidelines are not sufficient and sees the opportunity in binding norms and legal frameworks. France advocates for universal regulation.



RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation is the central actor in Arctic maritime security due to its extensive Arctic coastline, historical presence, and advanced polar infrastructure. In 2025, Russia maintains the world's largest fleet of icebreakers (many of them fully autonomous) and controls a dense network of Arctic ports, refueling stations, and sensor arrays along the Northern Sea Route. These capabilities allow Russia to exercise de facto operational control over large segments of Arctic shipping.

Russia considers the Arctic a national security region, and does not want to see it as a shared international space. Following the Murmansk Cascade incident, the Russian authorities stated that their security systems operate within the protection parameters they have set and do not want binding international sanctions over them.

The declaration of Strategic Autonomous Defense Zones (SADZ) reflects Moscow's doctrine that rapid, AI-driven responses are necessary to protect critical infrastructure and prevent foreign interference. Russian authorities argue that human-in-the-loop requirements are impractical in the Arctic due to communication delays and environmental constraints.



UNITED KINGDOM

The UK is not an Arctic state, but it has strong interests in the law of the sea and in security markets, as well as in the stability of global trade. All of these have a direct impact on Arctic security decisions.

In response to the Murmansk Cascade incident, the UK has advocated for international investigation mechanisms and clearer legal standards governing autonomous military systems. The UK supports binding transparency and accountability measures. It has expressed support in particular for human oversight and escalation controls.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States is a key player in Arctic security through its role in maintaining freedom of navigation, alliance commitments, and strategic stability. Although it has a much smaller Arctic coastline than Russia, its naval systems are highly modern and advanced in terms of surveillance and AI capabilities. The US plays a leading role in NATO's Arctic posture. The US considers safe and predictable Arctic navigation essential for global trade and international security.

Following the Murmansk Cascade incident, the US acknowledged its concern about the diminishing role of human discipline in Arctic defense systems. It supports the development of international norms aimed at transparency. It is wary of binding restrictions that could limit operational flexibility or technological competitiveness.

MEMBERS OF THE CONTINUOUS FIVE (C5)



CANADA

Canada, as an Arctic state, has direct sovereignty, environmental and security interests in the issue. Arctic shipping plays a significant role in the country's economic well-being and international position. Canada is concerned about the increasing militarization of the Arctic and the new autonomous systems operating near its territorial borders.

Following the Murmansk Cascade incident, Canada has emphasized the dangers of the unpredictable escalation of the conflict. Canada supports mandatory national coordination, particularly to protect civilian shipping and the Arctic community. While Canada recognizes the operational benefits of artificial intelligence, it advocates for the maintenance of meaningful human oversight in military systems.



INDIA

India plays a significant role in the global economy as one of the most rapidly expanding trading and maritime power worldwide. India does not have any Arctic territory.

India supports maintaining open and stable global trade routes that are not restricted to specific countries. On the issue of autonomous naval systems, India supports balanced regulation that prevents accidental escalation while maintaining a policy direction towards technological development (especially the use of artificial intelligence). It tends to support governance frameworks, but remains cautious about regulations that could constrain national technological development.



JAPAN

Japan is heavily dependent on Arctic trade for its energy and raw material imports. Arctic shipping significantly shortens shipping routes and transit times, increasing the supply capacity of the Japanese economy. As a result, the stability and predictability of Arctic maritime operations are essential to Japan.

Following the Murmansk Cascade incident, Japan has expressed concern about the vulnerability of global trade to AI-driven conflicts. Japan supports the establishment of national frameworks that reduce the risk of escalation and ensure the smooth flow of trade.



NORWAY

Norway is one of the most important Arctic states in this issue. It has a developed and extensive maritime infrastructure and conducts most of its international economic activities in the Arctic regions.

Following the Murmansk Cascade incident, Norway expressed concern about autonomous military systems. Especially in systems operating on commercial shipping routes.

Norway supports transparency in the still fragile artificial intelligence systems. And it would like to see a standardized communication system developed between nations to prevent conflicts and misunderstandings.



SOUTH KOREA

South Korea is one of the world's leading shipbuilding nations and plays a significant role in the development and commercialization of AI-driven maritime technologies and autonomous ship systems.

The Arctic routes significantly shorten transit times between East Asia and Europe, and thus play a major role in South Korea's trade.

South Korea strongly supports the development of AI in ship systems. At the same time, it supports any regulation that would serve to avoid accidents resulting from the development of AI, as long as it does not restrict developments.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FUTURISTIC SECURITY COUNCIL



ARGENTINA

Argentina is not an Arctic State, but it has strong interests in global maritime trade and international law governing the shared oceans.

As a member of the Global South, Argentina often advocates for multilateral governance of international commons and supports the UN as a supervisory power.

Regarding Arctic security, Argentina would likely support transparency and accountability of autonomous military systems.

Argentina wants to ensure that developing economies continue to participate in global trade and that strategic sea lanes are not dominated by major powers within international frameworks.



BRAZIL

Brazil is one of the largest and most important economies in the Global South (global leader in exports such as: soybeans, iron ore, beef, coffee) and is highly dependent on stable global trade routes for agricultural and resource exports. It has no direct interests in the Arctic since it is not an Arctic State. Brazil sees Arctic instability as a threat to global economic stability.

Brazil generally supports UN-led regulations of the new technologies. About the militarization of artificial intelligence in the Arctic, Brazil would support an international oversight system, de-escalation mechanisms, and clearer legal frameworks to prevent autonomous military systems from causing conflicts that could prevent global trade.



DENMARK

Denmark has a significant interest in Arctic maritime security. Due to its sovereignty over Greenland, Denmark is considered an Arctic State. As a member of NATO and the European Union, it supports the stability of international trade and the maintenance of freedom of navigation.

Denmark has significantly less AI-based naval equipment than major powers (United States, Russia or China.)

Denmark is concerned about the increasing militarization of the Arctic and the use of autonomous military technologies near Greenland and Denmark's territories

Supports restrictions on and oversight of AI-based defense systems which could provide transparency.



EGYPT

Egypt plays an indirect but significant role in the issue, as the Suez Canal is a central element of Egyptian trade. Since the Arctic shipping routes cause a decrease in Suez Canal traffic, this could potentially have a negative impact on Egypt and its economic well-being.

Egypt supports transparent, stable and predictable maritime management. But it also supports the traditional path of global trade.



ICELAND

Iceland does not have its own military force, but it strongly supports peaceful Arctic governance and international cooperation. It is concerned about the risks caused by autonomous military systems operating nearby its territories. It supports transparency and regulations.



NIGERIA

Nigeria is one of the largest economies in Africa, often ranked first in terms of nominal GDP.

Nigeria supports regulations that ensure that other than the great powers can gain a greater position in global trade, thus supporting UN intervention and regulations and transparency in military AI systems. The country has a limited number of military AI systems, which are not yet deployed, but are under continuous development.



NORTH KOREA

North Korea maintains a centralized and highly militarized political system. Its strategy is based on deterrence and sovereignty, but there is no precise data on military and autonomous military technologies recorded in the UN database.

It strongly opposes regulations that seek to limit national defense capabilities.

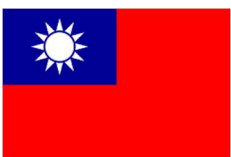
North Korea has limited and infrequent participation in international Arctic shipping, but strongly opposes binding international restrictions on autonomous military technologies. It supports the development of independent security systems and usually Western initiatives.



SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia is globally a major energy exporter, and its economy is strongly dependent on stable global shipping routes. It is usually not involved in Arctic trade routes, but trade issues there could directly affect the global energy market.

Saudi Arabia supports a stable and pragmatic diplomacy. Regarding autonomous military technologies, it supports international interventions that directly contribute to the prevention of unintended conflicts. It does not support and would avoid strict regulations that restrict national security capabilities.



TAIWAN

Taiwan supports stable trade routes, as its economy is heavily dependent on international trade. It does not participate in Arctic shipping, but conflicts there also affect East Asian trade.

Taiwan supports regulations and transparency in the field of new AI technology.



TURKEY

Turkey is strategically located between Europe and Asia. It is trying to maintain a balance between cooperation with NATO and its own independence. It would support a communication system and regulations to reduce misunderstandings among military systems powered by artificial intelligence in the Arctic. But it would be reluctant to accept binding regulations that would limit its own national interests.