



Uluslararası Hukuk Çerçevesinden Arktik Güvenliği Politikalarının Analizi: Rusya ve ABD Örneği

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Öz

Son yıllarda artan küresel ısınma ile beraber kuzey kutbunu kaplayan buz tabakası daha fazla erimeye başlamıştır. Eriyen tabaka deniz alanını daha kullanılabilir bir duruma getirmiş ve deniz tabanında yer alan hidrokarbonlara erişim daha kolay hâle gelmiştir. Bu iklimsel değişime bağlı olarak ülkelerin bu alan ile ilgili politikaları da ciddi anlamda değişime uğramıştır. Öyle ki, dünyanın belki de en zorlu yaşam koşullarına ev sahipliği yapan Arktik bölgesi ekonomik ve siyasal kazanımların odak noktası haline gelmiştir. Bölgenin uluslararası statüsü ve egemenlik alanları konusunda tartışmalar baş göstermiştir. Böylece Arktik O'na komşu olan ülkeler arasında çıkarların çatıştığı bir alana dönüşmüştür. Bu durum Rusya ve ABD'nin rekabet koşullarının değişmesine de neden olmuştur. Ayrıca Arktik, küresel ölçekte yaratmış olduğu etkileri ile birlikte düşünüldükçe, giderek sorunlu bir bölgeye dönüşmektedir. Bu sorunların çözümü için ise, uluslararası hukukun esas alınması ihtiyacı doğmaktadır. Bu çalışma, Rusya ve ABD'nin Uluslararası Hukuk çerçevesinden Arktik Bölgesi'ne yönelik güvenlik politikalarını analiz ederek, bu politikaların iki devlet üzerinde ne gibi siyasi, ekonomik ve sosyo-kültürel etkiler ortaya çıkardığını tartışmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arktik Bölgesi, Uluslararası Hukuk, Güvenlik Politikaları, Rusya, ABD.

Analysis of Arctic Security Policies from the Perspective of International Law: The Cases of Russia and the US

Abstract

In recent years, with the rise of global warming, ice layer on the North pole has begun to melt with increasing rates. This melting layer has made the marine area more useable and the access to hydrocarbons in the seabed has become easier. Depending on this climatic change, the politics of the countries in this area have also changed significantly. The Arctic region, which hosts perhaps the most challenging living conditions of the world, has become a focal point of the economic and political gains. Therewith, discussions on the international status and sovereignty areas of the region have begun among countries which have been neighbor to this region. Thus, Arctic has turned into an area of conflicting interests among the neighboring countries. This has also caused Russia and the US to challenge the competition conditions. Arctic is also becoming a problematic region on the global scale. In order to solve these problems, it is necessary to refer to the International Law. This study analyzes the security policies of the Arctic regions of Russia and United States from the framework of International Law and discusses the political, economic and socio-cultural implications of these policies on the two states.

Keywords: Arctic Region, International Law, Security Policies, Russia, USA.

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Extended Summary

Analysis of Arctic Security Policies from the Perspective of International Law: The Cases of Russia and the US

In recent years, humanity has increased its capacity to search and find new things which are so significant for its protection and long-term survival. Today, one of the most important area for scientific research is accepted as Arctic Region. Because, Arctic keeps its natural richness under

the ice where a new life waits to be explored. Different studies show that Arctic has a complex structure which should be analyzed with more than one perspective. Without complex technological and scientific developments, nobody would know that this structure is so important for human being. Thanks to the technology, Arctic has become so crucial in International Relations.

Arctic is a region covered with huge ice masses and located in the North Hemisphere of our planet. This area includes the Arctic Ocean and some territories which belongs to the neighboring countries around it. Russia, US, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden and Iceland form the Arctic circle states, only five of these have a coastal to the Arctic Ocean. Arctic Ocean serves both big opportunities and risks for these countries. Even though these Arctic five agree on that the area should be under the sovereignty of the coastal states, most of the conflicts in oceanic areas available among them.

The global warming and the emerge of new type of threats increased the significance of Arctic Ocean and its security. Besides the neighboring countries of the Arctic Ocean which includes Russia, Canada, USA (Alaska), Denmark (Greenland) and Norway -All of them as known as the Arctic Five-, also non-coastal ones became the parts of the Arctic Policies. For instance, India as a coastal state has a great amount of population on its sea coast and, demanded to take an important position in Arctic Council. India claimed that if the sea level rises significantly because of the melting ice layers in Arctic, most of the its coastal cities will be damaged and population will suffer. In this respect, India wanted to be close to the Arctic decisions as many other countries and applied to be a member state in Arctic Council and its membership was approved as an observer status. Problems arising from Arctic Region carry risks and have a potential effect to change ecological system. Thus, Arctic has taken a significant place in the agenda of many countries. However, we understand that the coastal states of the region as an area of interest. Therefore, they prefer to work compatible with the International Law to regulate practices and actions over the region. As we know that 1982 United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) as an International Agreement provides legal base for the claims of coastal states. The coastal states which accepted and ratified the UNCLOS in Arctic Region, regulate their maritime delimitations and activities according to this document.

UNCLOS gives some rights and obligations to the signatory countries and the participant countries should obey the rules and regulations as ordered in the letter of agreement. As is known all the states that signed the agreement should be ratified, only after the ratification agreements enter into force. UNCLOS has been signed by all the Arctic countries but only US has not ratified it without ratification loses its many rights. Because of that US takes disadvantaged position among the Arctic five which claims additional rights and liberties on the Oceanic Area.

Particularly, the rivalry between Russian and American states are noteworthy. In the Arctic Ocean, Russia has enormous coastline when compared to the US. For this reason, the protection of the coastline, the boundaries of the continental shelf and the arrangements in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) have priority in the Arctic tasks of the Russia.

For instance; Russia claimed that the Lomonosov and Mendelejev underwater ridges are the parts of the Russian Continental shelf and originated from the Russian continental plate. According to this argument, they applied to the UN for re-configuration of the boundaries related to the continental shelf of Russia. But the other Arctic states did not accept the Russian thesis and contrarily they defended that these ridges are passing under the North pole and originates from the North American Geological layer.

Many problems like militarization of the region, environmental pollution because of the drilling, protection of natural life and its residents are still on the agenda. But still, UNCLOS has a power to regulate this disharmony. And also like UNCLOS, The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples provides an opportunity to take active role for all states that have been missing in practice till today.

As a conclusion, Russia and US consider the Arctic as their influence area. Economic and military importance of the region could not be ignored. But the Arctic states should focus on the region's unique nature and have to work for protection of these areas. Both states must use their full capacity to take important decisions about it. And it should not be forgotten that the UNCLOS will be serving for peace in Arctic.

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