

# ACCUSARS: Key Drivers/Themes/Trends + Proposed Indicators

## POLITICAL: INTERNATIONAL

- Consensus (or lack thereof) in the Canada-U.S. bilateral relationship and the U.S.-NATO alliance
- Balance between Defence Priorities versus Security Priorities
- Cultural Sensitivities around how the Arctic is viewed
- Russian and Chinese economic issues as a driver of defence priorities
- Native and Indigenous Persons consultation and collaboration in policy making, integration in operability, aspects in the CANUS bilateral

## POLITICAL: REGIONAL

- Congruence of strategies (NORAD, NATO) and potential for adversarial inference
- China's interests and activities
- Ground mobility – sustainability of operations; domestic response; economic development and infrastructure
- Disappearing sea ice and implications

## POLITICAL: NATIONAL/NORTH AMERICA

- Opaqueness around Russian policy (as well as potential confusion caused by conflicting messaging from the US and Canada)
- Economic distress of Northern communities
- Transportation & underdeveloped infrastructure
- Perceptions of citizenship and self-determination of Northern indigenous people, and relationships with national governments and militaries

## HUMAN SECURITY

- Colonialism/Reconciliation - cultural contestation (racial, tribal, religious, etc.) affecting policy coordination; persistence of colonial frameworks and fate control
- Health - Arctic Council One Health indicators as basis for analysis
- Environmental disasters and implications for disaster response / community capacity
- Education – understanding diverse views on development and security
- Infrastructure Needs – potential for dual-use infrastructure; private sector; alignment across different scales
- Economic models – conceptualize different models for small, isolated communities to support mixed Northern economies

## ECONOMIC / RESOURCES

- Foreign-backed investments projects (including in academic/ scientific research & expeditions and infrastructure development or acquisition)
- Governance rules around fisheries and other key emerging resources
- Public and political consciousness of the Arctic and internal perceptions of social cohesion and identity; areas or issues that spur polarization
- Infrastructure project development and lifecycle to completion
- Demand and supply of scarce resources

## ENVIRONMENTAL

- Communications capabilities
- Data collection, analysis, and sharing on environmental issues and changes in the Arctic in forms and at the speed of relevance
- Use of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, shipping routes, and extractive resources)

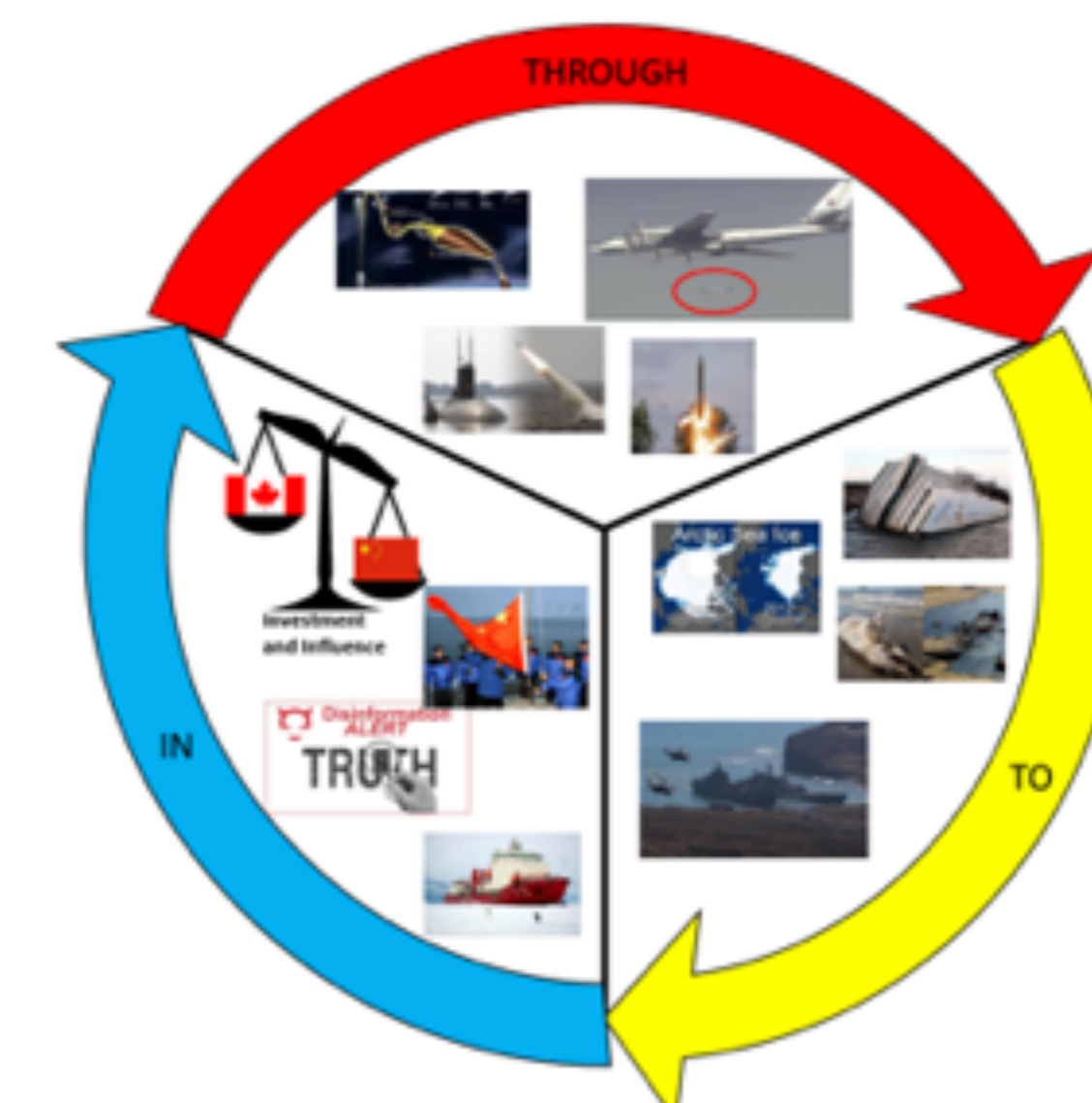


Figure 1. Visualization by Cmdre J. Clarke

Table 1. Comparative advantages and disadvantages of military domains for different political objectives.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	LAND	SEA	AIR	NUCLEAR (MISSILE)	SPACE	CYBER
Improve credibility by maximizing influence over status quo	✓	?	x	✓	?	x
Improve effectiveness by maximizing power to fight a war	?	✓	✓	?	✓	?
Improve efficiency by minimizing the costs and risks of military operations	x	?	?	x	✓	✓

- ✓ comparative advantage
- ? potential advantage or disadvantage depending on operational context
- x comparative disadvantage

Table from: Jon R. Lindsay & Erik Gartzke, "Politics by many other means: The comparative strategic advantages of operational domains," Journal of Strategic Studies (2020), DOI: 10.1080/01402390.2020.1768372