Table of Appendices

Appendix A…………………………………………………………….A Map of the Arctic Circle

Appendix B………………………………………………….….A Map of Undiscovered Oil Beds

Appendix C…………………..............Projected Summer Ice Limits for the Twenty-First Century

Appendix D…………………………………………………………... A Map of Polar Sea Routes

Appendix E…………………………………………….. …...Articles 55-59 of the Law of the Sea

Appendix F……………………………………………..Articles 122 & 123 of the Law of the Sea

Appendix G….....Declaration on the Establishment of the Arctic Council (Ottawa, Canada, 1996)

Appendix H…………………………………………………..Current Divisions of Polar Territory

Appendix I……….…………………………...…..A Map of Economic Zones in the Arctic Circle

Appendix J………………………………………………...Articles 76 & 77 of the Law of the Sea

Appendix K…......…………………..……A Map of Continental Shelves within the Arctic Circle

Appendix L…………………………………………………...A Map of the Svalbard Archipelago

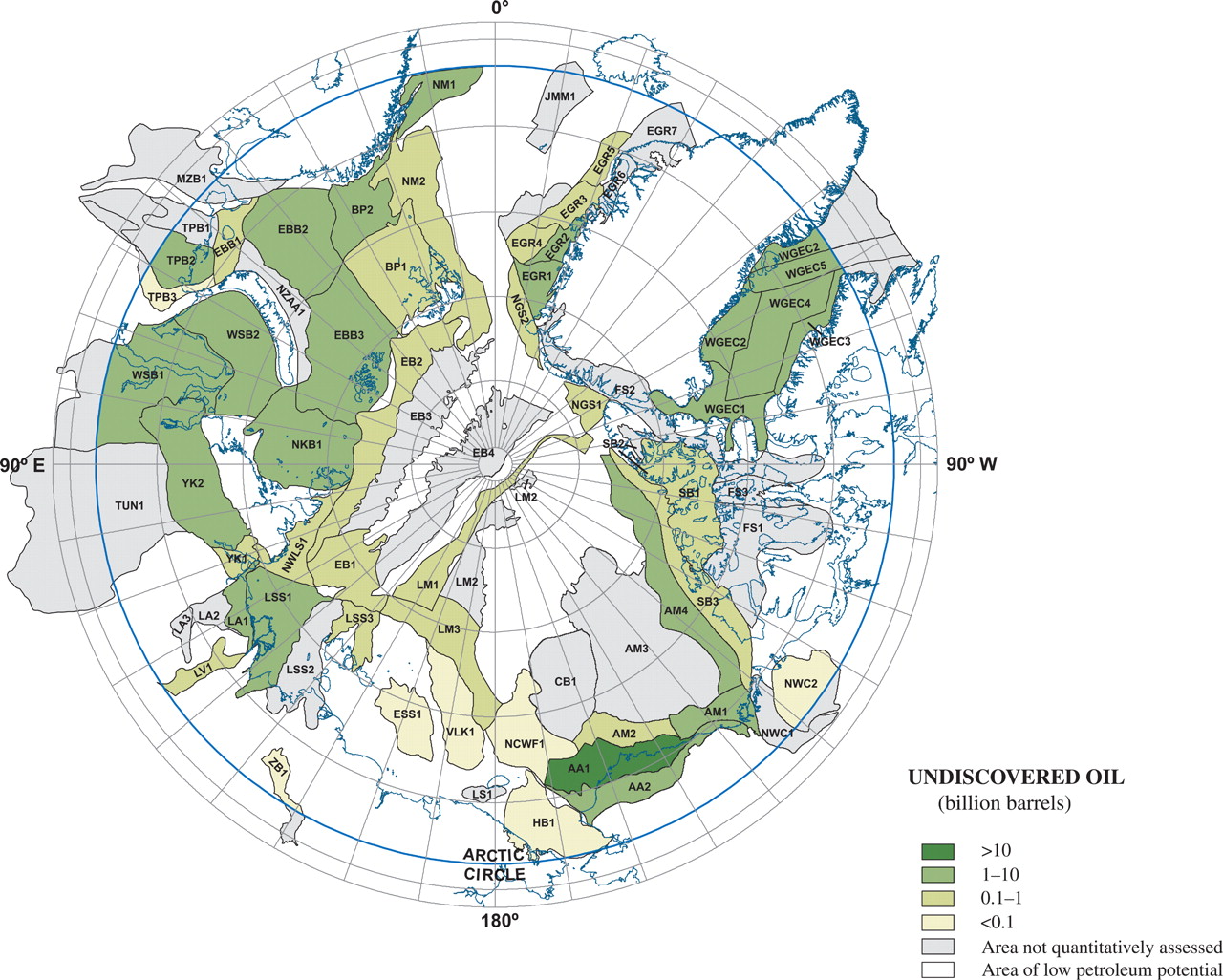
Appendix A

A Map of the Arctic Circle

Source: Wheeler, Jack. "The Arctic Ocean Pie." *To The Point News*. Dr. Jack Wheeler, 3 Aug. 2007. Web. 09 Nov. 2015.

Appendix B

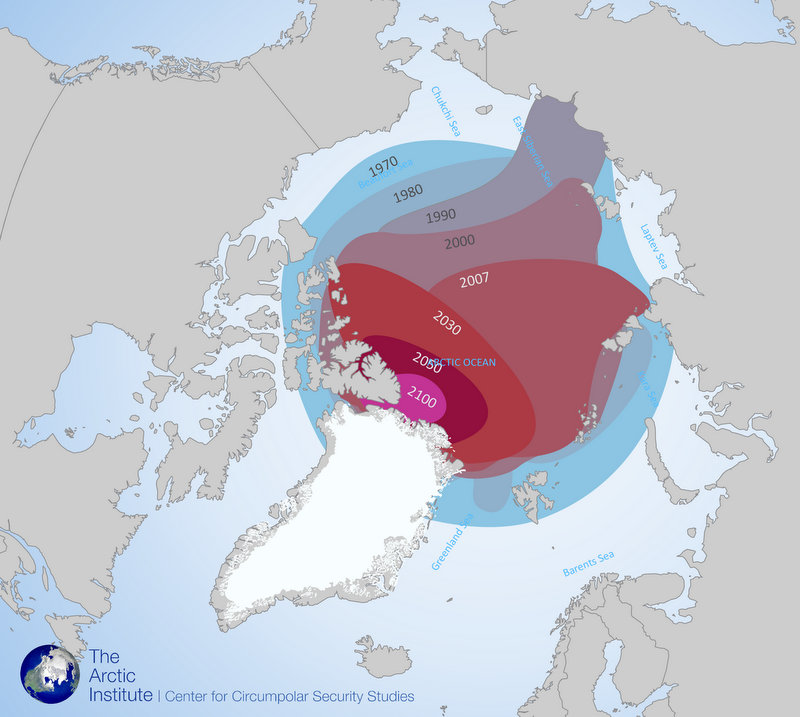
A Map of Undiscovered Oil Beds



Source: Nelder, Chris. "How Much Oil Is In The Arctic?" *Business Insider*. Business Insider, Inc, 13 June 2009. Web. 09 Nov. 2015.

Appendix C

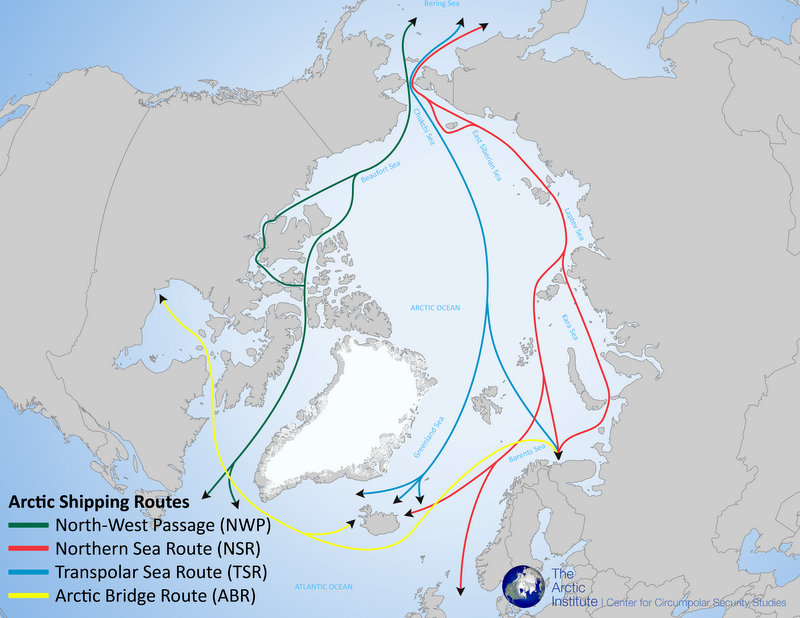
Projected Summer Ice Limits for the Twenty-First Century



Source: Humpert, Malte, and Andreas Raspotnik. "The Future of Arctic Shipping." *The Arctic Institute - Center for Circumpolar Security Studies*. N.p., 11 Oct. 2012. Web. 09 Nov. 2015.

Appendix D

A Map of Polar Sea Routes



Source:  Humpert, Malte, and Andreas Raspotnik. "The Future of Arctic Shipping." *The Arctic Institute - Center for Circumpolar Security Studies*. N.p., 11 Oct. 2012. Web. 09 Nov. 2015.

Appendix E

Articles 55-59 of the Law of the Sea

**PART V**

**EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE**

*Article55*

*Specific legal regime of the exclusive economic zone*

The exclusive economic zone is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea, subject to the specific legal regime established in this Part, under which the rights and jurisdiction of the coastal State and the rights and freedoms of other States are governed by the relevant provisions of this Convention.

*Article56*

*Rights, jurisdiction and duties of the coastal State in the exclusive economic zone*

1. In the exclusive economic zone, the coastal State has:

(a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters superjacent to the seabed and of the seabed and its subsoil, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;

(b) Jurisdiction as provided for in the relevant provisions of this Convention with regard to:

(i) The establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures;

(ii) Marine scientific research;

(iii) The protection and preservation of the marine environment;

(c) Other rights and duties provided for in this Convention.

2. In exercising its rights and performing its duties under this Convention in the exclusive economic zone, the coastal State shall have due regard to the rights and duties of other States and shall act in a manner compatible with the provisions of this Convention.

3. The rights set out in this article with respect to the seabed and subsoil shall be exercised in accordance with Part VI

*Article57*

*Breadth of the exclusive economic zone*

The exclusive economic zone shall not extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

*Article58*

*Rights and duties of other States in the exclusive economic zone*

1. In the exclusive economic zone, all States, whether coastal or land-locked, enjoy, subject to the relevant provisions of this Convention, the freedoms referred to in article 87 of navigation and overflight and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to these freedoms, such as those associated with the operation of ships, aircraft and submarine cables and pipelines, and compatible with the other provisions of this Convention.

2. Articles 88 to 115 and other pertinent rules of international law apply to the exclusive economic zone in so far as they are not incompatible with this Part.

3. In exercising their rights and performing their duties under this Convention in the exclusive economic zone, States shall have due regard to the rights and duties of the coastal State and shall comply with the laws and regulations adopted by the coastal State in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and other rules of international law in so far as they are not incompatible with this Part.

*Article59*

*Basis for the resolution of conflicts regarding the attribution of rights and jurisdiction in the exclusive economic zone*

In cases where this Convention does not attribute rights or jurisdiction to the coastal State or to other States within the exclusive economic zone, and a conflict arises between the interests of the coastal State and any other State or States, the conflict should be resolved on the basis of equity and in the light of all the relevant circumstances, taking into account the respective importance of the interests involved to the parties as well as to the international community as a whole.

Source: "Preamble to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea." *UN News Center*. UN, n.d. Web. 09 Nov. 2015.

Appendix F

Articles 122 & 123 of the Law of the Sea

**PART IX**

**ENCLOSED OR SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS**

*Article122*

*Definition*

For the purposes of this Convention, "enclosed or semi-enclosed sea" means a gulf, basin or sea surrounded by two or more States and connected to another sea or the ocean by a narrow outlet or consisting entirely or primarily of the territorial seas and exclusive economic zones of two or more coastal States.

*Article123*

*Cooperation of States bordering enclosed or semi-enclosed seas*

States bordering an enclosed or semi-enclosed sea should cooperate with each other in the exercise of their rights and in the performance of their duties under this Convention. To this end they shall endeavour, directly or through an appropriate regional organization:

(a) to coordinate the management, conservation, exploration and exploitation of the living resources of the sea;

(b) to coordinate the implementation of their rights and duties with respect to the protection and preservation of the marine environment;

(c) to coordinate their scientific research policies and undertake where appropriate joint programmes of scientific research in the area;

(d) to invite, as appropriate, other interested States or international organizations to cooperate with them in furtherance of the provisions of this article.

Source: "Preamble to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea." *UN News Center*. UN, n.d. Web. 09 Nov. 2015.

Appendix G

Declaration on the Establishment of the Arctic Council (Ottawa, Canada, 1996)

**The representatives** of the Governments of Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden and the United States of America (hereinafter referred as the Arctic States) meeting in Ottawa;

* **Affirming** our commitment to the well-being of the inhabitants of the Arctic, including special recognition of the special relationship and unique contributions to the arctic of indigenous people and their communities;
* **Affirming** our commitment to sustainable development in the Arctic region, including economic and social development, improved health conditions and cultural well-being;
* **Affirming** concurrently our commitment to the protection of the Arctic environment, including the health of Arctic ecosystems, maintenance of biodiversity in the Arctic region and conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;
* **Recognizing** the contributions of the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy to these commitments;
* **Recognizing** the traditional knowledge of the indigenous people of the Arctic and their communities and taking note of its importance and that of Arctic science and research to the collective understanding of the circumpolar Arctic;
* **Desiring** further to provide a means for promoting cooperative activities to address Arctic issues requiring circumpolar cooperation, and to ensure full consultation with and the involvement of indigenous people and their communities and other inhabitants of the Arctic in such activities;
* **Recognizing** the valuable contribution and support of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Saami Council, and the Association of Indigenous Minorities of the Far North, Siberia and the Far East of the Russian Federation in the development of the Arctic Council;
* **Desiring** to provide for regular intergovernmental consideration of and consultation on Arctic issues.

**Hereby declare:**

1. The Arctic Council is established as a high level forum to:
   1. provide a means for promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, with the involvement of the Arctic indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common arctic issues[**\***](http://www.international.gc.ca/arctic-arctique/ottdec-decott.aspx?lang=en#footnotes), in particular issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic.
   2. oversee and coordinate the programs established under the AEPS on the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP); conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF); Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME); and Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPPR).
   3. adopt terms of reference for and oversee and coordinate a sustainable development program.
   4. disseminate information, encourage education and promote interest in Arctic-related issues.
2. Members of the Arctic Council are: Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden and the United States of America (the Arctic States).

The Inuit Circumpolar Conference, the Saami Council and the Association of Indigenous Minorities in the Far north, Siberia, the Far East of the Russian Federation are Permanent Participants in the Arctic Council. Permanent participation is equally open to other Arctic organizations of indigenous peoples[**\*\***](http://www.international.gc.ca/arctic-arctique/ottdec-decott.aspx?lang=en#footnotes) with majority Arctic indigenous constituency, representing:

* 1. a single indigenous people resident in more than one arctic State; or
  2. more than one Arctic indigenous people resident in a single Arctic State.

The determination that such an organization has met this criterion is to be made by decision of the Council. The number of Permanent Participants should at any time be less than the number of members.

The category of Permanent Participation is created to provide for active participation and full consultation with the Arctic indigenous representatives within the Arctic Council.

1. Observer status in the Arctic Council is open to:
   1. Non-arctic states;
   2. inter-governmental and inter-parliamentary organizations, global and regional; and
   3. non-governmental organizations that the Council determines can contribute to its work.
2. The Council should normally meet on a biennial basis, with meetings of senior officials taking place more frequently, to provide for liaison and coordination. Each arctic State should designate a focal point on matters related to the Arctic Council.
3. Responsibility for hosting meetings of the Arctic Council, including provision of secretariat functions, should rotate sequentially among the Arctic States.
4. The Arctic Council, as its first order of business, should adopt rules of procedure for its meetings and those of its working groups.
5. Decisions of the Arctic Council are to be by consensus of the Members
6. The Indigenous Peoples' secretariat established under AEPS is to continue under the framework of the Arctic Council.
7. The Arctic Council should regularly review the priorities and financing of its programs and associated structures.

**Therefore**, we the undersigned representatives of our respective Governments, recognizing the Arctic Council's political significance and intending to promote its results, have signed this declaration.

Signed by the representatives of the Arctic States in Ottawa on the 19th of September, 1996.

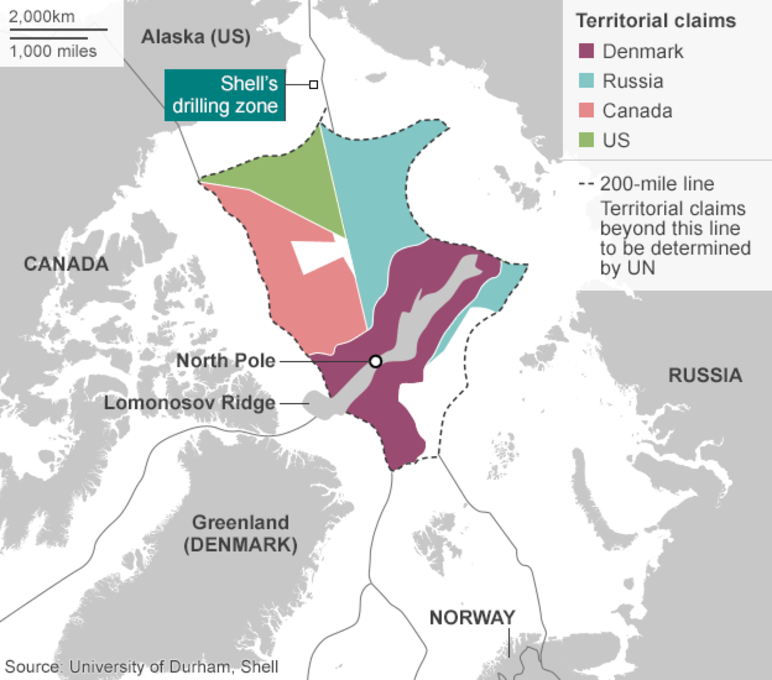
\*The Arctic Council should not deal with matters related to military security

\*\*The use of the term "peoples" in this declaration shall not be construed as having any implications as regard the rights which may attach to the term under international law.

Source: "Declaration on the Establishment of the Arctic Council (Ottawa, Canada, 1996)." *Government of Canada, Foreign Affairs Trade and Development Canada, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Communications, E-Communications Communications Products and Services*. N.p., n.d. Web. 14 Oct. 2015.

Appendix H

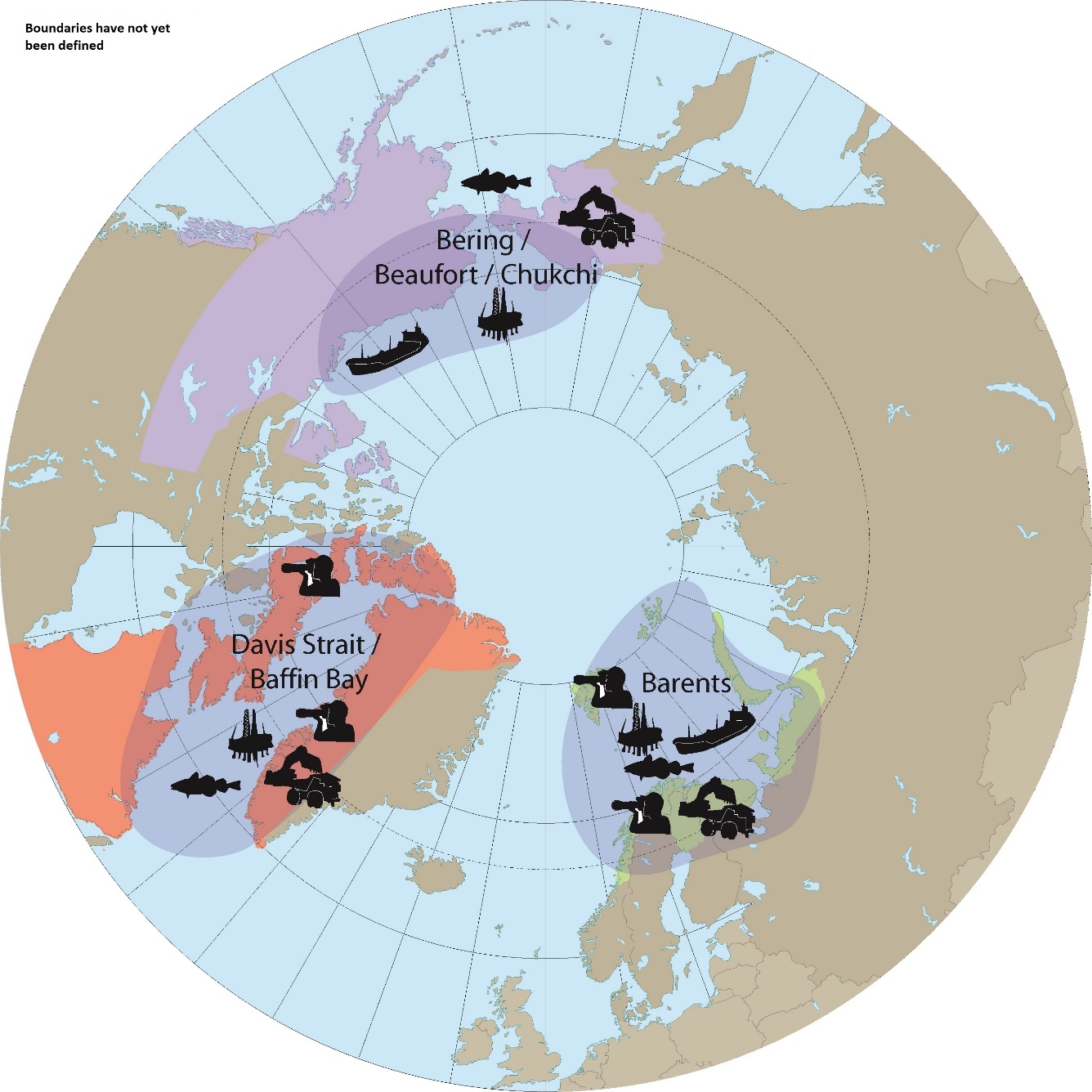
Current Divisions of Polar Territory



Source: Kamal, Ahmed. "Shell Stops Arctic Activity after 'disappointing' Tests - BBC News." BBC News, 28 Sept. 2015. Web. 01 Oct. 2015.

Appendix I

A Map of Economic Zones in the Arctic Circle



Source: Berkman, Paul A. "AACA Bering/Chukchi/Beaufort Regional Meeting." *Arctic Options Holistic Integration for Arctic Coastal-Marine Sustainability*. Arctic Options, 09 Dec. 2014. Web. 05 Dec. 2015.

Appendix J

Article 76 & 77 of the Law of the Sea

**PART VI**

**CONTINENTAL SHELF**

*Article76*

*Definition of the continental shelf*

1. The continental shelf of a coastal State comprises the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond its territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin, or to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance.

2. The continental shelf of a coastal State shall not extend beyond the limits provided for in paragraphs 4 to 6.

3. The continental margin comprises the submerged prolongation of the land mass of the coastal State, and consists of the seabed and subsoil of the shelf, the slope and the rise. It does not include the deep ocean floor with its oceanic ridges or the subsoil thereof.

4. (a) For the purposes of this Convention, the coastal State shall establish the outer edge of the continental margin wherever the margin extends beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, by either:

(i) a line delineated in accordance with paragraph 7 by reference to the outermost fixed points at each of which the thickness of sedimentary rocks is at least 1 per cent of the shortest distance from such point to the foot of the continental slope; or

(ii) a line delineated in accordance with paragraph 7 by reference to fixed points not more than 60 nautical miles from the foot of the continental slope.

(b) In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the foot of the continental slope shall be determined as the point of maximum change in the gradient at its base.

5. The fixed points comprising the line of the outer limits of the continental shelf on the seabed, drawn in accordance with paragraph 4 (a)(i) and (ii), either shall not exceed 350 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured or shall not exceed 100 nautical miles from the 2,500 metre isobath, which is a line connecting the depth of 2,500 metres.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 5, on submarine ridges, the outer limit of the continental shelf shall not exceed 350 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. This paragraph does not apply to submarine elevations that are natural components of the continental margin, such as its plateaux, rises, caps, banks and spurs.

7. The coastal State shall delineate the outer limits of its continental shelf, where that shelf extends beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, by straight lines not exceeding 60 nautical miles in length, connecting fixed points, defined by coordinates of latitude and longitude.

8. Information on the limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured shall be submitted by the coastal State to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf set up under Annex II on the basis of equitable geographical representation. The Commission shall make recommendations to coastal States on matters related to the establishment of the outer limits of their continental shelf. The limits of the shelf established by a coastal State on the basis of these recommendations shall be final and binding.

9. The coastal State shall deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations charts and relevant information, including geodetic data, permanently describing the outer limits of its continental shelf. The Secretary-General shall give due publicity thereto.

10. The provisions of this article are without prejudice to the question of delimitation of the continental shelf between States with opposite or adjacent coasts.

*Article77*

*Rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf*

1. The coastal State exercises over the continental shelf sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources.

2. The rights referred to in paragraph 1 are exclusive in the sense that if the coastal State does not explore the continental shelf or exploit its natural resources, no one may undertake these activities without the express consent of the coastal State.

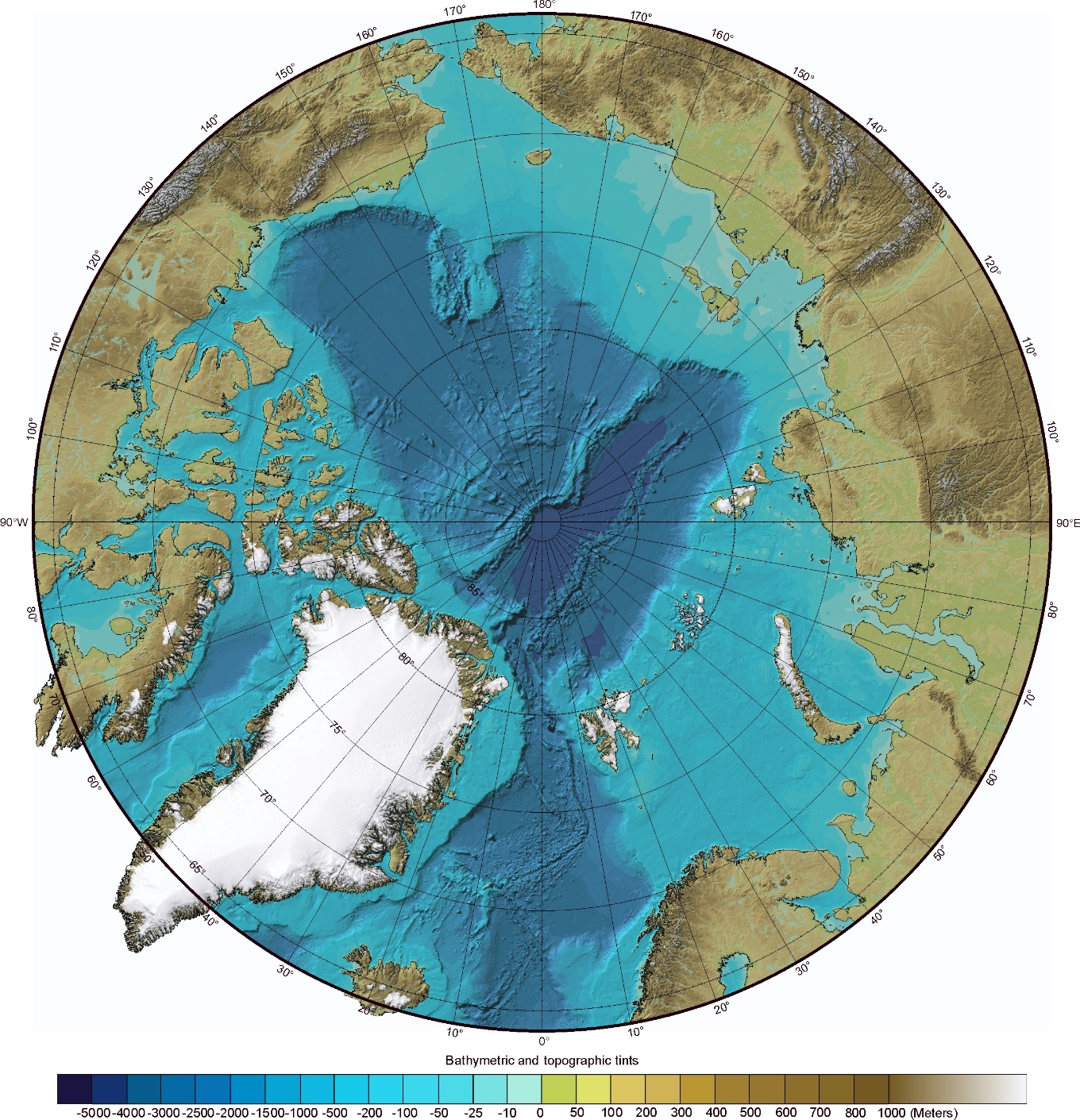
3. The rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf do not depend on occupation, effective or notional, or on any express proclamation.

4. The natural resources referred to in this Part consist of the mineral and other non-living resources of the seabed and subsoil together with living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsoil.

Source: "Preamble to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea." *UN News Center*. UN, n.d. Web. 09 Nov. 2015.

Appendix K

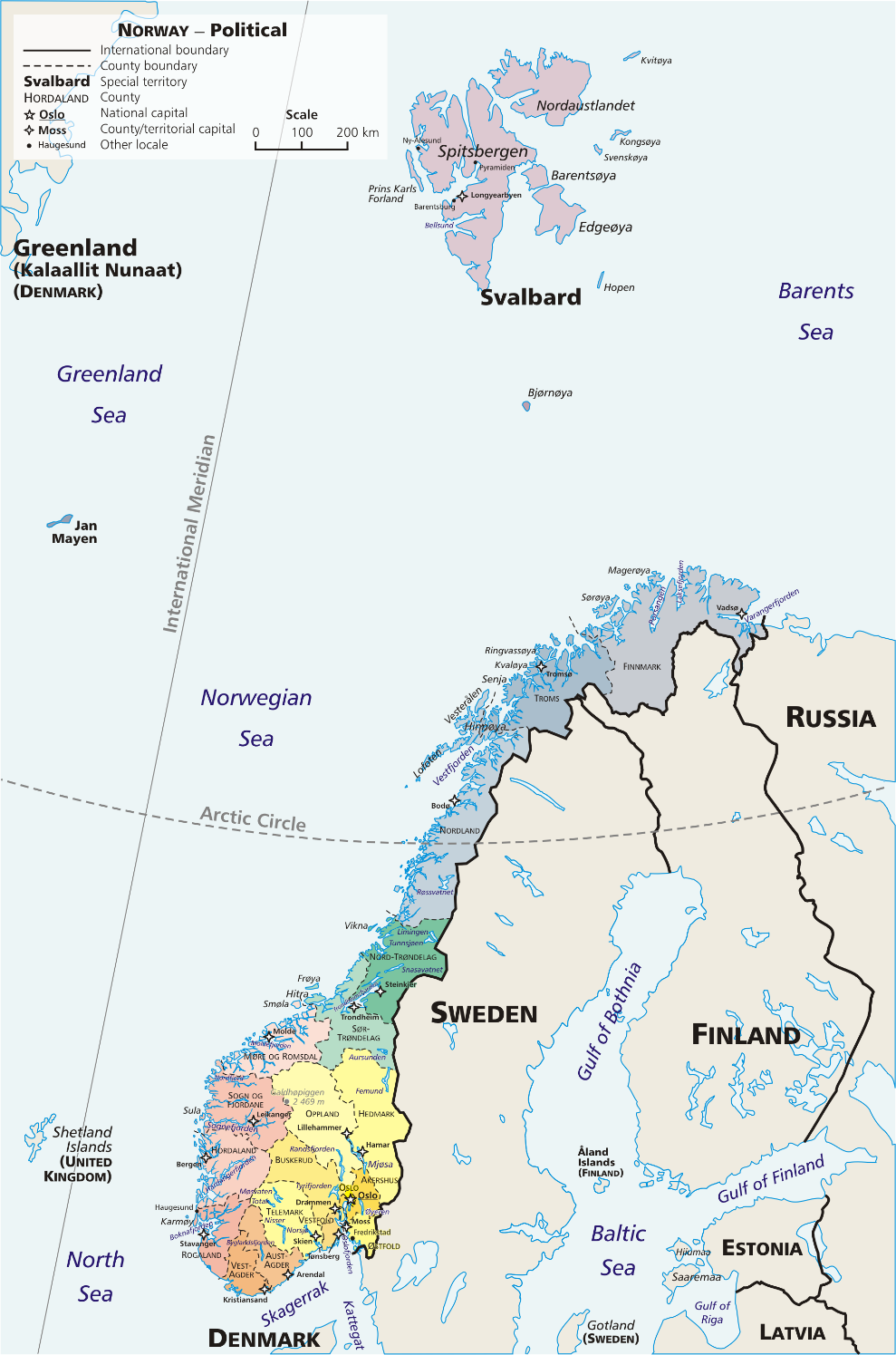
A Map of Continental Shelves within the Arctic Circle



Source: "Ocean Map and Bathymetric Chart." *Geology.com-Geoscience News and Information*. Geology.com, n.d. Web. 10 Nov. 2015.

Appendix L

A Map of the Svalbard Archipelago



"Svalbard Norway Map." *Svalbard Norway Map*. Wikimedia, n.d. Web. 15 Dec. 2015. <http://www.lahistoriaconmapas.com/atlas/norway-map/svalbard-norway-map.htm>.