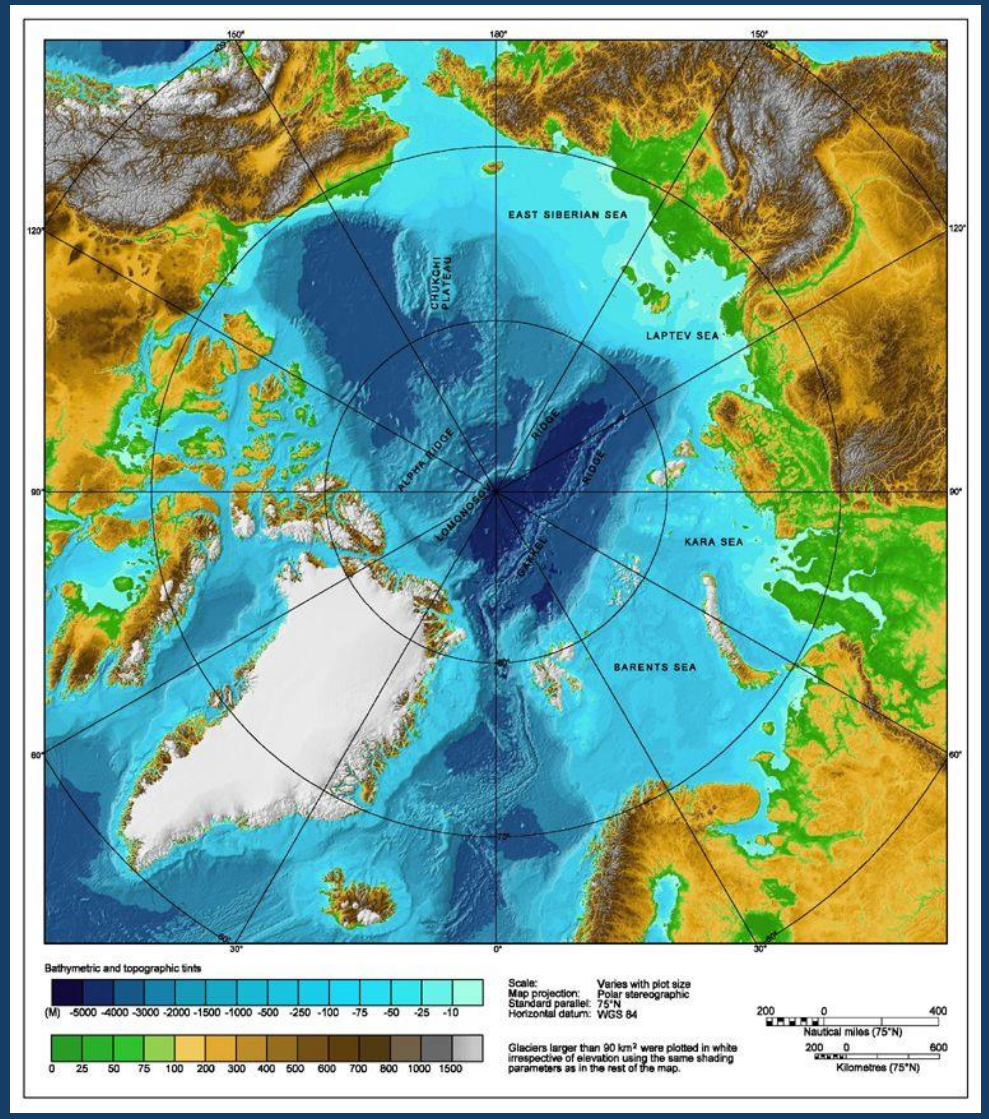
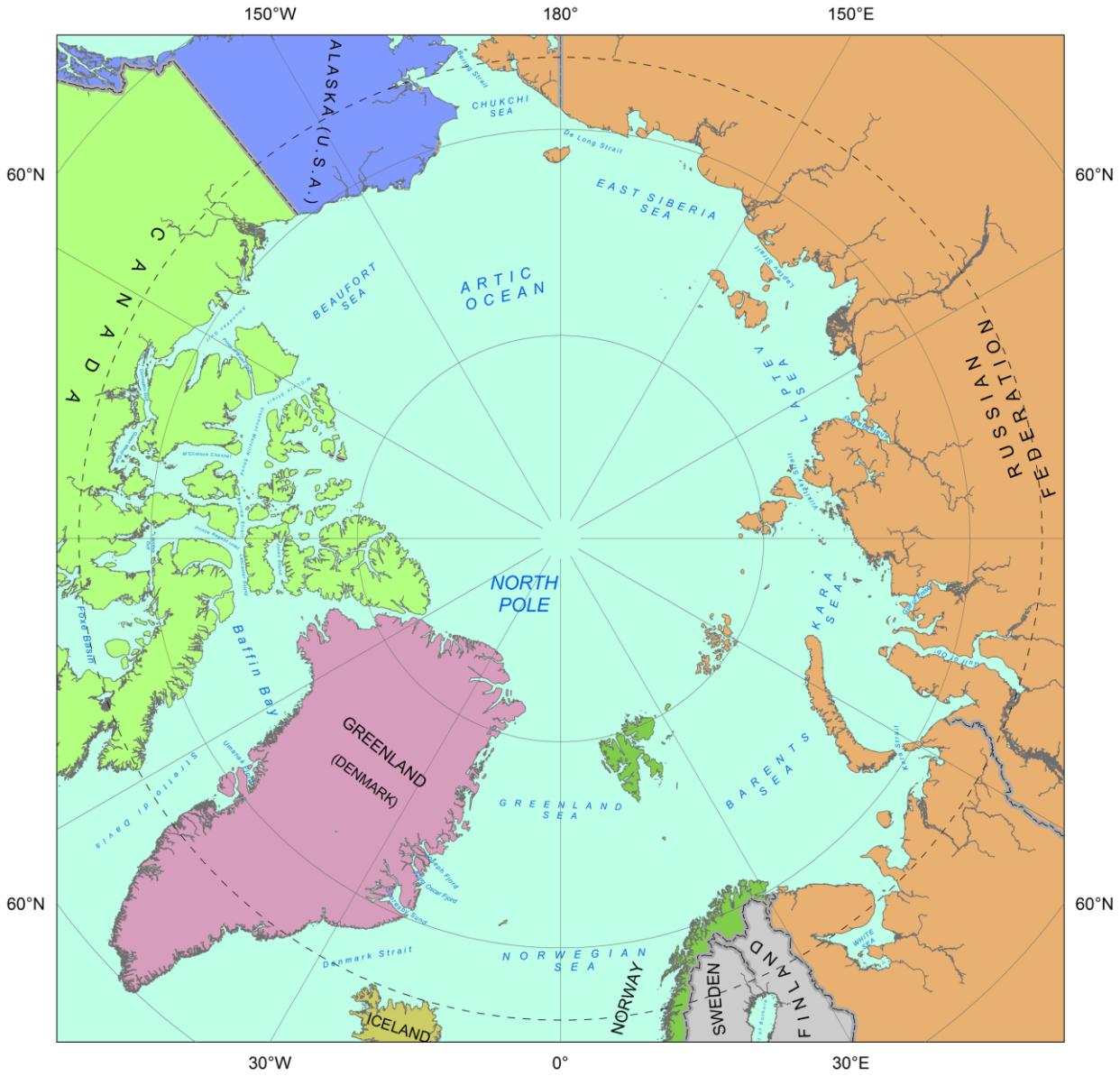
# III Commissione: Indagine conoscitiva sulle dinamiche geopolitiche nella regione dell'Artico

## *Contributo di diritto internazionale del mare*

**Ilaria Tani**
**Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca**
**ilaria.tani@unimib.it**

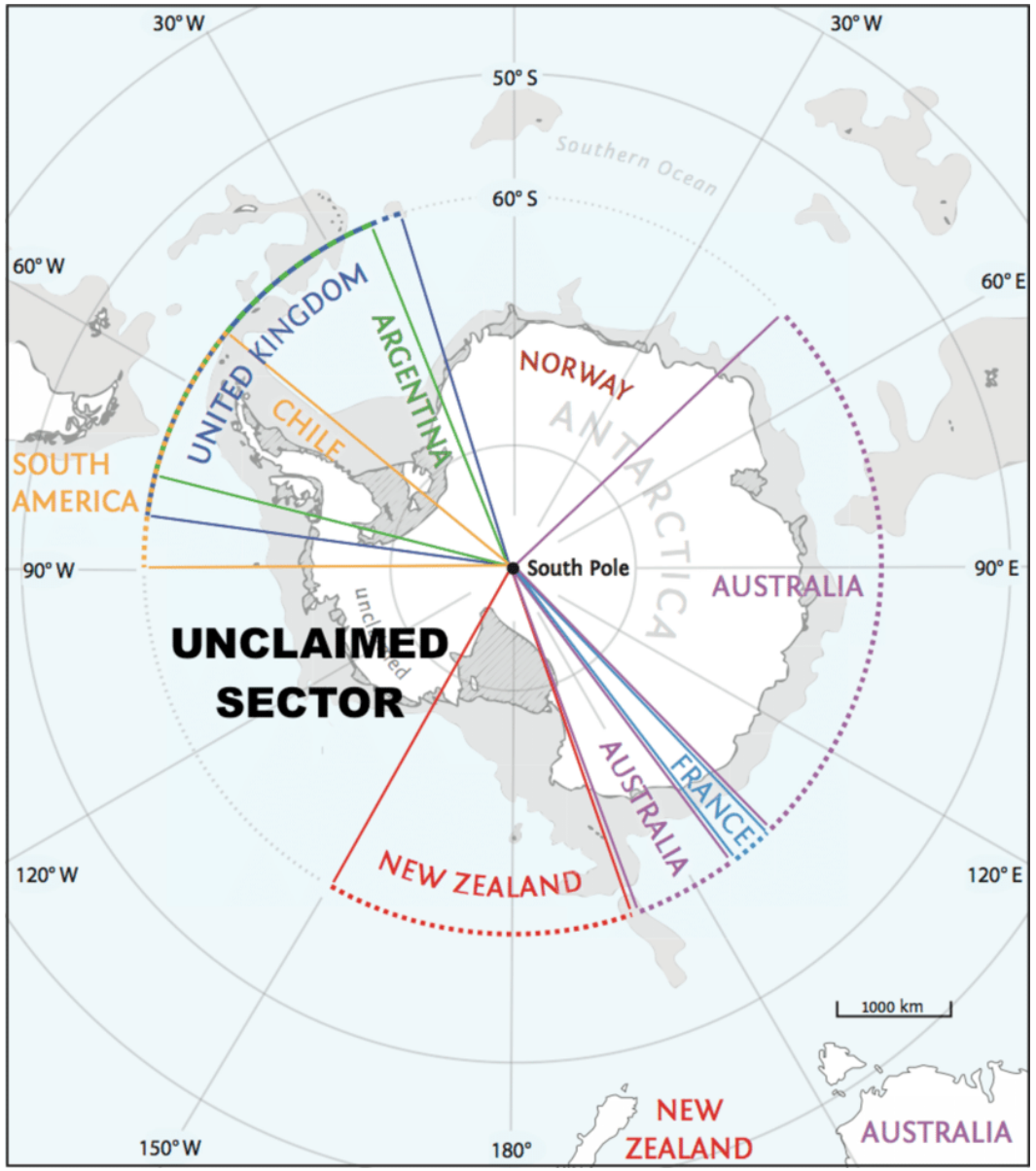


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SOURCE DATA: Flanders Marine Institute (2018). Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase, version 10. Available online at http://www.marineregions.org/.
Mapping elaboration by Italian Hydrographic Institute.

THE LAW OF THE SEA




**ANTARCTIC TREATY (Washington D.C., 1959)**

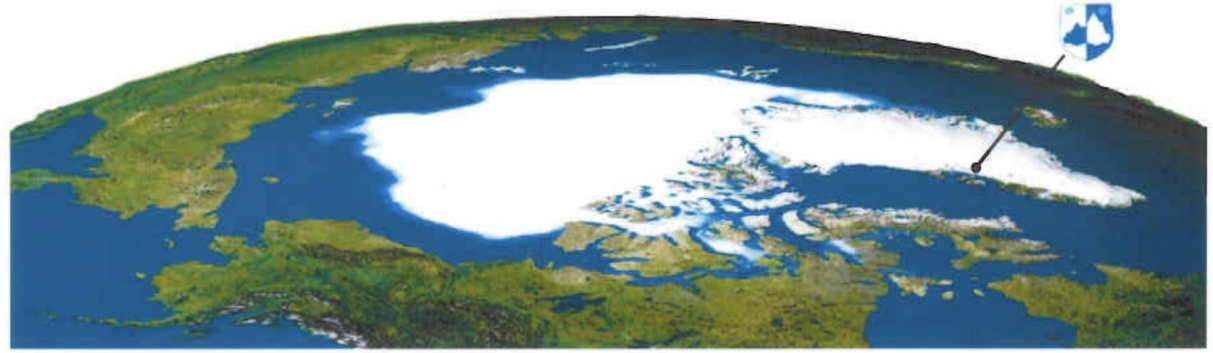
**Art. I**: Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only.

**Art. II**: Freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica and cooperation toward that end… shall continue.

**Art. III**: Scientific observations and results from Antarctica shall be exchanged and made freely available.

**Art. IV**: No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present Treaty is in force.

28 May 2008



# THE ILULISSAT DECLARATION

## ARCTIC OCEAN CONFERENCE
## ILULISSAT, GREENLAND, 27 – 29 MAY 2008

Notably, the law of the sea provides for important rights and obligations concerning the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf, the protection of the marine environment, including ice-covered areas, freedom of navigation, marine scientific research, and other uses of the sea. We remain committed to this legal framework and to the orderly settlement of any possible overlapping claims.

# UNCLOS



United Nations
Convention on the Law of the Sea

Le présent Traité entrera en vigueur, en ce qui concerne les stipulations de l'article 8, dès qu'il aura été ratifié par chacune des Puissances signataires, et, à tous autres égards, en même temps que le régime minier prévu audit article.

Les tierces Puissances seront invitées par le Gouvernement de la République française à adhérer au présent Traité dûment ratifié. Cette adhésion sera effectuée par voie de notification adressée au Gouvernement français, à qui il appartiendra d'en aviser les autres Parties Contractantes.

The present Treaty will come into force, in so far as the stipulations of Article 8 are concerned, from the date of its ratification by all the signatory Powers; and in all other respects on the same date as the mining regulations provided for in that Article.

Third Powers will be invited by the Government of the French Republic to adhere to the present Treaty duly ratified. This adhesion shall be effected by a communication addressed to the French Government, which will undertake to notify the other Contracting Parties.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires susnommés ont signé le présent Traité.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

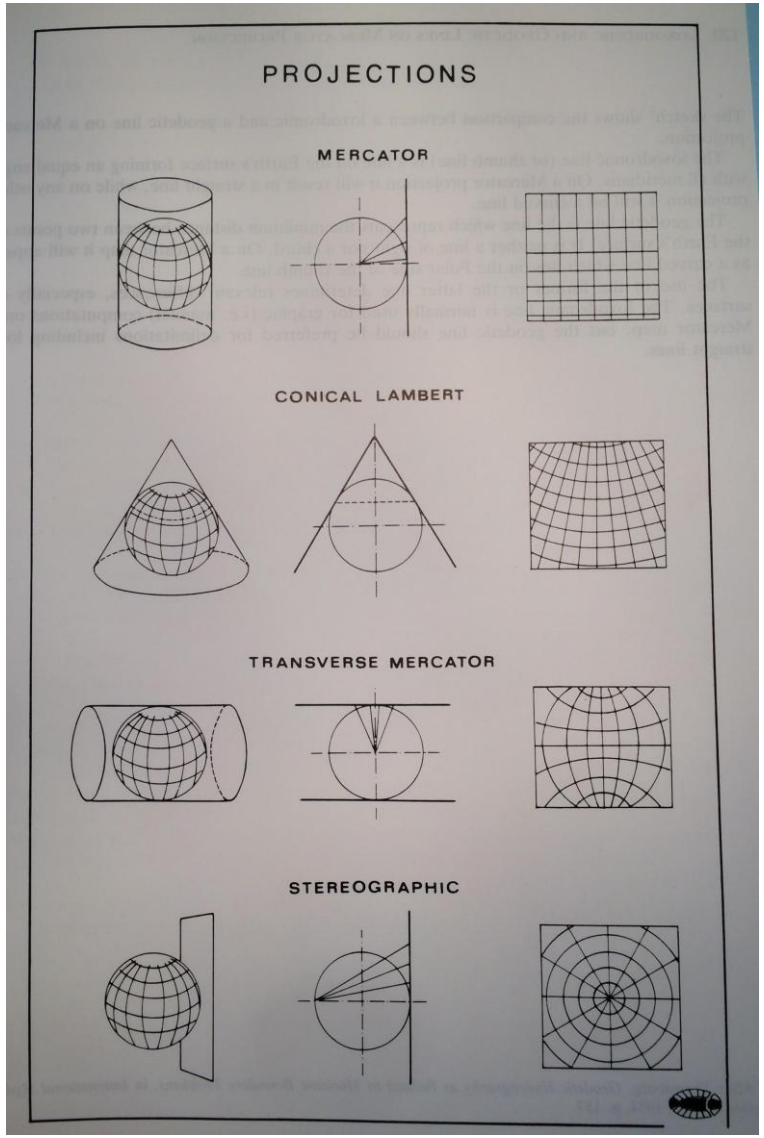
Fait à Paris, le neuf février 1920, en deux exemplaires, dont un sera remis au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Norvège et un restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement de la République française et dont les expéditions authentiques seront remises aux autres Puissances signataires.

Done at Paris, the ninth day of February, 1920, in duplicate, one copy to be transmitted to the Government of His Majesty the King of Norway, and one deposited in the archives of the French Republic; authenticated copies will be transmitted to the other Signatory Powers.

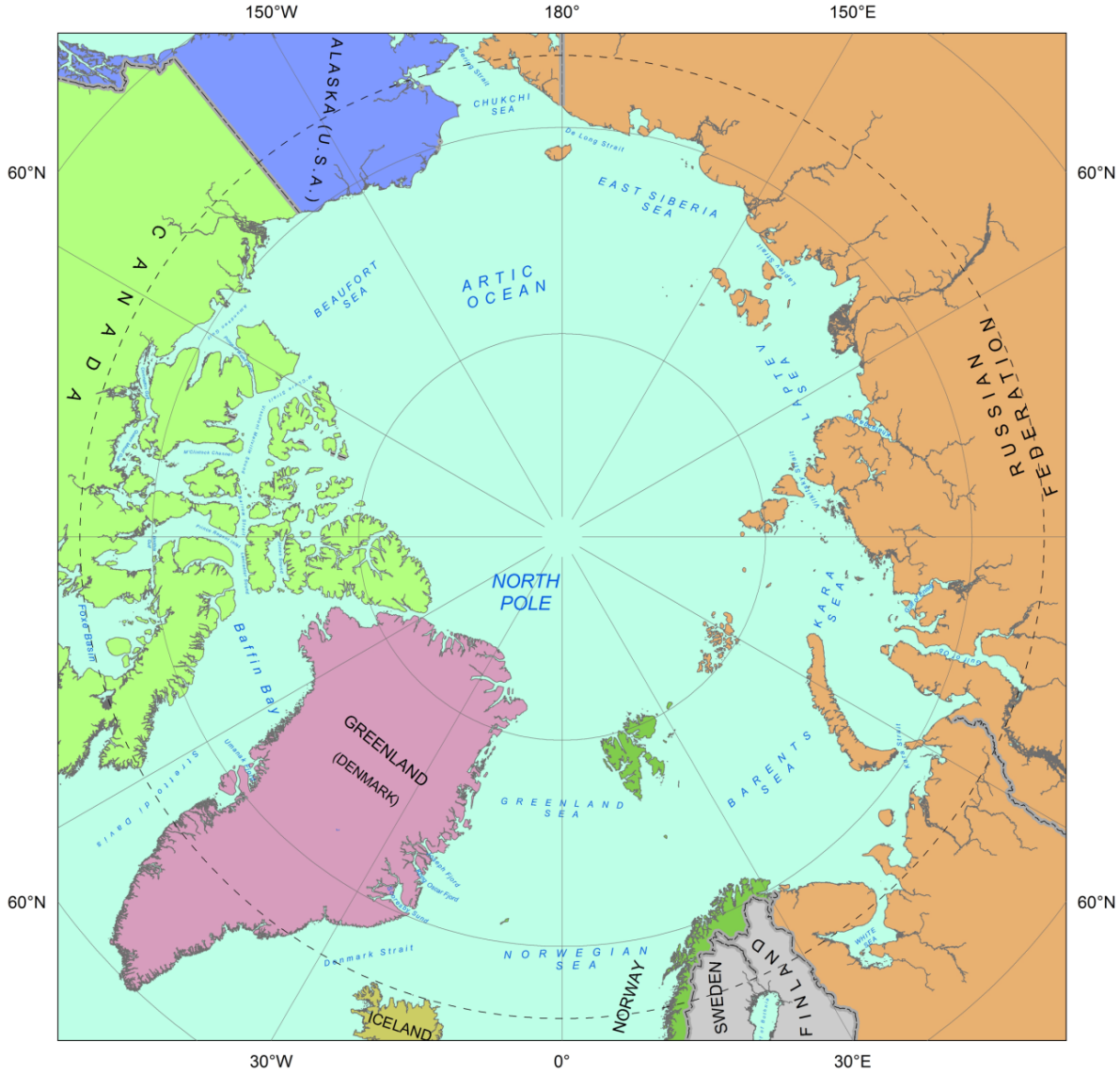


Svalbard and Norway



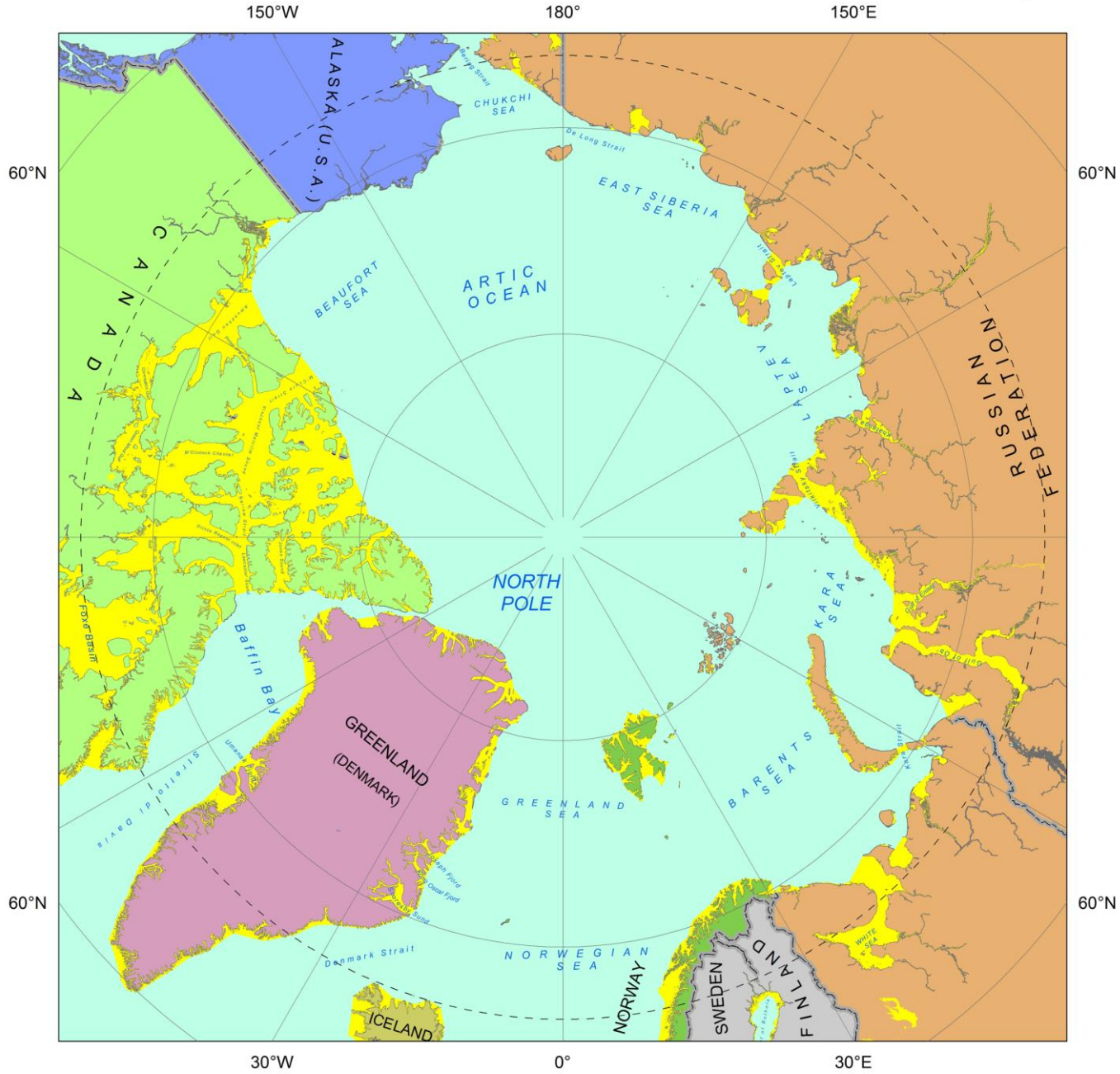



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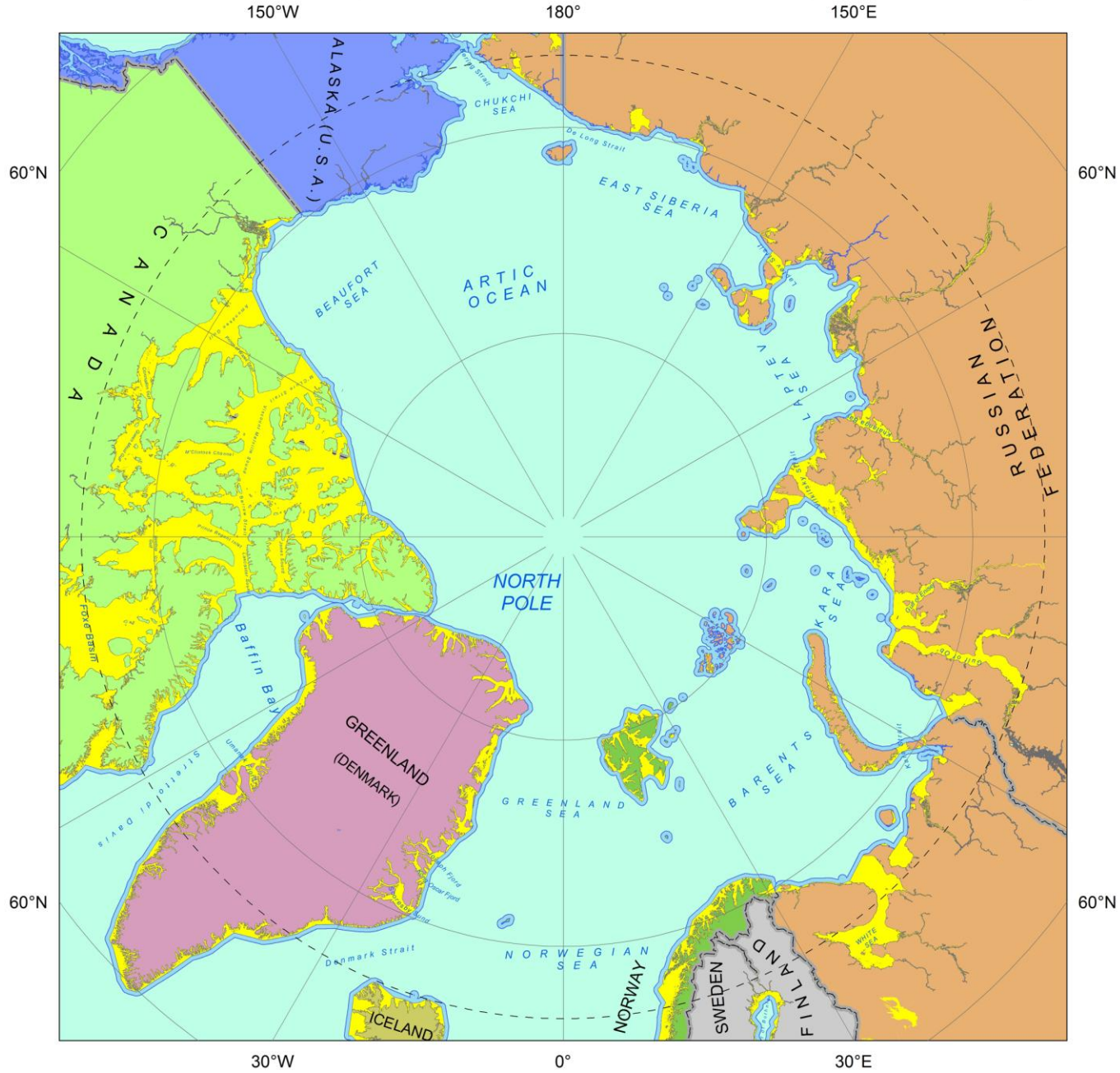

SOURCE DATA: Flanders Marine Institute (2018). Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase, version 10. Available online at http://www.marineregions.org/.
Mapping elaboration by Italian Hydrographic Institute.

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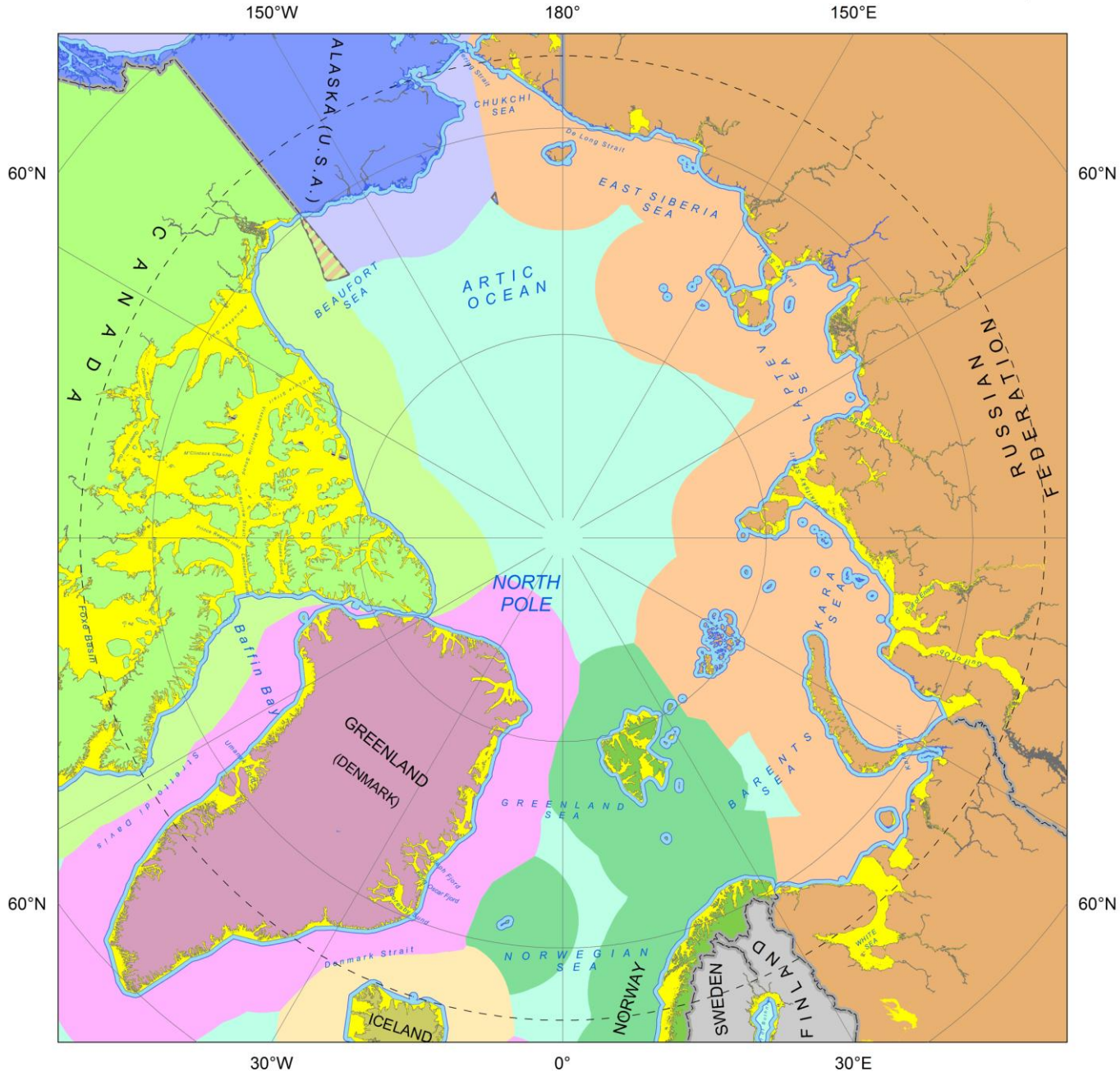

SOURCE DATA: Flanders Marine Institute (2018). Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase, version 10. Available online at http://www.marineregions.org/.
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SOURCE DATA: Flanders Marine Institute (2018). Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase, version 10. Available online at http://www.marineregions.org/.
Mapping elaboration by Italian Hydrographic Institute.

**1825 Treaty between Russia and Britain**

(the United States took on Russia's treaty rights when it purchased Alaska in 1867; Canada acquired Britain's rights in 1880)

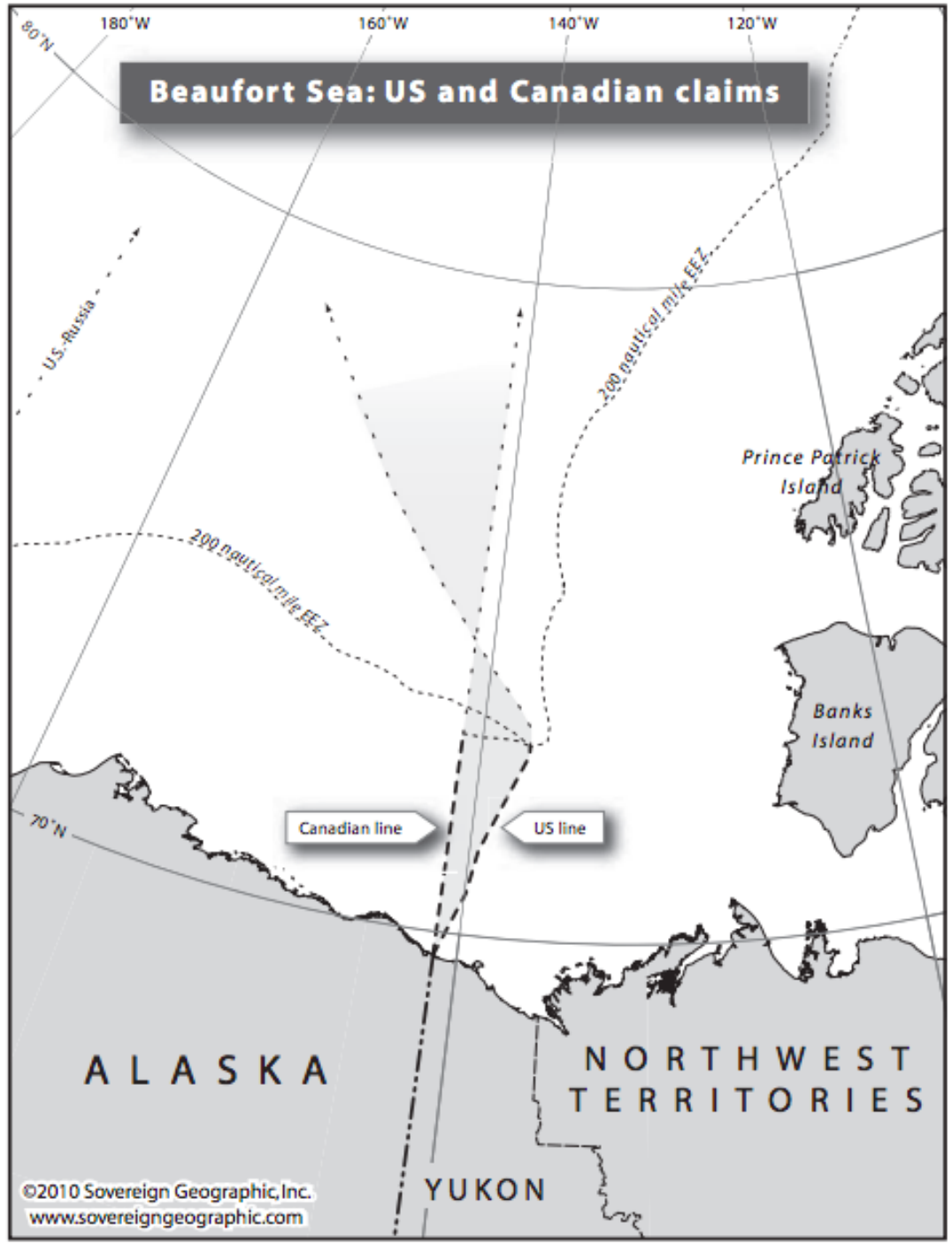
French authentic text:

*La ligne de démarcation suivra la crête des montagnes situées parallèlement à la Côte, jusqu'au point d'intersection du 141e degré de longitude Ouest (même Méridien) ; et, finalement, du dit point d'intersection, la même ligne méridienne du 141e degré formera,* ***dans son prolongement jusqu'à la mer Glaciale****, la limite entre les Possessions Russes et Britanniques sur le Continent de l'Amérique du Nord-Ouest.*

**1867 Treaty concerning the Cession of the Russian Possessions in North America** (selling of Alaska):

*[T]he said meridian line of the 141st degree,* ***in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean***.

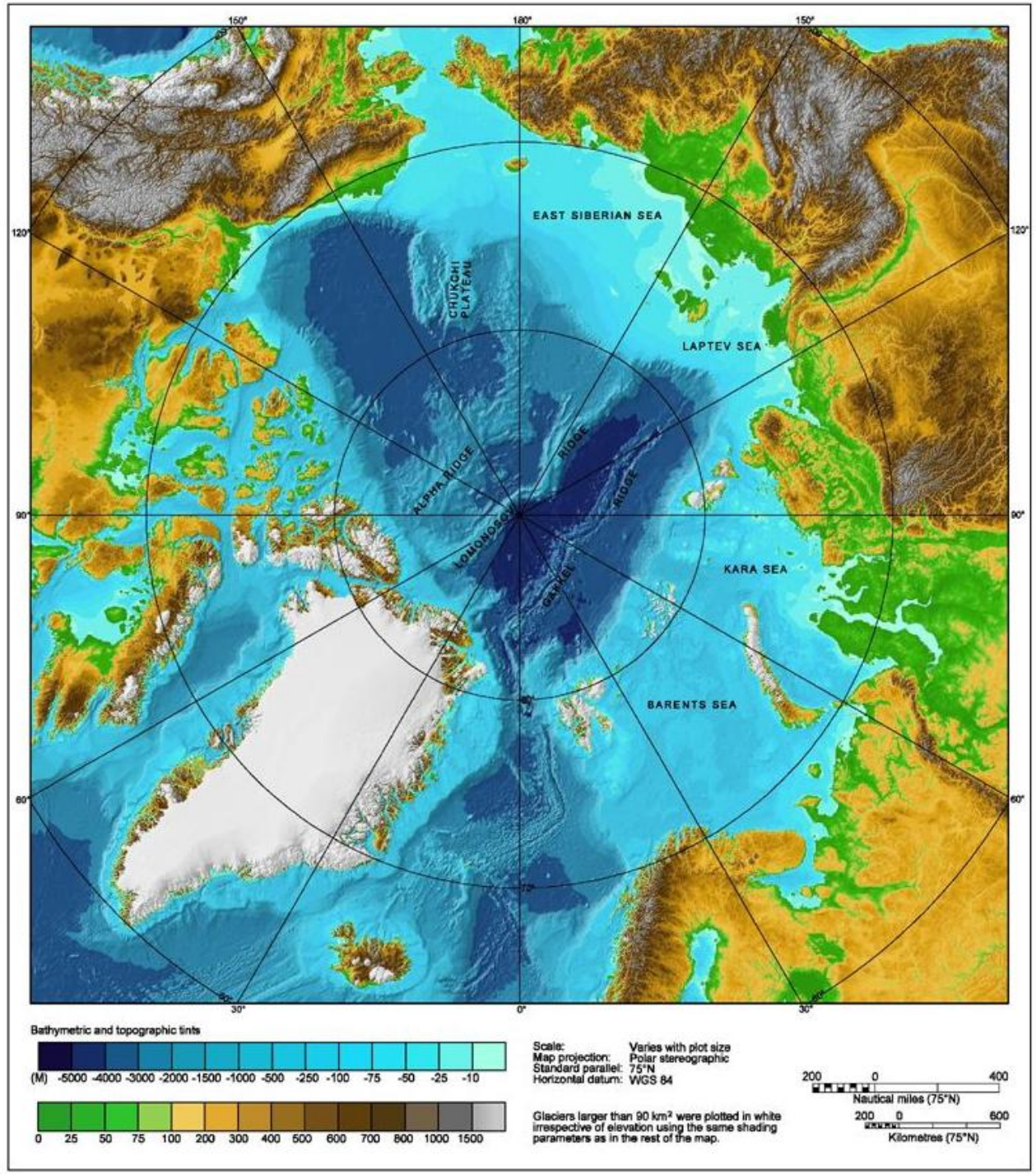
(English translation of the French 1825 Treaty's passage in an equally authentic text)


Beaufort Sea: US and Canadian claims
180°W
160°W
140°W
120°W
80°N
70°N
US-Russia
200 nautical mile EEZ
200 nautical mile EEZ
Prince Patrick Island
Banks Island
Canadian line
US line
ALASKA
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
YUKON
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# Canada and the US Move Forward With Negotiations on the Beaufort Sea Boundary

Published at: Oct 02 2024 - 14:52 / Updated at: Oct 02 2024 - 15:11

**Canada and the US will create a joint task force to undertake negotiations on the maritime boundary in the Beaufort Sea, including their overlapping continental shelf claims in the central Arctic Ocean.**


150°
180°
150°
120°
120°
90°
90°
60°
60°
30°
0°
30°
EAST SIBERIAN SEA
CHUKCHI PLATEAU
LAPTEV SEA
ALPHA RIDGE
LOMONOSOV RIDGE
GAKKEL RIDGE
KARA SEA
BARENTS SEA
Bathymetric and topographic tints
(M) -5000 -4000 -3000 -2000 -1500 -1000 -500 -250 -100 -75 -50 -25 -10
0 25 50 75 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 1000 1500
Scale: Varies with plot size
Map projection: Polar stereographic
Standard parallel: 75°N
Horizontal datum: WGS 84
Glaciers larger than 90 km² were plotted in white irrespective of elevation using the same shading parameters as in the rest of the map.
200 0 400
Nautical miles (75°N)
200 0 600
Kilometres (75°N)

# Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS)

| STATUS |
| --- |
| Submissions under active consideration |
| Submissions awaiting consideration |
| Submissions with recommendations |
| Submissions with recommendations followed by deposit |

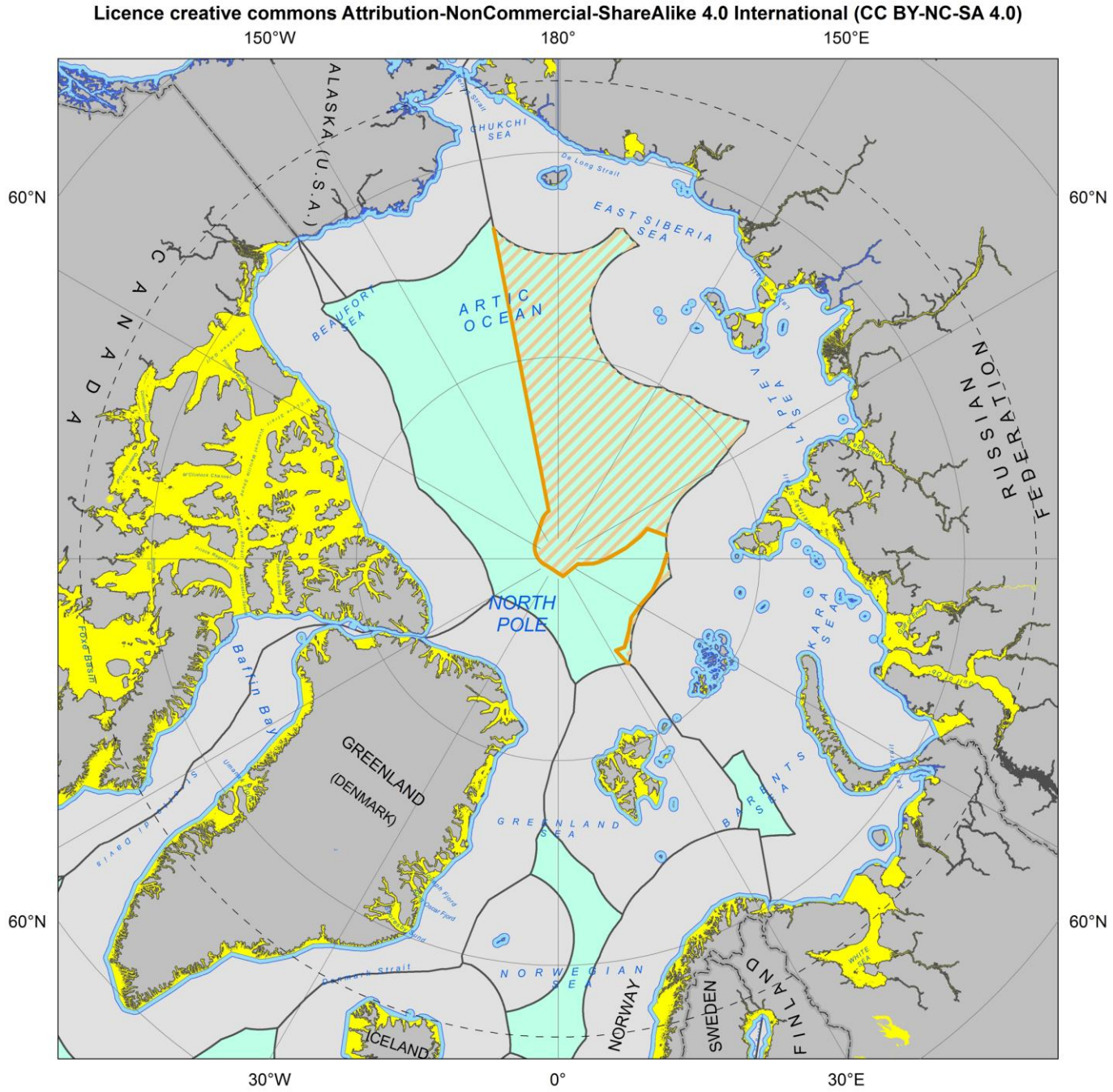
## Submissions

| (click to sort) | Submission by [State] (click to sort) | Date of submission (click to sort) | Presentation to the CLCS* | Subcommission established | Recommendations adopted on [For summaries of the recommendations follow the link to the respective submission page] | UNCLOS 76(9) | Submission status (click to sort) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Russian Federation | 20/12/2001 | See CLCS/32 | See CLCS/32 | 27/6/2002 See CLCS/34 | MZN124 | |
| 2. | Brazil | 17/5/2004 | See CLCS/42 | See CLCS/42 | 4/4/2007 See CLCS/54 | | |
| 3. | Australia | 15/11/2004 | See CLCS/44 | See CLCS/44 | 9/4/2008 See CLCS/58 | MZN92 | |
| 4. | Ireland - Porcupine Abyssal Plain | 25/5/2005 | See CLCS/48 | See CLCS/48 | 5/4/2007 See CLCS/54 | MZN73 | |
| 5. | New Zealand | 19/4/2006 | See CLCS/52 | See CLCS/52 | 22/8/2008 See CLCS/60 | MZN140 | |
| 6. | Joint submission by France, Ireland, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - in the area of the Celtic Sea and the Bay of Biscay | 19/5/2006 | See CLCS/52 | See CLCS/52 | 24/3/2009 See CLCS/62 | | |
| 7. | Norway - in the North East Atlantic and the Arctic | 27/11/2006 | See CLCS/54 | See CLCS/54 | 27/3/2009 See CLCS/62 | | |
| 8. | France - in respect of the areas of French Guiana and New Caledonia | 22/5/2007 | See CLCS/56 | See CLCS/56 | 2/9/2009 See CLCS/64 | | |
| 9. | Mexico - in respect of the western polygon in the Gulf of Mexico | 13/12/2007 | See CLCS/58 | See CLCS/58 | 31/3/2009 See CLCS/62 | MZN72 | |
| 10. | Barbados | 8/5/2008 | See CLCS/60 | See CLCS/62 | 15/4/2010 See CLCS/66 | | |
| 11. | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Ascension Island | 9/5/2008 | See CLCS/60 | See CLCS/62 | 15/4/2010 See CLCS/66 | | |
| 12. | Indonesia - North West of Sumatra Island | 16/6/2008 | See CLCS/62 | See CLCS/62 | 28/3/2011 See CLCS/70 | | |
| 13. | Japan | 12/11/2008 | See CLCS/62 | See CLCS/64 | 19/4/2012 See CLCS/74 | | |

# RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Submission made in 2001; revised in 2015; further revised in 2023.

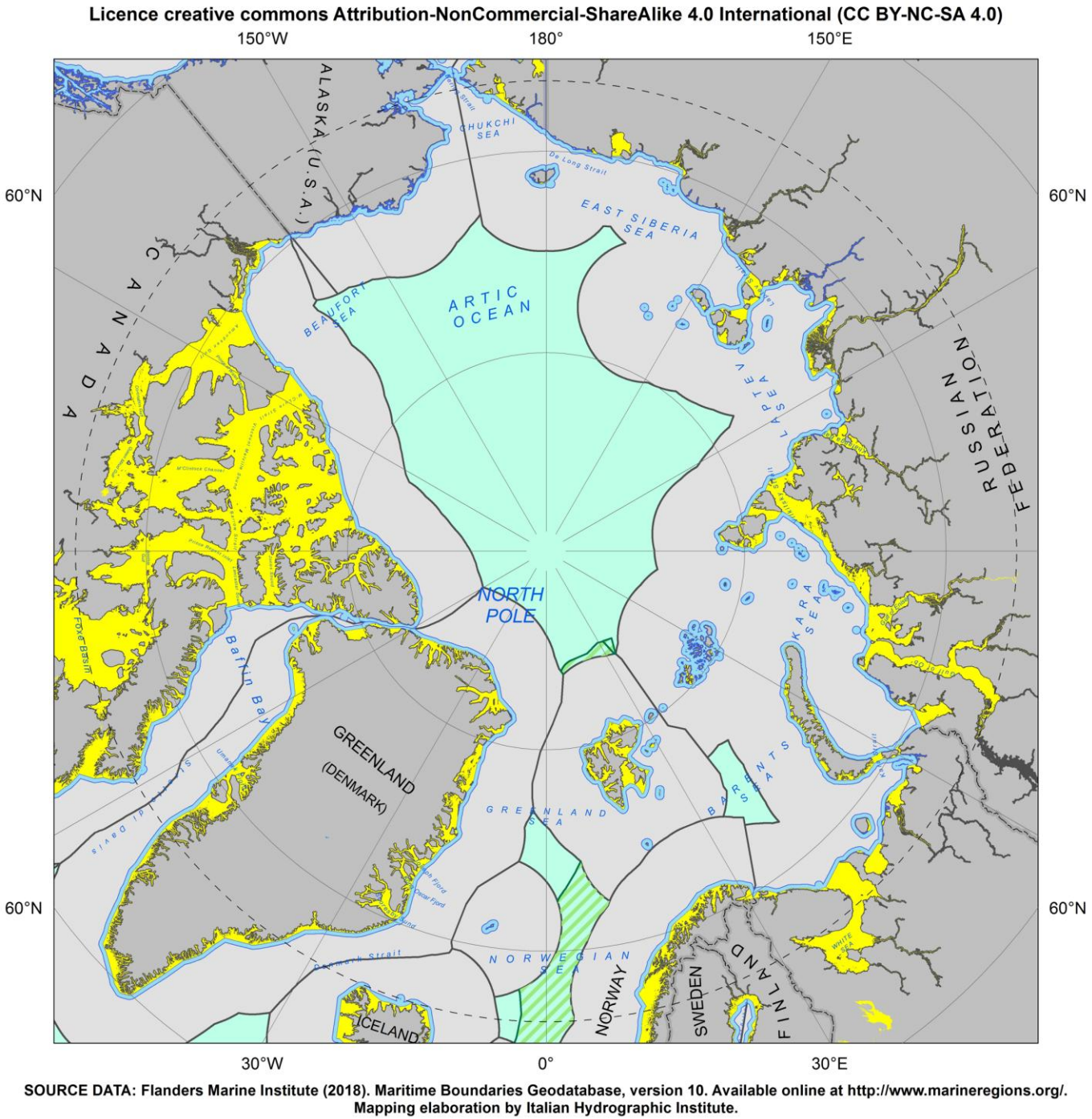
CLCS Rec. 2023.



NORWAY

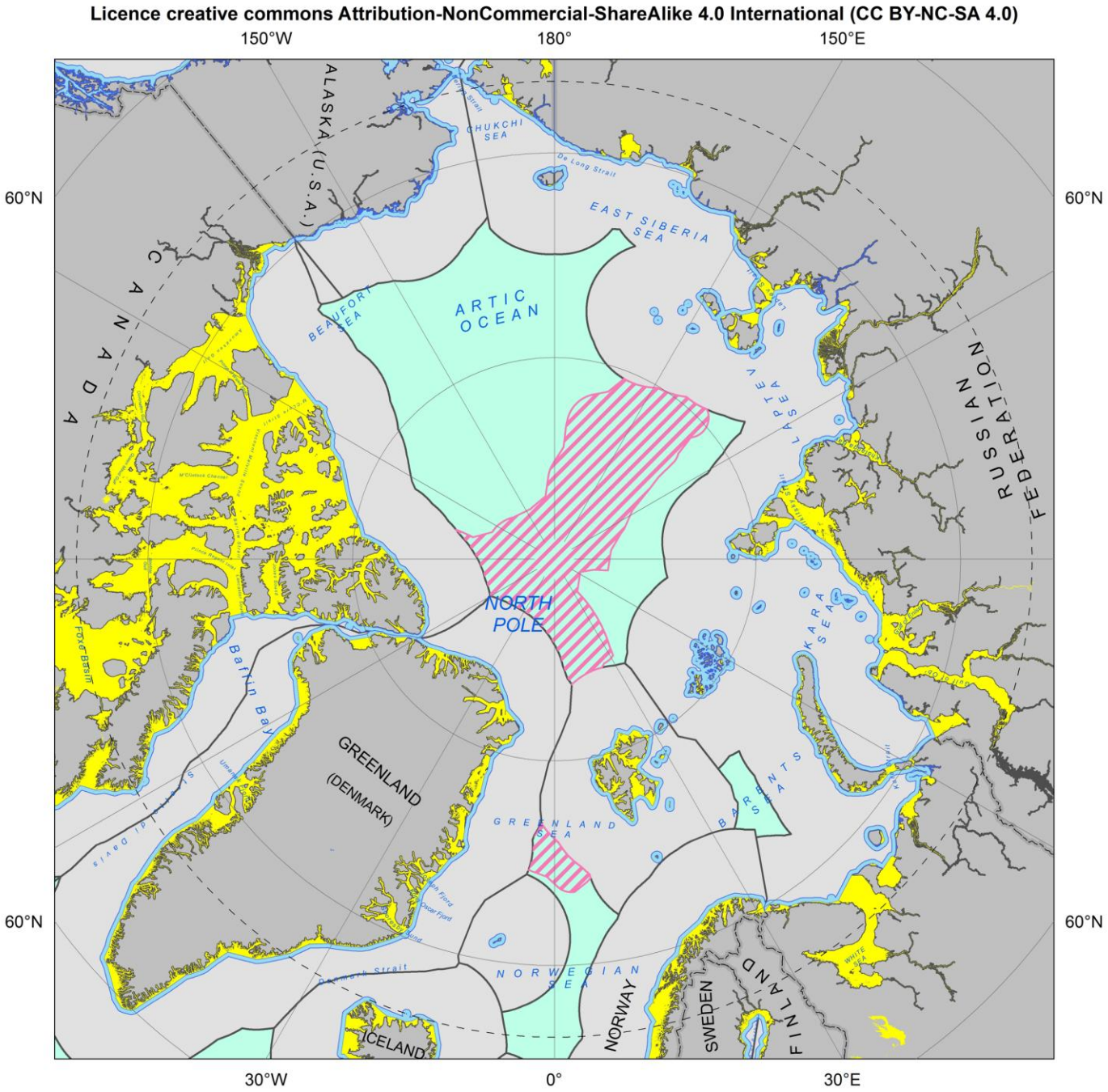
Submission made in 2006.

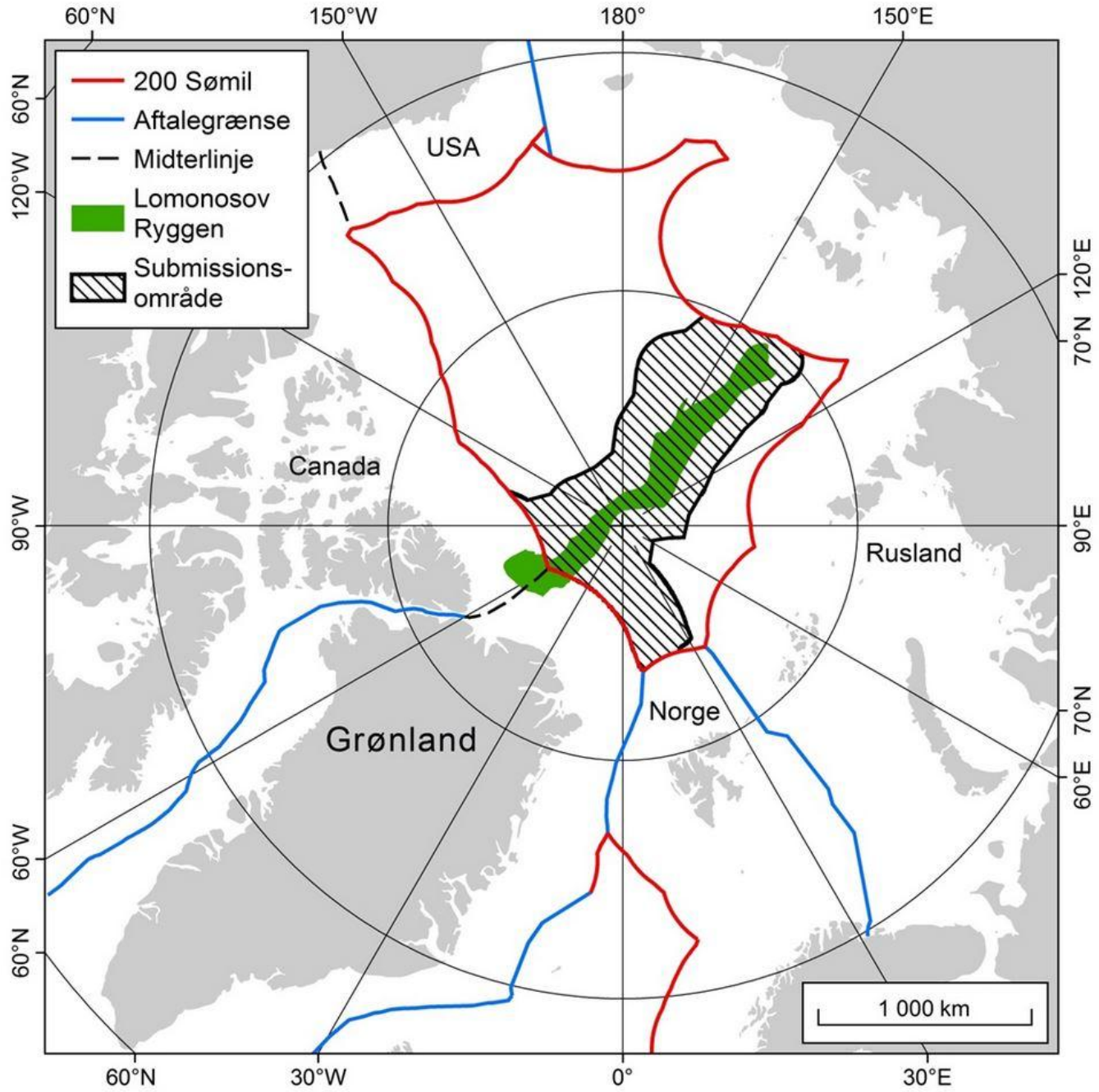
CLCS Rec. 2009.



DENMARK
(Northern continental shelf of Greenland 2014)

Submission awaiting consideration.




60°N
150°W
180°
150°E
60°N
120°W
90°W
60°W
60°N
120°E
70°N
90°E
70°N
60°E
60°N
30°W
0°
30°E
200 Sømil
Aftalegrænse
Midterlinje
Lomonosov Ryggen
Submissions-område
USA
Canada
Rusland
Norge
Grønland
1 000 km

CANADA
(Arctic Ocean)

Submission made in 2019.

Revised in 2021.

Awaiting consideration.

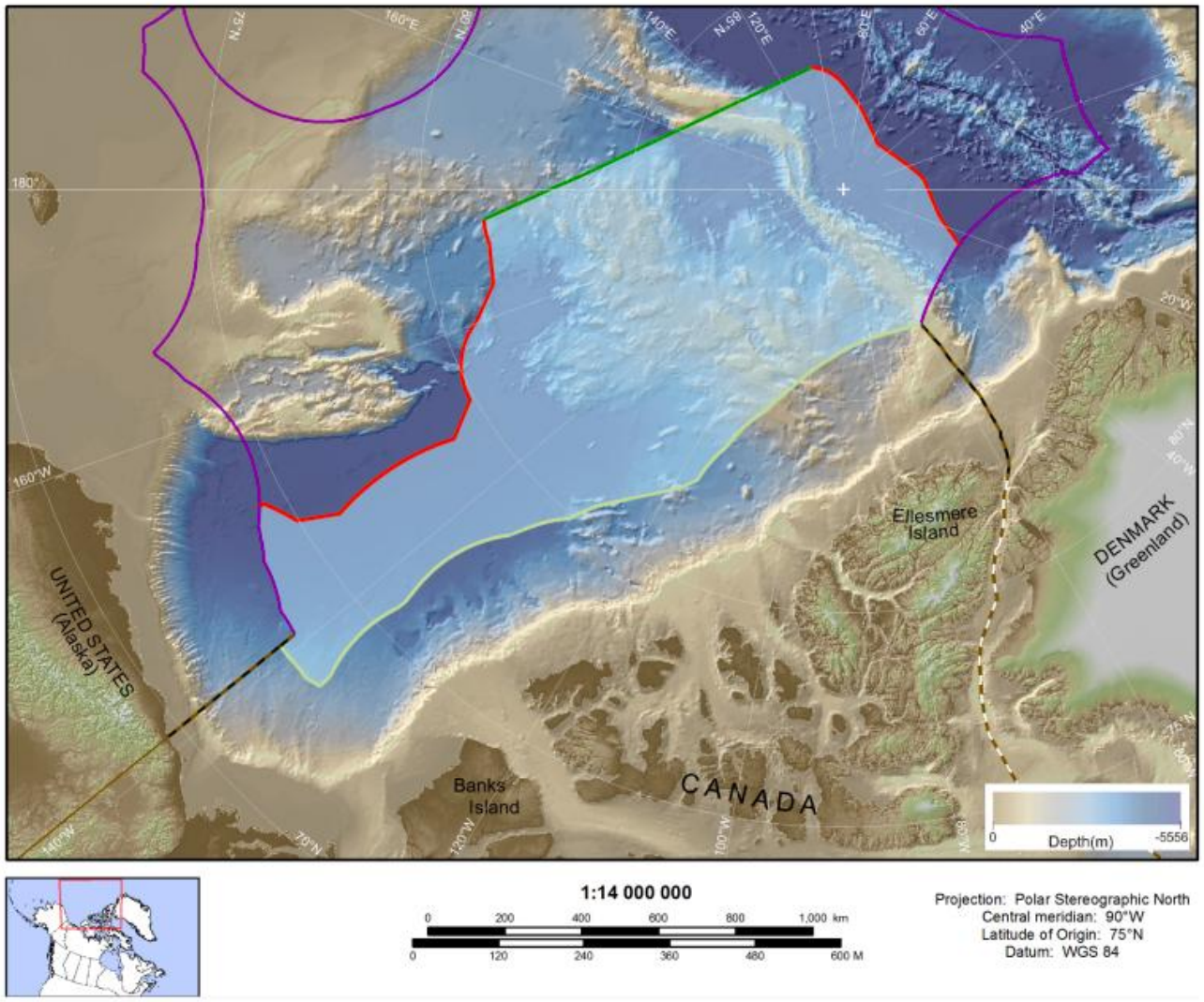


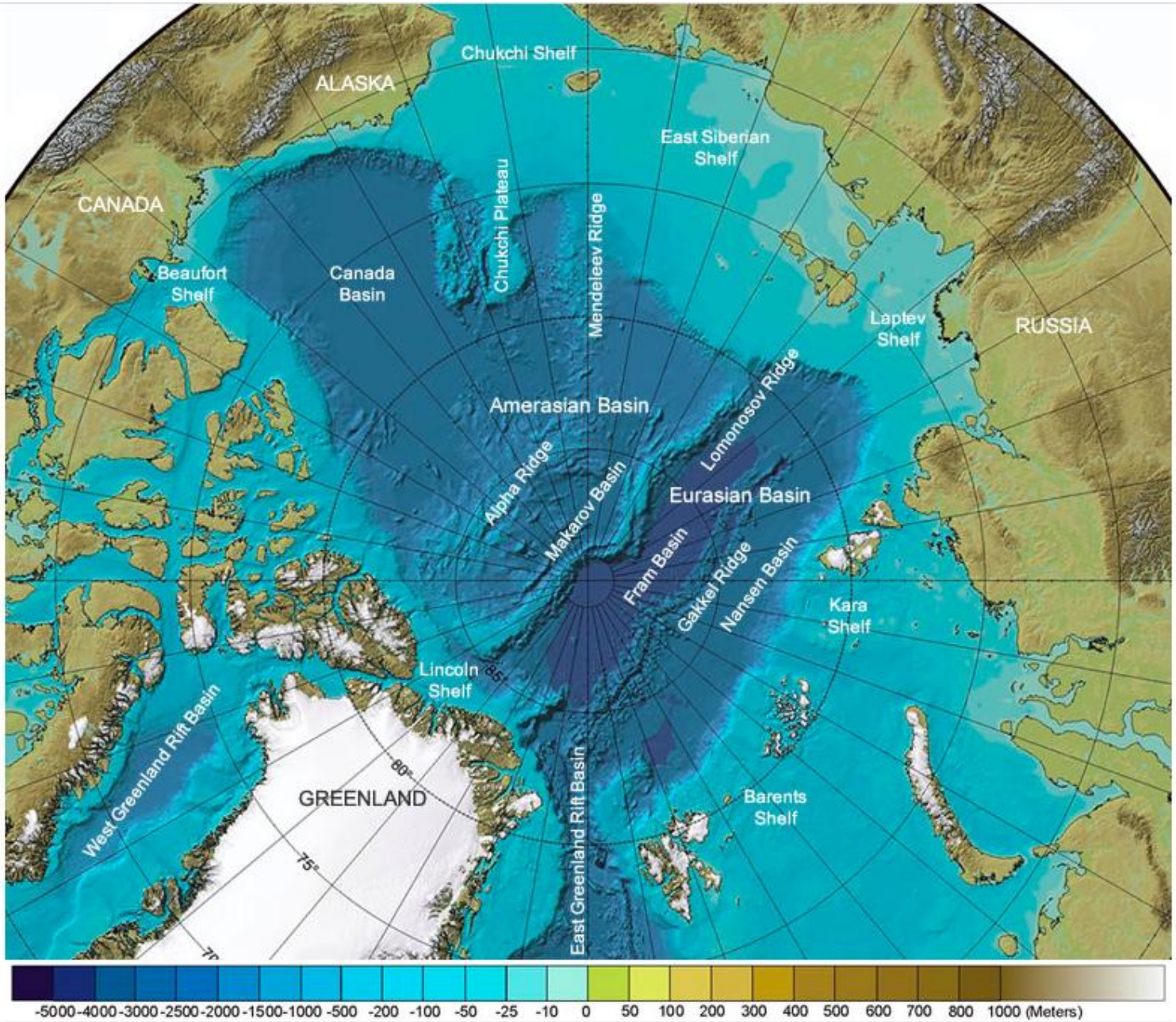

**Figure 3:** Segments comprising of the outer limits of Canada's continental shelf in the Arctic Ocean.

The seafloor of the central Arctic Ocean includes four ridge-like structures:

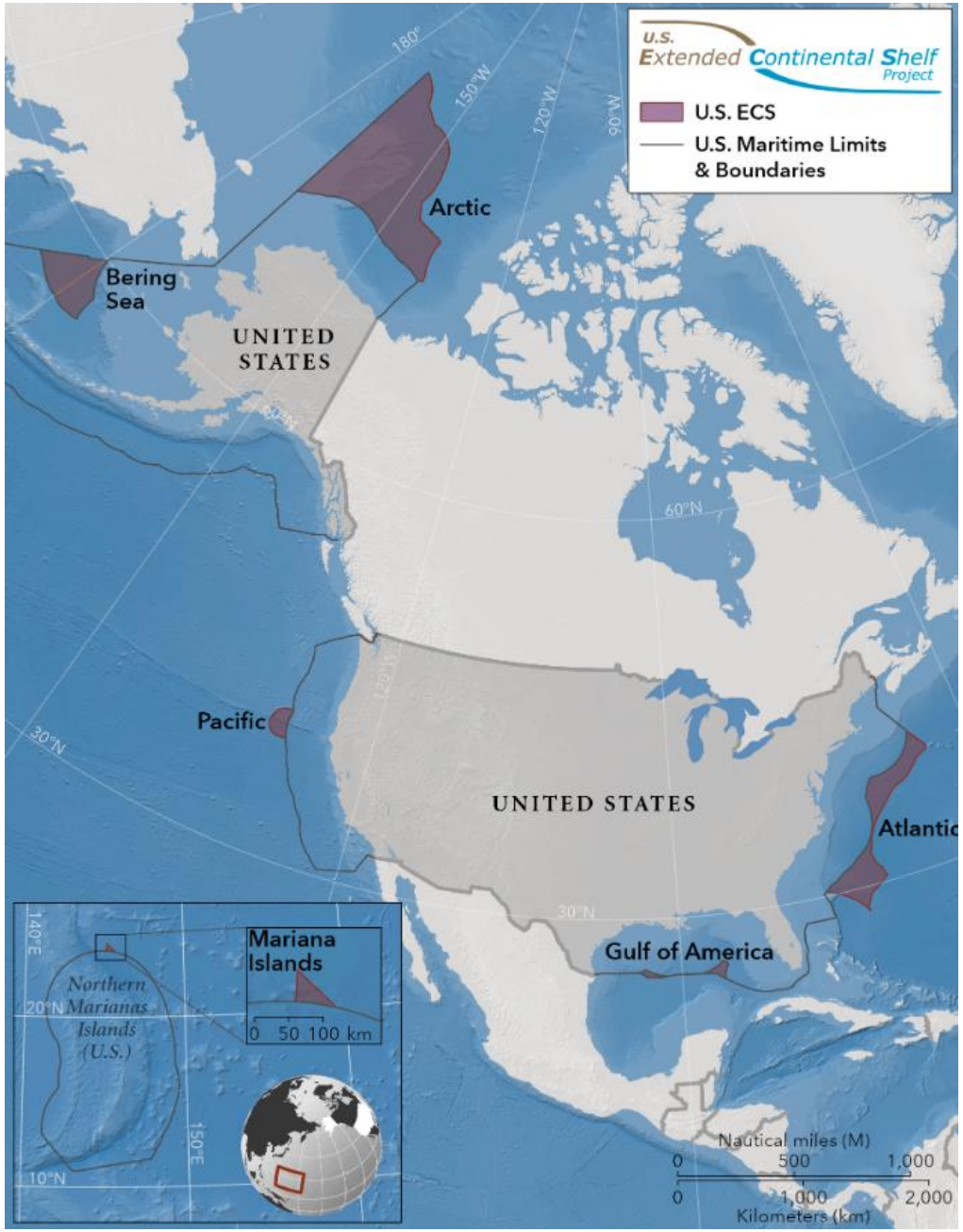
- **Gakkel Ridge**
- **Lomonosov Ridge**
- **Alpha Ridge**
- **Mendeleev Ridge**

U.S. :

*"The Lomonosov Ridge is a **free-standing feature** in the deep, oceanic part of the Arctic Ocean Basin, and not a natural component of the continental margins of either Russia or any other State"*



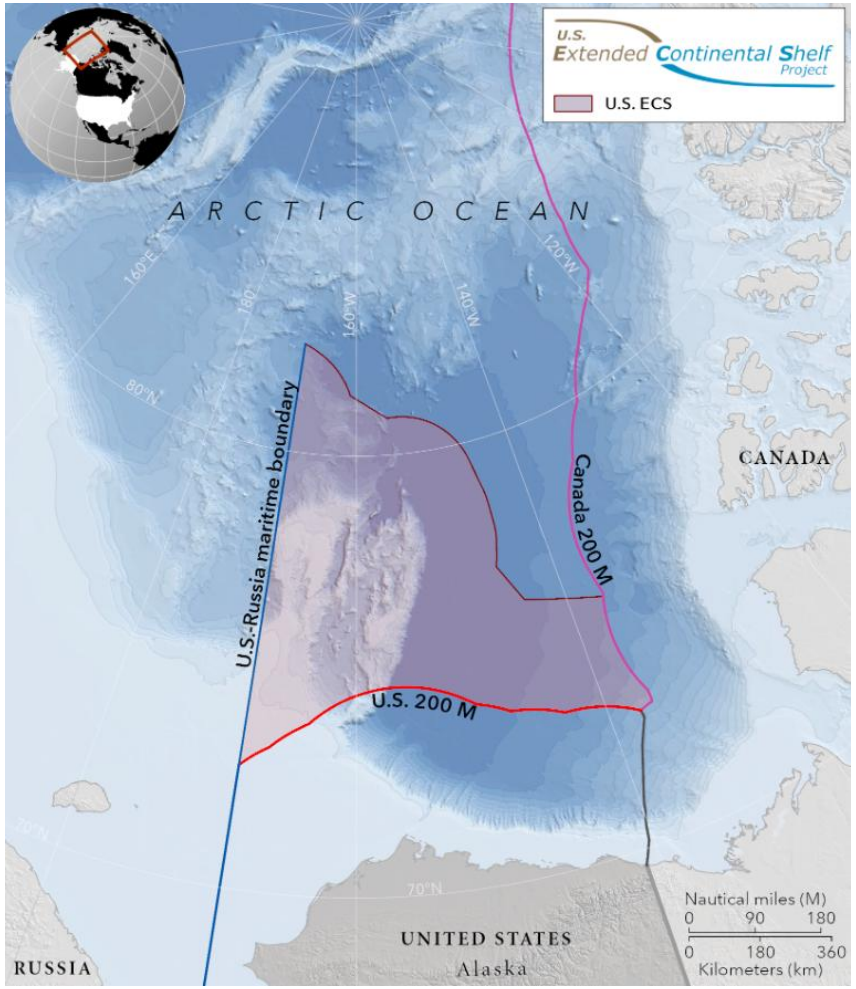

**Arctic Ocean Seafloor Features Map:** International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean annotated with the names of seafloor features.




Published by the U.S. Department of State

Additional information may be found on the following U.S. Department of State website:
https://www.state.gov/shelf

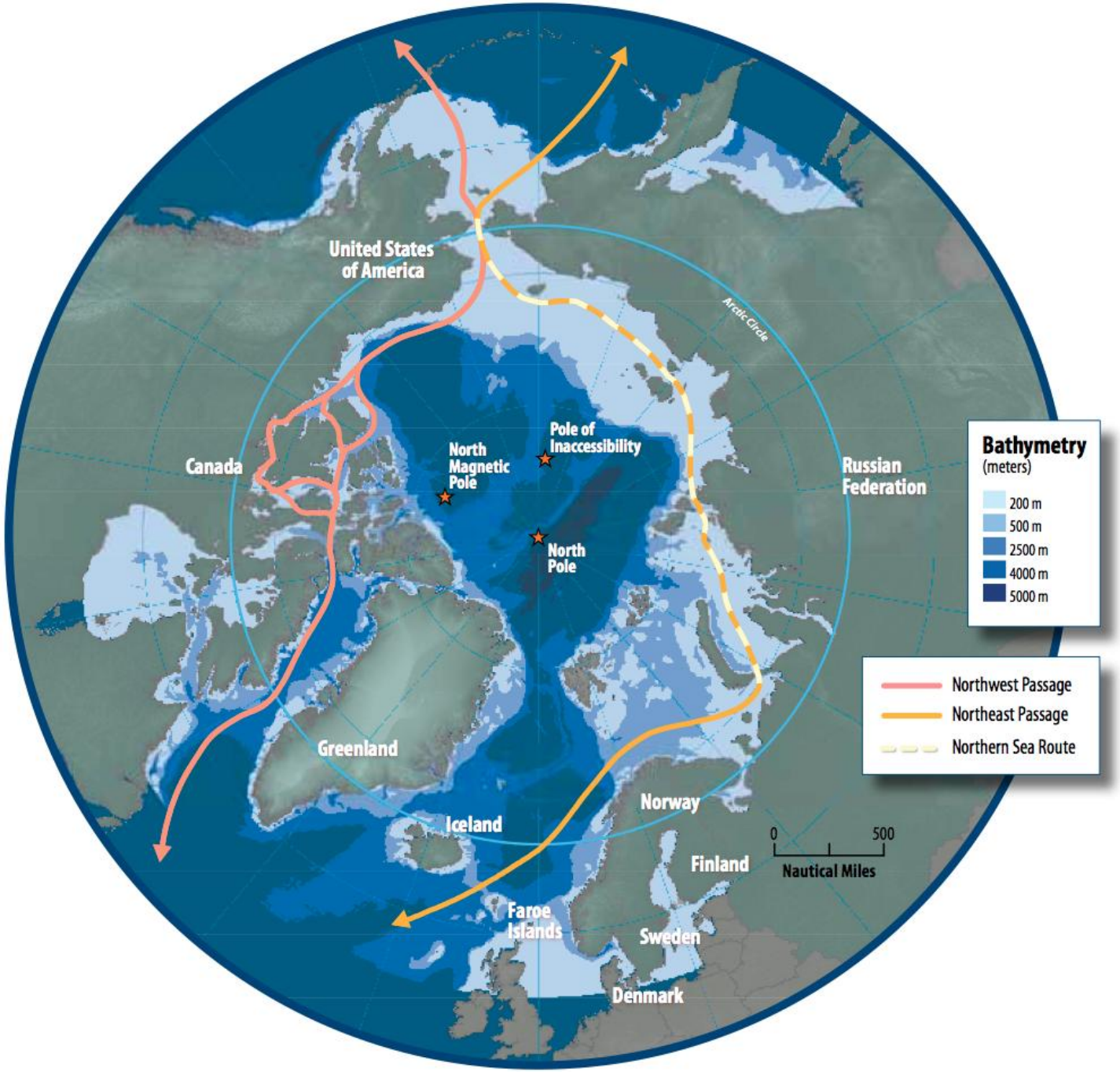
This document was published in 2023 and revised in 2025 to reflect the official U.S. government name *Gulf of America*.




The United States has prepared a package of data and documents on its continental shelf limits for submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. This submission package was prepared consistent with the Commission's Scientific and Technical Guidelines and provides detailed information on the outer limits of the U.S. extended continental shelf. The United States will file its submission package with the Commission upon accession to the Convention. The United States is also open to filing its submission package with the Commission as a non-Party to the Convention. This would be consistent with the Commission's mandate to provide recommendations and advice to coastal States concerning the outer limits of the continental shelf and would support the rules-based system under the Convention for delineating the continental shelf and the seabed area beyond national jurisdiction.

UNCLOS Part VI (Continental shelf) and ANNEX II to UNCLOS (CLCS) refer to "coastal States", not to "States ***Parties***".

# ARCTIC STRAITS

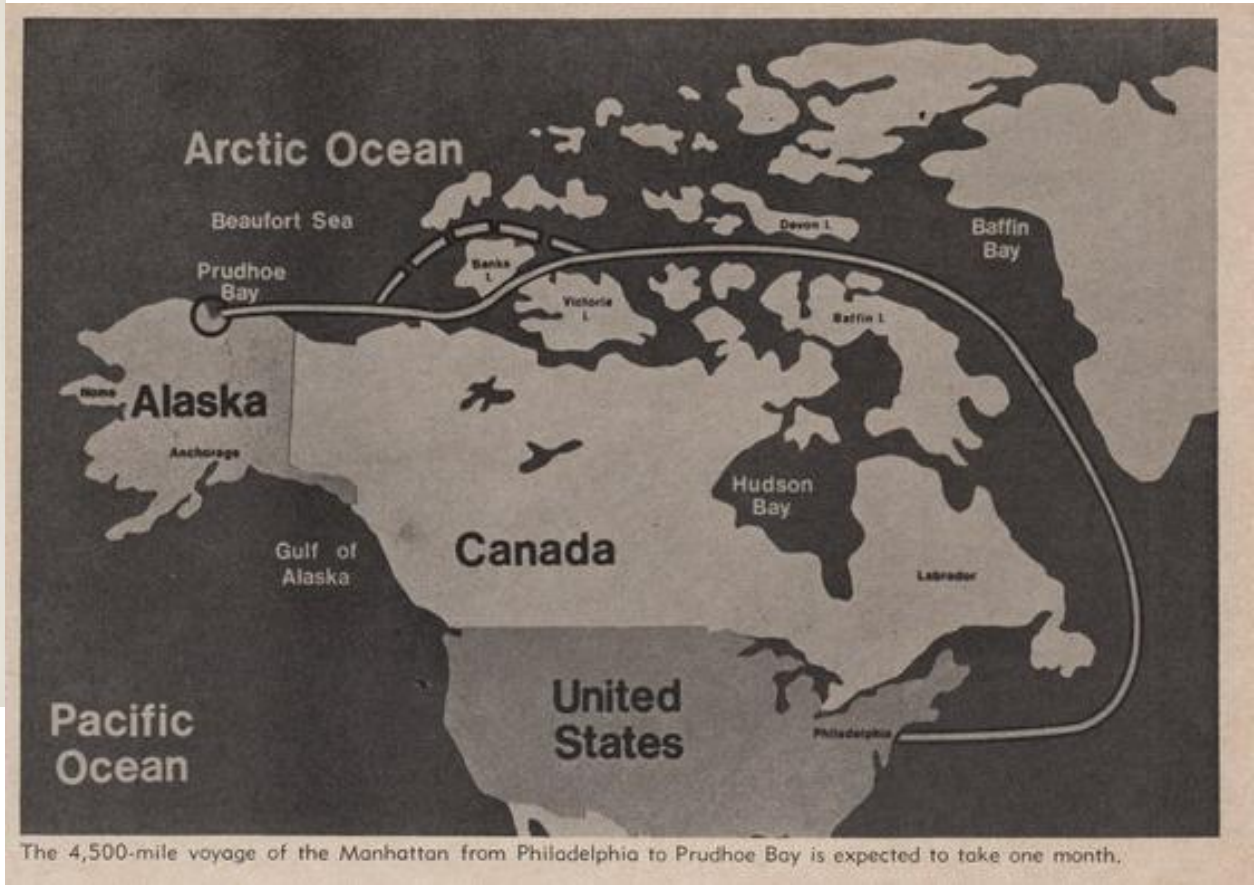


# Voyage of the SS *Manhattan* (1969)



NORTHWEST PASSAGE BOUND--Even before being modified for the Northwest Passage test, the S. S. Manhattan was the largest merchant ship ever to fly the American flag, the largest commercial ship ever constructed in the U.S., and one of the largest commercial vessels in the world. Standing on her bow, the 1005 foot-long Manhattan would almost match the Empire State Building in height. In addition to size, the Manhattan is highly maneuverable and extra powerful. Its speed fully loaded is 17 3/4 knots.

8/11/69

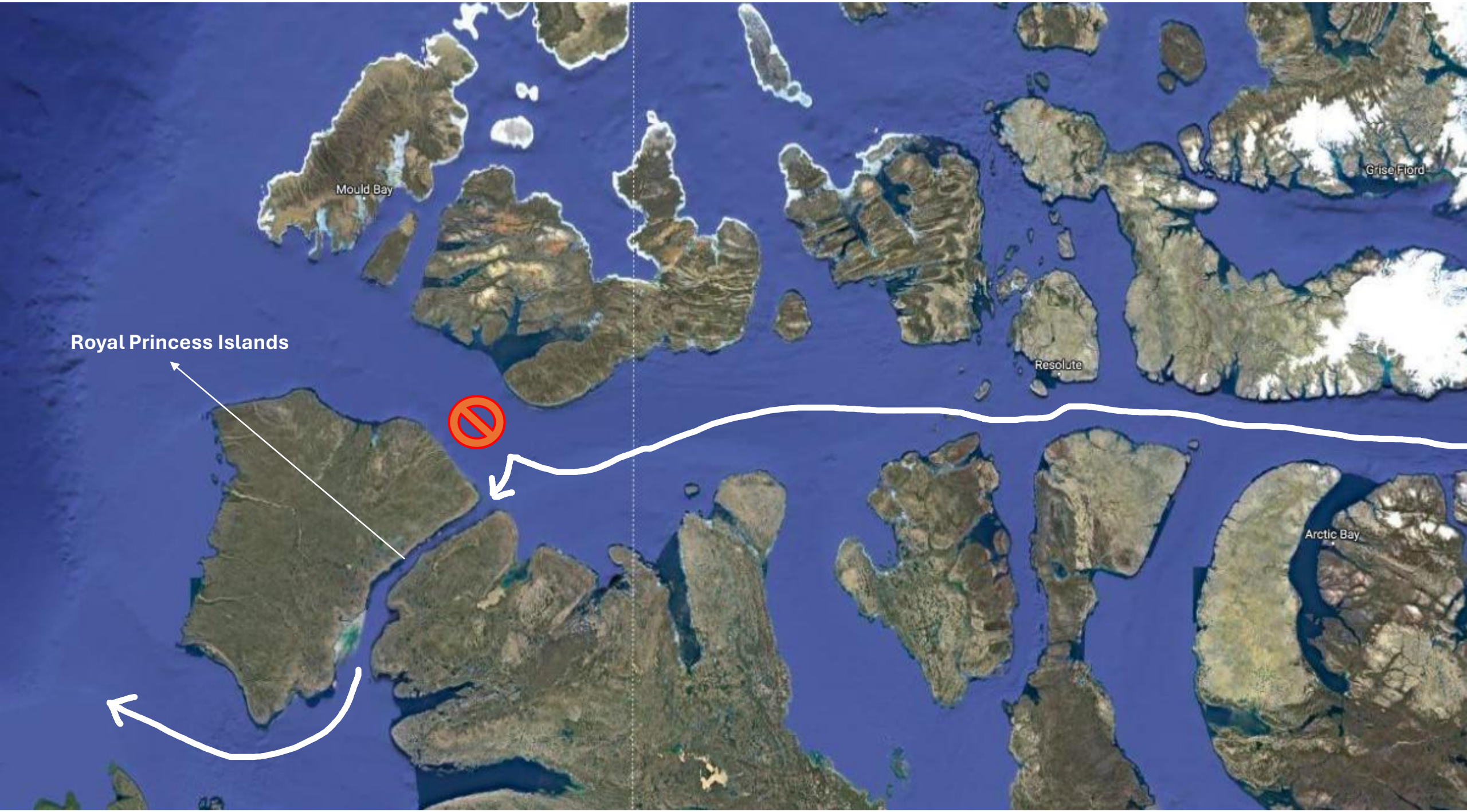



The 4,500-mile voyage of the Manhattan from Philadelphia to Prudhoe Bay is expected to take one month.



S.S.Manhattan and Canadian Ice Breaker John McDonald


McClure Strait
Lancaster Sound
NU
NT
YT
AK
Canada
Groenlandia


Mould Bay
Grise Fiord
Royal Princess Islands
Resolute
Arctic Bay

# 1988 Arctic Cooperation Agreement

No. 31529

CANADA
and
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**Agreement on arctic cooperation. Signed at Ottawa on 11 January 1988**

*Authentic texts: English and French.*

*Registered by Canada on 27 January 1995.*

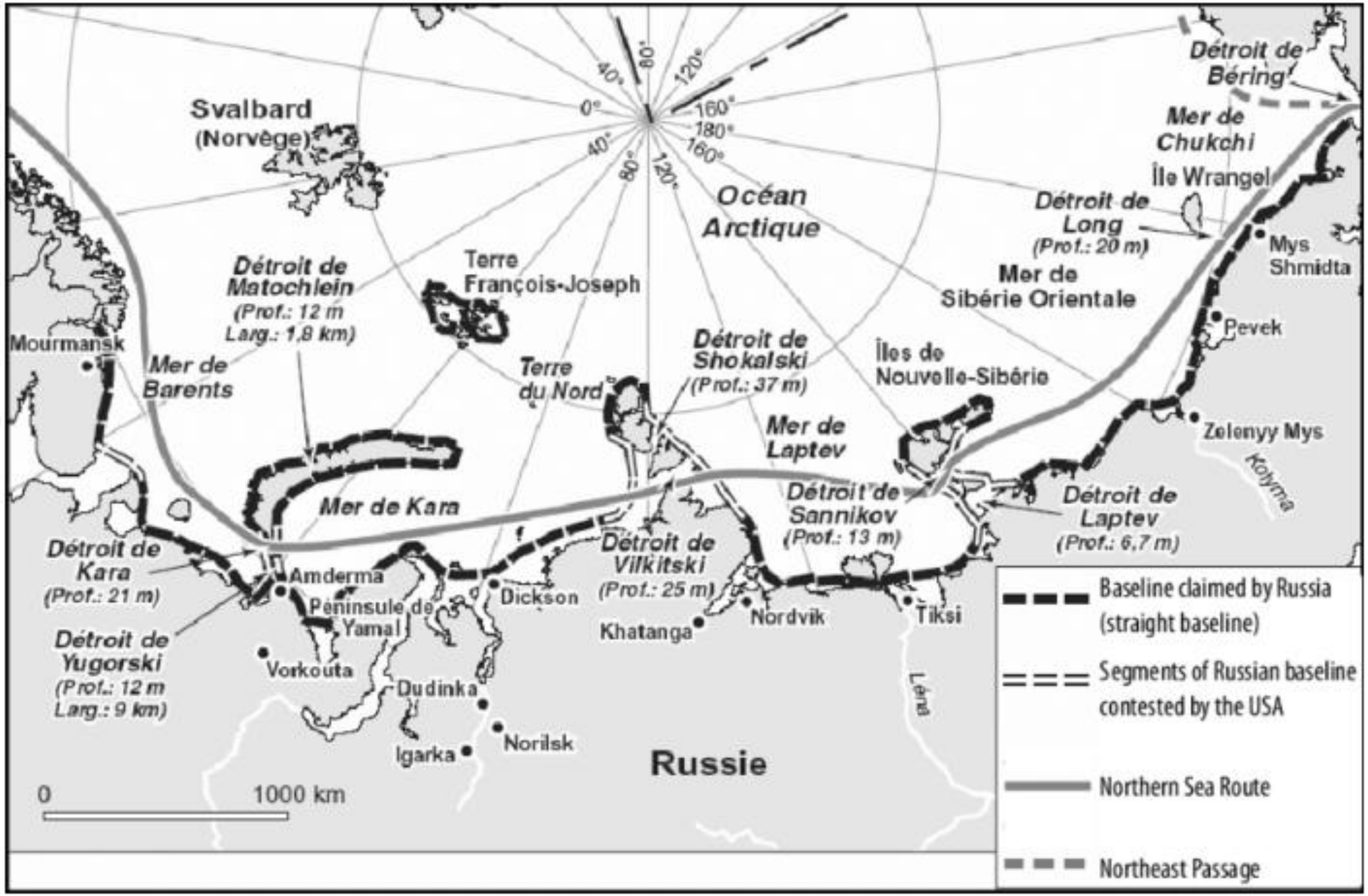
3. In recognition of the close and friendly relations between their two countries, the uniqueness of ice-covered maritime areas, the opportunity to increase their knowledge of the marine environment of the Arctic through research conducted during icebreaker voyages, and their shared interest in safe, effective icebreaker navigation off their Arctic coasts:

— The Government of the United States and the Government of Canada undertake to facilitate navigation by their icebreakers in their respective Arctic waters and to develop cooperative procedures for this purpose;

— The Government of Canada and the Government of the United States agree to take advantage of their icebreaker navigation to develop and share research information, in accordance with generally accepted principles of international law, in order to advance their understanding of the marine environment of the area;

— The Government of the United States pledges that all navigation by U.S. icebreakers within waters claimed by Canada to be internal will be undertaken with the consent of the Government of Canada.

4. Nothing in this agreement of cooperative endeavour between Arctic neighbours and friends nor any practice thereunder affects the respective positions of the


Svalbard
(Norvège)
Océan
Arctique
Détroit de
Bering
Mer de
Chukchi
Île Wrangel
Détroit de
Long
(Prof.: 20 m)
Mys
Shmidta
Mer de
Sibérie Orientale
Pevek
Détroit de
Matochlein
(Prof.: 12 m
Larg.: 1,8 km)
Terre
François-Joseph
Mourmansk
Mer de
Barents
Terre
du Nord
Détroit de
Shokalski
(Prof.: 37 m)
Îles de
Nouvelle-Sibérie
Zelenyy Mys
Kolyma
Mer de
Laptev
Détroit de
Sannikov
(Prof.: 13 m)
Détroit de
Laptev
(Prof.: 6,7 m)
Mer de Kara
Détroit de
Kara
(Prof.: 21 m)
Amderma
Détroit de
Vilkitski
(Prof.: 25 m)
Dickson
Péninsule de
Yamal
Khatanga
Nordvik
Tiksi
Détroit de
Yugorski
(Prof.: 12 m
Larg.: 9 km)
Vorkouta
Dudinka
Lena
Igarka
Norilsk
Russie
0
1000 km
Baseline claimed by Russia
(straight baseline)
Segments of Russian baseline
contested by the USA
Northern Sea Route
Northeast Passage



Rules of navigation in the water area of the Northern Sea Route *(337 Кб)*

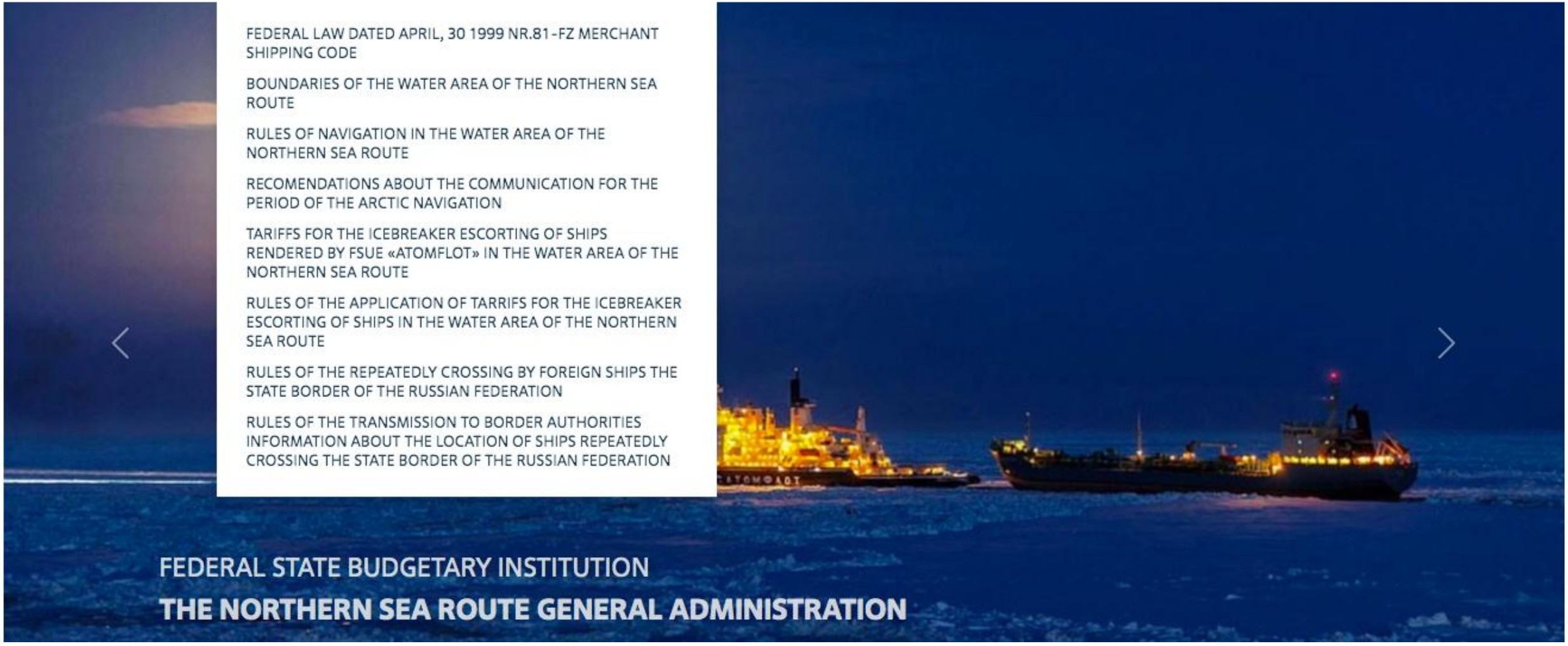
© NSR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 2022



- Application for Admission *(63 Кб)*
- Information on the ship and the voyage as per Appendix № 1 *(62 Кб)*

© NSR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 2022

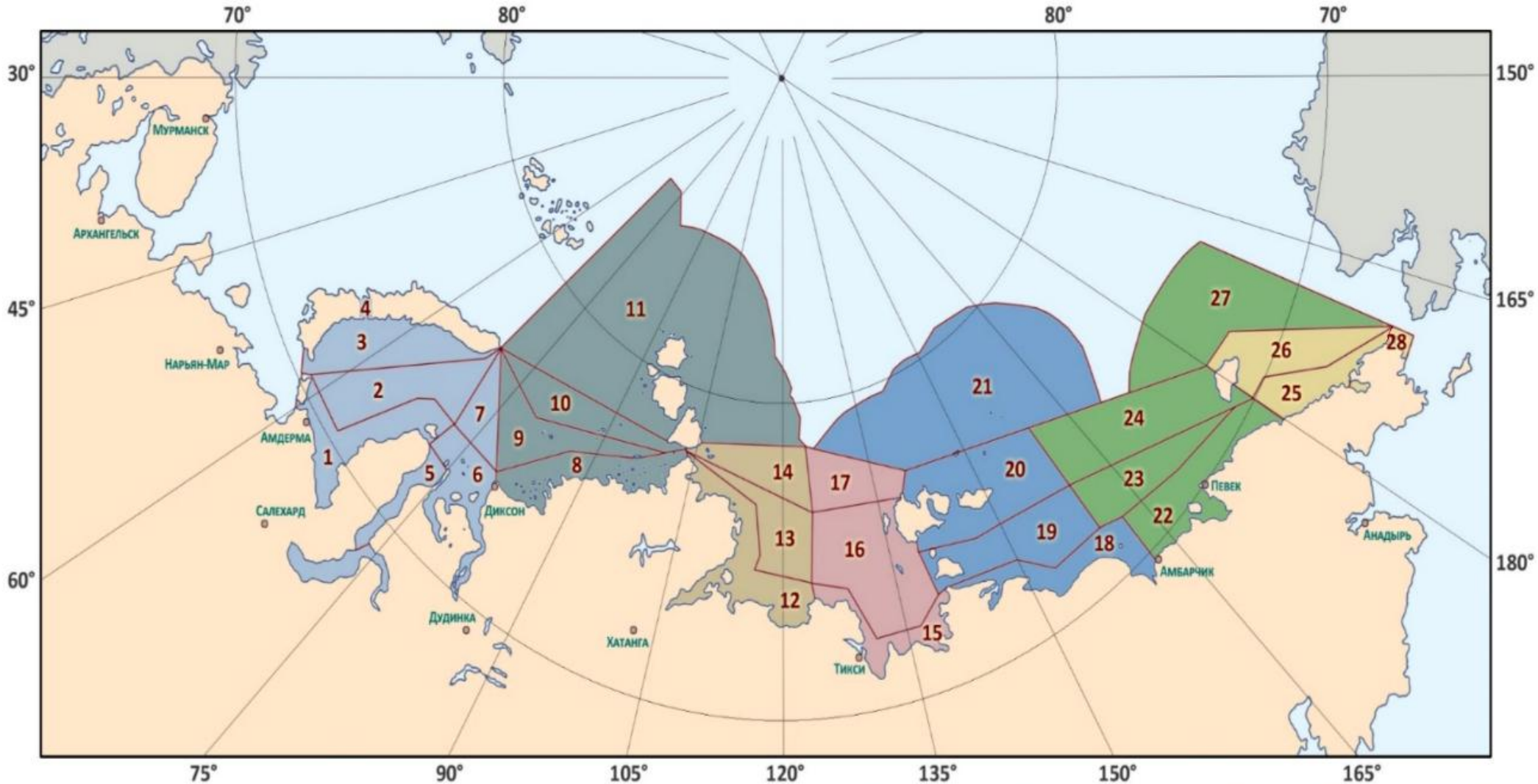
- FEDERAL LAW DATED APRIL, 30 1999 NR.81-FZ MERCHANT SHIPPING CODE
- BOUNDARIES OF THE WATER AREA OF THE NORTHERN SEA ROUTE
- RULES OF NAVIGATION IN THE WATER AREA OF THE NORTHERN SEA ROUTE
- RECOMENDATIONS ABOUT THE COMMUNICATION FOR THE PERIOD OF THE ARCTIC NAVIGATION
- TARIFFS FOR THE ICEBREAKER ESCORTING OF SHIPS RENDERED BY FSUE «ATOMFLOT» IN THE WATER AREA OF THE NORTHERN SEA ROUTE
- RULES OF THE APPLICATION OF TARRIFS FOR THE ICEBREAKER ESCORTING OF SHIPS IN THE WATER AREA OF THE NORTHERN SEA ROUTE
- RULES OF THE REPEATEDLY CROSSING BY FOREIGN SHIPS THE STATE BORDER OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
- RULES OF THE TRANSMISSION TO BORDER AUTHORITIES INFORMATION ABOUT THE LOCATION OF SHIPS REPEATEDLY CROSSING THE STATE BORDER OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION



FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY INSTITUTION

# THE NORTHERN SEA ROUTE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

## THE WATER AREA OF THE NORTHERN SEA ROUTE




FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY INSTITUTION
THE NORTHERN SEA ROUTE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION