

Canada and the Arctic

A group of people, mostly wearing red and orange safety vests over dark winter clothing, are holding hands in a large circle on a flat, snow-covered landscape. In the background, a small settlement with several buildings is visible under a pale, overcast sky. The foreground shows the backs of several people, including one in a dark jacket and another in a red vest, also holding hands.

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Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

March 2016



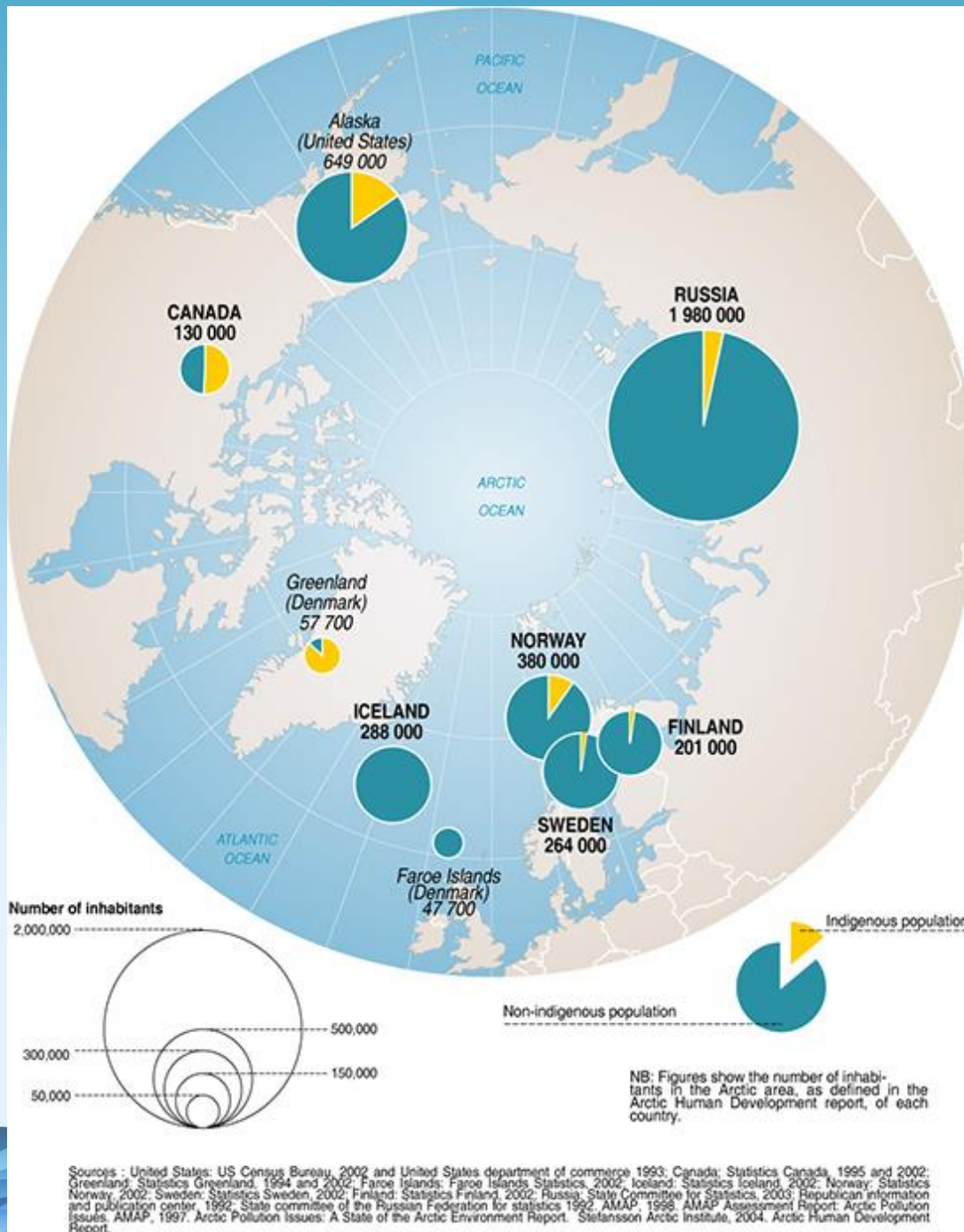


Canada's Vision for the Arctic

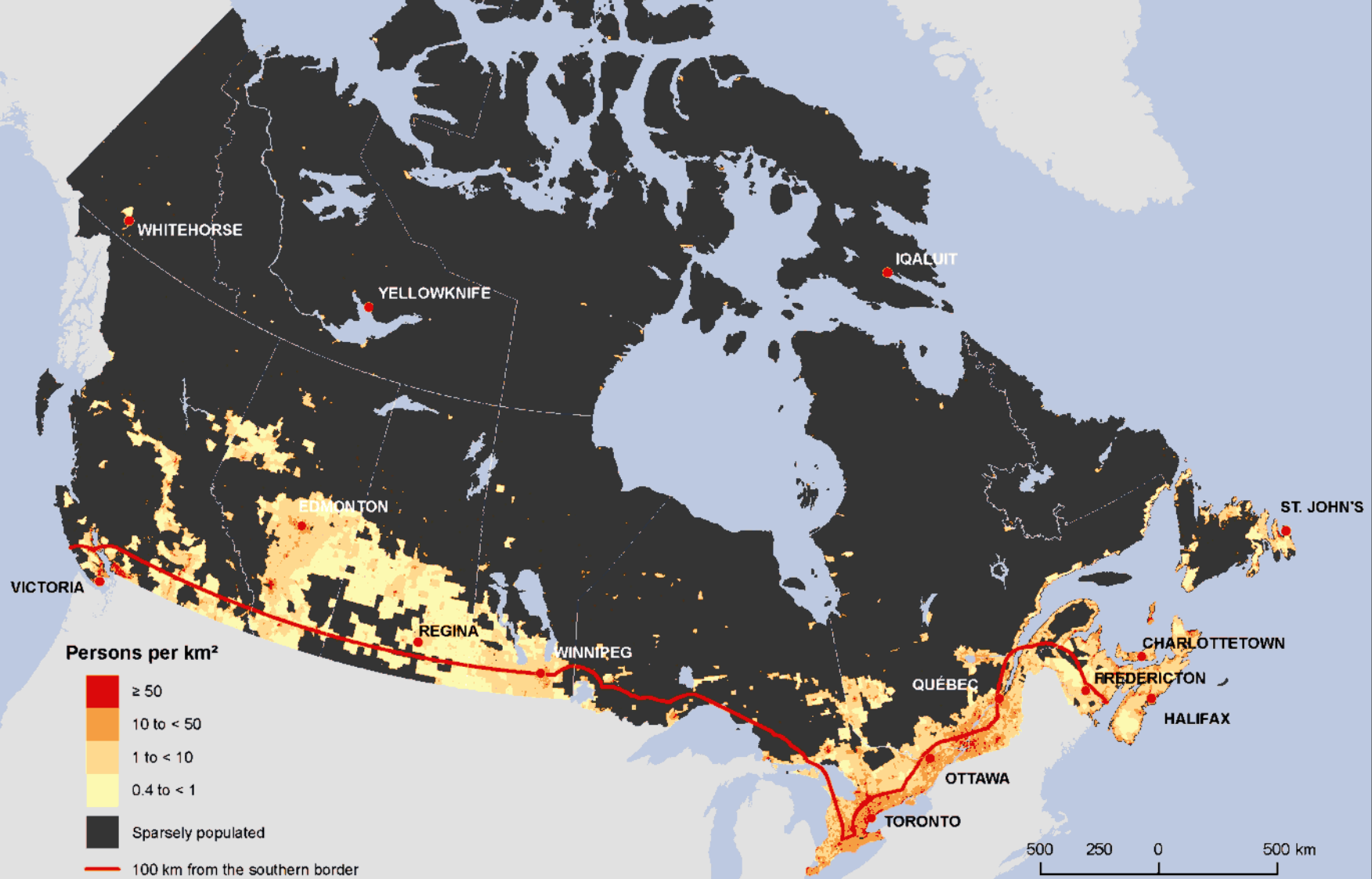
A stable, rules-based region with:

- clearly defined boundaries,
- dynamic economic growth and trade,
- vibrant Northern communities, and
- healthy and productive ecosystems

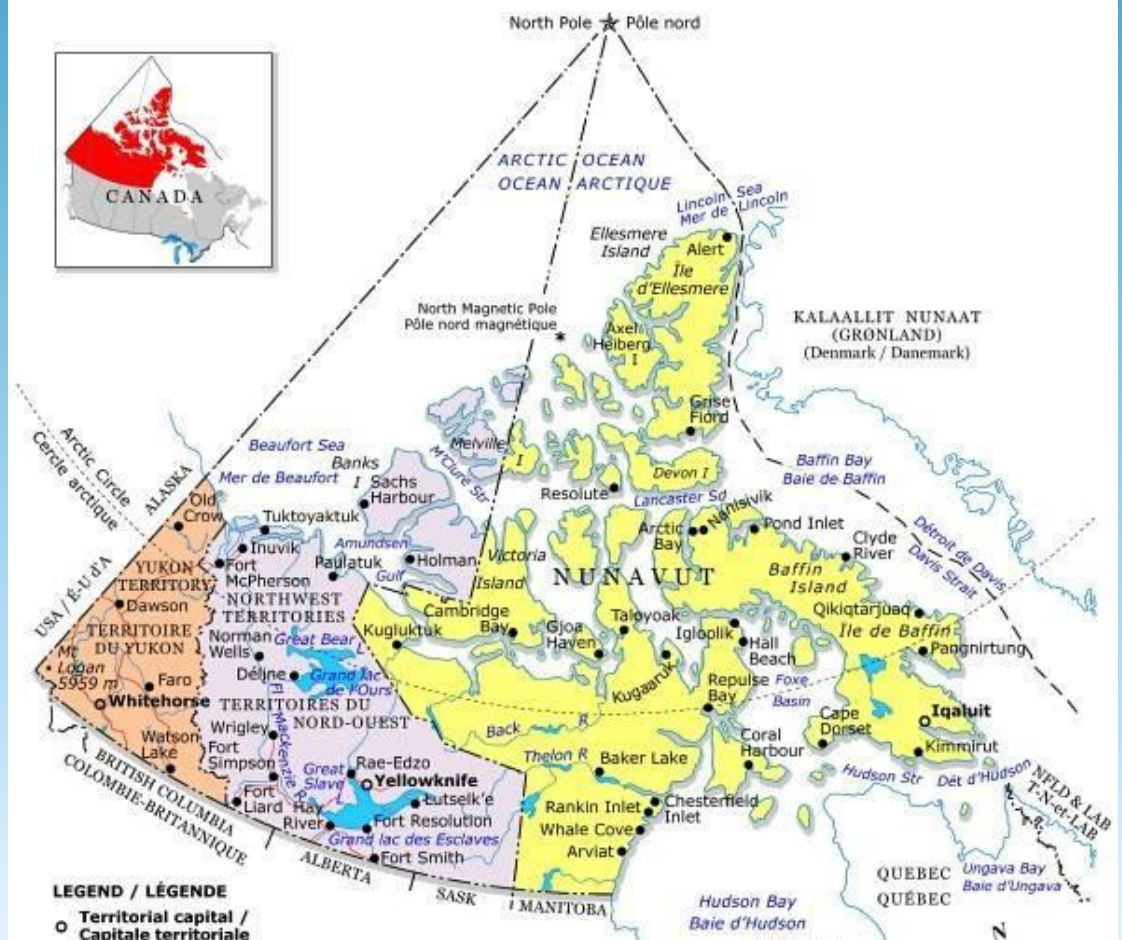




Population density, 2006 by Dissemination Area (DA)



Canada's Territories



	Canada	3 Territories	3 Territories (% of Canada)
Area	9,976,140 km ²	3,748,718 km ²	39.3%
Population	33,930,800	110,000	0.3%



Similar but also different

Yukon



Northwest Territories



Nunavut



Total population
(2011 census)

33,320

40,795

31,700

Land – square km

483,610

1,171,918

2,093,190

State of devolution

Majority of
responsibilities
devolved in 2003

NWT responsible for
managing public land,
water, and resources
as of April 2014

Negotiation protocol
completed in 2008

Federal transfers to
Territories, 2013-14

\$817 million

\$1.12 billion

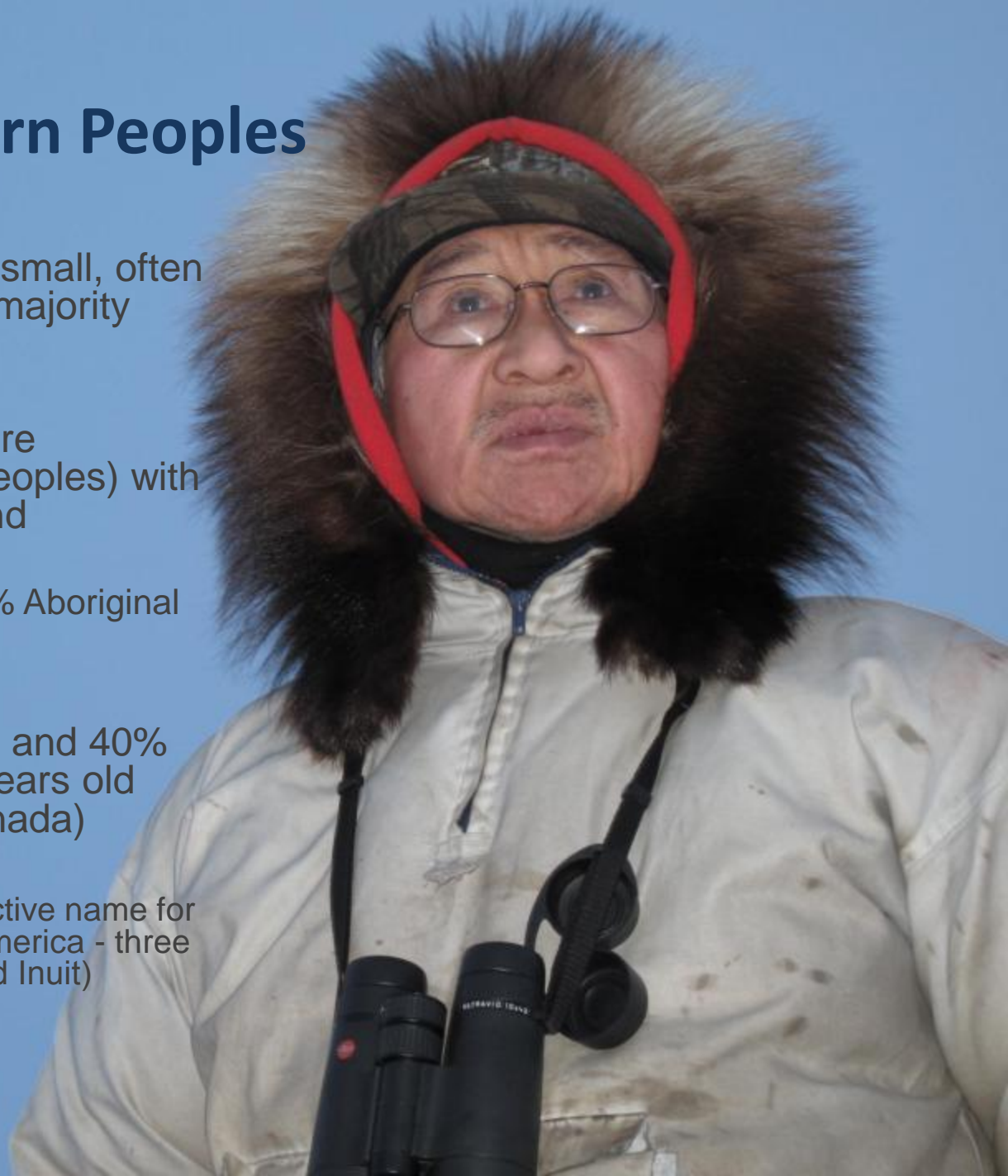
\$1.35 billion



Canada's Northern Peoples

- Population spread across small, often remote communities with majority living in territorial capitals
- Over half of Northerners are Aboriginal* (Indigenous Peoples) with strong ancestral ties to land
 - Yukon 23% First Nation
 - Northwest Territories 52% Aboriginal
 - Nunavut 86% Inuit
- 46% of Aboriginal peoples and 40% of Northerners under 25 years old (compared to 30% for Canada)

*(Aboriginal people is the collective name for the original peoples of North America - three groups: First Nations, Métis and Inuit)



Canadian Inuit Communities

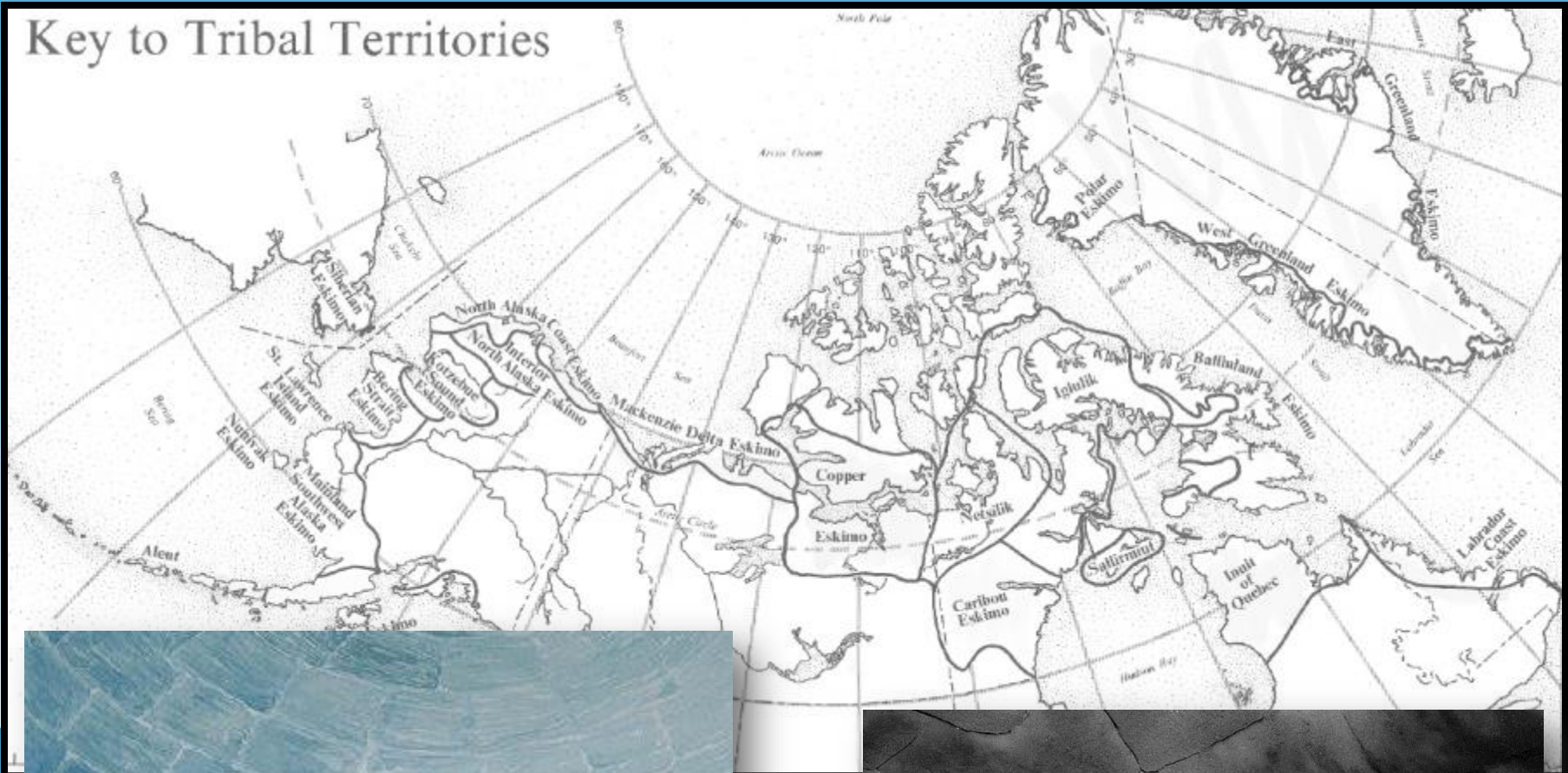
- Remote communities, far removed from major centres
- Nearly all lack road or rail access, and can only be reached by air and sea





- Main Theme: **Development for the People of the North**
 - **Responsible Arctic Resource Development**
 - **Responsible and Safe Arctic Shipping**
 - **Sustainable Circumpolar Communities**

Key to Tribal Territories





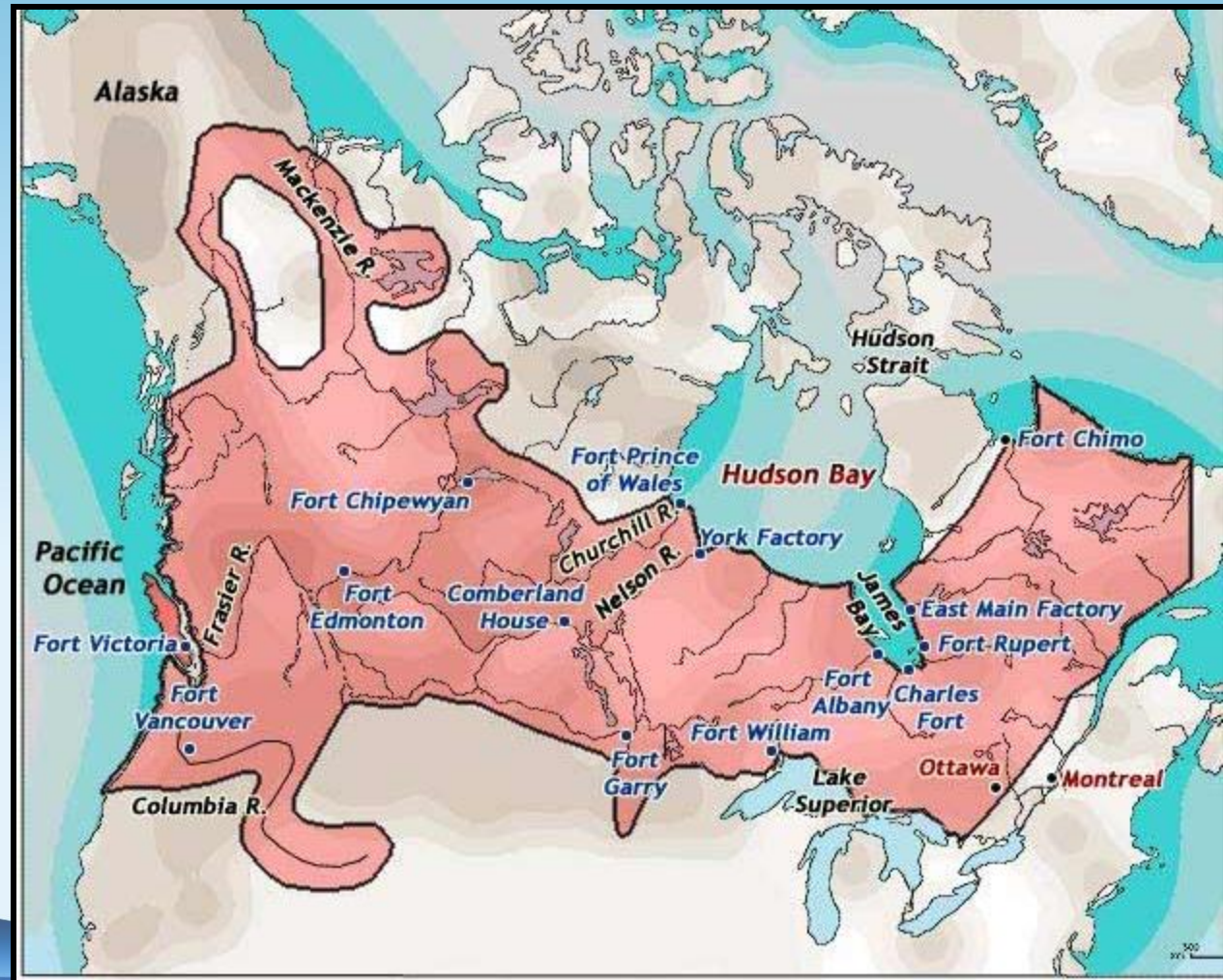
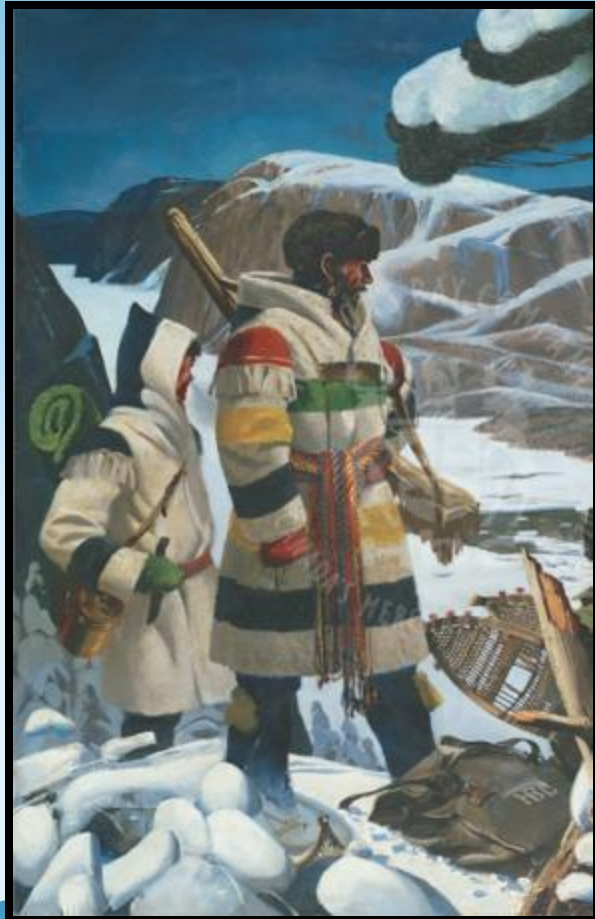
Route to Riches

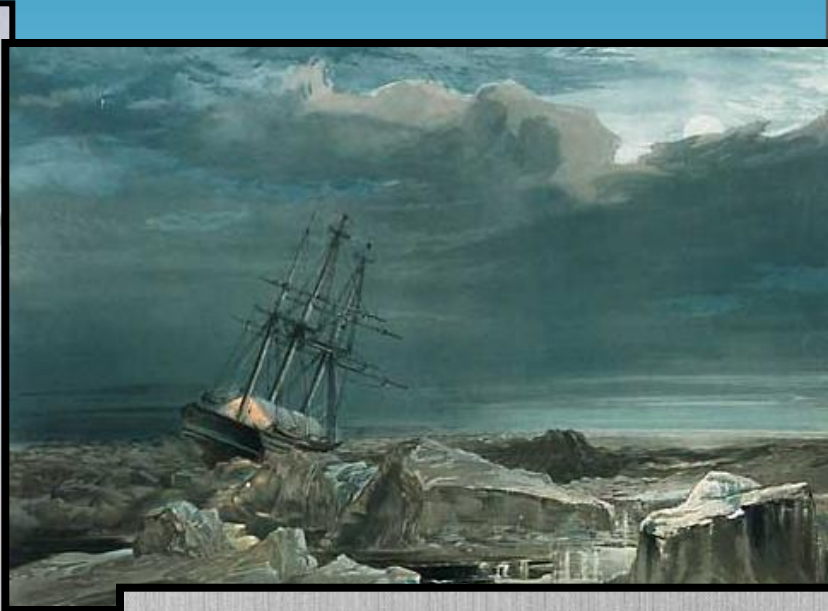
- The Northwest Passage as a pathway to elsewhere



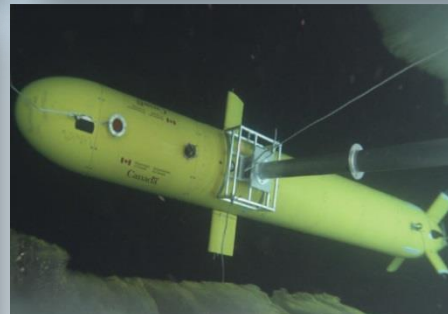
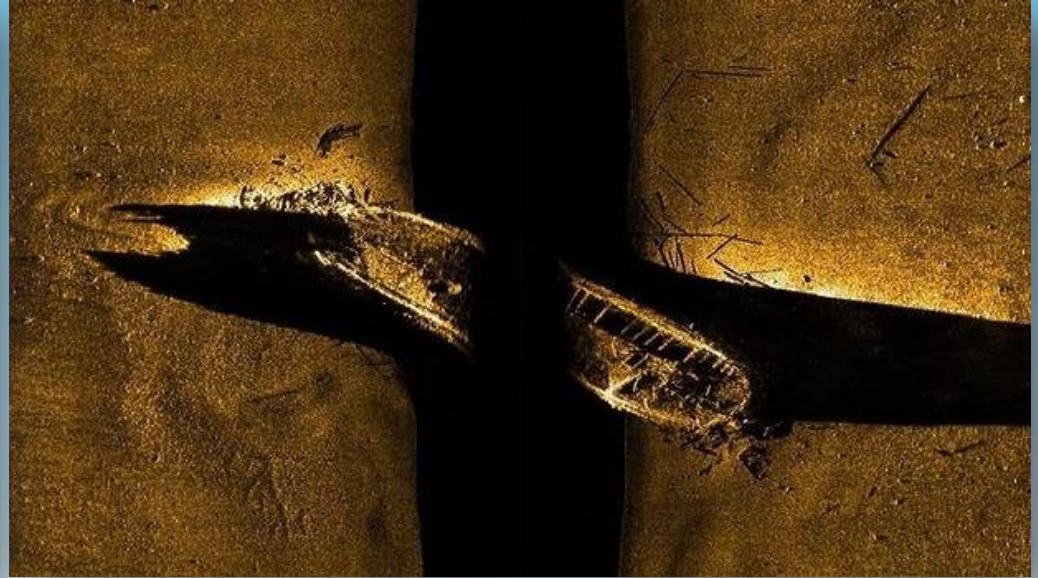


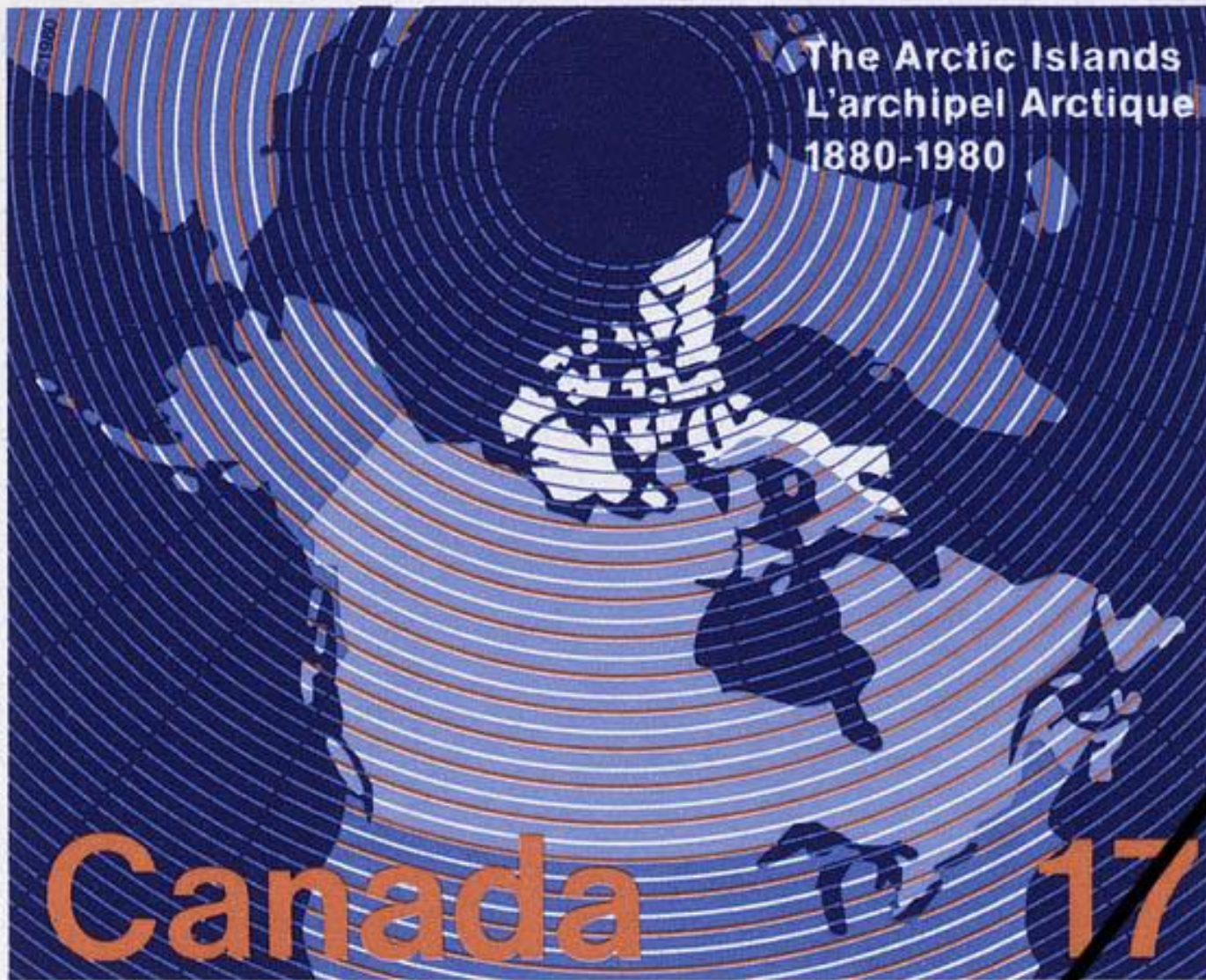
The Fur Trade

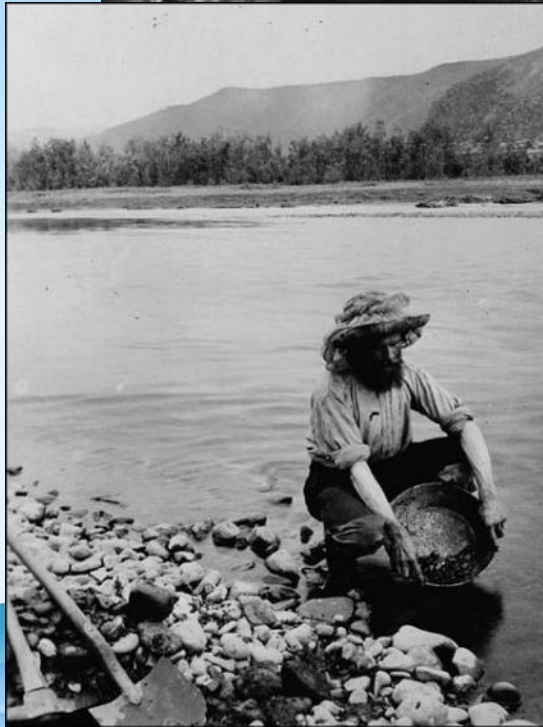




HMS *Erebus* found – Sept. 2014



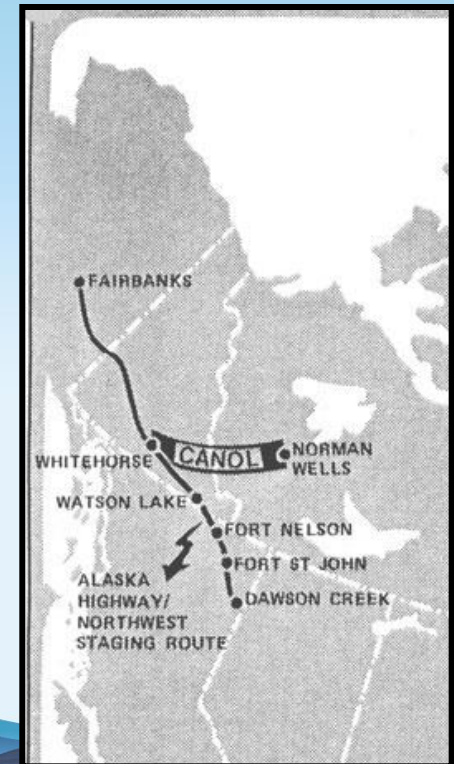
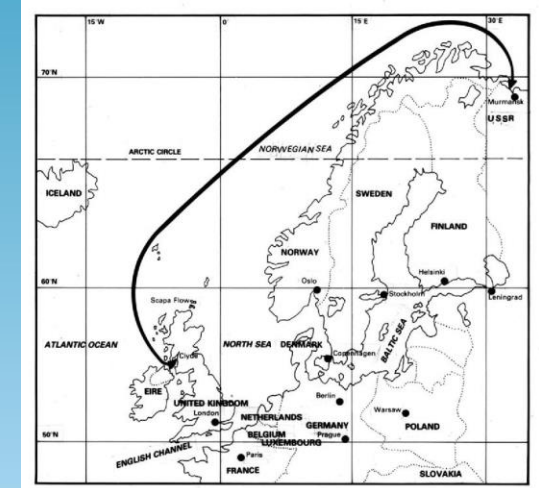


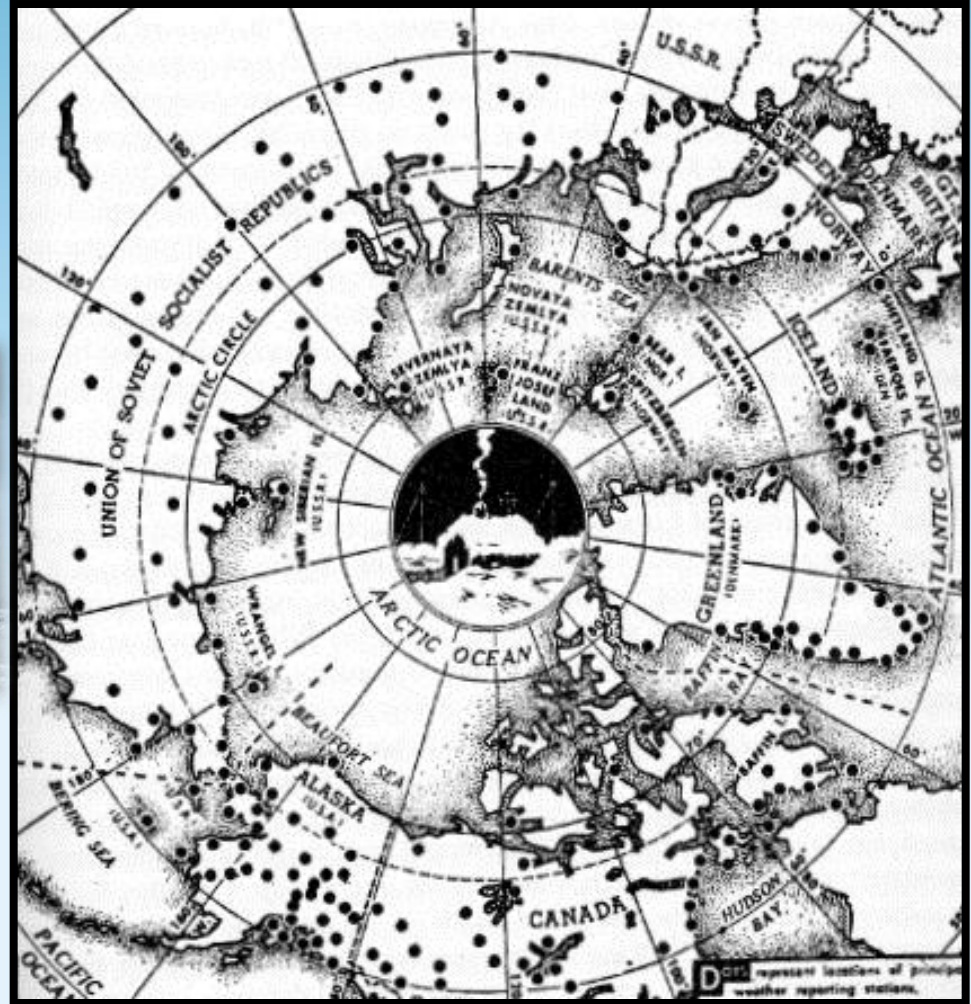




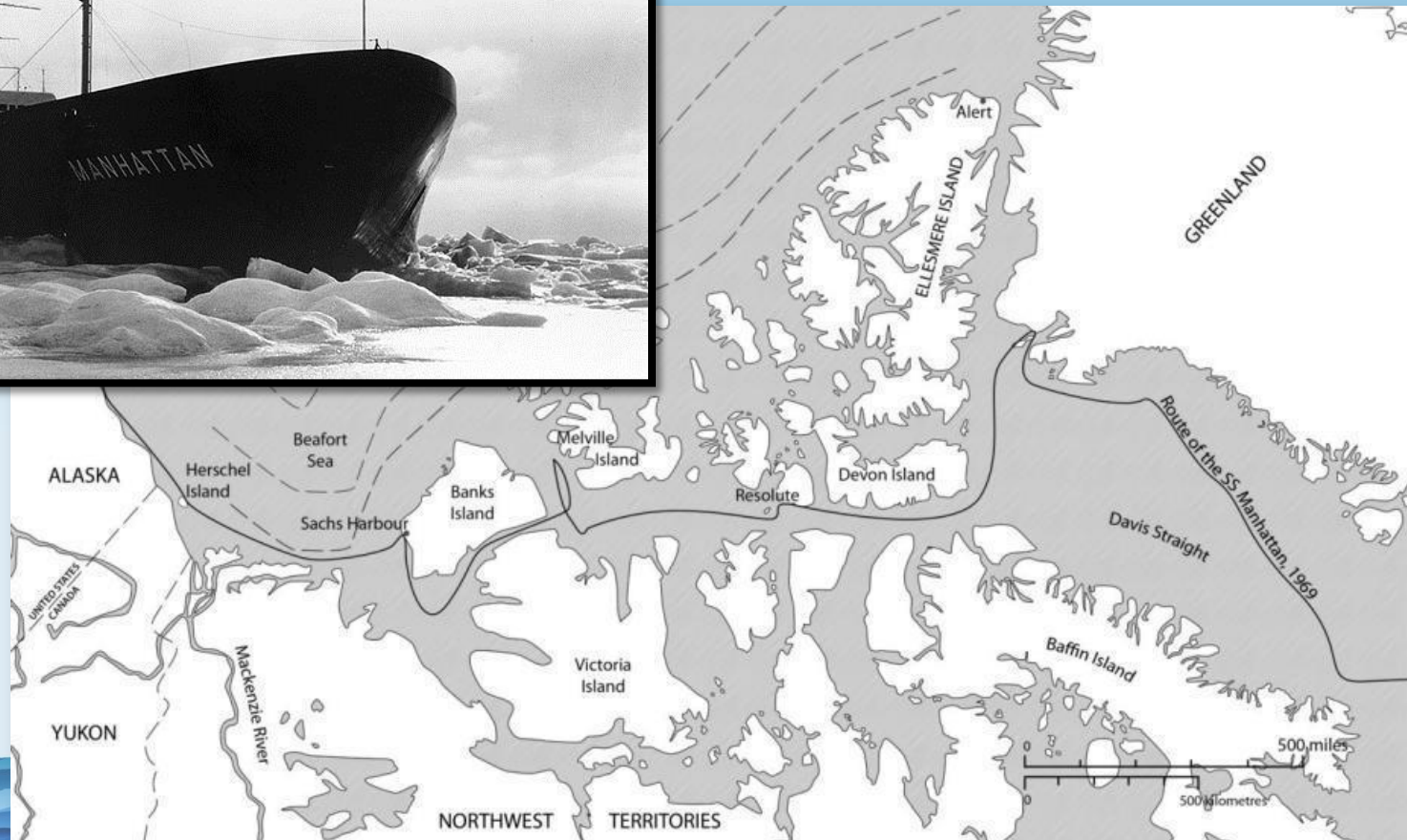
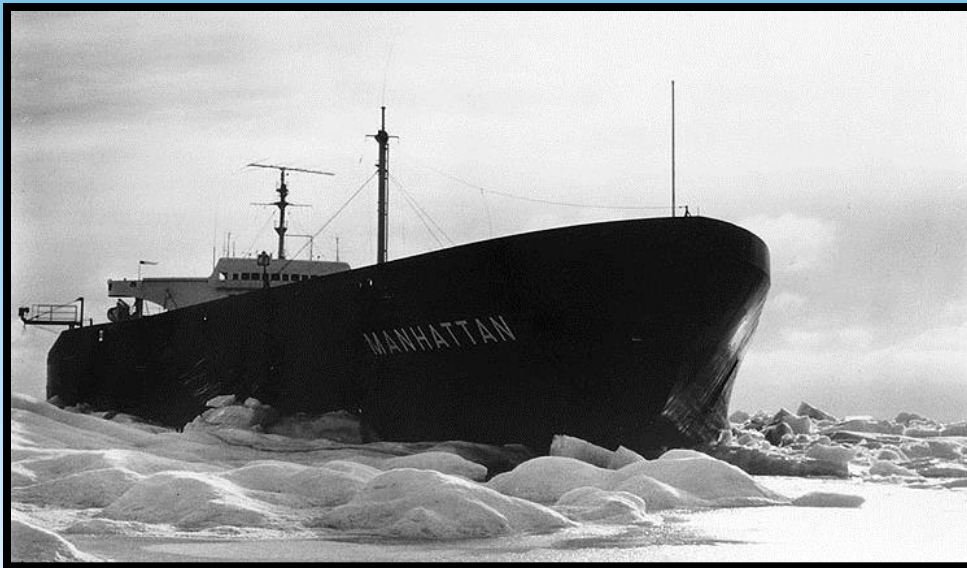
The Second World War: Allies

- Operation Gauntlet (1941)
 - Canadian-led Allied evacuation of Spitzbergen
 - Evacuate 2000 Russian miners to Murmansk
- Arctic Convoys (1941-45)
 - Murmansk Run
 - Canadian Merchant Navy and Royal Canadian Navy seamen sail into the Arctic Ocean to deliver war materials to USSR
- Northwest Staging Route
 - To allow Canada and US to ferry aircraft and supplies to USSR

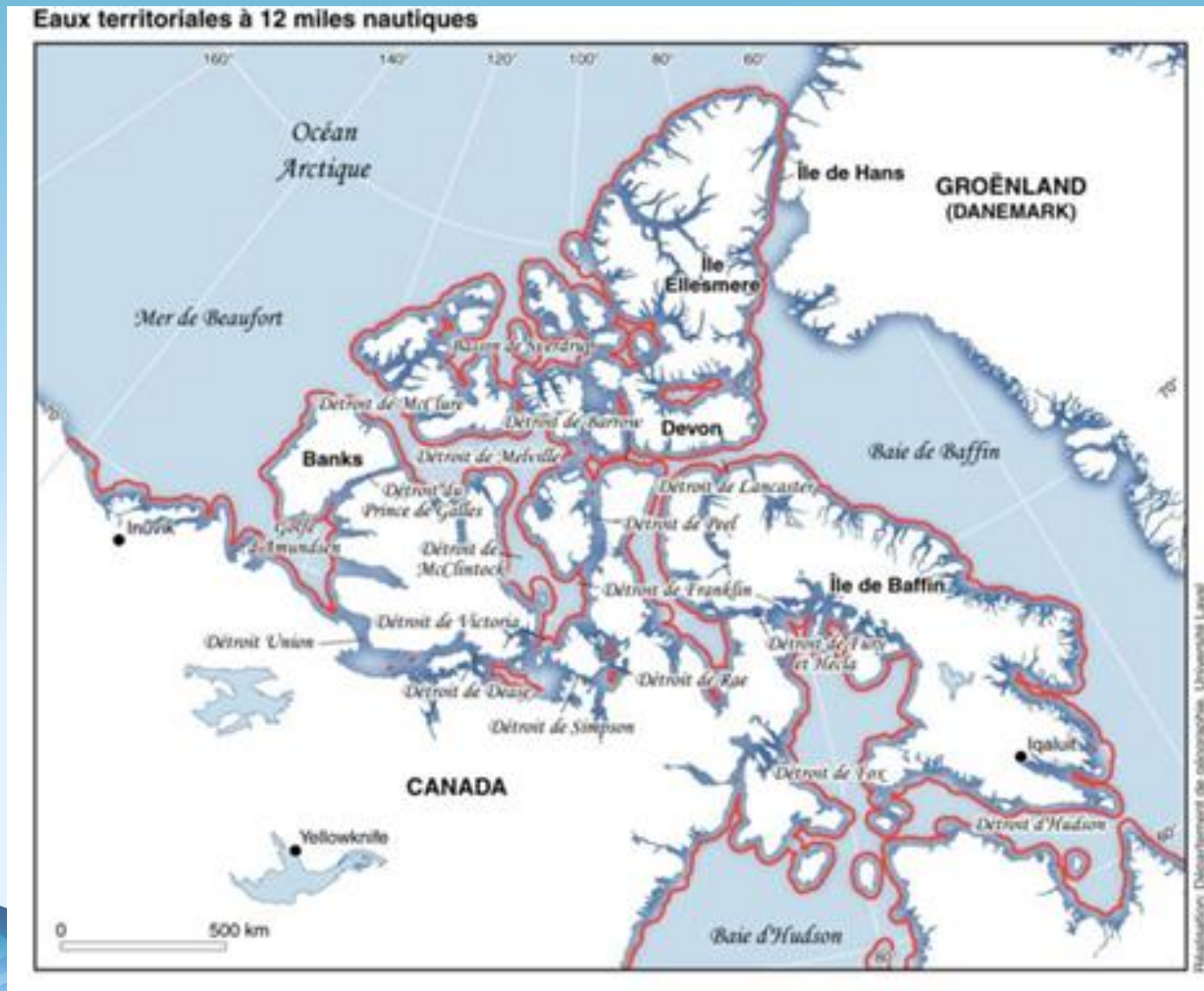




Canada-US Arctic Relations: Status of Water Disagreements...



The United States' view





“If the *Manhattan* succeeds other oil laden vessels will follow in her wake. Before that happens Canada must be ready to receive and control them; for it is Canada’s northland that would be devastated if the ice won and the tanker lost.”

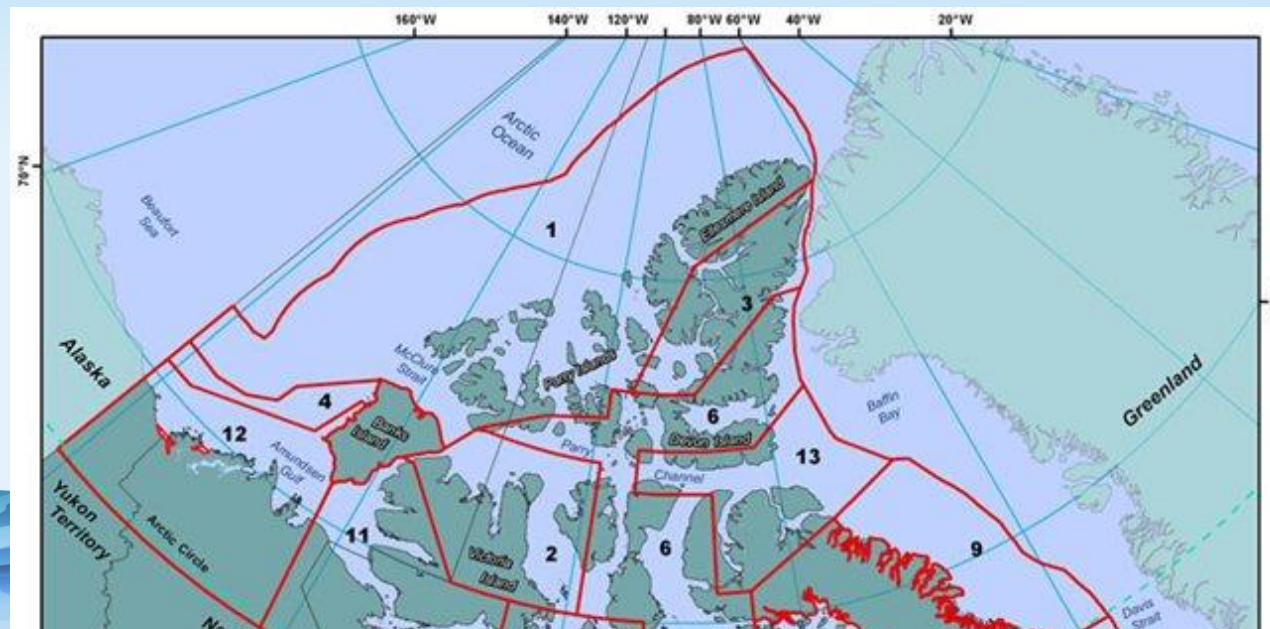
Editorial, *Globe and Mail*, September 1969



Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act (1970)



- Canadian government statute to prevent pollution of areas of the arctic waters adjacent to the mainland and islands of the Canadian arctic
- Basis for Article 234 (“ice covered waters”) clause in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea



Polar Sea voyage (1985)



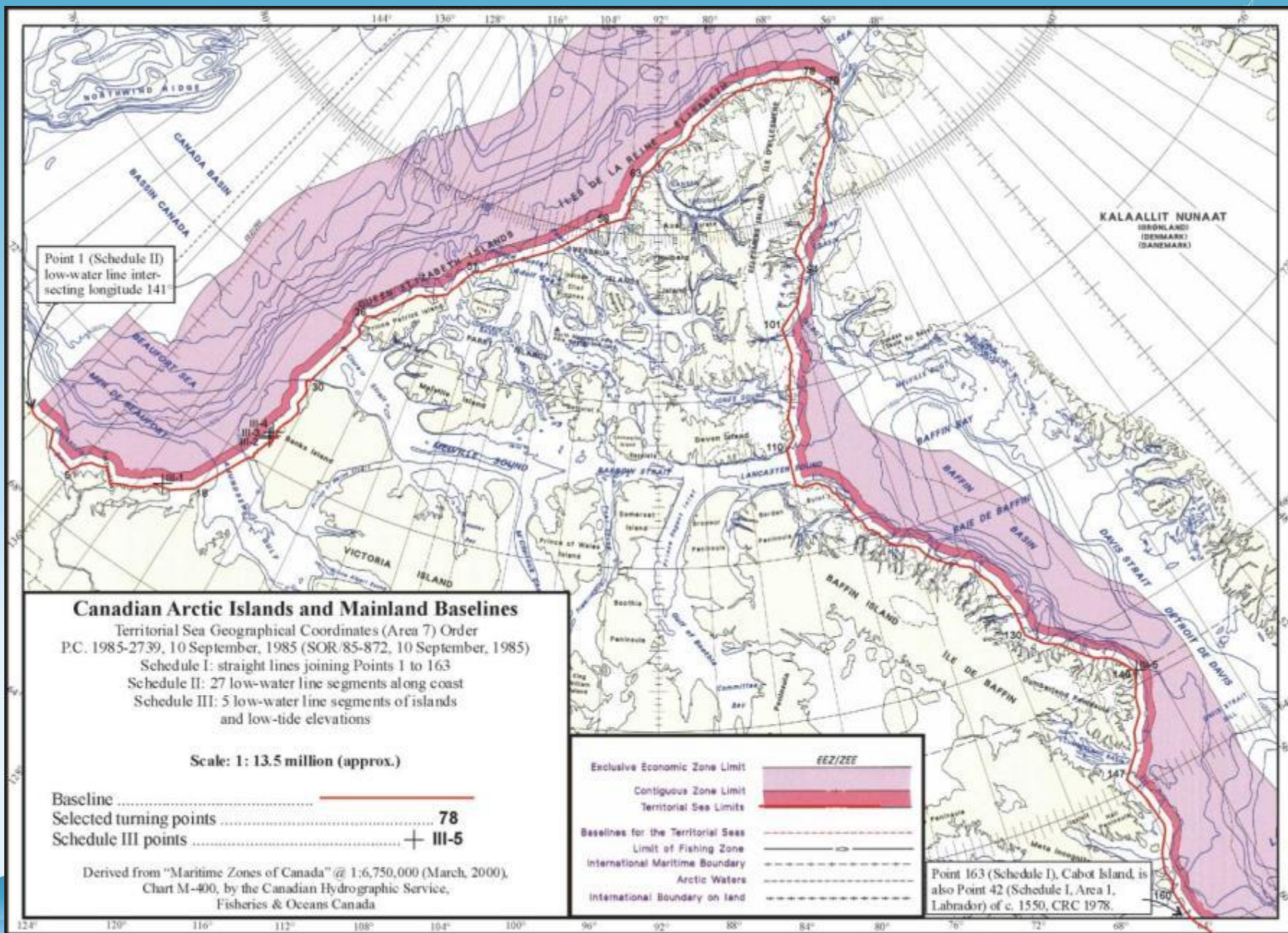


“Canada’s sovereignty in the Arctic is indivisible. It embraces land, sea and ice.... From time immemorial Canada’s Inuit people have used and occupied the ice as they have used and occupied the land. The policy of the Government is to maintain the natural unity of the Canadian Arctic archipelago and to preserve Canada’s sovereignty over land, sea and ice undiminished and undivided.”



Rt. Hon. Joe Clark, SSEA, House of Commons, *Debates*, 10 Sept. 1985, 6463.





Canadian Arctic Islands and Mainland Baselines

Territorial Sea Geographical Coordinates (Area 7) Order
P.C. 1985-2739, 10 September, 1985 (SOR/85-872, 10 September, 1985)

Schedule I: straight lines joining Points 1 to 163

Schedule II: 27 low-water line segments along coast

Schedule III: 5 low-water line segments of islands
and low-tide elevations

Scale: 1: 13.5 million (approx.)

Baseline
Selected turning points 78
Schedule III points + III-5

Derived from "Maritime Zones of Canada" @ 1:6,750,000 (March, 2000),
Chart M-400, by the Canadian Hydrographic Service,
Fisheries & Oceans Canada

Exclusive Economic Zone Limit

Contiguous Zone Limit

Territorial Sea Limits

Baselines for the Territorial Sea

Limit of Fishing Zone

International Maritime Boundary

Arctic Waters

International Boundary on land

Point 163 (Schedule I), Cabot Island, is
also Point 42 (Schedule I, Area 1,
Labrador) of c. 1550, CRC 1978.



1988 Canada-US Arctic Cooperation Agreement

- bilateral agreement allowing for practical cooperation regarding matters relating to the Northwest Passage while affirming that the two countries agree to disagree about the status of the passage under applicable international law



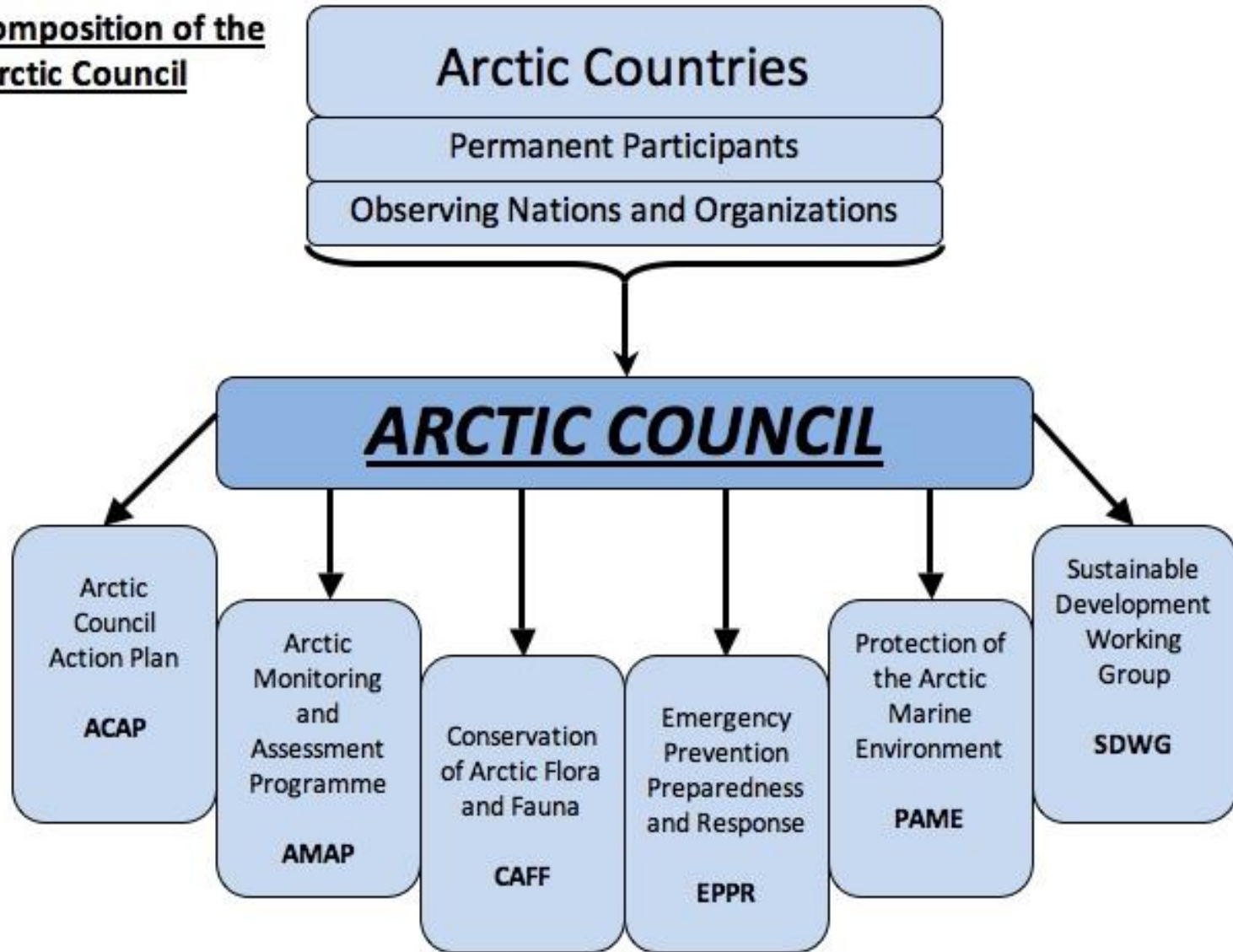


Canada-Russia Northern Cooperation

- Began in mid-1960s; visits to USSR by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Minister of Northern Affairs Jean Chrétien in the early 1970s
- 1984 Canada-USSR Arctic Science Exchange Program (ASEP)
 - formal, bilateral protocol on cooperation in Arctic science
 - Research in sciences, including social sciences and issues concerning northern indigenous peoples



Composition of the
Arctic Council





Gorbachev's "Murmansk Speech" (1987)



- Outlines the Soviet Union's Arctic foreign policy, need to address environmental issues, and promotes the region as a “zone of peace”
 - Cites program of scientific exchange with Canada
 - Starts a rapid transition from confrontation to cooperation
- Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney visits Leningrad (Nov. 1989) and calls for an “Arctic Council”





A New Environmental and Human Focus

- Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS, 1991)
 - Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME), Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response (EPPR) and the Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP)
- Arctic Council (1996)
 - Ottawa Declaration: “The Arctic Council is a high-level intergovernmental forum to promote cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States.”





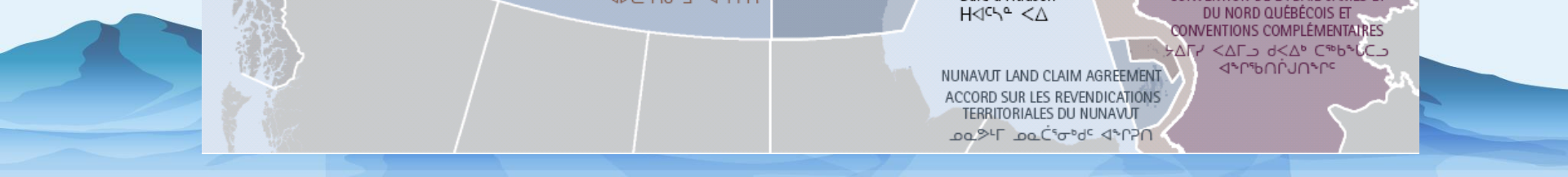
Canada-Russia in the 1990s

- Mulroney-Yeltsin Declaration of Friendship and Cooperation
- 1992 Arctic Cooperation Agreement
- Arctic contaminants
- Institutional Building for Northern Aboriginal Peoples in Russia program (INRIPP)





- Indigenous rights and self-government

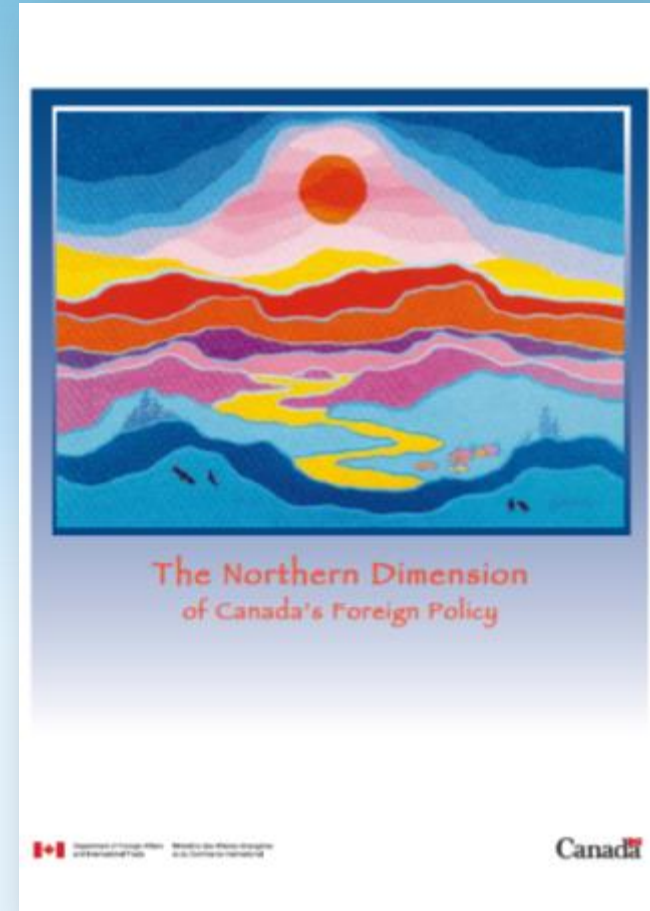


The Northern Dimension of Canada's Foreign Policy (2000)



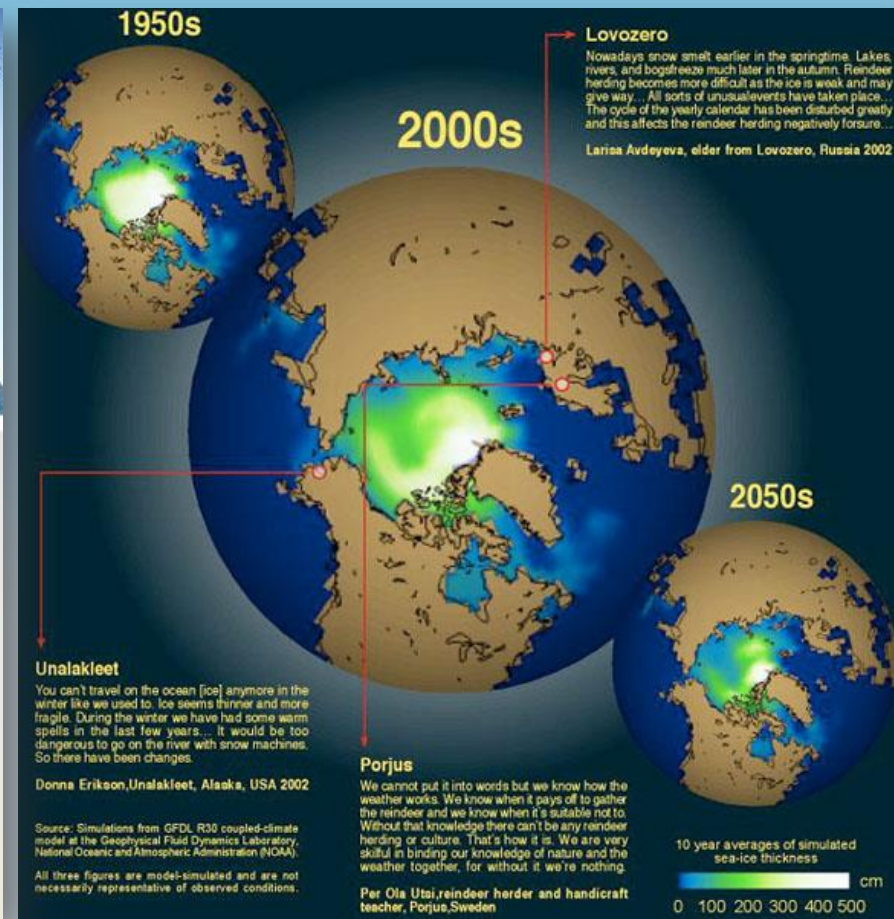
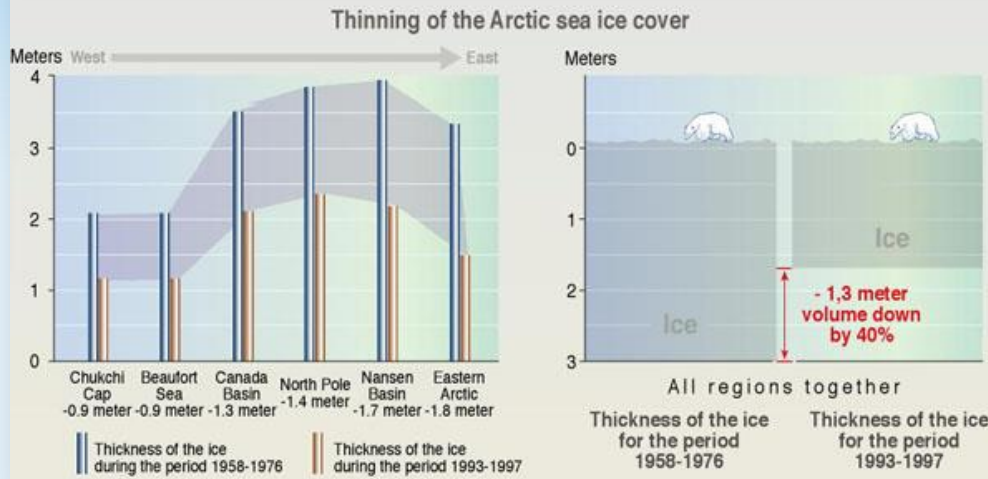
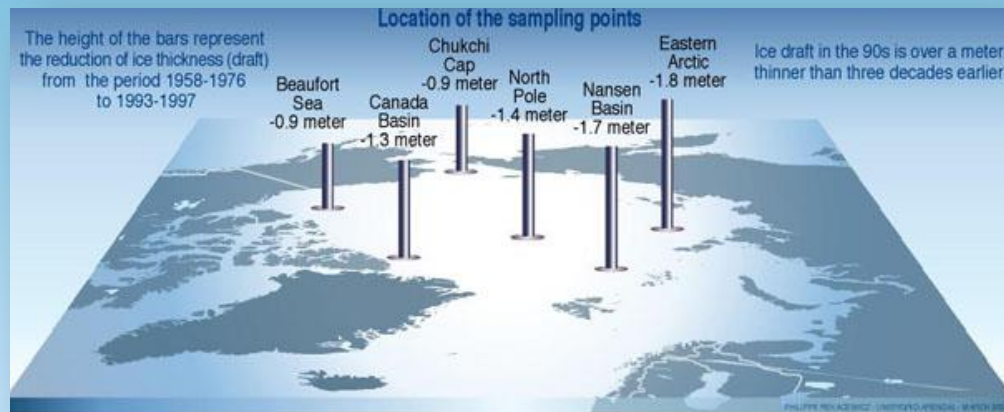
Objectives:

1. to enhance the security and prosperity of Canadians, especially northerners and Aboriginal peoples;
2. to assert and ensure the preservation of Canada's sovereignty in the North;
3. to establish the Circumpolar region as a vibrant geopolitical entity integrated into a rules-based international system; and,
4. to promote the human security of northerners and the sustainable development of the Arctic.





Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (2004)



Climate Change Impacts in the North

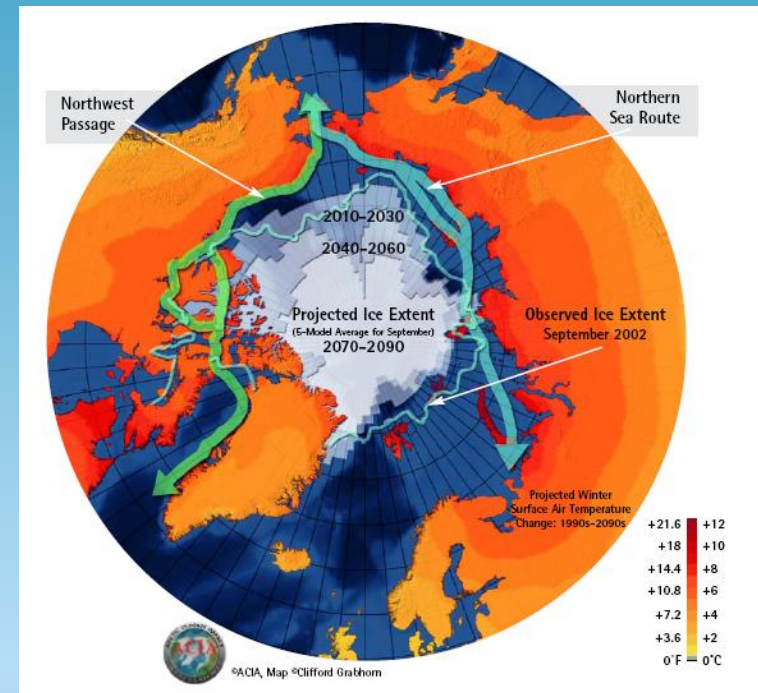


- Thawing permafrost
- Shifting biomes
- Changing sea ice patterns
- Reduction in sea ice thickness and cover
- Changes in freeze-up and break up
- Rising sea levels
- Rising temperatures
- Melting glaciers
- Extreme or unexpected weather events
- *Indigenous communities in the Arctic are particularly vulnerable*

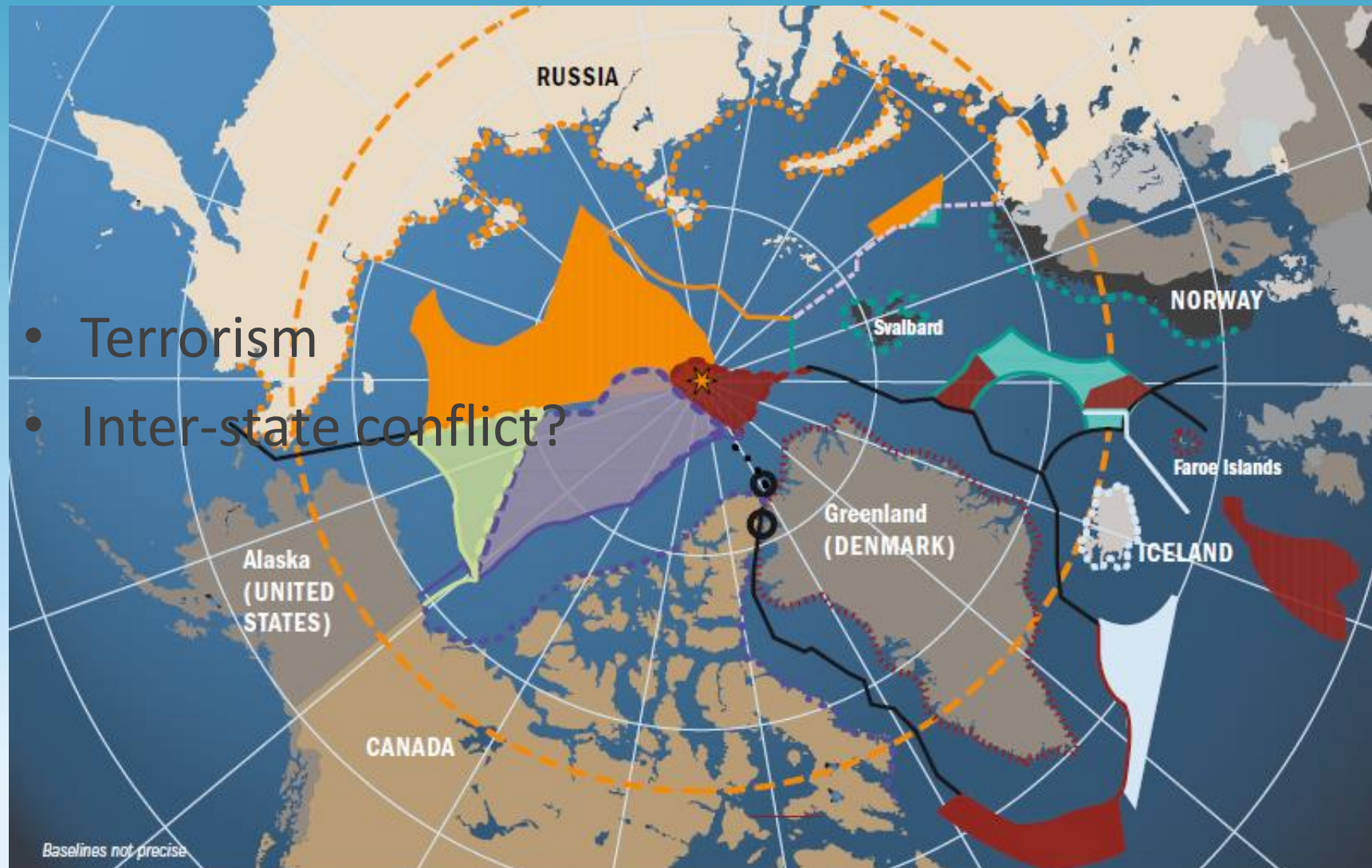


“The Perfect Storm”?

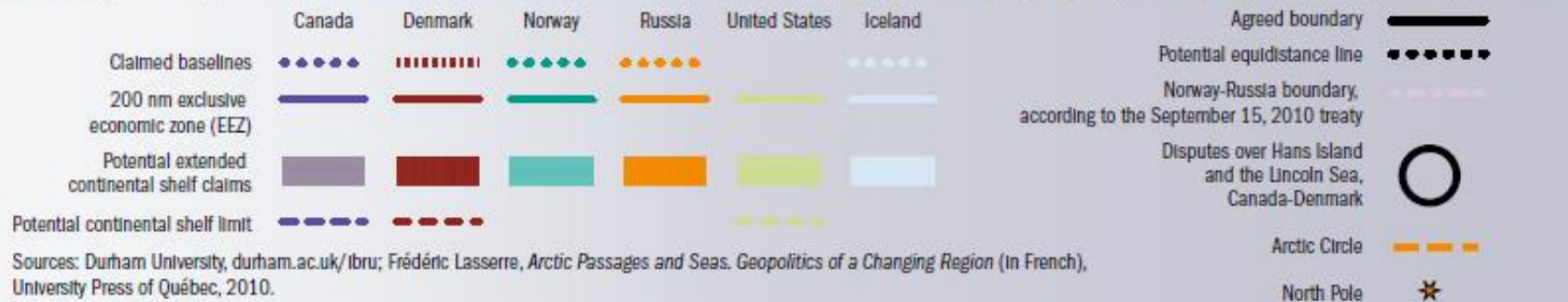
- From controlled military area to potential economic zone
- Undefined boundaries
- International Straits
- Maritime Activities
- “Race for Resources”
- Trans-national crime



- Terrorism
- Inter-state conflict?



Baselines not precise



**Extended Continental Shelf
delimitation under UNCLOS**

- Canada is preparing its submission to the UN Commission due in 2013

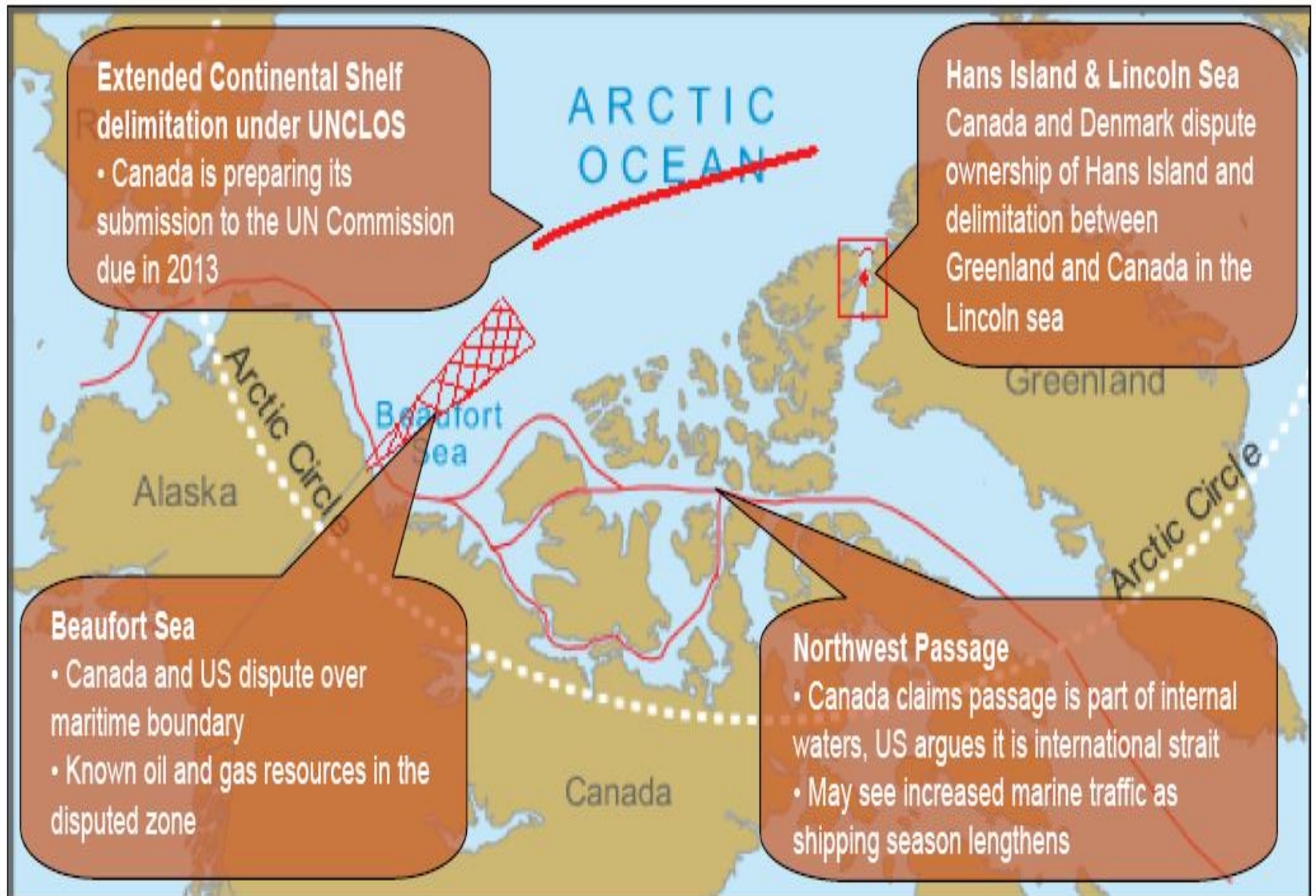
Hans Island & Lincoln Sea
Canada and Denmark dispute ownership of Hans Island and delimitation between Greenland and Canada in the Lincoln sea

Beaufort Sea

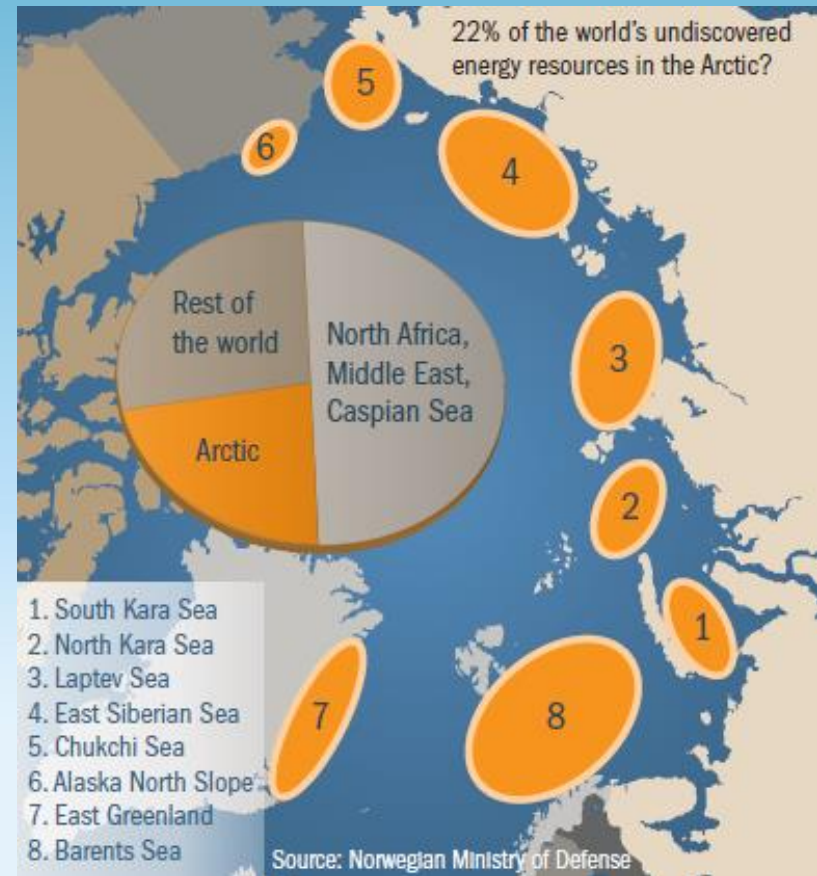
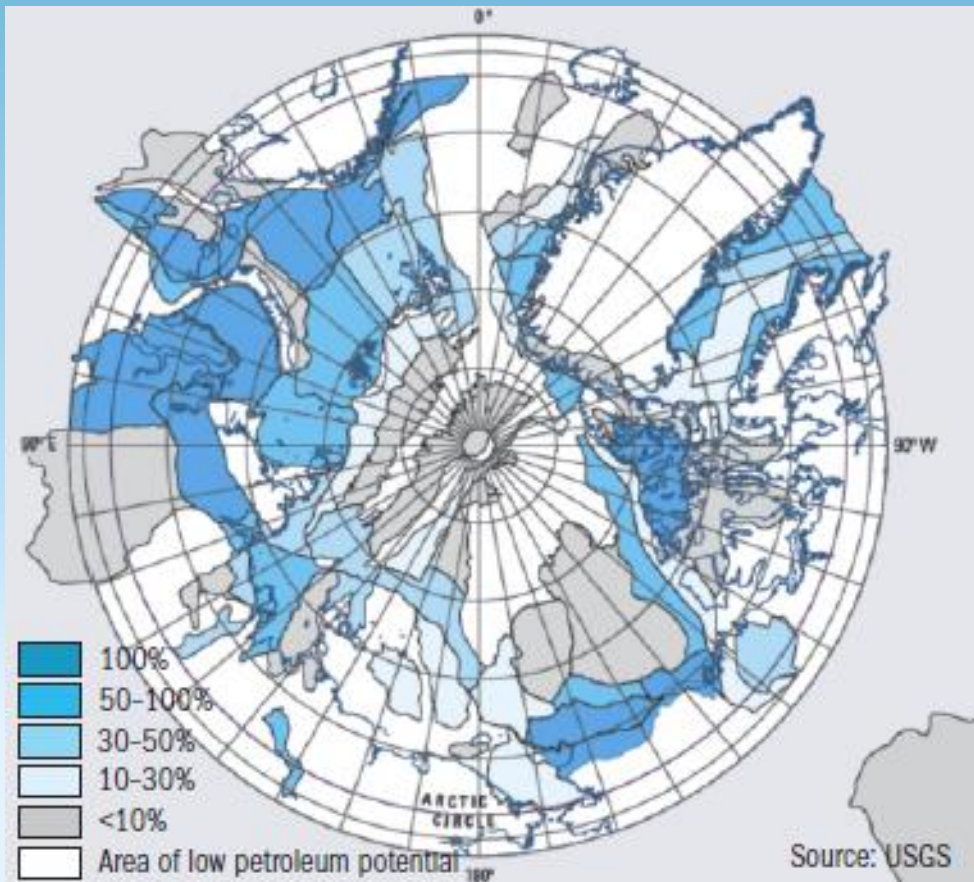
- Canada and US dispute over maritime boundary
- Known oil and gas resources in the disputed zone

Northwest Passage

- Canada claims passage is part of internal waters, US argues it is international strait
- May see increased marine traffic as shipping season lengthens



A Race for Resources?

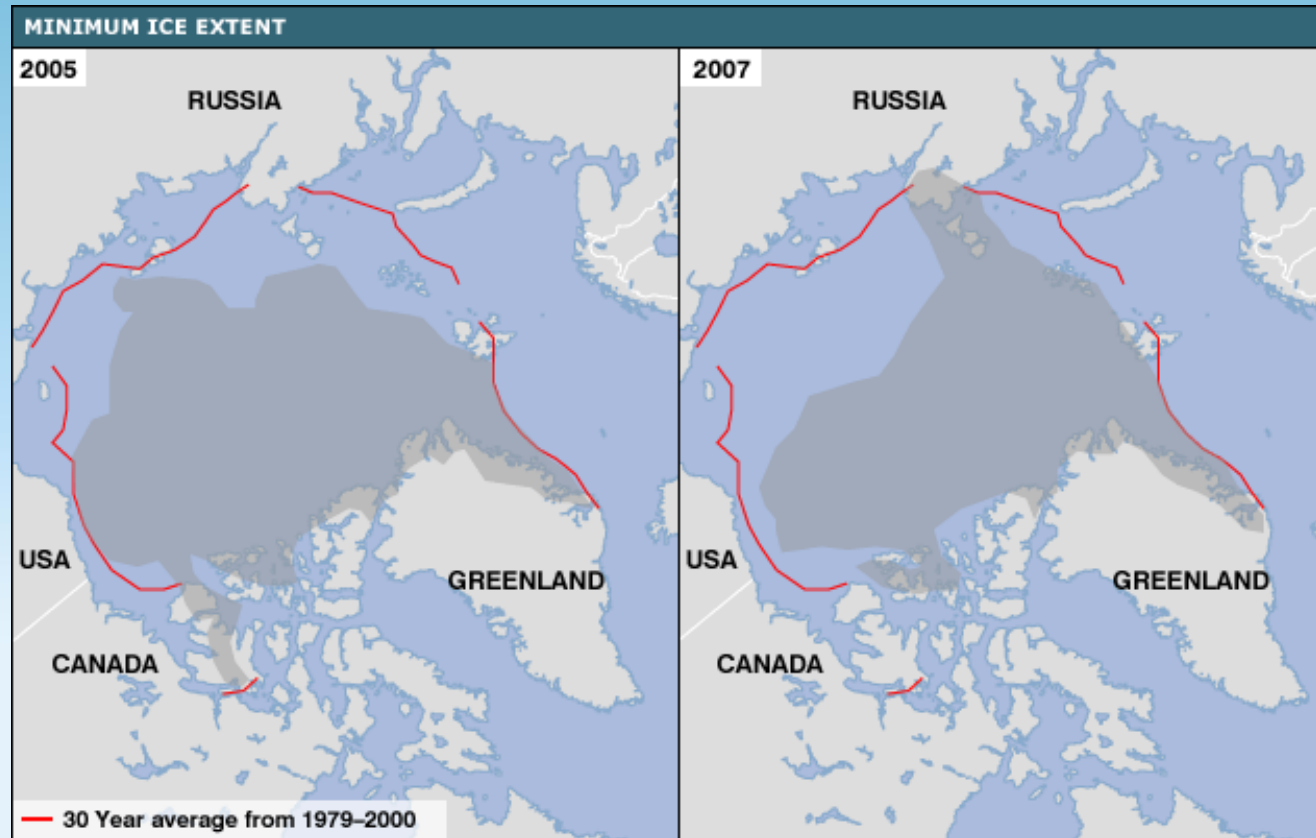


USGS 2008: 30% global total of undiscovered natural gas, 13% of undiscovered oil



Record Minimum Ice Extent (2007)

- 3 Sept 2007
— record low of 4.3 million sq km
- Previous record 2005
— 5.3 million sq km
- Normal minimum
— 7.7 million sq km



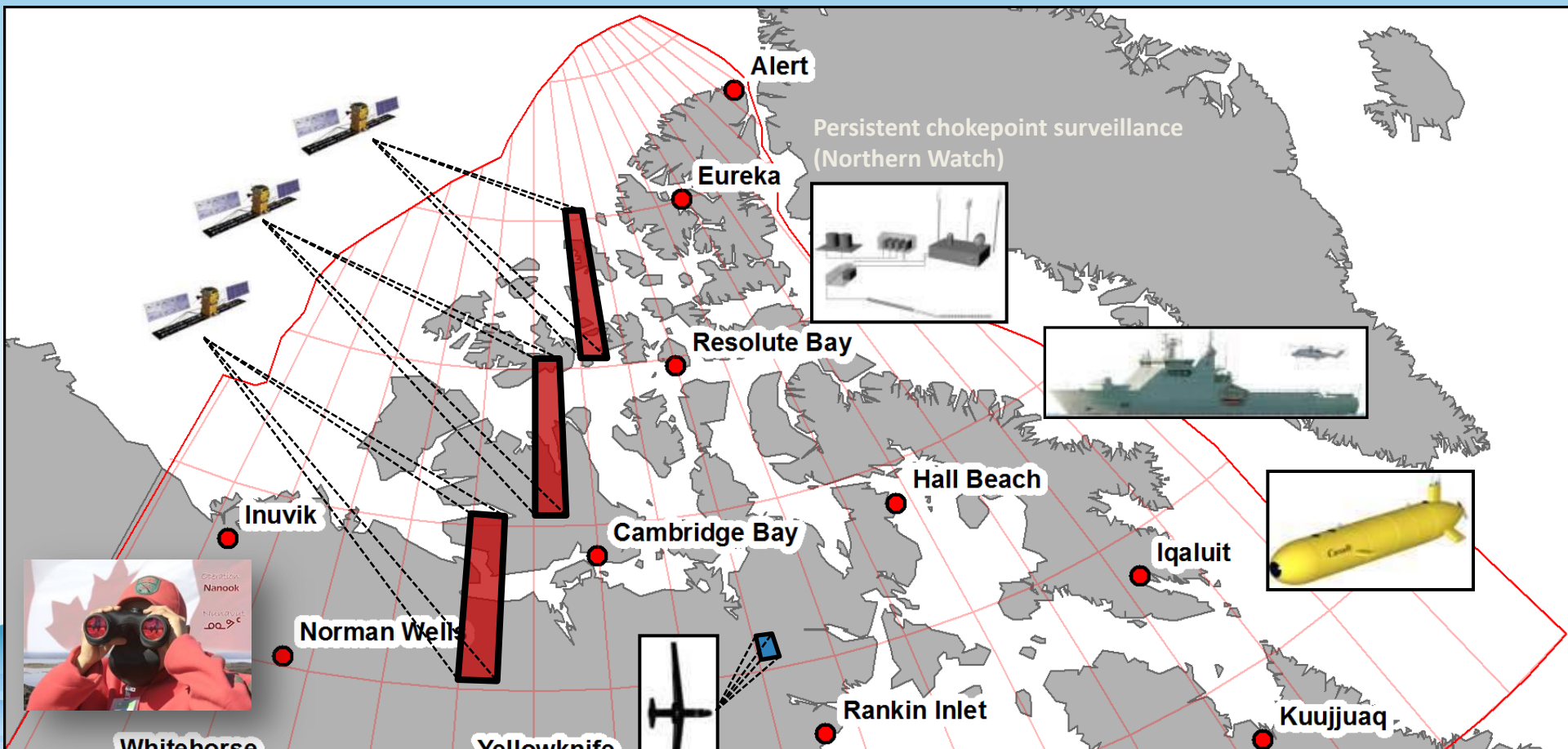


Canada and the Arctic 2006-15

- Expand and enhance the “Arctic” (Canadian) Rangers
- 6-8 new Arctic/Offshore Patrol vessels
- construction of polar class icebreaker (CCG)
- a deep water Arctic docking and refuelling facility in Nanisivik
- Launched RadarSat-2; design of RadarSat Constellation Mission
- construction of a Canadian Forces Arctic Training Centre
- Arctic Response Company Groups



Canada's Military Investments in the Arctic





Ministerial Conference

Ilulissat, Greenland - 27-29 May 2008

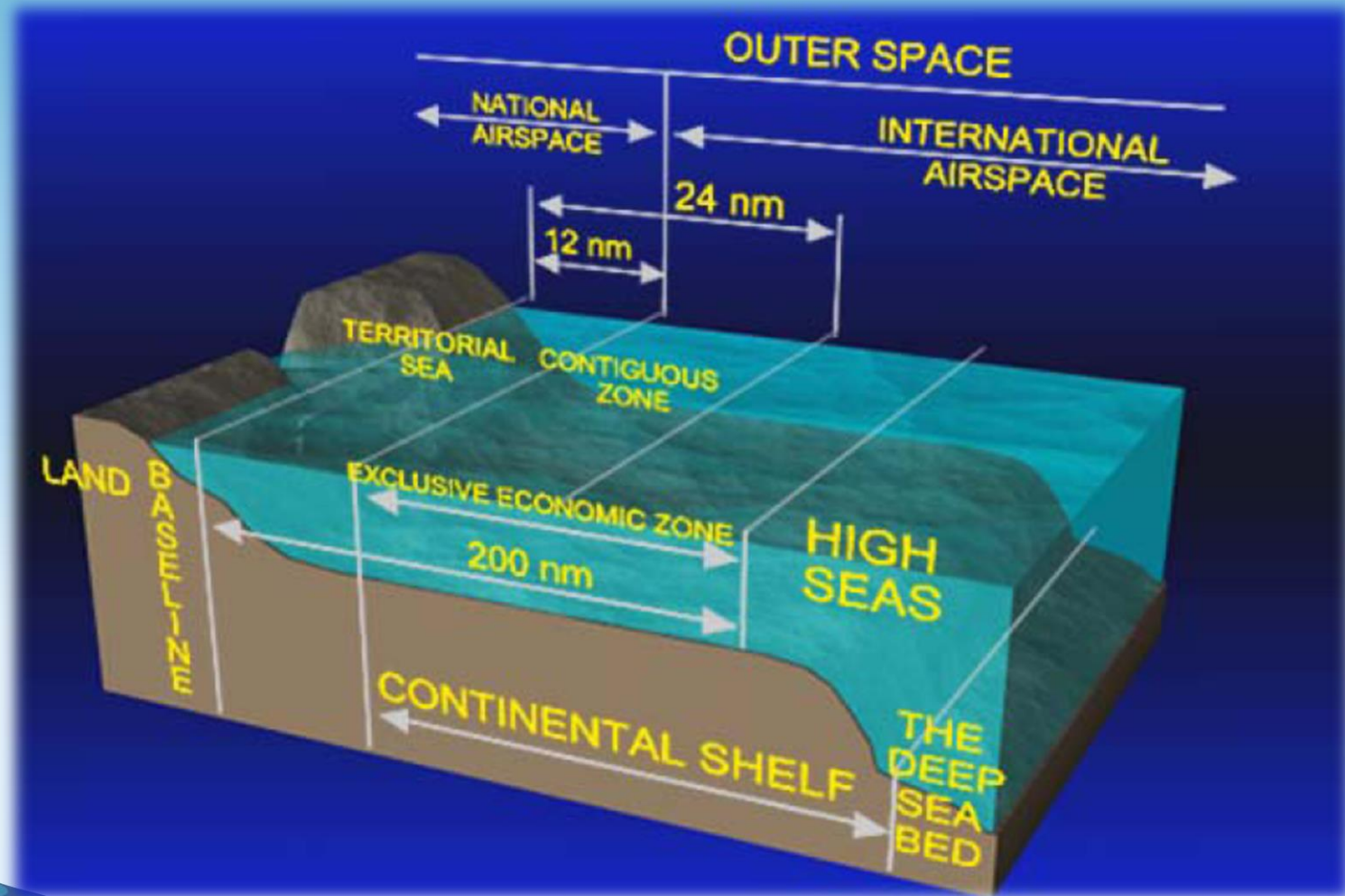
Canada, Denmark, Norway, Russia, US declare:



"...we recall that an extensive international legal framework applies to the Arctic Ocean"

"We remain committed to this legal framework and to the orderly settlement of any possible overlapping claims."

Legal Regimes of Oceans and Airspace



Canada's Northern Strategy (July 2009)

- *Government of Canada's vision for its North is based on 4 pillars that guide its actions.*

Statement on Canada's Arctic foreign policy (2010)



Sovereignty

**Economic
and Social
Development**

**Environmental
Protection**

Governance

DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL DIMENSION

Exercising our Arctic sovereignty as international interest in the region increases.

Encouraging social and economic development and regulatory improvements that benefit Northerners.

Adapting to climate change challenges and ensuring sensitive Arctic ecosystems are protected for future generations.

Providing Northerners with more control over their economic and political destiny.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY UNDERPIN ALL FOUR PILLARS

Canada's Arctic Foreign Policy (Aug. 2010)



- “Our vision for the Arctic is a stable, rules-based region with clearly defined boundaries, dynamic economic growth and trade, vibrant Northern communities, and healthy and productive ecosystems.”
- “Canada does not anticipate any military challenges in the Arctic and believes that the region is well managed through existing institutions, particularly the Arctic Council.”



Arctic Foreign Policy Priorities: Sovereignty

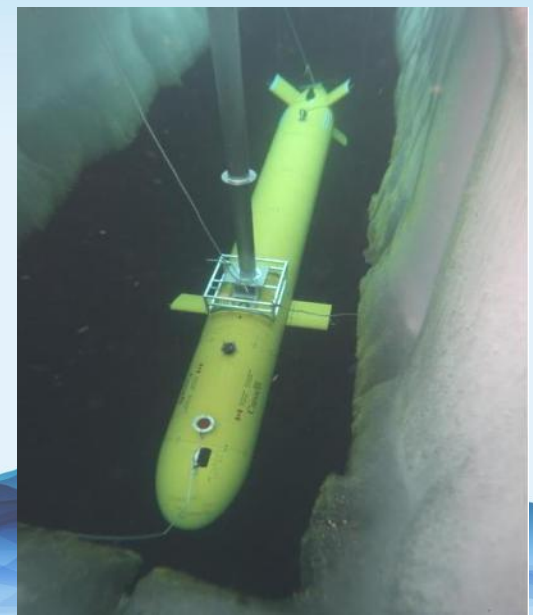


- Seeking to resolve boundary issues with our Arctic neighbours
 - 2010 Russia-Norway maritime delimitation agreement as model
 - 2012 - Tentative Agreement on the Boundary in the Lincoln Sea
- Addressing Arctic governance and related emerging issues, such as public safety
 - eg. Arctic SAR Agreement (2011)
- Securing international recognition for the full extent of our extended continental shelf
 - Aug/2015 – Russian Federation submission to the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf pursuant to article 76 of UNCLOS



Northern Strategy: Sovereignty

- **Comprehensive mapping of Arctic seabed**
 - “This process, while lengthy, is not adversarial and is not a race. Rather, it is a collaborative process based on a shared commitment to international law. Canada is working with Denmark, Russia and the United States to undertake this scientific work.”
 - Canada filed partial submission to UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in Dec. 2013





Misconceptions about the extended continental shelf

- “Deadlines”?
- Not a zero-sum game
- Art. 76 has global application
- Coastal state establishes outer limits
- Sovereign rights exist now
- Resource potential beyond 200 M largely unknown and difficult to access
- No defence component



CCGS *Louis S. St.-Laurent* breaks ice for the USCGC *Healy*, September 2008



Security and Safety: Shipping, Tourism, and Resource Development



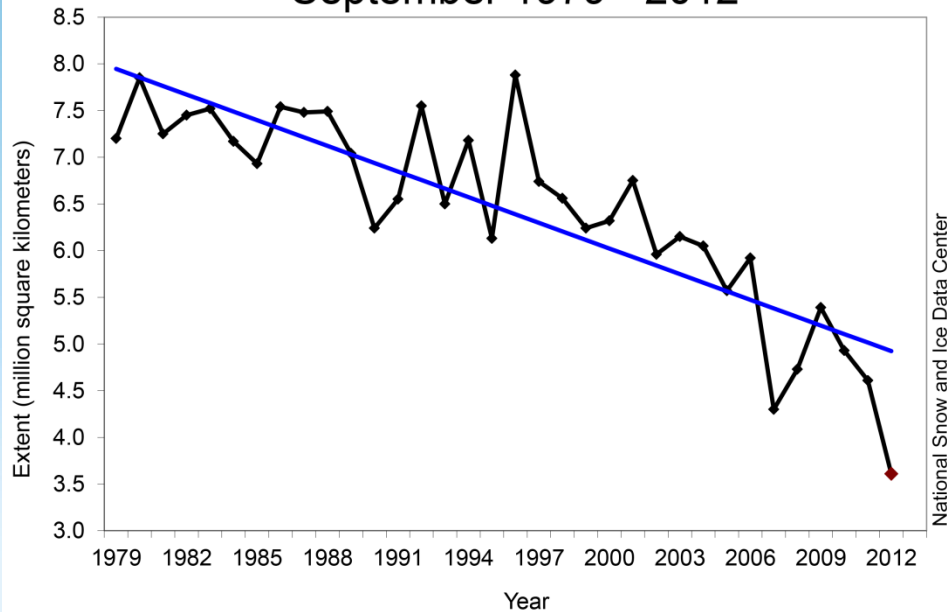
M/S Explorer



Sea Ice Retreat



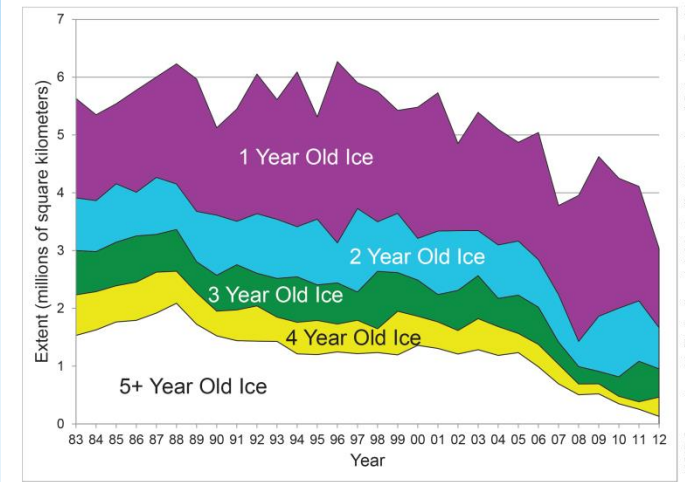
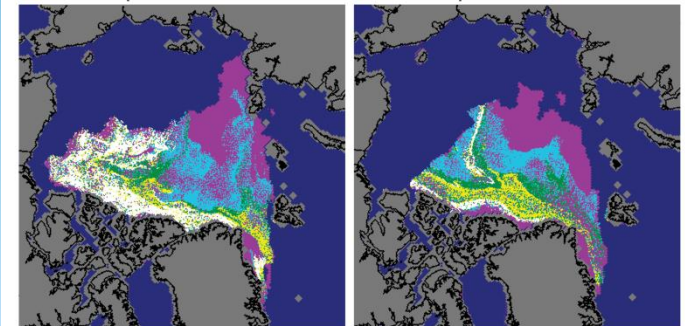
Average Monthly Arctic Sea Ice Extent
September 1979 - 2012

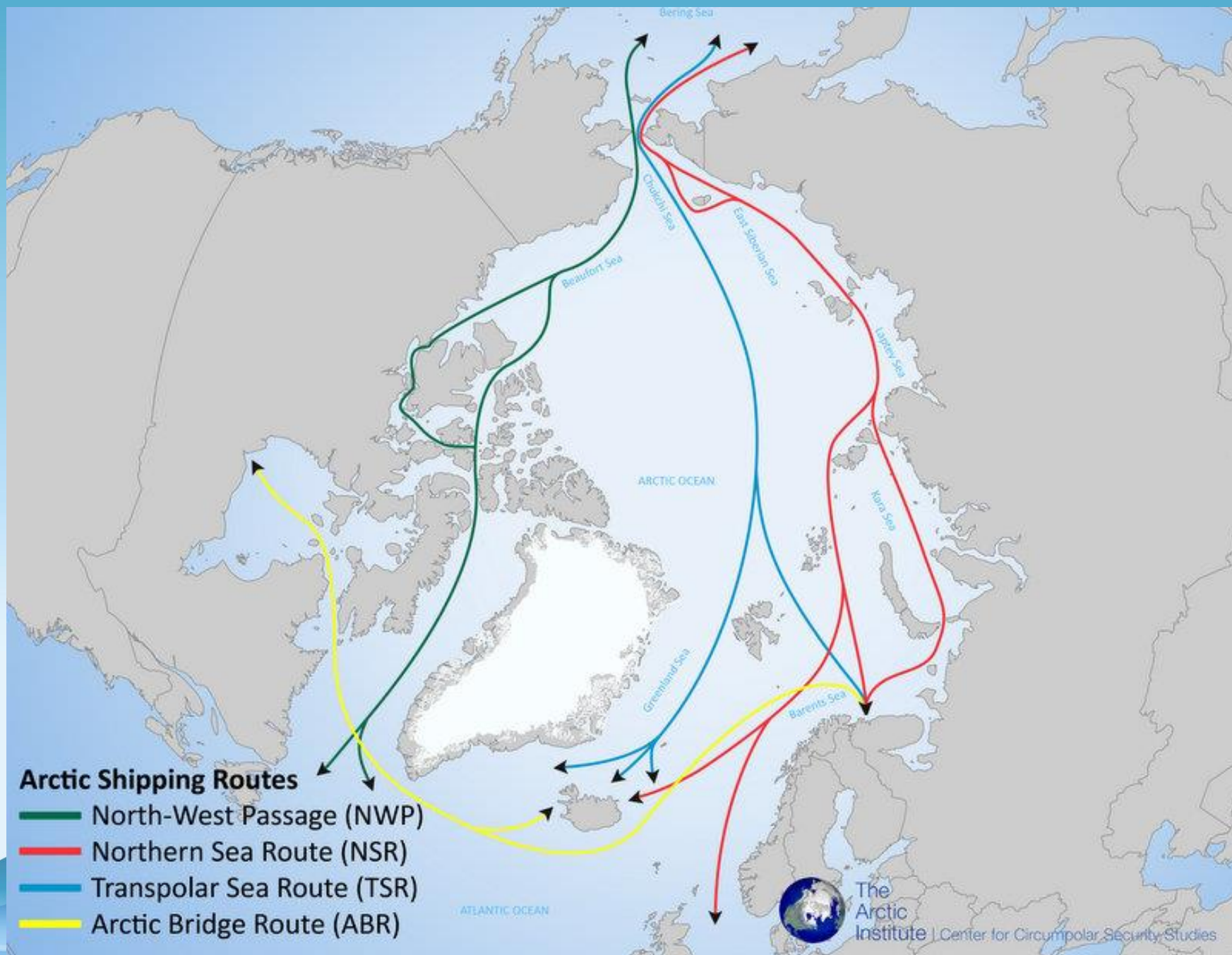


Arctic Sea Ice Age

September 2007

September 2012







Northern Sea Route



35 days
via northeast passage

48 days
via Suez canal

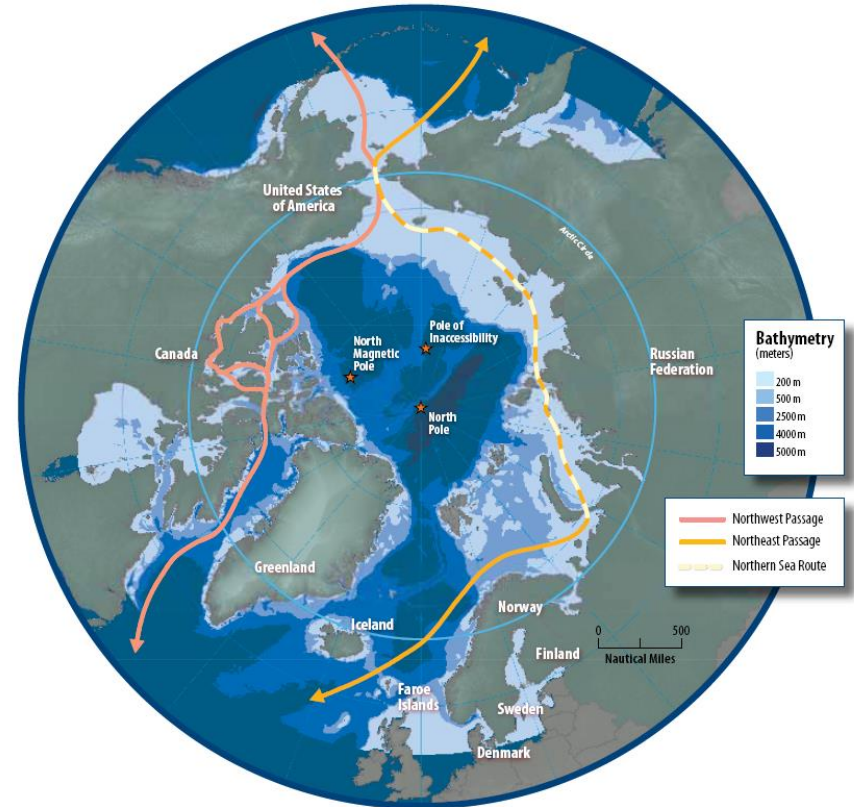
Northwest Passage



Findings

Regional Futures to 2020 Canadian Arctic & Northwest Passage

- 1] The Northwest Passage is not expected to become a viable trans-Arctic route through 2020 due to seasonality, ice conditions, a complex archipelago, draft restrictions, chokepoints, lack of adequate charts, insurance limitations and other costs, which diminish the likelihood of regularly scheduled services from the Pacific to the Atlantic.
- 2] Destinalional shipping is anticipated to increase in the Canadian Arctic, driven by increasing demand for seasonal re-supply activity, expanding resource development and tourism.
- 3] In the Canadian Arctic, ice conditions and high operational costs will continue to be a factor into the future. Irrespective of the warming climate, ice will remain throughout the winter, making viable year-round operations expensive.



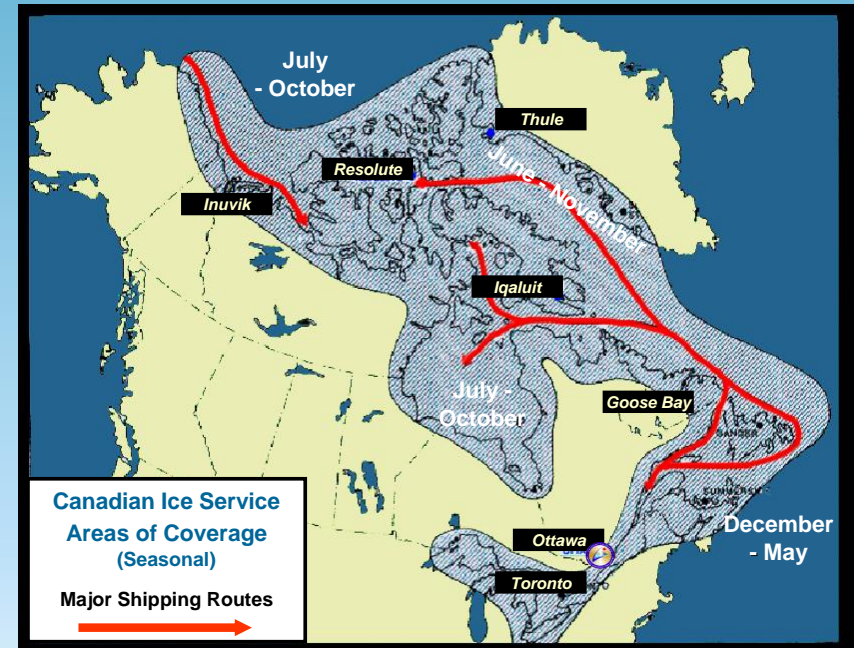
Map 2.1 The Arctic marine area. Source: AMSA

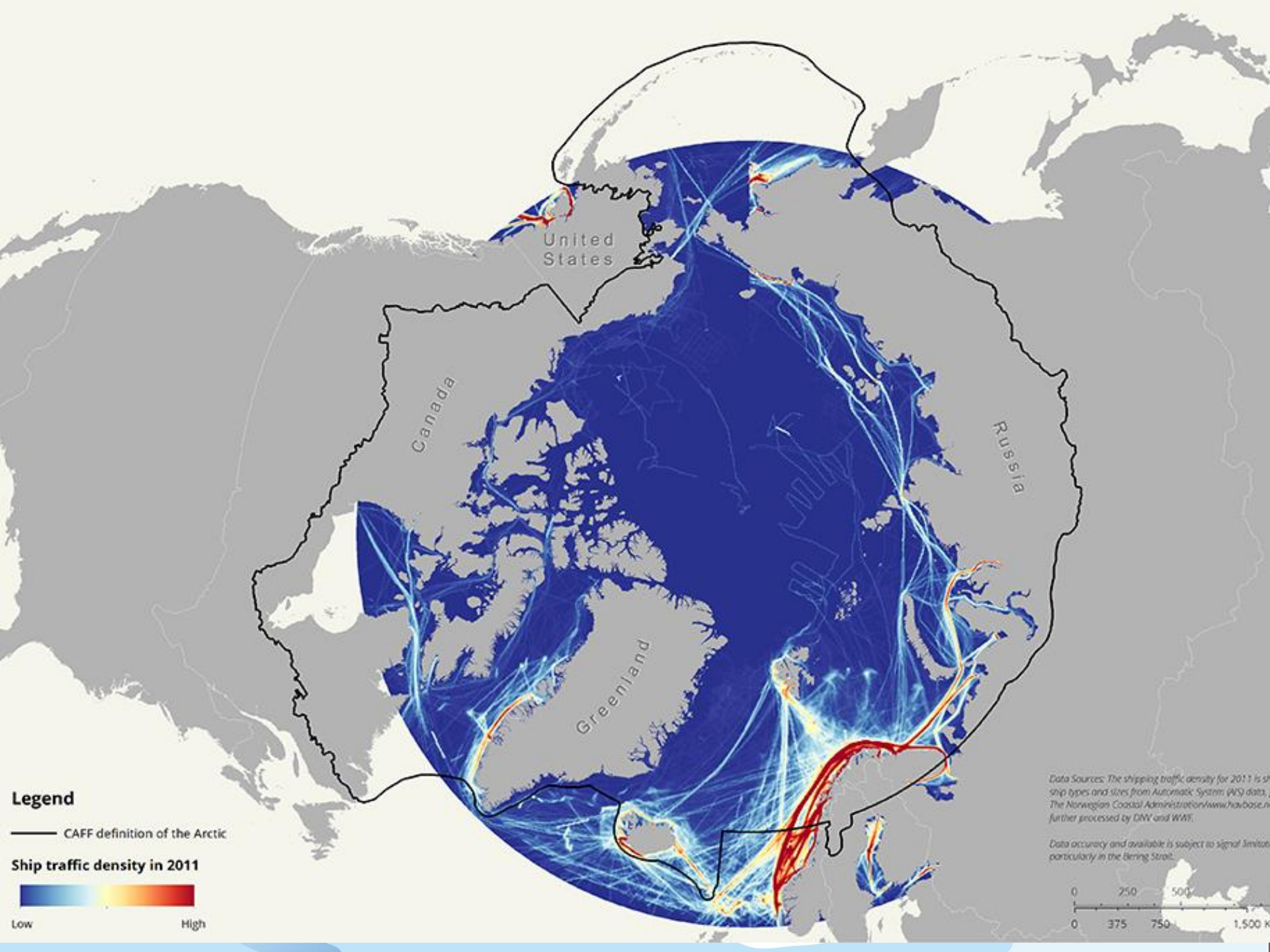


AMSA 2009 Report

The Northwest Passage: Realities

- Lack of predictability
- Short and uncertain timing/duration of shipping window
- Important hazards:
 - dangerous ice;
 - poor visibility;
 - difficult communications
- Likelihood of delays







Canada is “Open for Business”

- Canada welcomes navigation in its internal waters, including the NWP
- Navigation will be instrumental to sustainable development
- Navigation must respect Canada’s regulation and controls relating to safety, security, the environment and Inuit interests
 - *Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act* (out to 200 nautical miles)
 - mandatory ship reporting to the Northern Canada Vessel Traffic Services Zone (NORDREG) for vessels destined for Canada’s Arctic waters





Safe Arctic Shipping

- Guidelines for sustainable tourism and cruise-ship operations in the Arctic
- Cooperation on the International Maritime Organization (IMO) mandatory Polar Code adopted in 2014-15
 - enters force 1 Jan 2017





Low Impact Shipping Corridors

US-Canada Joint Statement on Climate, Energy, and Arctic Leadership (10 March 2016)

- consistent policies for ships, taking into account important ecological and cultural areas, vessel traffic patterns, Indigenous and Northern Arctic input, and increased cooperation of our Coast Guards
- share assessments of navigation data quality and capacities for supporting safe and low-impact shipping in the Beaufort Sea
- with Arctic partners, address the risks posed by heavy fuel oil use and black carbon emissions from Arctic shipping





Canada's Arctic Foreign Policy: Economic and Social Development

- Taking steps to create the appropriate international conditions for sustainable development in the Arctic
- Continuing to seek trade and investment opportunities that benefit Northerners and all Canadians
- Encouraging a greater understanding of the human dimension of the Arctic to improve the lives of Northerners





Resource Development Potential

- USGS 2010: estimated 13% of the world's undiscovered oil and 30% of its undiscovered gas lie in the Arctic
- Canada's North has one of the world's most diverse series of mineral deposits (e.g., base metals, gold, diamonds, rare earths)
 - International corporations are investing in major natural resources projects and exploration in the North

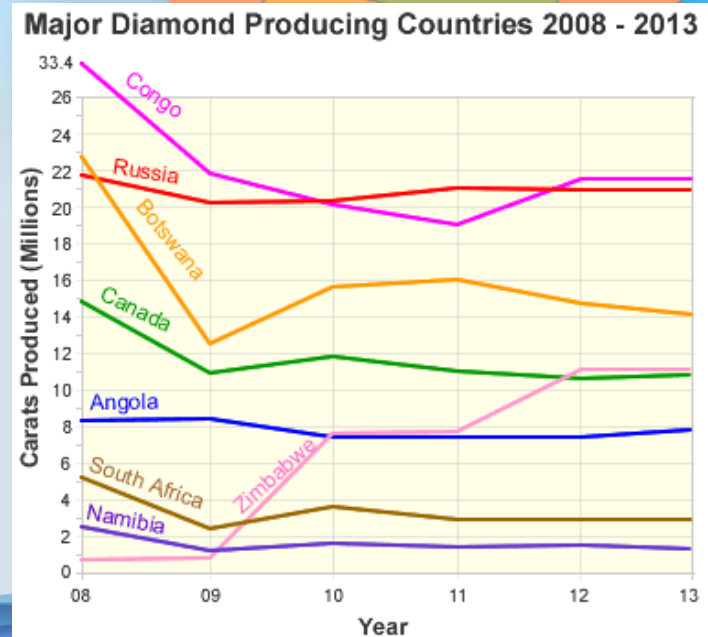


Foreign Involvement in Major Projects in the North 2010



Diamond Mining

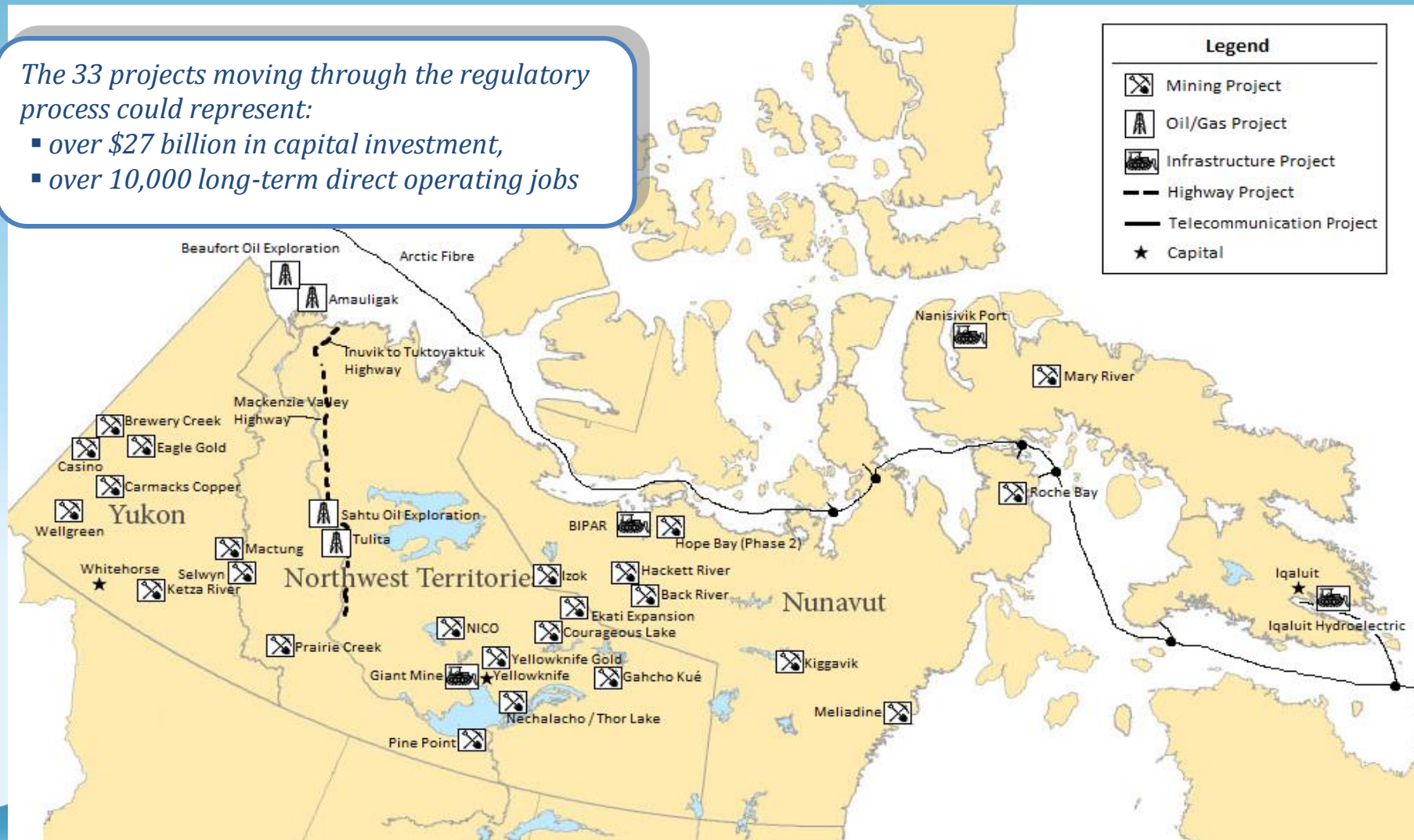
- First commercial diamond mine (Ekati) began production in 1998
- 4 mines in operation today
- Aboriginal peoples about 30-40% of workforce at the mines



Major Projects in Various Regulatory Phases

The 33 projects moving through the regulatory process could represent:

- *over \$27 billion in capital investment,*
- *over 10,000 long-term direct operating jobs*



Mary River Project



- Baffinland owned 50% by ArcelorMittal and 50% by Nunavut Iron Ore
- ore grade of 67%
 - due to ore quality, no processing required before shipping to market, reducing environmental impact and keeping production costs low
- first shipment of ore in open water season in 2015





Resource Development Challenges

- **Investment Climate**

- regulatory uncertainty, lack of infrastructure, and high cost of doing business

- **Skills and Capacity**

- Northern workforce is small and does not always have the skills and expertise needed
- importing skilled workers from the South can nearly double the labour costs paid by northern employers

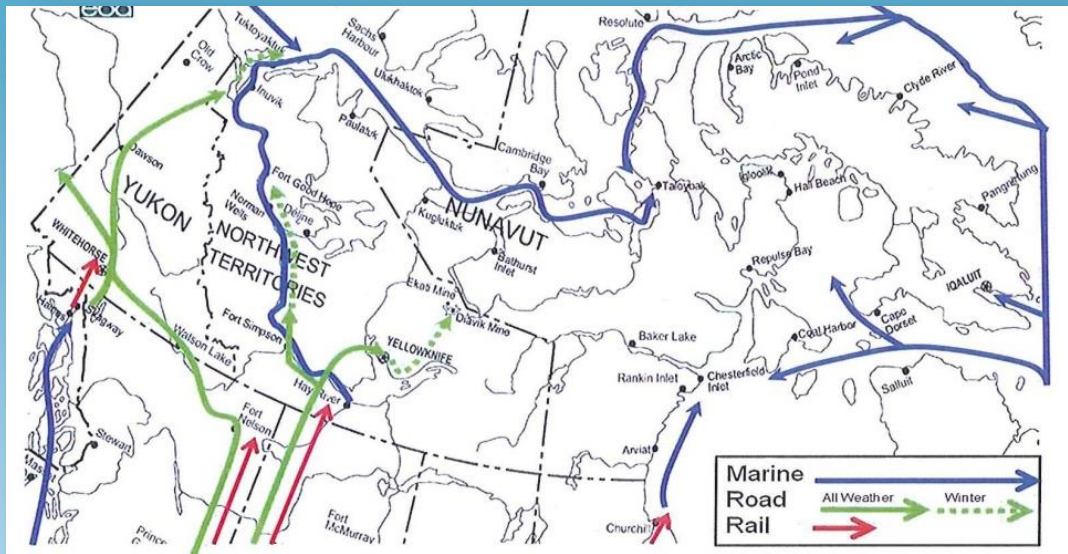
- **Capital and Infrastructure**

- significant gaps in community, economic, telecommunications, and transportation infrastructure

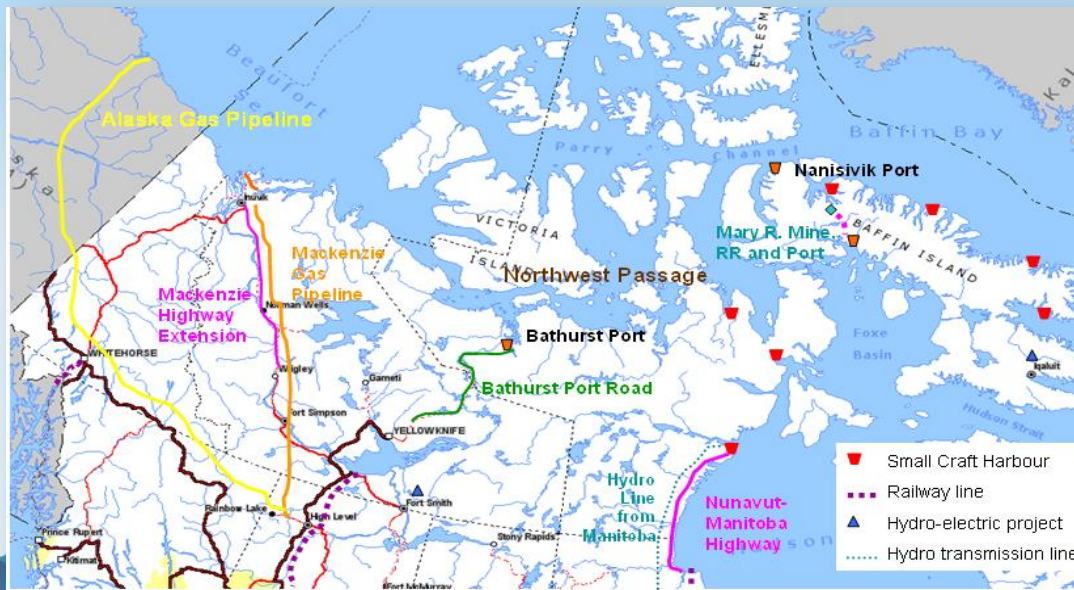




Current Northern Transportation Linkages



Possibilities for Future Northern Economic Infrastructure

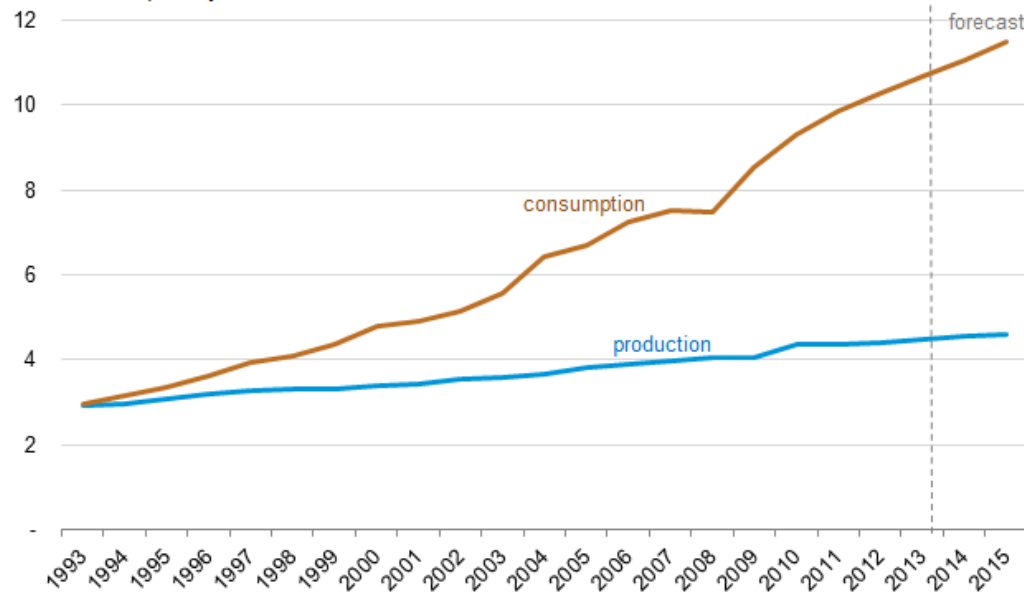




Oil: The Most Prized Arctic Commodity?

China's oil production and consumption, 1993-2015

million barrels per day



eia Source: EIA International Energy Statistics and Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 2014.

- Led By Russian activity in Siberia and the Arctic offshore
- China the principal market for future production because of Western sanctions
- Hundreds of billions in gas/oil deals already signed between Moscow and Beijing



Arctic Oil

The price collapse...

Exxon/Rosneft: **On Hold** (Kara Sea-Russia)

Chevron: **Plans Cancelled** (Cdn Beaufort)

Imperial: **Plans Cancelled** (Cdn Beaufort)

BP: **Plans Cancelled** (Cdn/US Beaufort)

Statoil/Dong/Cairn: **Plans Cancelled** (Greenland)

Shell: **Plans Cancelled** (Chukchi Sea-US)

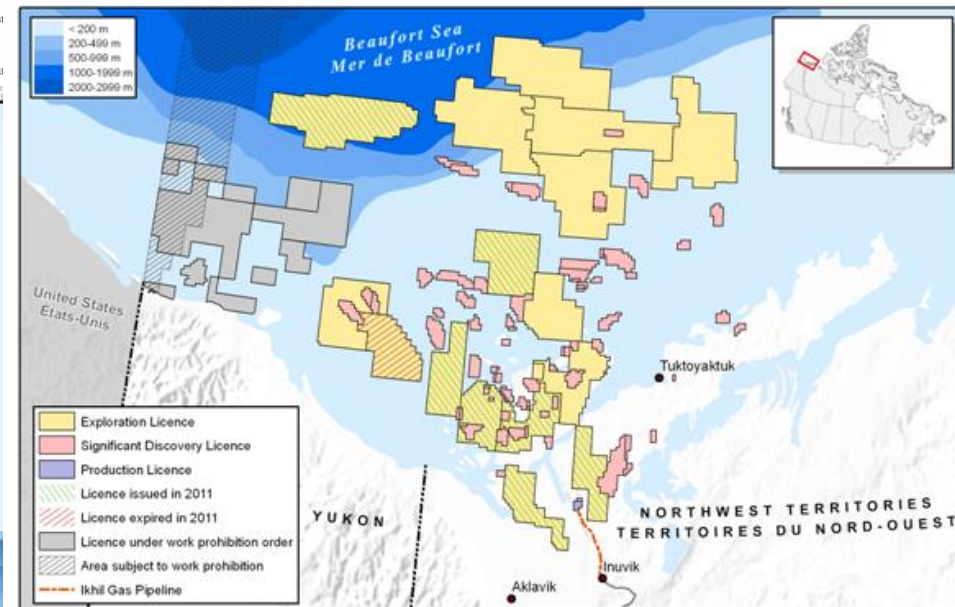
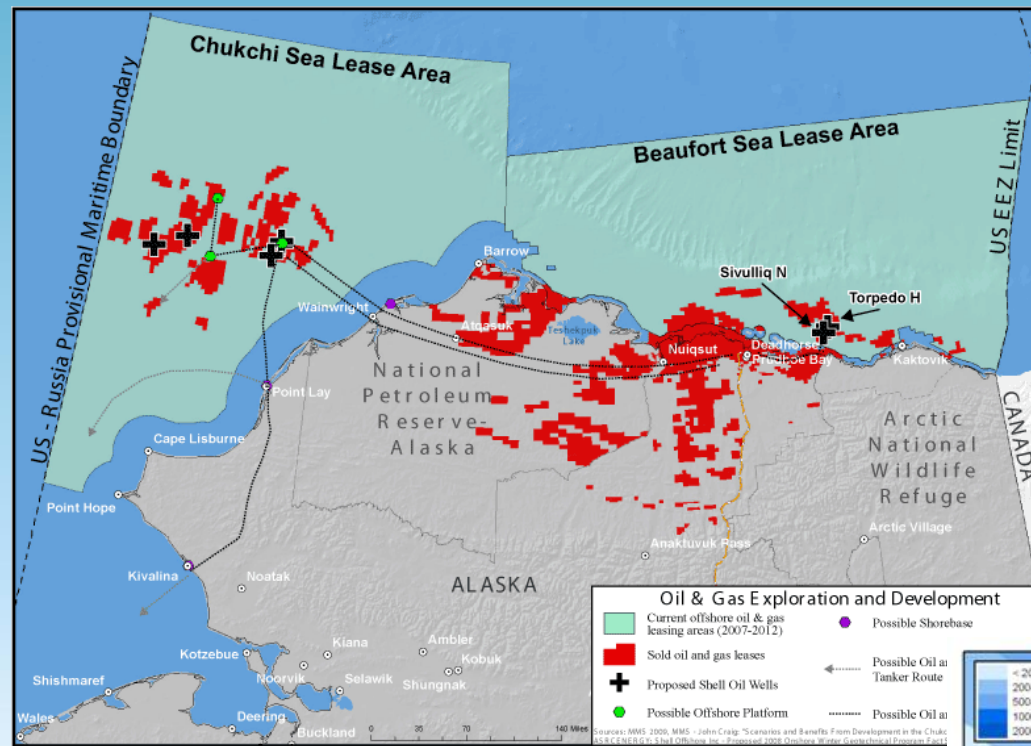
Statoil: **Plans Cancelled** (Chukchi Sea-US)

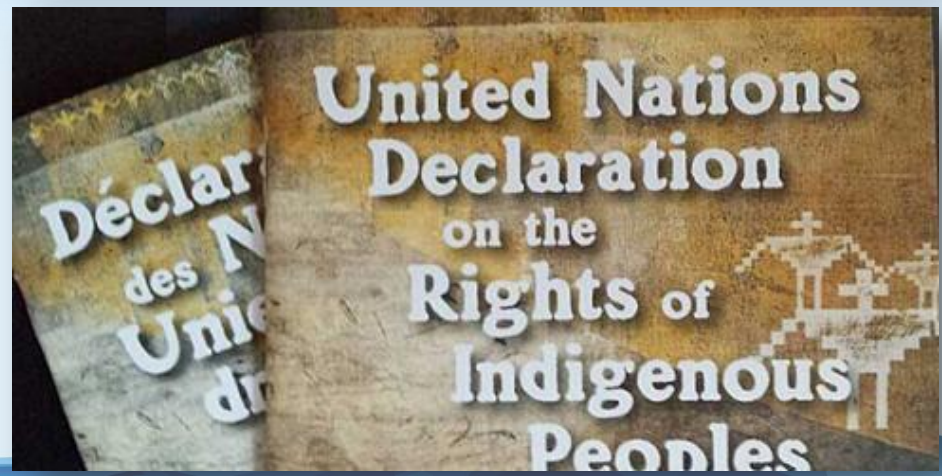


North American Production



- extensive lease holdings
- no offshore production and minimal exploration in Canada
- activity limited by lack of infrastructure, an uncertain regulatory regime, and local opposition





John Chen, Vice Chair, Credentialed



Responsible Resource Development

- Agreement on Cooperation on Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response in the Arctic (2013)
- Arctic Council Action Plan to prevent marine oil pollution
- Science-based approach; “commercial activities will occur only when the highest safety and environmental standards are met, including national and global climate and environmental goals, and Indigenous rights and agreements” (Can-US Statement, 10 March 2016)





Responsible Resource Development

Arctic Economic Council (2014)

- Flagship accomplishment in this area
- Cooperative effort to create a new circumpolar business forum
 - independent body, officially founded in early September 2014
 - venue for industries and indigenous businesses operating in the Arctic to advance Arctic-oriented business interests, share best practices, forge partnerships and engage in deeper cooperation
 - working to ensure that businesses of all sizes across the Arctic region work together to facilitate Arctic-to-Arctic trade and investment, and to do so in a responsible and sustainable manner





Fisheries

- No commercial fishing in North American Arctic or Central Arctic Ocean basin
 - Need for additional scientific investigation; build on a precautionary, science-based principle to commercial fishing
- March 2014 - Arctic-5 coastal states agree to moratorium on high-seas fishing in the Arctic Ocean
 - Interim precautionary measures until appropriate regulatory mechanisms in place
- 17 October 2014 - Canadian Beaufort Sea Fisheries Management Framework
- 10 March 2016 – US-Canada Joint Statement
 - Calls “for a binding international agreement to prevent the opening of unregulated fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean to preserve living marine resources and promote scientific research in the region”





Protecting the Arctic Environment

Action to protect and manage the unique and fragile ecosystems and wildlife of the Arctic:

- 1) Promoting an ecosystem-based management approach;
- 2) addressing climate change in the Arctic;
- 3) strengthening international standards for environmental protection; and
- 4) strengthening Arctic science



Science and Technology



Environmental Challenges



Coastal Erosion



Permafrost Degradation



Flash flooding in Kugluktuk, 2008



Climate Change

- Addressing short-lived climate pollutants
 - such as black carbon and methane
 - are contributing to warmer temperatures and can also cause local health effects
- Local and regional efforts to adapt to climate change in the Arctic
- Global efforts to mitigate climate change
 - United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP21) in Paris, December 2015
- Increasing focus on clean energy



US-Canada Joint Statement on Climate, Energy, and Arctic Leadership (10 March 2016)



- Conserving Arctic biodiversity through science-based decision making
 - protect at least 17% of land areas and 10% of marine areas in Canadian and US Arctic by 2020
 - leadership role in engaging all Arctic nations to develop a pan-Arctic marine protection area network
- Incorporating Indigenous science and traditional knowledge into decision-making
 - environmental assessments, resource management, understanding and managing effects of climate change





Sustainable Circumpolar Communities

- Protecting Arctic traditional ways of life
- Promoting traditional and local knowledge
- Enhancing scientific cooperation
- Promoting mental wellness , education, Indigenous languages, and skill development, particularly among Indigenous youth



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Canadian Arctic Health & Social Indicators



	Yukon	NWT	Nunavut	Canada
Core Housing Need	16.3%	17.5%	37.3%	12.7%
Household Food Insecurity	11.6%	12.4%	32.6%	7.7%
Incidence of Heavy Drinking	28.4%	31.1%	19.7%	17.2%
Violent Youth Crime (per 100 000 people)	4.7	7.5	8.1	1.8
Tuberculosis (per 100 000)	17.4	25.1	304	4.6
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.8	76.2	68.7	79.5
Chlamydia (per 100 000 people)	669.1	1727.3	3486.3	224.0
Lung Cancer (per 100 000 people)	73.2	57.2	247.8	47.3
Infant mortality (per 100 000 people)	5.8	5.7	12.1	5.0

Canada's Northern Territories and Aboriginal Groups



- Climate change is having major effects on infrastructure, resource economy, species, food supply, and traditional lifestyles
- The challenges and opportunities of development
- Education and social issues
- Importance of meeting basic needs first: shelter, food, safety
 - Rising costs of energy, especially diesel
- Building basic infrastructure seen as priority for development





Northerners are Canada's Foremost Arctic Priority

- Actions to better the lives of Northerners by enhancing sustainable economic development, promoting mental wellness, and empowering them through improved governance
- enhancing the capacity of the Indigenous Permanent Participant organizations at the Arctic Council, and charting a course to ensure the traditional and local knowledge of Arctic communities is always included in the work of the Council



-



The Arctic Council



- From policy-shaping to policy-making role?
 - eg. SAR Treaty; Marine Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response Treaty
- Need for an “Arctic Treaty” to give the Arctic Council a “hard law” basis? -- Not the view of the Arctic states
- Should the Council mandate be expanded to include defence and security issues?
 - “The Arctic Council should not deal with matters related to military security.” – 1996 Ottawa Declaration
 - why it should *not* expand to include military issues



Strengthening the Arctic Council

- has been a priority of the Council since its inception
- improve administrative processes (eg. Permanent Secretariat)
- enhance the profile of the Arctic Council
 - better reporting on its work; increasing collaboration and coordination with other international organizations; improving cooperation and coordination amongst the Working Groups and Task Forces
- enhance Permanent Participant capacity (eg. funding)





Canada's Vision for the Arctic

A stable, rules-based region with:

- clearly defined boundaries,
- dynamic economic growth and trade,
- vibrant Northern communities, and
- healthy and productive ecosystems





Canada's Domestic Arctic Priorities

- Exercise our Arctic Sovereignty
- Encourage social and economic development for the benefit of Northern Canadians
- Mitigation and adaptation to climate change and ensuring the protection of the Arctic environment
- Providing Northern Canadians with more control over their economic and political destiny





Canada's Arctic Foreign Priorities

- Continue to implement the Northern Strategy
- Encourage **sustainable** growth and development
 - Northern development for the benefit of **Northerners**
- Reassure Canadians that **sovereignty** is well in hand and reiterate our positions internationally
- Security and safety issues – **human and environmental security** issues are the most pressing
- Enhance key bilateral relationships
- Pursue and contribute to a strengthened **Arctic Council**
- Continue to work through relevant multilateral institutions



Areas for Arctic Cooperation



- Stronger partnership in science and research
 - eg. cold weather construction technologies; transportation technologies, sustainable economic development, potential fisheries in the Centre Arctic Ocean, indigenous peoples' issues
- Marine transport and safety
- Emergency preparedness, prevention and response
- Measures to address air pollutants (including black carbon), oil pollution, and protect biodiversity
- Ensure that Arctic Council remains the primary high-level forum for dialogue on Arctic issues
- Ensure that Arctic coast state sovereignty and sovereignty rights are respected internationally



Questions and Discussion





Arctic Waters: Summary

- The Canadian approach to protecting Arctic waters:
 - has been in place for four decades, without major incident
 - includes precautionary and risk-based measures
 - is intended to keep vessels out of trouble (e.g. access control systems, additional equipment) or help them if in trouble (mandatory reporting)
 - is accepted and supported by Canadian industry
- Canada maintains an active international presence in advocating for safety, secure and environmentally responsible Arctic shipping through international fora like the IMO and the Arctic Council





Development of Guidelines/Best Practices for Arctic Cruise Ships

- Project coordinators: Canada (TC) & United States (NOAA)
- Organized through the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME) Working Group
- To be *circum-Arctic* in scope
- What the project could potentially address:
 - Wildlife interactions
 - Disembarkation/embarkation on ice
 - Coastal community engagement
 - Invasive species avoidance
 - Elements of tender or small craft operations
- What the project will *avoid*:
 - Topics that fall under the recognized competence of the International Maritime Organization (IMO)
 - Duplication of existing regional/industry association guidelines



- covers the full range of design, construction, equipment, operational, training, search and rescue and environmental protection matters relevant to ships operating in waters surrounding the two poles
- Dec/2014 – IMO Maritime Safety Committee adopted the safety-related requirements of the Polar Code and related amendments to make it mandatory under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS)
- May/2015 - Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) adopted the environmental provisions
- The complete Polar Code, encompassing the safety-related and environment-related requirements, is expected to enter into force on January 1, 2017



We, the Inuit of Inuit Nunaat, declare as follows:

1. Inuit and the Arctic

- 1.1 Inuit live in the Arctic.** Inuit live in the vast, circumpolar region of land, sea and ice known as the Arctic. We depend on the weather and terrestrial plants and animals supported by the coastal zones of the Arctic. Ocean, the tundra and the ice are Inuit's home.
- 1.2 Inuit have been living in the Arctic from time immemorial.** From time immemorial, Inuit have been living in the Arctic. Our home in the circumpolar world, Inuit Nunaat, stretches from Greenland in Canada, Alaska and the coastal regions of Chukotka, Russia. Our use and occupation of Arctic lands and waters pre-date recorded history. Our unique knowledge, experience of the Arctic, and language are the foundation of our way of life and culture.
- 1.3 Inuit are a people.** Though Inuit live across a far-reaching circumpolar region, we are united as a single people. Our sense of unity is fostered and celebrated by the Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC), which represents the Inuit of Denmark, Greenland, Canada, USA and Russia. As a people, we enjoy the rights of all peoples. These include the rights recognized in and by various international instruments and institutions, such as the Charter of the United Nations, the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Human Rights Council, the Arctic Council, and the Organization of American States.
- 1.4 Inuit are an indigenous people.** Inuit are an indigenous people with the rights and responsibilities of all indigenous peoples. These include the rights recognized in and by international legal and political instruments and bodies, such as the recommendations of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and others.

Central to our rights as a people is the right to self-determination. It is our right to freely determine our political status, to freely pursue our economic, social, cultural and linguistic development, and to freely dispose of our natural wealth and resources. States are obligated to respect and promote the realization of our right to self-determination. (See, for example, the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Art. 1.)

Our rights as an indigenous people include the following rights recognized in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), all of which are relevant to sovereignty and self-determination in the Arctic: the right to self-determination, to freely determine our political status and to freely pursue our economic, social and cultural, including linguistic, development (Art. 3); the right to internal autonomy or self-government (Art. 4); the right to recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with states (Art. 37); the right to maintain and strengthen our distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while maintaining the right to participate fully in the political, economic, social and cultural life of states (Art. 5); the right to participate in decisions making in matters which would affect our rights and to maintain and develop our own indigenous decision-making institutions (Art. 18); the right to own, use, develop and control our lands, territories and resources and the right to ensure that no project affecting our lands, territories or resources will proceed without our free and informed consent (Art. 26-32); the right to peace and security (Art. 7); and the right to conservation and protection of our environment (Art. 28).

- 1.5 Inuit are an indigenous people of the Arctic.** Our status, rights and responsibilities as a people among the peoples of the world, and as an indigenous people, are mirrored within the unique geographic, environmental, cultural and political context of the Arctic. This has been acknowledged in the eight-nation Arctic Council, which provides a direct, participatory role for Inuit through the permanent participant status accorded the Inuit Circumpolar Council (Art. 2).
- 1.6 Inuit are citizens of Arctic states.** As citizens of Arctic states (Denmark, Canada, USA and Russia), we have the rights and responsibilities accorded all citizens under the constitutions, laws, policies and public sector programs of these states. These rights and responsibilities do not diminish the rights and responsibilities of Inuit as a people under international law.
- 1.7 Inuit are indigenous citizens of Arctic states.** As an indigenous people within Arctic states, we have the rights and responsibilities accorded all indigenous peoples under the constitutions, laws, policies and public sector programs of these states. These rights and responsibilities do not diminish the rights and responsibilities of Inuit as a people under international law.
- 1.8 Inuit are indigenous citizens of each of the major political subunits of Arctic states (states, provinces, territories and regions).** As an indigenous people within Arctic states, provinces, territories, regions or other political subunits, we have the rights and responsibilities accorded all indigenous peoples under the constitutions, laws, policies and public sector programs of these subunits. These rights and responsibilities do not diminish the rights and responsibilities of Inuit as a people under international law.



A CIRCUMPOLAR INUIT DECLARATION ON SOVEREIGNTY IN THE ARCTIC

2. The Evolving Nature of Sovereignty in the Arctic

- 2.1 "Sovereignty" is a term that has often been used to refer to the absolute and independent authority of a community or nation both internally and externally.** Sovereignty is a contested concept, however, and does not have a fixed meaning. Old ideas of sovereignty are breaking down as different governance models, such as the European Union, evolve. Sovereignty overlap and are frequently divided within nations in creative ways to recognize the rights of peoples. For Inuit living within the states of Russia, Canada, the USA and Denmark/Greenland, issues of sovereignty and sovereignty rights must be examined and assessed in the context of our long history of struggle for recognition and respect as an Arctic indigenous people having the right to exercise self-determination over our lives, territories, culture and language.
- 2.2 Recognition and respect for our right to self-determination is developing at varying paces and in various forms in the Arctic states in which we live.** Following a referendum in November 2008, the areas of self-government in Greenland will expand greatly and, among other things, Greenlandic (Kalaallit) will become Greenland's sole official language. In Canada, four land claims agreements are some of the key building blocks of Inuit rights, while there are conflicts over the implementation of these agreements. They remain of vital relevance to matters of self-determination and of sovereignty and sovereign rights. In Alaska, much work is needed to clarify and implement the rights recognized in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA). In particular, subsistence hunting and self-government rights need to be fully respected and accommodated, and issues impeding their enjoyment and implementation need to be addressed and resolved. And in Chukotka, Russia, a very limited number of administrative processes have begun to secure recognition of Inuit rights. These developments will provide a foundation on which to construct future, creative governance arrangements tailored to diverse circumstances in state, region and communities.
- 2.3 In exercising our right to self-determination in the circumpolar Arctic, we continue to develop innovative and creative jurisdictional arrangements that will appropriately balance our rights and responsibilities as an indigenous people, the rights and responsibilities we share with other peoples who live among us, and the rights and responsibilities of states.** In seeking to exercise our rights in the Arctic, we continue to promote compromise and harmony with and among our neighbours.
- 2.4 International and other instruments increasingly recognize the rights of indigenous peoples to self-determination and representation in intergovernmental matters, and are evolving beyond issues of internal governance to external relations.** (See, for example, ICCPR, Art. 1, UNDRIP, Art. 3, Draft Nordic Sami Convention, Art. 37, 16, Natural Land Claims Agreement, Art. 5.9).
- 2.5 Inuit are permanent participants at the Arctic Council with a direct and meaningful role in discussion and negotiating tables.** (See 1997 Citizens Declaration on the Establishment of the Arctic Council).
- 2.6 In spite of a recognition by the five coastal Arctic states (Norway, Denmark, Canada, USA and Russia) of the need to use international mechanisms and international law to resolve sovereignty disputes (see 2008 Ilulissat Declaration), these states, in their discussions of Arctic sovereignty, have not referenced existing international instruments that promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples. They have also neglected to include Inuit in Arctic sovereignty discussions in a manner comparable to Arctic Council deliberations.**

- 2.7 The actions of Arctic peoples and states, the interactions between them, and the conduct of international relations must give primary respect to the need for peaceful resolution of disputes, and the inextricable linkages between issues of sovereignty and sovereign rights in the Arctic and issues of self-determination.**
- Inuit as active partners**
- 2.8 The inextricable linkages between issues of sovereignty and sovereign rights in the Arctic and Inuit self-determination and other rights require states to accept the presence and role of Inuit as partners in the conduct of international relations in the Arctic.**
- 2.9 A variety of other factors, ranging from unique Inuit knowledge of Arctic ecosystems to the need for appropriate emphasis on sustainability in the weighing of resource development proposals, provide practical advantages to conducting international relations in the Arctic in partnership with Inuit.**
- 2.10 Inuit comment, expertise and perspectives are critical to progress on international issues involving the Arctic, such as global environmental security, sustainable development, militarization, commercial fishing, shipping, human health, and economic and social development.**
- 2.11 As states increasingly focus on the Arctic and its resources, and as climate change continues to create wider access to the Arctic, Inuit inclusion as active partners is central to all national and international deliberations on Arctic sovereignty and related questions, such as who owns the Arctic, who has the right to traverse the Arctic, who has the right to develop the Arctic, and who will be responsible for the social and environmental impacts increasingly facing the Arctic. We have unique knowledge and experience in bringing to these deliberations. The inclusion of Inuit as active partners in all future deliberations on Arctic sovereignty will benefit both the Inuit community and the international community.**
- 2.12 The extensive involvement of Inuit in global, trans-national and indigenous politics requires the building of new partnerships with states for the protection and promotion of indigenous economies, culture and traditions. Partnerships must acknowledge that in substantial development of the natural resource wealth of the Arctic can proceed only insofar as it enhances the economic and social well-being of Inuit and safeguards our environmental security.**

- 2.13 The actions of Arctic peoples and states, the interactions between them, and the conduct of international relations must give primary respect to the need for peaceful resolution of disputes, and the inextricable linkages between issues of sovereignty and sovereign rights in the Arctic and issues of self-determination.**

Inuit as active partners

- 2.14 The inextricable linkages between issues of sovereignty and sovereign rights in the Arctic and Inuit self-determination and other rights require states to accept the presence and role of Inuit as partners in the conduct of international relations in the Arctic.**
- 2.15 A variety of other factors, ranging from unique Inuit knowledge of Arctic ecosystems to the need for appropriate emphasis on sustainability in the weighing of resource development proposals, provide practical advantages to conducting international relations in the Arctic in partnership with Inuit.**
- 2.16 Inuit comment, expertise and perspectives are critical to progress on international issues involving the Arctic, such as global environmental security, sustainable development, militarization, commercial fishing, shipping, human health, and economic and social development.**
- 2.17 As states increasingly focus on the Arctic and its resources, and as climate change continues to create wider access to the Arctic, Inuit inclusion as active partners is central to all national and international deliberations on Arctic sovereignty and related questions, such as who owns the Arctic, who has the right to traverse the Arctic, who has the right to develop the Arctic, and who will be responsible for the social and environmental impacts increasingly facing the Arctic. We have unique knowledge and experience in bringing to these deliberations. The inclusion of Inuit as active partners in all future deliberations on Arctic sovereignty will benefit both the Inuit community and the international community.**
- 2.18 The extensive involvement of Inuit in global, trans-national and indigenous politics requires the building of new partnerships with states for the protection and promotion of indigenous economies, culture and traditions. Partnerships must acknowledge that in substantial development of the natural resource wealth of the Arctic can proceed only insofar as it enhances the economic and social well-being of Inuit and safeguards our environmental security.**

The need for global cooperation

- 2.19 There is a pressing need for enhanced international exchange and cooperation in relation to the Arctic, particularly in relation to the dynamics and impacts of climate change and sustainable economic and social development. Regional institutions that draw together Arctic states, states from outside the Arctic, and representatives of Arctic indigenous peoples can provide useful mechanisms for international exchange and cooperation.**
- 2.20 The pursuit of global environmental security requires a coordinated global approach to the challenges of climate change, a rigorous plan to arrest the growth in human-generated carbon emissions, and a far-reaching program of adaptation to climate change in Arctic regions and communities.**
- 2.21 The magnitude of the climate change problem dictates that Arctic states and their peoples fully participate in international efforts aimed at arresting and reversing levels of greenhouse gas emissions and enter into international protocols and treaties. These international efforts, protocols and treaties cannot be successful without the full participation and cooperation of indigenous peoples.**

Healthy Arctic communities

- 2.11 In the pursuit of economic opportunities in a warming Arctic, states must act to: (1) put economic activity on a sustainable footing, (2) avoid harmful resource exploitation, (3) achieve standards of living for Inuit that meet national and international norms and minimums, and (4) defend nations and the existing demographic shifts that would overwhelm and marginalize indigenous peoples whose we are rooted and have endured.**

- 2.12 The foundation, protection and enjoyment of Arctic sovereignty and sovereign rights all require healthy and sustainable communities in the Arctic. In this sense, "sovereignty begins at home."**

Building on today's mechanisms for the future

- 2.13 We will exercise our right to self-determination in the Arctic by building on institutions such as the Inuit Circumpolar Council and the Arctic Council, the Arctic-specific bodies of international instruments, such as the ice-covered waters provision of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and the Arctic-related work of international mechanisms, such as the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the office of the United Nations Special Representative on the Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples, and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.**

4. A Circumpolar Inuit Declaration on Sovereignty in the Arctic

- 4.1 At the first Inuit Leaders' Summit, 6-7 November 2008, in Kangerlussuaq, Nuuk, Greenland, Inuit leaders from Greenland, Canada and Alaska gathered to address Arctic sovereignty. On 7 November, International Inuit Day, we expressed unity in our concerns over Arctic sovereignty deliberations, examined the options for addressing these concerns, and strongly committed to developing a formal declaration on Arctic sovereignty. We affirmed that the 2008 Ilulissat Declaration on Arctic sovereignty by indigenous representatives the five coastal Arctic states did not go far enough in affirming the rights Inuit have gained through international law, land claims and self-government processes.**
- 4.2 The conduct of international relations in the Arctic and the resolution of international disputes in the Arctic are not the sole preserve of Arctic states or other states; they are also within the purview of the Arctic indigenous peoples. The development of international institutions in the Arctic, such as multi-level governance systems and indigenous peoples' organizations, must transcend Arctic state agendas on sovereignty and sovereign rights and the traditional monopoly claimed by states in the area of foreign affairs.**
- 4.3 Issues of sovereignty and sovereign rights in the Arctic have become inextricably linked to issues of self-determination in the Arctic. Inuit and Arctic states must, therefore, work together closely and constructively to chart the future of the Arctic.**

We, the Inuit of Inuit Nunaat, are committed to this Declaration and to working with Arctic states and others to build partnerships in which the rights, roles and responsibilities of Inuit are fully recognized and accommodated.

On behalf of Inuit in Greenland, Canada, Alaska, and Chukotka
Adopted by the Inuit Circumpolar Council, April 2009

Rebecca A.L. Godwin, ICC Chair

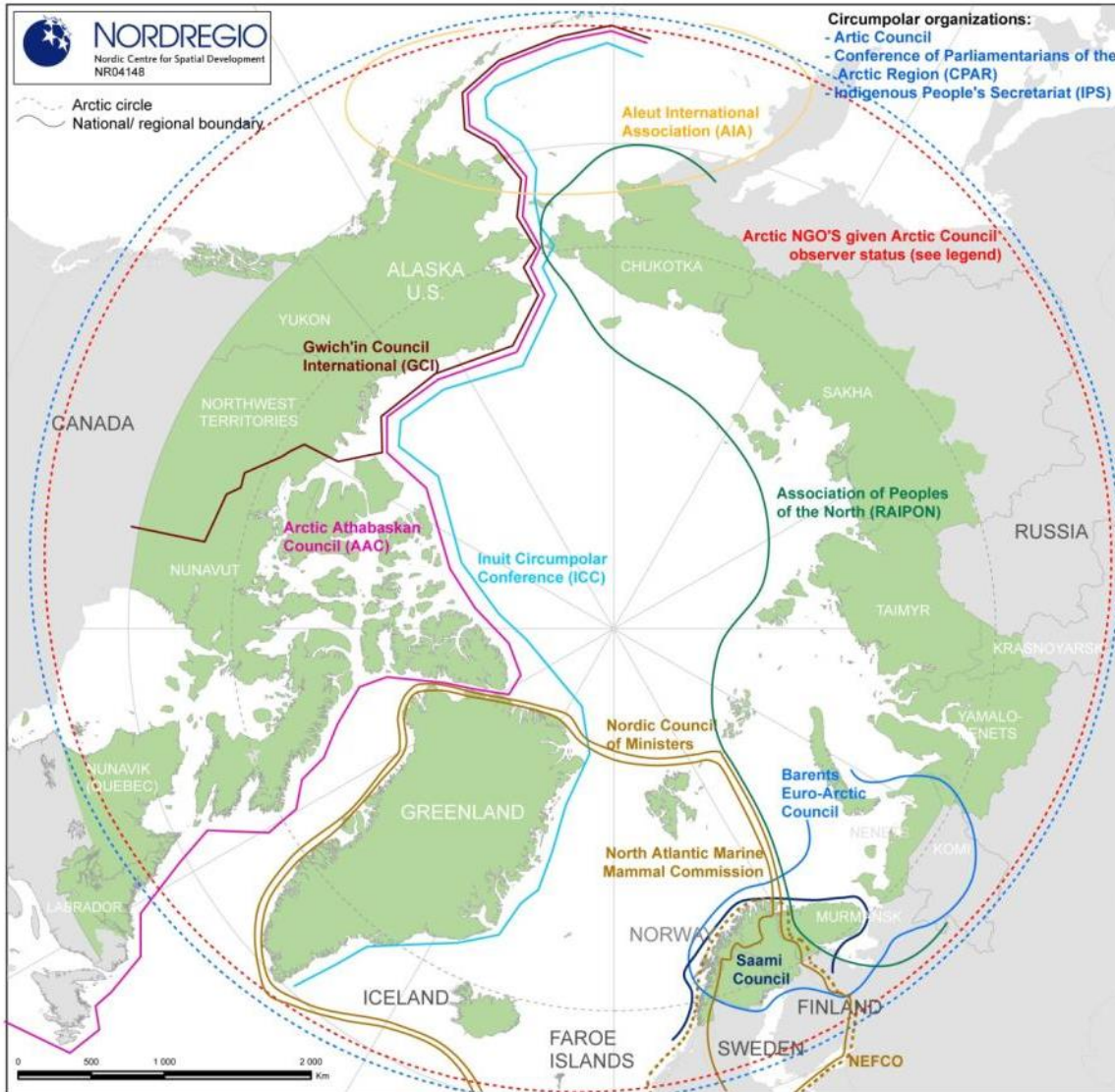
Edward S. Ito
ICC Vice Chair, Alaska

Titania Achyuta
ICC Vice Chair, Chukotka

Dwayne R. Smith
ICC Vice Chair, Canada

Agnashuk Syngé
ICC Vice Chair, Greenland

Arctic circle
National/ regional boundary



International cooperation institutions in the Arctic*

Arctic region defined as in Arctic Human Development Report
* Approximated areas

Circumpolar organizations:

- Arctic Council
- Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region (CPAR)
- Indigenous People's Secretariat (IPS)

Arctic organizations given Arctic Council observer status:

- Nordic Council of Ministers
- North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission
- NEFCO - Nordic Environment Finance Corporation

Arctic Council Permanent Organisations:

- Gwich'in Council International (GCI)
- Arctic Athabaskan Council (AAC)
- Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC)
- Aleut International Association (AIA)
- Saami Council
- Association of Peoples of the North (RAIPON)

Arctic NGO'S given Arctic Council observer status

- Arctic Circumpolar Gateway
- Association of World Reindeer Herders (AWRH)
- Circumpolar Conservation Union (CCU)
- International Arctic Science Committee (IASC)
- International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA)
- International Union for Circumpolar Health (IUHC)
- University of the Arctic (UArctic)
- Worldwide Fund for Nature-Global Arctic Program (WWF)

Source: Institutions websites, Arctic Council. 2011