





## The Arctic in Transition

- As the sea ice melts, newly accessible shipping routes and natural resources, such as oil and gas, are attracting economic interest from stakeholders eager to develop the region.
- Who has rights to these resources and what actors are involved in these discussions?



## A Turning Point

- Gorbachev's Murmansk Speech of 1987 paired with the rise of other transnational organizations in 1970s and 1980s
- New conceptualization of the region—a zone of cooperation
- The Arctic Council emerged out of this new conception of the Arctic region
- Innovative and inclusive governance structure



## Our Approach

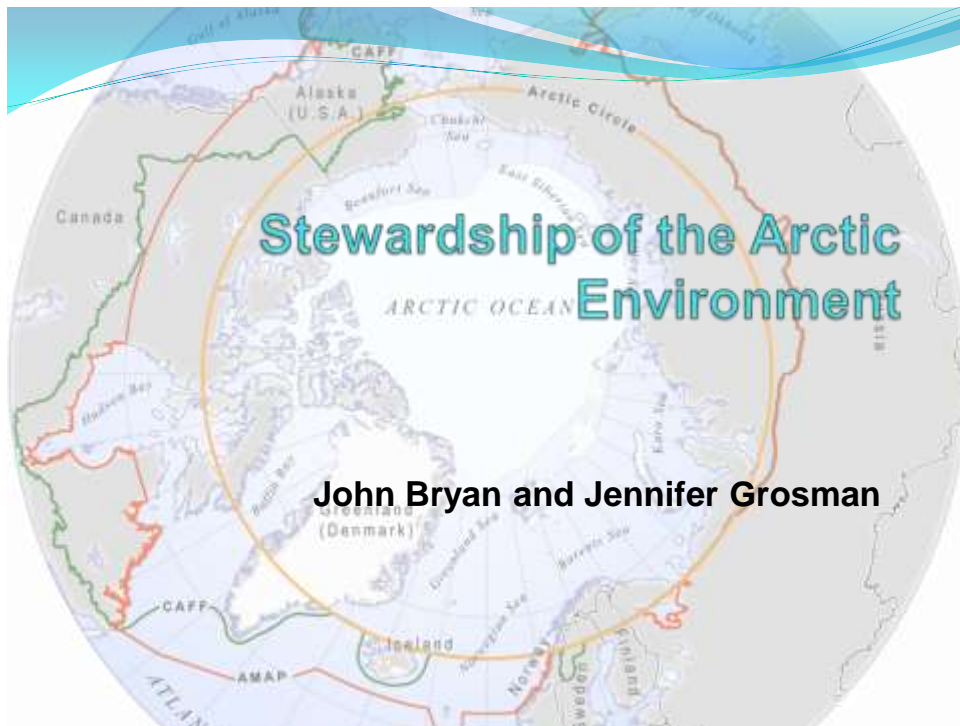
- The approach our Task Force has taken to address these issues was strongly influenced by our research trip to Ottawa, Canada.
- Our experiences and research have inspired us to view the region as a commons where mutual interests will serve as the foundation for collective governance.
- The importance of fostering an inclusive dialogue on these issues is a consistent recommendation and one that we pursued in the writing of this report.



## Melting Boundaries: Rethinking Arctic Governance

Collective action is required to confront these challenges and therefore they must be undertaken in the pursuit of common interests.

- Maintenance of the peace and stability of the Arctic region
- Protection of the Arctic environment
- Preservation of cultural integrity
- Greater commitment to human security



## Climate Change



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- Current and proposed areas of industrial development and major oil spills in the region.
- Post 2005 developments are not included but they have also occurred in the prospective areas.
- Major development is occurring in the Russian Arctic.





## Conservation vs. Development

- Arctic Foreign Policies
  - Contradictory environmental and economic goals
- Arctic Council
  - Forum, provides research on climate change and pollutants
  - Non-binding declarations
- International institutions
  - General framework
- Indigenous organizations
  - Developing a common approach to natural resource development

## Kara Sea Case Study

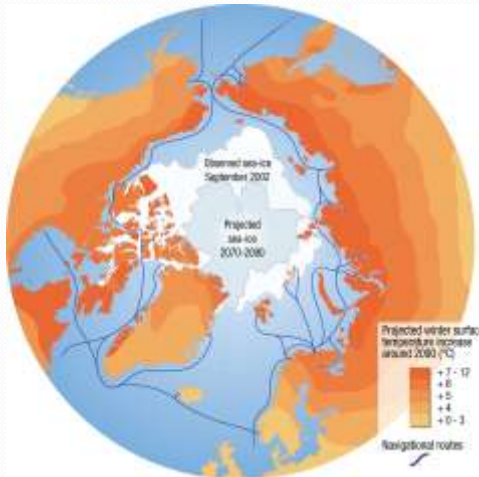


## Recommendations

- Regional ecosystem based management models should be employed throughout the Arctic to address environmental, social, and economic issues. These models should be holistically implemented from the bottom up between the state, local governments, indigenous groups, and other stakeholders. (Example: Barents Euro-Arctic Council)
- The Arctic Council should be enabled to form binding regulations regarding the environment and resource development. This is more feasible now after the Search and Rescue Agreement. An immediate action would be the creation of a mandatory “Arctic Hydrocarbon Management Code” based on the Arctic Council's 2009 Oil and Gas Guidelines.



## Northern Sea Route



### Northern Sea Route:

- Approximately 1,512 nautical miles along the Russian Arctic coast from Novaya Zemlya to the Bering Strait.
- The route from Rotterdam to Tokyo via the Suez Canal is 11,192 nautical miles.

## Community Resupply



- Nunavut Sealink and Supply Inc. (NSSI)
- Nunavut Eastern Arctic Shipping (NEAS)
- Northern Transportation Company Limited (NTCL)
- Woodward Group



## Recommendations

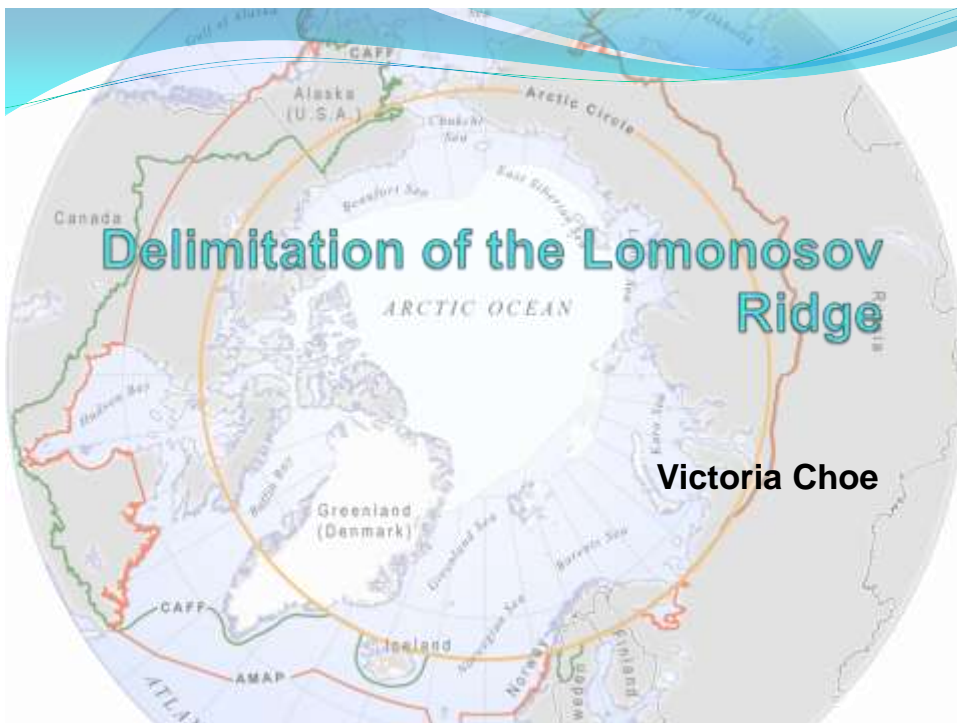
- The littoral Arctic states and foreign investors interested in the economic development of the Arctic, such as international shipping companies and mining companies, should continue to invest in, and improve, Arctic marine infrastructure as needed.
- The littoral Arctic states, the International Maritime Organization and the Arctic Council should enhance environmental monitoring for shipping; this includes gathering meteorological and oceanographic data as well as data on sea ice formation. Additionally efforts to map the Arctic sea bed should continue because such information is critical in preventing shipping accidents.



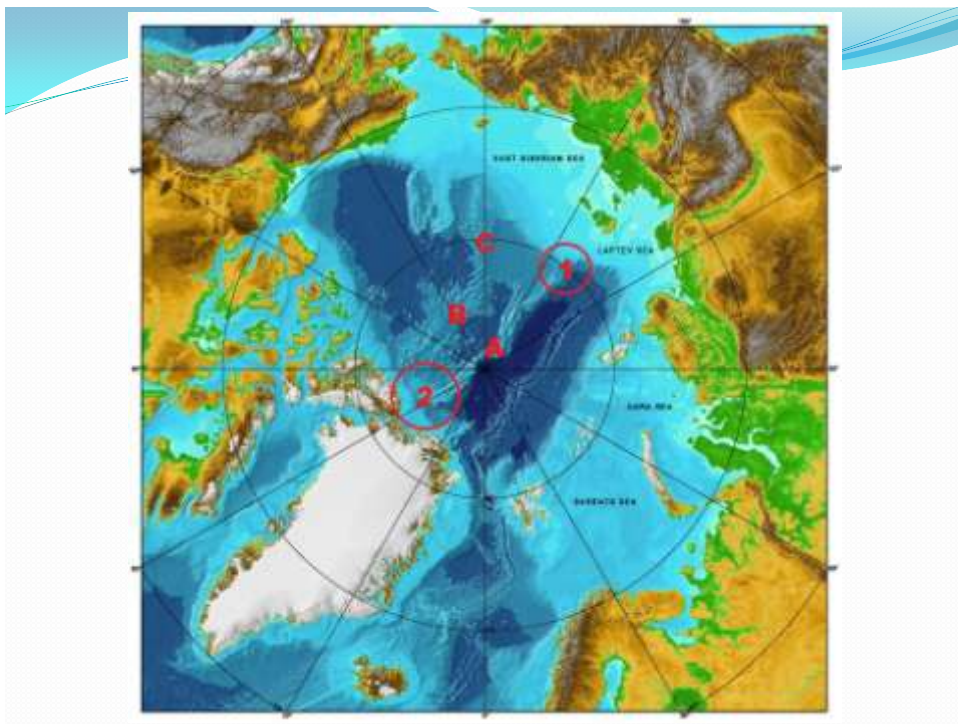
## The Way Forward...



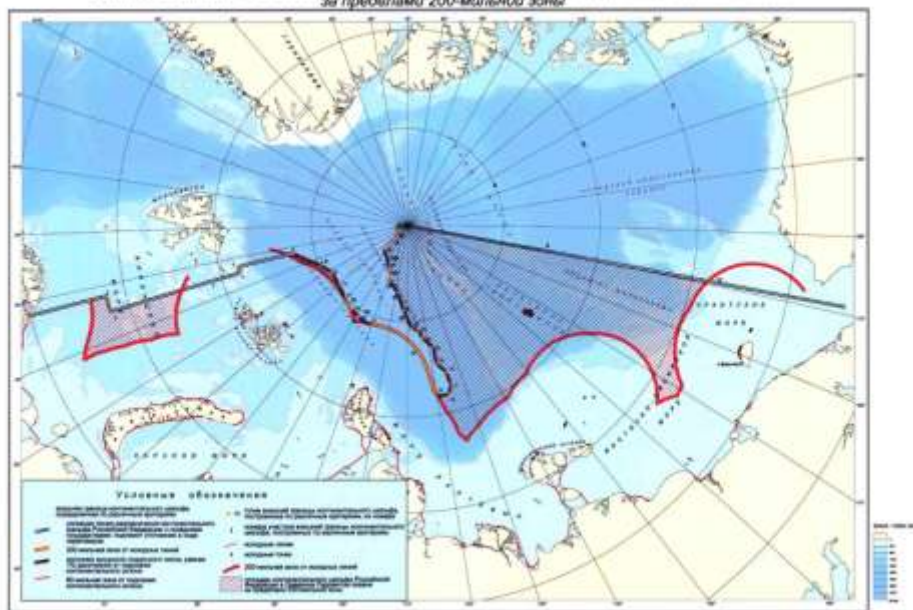
- Implement NLCA
- Build Infrastructure
- Increase Cooperation



**Victoria Choe**



Площадь континентального шельфа Российской Федерации в Северном Ледовитом океане за пределами 200-мильной зоны



Map 2

Масштаб 1 : 10 000 000

## Recommendations

- The Arctic Five must establish understanding on the Lomonosov Ridge prior to submitting their report to the Commission.
- The United States must ratify the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea of 1982.
- The establishment of the multilateral body by the Arctic Five within the period 2011-2013.

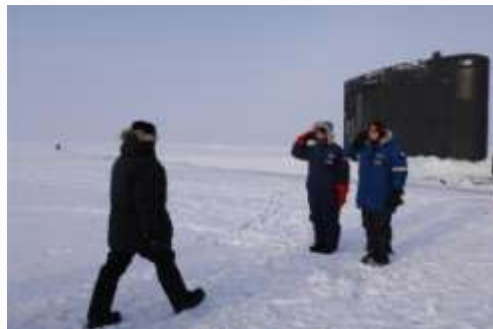




- “Russia plans military force to patrol Arctic as 'cold rush' intensifies
- NATO and northern nations unnerved by expansion
- Countries vie for control of region's gas and oil” – The Guardian, March 28 2009
- “Arctic military bases signal new Cold War” – The Times, August 11, 2007



- “Arctic host to a new 'Cold War'” – BBC News, May 18, 2008
- “[Canadian] Conservatives promised to spend \$5.3 billion over five years to defend northern waters against the Americans, Russians and Danes”  
– CBC News, January 26, 2006








## Recommendations

All Arctic states must re-evaluate their Arctic security agenda to assess the impacts of their military in the region. In this vein:

- The primary goal of Arctic security and sovereignty policy of all Arctic states must be the promotion safe operating conditions and healthy, vibrant northern communities.
- The Arctic Council should form a working group to document the impact of military assets on the environment and inhabitants of the Arctic.

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- Military funding should be directed at Coast Guard icebreakers and supporting infrastructure in the Arctic, to allow for effective responses to natural and human threats.
  - Arctic states must pursue a high level dialogue on regional security to prevent misunderstandings, mistrust, and unnecessary military deployment.
  - The Arctic Council must identify peace as a common interest of all members and participants.



Inupik - hunting for arviq (whale) near Barrow, AK



\$29

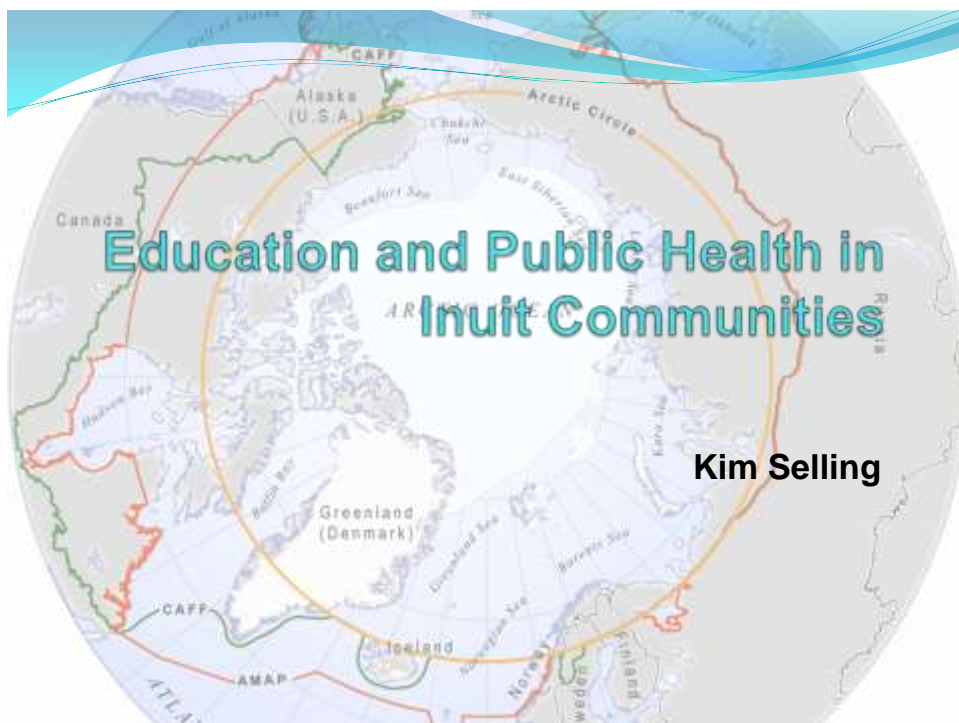



\$38


Northern Store in Arctic Bay, Nunavut, in Feb. 2011

## Recommendations

- The Arctic Council should share a common goal in working towards alleviating threats to food security.
- Sign and ratify the 2001 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.
- Educate southerners about the harmful effects pollutants from around the world are having on the Arctic's fragile ecosystem.
- Human security needs to be a greater priority for policy makers, particularly in the United States.



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- Lack of funding and attention has led to infrastructural “gaps” that impact student outcomes
  - Inuit as vocal and politically cohesive, yet still underserved
  - Current improvement-based initiatives: Inuit Education Accord, etc

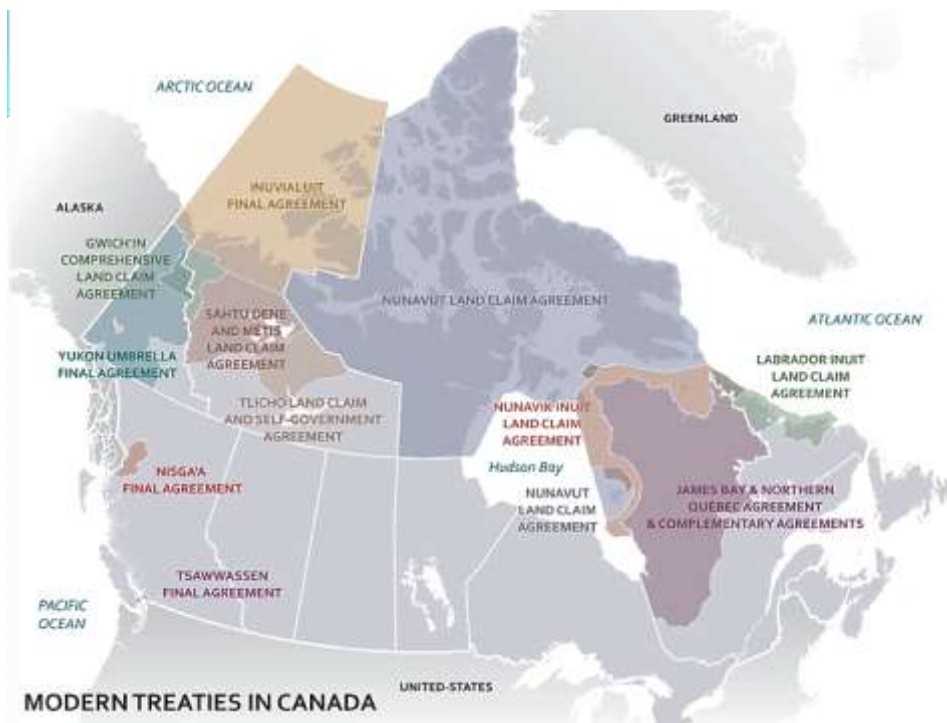
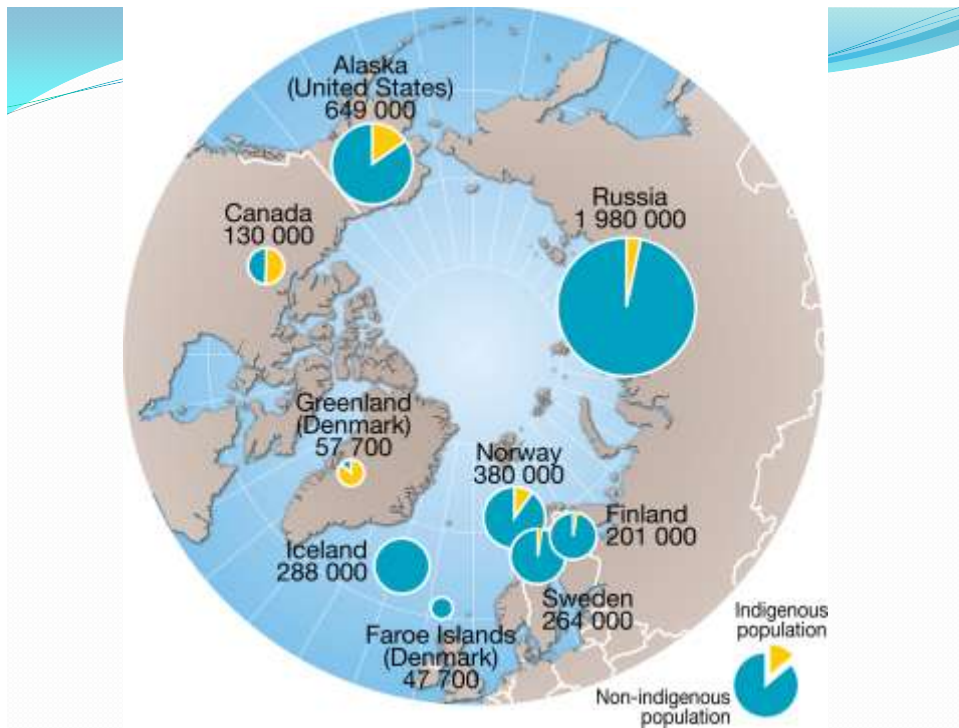
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- Issues with public health linked to education and other factors that affect life expectancy, disease proliferation
  - Improvements in health care are essential for bettering the longevity of Inuit population
  - Need for funding allocation to programs like Aboriginal Diabetes Initiative, Kelowna Accord

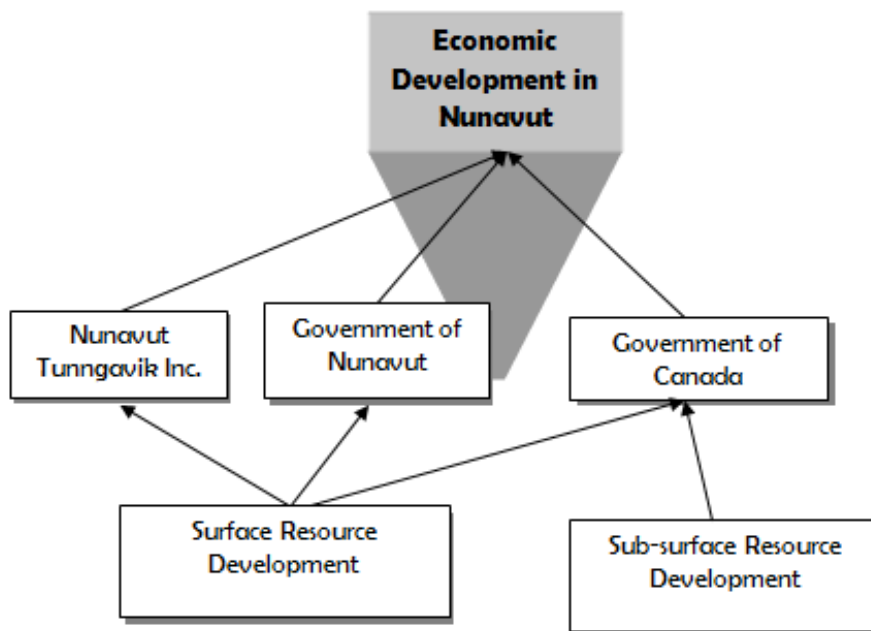






Kelly Miller





## Recommendations

- **Full implementation** of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NCLA) and self-governance arrangements in existing Canadian LCAs
- **Re-negotiation** of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Agreement to include harvesting rights
- **Devolution** to territories and indigenous regions
- **Establishment** of Arctic Council working group for self-governance through LCA model

## Québec and Nunavik: A Governance Model



Nunavik, Québec:  
Home to the second  
largest Inuit population  
in Canada.

## Inuit leader Pita Aatami with Québec's Prime Minister Jean Charest

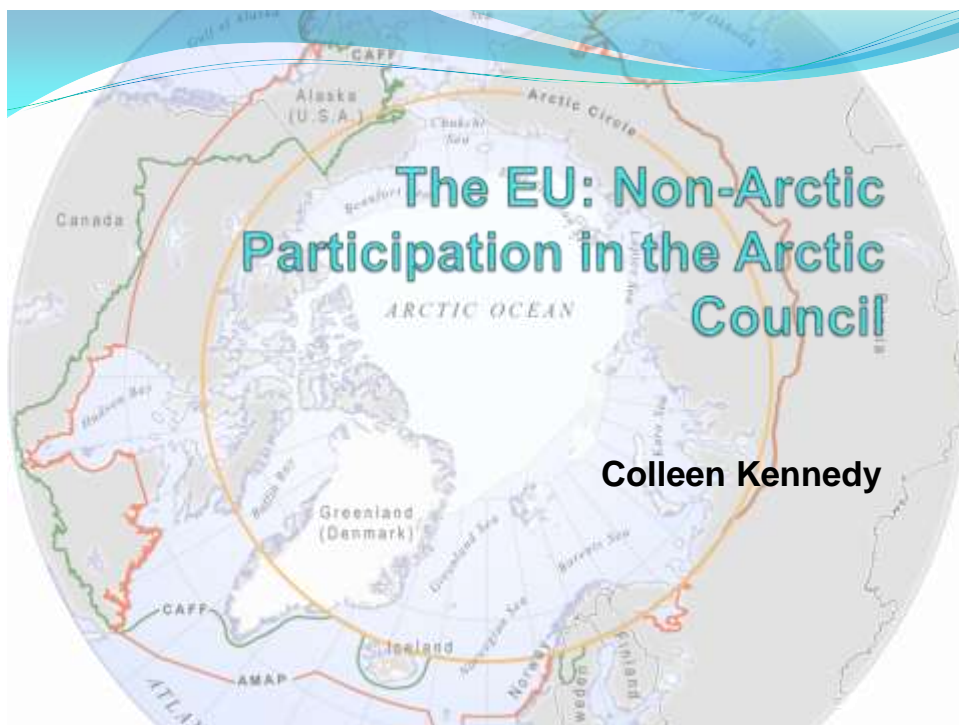


Jean Charest and his wife visiting Inuit leaders in Kuujjuak, Nunavik



## Recommendations

- States work at better cooperating with and further devolving governance to Arctic Aboriginal communities. I recommend that they do so through hybrid governance models that blend elements of both Inuit and state governance.







## EU Arctic Policies

- Integrated Maritime Policy Strategy (2007)
- Commission's Communication on the Arctic (2008)
- Sustainable Policy for the High North (2010)



## EU Research

- Barents Euro-Arctic Council research
- EU Framework Programmes  
(Seventh Framework Programme 2007-2013)  
€1800 million budget in climate change and environment



## Additional Recommendations to the Arctic Council

- Accept EU as a Permanent Observer following the resolution of the seal trade lawsuit
- Continue collaboration with Councils of the North
- Increase collaborative research between working groups and non-Arctic states



## Improving Council Membership Structure

- Define role of Permanent Observers
- Create application process for permanent observer status
  - Proof of substantial independent scientific research
  - Foreign policy toward Arctic
  - Available funding
  - Recognition of the rights of indigenous people
  - Recognition of Arctic states' sovereignty



**Kitty Gordon**



**Scott Halliday**



## Strengthening the Arctic Council

- A Permanent Secretariat should be established to increase the Arctic Council's visibility and legitimacy, coordinate its many activities, and support a broadened mandate.
- The Arctic Council provides the most comprehensive and visible forum to discuss these issues among stakeholders at the international, regional, national, and sub-national levels.
- The challenges to Arctic governance transcend state boundaries; governance in the Arctic must therefore transcend state boundaries as well.



THANK YOU!

Q & A