

# Ice and No Ice The Canadian UNCLOS Mapping Program

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# **UNCLOS**

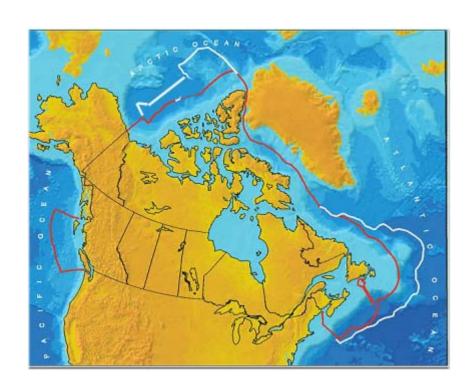
- Often called 'constitution for the oceans' and divides the sea into zones of national and international jurisdiction
- Recognizes Coastal State's rights to the water column and seabed up to 200 nm and to the seabed beyond under special circumstances (Article 76)
- Red areas are under the jurisdiction of the Coastal State
- Outer limits of the Continental Shelf over which a Coastal State has sovereign rights beyond 200 nm has to be actively defined.
- Proposed limits must be submitted for review to Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS)





# THE CANADIAN CASE





### **Exclusive Economic Zone (red line):**

- granted automatically
- jurisdiction over 'all' resources

### Area outside 200 nm (white line):

- jurisdiction only over resources on and below seafloor
- submission of outer limits (within 10 years of ratification; for Canada: 2013)

### **Desk-top study of Canadian case:**

- potential for large area outside 200 nm
- 1.75 million square Km
- based on preliminary data (1995)

Federal Budget in 2004 announced \$70 million over 10 years for mapping to substantiate the submission . Budget 2008 an additional \$20 million over 2 years

Tasks: Extend Canadian continental shelf to maximum possible



# CANADA'S UNCLOS program



# Foreign Affairs

 provide legal advice on UNCLOS, take lead in bilateral negotiations in areas of overlap, present and defend submission to UN

### NRCan/DFO

 responsible for providing technical information (mapping) + technical experts in negotiations with other countries and UN

# Governance of UNCLOS Program

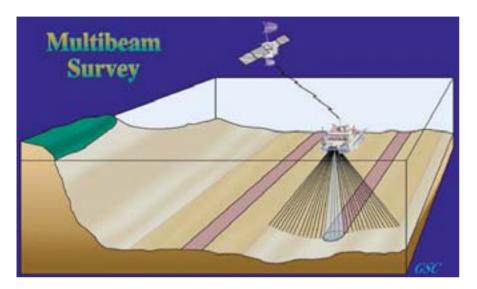
- ADM Steering Committee (NRCan, DFO, DFAIT)
  - semi-annual review of progress meetings weekly updates
- Interdepartmental Management Board (chaired by NRCan)
  - sets work-plans and reports to ADM Steering Committee
- Federal Advisory Committee (chaired by CHS/DFO)
  - advice on broader UNCLOS issues annual review + role in organizing in-depth reviews in 2007 and 2011



# **UNCLOS – data requirements:**

# **Bathymetry & Seismic Reflection Surveys**



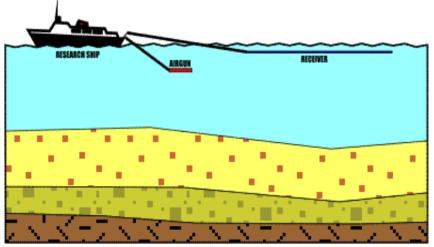


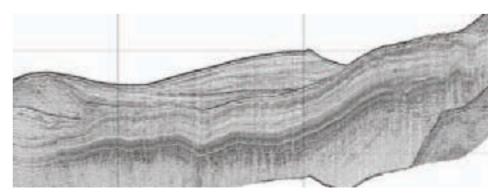
### **Bathymetry:**

- Foot of Slope the starting point
- 2500 metre depth contour
- Seabed shape Natural prolongation

### **Seismic:**

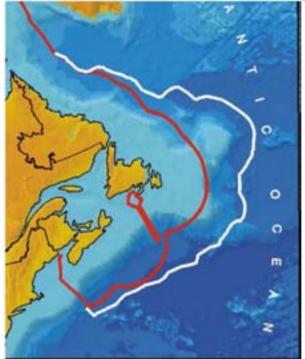
- Sediment thickness
- Natural prolongation
- Evidence to the contrary

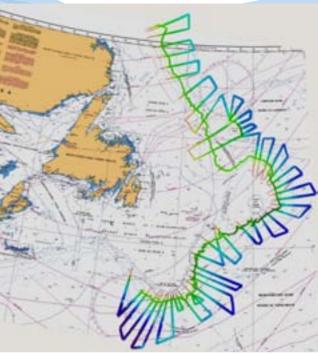


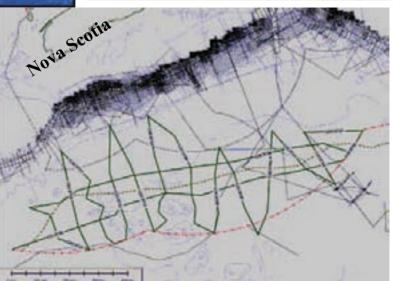




# **ATLANTIC PROGRAM**









### **Bathymetry data collection**

- Survey off Grand Banks in 2006

### Seismic data collection

- 2007: offshore Nova Scotia
- 2009: offshore Labrador and Grand Banks

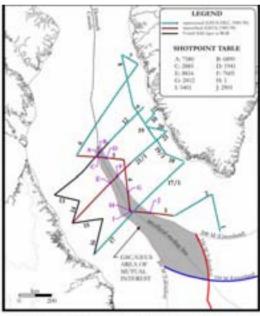


Figure 1: Possible definition of area of mutual interest in cost-sharing against the son GPC and GELS for transcription and reprisensing of the BGR 1977 survey;



# **ARCTIC OCEAN**

# Complicated seafloor geology and difficult data collection



The white zone, or part of it, may be Canada continental shelf under Article 76

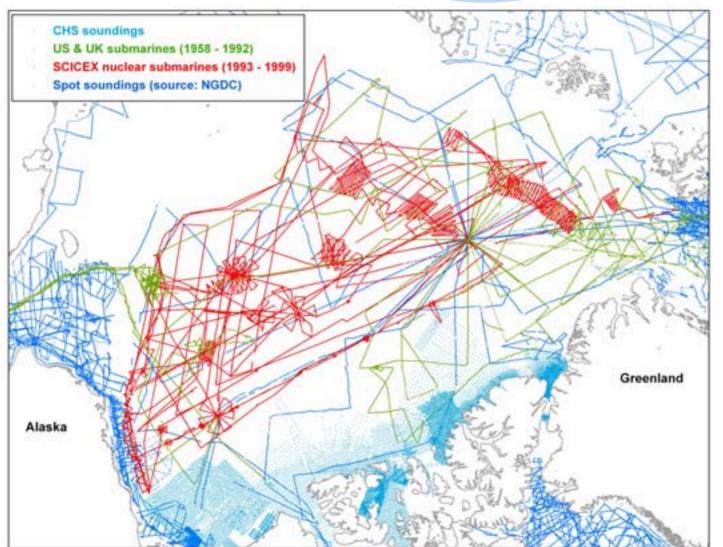


- Western Arctic (start in 2006)
- Possible overlaps with USA, Russia and Denmark: need negotiations
- Program requires at least 5 field seasons of data collection
- Concerns: weather and ice conditions/icebreaker capability



# BATHYMETRIC DATA COVERAGE





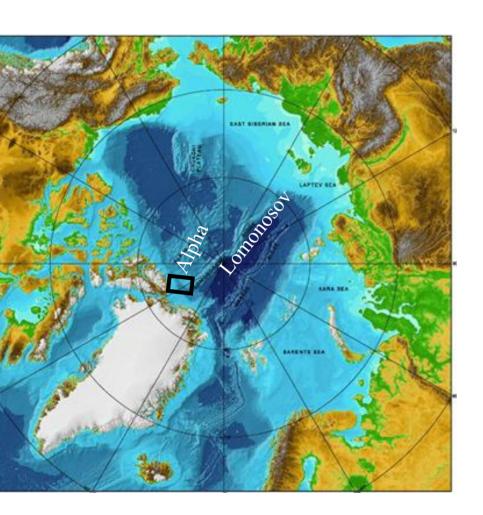
Large areas no data for 50-100 Miles



### **EASTERN ARCTIC**

# Natural prolongation of submarine Ridges





### **Collaboration with Denmark**

MOU with Denmark (June 2005) for joint surveying in area north of Greenland/ Ellesmere Island

Saved Canada about \$ 1.5 million

Other advantages: joint data collection and interpretation

Project LORITA (March 2006)
(Lomonosov Ridge Test of Appurtenance)

• On ice experiment



# LORITA experiment

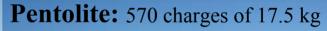










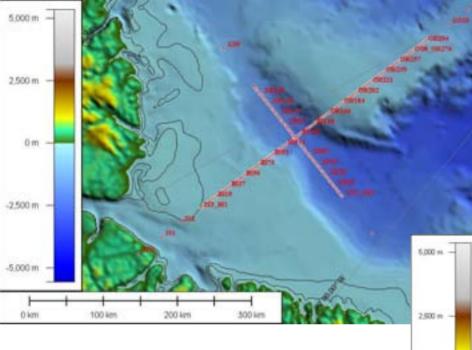






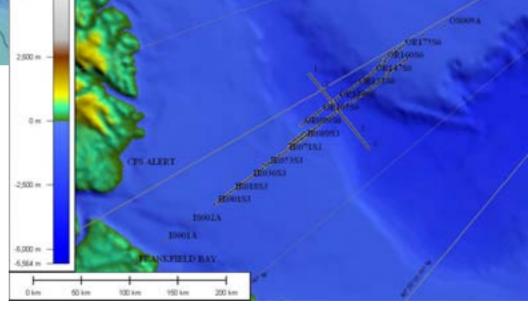
# **LORITA**





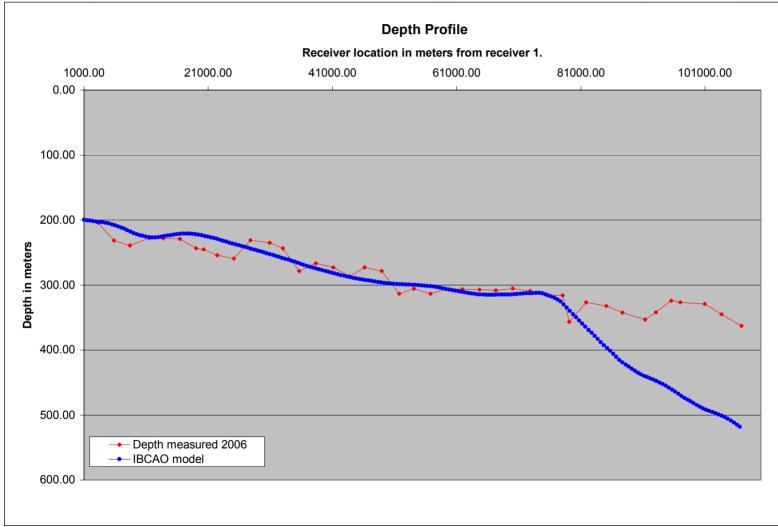
# **PLANNED**

# **ACHIEVED**



# New Bathymetry Data (2006 Lorita experiment)

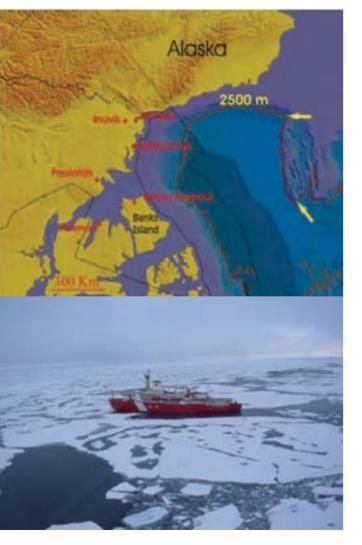






### WESTERN ARCTIC

# Seismic survey area and coastal communities



DFAIT/DFO/NRCan



- every 60 nm (preferably 30 nm)
- at least 1-2 km of sediment needed
- large airguns required

### **Community consultation**

(Feb. 2006 + repeat annually)

# Seismic test survey in September 2006

- on board the Louis St. Laurent

# Seismic survey in western Arctic 2007

- 3000 km seismic
- 7800 km bathymetry
- 180 Spot depths from Helicopter

# Deploying Air gun array (weight: 4400 pounds)







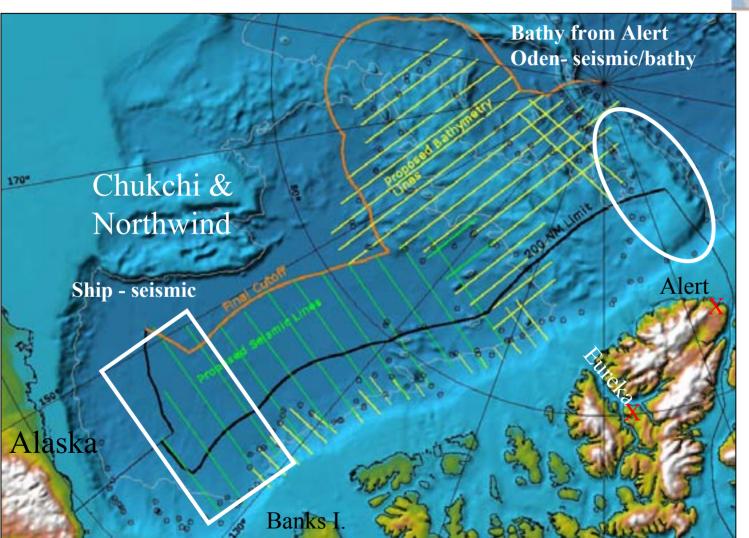
Using the airgun array on CCGS Louis S. St-Laurent (with ice)



### **DRAFT SURVEY PLAN**

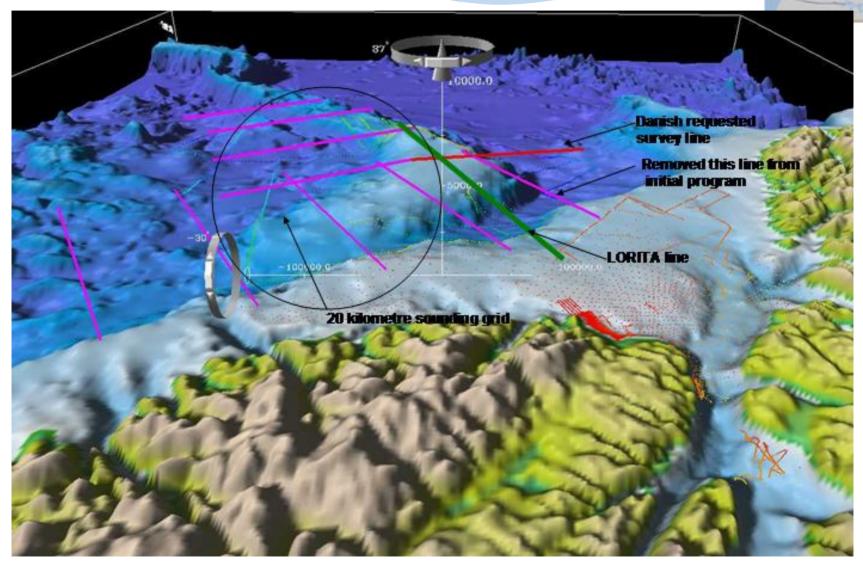
# 2007





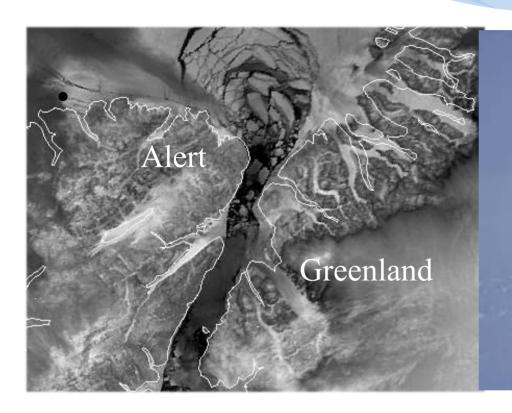
400 nm (720 km)

# 2007 CHS Bathy Plan March-April 2007



# Alert





Flying Weather

Alert – March-April – little data – open water

# ODEN - Plan - Achieved August-September





# Ice Escort 50 Let Pobedy-Oden







DFAIT/DFO/NRCan



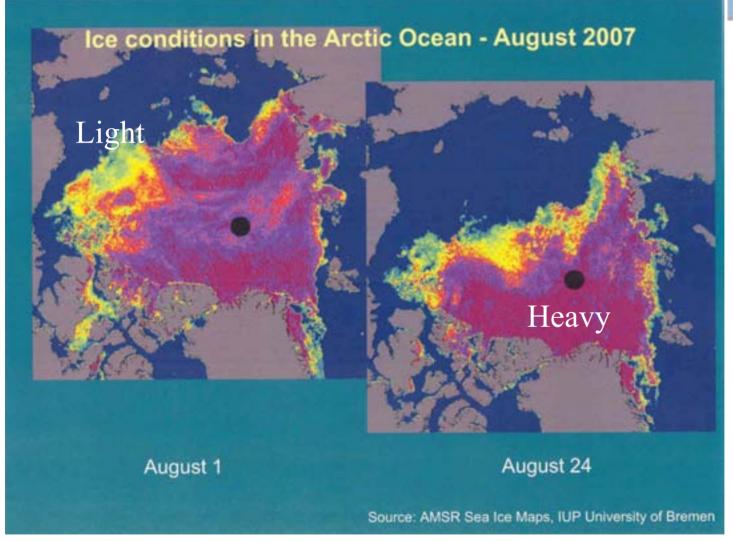
# The Occasional Snag





# Ice Conditions 2006







# 2007- Western Arctic



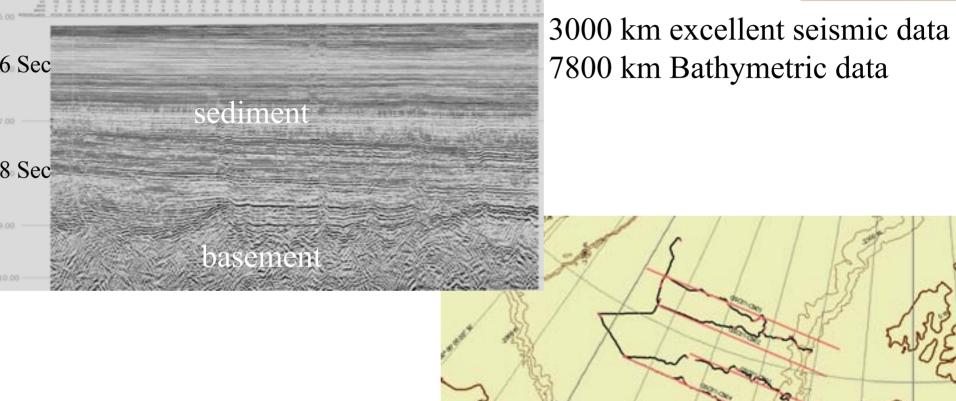


DFAIT/DFO/NRCan

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# 2007 SEISMIC SURVEY PLAN - ACHIEVED





DFAIT/DFO/NRCan

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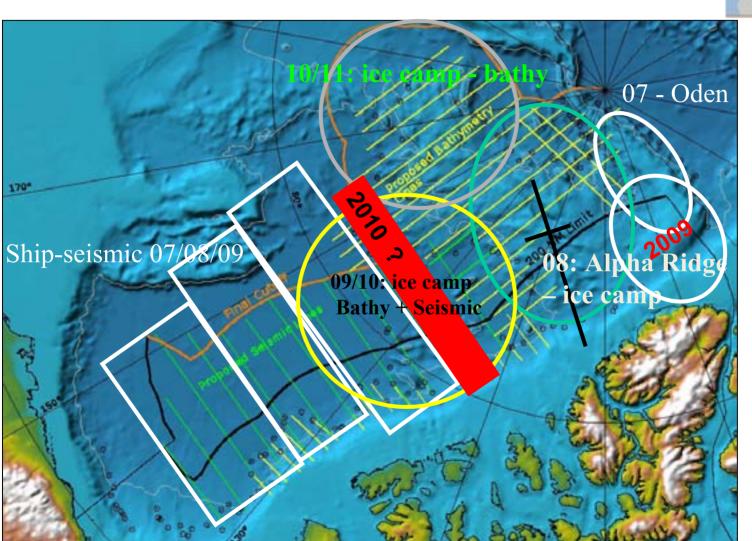
Alaska



Banks I

# DRAFT SURVEY PLAN 2007-2011



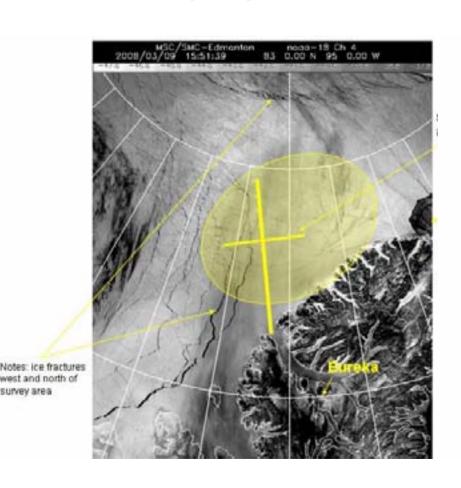


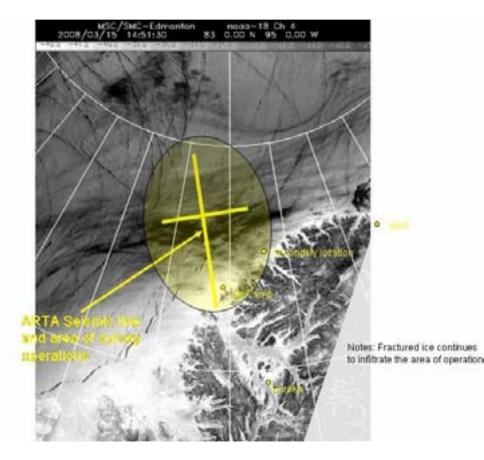
400 nm (720 km)

# **ARTA**

# (Alpha Ridge Test Appurtenance March 9 March 15







survey area

# ARTA Camp





# Ice







# Sounding & Gravity







# Seismic





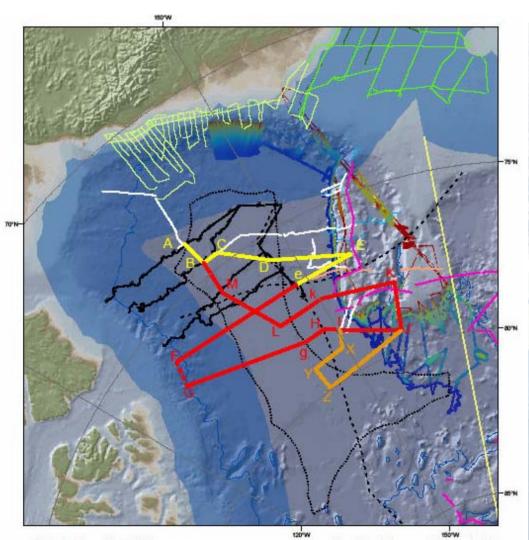


# **Accomplished to Date**

- 1
- Excellent collaboration among 3 Departments:
  - DFAIT, DFO, NRCan
- Excellent Support Coast Guard
- UNCLOS office and Team in Place
- Initiated data collection:
  - Arctic: 2006 and 2007
  - Atlantic: 2006 (bathymetry), 2007 (seismic)
- International collaboration:
  - MOU with Denmark cooperative surveys & interpretation
  - discussions with USA (joint survey in 2008)
  - discussions with Russia re- Arctic data
  - discussion on CLCS process with nations who have submitted

# 2008 Joint Canada-USA Survey











# Conclusions



### Challenges continue

- Rising costs of surveys (Fuel, Vessel Charters, Aircraft)
- Uncertainty of Weather & ice in Arctic
- Icebreaker Availability and Capability

### Mitigation steps are in place:

- Budget 2008 addresses rising costs & Legal Costs for next 2 years
- Results of 2008 Formative Evaluation will identify risks and mitigation options, including budget constraints.
- Alternatives e.g. ice pick Sono Buoy / Unmanned Underwater Vehicles
   / Additional Surveys to recover lost season
- Help from a higher power ideal conditions: cold winters with stable ice
   and warm summers with unstable ice

### Consequence:

On track for 2013 submission



# Thank You



# Acknowledgements:

Co-Authors: Wendell Sanford & Jacob Verhoef

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Ruth Jackson – Chief Scientist & her teams

Tim Janzen – ODEN

GEUS – images from ODEN trip

Ron Verrall – ARTA images



# Extra slide





# Formulae

### **ARTICLE 76**

allows extension of continental shelf beyond 200 nm (to be claimed within 10 years of ratification; for Canada: December 2013)

### **Outer Limit**

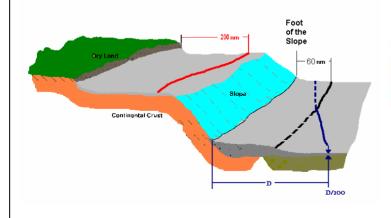
measured from the "Foot of the Slope" options:

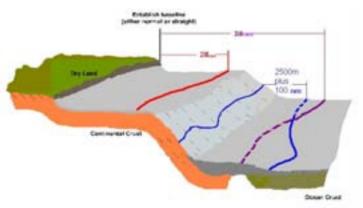
- a) a distance of 60nm, or
- b) to a point where thickness of sedimentary rocks is 1% of the distance to the foot of the slope

### Constraints

Continental Shelves are constrained by:

- the most seaward of a line 350nm from the baselines or
- a line 100nm seawards of the 2500m depth contour







# **Summary of Canadian**

# **UNCLOS** program



2003	designing plan and costing
2005	Initiate program and start data compilation
2006	Initiate data collection in Atlantic
	Initiate data collection in Arctic (with Denmark)

Nov 2007	Doviovy	Changa	direction	funding?
1107 200 /	Keylew.	Change	un echon/	funding?

2008	Finalize data collection and analysis in Atlantic
	Initiate preparing of submission
	Continue data collection in Arctic

### **Nov 2010** Review: Atlantic OK?; Arctic issues/funding?

2011	Finalize Arctic data collection
	Finalize submission preparation

### Nov 2013 Submission to UN

