# Legal gaps in the Arctic Regulatory Framework

# FORMAL AND INFORMAL SOURCES OF LAW

PROFESSOR KIM ØSTERGAARD
PHD FELLOW CHRISTIAN FRIER

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN DENMARK,
DEPARTMENT OF LAW

### Outline

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• The legal regime of the Law of the Sea (LoS)

The zonal system

Formal and informal sources of law

• Examples of how to use sources of law on different levels of regulation

## The legal regime of the law of the sea

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• The LoS Convention constitute a framework

Substantive number of other legal instruments

Customary law

## Zonal system

- In accordance with LOS it is necessary to make the following distinctions:
- 1) Every state has the right to establish the breadth of its **territorial sea** to a limit not exceeding **12 nautical miles**, cf. LOS art. 3
- 2) Every state has rights and duties with respect to the **exclusive economic zone** within **200 nautical miles** adjacent and beyond the territorial sea, cf. art. 55 and 57

## Zonal system

- Furthermore, every state has sovereign rights of the continental shelf within the exclusive economic zone, cf. art. 56
- 3) In accordance with art. 76, subsection 6 the outer limit of the continental shelf can not exceed **350 nautical** miles
- 4) Depending on the applicability of the 200 of 350 nautical miles the sea beyond this point is considered the high seas, thus being considered international sea

## Legal governance of the Arctic

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- Clash between coastal State and flag State interests
- Link between international law and national law

The formal and informal instruments of law

### Formal and informal sources of law

• "hard law" & "soft law"

• Separation between law as rights and obligations and quasi-legal instrument with *some* value

"good" law is not necessarily formal law

## Quasi-legislative function

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#### International Maritime Organization

50 conventions

 Needs to be determined on an instrument-byinstrument basis

Numerous codes, guidelines (BMP) and resolutions

#### The Illulissat Declaration

• "The law of the sea provides for important rights and obligations concerning (...)" We remain committed to this legal framework and to the orderly settlement

of any possible overlapping claims".

• "This framework provides a solid foundation (...) and we therefore see no need to develop a new comprehensive international legal regime to govern the Arctic Ocean"

#### Cases





#### Global level

- High seas
- "Donut hole"



#### Multilateral level

- Regional interests
- SAR, Anti-piracy, exploration of resources



#### Bilateral level

- Bilateral disputes
- Hans Ø, overlapping interest

## Summary

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Subject matter

Distinct features

Scope of regulation

Different actors, different perspectives

# Danish Maritime Days

Lack of internation rules. No Local rules please!