

**ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LANDS SURVEYORS
BOARD OF EXAMINERS**

**SCHEDULE III / ITEM 2
PROPERTY RIGHTS SYSTEMS ON CANADA LANDS**

March 2008

This examination consists of 12 questions on 2 pages.

<u>Q. No</u>	<u>Time: 3 hours</u>	<u>Marks</u>	
		<u>Value</u>	<u>Earned</u>
1	How are National Parks created and how are they described? Name two National Parks.	15	
2	What are the fundamental components of a property rights system in Canada?	5	
3	Describe the administration of placer mining claims.	10	
4	What is a placer mining claim? Please describe.	5	
5	What is the “Mineral Rights System” in the Northwest Territories and how is it administered?	10	
6	Describe the main purpose of a land survey in Canada.	5	
7	Answer the following questions: a) Who promoted the concept: “Common Heritage of Mankind”? b) What is the generally accepted maximum breadth of the territorial sea? c) What piece of Canadian legislation defines the Territorial Sea, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and juridical continental shelf? d) What year did United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) come into force for Canada? e) What is name given in UNCLOS to the water area landward of the territorial sea baselines? f) What treatise did Hugo de Groot publish in 1609? g) What is the maximum distance from the baselines for the outer limit of the EEZ? h) What year did UNCLOS receive its first signatories? i) Who divided the oceans of the world in 1493? j) Who first claimed ownership to the continental shelf?	10	
8	Describe the geometric construction techniques used to define the maritime boundary in <u>one</u> of the following judicial decisions: a) Gulf of Maine (1984) b) Canada – France (1992) c) Nova Scotia – Newfoundland & Labrador (2002)	8	

9	<p>A profile of the ocean is as follows. The distance to the nearest point on the baseline is listed in Column “A”, the depth of water at the location is listed on Column “B”, and the thickness of the sedimentary rock that is under the ocean at that location is listed in Column “C”. Determine the maximum extent of the juridical continental shelf that can be claimed by the coastal State according to the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. (1 nautical mile = 1852 metres)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="243 357 1266 903"> <thead> <tr> <th>“A”</th> <th>“B”</th> <th>“C”</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0 km</td><td>0 metres</td><td>---</td></tr> <tr><td>50 km</td><td>200 m</td><td>---</td></tr> <tr><td>100 km</td><td>180 m</td><td>---</td></tr> <tr><td>150 km</td><td>190 m</td><td>---</td></tr> <tr><td>200 km</td><td>200 m</td><td>---</td></tr> <tr><td>250 km</td><td>300 m</td><td>---</td></tr> <tr><td>300 km</td><td>2600 m</td><td>3000 m</td></tr> <tr><td>350 km</td><td>3000 m</td><td>2900 m</td></tr> <tr><td>400 km</td><td>3300 m</td><td>2400 m</td></tr> <tr><td>450 km</td><td>3500 m</td><td>2000 m</td></tr> <tr><td>500 km</td><td>3400 m</td><td>1500 m</td></tr> <tr><td>550 km</td><td>3500 m</td><td>1000 m</td></tr> <tr><td>600 km</td><td>3500 m</td><td>500 m</td></tr> <tr><td>650 km</td><td>3500 m</td><td>100 m</td></tr> <tr><td>700 km</td><td>3500 m</td><td>0 m</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	“A”	“B”	“C”	0 km	0 metres	---	50 km	200 m	---	100 km	180 m	---	150 km	190 m	---	200 km	200 m	---	250 km	300 m	---	300 km	2600 m	3000 m	350 km	3000 m	2900 m	400 km	3300 m	2400 m	450 km	3500 m	2000 m	500 km	3400 m	1500 m	550 km	3500 m	1000 m	600 km	3500 m	500 m	650 km	3500 m	100 m	700 km	3500 m	0 m	10	
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10	Describe the difference between “geodesic line” and “rhumb line”. Does either type of line apply to “straight baselines” defined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea?	6																																																	
11	Because Canada has now ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), what steps is Canada taking to claim a continental shelf beyond the 200 nautical mile limit? (Location, type of work, work platforms, time frame, and agencies involved are needed in your answer.)	10																																																	
12	What is the significance of the 1984 Newfoundland Court of Appeal ruling concerning the province’s rights over mineral and other resources in the seabed?	6																																																	
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