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Sommario/riassunto	This report examines three historical maritime disputes to draw lessons and insights for the future of maritime governance in a rapidly transforming Arctic. The historical case studies--the 1920 Svalbard Treaty and the implementation of the fisheries protection zone in the Svalbard Archipelago; the 1936 Montreux Convention and the challenge of adapting this instrument to modern maritime requirements amid increased regional tensions in the Black and Eastern Mediterranean Seas; and the 1961 Antarctic Treaty and the efforts leading to the establishment of a marine protected area (MPA) in the Ross Sea--are highly instructive cases for a region that also must balance a confluence of international economic development, environmental protection, and security concerns along strategic and ecologically

sensitive maritime spaces. While historically unique, six important lessons for the Arctic and its future governing needs were gleaned that address challenging geography, the assertion of national sovereignty, and the pursuit of shared environmental goals. It is hoped that these lessons can inform the development of future Arctic governance structures and mechanisms. If policymakers can find an adaptive equilibrium between sovereignty and national interests, on the one hand, and broader international interests of stability, security, and environmental protection, on the other, a promising future for governing the Arctic can be secured.
