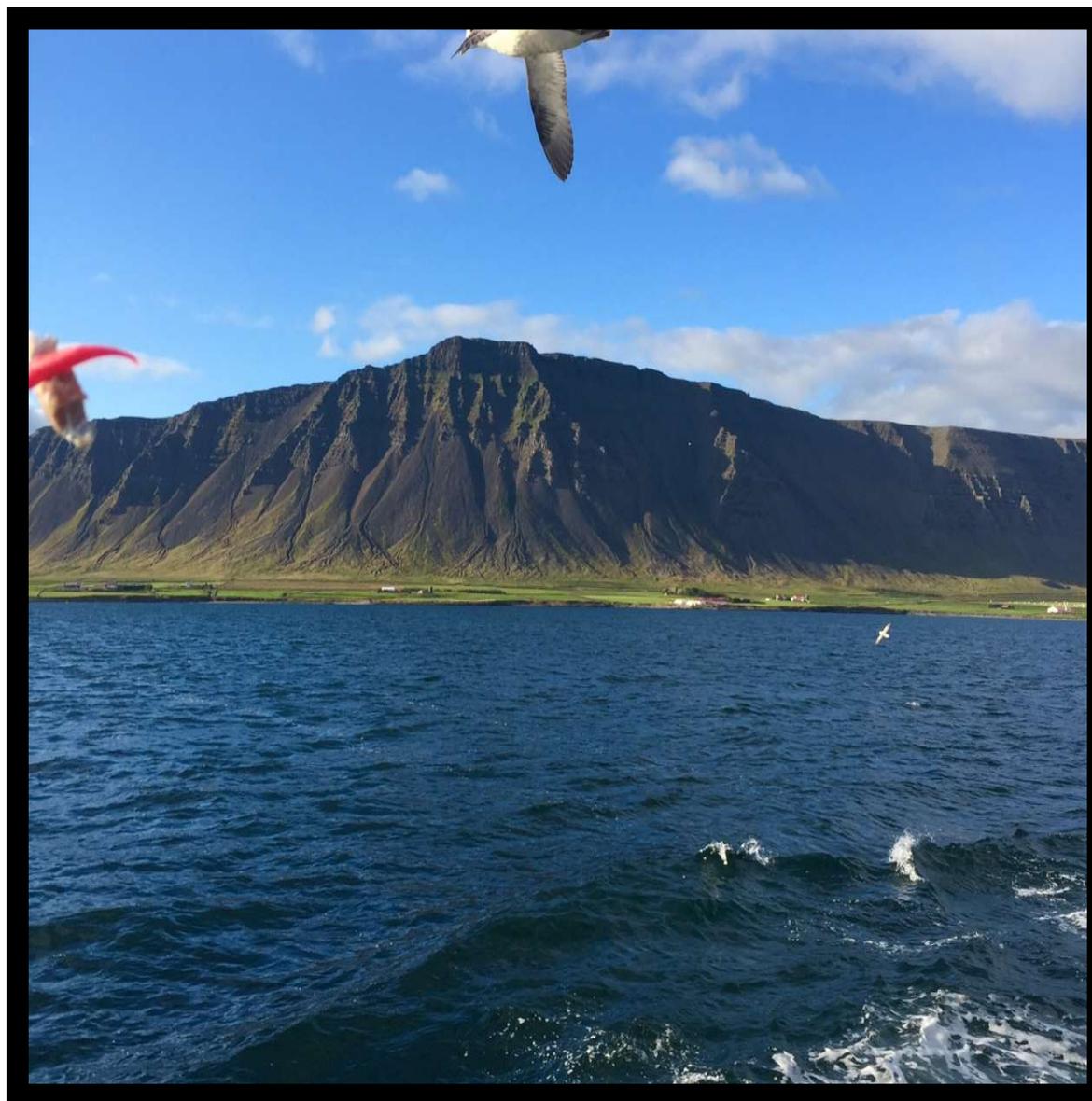
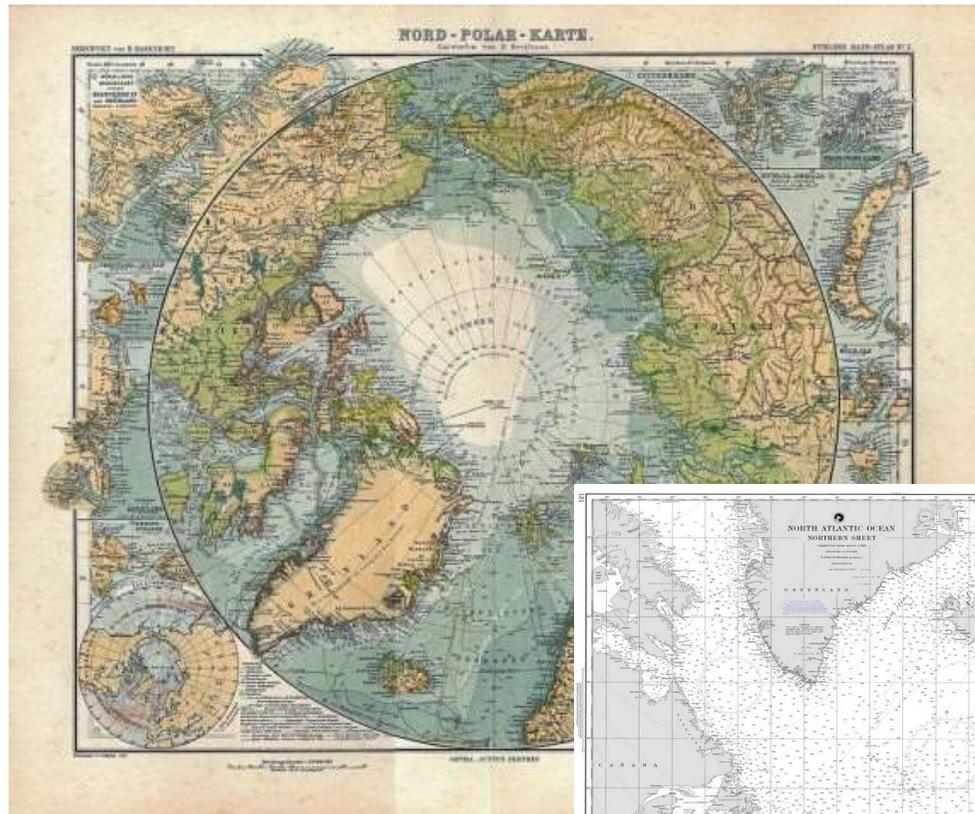


Reykjavik, 9 November 2017

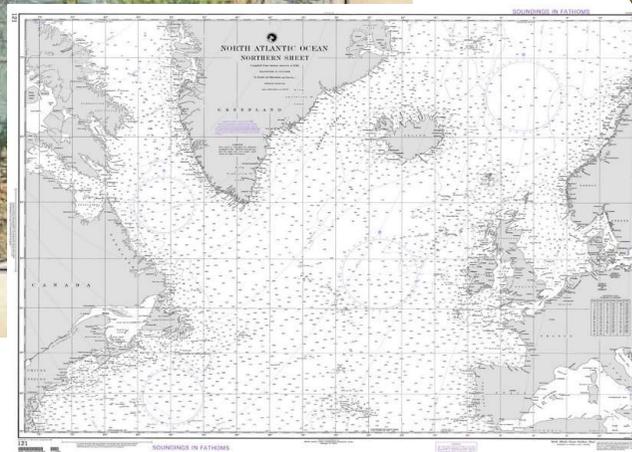
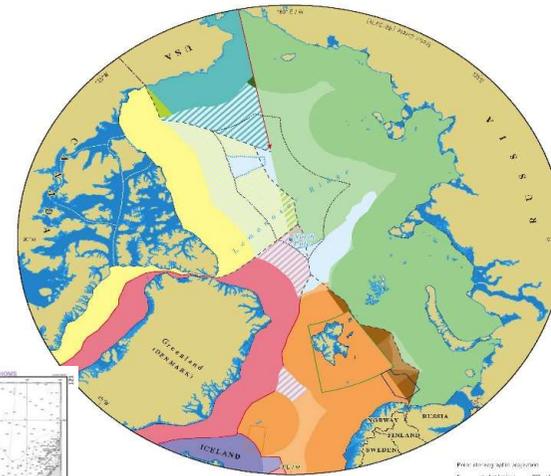
Cecilie Landsverk
Ambassador of Norway



Map of the Arctic, yesterday and today



Maritime jurisdiction and boundaries in the Arctic region

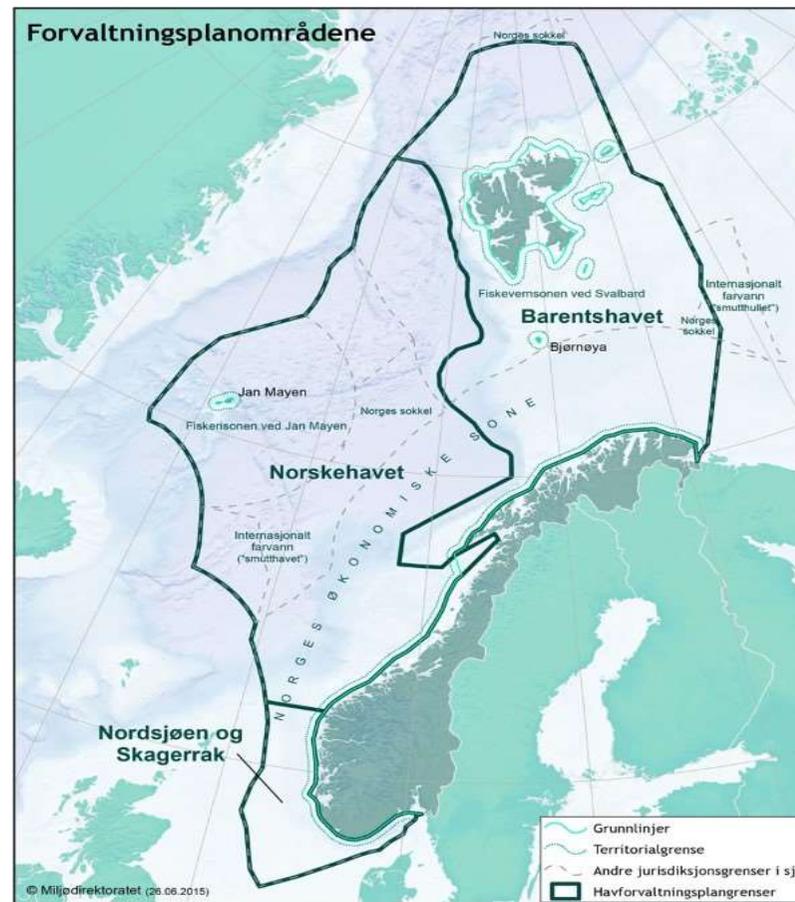


- territorial sea and EEZ
- territorial sea and continental shelf (1) (2)
- overlapping continental shelf (see note 1)
- territorial sea and EEZ
- claimed continental shelf (note 2)
- territorial sea and EEZ
- potential USA continental shelf beyond 200 nm (note 1)
- overlapping continental shelf (note 2)
- territorial sea and EEZ
- potential USA continental shelf beyond 200 nm (note 1)
- overlapping Canada - USA EEZ (note 6)
- fishery special area (note 7)
- unclaimed or undetermined continental shelf (note 1)
- Straight baselines
- Agreed boundary
- Median line
- 300 nm from baselines (note 1)
- 100 nm from 2000 m isobath (beyond 350 nm from baselines) (note 1)
- Norway - Russia Grey Area (agreed fishing regime) (note 5)
- Dual-bay treaty area (note 6)
- Iceland - Norway joint zone (note 9)
- Main Northwest Passage shipping routes through Canada, claimed marine areas (note 10)

Research Unit

www.durham.ac.uk/ibru

Blue growth through green restructuring



Oceans: Benefits and threats to living organisms

60% of the world's major marine ecosystems – that sustain the world's populations – have been significantly degraded or are unsustainably used

The ocean holds an estimated 80% of the Earth's mineral resources

Around 90% of the energy from warming of the Earth system has been stored in the ocean over recent decades

Warm ocean temperatures are the driving force behind tropical cyclones and monsoons

The ocean carries 90% of world trade

Mean sea surface temperatures have risen by about 0.7°C over the past 100 years, and are likely to increase by over 3°C in some ocean regions by the end of this century

The ocean covers 71% of the Earth



It contains...

96% of the Earth's living space



80% of living organisms



99% of the biosphere



Fisheries support more than 170 million jobs



The ocean provides 60% of dietary protein in tropical developing countries



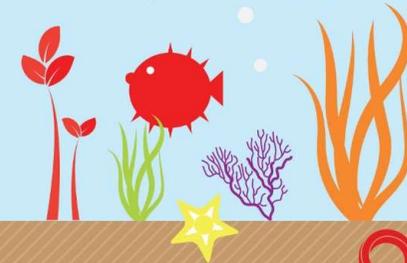
Marine and coastal tourism, aquaculture and other uses of marine environments (excluding fisheries) provide livelihoods for millions of people

Ocean plants produce almost half of the oxygen we breathe

Under a 'business-as-usual' scenario, by 2100, emissions could result in the ocean becoming up to 2x more acidic (compared to pre-industrial levels) leading to the further loss of marine ecosystems

Models estimate that the oxygen content of the ocean will decline over the next century

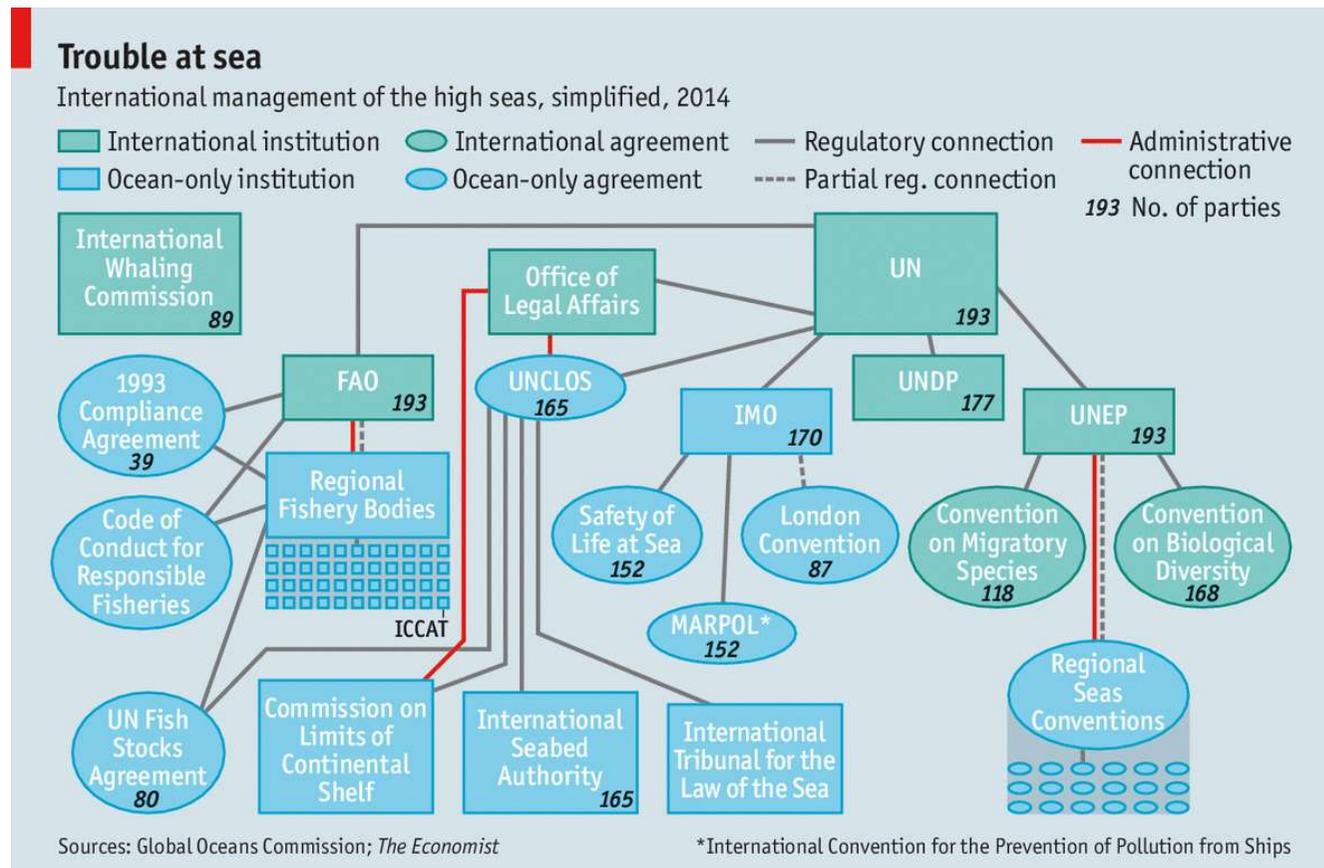
An estimated 90% of coral reefs will be threatened by 2030



Challenges

- Increasing world population that needs food and more food has to come from the sea
- Resources has to be used in a sustainable manner, - who decides and controls?
- Increased Pollution for example microplast. How can we avoid further escalation, and promote reduction?
- Who should be the decisionmakers?

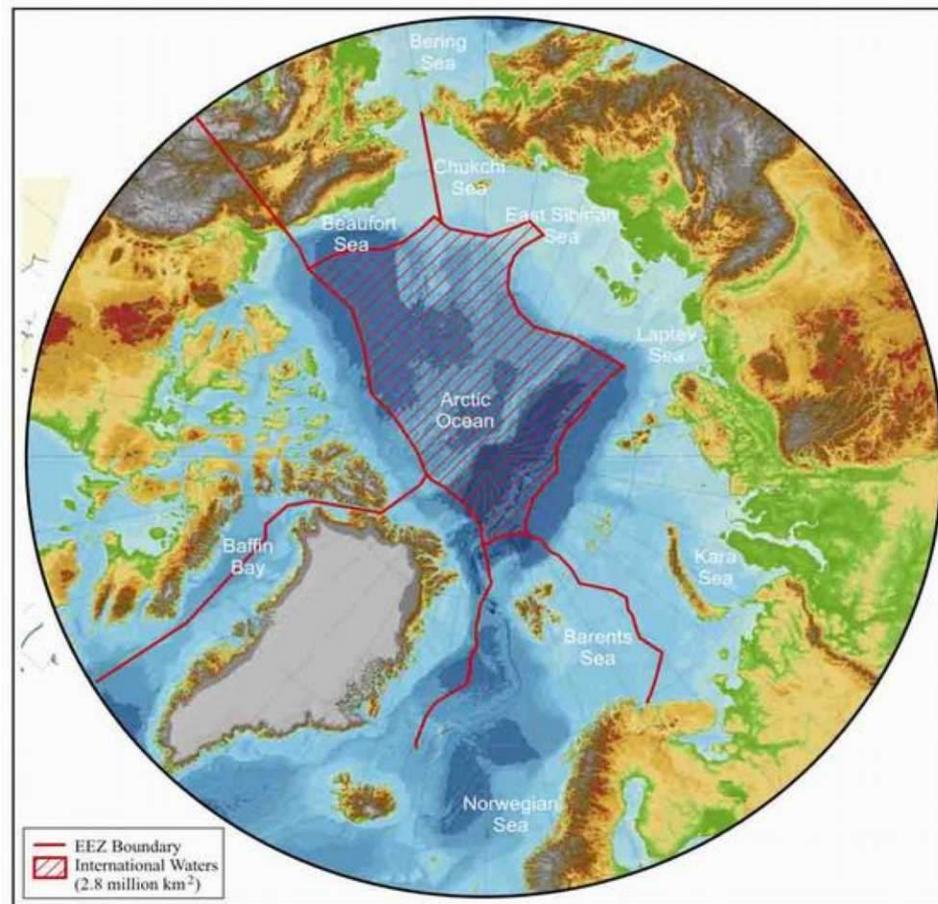
International management of the high seas



Answers

- Increased productivity with a stronger protection of marine resources
- Strong regulatory framework
- Development of knowledge and technology
- Stronger coordination, nationally and internationally

Central Arctic Ocean, - important for future harvesting of marine resources?



Thank you!

