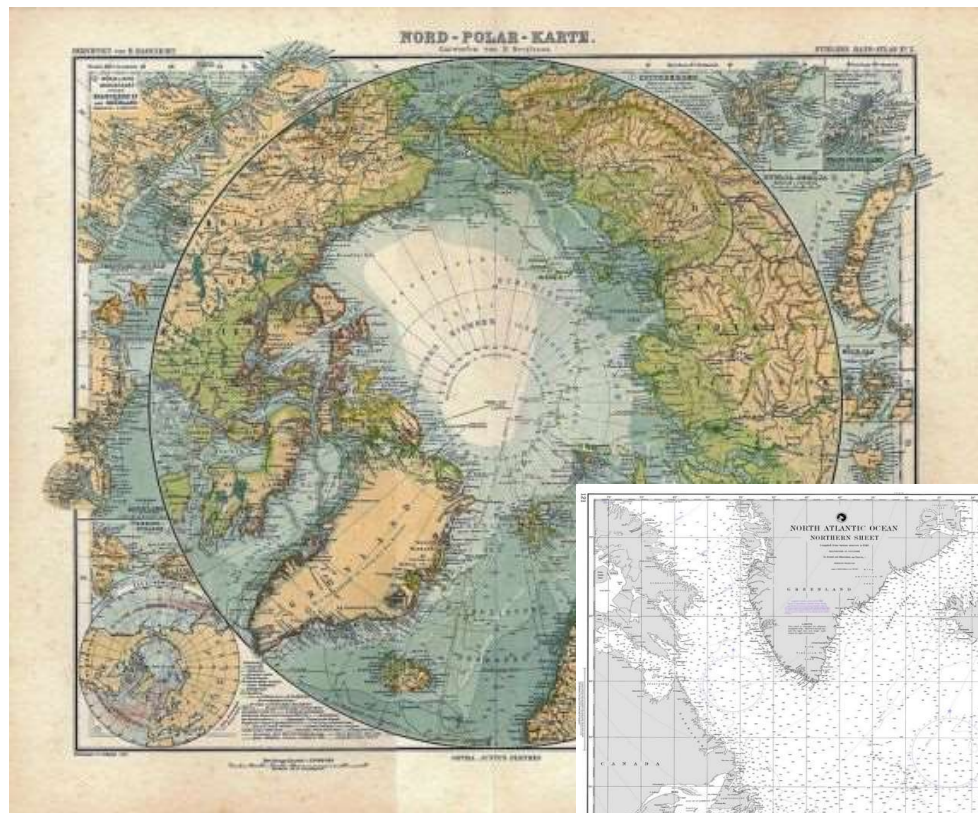


Reykjavik, 9 November 2017

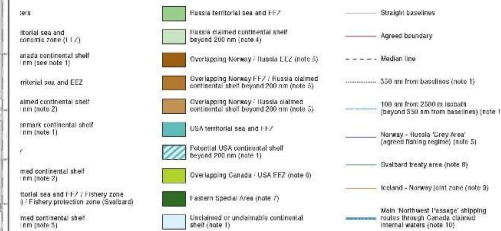
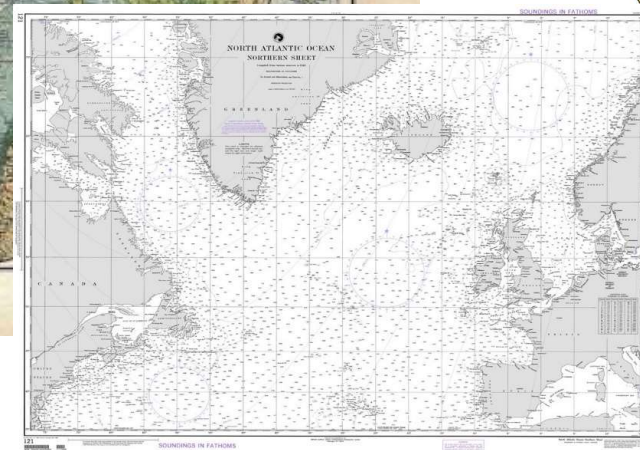
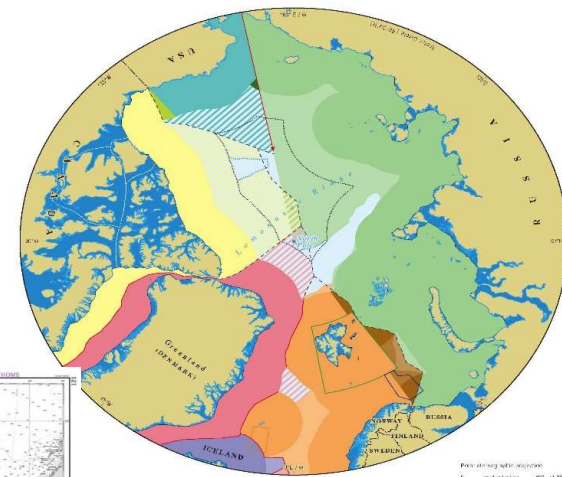
Cecilie Landsverk  
Ambassador of Norway



# Map of the Arctic, yesterday and today

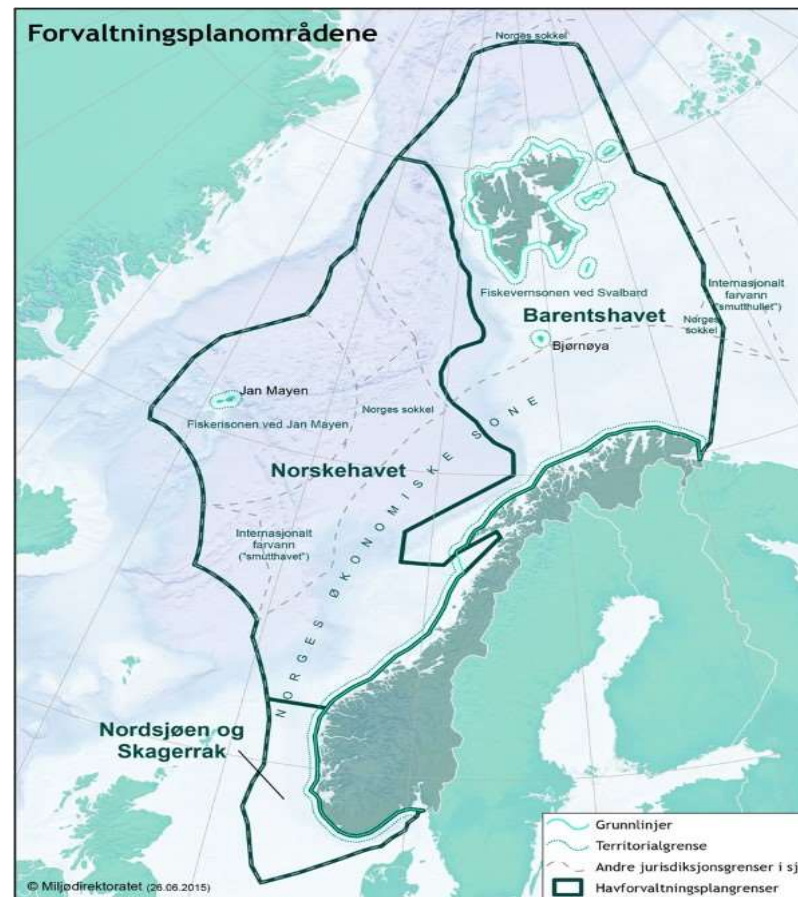


Maritime jurisdiction and boundaries in the Arctic region





# 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

Ocean plants produce almost **half** of the oxygen we breathe

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

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

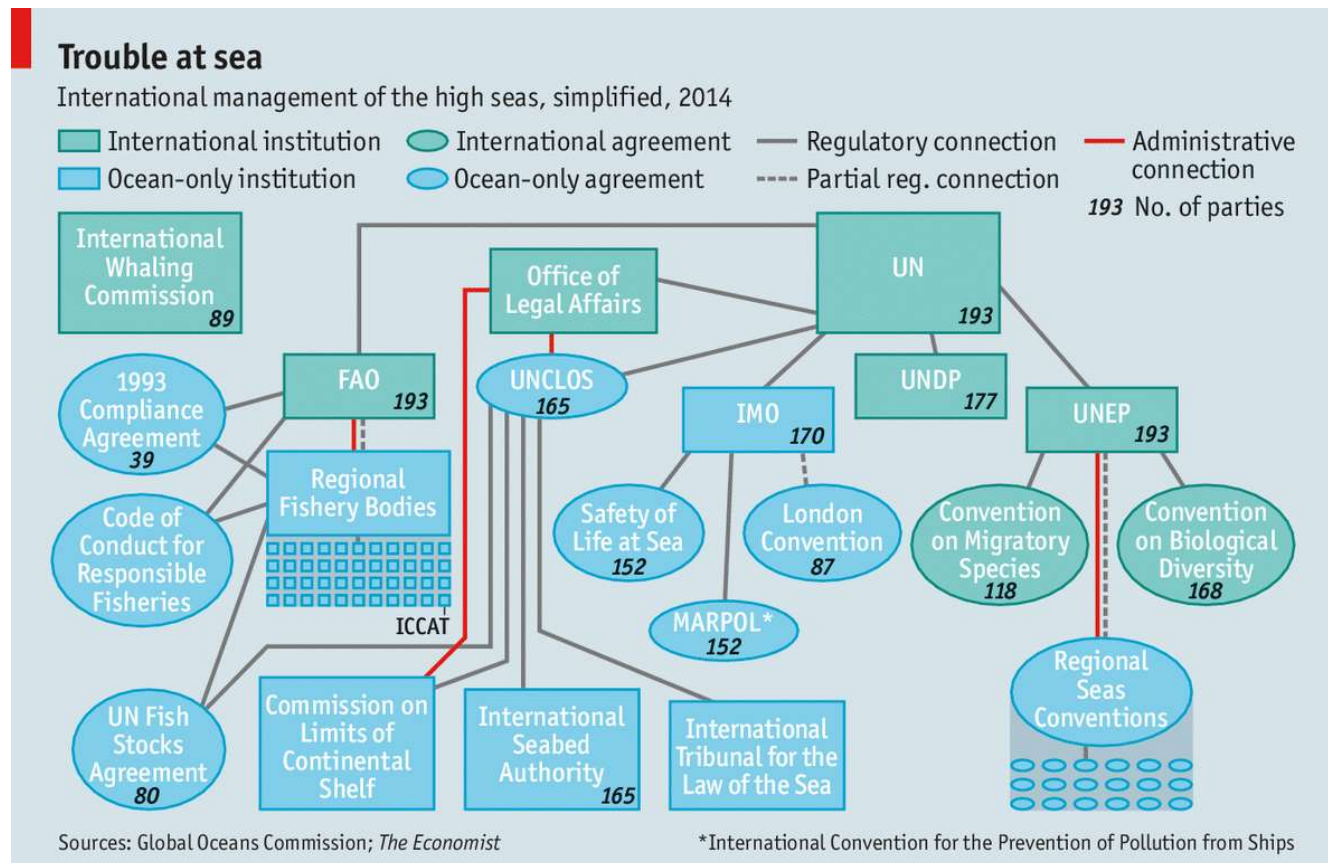
Models estimate that the oxygen content of the ocean will **decline** over the next century

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

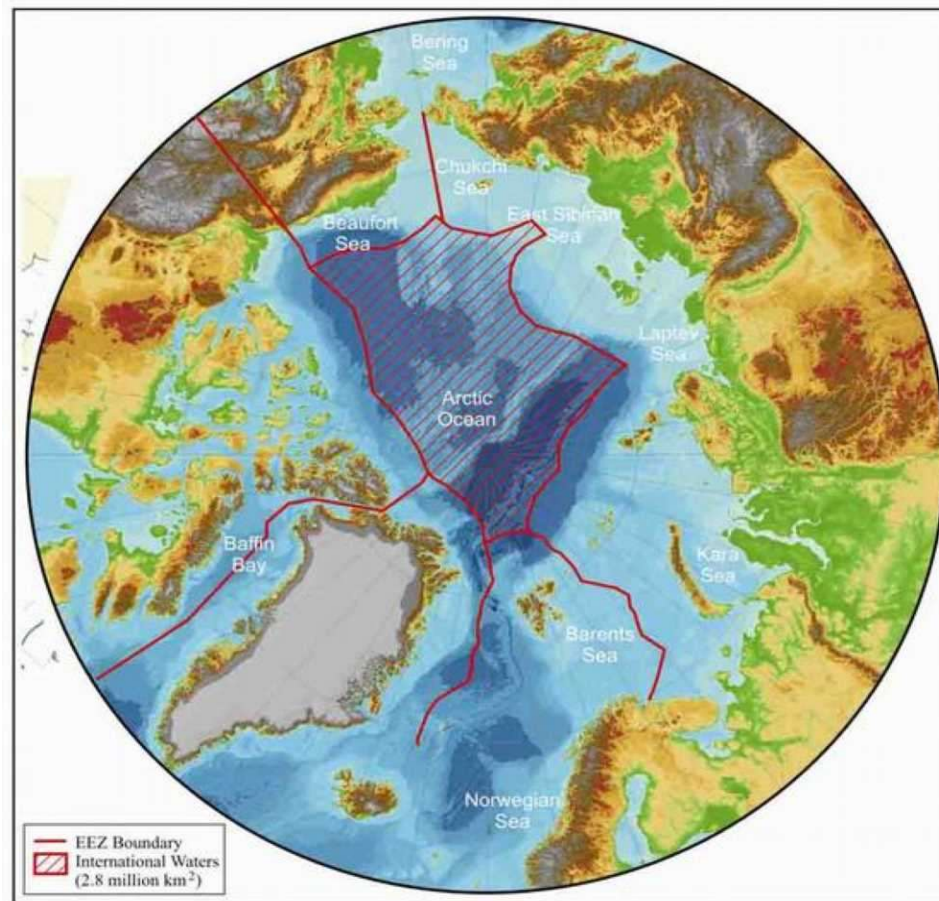


# Answers

- 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!

