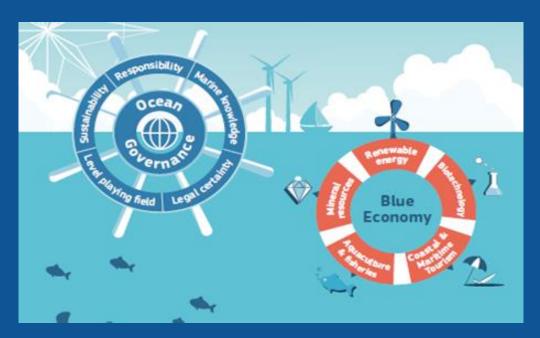


EU and Ocean Governance



Matjaž MALGAJ

European Commission DG Environment



Ocean governance consultation





20m km² is the total area of the combined Exclusive Economic Zone of the EU Member States.

This marine territory is around 380% larger than its land counterpart, and is the world's largest.





400m passengers pass through EU PORTS EVERY YEAR. 90% of international and 40% of internal EU trade is MARITIME.

€350m/y

of EU investment funds dedicated to marine and MARITIME RESEARCH. The maritime economy contributes up to 4m JOBS and €500bn/y

to the EU economy, a strategic area with scope for large and SUSTAINABLE GROWTH.



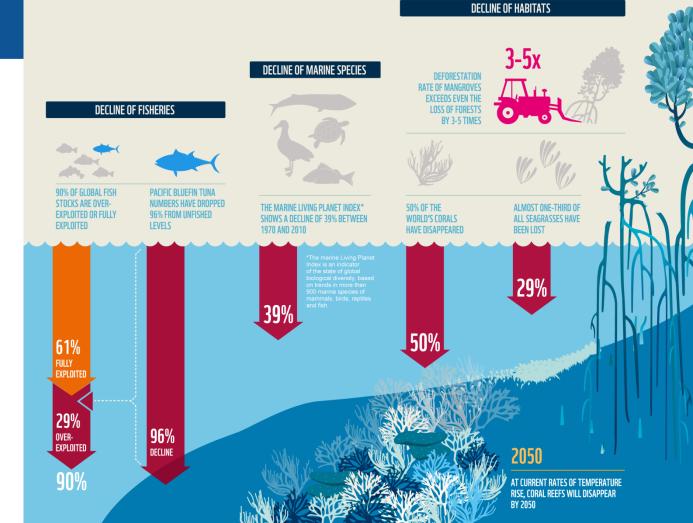
€52.2bn/y

The EU is the world's largest SEAFOOD MARKET IN VALUE.



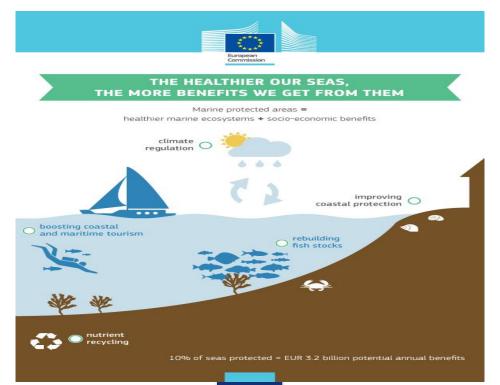


Impacts on ecosystems





Sustainable future: healthy environment and economic growth



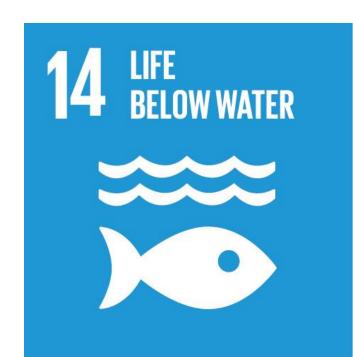


Oceans on the global agenda

 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

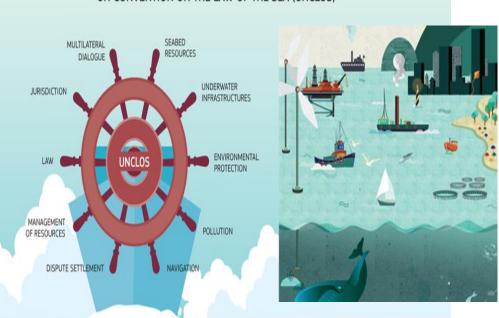
Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

- Climate Change negotiations
- Implementing Agreement on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction





UN CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA (UNCLOS)



International ocean governance

- Give impetus for implementation of the SDG 14
- Better governance would improve ecosystem health on which oceans' benefits for future generations depend.
- Agree rules on EIA economic activities and exploitation of the ocean resources, area based management in international waters.
- UNCLOS
- MEAs
- Global and regional levels of governance



Ocean governance in EU

Integrated Maritime Policy

- Marine Strategy Framework Directive
- Marine Litter
- Maritime Spatial Planning Directive
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Role of RSCs and other regional institutions



What is the role of Regional Seas Conventions in

Global Ocean Governance?

