The European Union (EU) holds a strong legal presence in the Arctic, with many of its legal competences being explicitly conferred in international law. The EU is party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which grants coastal states certain rights over their territorial seas and economic zones. The EU is also a signatory to the 1982 Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Arctic, which provides a framework for the management and conservation of the Arctic's marine environment. The EU is a key player in international organizations that have regulatory functions in the Arctic, such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Whaling Commission (IWC). The EU is also a party to the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), which are responsible for the management of fish stocks in the Arctic Ocean. The EU has a strong legal presence in the Arctic, with many of its legal competences being explicitly conferred in international law. The EU is party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which grants coastal states certain rights over their territorial seas and economic zones. The EU is also a signatory to the 1982 Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Arctic, which provides a framework for the management and conservation of the Arctic's marine environment. The EU is a key player in international organizations that have regulatory functions in the Arctic, such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Whaling Commission (IWC). The EU is also a party to the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), which are responsible for the management of fish stocks in the Arctic Ocean.