

3. States must ensure that vessels authorized to fly their flag comply with the conservation and management rules adopted by competent international organizations or, where no such organization exists, through other international arrangements.
 4. States must establish penalties under domestic law, and take legal action against their nationals, vessels and crews thereof, for any violation of rules adopted by competent international organizations or, where no such organizations exist, through other international arrangements, whether such violations are committed directly or through resort to techniques such as the reflagging of vessels in foreign countries. States must take similar action for any violation of domestically instituted conservation and management rules.
 5. States whose nationals or vessels fish in the same area of the high seas must cooperate to establish international arrangements or organizations to ensure sustainable and optimally developed fisheries through effective conservation and management regimes, including as appropriate reciprocal inspection and enforcement systems and dispute settlement mechanisms.
 6. States must cooperate with competent international organizations or, where such organizations do not exist, through other international arrangements, and ensure that their nationals, vessels and crews thereof, do not violate rules adopted pursuant to such regimes.
 7. In areas of the high seas where a management regime has been agreed within the framework of a competent international organization or, where such an organization does not exist, through another international arrangement, States must ensure that high seas fishing is undertaken only in accordance with the conservation and management rules adopted under that organization or arrangement.
 8. With respect to a stock occurring both within the exclusive economic zone of a coastal State and in an area of the high seas adjacent to it, the management regime applied to the stock must provide for consistency of the measures applied on the high seas with those applied by the coastal State within its exclusive economic zone.
 9. With respect to a highly migratory species, the management regime on the high seas must fully recognize the sovereign rights of the coastal State in its exclusive economic zone and, taking into account the special interest of the coastal State in the species while outside its zone, avoid an adverse impact on the resource within that zone.
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