

of unregulated fishing, vessel reflagging to escape controls, fishing practices such as large-scale pelagic driftnetting and overfishing, lack of surveillance, control and enforcement and, in general, lack of the required cooperation with other States.]

[C.2 NATIONAL JURISDICTION]

60. World oceans yield about 80-90 million tons per year, 95% of which comes from EEZs. They provide healthy food and livelihoods to millions of people in coastal areas. However, many countries continue to face mounting problems related to implementation of their rights and obligations under UNCLOS, including local overfishing, [poor management performance] unauthorized incursions by foreign vessels, ecosystem degradation, increased stock fluctuations, overcapitalization, excessive fleet sizes, inefficient selective gear, unreliable data bases and inadequate information about their resource base, increasing competition between artisanal and industrial fishing and between fishing and other types of activities.(22)

61. Problems extend beyond fisheries. Coral reefs and other largely tropical coastal habitats such as seagrass communities, mangroves and estuaries among the most highly diverse, integrated and productive of the earth's ecosystems. They often serve important ecological functions, provide protection from hazards of the open sea, and are critical natural resources for food, energy, and economic development. In various parts of the world such coastal and marine systems are under stress or threatened due to factors ranging from local cultural practices to changes in sea temperature and/or sea level.

[Objectives

General

[62. Fisheries [must] be managed through ecosystem, multi-species management approaches on the basis of sustainable ecologically sound practices consistent with the best available scientific information, and must be effectively monitored and enforced, in order to ensure conservation and promote optimum utilization of the living resources.

63. Ecosystem and multi-species approaches must be developed and implemented to preserve the biological diversity and productivity of marine species and maintain the ecological relationships among populations of such species.]

64. [States must] [States in accordance to their national legislation and policies could] ensure as far as practicable that human activities do not result in the decrease of any population of marine species with special attention to marine mammals and sea turtles, below a level at which its recruitment is stable, but preferably not below a level close to that which ensures the greatest net annual increment: populations of marine species that have been depleted by harvesting should be restored to these levels.