

- (b) Countries together with relevant international fisheries organizations and United Nations Agencies should establish programmes and special agreements to protect endangered species and stocks and to establish appropriate exploitation régimes for all stocks and species including those whose life cycles encompass both the high seas and EEZs. [This should include banning unsustainable fishing techniques and practices and restriction of less sustainable techniques and practices.][Delete.](20)

96. Relevant United Nations bodies and other international agencies could develop collaborative technical and research programmes to improve understanding of species life cycles and migration, identifying critical areas and life stages.

- (a) Countries with the assistance of relevant United Nations and other international Agencies and non-governmental organizations, could identify linkages between EEZs and high seas resources and could develop further the concept of large marine ecosystems and its potential for practical application in ocean management régimes.
- [(b) FAO and other international agencies should assess resources potential, optimal fishing régimes and acceptable levels of exploitation and develop reliable international monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement systems.]
- (c) Regional fisheries bodies should link information systems which have part of the high seas ecosystem under their responsibility and inventory all stocks (target and non-target) in order to set up rehabilitation measures where appropriate.
- (d) GATT assisted by the FAO, should strengthen international technical cooperation mechanisms in relation to high seas stock-commodities with a view to identifying and eventually eliminating inappropriate trade barriers and assisting in preventing the evasion of international management régimes.(21)

[96bis. States should develop multilateral standards dealing with the interlinkages between trade and the protection of living marine resources, taking into account concerns on sustainable development.]

[C.2 NATIONAL JURISDICTION]

Management Related

97. Coastal States could establish systems to regulate access through licensing, explicit user's rights, limited entry, space allocation, closure zones and economic instruments; and domestic and international collaborative mechanisms on issues related to migratory fish [and long range fleet monitoring and control.]

98. Coastal States could strengthen environmentally sound artisanal fishing technologies, collaborate with traditional coastal communities for the elimination of unsound ones, and strengthen training and extension services in coordination with rural agriculture services together with appropriate financing mechanisms.