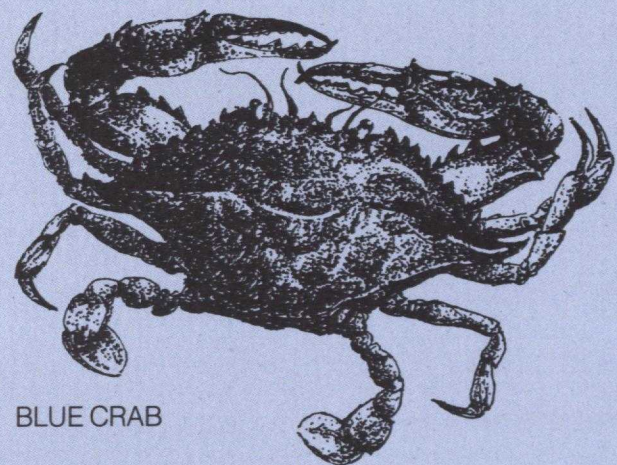
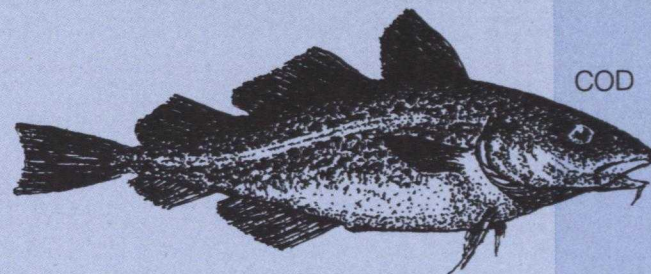




BLUE CRAB



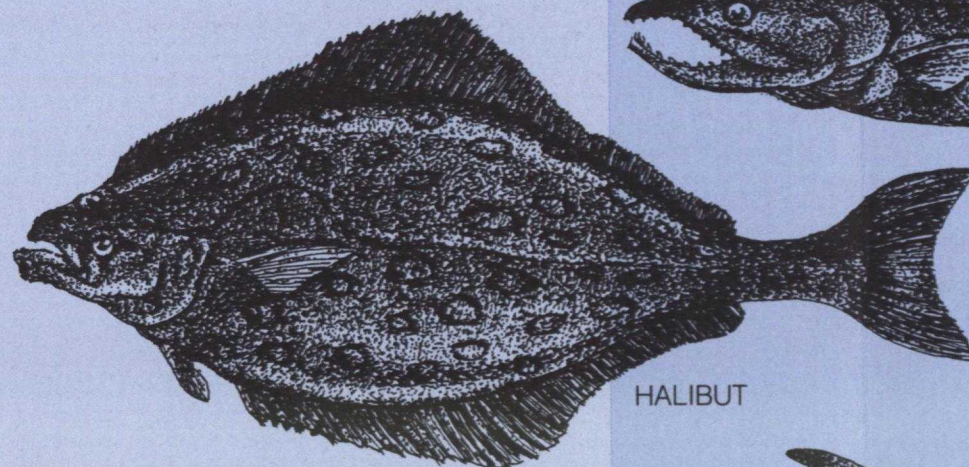
COD



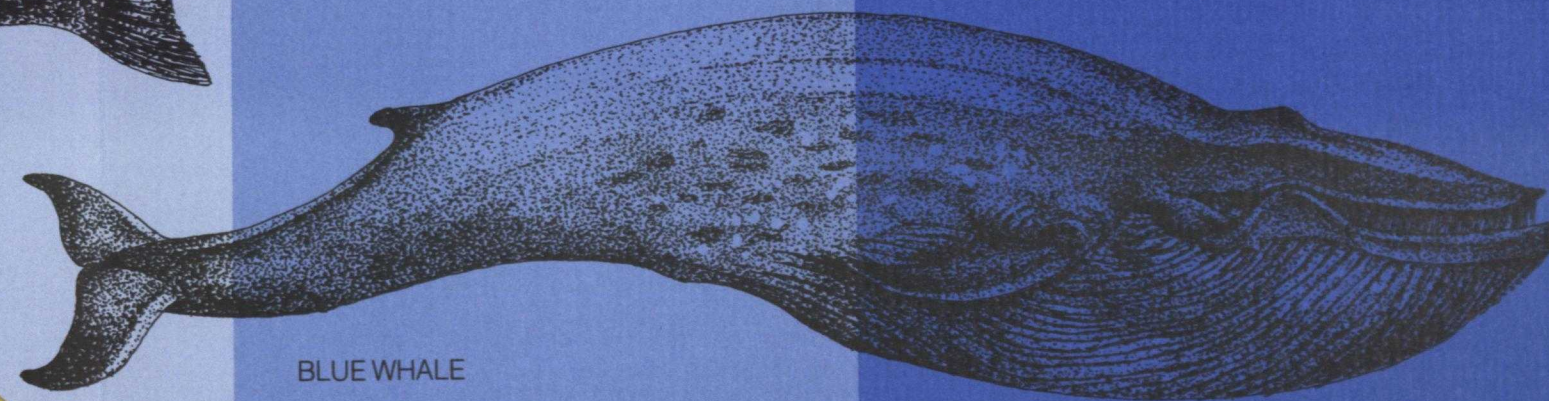
ATLANTIC SALMON



SOCKEYE SALMON



HALIBUT



BLUE WHALE

anadromous species

Anadromous species (river-spawning) such as salmon would be managed throughout their migratory range by the state in whose rivers they originate. Only coastal states would have the right to harvest these stocks and subject to arrangements between neighbouring states whose anadromous stocks may intermingle, only in areas under their own jurisdiction. These principles imply a ban on high seas fishing for anadromous species, which otherwise would be harvested before maturity, resulting in economic loss. They also reflect the coastal state's heavy financial burden in the conservation of the spawning rivers of these species, sometimes involving direct investment or indirect losses by the sacrifice of hydro-electric power or other benefits.

coastal species

The coastal species (the most numerous and important) such as herring, halibut and cod, which are free-swimming but generally found over the nutrient-rich continental margin and areas of upwelling associated with the coast, would be managed by the coastal state which would have preferential rights in the total allowable catch to the limits of its fishing capacity. Other nations would be free to fish the surplus, subject to regulation by the coastal state.

sedentary species

Sedentary species such as crabs and oysters would be harvested exclusively by the coastal state (a practice already confirmed in the 1958 Continental Shelf Convention).

wide-ranging species

Wide-ranging species such as whales, tuna and swordfish, by their very nature, need international regulation and would be the subject of international agreements among the states involved in their harvest, taking into account the periods in which they inhabit waters under the jurisdiction of coastal states.