

## MANAGEMENT OF HIGH SEAS MARINE LIVING RESOURCES

### Basis for action

59. While high seas fisheries contribute to the effective utilisation of resources and to the world supply of protein, management performance on the high seas, has not infrequently been unsuccessful and many resources are overfished. [Management performance on the high seas has not always been successful and several types of resources are overfished. In a number of high seas areas, the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) are not being implemented as intended. [There are problems of unregulated fishing, vessel reflagging to escape controls, fishing practices such as large-scale pelagic drifting and overfishing, lack of surveillance, control and enforcement and, in general, lack of the required cooperation with other States.]

### Objectives

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.]

66. Selective fishing gear and practices should be used to [avoid] [minimise] significant waste of catch of target populations of marine species and the significant bycatch of non-target species.

66bis. The full implementation of General Assembly Resolution 44/225 on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing.]

69. [On the high seas, States fishing a stock which straddles the 200 mile limit of a coastal State, for highly migratory species which are found within that limit, [must] take all measures necessary to give effect to the special interest and responsibility of the coastal State concerning the portion of the stock outside the 200 mile limit [and in the highly migratory species while outside that limit]. High seas fishing [must] not have an adverse impact on the resources under the jurisdiction of coastal States.]

70. Over the next few years, effective regional and international mechanisms and strategies should be developed and implemented where appropriate, through cooperation between high seas fishing states, coastal states and relevant international organizations and existing regional and international mechanisms should be reinforced where appropriate to:

- a) Conserve and make full sustainable use of the living marine resources of the high seas, and to improve the status of those which are depleted.
- b) Define and identify management units based on large marine ecosystems concepts.
- c) Provide for the negotiation of appropriate international agreements.
- d) Establish appropriate exploitation regimes for stocks whose life cycles encompass both the high seas and EEZ's.