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COFI Policy Statement

Recommendations to the 31st Session of the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

9-13 June 2014, Rome

A healthy ocean is dependent on robust fisheries. Though examples of sound management fostering healthy fisheries exist, one-third of the world's fish populations today are overexploited; some stocks suffer from chronic overfishing. Populations of vulnerable marine life, such as sharks, suffer because of inadequately managed fisheries and the actions of those who fail to take into account the impact of fishing on the greater marine ecosystem.

Sustainably managing the world's shared fish stocks and securing the well-being of the habitats and ecosystems on which they depend requires effective governance at every level, with policies informed by the best available science and backed by a commitment from governments to enforce compliance. The Pew Charitable Trusts calls on all member governments to consider the following recommendations to end overfishing, protect sharks, combat illegal fishing practices, and safeguard marine habitat.

Summary of recommendations

Pew recommends that the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Members take the following actions at the 31st Session of COFI.

To further ensure the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments (Agenda item 4), FAO Members should:

Precautionary approach

- Recommend that States and regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) expeditiously implement the precautionary approach by setting target and limit reference points for all fisheries as a priority in 2014 and 2015.

End overfishing

- Recommend that States and RFMOs, as a matter of urgency, do everything in their capacity to end overfishing and recover depleted fish stocks by following precautionary scientific advice, ensuring quotas are respected, establishing strict compliance and enforcement measures to reduce noncompliance, and making other commitments necessary to meet those goals.

Ecosystem-based fisheries management

- Recommend that States and RFMOs move beyond single species management and toward ecosystem-based fisheries management by actively considering the food and habitat upon which fish stocks rely.
- Recommend that States and RFMOs explicitly consider the role of forage fish as prey for larger fish and marine predators when making fisheries management decisions.
- Recommend that States and RFMOs effectively manage deep-sea fisheries to protect vulnerable deep-sea ecosystems through the full implementation of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolutions 61/105, 64/72, and 66/68 and the International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-Sea Fisheries in the High Seas, including through ending destructive fishing practices such as deep-sea bottom trawling.

Data gathering and submission

- Recommend that States move urgently to improve data gathering by local and regional governments and subsequently increase submissions to fishery management and scientific bodies.
- Recommend that States and RFMOs increase observer coverage on longline fishing vessels to, at a minimum, meet regionally required observer coverage levels.
- Recommend that States and RFMOs require that data on the exact numbers, locations, and rates of loss of fish aggregating devices (FADs) be shared with fisheries scientists in order to improve management, inform controls on FAD numbers, minimize discarded fishing gear, and strengthen scientific analyses of target stocks and ecosystem impacts by 2016.

International plan of action for conservation and management of sharks

- Recommend that sharks or shark parts not be retained on board fishing vessels unless there is clear scientific advice that sets sustainable catch or bycatch limits, and that the incidental capture of sharks be minimized when such limits are not in place.

- Recommend that States and RFMOs adopt strong precautionary measures, such as the prohibition of all shark take, where there is doubt over the status of shark populations or the continued impact of fishing.
- Recommend that States fully implement the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Appendix II listings for porbeagle, oceanic whitetip, scalloped, smooth and great hammerhead, basking, great white, and whale sharks, as well as all species of manta rays.
- Recommend that States add additional protections through CITES Appendix II listings for shark species traded internationally that are assessed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species as threatened or near threatened with extinction, to ensure that all trade in sharks and shark products is sustainable and legal.
- Recommend that States cooperate and coordinate internationally to better protect sharks through the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and its global Memorandum of Understanding on the conservation of migratory sharks, by listing additional sharks on the CMS appendices at the CMS Conference of the Parties on the 4-9th November 2014 in Quito, Ecuador.

To further combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, global and regional processes and instruments (Agenda item 6) should be developed, adopted, and implemented. FAO Members should:

- Recommend that States promptly strengthen and accelerate efforts to ratify, accept, approve, or accede to the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter, and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (Port State Measures Agreement, or PSMA).
- Recommend that RFMOs adopt port State measures in line with those contained in the PSMA.
- Recommend that States and RFMOs mandate that all their authorized fishing vessels over 100 gross tonnes be identified with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) number.
- Recommend that all States adopt the Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance as core standards in their domestic law.
- Recommend that States and RFMOs require and publish real-time accurate vessel information, share this information with other organizations, and include this information in the Global Record of Fishing Vessels.
- Recommend that States actively engage in the further development of phase one of the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, designed to provide reliable identification of vessels over 100 gross tonnes authorized to engage in fishing or fishing-related activity.

To further FAO's work in fisheries and aquaculture under the reviewed Strategic Framework (Agenda item 10) and the Multi-year Programme of Work of the Committee (Agenda item 11), FAO Members should:

- Call on the FAO to implement the UNGA's request for the FAO to provide additional technical advice and guidance on encounter protocols and related mitigation measures, as well as on the application of criteria for identifying vulnerable marine ecosystems and conducting impact assessments of deep-sea bottom fisheries.
- Call for the full and effective implementation by States individually and through RFMOs of the measures for the management of bottom fisheries in the high seas by prohibiting bottom fisheries on the high seas unless prior impact assessments have been conducted consistent with the FAO Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas; the fisheries are managed to prevent significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, the long-term sustainability of deep-sea species, including non-target species, and the rebuilding of depleted stocks can be ensured.

Agenda item 4: State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture and progress in the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments

The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) 2014

At the 30th Session of COFI in 2012, several FAO Members agreed to change the classification of fish stocks status from three categories (underexploited, fully exploited, and overexploited) to two categories (sustainable and unsustainable). The new “sustainable” category includes stocks that are both fully exploited and underexploited. This new classification would thus consider full exploitation down to B_{MSY} , the biomass level that is sustainable without considering ecosystem impacts. It also would risk FAO providing a de facto certification of fisheries as sustainable based only on exploitation of target catch without consideration of bycatch, habitat damage, or other impacts on the ecosystem. As a result, if the SOFIA 2014 report employs the new classification of fish stocks status, any perceived improvement in the state of world fisheries would likely be the result of changes in categories, rather than a reflection of actual trends, which should be the focus and concern of all FAO member States.

Precautionary approach

The concept of “precautionary management” was spotlighted more than 20 years ago, at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, also known as the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development.¹ More than 150 countries agreed by consensus that responsible resource management requires application of the precautionary principle, meaning that conservation needs cannot be ignored simply because information is uncertain, unreliable, or inadequate, as it often is in fisheries. This concept was codified in the U.N. Agreement relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, also known as the U.N. Fish Stocks Agreement or UNFSA.²

Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries—Article 7: Fisheries Management

According to the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries,³ known as the Code, conservation and management decisions for fisheries should be precautionary, based on the best scientific evidence available, and ensure the conservation of target species and species associated with or dependent upon them. The precautionary approach, as highlighted in Section 7.5 of the Code, is widely accepted as an international best practice. Its implementation, however, has been limited.

In the fisheries context, implementation of the precautionary approach entails developing management policies and strategies that account for the risks and uncertainties inherent in them. Fundamentally, the approach requires using two different reference points for fisheries management: a limit reference point, intended to constrain catch levels within safe biological limits, and a target reference point, designed to meet management objectives. This concept is elaborated in Article 6 of the UNFSA. It is beginning to be incorporated into the convention texts of some regional fisheries management organizations.



Despite broad agreement on a conceptual level, however, few examples of precautionary management consistent with the Code and the UNFSA exist, even in the RFMOs that are mandated to apply it. For instance, neither the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission nor the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) has agreed on precautionary management measures for tunas in the Pacific Ocean, despite clear language in their respective conventions. Other RFMOs, such as the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), have yet to update their treaties and conventions to reflect the Code and the UNFSA.

At this 31st Session of COFI, FAO Members should:

- Recommend that States and RFMOs expeditiously implement the precautionary approach by setting target and limit reference points for all fisheries as a priority in 2014 and 2015.

End overfishing

Despite a commitment by States at the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development to restore fish stocks to levels supporting maximum sustainable yield by 2015,⁴ FAO reported in 2012 that about 29.9 percent of stocks are overexploited.⁵ In some jurisdictions, capacity is estimated to be two to three times the amount needed to deliver current levels of catch.⁶ This mismanagement imposes costs on communities at all levels of development and threatens food security for over 1 billion people in developing countries worldwide who depend on wild-caught fish as a significant source of animal protein.⁷ The World Bank and FAO have estimated the annual benefit to the global economy of more effective, science-based management of fisheries at between \$50 and \$100 billion.⁸

Efforts to address the drivers of overfishing have not been sufficient. It has been 15 years since FAO Members adopted the International Plan of Action for the Management of Capacity (IPOA-Capacity), a voluntary framework for achieving “an efficient, equitable and transparent management of fishing capacity” through the implementation of national plans to reduce or stabilize fishing capacity.⁹ A 2004 report on its implementation noted that, despite progress, “increased efforts were required.”¹⁰ In the decade since, the United Nations has called for States to undertake the actions required by the IPOA-Capacity, adhere to their commitments under the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and “commit themselves to urgently reducing the capacity of the world’s fishing fleets to levels commensurate with the sustainability of fish stocks.” It also has called on States to “eliminate subsidies that contribute to overfishing and overcapacity and to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.”¹¹ Yet little progress has been made toward subsidy reduction. Fish stocks remain depleted, and science-based, precautionary management remains an elusive goal.

At this 31st Session of COFI, FAO Members should:

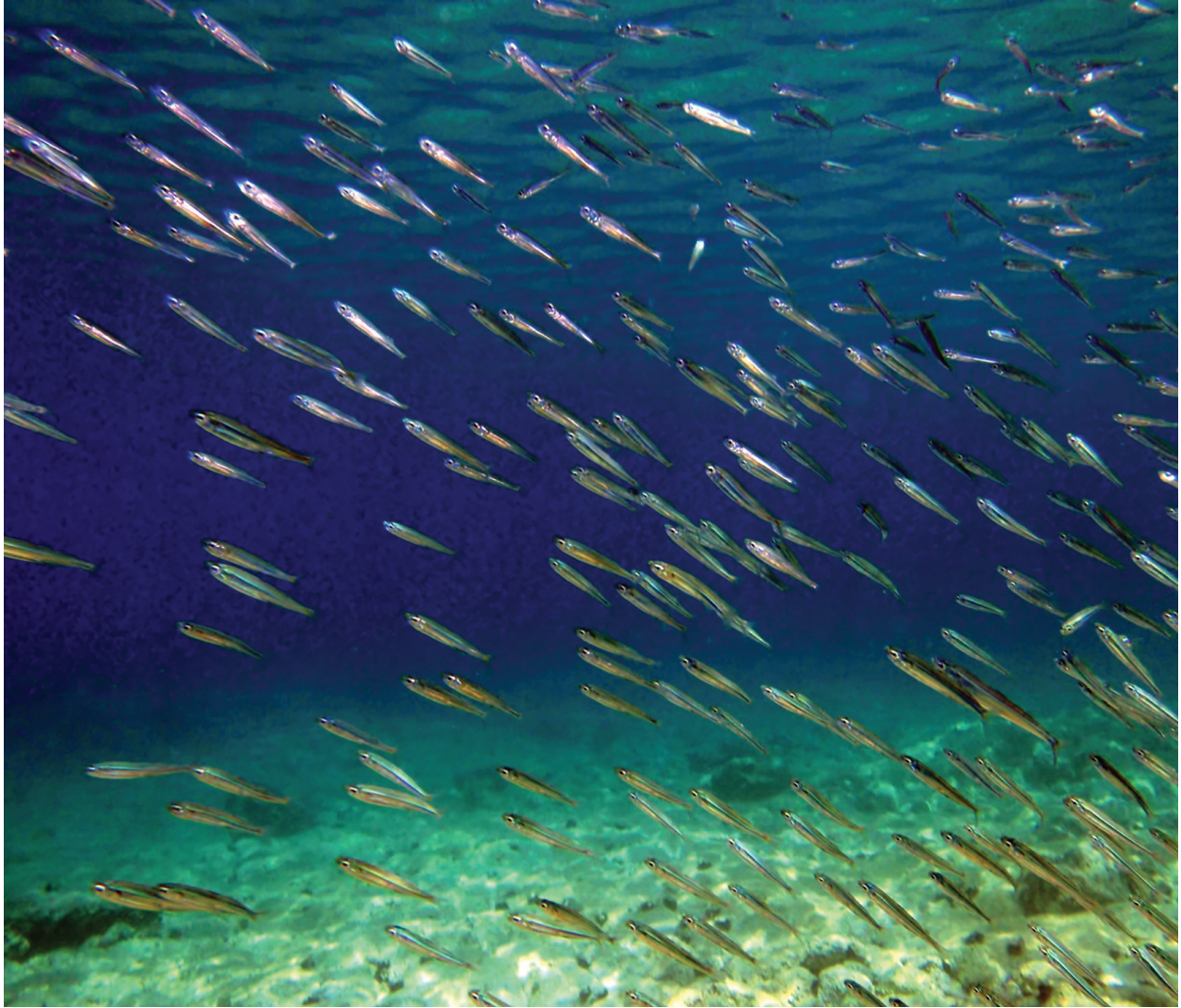
- Recommend that States and RFMOs, as a matter of urgency, do everything in their capacity to end overfishing and recover depleted fish stocks by following precautionary scientific advice, ensuring quotas are respected, establishing strict compliance and enforcement measures to reduce noncompliance, and making other commitments necessary to meet those goals.

Ecosystem-based fisheries management

Individual fish stocks do not exist in isolation and should not be managed as if they do. They are components of complex ecosystems; targeting one stock at rates considered sustainable for that species can lead to population crashes and serious declines for dependent predator fish, birds, and mammals. Recognizing the importance of these relationships, the UNGA has called for States to apply widely an ecosystem approach to fisheries management in which all components of an ecosystem are managed in an integrated way to allow for their continued mutual support and sustained benefit to future generations.¹²

The benefits of such an approach were highlighted in a report in April 2012 from the Lenfest Forage Fish Task Force,¹³ a collaboration of 13 preeminent scientists from five countries. The report found that the small- to medium-sized forage fish at the center of marine food webs are often more economically valuable as food for other commercial fisheries than as direct catch. The task force recommended more cautious management, including cutting forage fish catch rates in half in many ecosystems and increasing the minimum biomass that must be left in the ocean. The UNGA also emphasized the importance of forage fish for food security and the need to ensure their long-term sustainability.¹⁴

In addition to protecting the food web, an ecosystem approach to fisheries management requires habitat conservation. The FAO has been working to help conserve deep-sea fisheries, primarily in response to nearly a decade of UNGA resolutions that commit States and RFMOs to manage these fisheries on the high seas and protect vulnerable marine ecosystems. Where sustainability and protections cannot be ensured, the resolutions call for areas to be closed and/or bottom fishing to be prohibited. Although substantial progress has been made, the Deep Sea Conservation Coalition (DSCC), of which Pew is a member, has identified serious shortcomings in States’ and RFMOs’ implementation of these resolutions. These deficiencies are detailed in a DSCC report published in September 2011, *Unfinished Business: A Review of the Implementation of the Provisions of United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 61/105 and 64/72, Related to the Management of Bottom Fisheries in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction*.¹⁵ We again call on all States to fully implement the provisions of the UNGA resolutions on bottom fisheries, including prohibitions on deep-sea bottom fishing where deep-sea fisheries are not, or cannot be, managed to ensure sustainability and prevent ecosystem damage.



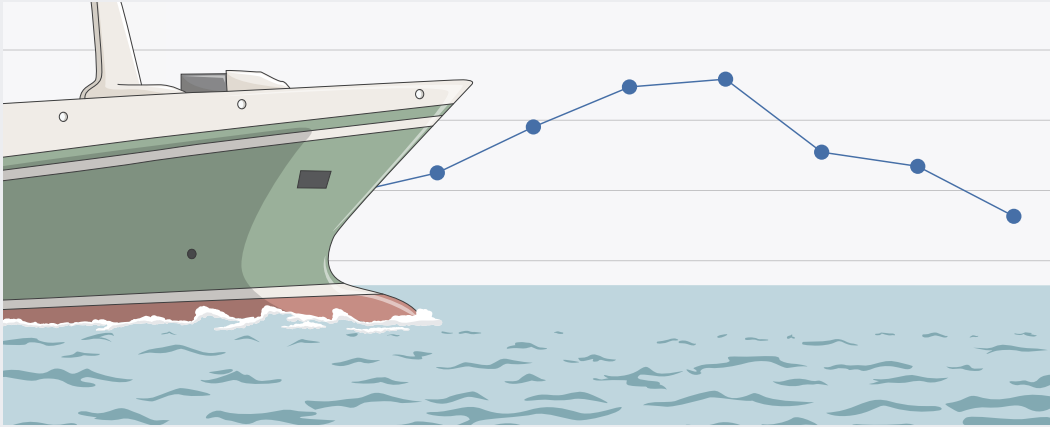
At this 31st Session of COFI, FAO Members should:

- Recommend that States and RFMOs move beyond single species management and toward ecosystem-based fisheries management by actively considering the food and habitat upon which fish stocks rely.
- Recommend that States and RFMOs explicitly consider the role of forage fish as prey for larger fish and marine predators when making fisheries management decisions.
- Recommend that States and RFMOs effectively manage deep-sea fisheries to protect vulnerable deep-sea ecosystems through the full implementation of UNGA Resolutions 61/105, 64/72, and 66/68 and the International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-Sea Fisheries in the High Seas, including through ending destructive fishing practices such as deep-sea bottom trawling.

Data gathering and submission

Without adequate catch data, global fisheries management will never be effective. Yet data provision can be transformed with basic improvements, such as using catch reconstruction, increasing observer coverage on fishing vessels, and sharing information with fisheries scientists.

Catch reconstruction—filling the gaps in fisheries data



Fisheries scientists have long recognized the importance of thorough, accurate catch data. States report these data annually to FAO, but certain sectors—notably small-scale fisheries—face challenges in collecting data with the necessary levels of precision and standardization. Catch reconstruction, which uses a broad range of information, including export data, census data, consumption estimates, and expert opinion, is one promising method of overcoming this challenge. The Sea Around Us Project at the University of British Columbia in Canada will complete a global catch reconstruction this year, breaking down estimated catch by country and taxa. States can use this information to identify trends in catch and in fisheries sectors to more effectively focus scarce resources on improved data collection.

In many cases, fisheries managers do not have access to data on the extent of use and cumulative ecosystem impacts of various fishing gears. Surface longline fisheries targeting highly migratory species have limited observer coverage and inconsistent reporting requirements. Large-scale purse seine vessels fishing for tuna deploy tens of thousands of FADs every year, but data on their exact numbers, locations, and rate of loss are not shared with fisheries scientists.

At this 31st Session of COFI, FAO Members should:

- Recommend that States move urgently to improve data gathering by local and regional governments and subsequently increase submissions to fishery management and scientific bodies.
- Recommend that States and RFMOs increase observer coverage on longline fishing vessels to, at a minimum, meet regionally required observer coverage levels.
- Recommend that States and RFMOs require that data on the exact numbers, locations, and rates of loss of FADs be shared with fisheries scientists in order to improve management, inform controls on FAD numbers, minimize discarded fishing gear, and strengthen scientific analyses of target stocks and ecosystem impacts by 2016.



International plan of action for the conservation and management of sharks

Sharks have been swimming the world's oceans for more than 400 million years. But today, shark populations are in trouble. Because sharks grow slowly, mature late, and produce few offspring, they are vulnerable to overfishing and slow to recover from decline.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species has assessed the extinction risk of 465 species of sharks around the world. Of those, there are not enough data to make a judgment on the status of 45 percent, some 209 species. But among those with enough information to determine their conservation status, 55 percent, or 141 species, are threatened or near threatened with extinction.¹⁶ The loss of sharks could cause irreversible damage to the ocean; sharks play an important role in maintaining balance in the marine environment.

More than a decade ago, FAO Members recognized the urgent need to conserve and manage sharks. The International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks), adopted by COFI in 1999, applies to States' exclusive economic zones, as well as to their flagged vessels operating on the high seas. The objective has been to ensure the conservation and management of sharks and their long-term sustainable use. The plan called on States to develop national and regional plans to manage and conserve sharks and to cooperate through RFMOs, and other arrangements, to ensure effective conservation and management of transboundary, straddling, highly migratory, and high-seas stocks of sharks.¹⁷

However, global shark management remains woefully inadequate, according to a review of shark management measures worldwide, including the implementation of IPOA-Sharks and progress through national plans of action. There continues to be little cooperation regionally to ensure sustainable catch levels and full protection of endangered species.¹⁸



At this 31st Session of COFI, FAO Members should:

- Recommend that sharks or shark parts not be retained on board fishing vessels unless there is clear scientific advice that sets sustainable catch or bycatch limits, and that the incidental capture of sharks be minimized when such limits are not in place.
- Recommend that States and RFMOs adopt strong precautionary measures, such as the prohibition of all shark take, where there is doubt over the status of shark populations or the continued impact of fishing.
- Recommend that States fully implement CITES Appendix II listings for porbeagle; oceanic whitetip; scalloped, smooth, and great hammerhead; basking; great white; and whale sharks, as well as all species of manta rays.
- Recommend that States add additional protections through CITES Appendix II listings for shark species traded internationally that are assessed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species as threatened or near threatened with extinction, to ensure that all trade in sharks and shark products is sustainable and legal.
- Recommend that States cooperate and coordinate internationally to better protect sharks through the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and its global Memorandum of Understanding on the conservation of migratory sharks, by listing additional sharks on the CMS appendices at the CMS Conference of the Parties on the 4-9th November 2014 in Quito, Ecuador.



Agenda item 6: Global and regional processes and instruments

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing undermines efforts to conserve and manage fish stocks in all capture fisheries.¹⁹ In addition, IUU fishing threatens food security and undercuts the socioeconomic stability of coastal communities, especially in developing countries. Pew calls upon States to increase their commitment to ending IUU fishing, particularly by putting in place instruments designed to combat IUU fishing operations, improve flag State performance, and close ports to fish caught through IUU means.

Progress and status of the 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement

FAO Members demonstrated their commitment to closing ports to illegal fishing by adopting the PSMA in November 2009. However, as the agreement nears its fifth anniversary, it has been ratified by only 10 parties—Chile, the European Union, Gabon, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, and Uruguay.²² The agreement harmonizes and standardizes port controls for foreign-flagged vessels, which makes it more difficult for the catch of vessels that have engaged in IUU fishing to enter into the stream of commerce. Port State measures are a cost-effective way to stop IUU fish from entering the market.



To deter IUU fishing, the PSMA must enter into force without delay, and more States must join promptly so the agreement can be truly effective. For the PSMA to enter into force, 15 additional States must ratify the agreement. Each ratification adds an extra level of effectiveness. RFMOs should also act to adopt conservation management measures in compliance with the PSMA.

At this 31st Session of COFI, FAO Members should:

- Recommend that States promptly strengthen and accelerate their efforts to ratify, accept, approve, or accede to the 2009 PSMA.
- Recommend that RFMOs adopt port State measures in line with those contained in the PSMA.

Instruments combating IUU fishing

Adoption of Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance as Core Standards in Domestic Law

Pew welcomes the conclusion of the Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance, which represent the current international minimum standard on flag State responsibility, adopted as core standards in domestic law.

At this 31st Session of COFI, FAO Members should:

- Endorse the Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance and recommend that all States adopt them as core standards in their domestic law.

Global and regional processes

No management and control system can be fully effective without accurate information on vessels and their activities. The Global Record, understood as a global database of vessels and associated information, is central to ensuring vessels authorized to engage in fishing can be positively identified. Development of phase one of the Global Record, which involves the introduction of larger vessels in the global fishing fleet into the Record, should include the strengthening of national and regional vessel registries, the real-time sharing of national vessel records, and a requirement that all vessels above 100 gross tonnes obtain and use an IMO number as the primary vessel identifier.

The IMO number is the only unique and permanent vessel identifier that provides an independent and continually updated audit trail of vessel data. Recognizing this, the IMO General Assembly in 2013 extended the application of the voluntary IMO ship identification number scheme to fishing vessels.²⁰ Also in 2013, ICCAT and WCPFC adopted measures mandating IMO numbers for larger vessels in their waters, and in 2014 the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization did the same. The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources adopted the requirement for all vessels.²¹ The unique and universal identification of fishing vessels will enable enforcement officials to track vessels, share information, and take appropriate actions on vessels involved in IUU fishing.

At this 31st Session of COFI, FAO Members should:

- Recommend that States and RFMOs require and publish real-time accurate vessel information, share this information with other organizations, and include this information in the Global Record.
- Recommend that States actively engage in the further development of phase one of the Global Record, designed to provide reliable identification of vessels over 100 gross tonnes authorized to engage in fishing or fishing-related activity.
- Recommend that States and RFMOs mandate that all their authorized fishing vessels over 100 gross tonnes be identified with the IMO number.

Agenda item 10: FAO's work in fisheries and aquaculture under the reviewed Strategic Framework and Agenda item 11: Multi-year Programme of Work of the Committee

Deep-sea fisheries

The UNGA has called on States individually and through RFMOs to manage bottom fisheries in the high seas, consistent with the FAO International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas, to prevent significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems and ensure the long-term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks and non-target species or else not authorize bottom fishing to proceed.

The UNGA adopted Sustainable Fisheries Resolution 66/68 in December 2011 and declared that "The urgent actions called for in the relevant paragraphs of resolutions 61/105 and 64/72 have not been fully implemented and further actions in accordance with the precautionary approach, ecosystem approaches and international law and consistent with the Guidelines are needed" (paragraph 129).

Paragraphs 135 and 136 of Resolution 66/68 call on the FAO to provide additional technical advice and guidance on encounter protocols and related mitigation measures, including move-on distances; the application of criteria

for identifying vulnerable marine ecosystems, and conducting risk and cumulative impact assessments. The Resolution also calls on FAO to promote better standardization of such assessments.²³ The UNGA asked FAO to facilitate work on deep-sea, high seas stock assessments to ensure that such fisheries are sustainable and to continue its work to create a global database of information on vulnerable marine ecosystems. Lastly, the Resolution recommends that FAO convene a meeting of scientists from RFMOs to examine impact assessments and propose best practices and standards for implementing such assessments.

In 2015, the UNGA will review the actions taken by States, RFMOs and other bodies to implement resolutions on deep-sea fisheries. We note that the Report of the Thirtieth Session of the Committee on Fisheries states “the Committee underlined the importance of FAO’s work on deep sea fisheries” (paragraph 21) and “noted the UNGA resolutions addressing deep-seas high seas fisheries and that this work should not be de-emphasized [by the U.N. FAO]” (paragraph 66(f)). We urge COFI to review the work that has been done thus far by the FAO on deep-sea fisheries and to renew its call on the FAO work to implement the UNGA’s requests as a matter of urgency.

In this regard, Pew notes that the Global Environment Facility-funded FAO Program/Project 2 on sustainable fisheries management and conservation of deep-sea living resources and ecosystems could be helpful. However, we urge COFI to ensure that this program of work on deep-sea fisheries is conducted on the basis of and fully consistent with all relevant provisions on UNGA Resolutions 61/105, 64/72, and 66/68. We urge that the process be transparent, open to all stakeholders, including nongovernmental organizations, and make use of the best scientific information available, including precautionary advice and guidance for managing deep-sea fisheries and preventing harm to deep-sea ecosystems and biodiversity.

At this 31st Session of COFI, FAO Members should:

- Call on the FAO to implement the UNGA’s request for the FAO to provide additional technical advice and guidance on encounter protocols and related mitigation measures, as well as on the application of criteria for identifying vulnerable marine ecosystems and conducting impact assessments of deep-sea bottom fisheries.
- Call for the full and effective implementation by States individually and through RFMOs of the measures for the management of bottom fisheries in the high seas by prohibiting bottom fisheries on the high seas unless prior impact assessments have been conducted consistent with the FAO International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-sea Fisheries in the High Seas; the fisheries are managed to prevent significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, the long-term sustainability of deep-sea species, including non-target species, and the rebuilding of depleted stocks can be ensured.

Endnotes

- 1 <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/conf151/aconf15126-1annex1.htm>.
- 2 http://www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_overview_fish_stocks.htm.
- 3 <http://www.fao.org/docrep/005/v9878e/v9878e00.HTM>.
- 4 http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/WSSD_PlanImpl.pdf.
- 5 The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (2012), <http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2727e/i2727e00.htm>.
- 6 "Commission Working Document: Reflections on Further Reform of the Common Fisheries Policy," http://www.cfp-reformwatch.eu/pdf/reflection_cfp_08_mid.pdf.
- 7 World Bank, "Framework Document for a Global Partnership for Oceans (GPO) (Dec. 19 2013), <http://www.globalpartnershipforoceans.org>.
- 8 <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTARD/Resources/336681-1224775570533/SunkenBillionsFinal.pdf>.
- 9 <http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/x3170e/x3170e04.htm>.
- 10 <http://www.fao.org/docrep/007/y5681e/y5681e08.htm#bm08>.
- 11 A/RES/68/71.
- 12 http://www.un.org/depts/los/ecosystem_approaches/ecosystem_approaches.htm.
- 13 <http://www.oceanconservationscience.org/foragefish/files/Little%20Fish,%20Big%20Impact.pdf>.
- 14 U.N. General Assembly, 66th Session, Resolution 66/68: Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments 66/68, preamble.
- 15 http://www.savethehighseas.org/publicdocs/DSCC_review11.pdf.
- 16 Nicholas K. Dulvy et al., "Extinction Risk and Conservation of the World's Sharks and Rays," *eLife* 3 (2014): e00590, doi:10.7554/eLife.00590, <http://elifesciences.org/content/3/e00590>.
- 17 <http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/006/X3170E/X3170E00.HTM>.
- 18 http://www.pewenvironment.org/uploadedFiles/PEG/Publications/Report/Navigating%20Global%20Shark%20Conservation_Current%20Measures%20and%20Gaps%207%206%2012.pdf.
- 19 IPOA-IUU (2001), para. 1.
- 20 International Maritime Organization, Resolution A.1078(28), IMO Ship Identification Number Scheme (2013), <http://www.imo.org/MediaCentre/HotTopics/assembly/Documents/INF-7.pdf>.
- 21 Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, CM 10-02 (2013), http://www.ccamlr.org/sites/drupal.ccamlr.org/files//10-02_5.pdf; ICCAT, Recommendation 13-13, http://www.iccat.int/Documents/Recs/6921-13_ENG.PDF; WCPFC, CMM 2013-10, <http://www.wcpfc.int/system/files/CMM%202013-10%20CMM%20to%20revise%20CMM%202009-01%20WCPFC%20RFV.pdf>.
- 22 As of 11 March 2014. See http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/legal/docs/5_037s-e.pdf.
- 23 U.N. General Assembly Resolution 66/68 (2011)

For further information, please visit:

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