

**PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION COUNCIL
SEMINAR
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF MARINE RESOURCES
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**THE ROLE OF REGIONAL AND MULTILATERAL REGULATORS IN THE
MANAGEMENT OF SHARED FISH STOCKS**



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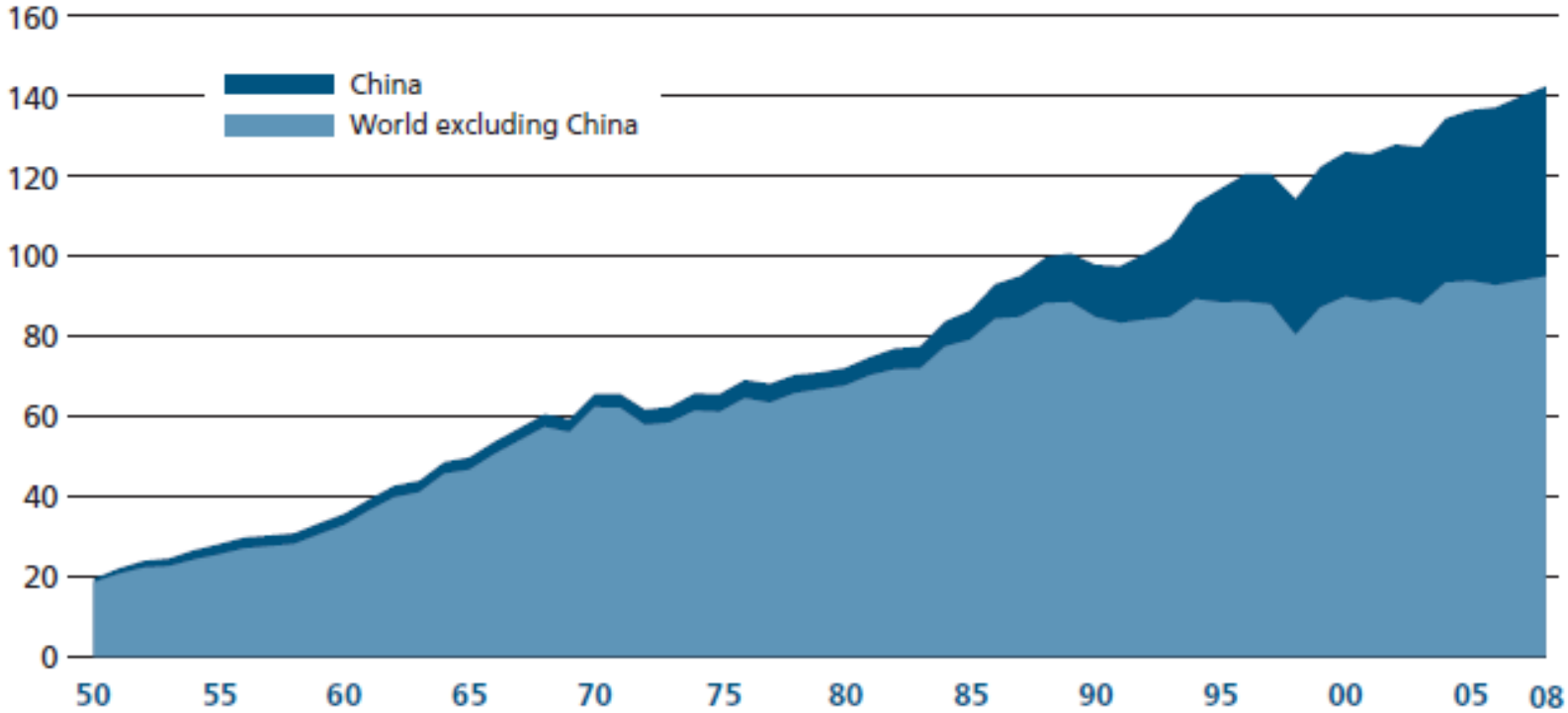
Overview

- Global fisheries production
- Why cooperate?
- The institutional framework
- Regional and sub-regional responses
- Regulatory tools
- Threats and challenges

Production

World capture fisheries and aquaculture production

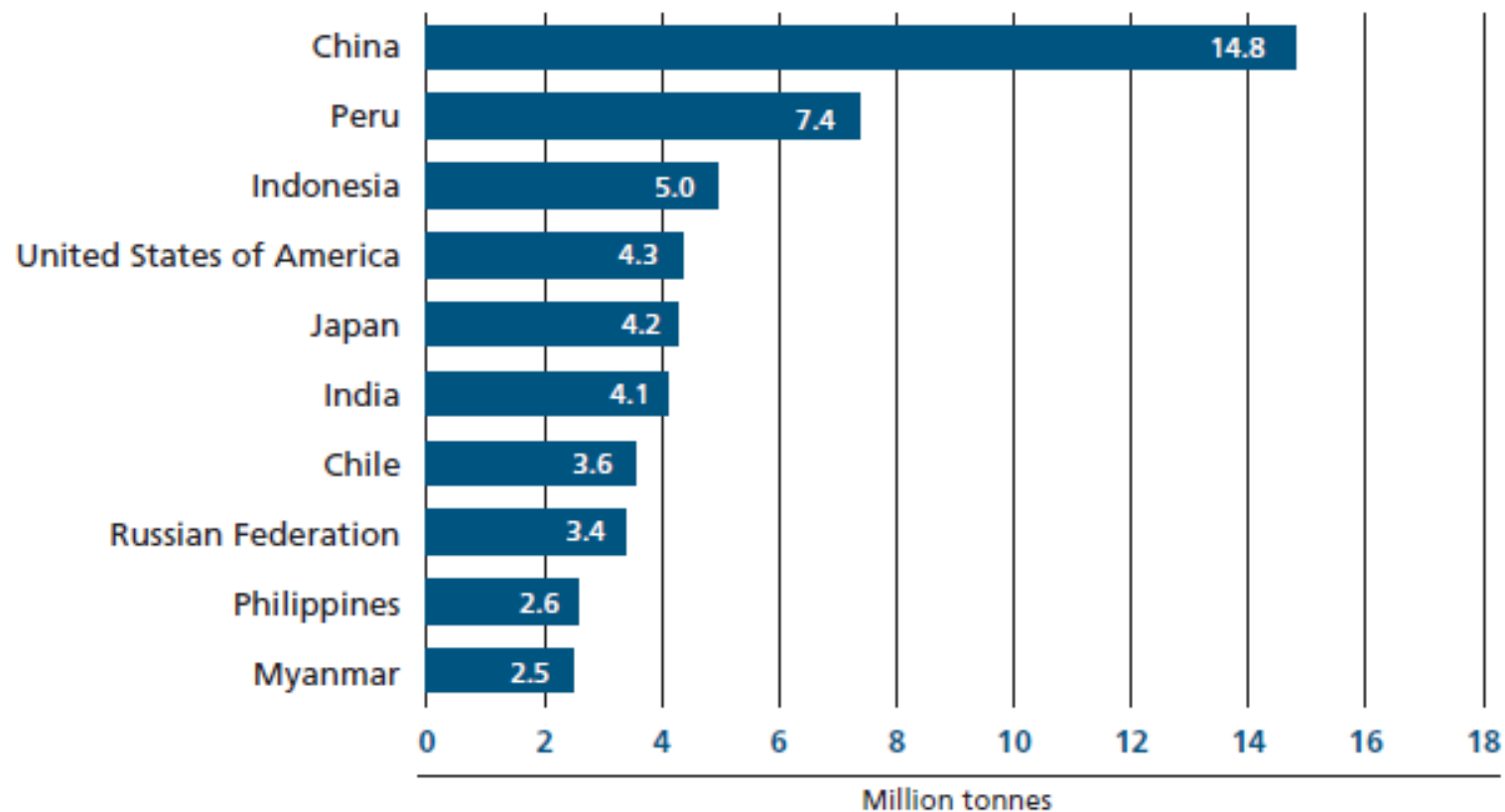
Million tonnes



Source: www.fao.org/

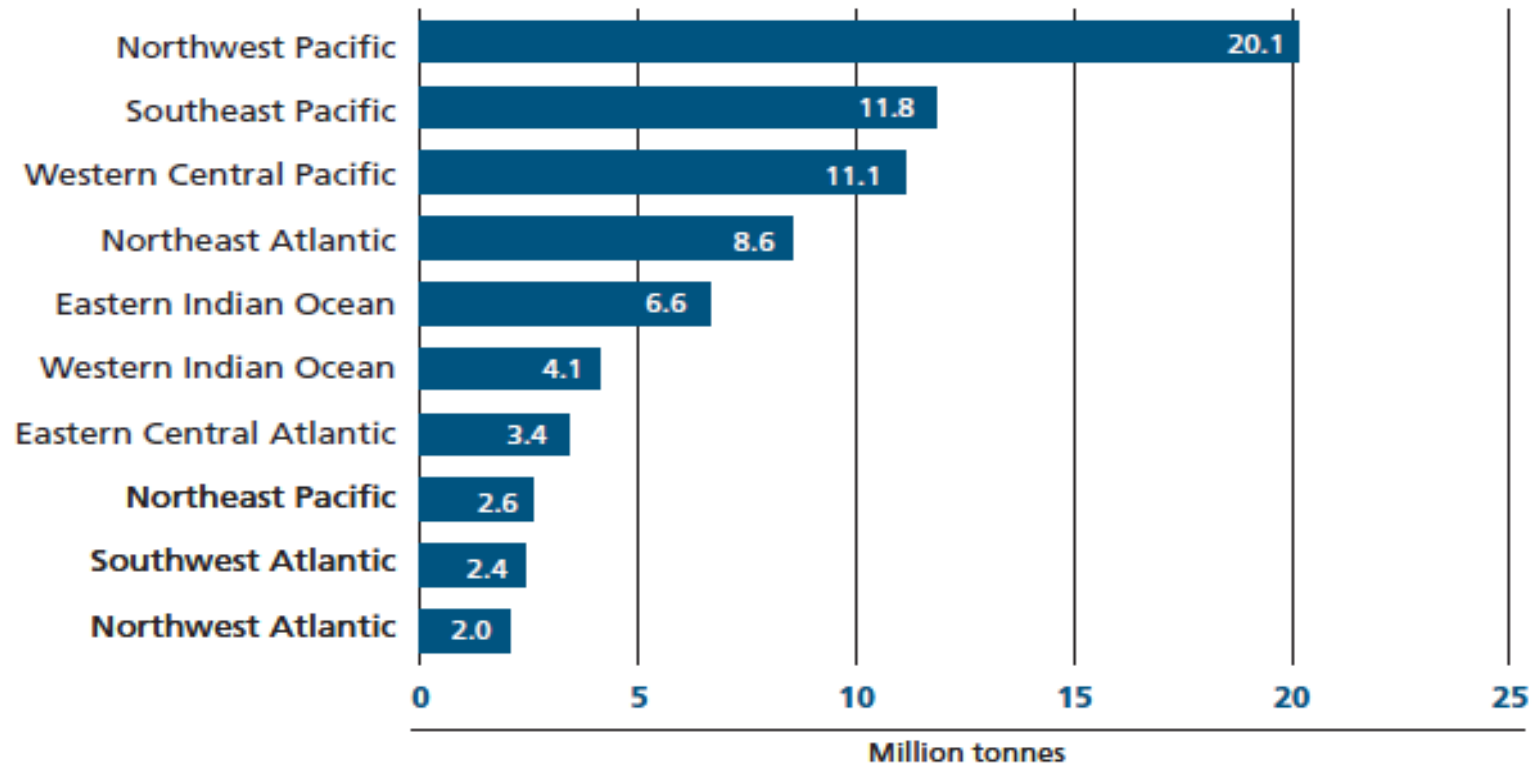
Producers

Marine and inland capture fisheries: top ten producer countries in 2008



Supply

Capture fisheries production: principal marine fishing areas in 2008



Note: Fishing areas listed are those with a production of at least 2 million tonnes.

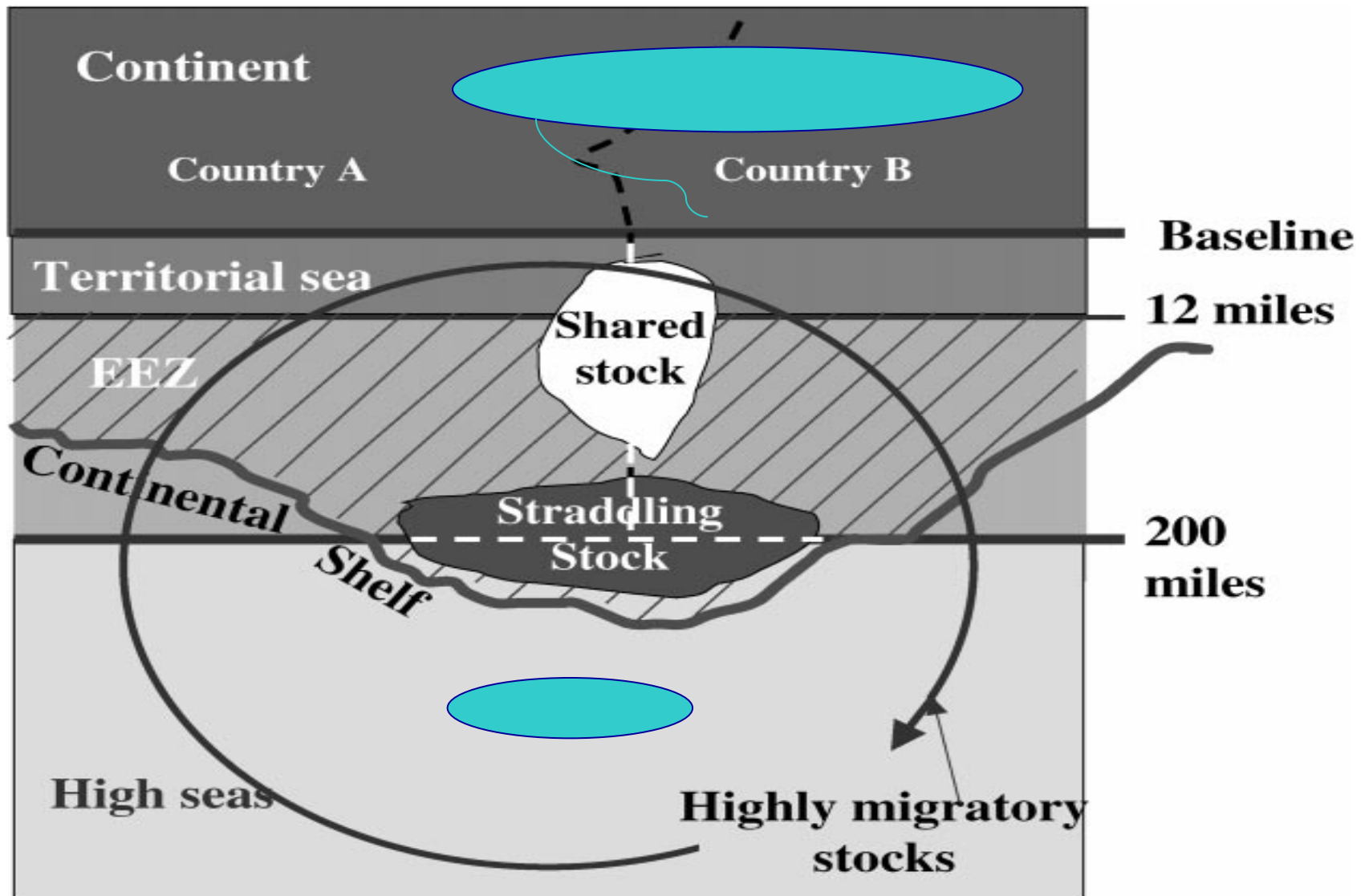
Status of stocks

- Under- or moderately-exploited: 40% in 1974 [$<15\%$ in 2010]
- Over-exploited, depleted or recovering: 10% in 1974 [$>32\%$ in 2010]
- Fully exploited: approximately 50% [stable]
- Concern: Increasing trend in overexploited, depleted and recovering stocks and the decreasing trend in underexploited and moderately exploited stocks.
- High seas accounts for 13% of global marine harvest - 64% of world oceans.

Why cooperate?

- Shared stocks:
 - Shared/Straddling:
 - 2 or more countries (freshwater and marine)
 - EEZ and/or territorial seas and the high seas
 - Highly migratory:
 - single or multiple countries/multiple maritime areas
 - Discrete high seas

Why cooperate?



Why cooperate?

- Can't effectively manage shared stocks alone.....
 - Data
 - Research
 - Conservation and management arrangements including ecosystem considerations and by-catch mitigation, for example
 - Monitoring arrangements
 - Fleet management and regulation
 - Compliance mechanisms

Institutional environment

- 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
- 1993 FAO Code of Conduct and associated IPoAs and Technical Guidelines
- 1995 Implementing Agreement (for SFS and HMS)
- 2002 World Summit of Sustainable Development
-and....
 - Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
 - Convention for Migratory Species (CMS)
- Emerging role of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) with respect to ABNJs (areas beyond national jurisdiction)

Institutional environment

- UNCLOS
 - Article 61 (cooperation on conservation of living marine resources within the EEZ)
 - Article 63 (cooperation on conservation and development – direct cooperation or through appropriate organisations)
 - Article 66 (anadromous stocks – live in sea=> freshwater to breed) and Article 67 (catadromous stocks – live in freshwater=> Sea to breed)
 - Article 64 (highly migratory species) – including establishment of appropriate organisations where none exist

Institutional environment

- 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement => the duty to cooperate
- Article 8 to 14 inclusive – Cooperation for conservation and management

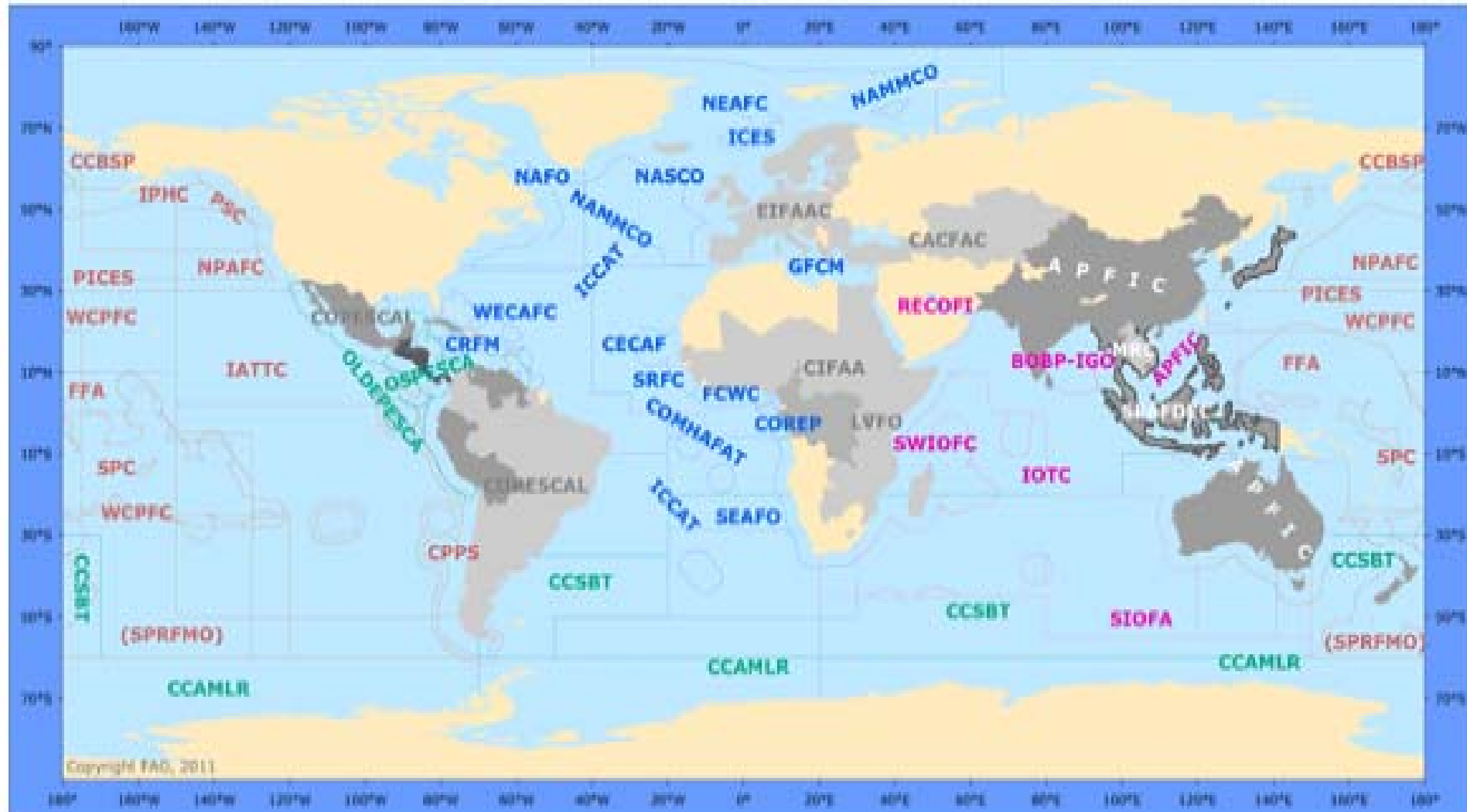
....directly or through appropriate subregional or regional fisheries management organisations or arrangements.....(Article 8).....

..... Functions (Article 10)

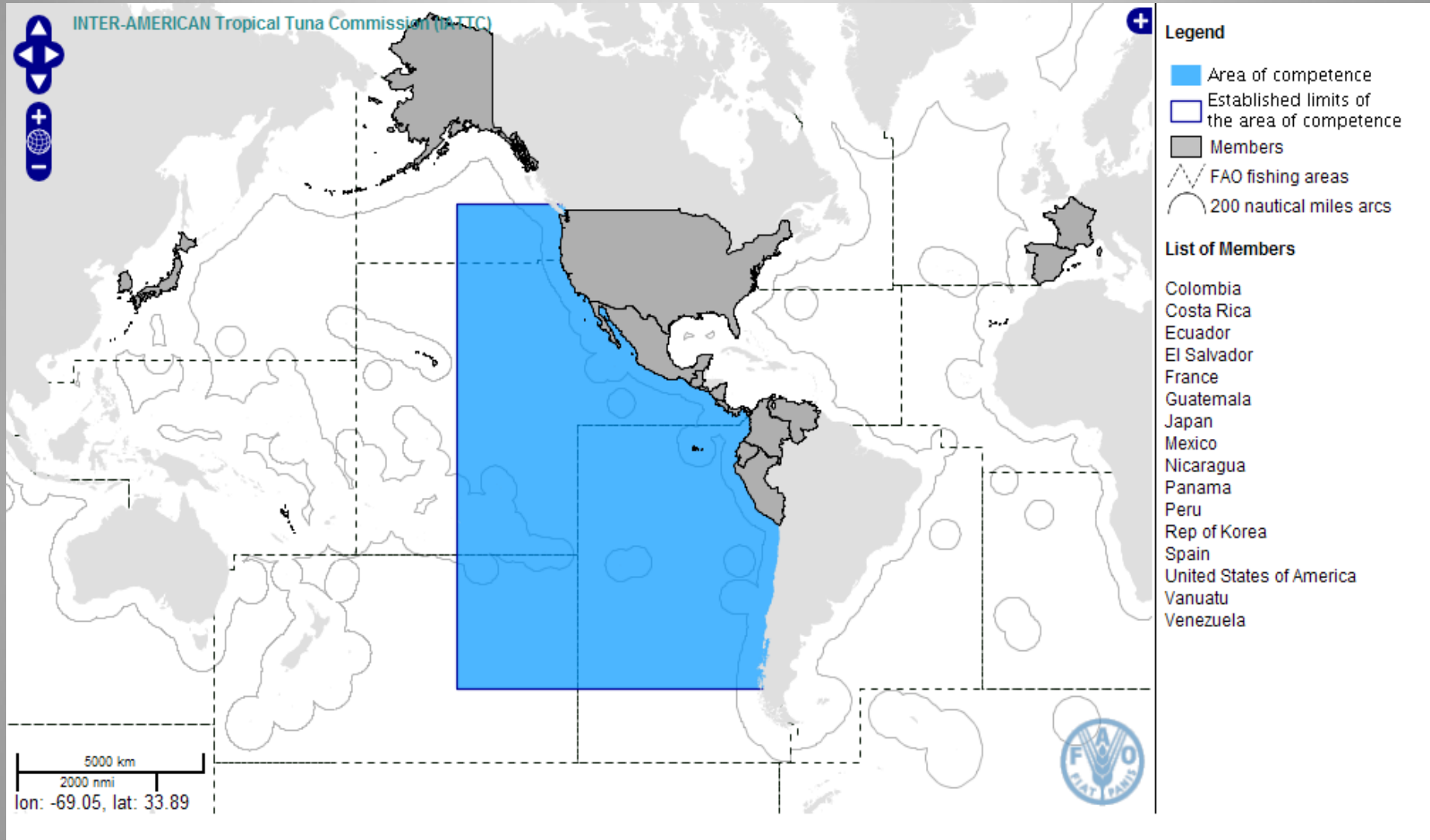
Means for cooperation

- Pre-date UNCLOS – 1923 International Pacific Halibut Commission
- 43 institutions – 2 to 46 Member States
 - Scientific advice – regional fishery bodies
 - Management – regional fisheries management organisations
- oceanic, coastal, inland lakes and rivers
- 2 gaps

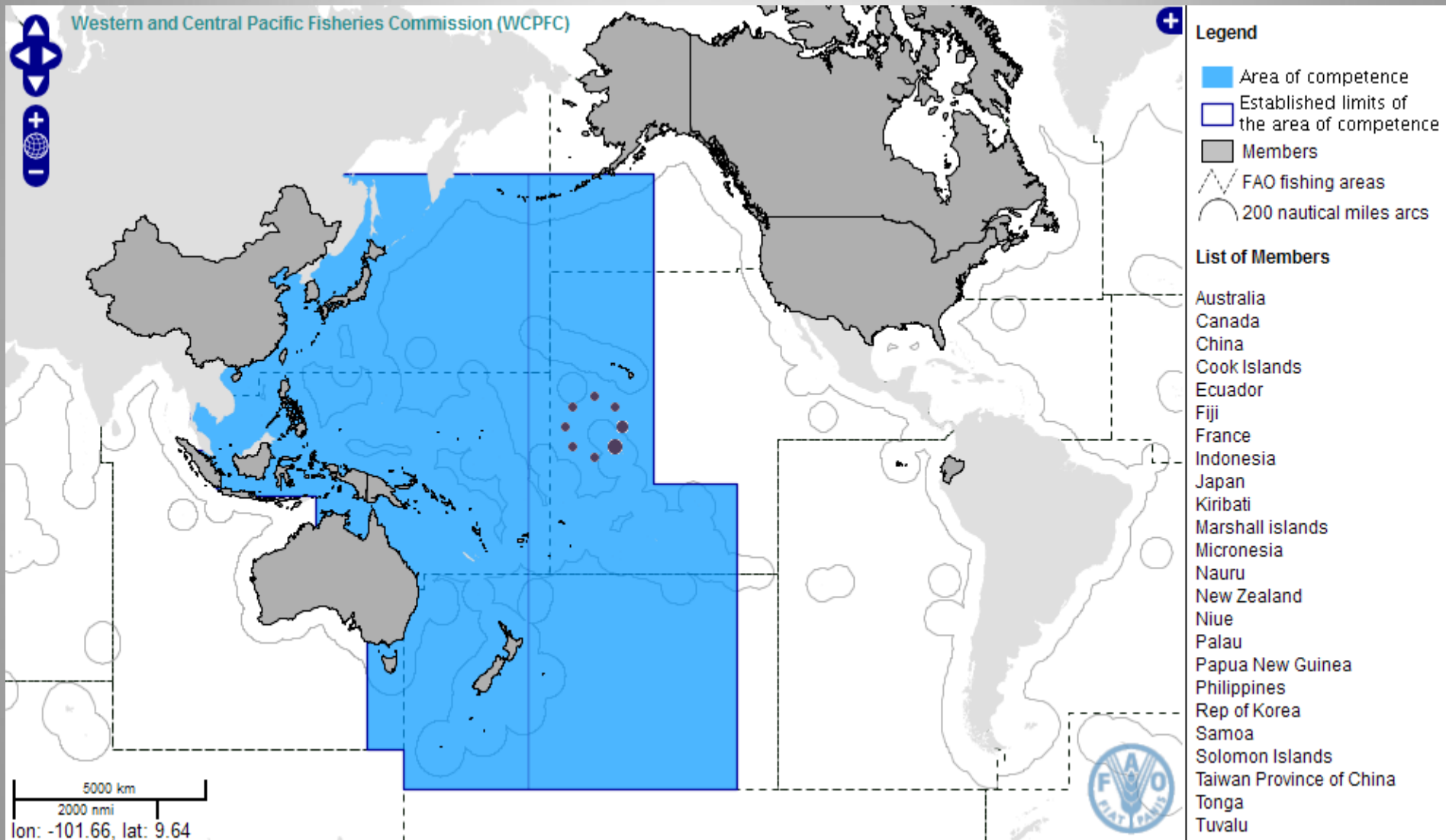
Global coverage



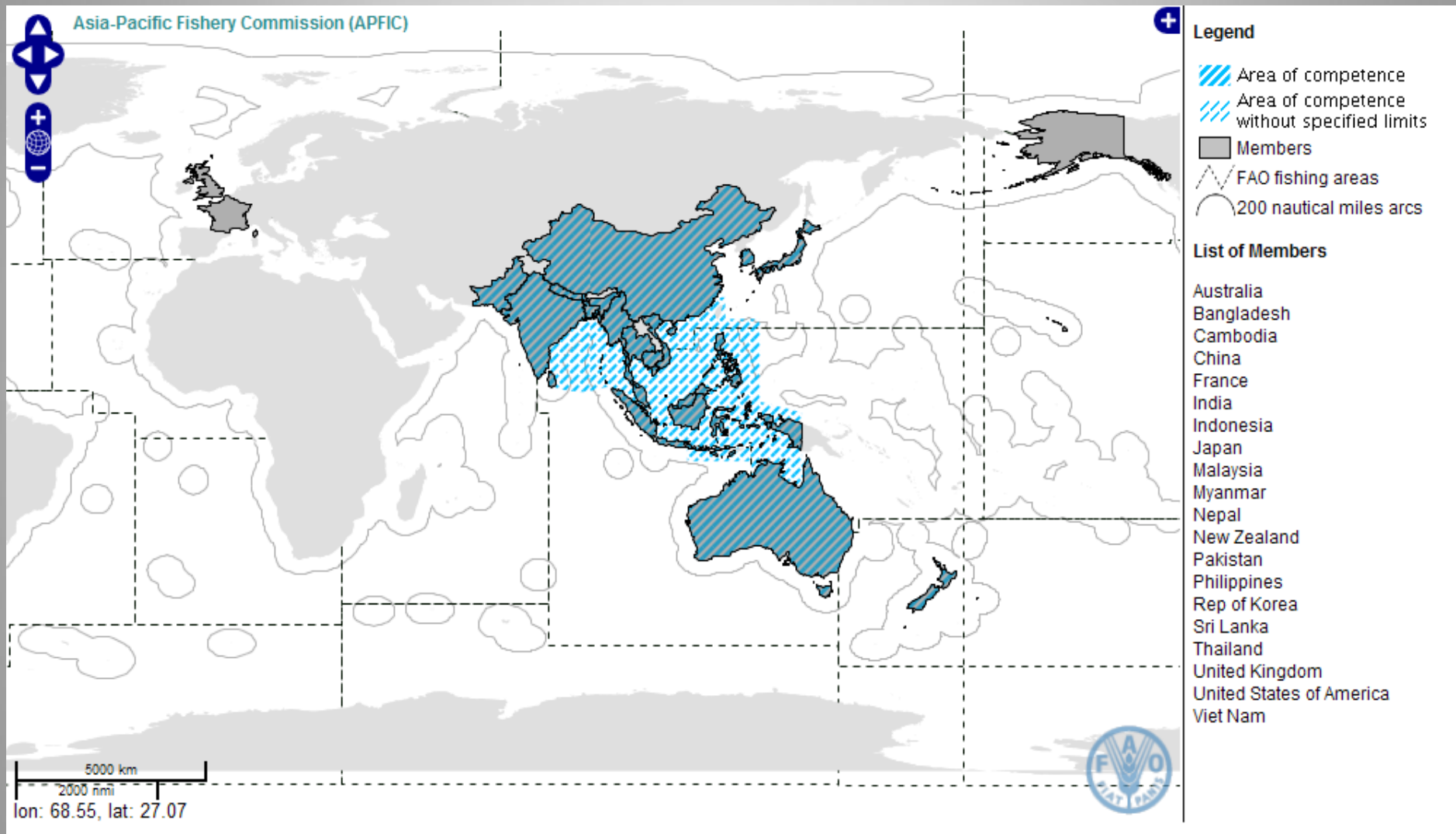
Pacific



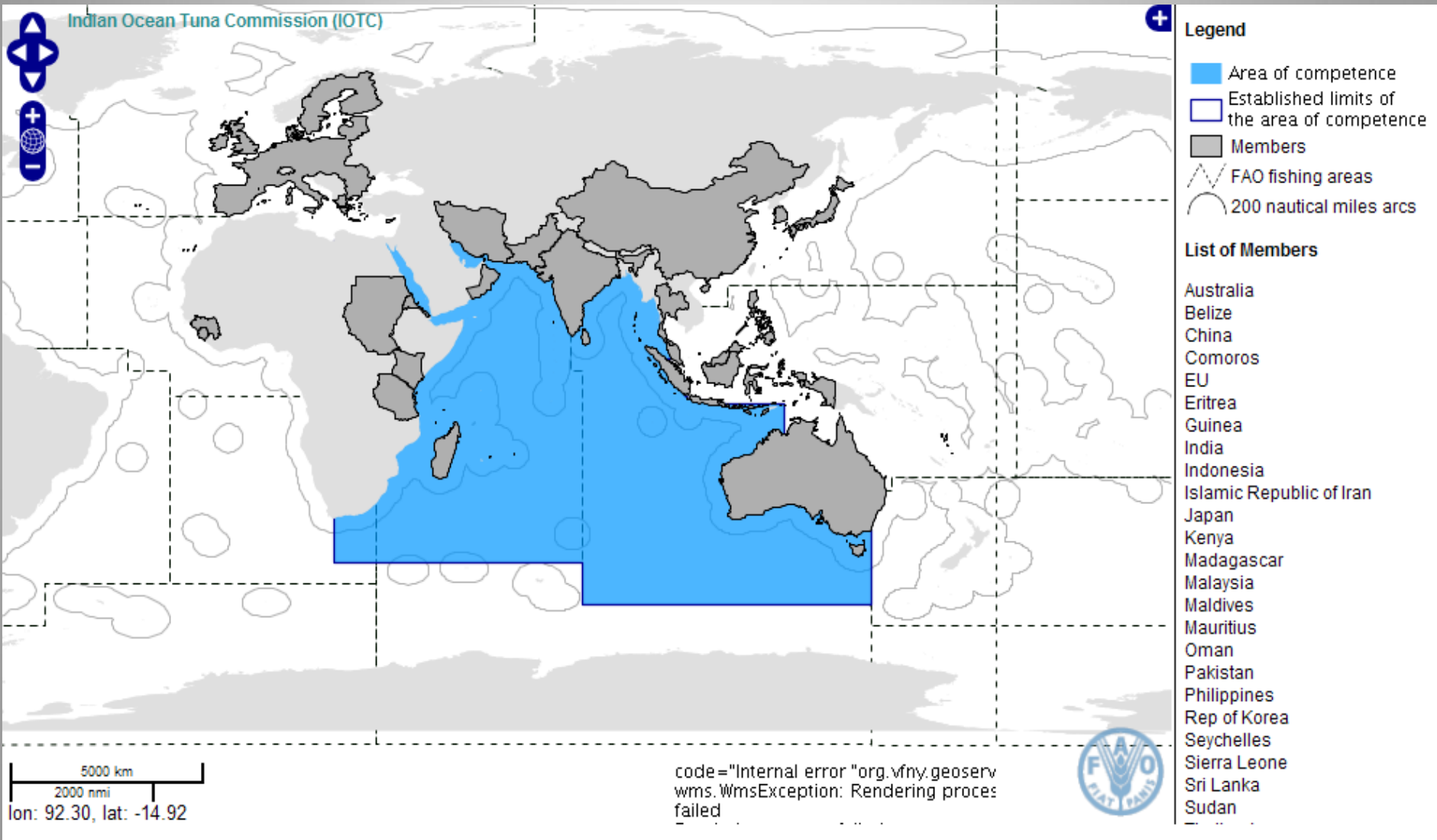
Asia Pacific



Asia Pacific



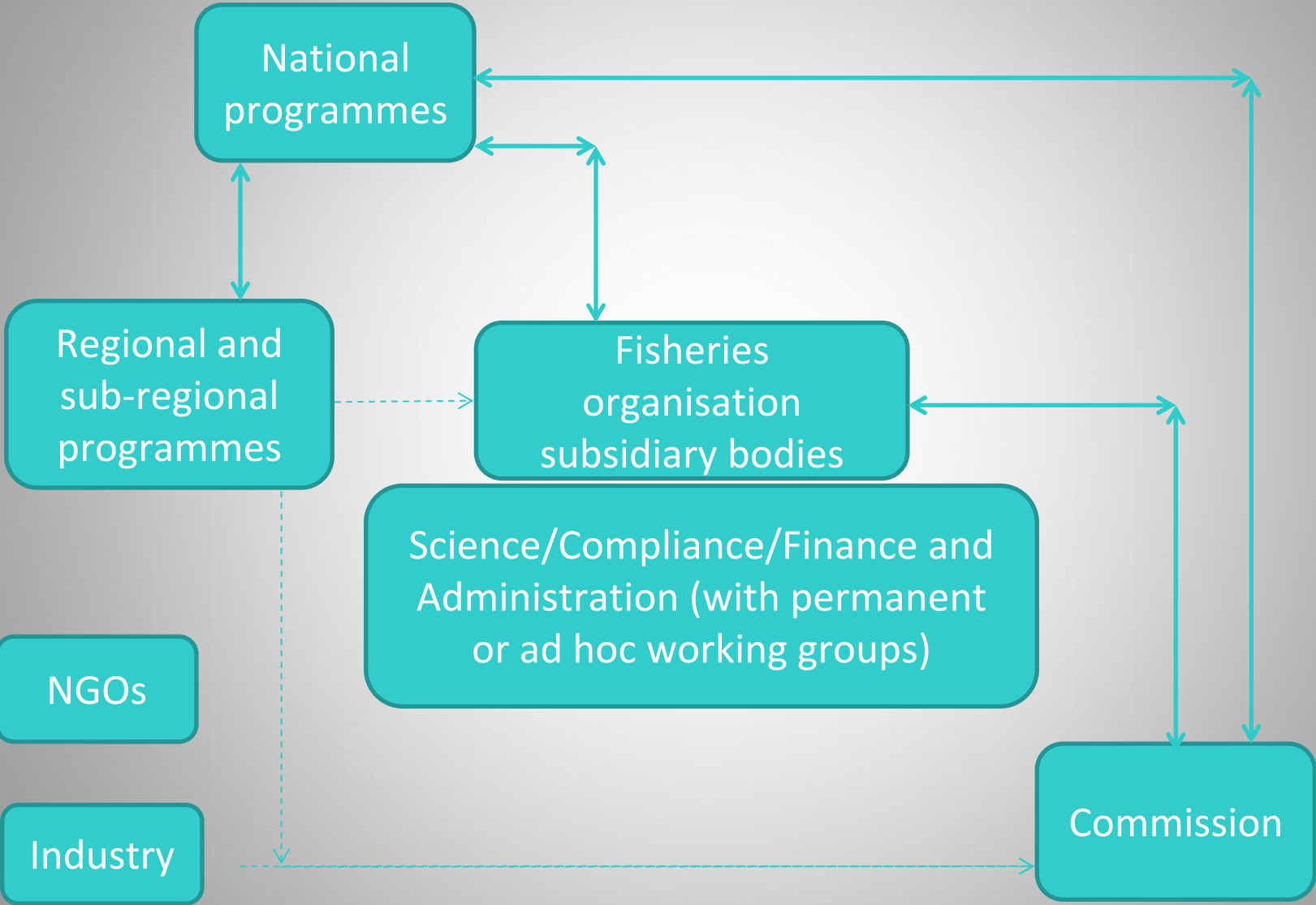
Asia Indian Ocean



Tools and arrangements

- Data sharing arrangements
- Vessel Lists (black lists and positive)
- Port State Measures
 - Port monitoring programmes
- Satellite-based Vessel Monitoring Systems
- Catch Document Schemes
- On-board observer programmes
- Transshipment monitoring
- Aerial surveillance
- At-sea surveillance and inspections
- Trade measures

Institutional structure



Challenges

- Increasing populations: livelihoods and food security
- Habitat degradation/loss including from destructive fishing practices and land-based sources of pollution
- Consideration to ecosystem needsincluding
 - Threats to species taken as by-catch (e.g. seabirds, vulnerable marine communities)
 - Climate change
- Weak governance including subsidies, flag and port State compliance and politics not heeding the science => overfishing
- Inadequate data and sustaining required research
- IUU activity – Members and Non-members
- Consensus decision-making

Thank you

Happy to try to answer questions.....