**Canada's shared marine resources provide nutrition, employment, economic and cultural benefits yet are vulnerable to impacts from a changing climate. To prepare for and manage these impacts, international treaties and frameworks will need to increasingly plan for uncertainty – by building greater flexibility and adaptive capacity in governance – explicitly assess trade-offs*, and build in responses to address those who will experience losses,* while considering the role of equity and Indigenous rights.**

**Full, plain language paragraph**(not clear how many words)**–**provides key points needed to understand *each element* of the key message.

Climate change has been associated with a migration of marine fish and invertebrates towards the poles and deeper water. Many of these ecologically, socially and economically important marine resources move freely between the borders of Canada and the United States (and/or other countries) and therefore, are jointly managed. Regulatory frameworks that manage transboundary fisheries currently constrain adaptation mechanisms to address such migration. Policy makers will be faced with difficult decisions. Current and future international negotiations should explicitly acknowledge challenges presented by climate change to transboundary marine resources, clearly identify goals, implement clauses that allow for adaptive capacity in governance, explicitly evaluate trade-offs, and build in responses promoting equitable compromises. Failure to do so may lead to overexploitation of fish stocks, declines in the targeted resources and increased risk of conflict between international resource users. Any adaptation mechanism that is agreed to will need to make explicit provisions to address the role of fairness and equity as well as Indigenous rights.