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Oceans and the law of the sea: 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

Canada, Greece, Iceland, Monaco, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:*
draft resolution

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

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its annual resolutions on sustainable fisheries, including resolution [79/145](#) of 12 December 2024, and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (the Convention),¹ and bearing in mind the relationship between the Convention and 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 (the Agreement),²

Welcoming ratifications of and accessions to the Agreement and the fact that a growing number of States, entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements have taken measures, as appropriate, towards the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement, in order to improve their management regimes,

* Any changes to the list of sponsors will be reflected in the official record of the meeting.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 2167, No. 37924.



Inviting States, in accordance with the Convention and the Agreement, to strengthen cooperation in areas of the high seas where no subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement has been established,

Noting with satisfaction the thirtieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Agreement on 4 December 1995 at New York, as well as the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (the Code),

Welcoming the holding of the resumed Review Conference on the Agreement, in New York from 22 to 26 May 2023, and its outcome,³

Welcoming also the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Committee on Fisheries, and recognizing in particular the Code and other related instruments, including the international plans of action, which set out principles and global standards of behaviour for responsible practices for the conservation of fisheries resources and the management and development of fisheries, as well as the 2005 Rome Declaration on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing,

Recalling the outcomes, including the decisions and recommendations, of the thirty-sixth session of the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held in Rome from 8 to 12 July 2024,

Recognizing the importance of data collection through accurate and reliable reporting and monitoring of catches, including by-catch and discards, as a fundamental element of effective fisheries management that provides a basis for scientific stock assessment, and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management,

Recalling that the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development and the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration cover the period from 2021 to 2030 and provide important opportunities to address gaps in ocean science, increase knowledge, improve synergies and support the sustainable conservation and management of marine resources, as well as to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide, and in this regard encouraging States to strengthen the linkage between science and policy, to implement science-based fisheries management, and to take full account of the best available scientific information to ensure sustainable fisheries management objectives,

Noting with concern that the effective management of marine capture fisheries has been made difficult in some areas by unreliable and incomplete information and data caused by, inter alia, unreported and misreported fish catch and fishing effort and that this lack of accurate data undermines the assessment of fish stocks and contributes to overfishing in some areas, and in this regard recalling that members of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements must fully comply with their associated data-collection and reporting obligations, including to ensure that required data submissions are complete, reliable and submitted in a timely manner,

Recognizing the second World Ocean Assessment, launched in April 2021, which provides information on the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, in relation to, inter alia, fisheries,

Recognizing also the significant contribution of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to food security and nutrition, income, wealth and poverty alleviation for present and future generations, noting that the Committee on Fisheries underscored the importance of their contribution in meeting current and future food security and sustainable growth needs,

³ [A/CONF.210/2023/6](#), annex.

Welcoming in this regard the continuous attention given by the Committee on World Food Security, as a body reporting to the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, to the role of aquatic food in nutrition and food security, as well as the growing recognition of this role by the international community,

Noting especially the importance of the availability of highly nutritious food for low-income populations,

Welcoming in this regard the work by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on strengthening food security and nutrition as a contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals,

Welcoming in this regard also the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled “The future we want”, as endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [66/288](#) of 27 July 2012,

Welcoming the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, held from 25 to 27 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, and in this regard reaffirming the commitment to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, as reflected in Goal 14 of the outcome document,

Noting the voluntary national reviews on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, particularly on Goal 14,

Recalling its resolution [79/314](#) of 30 June 2025, in which it endorsed the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future: united for urgent action” adopted by the 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, held in Nice, France, from 9 to 13 June 2025, its resolution [76/296](#) of 21 July 2022, in which it endorsed the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future, our responsibility” adopted by the Conference held in Lisbon from 27 June to 1 July 2022, as well as its resolution [71/312](#) of 6 July 2017, in which it endorsed the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future: call for action” adopted by the Conference held in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017, and in this regard reaffirming the important role of the declarations in demonstrating the collective determination to act decisively and urgently to improve the health, productivity, sustainable use and resilience of the ocean and its ecosystem,

Recognizing the important contributions of the Ocean Action panels and voluntary commitments made in the context of the 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development to the effective and timely implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14,

Noting a dialogue on fisheries and aquaculture established among BRICS countries in Brasilia, on 17 April 2025, focusing on delivering improvements in sustainable fisheries management, as a means to enhance food security and nutrition, and support social inclusion and economic development,

Recalling the decision in its resolution [71/124](#) of 7 December 2016 to designate 2 May as World Tuna Day,

Recalling also the decision in its resolution [72/72](#) of 5 December 2017 to proclaim 5 June the International Day for the Fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, to draw attention to the threats posed by illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities to the sustainable use of fisheries resources as well as to ongoing efforts to fight these activities,

Recalling further that, in “The future we want”, States were encouraged to give due consideration to implementing the Committee on World Food Security Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,⁴

Noting that the Committee on Fisheries called upon all States to enable fishers and fish workers in small-scale fisheries to participate in the process of decision-making concerning fisheries management, and reiterated the fundamental role that its Subcommittee on Fisheries Management could play in relation to sustainable small-scale fisheries,

Recalling the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication,⁵

Noting, in this regard, that the Committee on Fisheries recognized the importance of the Small-scale Fisheries Summit as a platform for small-scale fisheries actors to exchange views and express needs to secure sustainable small-scale fisheries and encouraged the Summit be held every two years prior to sessions of the Committee on Fisheries,

Reaffirming the urgent need for action at all levels, relying on the best available scientific information to ensure the long-term sustainable use and management of fisheries resources through the wide application of the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches,

Recalling that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, reaffirmed the role of its Subcommittee on Fisheries Management as a technical forum to identify priority issues, and advance discussions and future work on how to improve fisheries management in line with the Code and related instruments,

Reiterating its concern over the current and projected adverse effects of climate change on food security and the sustainability of fisheries, noting in that regard the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme, and noting with concern the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel in its special report on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate,

Recalling the entry into force of the Paris Agreement,⁶ and noting that it aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, including by increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience,

Noting the inclusion of fisheries and aquaculture in the Action Agenda of the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Belém, Brazil, from 10 to 21 November 2025, and recognizing its role in highlighting the contributions of fisheries and aquaculture to more resilient, adaptive and sustainable food systems,

⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document CL 144/9 (C 2013/20), appendix D.

⁵ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document COFI/2022/4.1/Rev.1.

⁶ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

Noting also the advisory opinion on climate change and international law rendered by the International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea on 21 May 2024,⁷

Reaffirming its commitment to ensuring that conservation and management measures adopted by regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements are based on the best available scientific information,

Welcoming the actions of States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements that are carrying out work to increase the climate resilience of fisheries and aquaculture in response to the adverse impacts of climate change, and underscoring the need for international cooperation to support States in such efforts,

Recalling the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations entitled *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024*, in which it stated that concern over the state of marine fisheries resources continued despite noticeable improvements in several regions, with examples confirming that effective fisheries management leads to stock recovery and increased catches, and called for urgent action to reverse the declining stock trend,

Taking note of an updated methodology introduced by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in June 2025 for estimating and reporting on the state of exploitation of marine fishery resources, which has been applied to a greatly increased number of stocks, resulting in the most comprehensive assessment of global fish stocks undertaken to date, providing a strong foundation to accelerate efforts to ensure that all stocks receive effective management,

Noting findings provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in June 2025, which estimate that, in 2021, 64.5 per cent of marine stocks were fished within biologically sustainable levels with 35.5 percent classified as overfished, and that the proportion of overfished stocks continues to increase at a rate of approximately 1 per cent per year in recent times, and noting also that stocks classified as biologically sustainable accounted for 77.2 per cent of total landings, when weighted by their production levels, highlighting how effective management supports the recovery and long-term sustainability of fishery resources,

Acknowledging that limited capacity, especially in developing countries, can make effective fisheries monitoring difficult, and recognizing that there is therefore a need for enhanced capacity-building, technical assistance, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and international cooperation to support developing countries, in particular small island developing States, to develop long-term monitoring of marine fish stocks, especially in relation to small-scale and artisanal fisheries,

Concerned that only a limited number of States have taken measures to implement, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity adopted under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Recalling the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Particularly concerned that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing continues to constitute a serious threat to fish stocks and marine habitats and

⁷ Available at www.itlos.org/fileadmin/itlos/documents/cases/31/Advisory_Opinion/C31_Adv_Op_21.05.2024_orig.pdf.

ecosystems, to the detriment of sustainable fisheries as well as the food security and the economies of many States, particularly developing States,

Recognizing the importance of States' and relevant international fisheries organizations' expanding existing efforts to address illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing,

Concerned that some operators increasingly take advantage of the globalization of fishery markets to trade fishery products stemming from illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and make economic profits from those operations, which constitutes an incentive for them to pursue their activities,

Recognizing that the effective deterrence and combating of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing has significant financial and other resource implications for all States, in particular developing States,

Recognizing also that fishing by vessels without nationality on the high seas undermines relevant objectives of the Convention and the Agreement to conserve and sustainably manage marine resources, and noting with concern that fishing vessels without nationality operate on the high seas without governance and oversight,

Recognizing further the role of the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels in the concerted fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing,

Recognizing the duty provided in the Convention, the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (the Compliance Agreement),⁸ the Agreement and the Code for flag States to effectively exercise jurisdiction and control over fishing vessels flying their flag, and vessels flying their flag which provide support to fishing vessels, to ensure that the activities of such fishing and support vessels do not undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management measures taken in accordance with international law and adopted at the national, subregional, regional or global levels,

Noting the advisory opinion of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea on the request for an advisory opinion submitted by the Subregional Fisheries Commission, issued on 2 April 2015,

Recognizing the importance of adequately regulating, monitoring and controlling trans-shipment at sea, including on the high seas, to contribute to combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities,

Noting in this regard the Voluntary Guidelines for Trans-shipment⁹ as a new instrument within the framework of the Code,

Noting the obligation of all States, in accordance with international law, as reflected in the relevant provisions of the Convention, to cooperate in the conservation and management of living marine resources, and recognizing the importance of coordination and cooperation at the global, regional, subregional and national levels in the areas, inter alia, of marine scientific research, data collection, information-sharing, capacity-building and training for the conservation, management and sustainable development of living marine resources,

Acknowledging the importance of ocean data buoy systems moored in areas beyond national jurisdiction to sustainable development, promoting safety at sea and limiting human vulnerability to natural disasters, due to their use in weather and marine forecasts, fisheries management, tsunami forecasts and climate prediction, and

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2221, No. 39486.

⁹ Available at www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc5602t.

expressing concern that most damage to ocean data buoys, such as moored buoys and tsunameters, frequently results from actions taken by some fishing operations which render the buoys inoperable,

Welcoming in this regard the adoption of measures by States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to protect ocean data buoy systems from the impacts of fishing activities,

Encouraging States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to cooperate to ensure that interactions between fishing operations and ocean data buoys on the high seas are minimized,

Recognizing the need for States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to continue to develop and implement, consistent with international law, effective port State measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to contribute to addressing overfishing, the critical need for cooperation with developing States to build their capacity, and the importance of cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization in this regard,

Recalling the entry into force of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (the Port State Measures Agreement)¹⁰ in 2016,

Welcoming the continued strengthening of the implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement by the Parties thereto, which now include more than two-thirds of coastal States worldwide, including through the operationalization of the Global Information Exchange System, while recalling the importance of continuing to provide assistance to address the special requirements of developing States Parties,

Recognizing the efforts of States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to implement its resolution 46/215 of 20 December 1991, in which the General Assembly called for a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, including collaborative fisheries enforcement activities,

Concerned that marine pollution from all sources constitutes a serious threat to human health and safety, endangers fish stocks, marine biodiversity and marine and coastal habitats and has significant costs to local and national economies,

Recognizing that marine debris is a global transboundary pollution problem and that, owing to the many different types and sources of marine debris, different approaches to its prevention and removal are necessary, including the identification of such sources and environmentally sound techniques for its removal,

Expressing concern over the serious threat to fisheries and aquaculture in marine areas posed by pollution from land-based sources, including sewage pollution, and encouraging coordinated efforts by States and organizations to fight the discharge of untreated and environmentally hazardous sewage into coastal ecosystems,

Recognizing that the majority of marine debris, including plastics and microplastics, entering the seas and oceans is considered to originate from land-based sources, while acknowledging that sea-based sources of marine litter are also significant in some areas,

¹⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3161, No. 54133.

Acknowledging that marine pollution and debris from both land- and sea-based sources pose a risk to aquatic food systems and food safety,

Recognizing that abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear is a pervasive and destructive form of marine debris causing adverse impacts on fish stocks, marine life and the marine environment, including through ghost fishing, and that urgent preventative action is needed, such as the marking and reporting of the loss of fishing gear in line with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear adopted by the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, as well as retrieval and removal action, or any other relevant measures,

Recalling the mandate of United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/14¹¹ requesting the convening of an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, based on a comprehensive approach and with the ambition of completing its work by the end of 2024, and noting that the intergovernmental negotiating committee held the second part of its fifth session in Geneva from 5 to 14 August 2025,

Acknowledging that anthropogenic underwater noise could have impacts on different marine species, which could also have consequent socioeconomic impacts, including on fishing, and recalling in this regard the discussions on the issue at the nineteenth meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea,¹²

Taking note of decision 15/24 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity,¹³ in which the Conference noted the role of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as the global implementing body related to fisheries, and acknowledged the work done to mainstream biodiversity into the fisheries sector globally,

Noting the amendment of the appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora by the Conference of the Parties to that Convention to include a number of additional shark and ray species,

Noting also the continuing gaps in knowledge and lack of data with respect to anthropogenic underwater noise and its impacts, and welcoming in this respect that the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, at its thirty-fourth session, recognized the increased science-based knowledge on underwater anthropogenic noise and encouraged the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to assess its possible impacts, including its socioeconomic consequences, on marine resources in collaboration with relevant international organizations such as the International Maritime Organization,

Reaffirming the importance of sustainable aquaculture to food security, recognizing that, as indicated in *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024*, aquaculture has already demonstrated its crucial role in global food security, with its production growing at 5.2 per cent per year on average from 2000 to 2022, and that, according to available statistics, aquaculture production of aquatic animals surpassed for the first time in history capture fisheries production in 2022,

¹¹ [UNEP/EA.5/Res.14](#).

¹² See [A/73/124](#).

¹³ See United Nations Environment Programme, document [CBD/COP/15/17](#), sect. I.

Recognizing the potential of aquaculture for further growth, but also that the importance of the environmental challenges the sector must face and address as it intensifies production demands new sustainable development strategies,

Noting in this regard that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, adopted the Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture, encouraged the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to raise awareness of the Guidelines, to promote good practices, and to seek funding to provide technical assistance and support in their implementation,

Noting that international financing initiatives, including grants and blue bonds, can deliver beneficial investment in sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, and therefore deserve increased consideration, taking into account their potential value, in particular for developing countries, including small island developing States,

Noting also that the contribution of sustainable aquaculture to global fish supplies continues to respond to opportunities in developing countries to enhance local food security and nutrition and poverty alleviation and, together with the efforts of other aquaculture-producing countries, will make a significant contribution to meeting future demands in fish consumption, bearing in mind article 9 of the Code,

Noting in this regard the concern about the potential risks and effects of genetically engineered fish species on the health and sustainability of wild fish stocks and on the biodiversity of the aquatic environment, and recognizing in this respect the importance of effective biosafety regulatory frameworks, their associated science-based risk assessments, and international cooperation on biosafety,

Recognizing the efforts made by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in regulating deep-sea fisheries, while still concerned that some deep-sea fishing activities in certain areas are being carried out without the full implementation of relevant paragraphs of previous resolutions, representing a threat to vulnerable marine ecosystems,

Calling attention to the particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States, other developing coastal States and subsistence fishing communities whose livelihoods, economic development and food security are heavily dependent on sustainable fisheries and will suffer disproportionately if sustainable fisheries are negatively affected,

Calling attention also to the circumstances affecting fisheries in many developing States, in particular African States and small island developing States, and recognizing the urgent need for capacity-building, including the transfer of marine technology and in particular fisheries- and aquaculture-related technology, to enhance the ability of such States to exercise their rights in order to realize the benefits from fisheries resources and fulfil their obligations under international instruments,

Noting the need to recognize and address the special role of women and the vulnerability of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and minorities in small-scale and artisanal fisheries,

Recognizing the important contribution of women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, as well as challenges faced by women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities in these sectors, including lack of access to social protection and unequal employment opportunities,

Noting in this regard the Santiago de Compostela Declaration for Equal Opportunities in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sectors adopted by participants at the International Conference of Women in Fisheries, in November 2018,

Recognizing the need to adopt, implement and enforce appropriate measures to minimize waste, by-catch and discards, including high-grading, loss of fishing gear and other factors that adversely affect the sustainability of fish stocks and ecosystems and, consequently, can also have harmful effects on the economies and food security of small island developing States, other developing coastal States and subsistence fishing communities,

Recognizing also the need to adopt and implement appropriate measures, consistent with the best available scientific information, to minimize by-catch of non-targeted species and juveniles through the effective management of fishing methods, including the use and design of fish aggregating devices, in order to mitigate adverse effects on fish stocks and ecosystems,

Recognizing further the need to further integrate ecosystem approaches into fisheries conservation and management and, more generally, the importance of applying ecosystem approaches to the management of human activities in the ocean, and noting in this regard the fifteenth round of informal consultations of States Parties to the Agreement, focusing on the topic “Implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries management”, the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem,¹⁴ the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations related to guidelines for the implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management and the importance of this approach to relevant provisions of the Agreement and the Code, as well as decision VII/11¹⁵ and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity,

Recognizing the economic and cultural importance of sharks in many countries, the biological importance of sharks in the marine ecosystem as key predatory species, the vulnerability of certain shark species to overexploitation, the fact that some are threatened with extinction, the need for measures to promote the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of shark populations and fisheries, and the relevance of the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 1999, in providing guidance on the development of such measures,

Welcoming in this regard the review by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, and its ongoing work in this regard,

Noting with concern that basic data on shark stocks and harvests continue to be lacking and that, despite the necessity of applying a precautionary approach, particularly when information is uncertain, unreliable and inadequate, not all regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, which possess the relevant competences, have adopted conservation and management measures for directed shark fisheries and for the regulation of by-catch of sharks from other fisheries,

Encouraging the efforts and progress made by regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to improve the collection of species-specific fisheries and biological data on sharks, and to adopt conservation and management measures based on the best available scientific information to conserve shark species and promote their long-term sustainable management, and urging action within regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to address implementation and compliance within existing measures,

Welcoming science-based measures taken by States to conserve and sustainably manage sharks, and noting in this respect management measures taken by coastal

¹⁴ E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/3, annex.

¹⁵ See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/7/21, annex.

States, including limits on catch or fishing effort, technical measures, including by-catch reduction measures, sanctuaries, closed seasons and areas and monitoring, control and surveillance,

Recalling the resolution entitled “Conservation and management of sharks”¹⁶ and decisions on sharks and rays, as amended at the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, inter alia, the inclusion of additional species of sharks and rays in appendix II to that Convention¹⁷ at the nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held in Panama City from 14 to 25 November 2022, and recalling also the ongoing work of the secretariat of that Convention, as well as other organizations, including the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, on capacity-building to facilitate the implementation of requirements associated with such listings,

Recalling also that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, at its fourteenth session, held in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, from 12 to 17 February 2024, added one new species of shark and two new species of rays to those listed in the appendices to that Convention,¹⁸ bringing the number of listed shark and ray species to 40 species,

Recalling further that the signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks, at their fourth meeting, held in Bonn, Germany, from 28 February to 3 March 2023, added one new species of shark to those listed in annex I to that Memorandum of Understanding, and adopted a capacity-building strategy aimed at supporting signatories with the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding and its conservation plan,

Noting with concern the continuing practice of the removal of fins from sharks, with the remainder of the carcass being discarded at sea,

Recognizing the importance of marine species occupying low trophic levels in the ecosystem and for food security, and the need to ensure their long-term sustainability,

Expressing concern over continued incidental mortality, in fishing operations, of seabirds, particularly albatrosses and petrels, as well as other marine species, including sharks, fin-fish species, marine mammals and marine turtles, while recognizing considerable efforts by States and through various regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to reduce incidental mortality as a result of by-catch,

Noting that the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels adopted resolution 8.5 in May 2025, which recognizes that incidental mortality associated with fisheries operations continues to threaten the conservation status of albatrosses and petrels and which promotes the implementation of that Agreement’s best practice advice to reduce or eliminate seabird by-catch, and recognizing the need to consider characteristics of individual fisheries and geographical areas in its implementation,

¹⁶ See resolution Conf. 12.6 (Rev. CoP18) of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

¹⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1651, No. 28395.

Noting with concern the significant threat that invasive alien species, such as those carried and transferred by ballast water and by biofouling on ships, pose to marine ecosystems and resources,

Recognizing the importance of decent work and productive employment in the fishing sector, which is critical to sustainable livelihoods and food security,

Noting the ongoing work by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop Guidance on Social Responsibility in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chains, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including industry and fish worker associations, and the call by the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, to accelerate this work,

I

Achieving sustainable fisheries

1. *Reaffirms* the importance that it attaches to the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas and the obligations of States to cooperate to this end, in accordance with international law, as reflected in the relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular the provisions on cooperation set out in Part V and Part VII, section 2, of the Convention, and where applicable, the Agreement;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so, in order to achieve the goal of universal participation, to become Parties to the Convention, which sets out the legal framework within which all activities in the oceans and seas must be carried out, taking into account the relationship between the Convention and the Agreement;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in "The future we want",¹⁹ States addressed the sustainable development of fisheries, recognized the significant contribution of fisheries to the three dimensions of sustainable development and stressed the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture for food security and nutrition and in providing for the livelihoods of millions of people, and encourages States to implement the commitments made in "The future we want";

4. *Calls upon* States to implement the Sustainable Development Goals outlined in the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/1, including Goal 14 to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, recalling that some of its targets were to be met by 2020 and that the Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible;

5. *Reiterates*, in this regard, the calls for action to be taken on an urgent basis to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development made in the declarations entitled "Our ocean, our future: call for action"²⁰ and "Our ocean, our future, our responsibility",²¹

6. *Encourages* States to give due priority to the implementation of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)²² in relation to achieving sustainable fisheries, especially

¹⁹ Resolution 66/288, annex.

²⁰ Resolution 71/312, annex.

²¹ Resolution 76/296, annex.

²² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

restoring depleted stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield on an urgent basis and, where possible, not later than 2015, and recalls that, in “The future we want”, States committed themselves to intensify their efforts to meet that target and to urgently take the measures necessary to maintain or restore all stocks at least to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield, with the aim of achieving those goals in the shortest time feasible, as determined by their biological characteristics, and in order to achieve this, to urgently develop and implement science-based management plans, including by reducing or suspending fishing catch and fishing effort commensurate with the status of the stock, consistent with international law, the applicable international instruments and relevant General Assembly resolutions and guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

7. *Welcomes* the technical expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on fisheries and aquaculture, and notes in this regard its publications;

8. *Emphasizes* the role of scientific committees of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in the provision of expertise, and calls upon members of regional fisheries management organizations to submit the relevant scientific data for fisheries management and to provide relevant expertise to scientific committees and bodies having the responsibility to provide scientific advice for fisheries management under the constitutive instruments of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements;

9. *Encourages* States to promote the consumption of fish sourced from sustainably managed fisheries and sustainable aquaculture to support environmental, social and economic goals;

10. *Also encourages* States to consider sustainable aquaculture, including sustainable algae aquaculture, consistent with the Code and the Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture, as a means to promote diversification of the food supply and of income, while ensuring that aquaculture is conducted responsibly and adverse impacts on the environment are minimized;

11. *Reaffirms* its resolution [78/317](#) of 16 July 2024, by which it adopted the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity, in which small island developing States sought the support of the international community to conserve and sustainably use the ocean and its resources, including in relation to sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and mariculture;

12. *Recalls* its resolution [77/321](#) of 1 August 2023, resolution [78/272](#) of 24 April 2024, decision 78/560 of 13 August 2024 and resolution [79/271](#) of 4 March 2025 on the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction, and invites States and regional economic integration organizations to consider its implications for sustainable fisheries and the role of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in this respect;

13. *Expresses its serious concern* regarding the impacts of global climate change and ocean acidification on coral reefs and other ecosystems relevant to fisheries, and urges States, either directly or through appropriate subregional, regional or global organizations or arrangements, to intensify efforts to assess and address, as appropriate, the impacts of global climate change and ocean acidification on the sustainability of fish stocks and the habitats that support them, in particular the most affected ones;

14. *Notes*, in this regard, the special report on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and notes with concern the findings contained therein;

15. *Invites* States to continue capacity-building efforts and to promote international coordination on scientific research focused on monitoring the impacts of climate phenomena with impacts on fisheries, such as the El Niño/Southern Oscillation (El Niño/La Niña), especially on small-scale and artisanal fisheries and aquaculture;

16. *Encourages* States, with the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and relevant international and regional organizations, to explore mechanisms to address the impacts of extreme weather events, sea level rise and ecosystem degradation, in a sustainable manner tailored to small-scale fisheries and aquaculture, with a view to assisting coastal communities, particularly in developing countries, including small island developing States;

17. *Recalls* that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, commended the work carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in assessing, projecting and responding to the impacts of climate change on aquatic food systems, and the development of a set of actions on climate-resilient fisheries and aquaculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,²³ in support of the Strategy on Climate Change for 2022–2031 of that Organization and aligned with its Blue Transformation road map, and called upon the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to mobilize additional resources to scale up climate change adaptation and mitigation solutions;

18. *Also recalls* that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, welcomed the progressive discussions on aquatic foods under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,²⁴ and requested the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue engaging with the Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue under that Convention and other relevant global forums, while encouraging its members to include consideration of aquatic foods into their nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans with support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

19. *Emphasizes* the obligations of flag States to discharge their responsibilities, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement and the Compliance Agreement, to ensure compliance by vessels flying their flag with the conservation and management measures adopted and in force with respect to fisheries resources on the high seas;

20. *Calls upon* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as appropriate, to act urgently to assess the risks and potential adverse impacts of climate change with respect to fish stocks, consider them when establishing conservation and management measures and identifying options to reduce risks and adverse impacts with respect to fisheries management and the health and resilience of marine ecosystems and enhance efforts to cooperate to collect, exchange and publish scientific and technical data and best practices related to the development and implementation of adaptation strategies, and to assist developing States in this regard, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change;

21. *Urges* States and relevant organizations and arrangements to assess and consider the impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture sectors in their

²³ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document COFI/2024/INF/17.

²⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

policies and planning, as appropriate, without delay in order to identify and implement effective adaptation strategies to reduce the vulnerability of these sectors to climate change;

22. *Notes*, in this regard, that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, acknowledged the role of regional fishery bodies in addressing climate change impacts on fisheries and ecosystems, encouraged its members to advance efforts to fully consider climate change in regional fishery body conservation and management measures, appreciated the engagement of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations with such bodies on these issues, and encouraged the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to facilitate information exchange and enhance regional cooperation and coordination with and among regional fishery bodies;

23. *Welcomes* the convening of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, takes note of its adopted decisions, encourages the Parties to fully and effectively implement the Convention and its Protocols, as well as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its targets relevant to fisheries and aquaculture, and recognizes the role of effectively managed sustainable fisheries in achieving their objectives;

24. *Calls upon* all States, directly or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to apply widely, in accordance with international law and the Code, the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches to the conservation, management and exploitation of fish stocks, and also calls upon States Parties to the Agreement to implement fully the provisions of article 6 of the Agreement as a matter of priority;

25. *Calls upon* States to increase the scientific capacity of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to ensure the availability of the best scientific information;

26. *Urges* States to increase their reliance on scientific advice in developing, adopting and implementing conservation and management measures, and to increase their efforts, including through international cooperation, to promote science for conservation and management measures that apply, in accordance with international law, the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management, enhancing understanding of ecosystem approaches, in order to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources, and in this regard encourages the implementation of the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as a framework for the improvement and understanding of fishery status and trends;

27. *Calls upon* all States, directly or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to apply stock-specific target and limit precautionary reference points, which, for target reference points, are intended to meet management objectives, as described in annex II to the Agreement and in the Code, to ensure that populations of harvested stocks and, where necessary, associated or dependent species are maintained at or restored to sustainable levels, and to use these reference points for triggering conservation and management action;

28. *Encourages* States, directly or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to establish and implement rebuilding and recovery strategies and plans where a stock is identified as being overfished, which should include time frames and probabilities of recovery aimed at bringing the stock back at least to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield, and guided by scientific assessment and subjected to a periodic evaluation of progress;

29. *Also encourages* States to apply the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches in adopting and implementing conservation and management measures addressing, inter alia, by-catch, pollution and overfishing, and protecting habitats of specific concern, taking into account existing guidelines developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

30. *Further encourages* States to enhance or develop observer programmes, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, in order to improve data collection on, inter alia, target and by-catch species, which could also assist monitoring, control and surveillance tools, and to take into account standards, forms of cooperation and other existing structures for such programmes as described in article 25 of the Agreement and article 5 of the Code;

31. *Calls upon*, in this regard, States, individually in line with their national legislation or through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to take steps as appropriate to ensure the safety of observers;

32. *Encourages* States to implement, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, accurate, complete, reliable and effective data collection and reporting of required data on catches, including by-catch and discards, and to review, validate and provide such data in support of scientific stock assessment and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management, as well as monitoring and compliance activities, while noting the importance, particularly for developing countries, of improving the capacity to collect and report accurate, complete, reliable and effective data;

33. *Encourages*, in this regard, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and States to implement electronic systems for the collection and exchange of fisheries data needed for sustainable fisheries management and for detecting and combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, while acknowledging the importance of data harmonization, as appropriate;

34. *Calls upon* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to collect and, where appropriate, report to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations required catch and effort data, and fishery-related information, in a complete, accurate and timely way, including for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks within and beyond areas under national jurisdiction, discrete high seas fish stocks, and by-catch and discards; and, where they do not exist, to establish processes to strengthen data collection, including through innovative technologies, and reporting by members of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, including through regular reviews of member compliance with such obligations, and, when such obligations are not met, require the member concerned to rectify the problem, including through the preparation of plans of action with timelines;

35. *Recalls* that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, encouraged the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to facilitate expert work to fill relevant data gaps and share expertise on stock assessment methodologies, and therefore affirms the importance of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its members working cooperatively to address these issues;

36. *Invites* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to cooperate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the implementation and further development of the Fisheries Resources Monitoring System initiative;

37. *Reaffirms* paragraph 10 of its resolution [61/105](#) of 8 December 2006, and calls upon States, including through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to urgently adopt and implement measures to fully implement the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks for directed and non-directed shark fisheries, based on the best available scientific information, through, inter alia, limits on catch or fishing effort, by requiring that vessels flying their flag collect and regularly report data on shark catches, including species-specific data, discards and landings, undertaking, including through international cooperation, comprehensive stock assessments of sharks, reducing shark by-catch and by-catch mortality and, where scientific information is uncertain or inadequate, not increasing fishing effort in directed shark fisheries and urgently establishing science-based management measures to ensure the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of shark stocks and to prevent further declines of vulnerable or threatened shark stocks, and encourages the full utilization of dead sharks caught in the context of sustainably managed fisheries;

38. *Calls upon* States to take immediate and concerted action to improve the implementation of and compliance with existing regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements and national measures that regulate shark fisheries and incidental catch of sharks, in particular those measures which prohibit or restrict fisheries conducted solely for the purpose of harvesting shark fins and, where necessary, to consider taking other measures, as appropriate, such as requiring that all sharks be landed with each fin naturally attached;

39. *Calls upon* regional fisheries management organizations with the competence to regulate highly migratory species to strengthen or establish precautionary, science-based conservation and management measures, as appropriate, for sharks taken in fisheries within their convention areas consistent with the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks;

40. *Encourages* range States and regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so to become signatories to and implement the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, and invites non-range States, intergovernmental organizations and international and national non-governmental organizations or other relevant bodies and entities to consider becoming cooperating partners;

41. *Encourages* States, as appropriate, to cooperate in establishing non-detriment findings for shared stocks of marine species listed in appendices I and II to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, consistent with the concepts and non-binding guiding principles contained in resolution Conf. 16.7 on non-detriment findings, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;

42. *Notes*, in this regard, the ongoing collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in raising awareness and building capacity on the implementation of that Convention in the fisheries sector, as a growing number of commercially exploited aquatic species are being included in appendix II to that Convention;

43. *Recalls* the fundamental role of sound scientific advice as the basis for decisions on fisheries management, and notes the ongoing collaboration of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with the secretariat of the

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora to provide the best scientific data and information;

44. *Urges* States to eliminate barriers to trade in fish and fisheries products which are not consistent with their rights and obligations under the World Trade Organization agreements, taking into account the importance of the trade in fish and fisheries products, particularly for developing countries;

45. *Recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States committed themselves to observing the need to ensure access to fisheries and the importance of access to markets by subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fisherfolk and women fish workers, as well as Indigenous Peoples and their communities, particularly in developing countries, especially small island developing States;

46. *Notes* that the Committee on Fisheries encouraged the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to provide capacity-development and technical support to small-scale fisheries, including by addressing socioeconomics, gender dimensions, and post-harvest and data-collection challenges in the sector;

47. *Urges* States and relevant international and national organizations to provide for the participation of small-scale fishery stakeholders in related policy development and fisheries management strategies in order to achieve long-term sustainability for such fisheries, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of fisheries resources, and encourages States to consider promoting, as appropriate, participatory management schemes for small-scale fisheries in accordance with national laws, regulations and practices, as well as the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

48. *Encourages* States to implement actions to highlight the role of and support small-scale and artisanal fisheries and aquaculture;

49. *Welcomes* action taken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and a number of regional organizations to support the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication through, as appropriate, national and regional plans of action, including on small-scale fisheries, dedicated working groups and other initiatives;

50. *Encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue promoting dialogue on small-scale and artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, and to consider including these issues as a standing agenda item of the Committee on Fisheries and its subcommittees, as relevant;

51. *Encourages* States, either directly or through competent and appropriate subregional, regional or global organizations and arrangements to analyse and, as appropriate, consider ways to address the impact of fishing for marine species corresponding to low trophic levels, noting their role in maintaining ecosystem structure and function;

52. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to assess and consider the potential risk and effects of genetically engineered fish species on the health and sustainability of wild fish stocks and on the biodiversity of the aquatic environment and to provide guidance, consistent with the Code, on managing risk and minimizing harmful impacts in this regard;

53. *Also invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in collaboration with other relevant international organizations, including the

International Maritime Organization, to promote awareness and cooperation to develop and strengthen capacity to prevent, minimize and mitigate the adverse impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity, including fish stocks;

54. *Calls upon* States to consider the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts of anthropogenic underwater noise from different activities in the marine environment and to address and mitigate such impacts, taking into account the best available scientific information, the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, as appropriate;

II

Implementation of 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

55. *Welcomes* the most recent accession to the Agreement, and calls upon all States, and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement, that have not done so to ratify or accede to the Agreement and in the interim to consider applying it provisionally;

56. *Calls upon* States Parties to the Agreement to effectively implement, as a matter of priority, the provisions of the Agreement through their national legislation and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in which they participate;

57. *Emphasizes* the importance of those provisions of the Agreement relating to bilateral, subregional and regional cooperation in enforcement, and urges continued efforts in this regard;

58. *Urges* States Parties to the Agreement, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 4, thereof, to inform, either directly or through the relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement, all States whose vessels fish on the high seas in the same subregion or region of the form of identification issued by those States Parties to officials duly authorized to carry out boarding and inspection functions in accordance with articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement;

59. *Also urges* States Parties to the Agreement, in accordance with article 21, paragraph 4, thereof, to designate an appropriate authority to receive notifications pursuant to article 21 and to give due publicity to such designation through the relevant subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement;

60. *Invites* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements which have not yet done so to adopt procedures for high seas boarding and inspection that are consistent with articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement, including, inter alia, those to ensure the safety of the crew and the inspectors;

61. *Notes* that, in the agreed outcome of the resumed Review Conference on the Agreement, in May 2023, the Conference recommended the development, through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, of high seas boarding and inspection measures where they do not currently exist, effective implementation of such measures where they already exist, and review of the implementation of existing measures, in accordance with articles 21 and 22 of the Agreement;

62. *Calls upon* States, individually and, as appropriate, through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with competence over discrete high seas fish stocks, to adopt the measures necessary to ensure the long-term conservation, management and sustainable use of such stocks in accordance with

the Convention and consistent with the Code and the general principles set forth in the Agreement;

63. *Invites* States to assist developing States in enhancing their participation in regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, including by facilitating access to fisheries for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, in accordance with article 25, paragraph 1 (b), of the Agreement, taking into account the need to ensure that such access benefits the developing States concerned and their nationals;

64. *Urges* States Parties to the Agreement, directly or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to take into account the special requirements of developing States, including small island developing States as highlighted in the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity, in giving effect to the duty to cooperate in the establishment of conservation and management measures for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, including the need to ensure, where appropriate, in accordance with article 24, paragraph 2 (c), of the Agreement, that such measures do not transfer a disproportionate burden of conservation action onto developing States, and notes in this regard ongoing efforts to better develop a common understanding of this concept;

65. *Calls upon* States and international financial institutions and organizations of the United Nations system to provide assistance according to Part VII of the Agreement, including, if appropriate, the development of special financial mechanisms or instruments to assist developing States, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing States, to enable them to develop their national capacity to undertake fisheries research and development, including socioeconomic studies, to exploit fisheries resources, including developing their domestically flagged fishing fleet, value-added processing and the expansion of their economic base in the fishing industry, consistent with the duty to ensure the proper conservation and management of fisheries resources;

66. *Notes with appreciation*, in this regard, the activities undertaken by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat (the Division) to implement the ongoing United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement project of assistance, a three-year capacity-building programme funded through the Assistance Fund established under Part VII of the Agreement, managed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Division;

67. *Notes with concern* that the Assistance Fund established under Part VII of the Agreement has been effectively depleted since 2016, and urges States, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, national institutions and non-governmental organizations, as well as natural and juridical persons, to make voluntary financial contributions to the Assistance Fund established under Part VII of the Agreement;

68. *Encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Division to continue their efforts to encourage further contributions to the Assistance Fund and, when appropriate, publicize the availability of assistance through the Assistance Fund;

69. *Encourages* accelerated progress by States, individually and, as appropriate, through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, regarding the recommendations of the Review Conference on the

Agreement, held in New York from 22 to 26 May 2006,²⁵ and the identification of emerging priorities;

70. *Encourages* States, individually and, as appropriate, through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to consider implementing, as appropriate, the recommendations of the resumed Review Conference held in New York from 24 to 28 May 2010,²⁶ from 23 to 27 May 2016²⁷ and from 22 to 26 May 2023;²⁸

71. *Acknowledges*, in particular, the commitments made at the resumed Review Conference held in 2016 to the continued implementation of the Agreement through the application of the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches to fisheries management, the urgent improvement of the status of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, strengthened interaction of the science-policy interface and the strong emphasis on collaboration, at all levels, for improved global fisheries outcomes;

72. *Recalls* that the resumed Review Conference agreed to continue the informal consultations of States Parties to the Agreement and keep the Agreement under review through the resumption of the Review Conference at a date not earlier than 2028;

73. *Also recalls* paragraph 6 of resolution 56/13 of 28 November 2001 and the recommendation of the resumed Review Conference in 2016 that the informal consultations of States Parties to the Agreement be dedicated, on an annual basis, to the consideration of specific issues arising from the implementation of the Agreement, with a view to improving understanding, sharing experiences and identifying best practices for the consideration of States Parties, as well as the General Assembly and the Review Conference;

74. *Takes note* of the report of the eighteenth round of informal consultations of States Parties to the Agreement,²⁹ which focused its discussions on the topic “The thirtieth anniversary of the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement: looking to the future”;

75. *Recalls its request*, in paragraph 77 of resolution 79/145, for the Secretary-General to convene the nineteenth round of informal consultations of States Parties to the Agreement for three days in 2026, and decides that the nineteenth round should focus its discussions on the topic to consider “The implications of the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction for sustainable fisheries and the role of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in this respect”;

76. *Encourages* greater participation, including by competent international organizations, at the forthcoming nineteenth round of informal consultations of States Parties to the Agreement;

77. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite States Parties to the Agreement and, as observers, States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement not Parties to the Agreement, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant organizations,

²⁵ See A/CONF.210/2006/15, annex.

²⁶ See A/CONF.210/2010/7, annex.

²⁷ See A/CONF.210/2016/5, annex.

²⁸ See A/CONF.210/2023/6, annex.

²⁹ Document ICSP17/UNFSA/INF.3. Available at www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/fish_stocks_agreement_states_parties.htm.

bodies, funds and programmes within the United Nations system, the secretariats of relevant organizations and conventions and other relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies, in particular subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and related regional intergovernmental marine science organizations, and relevant non-governmental organizations, in accordance with past practice, to attend the nineteenth round of informal consultations of States Parties to the Agreement, while relevant scientific institutions may request an invitation to participate in the consultations as observers;

78. *Invites* the chairperson of the informal consultations of States Parties to the Agreement to circulate widely, through the Secretariat, an informal summary of the discussions at the nineteenth round;

79. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene the twentieth round of informal consultations of States Parties to the Agreement for three days in 2027;

80. *Reaffirms its request* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations initiate arrangements with States for the collection and dissemination of data on fishing on the high seas by vessels flying their flag at the subregional and regional levels where no such arrangements exist;

81. *Also reaffirms its request* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations revise its global fisheries statistics database to provide information on straddling fish stocks, highly migratory fish stocks and discrete high seas fish stocks, where sufficient data exists, distinguishing catches taken within exclusive economic zones from those taken in the high seas;

82. *Recalls* that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-third session, emphasized, in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the need to ensure comparability and consistency of reporting indicators at global, regional and national levels, while minimizing the burden on its members;³⁰

83. *Recognizes* that the Review Conference is the competent intergovernmental forum for assessing the effectiveness of the Agreement by reviewing its implementation;

III

Related fisheries instruments

84. *Emphasizes* the importance of the effective implementation of the provisions of the Compliance Agreement, and urges continued efforts in this regard;

85. *Calls upon* all States and other entities referred to in article X, paragraph 1, of the Compliance Agreement that have not yet become Parties to that Agreement to do so as a matter of priority and, in the interim, to consider applying it provisionally;

86. *Urges* States and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to implement and promote the application of the Code within their areas of competence;

87. *Urges* States to develop and implement, as a matter of priority, national and, as appropriate, regional plans of action to put into effect the international plans of action of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

88. *Encourages* States, in this regard, to maintain their commitment in reporting on their implementation of the Code, reiterates the importance of responding to the web-based questionnaire of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for monitoring the implementation of the Code and the

³⁰ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C 2019/23.

international plans of action and strategies, and notes that the information collected could also be relevant to the implementation of related targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

89. *Recalls* the call by the Ministerial Conference on Fishing Vessel Safety and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, held in October 2019 in Torremolinos, Spain, to those States that have not yet become Parties to the Cape Town Agreement to consider doing so by the tenth anniversary of its adoption on 11 October 2022;

90. *Encourages*, in this regard, States to consider signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding as soon as possible to the Cape Town Agreement of 2012 on the Implementation of the Provisions of the Torremolinos Protocol of 1993 relating to the Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels, 1977;

91. *Notes* that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-fifth session, welcomed the capacity-building work on decent working conditions and safety at sea of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with an emphasis on reducing accidents and fatalities among small-scale fishers, fishing vessel safety standards and the promotion of insurance and social protection in fisheries, and requested the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to increase its support to developing countries on fishing safety matters and to take a leading role in the establishment of a repository for fisher safety data and accident and mortality information;

IV

Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

92. *Emphasizes once again its serious concern* that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing remains one of the greatest threats to fish stocks and marine ecosystems and continues to have serious and major implications for the conservation and management of ocean resources, as well as the food security and the economies of many States, particularly developing States, and renews its call upon States to comply fully with all existing obligations and to combat such fishing and urgently to take all steps necessary to implement the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;

93. *Notes* that the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations highlighted the high priority its members place on combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and encouraged the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to source additional resources and funding to be allocated towards preventing, deterring and eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

94. *Recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States acknowledged that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing deprive many countries of a crucial natural resource and remain a persistent threat to their sustainable development and recommitted to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing as advanced in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and to prevent and combat those practices, including by developing and implementing national and regional action plans in accordance with the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing, implementing, in accordance with international law, effective and coordinated measures by coastal States, flag States, port States, chartering nations and the States of nationality of the beneficial owners and others who support or engage in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by identifying vessels engaged in such fishing and by depriving offenders of the benefits accruing from it, as well as by cooperating with developing countries to

systematically identify needs and build capacity, including support for monitoring, control, surveillance, compliance and enforcement systems;

95. *Notes with satisfaction* the development of an increasing number of national plans of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and calls upon States to consider developing and then consider reviewing such plans;

96. *Urges* flag States to strengthen effective jurisdiction and control over vessels flying their flag, and to exercise due diligence, including by developing or amending national rules and regulations, where needed, in order to ensure that such vessels do not engage in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, while reaffirming the importance, under international law, including as reflected in the Convention, of the responsibilities of flag States regarding fishing vessels flying their flag, including with respect to safety at sea and labour conditions on fishing vessels;

97. *Urges* States to effectively exercise jurisdiction and control over their nationals, including beneficial owners, and vessels flying their flag, in order to prevent and deter them from engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities or supporting vessels engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, including those vessels listed by regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements as engaged in those activities, and to facilitate mutual assistance to ensure that such actions can be investigated and proper sanctions imposed;

98. *Notes*, in this respect, that the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations recognized the importance and challenges of identifying beneficial ownership of fishing vessels and that the Committee and its subcommittees were encouraged to further consider this issue;

99. *Encourages* States that have not yet done so to establish penalties for non-compliance by vessels involved in fishing or fishing-related activities and their nationals, as appropriate, in accordance with applicable national law and consistent with international law, that are adequate in severity for effectively securing compliance, deterring further violations and depriving offenders of the benefits from their illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities;

100. *Urges* States to take effective measures, at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, to deter the activities, including illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, of any vessel which undermines conservation and management measures that have been adopted by subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in accordance with international law;

101. *Recognizes* the importance of transparency and the use of technology in fisheries, as part of policies to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

102. *Also recognizes* the importance of transparency for effective fisheries management, emphasizing its role in enhancing and fostering sustainable practices, and ensuring the responsible management of marine resources, and therefore urges States and relevant international organizations, including regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to consider ways to better integrate transparent practices into fisheries management and promote data exchange;

103. *Calls upon* States not to permit vessels flying their flag to engage in fishing on the high seas or in areas under the national jurisdiction of other States, unless duly authorized by the authorities of the States concerned and in accordance with the conditions set out in the authorization, and to take specific measures, including deterring the reflagging of vessels by their nationals, in accordance with the relevant

provisions of the Convention, the Agreement and the Compliance Agreement, to control fishing operations by vessels flying their flag;

104. *Urges* States, individually and collectively through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to develop appropriate processes to assess the performance of States with respect to implementing the obligations regarding fishing vessels flying their flag set out in relevant international instruments;

105. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen, where necessary, the international legal framework for intergovernmental cooperation, in particular at the subregional and regional levels, in the management of fish stocks and in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, in a manner consistent with international law, and for States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to collaborate in efforts to address these types of fishing activities;

106. *Urges* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to further coordinate measures for combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, such as through the development of a common list of vessels identified as engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing or the mutual recognition of the illegal, unreported and unregulated vessel lists established by each organization or arrangement;

107. *Reaffirms its call upon* States to take all necessary measures consistent with international law, without prejudice to a State's sovereignty over ports in its territory and to reasons of force majeure or distress, including the prohibition of vessels from accessing their ports followed by a report to the flag State concerned, when there is clear evidence that they are or have been engaged in or have supported illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, or when they refuse to give information either on the origin of the catch or on the authorization under which the catch has been made;

108. *Reaffirms* paragraph 53 of its resolution [64/72](#) of 4 December 2009 with regard to eliminating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by vessels flying "flags of convenience" and requiring that a "genuine link" be established between States and fishing vessels flying their flags, and urges States operating open registry to effectively control all fishing vessels flying their flag, as required by international law, or otherwise stop open registry for fishing vessels;

109. *Notes* the challenges posed by vessels determined under international law to be without nationality that are fishing, including conducting fishing-related activities, on the high seas and that such vessels operate without governance and oversight, undermine relevant legal frameworks and are engaging in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities as defined in the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and encourages States to take necessary measures where appropriate, consistent with international law, in order to prevent and deter vessels without nationality from engaging in or supporting illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, such as enacting domestic legislation, including on enforcement, sharing information and prohibiting the landing and preventing trans-shipment, at sea or in port, of fish and fish products by such vessels;

110. *Encourages* States, either directly or through competent and appropriate subregional, regional or global organizations and arrangements, to consider adopting rules, consistent with international law, to ensure that chartering arrangements and practices related to fishing vessels enable compliance with and enforcement of relevant conservation and management measures, so as not to undermine efforts to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

111. *Recognizes* the need for enhanced port State measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and urges States to cooperate, in particular at the regional level and through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt all necessary port measures, consistent with international law taking into account article 23 of the Agreement, and to further promote the development and application of standards at the regional level;

112. *Welcomes* the recent ratifications of and accessions to the Port State Measures Agreement, and encourages States and regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so to consider ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to that Agreement, noting the importance of major port States and flag States becoming Parties at their earliest convenience;

113. *Encourages* States that are Party to the Port State Measures Agreement to fully implement that Agreement and to adopt, through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements of which they are members, port State measures consistent with that Agreement, noting that that Agreement establishes minimum standards and does not preclude the adoption of more stringent measures, as appropriate, in accordance with international law;

114. *Acknowledges* the follow-up by Parties to the Port State Measures Agreement of the “Bali Strategy” to strengthen the implementation and effectiveness of that Agreement, adopted at the Fourth Meeting of the Parties to that Agreement, and welcomes the operationalization of the Global Information Exchange System as an essential tool for supporting implementation of that Agreement, together with other relevant international instruments, and encourages Parties and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as appropriate, to make full use of the System, including by contributing timely and accurate information, as well as, where applicable, to work with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on additional connections of the Global Information Exchange System to national and regional systems, in order to enhance its effectiveness and collective value;

115. *Notes* the ongoing capacity-development programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations aimed at facilitating and supporting the implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement, which contributes to the development of national capacity of both Parties and non-Parties, including the strengthening of the legal, institutional, operational and enforcement capacity of developing States with a view to maximizing the benefits of its implementation, and which, as of 1 July 2025, delivered activities in over 80 Parties and non-Parties;

116. *Also notes* the important role that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Maritime Organization and International Labour Organization Joint Ad Hoc Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Related Matters plays in engaging multiple agencies and stakeholders, including on measures to attain safe, healthy and fair working conditions and improve safety at sea;

117. *Acknowledges* the adoption of the Indian Ocean Rim Association Principal Guidelines on Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing by the Council of Ministers of the Association in May 2025, building upon the initiative of Indonesia and France, and commends the commitment to enhance cooperation and capacity-building to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, thereby safeguarding marine resources and promoting sustainable fisheries for the livelihood and food security of coastal States;

118. *Notes* the Recommendation on Eliminating Government Support to Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing adopted on 29 April 2025, which sets out how Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development members and

non-members having adhered to the Recommendation will work towards eliminating government support to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing;

119. *Encourages* States, with respect to vessels flying their flag, and port States to make every effort to share data on landings and catch quotas, and in this regard encourages regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to consider developing open databases containing such data for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of fisheries management;

120. *Notes* the continued work by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on methodologies to estimate the magnitude of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and on the use of indicators to evaluate and track performance in combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

121. *Calls upon* States to take all measures necessary to ensure that vessels flying their flag do not engage in the trans-shipment of fish caught by fishing vessels engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, through adequate regulation, monitoring and control of trans-shipment of fish at sea, including through additional national measures applicable to vessels flying their flag to prevent such trans-shipment in line with the Voluntary Guidelines for Trans-shipment developed under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and in this respect notes the call made by the Committee on Fisheries for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to support the work of its members and of regional fisheries management organizations and to monitor progress;

122. *Urges* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt and implement internationally agreed market-related measures in accordance with international law, including principles, rights and obligations established in World Trade Organization agreements, as called for in the International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;

123. *Encourages* work to increase awareness of the Voluntary Guidelines for Catch Documentation Schemes,³¹ and encourages States and relevant stakeholders to implement these Guidelines when developing catch documentation schemes and to use them as a reference in related activities, with special attention to the prevention, deterrence and elimination of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and recalls the publication of the technical guidelines entitled *Understanding and Implementing Catch Documentation Schemes: A Guide for National Authorities*;

124. *Also encourages* information-sharing regarding emerging market- and trade-related measures by States and other relevant actors with appropriate international forums, given the potential implications of these measures for all States, consistent with the established plan of work of the Committee on Fisheries, and taking into account the Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fish Trade of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

125. *Acknowledges* the development of participatory surveillance activities at sea involving fishing communities in West Africa as a cost-effective way of detecting illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

126. *Notes* the concern expressed by the Committee on Fisheries at the proliferation of private standards and ecolabelling schemes potentially leading to the creation of trade barriers and restrictions, and also notes the work by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop an evaluation framework

³¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C 2017/REP, appendix C.

to assess the conformity of public and private ecolabelling schemes through the Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries;

127. *Recalls* that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, requested the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations assistance to address challenges in market access, fisheries statistics and cross-border trade, especially for small-scale fisheries in the context of fish trade, including by updating the Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to align with global instruments such as the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication;

128. *Notes* the concerns about possible connections between transnational organized crime and illegal fishing in certain regions of the world, and encourages States, including through the appropriate international forums and organizations, to study the causes and methods of and contributing factors to illegal fishing to increase knowledge and understanding of those possible connections, and to make the findings publicly available, and in this regard takes note of the study issued by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on transnational organized crime in the fishing industry and its *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022*, bearing in mind the distinct legal regimes and remedies under international law applicable to illegal fishing and transnational organized crime;

V

Monitoring, control and surveillance and compliance and enforcement

129. *Calls upon* States, in accordance with international law, to strengthen the implementation of or, where they do not exist, adopt comprehensive monitoring, control and surveillance measures and compliance and enforcement schemes individually and within those regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in which they participate, in order to provide an appropriate framework for promoting compliance with agreed conservation and management measures, and further urges enhanced coordination among all relevant States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in these efforts;

130. *Urges* all flag States to implement the Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance³² as soon as possible, including, as a first step, by carrying out a voluntary assessment, and welcomes that the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations stressed the importance of building on the improvements achieved so far and to continue exploring the possibility to strengthen the implementation of the Compliance Agreement, encouraging that future work be based on flag State responsibility more generally, taking into account the provisions of the Compliance Agreement itself and other relevant instruments such as the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement and Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance, as well as work on compliance in regional fisheries bodies;

131. *Encourages* further work by competent international organizations, including subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to develop guidelines on flag State control of fishing vessels;

132. *Urges* States, individually and through relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to establish mandatory vessel monitoring, control and surveillance systems, in particular to require that vessel monitoring systems be carried by all vessels fishing on the high seas as soon as

³² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document COFI/2014/4.2/Rev.1, appendix II.

practicable, recalling that, in paragraph 62 of resolution 63/112 of 5 December 2008, it urged that large-scale fishing vessels be required to carry vessel monitoring systems no later than December 2008, and to share information on fisheries enforcement matters;

133. *Encourages* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to strengthen or establish rules and regulations on and promote the use of the best available technology, including, where appropriate, electronic monitoring systems to ensure effective monitoring, control and surveillance as well as compliance with relevant conservation and management measures;

134. *Notes* that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, reiterated the importance of vessel tracking in monitoring compliance and surveillance measures and high seas boarding and inspection and looked forward to receiving the results of the global study on vessel tracking to be conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

135. *Calls upon* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to strengthen or establish, consistent with national and international law, positive or negative lists of vessels fishing within the areas covered by relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in order to promote compliance with conservation and management measures and to identify products from illegal, unreported and unregulated catches, and encourages improved coordination among all States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in sharing and using this information, taking into account the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement and, as appropriate, articles 4 and 6 of the Compliance Agreement;

136. *Encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in cooperation with States, regional economic integration organizations, the International Maritime Organization and, as appropriate, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to expedite efforts to develop and manage a comprehensive global record of fishing vessels, refrigerated transport vessels and supply vessels, including with a unique vessel identifier system, using, as a first step, the International Maritime Organization Ship Identification Number Scheme for fishing vessels of 100 gross tonnage and above, adopted by the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization in its resolution A.1078(28) of 4 December 2013;

137. *Welcomes* the continued development of the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, including its efforts to keep it cost-effective, and encourages States, including through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to provide the necessary data and regular updates to the Global Record;

138. *Encourages*, in this regard, broader participation in the Global Record, reiterating the importance for States to upload and routinely update information on their fleets and for States to use all available vessel data, including from the Global Integrated Shipping Information System platform, when providing their vessel data to the Global Record;

139. *Welcomes* the decision by the International Maritime Organization, in resolution A.1117(30) of 6 December 2017, to extend, beyond the first phase of the Global Record, the International Maritime Organization Ship Identification Number Scheme to fishing vessels of steel and non-steel hull construction and to all motorized inboard fishing vessels of less than 100 gross tonnage down to a size limit of 12

metres in length overall authorized to operate outside waters under the national jurisdiction of the flag State, and welcomes the fact that several regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements have made provisions for the International Maritime Organization number to be compulsory in their convention areas for all eligible vessels, and encourages those regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements which have not yet done so to do the same;

140. *Requests* States and relevant international bodies to develop, in accordance with international law, more effective measures to trace fish and fishery products to enable importing States to identify fish or fishery products caught in a manner that undermines international conservation and management measures agreed in accordance with international law, taking into account the special requirements of developing States and the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement, and at the same time to recognize the importance of market access, in accordance with provisions 11.2.4, 11.2.5 and 11.2.6 of the Code, for fish and fishery products caught in a manner that is in conformity with such international measures;

141. *Requests* States to take the necessary measures, consistent with international law, to help to prevent fish and fishery products caught in a manner that undermines applicable conservation and management measures adopted in accordance with international law from entering international trade;

142. *Encourages* States to establish and undertake cooperative surveillance and enforcement activities in accordance with international law to strengthen and enhance efforts to ensure compliance with conservation and management measures, and prevent and deter illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;

143. *Urges* States, directly and through regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to develop, adopt and implement effective monitoring, control and surveillance measures for trans-shipment, as appropriate, in particular at-sea trans-shipment, including on the high seas, in order to, inter alia, monitor compliance, to collect and verify fisheries data, and to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities, in accordance with international law;

144. *Recalls* the adoption in 2022 of the Voluntary Guidelines for Trans-shipment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and calls for their implementation, including through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements;

145. *Notes* that the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations urged members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to ensure that they have a comprehensive framework for monitoring and control of transshipment operations;

146. *Expresses its appreciation* for financial contributions from States to improve the capacity of the existing voluntary International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network for Fisheries-related Activities, and encourages States to join and actively participate in the Network and to consider supporting, when appropriate, its transformation in accordance with international law into an international unit with dedicated resources to further assist Network members, taking into account the forms of cooperation with developing States as set out in article 25 of the Agreement;

147. *Encourages* States, directly and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt and implement rules and procedures to monitor the accuracy of catch weighing and registration at landing and trans-

shipment, as necessary for the collection of basic fishery data relevant to stock assessment and fisheries control, also considering capacity implications, particularly for developing countries, including small island developing States;

VI

Fishing overcapacity

148. *Calls upon* States to commit themselves to urgently reducing the overcapacity of the world's fishing fleets to levels commensurate with the sustainability of fish stocks, through the establishment of target levels and plans or other appropriate mechanisms for ongoing capacity assessment, while avoiding the transfer of fishing capacity to other fisheries or areas in a manner that undermines the sustainable management of fish stocks, including those areas where fish stocks are overexploited or in a depleted condition, and recognizing in this context the legitimate rights of developing States to develop their fisheries for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks consistent with article 25 of the Agreement, article 5 of the Code and paragraph 10 of the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

149. *Calls upon*, in this regard, States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to develop and implement a range of measures to adjust fishing intensity, including fishing capacity where relevant, to levels commensurate with the sustainability of fish stocks, and including capacity assessment and capacity management plans providing incentives for voluntary reduction, which take into account all aspects that contribute to fishing capacity, considering, inter alia, engine power, fishing gear technology, fish detection technology and storage space, and also to improve transparency on fishing capacity, including by identifying, sharing and publicizing relevant information in this regard, subject to confidentiality requirements;

150. *Reiterates its call upon* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to ensure that the urgent actions required in the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity are undertaken expeditiously and that its implementation is facilitated without delay;

151. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to report on the state of progress in the implementation of the International Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity, as provided for in paragraph 48 of the Plan of Action;

152. *Calls upon* States, individually and, as appropriate, through subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with competence to regulate highly migratory species, to address global fishing capacity for tunas, inter alia, in a way that recognizes the legitimate rights of developing States, in particular small island developing States, to participate in and benefit from such fisheries, taking into account the recommendations of the 2010 Joint Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations International Workshop on RFMO Management of Tuna Fisheries, held in Brisbane, Australia, and the recommendations of the 2011 third joint meeting of tuna regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements;

153. *Encourages* those States which are cooperating to establish subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, taking into account the best scientific information available as well as ecosystem approaches and the precautionary approach, to exercise voluntary restraint of fishing effort levels in those areas that will come under the regulation of the future organizations and arrangements until adequate regional conservation and management measures are adopted and implemented, taking into account the need to ensure the long-term

conservation, management and sustainable use of the relevant fish stocks and to prevent significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems;

154. *Recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States reaffirmed their commitment in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and overcapacity, taking into account the importance of that sector to developing countries, reiterated their commitment to conclude multilateral disciplines on fisheries subsidies that would give effect to the mandates of the World Trade Organization Doha Development Agenda³³ and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration to strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation, taking into account the importance of the sector to development priorities, poverty reduction and livelihood and food security concerns, and encouraged one another to further improve the transparency and reporting of existing fisheries subsidies programmes through the World Trade Organization and, given the state of fisheries resources, and without prejudicing the Doha and Hong Kong ministerial mandates on fisheries subsidies or the need to conclude those negotiations, to eliminate subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies or from extending or enhancing existing ones;

155. *Welcomes* the entry into force, on 15 September 2025, of the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies of the World Trade Organization,³⁴ recalls the establishment of the voluntary Fisheries Funding Mechanism of the World Trade Organization and the associated technical assistance and capacity-building mechanism, which are envisioned to support developing and least developed countries in implementing that Agreement, and encourages World Trade Organization members to continue to deposit their instruments of acceptance for that Agreement, and calls upon members, as soon as possible, to fully and effectively implement that Agreement, and to engage in constructive discussions to advance the negotiation on additional provisions on fisheries subsidies;

156. *Notes* that members of the World Trade Organization should advance negotiations on the outstanding issues for a comprehensive agreement on fisheries subsidies, including through further disciplines on certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, as soon as possible and by its Fourteenth Ministerial Conference, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing country members and least developed country members should be an integral part of these negotiations;

VII

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing

157. *Expresses concern* that, despite the adoption of General Assembly resolution [46/215](#), the practice of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing still exists and remains a threat to living marine resources;

158. *Urges* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt effective measures, or strengthen existing measures, to implement and enforce the provisions of resolution [46/215](#) and subsequent resolutions on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in order to eliminate the use of large-scale pelagic drift nets in all seas and oceans, which means that efforts

³³ See [A/C.2/56/7](#), annex.

³⁴ World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(22)/33, annex.

to implement resolution 46/215 should not result in the transfer to other parts of the world of drift nets that contravene the resolution;

159. *Also urges* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to adopt effective measures, or strengthen existing measures, to implement and enforce the present global moratorium on the use of large-scale pelagic drift nets on the high seas, and calls upon States to ensure that vessels flying their flag that are duly authorized to use large-scale drift nets in waters under their national jurisdiction do not use such gear for fishing while on the high seas;

VIII

Fisheries by-catch and discards

160. *Urges* States, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant international organizations that have not done so to take action, including with consideration of the interests of developing coastal States and, as appropriate, subsistence fishing communities, to minimize by-catch, as well as to reduce or eliminate catch by abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear, fish discards and post-harvest losses, including of juvenile fish, consistent with international law and relevant international instruments, including the Code, and in particular to consider measures including, as appropriate, technical measures related to fish size, mesh size or gear, discards, closed seasons and areas and zones reserved for selected fisheries, particularly artisanal fisheries, the establishment of mechanisms for communicating information on areas of high concentration of juvenile fish, taking into account the importance of ensuring the confidentiality of such information, and support for studies and research that will minimize by-catch of juvenile fish, and to ensure that these measures are implemented so as to optimize their effectiveness;

161. *Encourages*, in this regard, States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as appropriate, to ensure proper implementation and enforcement of the measures that they have taken with regard to by-catch and discards;

162. *Welcomes* the commitment of States in “The future we want” to enhance action to manage by-catch, discards and other adverse ecosystem impacts from fisheries, including by eliminating destructive fishing practices, consistent with international law, the applicable international instruments and relevant General Assembly resolutions and guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

163. *Calls upon* States, either individually, collectively or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to further study, develop and adopt effective management measures, taking into account the best available scientific information on fishing methods, including fish aggregating devices, to minimize by-catch;

164. *Also calls upon* States, either individually, collectively or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to collect the necessary data in order to evaluate and closely monitor the use of large-scale fish aggregating devices and other devices, as appropriate, and their effects on tuna resources and tuna behaviour and associated and dependent species, to improve management procedures to monitor the number, type and use of such devices and to mitigate possible negative effects on the ecosystem, including on juveniles and the incidental by-catch of non-target species, particularly sharks and turtles, notes in this regard the measures adopted by different regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements,

and encourages regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to continue to work on data collection, evaluation and monitoring of such devices;

165. *Notes*, in this regard, that some regional fisheries management organizations, including the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, have established their own working groups to assess the use and impact of large-scale fish aggregating devices;

166. *Encourages* States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to promote, as appropriate, the sustainable use of environmentally friendly fish aggregating devices, while ensuring compliance with measures that they have taken relating to such devices, and promoting the application of sustainable design and manufacturing criteria, such as the use of non-entangling and biodegradable materials to minimize the negative environmental impacts;

167. *Urgently calls upon* States, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and, where appropriate, other relevant international organizations to develop and implement effective management measures to reduce the incidence of catch and discards of non-target species, including the utilization of selective fishing gear, where appropriate, and to take appropriate measures to minimize waste, and welcomes in this regard the support of the Committee on Fisheries for the development of a technical guideline of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations addressing the causes of and remedies to food losses and waste;

168. *Calls upon* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with the competence to regulate fisheries to urgently implement measures aimed at contributing to minimizing and, where possible, eliminating catches, including incidental catches, of species which are critically endangered;

169. *Calls upon* States and subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to adopt or improve measures to assess the impact of their fisheries on species caught as by-catch and to improve the comprehensiveness and accuracy of information and reporting on species caught as by-catch, including through adequate observer coverage and the use of modern technologies, such as electronic monitoring, and to provide assistance to developing States to meet data-collection and reporting obligations;

170. *Requests* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as appropriate, to strengthen or establish data-collection programmes to obtain reliable species-specific estimates of shark, marine turtle, fin-fish, marine mammal and seabird by-catch, and to promote further research on selective fishing gear and practices and on the use of appropriate by-catch mitigation measures;

171. *Encourages* the widest application of the International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations³⁵ and the Guidelines to Prevent and Reduce Bycatch of Marine Mammals in Capture Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;³⁶

172. *Encourages* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to coordinate in the development and implementation of clear and standardized by-catch data-collection and reporting protocols for non-target species,

³⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document FIRO/R957 (En), appendix E.

³⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries*, No. 1, Supplement No. 4 (Rome. 2021).

in particular endangered, threatened and protected species, taking into account best-practice advice from appropriate international organizations and arrangements, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels;³⁷

173. *Encourages* States and entities referred to in the Convention and in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement to give due consideration to participation, as appropriate, in subregional and regional instruments and organizations with mandates to conserve non-target species taken incidentally in fishing operations;

174. *Encourages* States to strengthen, if necessary, the capacity of those subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in which they participate to ensure the adequate conservation of non-target species taken incidentally in fishing operations, taking into consideration best practices for non-target species management, and to expedite their ongoing efforts in this regard;

175. *Requests* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements urgently to implement, as appropriate, the measures recommended in the 2004 Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations and the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in order to prevent the decline of sea turtles and seabird populations by minimizing by-catch and increasing post-release survival in their fisheries, including through research and development of gear and bait alternatives, promoting the use of available by-catch mitigation technology, and establishing and strengthening data-collection programmes to obtain standardized information to develop reliable estimates of the by-catch of these species;

176. *Urges* States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to implement the International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

177. *Requests* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to continue to take urgent action to reduce the by-catch of seabirds, including albatrosses and petrels, in fisheries by adopting and implementing conservation measures consistent with the 2009 best practices technical guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to support the implementation of the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries, and taking into account the work of organizations such as the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels, including the 2024 mitigation reviews and best practice advice for reducing the impact of fisheries on seabirds, as appropriate, and in this respect also recognizing the need to consider characteristics of individual fisheries and geographical areas in their implementation;

IX

Subregional and regional cooperation

178. *Urges* coastal States and States fishing on the high seas, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement and other relevant instruments, to pursue cooperation in relation to straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, either directly or through appropriate subregional or regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, to ensure the effective conservation and management of such stocks;

³⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2258, No. 40228.

179. *Urges* States fishing for straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks on the high seas, and relevant coastal States, where a subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement has the competence to establish conservation and management measures for such stocks, to give effect to their duty to cooperate by becoming members of such an organization or participants in such an arrangement, or by agreeing to apply the conservation and management measures established by such an organization or arrangement, or to otherwise ensure that no vessel flying their flag is authorized to access the fisheries resources to which regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements or conservation and management measures established by such organizations or arrangements apply;

180. *Invites*, in this regard, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to ensure that all States having a real interest in the fisheries concerned may become members of such organizations or participants in such arrangements, in accordance with the Convention, the Agreement and the Code, provided they have shown their interest in and capacity to comply with the measures adopted by the regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements concerned, including their willingness to effectively exercise flag State control, while recognizing the need to enhance the capacity of developing States in this regard;

181. *Encourages* relevant coastal States and States fishing on the high seas for a straddling fish stock or a highly migratory fish stock, where there is no subregional or regional fisheries management organization or arrangement to establish conservation and management measures for such stocks, to cooperate to establish such an organization or enter into another appropriate arrangement to ensure the conservation and management of such stocks, and to participate in the work of the organization or arrangement;

182. *Recalls* the entry into force, on 25 June 2021, of the Agreement to Prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the Central Arctic Ocean;

183. *Urges* signatory States and other States whose vessels fish within the area of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources in the South-East Atlantic Ocean³⁸ for fishery resources covered by that Convention to become Parties to that Convention as a matter of priority and, in the interim, to ensure that vessels flying their flags fully comply with the measures adopted;

184. *Encourages* further ratifications of, accessions to, acceptances and approvals of the Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement;³⁹

185. *Also encourages* further ratifications of, accessions to, acceptances and approvals of the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fishery Resources in the South Pacific Ocean;⁴⁰

186. *Further encourages* further accessions to the Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fisheries Resources in the North Pacific Ocean, and notes the ongoing efforts by the North Pacific Fisheries Commission to develop and implement conservation and management measures and to strengthen cooperation to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing within the area of that Convention;

187. *Welcomes* the endorsement of the Agreement for the Establishment of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, as amended,⁴¹ by the Commission at its thirty-eighth session, held in Rome from 19 to 24 May 2014, and

³⁸ Ibid., vol. 2221, No. 39489.

³⁹ Ibid., vol. 2835, No. 49647.

⁴⁰ Ibid., vol. 2899, No. 50553.

⁴¹ Ibid., vol. 3041, No. 1691.

urges those Contracting Parties to the Commission that need to accept the amended Agreement to do so with a view to its early entry into force;

188. *Encourages* signatory States and States having a real interest to become Parties to the Convention for the Strengthening of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission Established by the 1949 Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica;

189. *Notes* the ongoing efforts of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, through its Fisheries Consultative Forum, to address common problems on fisheries management and development in the South-East Asian region;

190. *Urges* further efforts by regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as a matter of priority, in accordance with international law, to strengthen and modernize their mandates and the measures adopted by such organizations or arrangements, and to implement modern approaches to fisheries management, including responsible conduct of fishing operations as reflected in the Agreement and other relevant international instruments, relying on the best scientific information available and application of the precautionary approach and incorporating an ecosystem approach to fisheries management and biodiversity considerations, including the conservation and management of ecologically related and dependent species and protection of their habitats, where these aspects are lacking, to ensure that they effectively contribute to the long-term conservation and management and sustainable use of living marine resources, and welcomes those regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements that have taken steps in this direction;

191. *Welcomes* in this regard the amendments to the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas made by the Palma de Mallorca Protocol and adopted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas in 2019, and urges States Parties that are Contracting Parties to that Convention to urgently approve, ratify or accept the Protocol;

192. *Calls upon* regional fisheries management organizations with the competence to conserve and manage highly migratory fish stocks that have not yet adopted effective conservation and management measures in line with the best scientific information available to conserve and manage stocks falling under their mandate to do so urgently;

193. *Also, in this regard, calls upon* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to be more cautious when information is uncertain, unreliable or inadequate, in line with article 6 of the Agreement;

194. *Urges* States to strengthen and enhance cooperation among existing and developing regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in which they participate, including increased communication and further coordination of measures, such as through the holding of joint consultations, and to strengthen integration, coordination and cooperation by such regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with other relevant fisheries organizations, regional seas arrangements and other relevant international organizations;

195. *Notes*, in this regard, the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to promote the establishment and functioning of

regional frameworks and networks among regional fishery bodies to scale up cooperation and coordination towards sustainable fisheries;⁴²

196. *Also notes*, in this regard, the enhanced cooperation between the OSPAR Commission established by the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic⁴³ and the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission;

197. *Urges* the five regional fisheries management organizations with competence to manage highly migratory species to continue to take measures to implement the Course of Actions adopted at the second joint meeting of tuna regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and to consider the recommendations of the third joint meeting of tuna regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements;

198. *Invites* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with competence to manage straddling fish stocks to share experiences and good practices, for example by considering organizing joint meetings, where appropriate;

199. *Invites* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with competence to manage deep-sea fisheries to share experiences and good practices, for example, by considering organizing joint meetings, where appropriate;

200. *Urges* regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to improve transparency and to ensure that their decision-making processes are fair and transparent and facilitate the adoption of conservation and management measures in a timely and effective manner, including considering provisions for effective voting and objection procedures, where appropriate, to rely on the best scientific information available, incorporate the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, and address participatory rights, including through, inter alia, the development of transparent criteria for allocating fishing opportunities which reflects, where appropriate, the relevant provisions of the Agreement, taking due account, inter alia, of the status of the relevant stocks and the respective interests in the fishery;

201. *Invites* States members of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to consider measures to enhance the provision of expertise and fisheries data to scientific committees or bodies in charge of producing the scientific advice for fisheries management under the constitutive instruments of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, including measures related to capacity-building for developing countries, including small island developing States;

202. *Recognizes* that performance reviews of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements have proven to be an effective tool for strengthening the performance of such organizations and arrangements, and are critical to improve the sustainability of fish stocks covered by such organizations and arrangements, and notes that the fourteenth round of informal consultations of States Parties to the Agreement focused on the topic “Performance reviews of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements”;⁴⁴

⁴² Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, “A regional framework among regional fishery bodies – scaling up cooperation and coordination towards sustainable fisheries” (Rome, 2023).

⁴³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2354, No. 42279.

⁴⁴ See document ICSP14/UNFSA/INF.3. Available at www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/ICSP14/ReportICSP14.pdf.

203. *Welcomes* the fact that a number of regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements have completed performance reviews, and encourages the implementation, as appropriate, of the recommendations of their respective reviews as a matter of priority;

204. *Urges* States, through their participation in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements that have not done so, to undertake, on an urgent basis, performance reviews of those regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, initiated either by the organization or arrangement itself or with external partners, including in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, using transparent criteria based on the provisions of the Agreement and other relevant instruments, and taking into account the best practices of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements and, as appropriate, any set of criteria developed by States or other regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, and encourages that such performance reviews include some element of independent evaluation and propose means for improving the functioning of the regional fisheries management organization or arrangement, as appropriate;

205. *Calls upon* States, through their participation in regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to undertake performance reviews of those regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements on a regular basis, to make the results publicly available, to implement the recommendations of such reviews and to strengthen the comprehensiveness of those reviews over time, as necessary;

206. *Recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States recognized the need for transparency and accountability in fisheries management by regional fisheries management organizations and the efforts already made by those regional fisheries management organizations that had undertaken independent performance reviews, called upon all regional fisheries management organizations to regularly undertake such reviews and make the results publicly available, encouraged implementation of the recommendations of such reviews and recommended that the comprehensiveness of those reviews be strengthened over time, as necessary;

207. *Urges* States to cooperate, taking into account those performance reviews, to develop best-practice guidelines for regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and to apply, to the extent possible, those guidelines to organizations and arrangements in which they participate;

208. *Encourages* States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as appropriate, to recognize the importance and role of small-scale, artisanal and subsistence fisheries and to support their long-term environmental, economic and social sustainability;

209. *Encourages* the development of regional guidelines for States to use in establishing sanctions for non-compliance by vessels flying their flag and by their nationals, to be applied in accordance with national law, that are adequate in severity for effectively securing compliance, deterring further violations and depriving offenders of the benefits deriving from their illegal activities, as well as in evaluating their systems of sanctions to ensure that they are effective in securing compliance and deterring violations;

210. *Recognizes* the importance of ensuring transparency of reporting of fishing activities within regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in order to facilitate efforts to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, as well as the importance of respecting the reporting obligations within those organizations and arrangements, notes in this regard the measures adopted by the

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas⁴⁵ and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission,⁴⁶ and encourages other regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to consider establishing similar measures;

X

Responsible fisheries in the marine ecosystem

211. *Encourages* States, individually and through relevant international bodies, to improve the understanding of the causes and impacts of forced labour and human trafficking in the fishing and aquaculture industries, including processing and related industries, and to further consider actions to combat these practices, including raising awareness of the issue;

212. *Highlights* the importance of safety at sea and working conditions in the fisheries sector, welcomes in this regard the close cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization and the International Maritime Organization, including with regard to their joint work on codes and guidelines in relation to fishing vessel safety, including through the Joint Ad Hoc Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Related Matters, and reiterates the request of the Committee on Fisheries that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations further strengthen international cooperation on occupational health and safety issues in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors and promote decent work for fishers and fish workers;

213. *Recalls* that the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) and the Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)⁴⁷ are relevant instruments that ensure decent working conditions in fisheries and other maritime sectors, calls upon flag States to effectively implement their duty under the Convention with respect to labour conditions, taking into account applicable international instruments and national laws, and in this regard encourages States that have not yet done so to consider becoming Parties to the Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), and to implement the Guidelines for port State control officers carrying out inspections under the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) and the Guidelines on flag State inspection of working and living conditions on board fishing vessels;

214. *Encourages* States to establish, as appropriate, including through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements of which they are members, standards for decent working conditions for crew, inspectors and observers within the fisheries within their competence, in accordance with international instruments to which they are Party, and commends the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission for adopting a binding measure on crew labour standards at its twenty-first regular session in 2024;

215. *Urges* States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to enhance their efforts to apply an ecosystem approach to fisheries, taking into account paragraph 30 (d) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

216. *Acknowledges* the importance of adequate training for fishers to improve safety at sea and the importance, in this regard, of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel,

⁴⁵ International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, recommendation 11–16.

⁴⁶ Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, resolutions 12/07 and 13/07.

⁴⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3175, No. 612.

1995, and encourages States that have not yet done so to consider becoming Parties to that Convention;

217. *Encourages* States, individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant international organizations, to work to ensure that fisheries and other ecosystem data collection is performed in a coordinated and integrated manner, facilitating incorporation into global observation initiatives, where appropriate;

218. *Calls upon* States and regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements, working in cooperation with other relevant organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the World Meteorological Organization, to adopt, as appropriate, measures to protect ocean data buoy systems moored in areas beyond national jurisdiction from actions that impair their operation;

219. *Encourages* States to increase scientific research on marine ecosystems in accordance with international law;

220. *Recognizes* that the science-policy interface is vital to the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the Agreement by providing the best available scientific information for the conservation and management of living marine resources;

221. *Urges* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to strengthen the science-policy interface in order to further improve the application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management and to address uncertainties and changes such as those related to the impacts of climate change in support of the development of adaptive fisheries management strategies;

222. *Calls upon* States, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, where appropriate, and other appropriate intergovernmental bodies to cooperate in achieving sustainable aquaculture, including through information exchange, developing equivalent standards on such issues as aquatic animal health and human health and safety concerns, assessing the potential positive and negative impacts of aquaculture, including socioeconomics, on the marine and coastal environment, including biodiversity, and adopting relevant methods and techniques to minimize and mitigate adverse effects, and in this regard encourages the implementation of the 2007 Strategy and Outline Plan for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Aquaculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as a framework for the improvement and understanding of aquaculture status and trends;

223. *Calls upon* States to take action immediately, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, and consistent with the precautionary approach and ecosystem approaches, to continue to implement the 2008 International Guidelines for the Management of Deep-Sea Fisheries in the High Seas of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (the Guidelines) in order to sustainably manage fish stocks and protect vulnerable marine ecosystems, including seamounts, hydrothermal vents and cold water corals, from fishing practices with significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, recognizing the immense importance and value of deep-sea ecosystems and the biodiversity they contain, as documented in the first World Ocean Assessment;

224. *Recalls*, in this regard, that, in “The future we want”, States committed to enhance actions to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems from significant adverse

impacts, including through the effective use of impact assessments, consistent with international law, the applicable international instruments and relevant General Assembly resolutions and guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

225. *Reaffirms* the importance of paragraphs 80 to 90 of resolution 61/105, paragraphs 113 to 127 of resolution 64/72, paragraphs 121 to 136 of resolution 66/68 of 6 December 2011 and paragraphs 156, 171 to 188 and 219 of resolution 71/123 of 7 December 2016 addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems and the long-term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks and the actions called for in those resolutions, and emphasizes the need for full implementation by all States and relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements of their commitments under those paragraphs on an urgent basis;

226. *Urges* States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to ensure that their actions in sustainably managing deep-sea fisheries and implementing paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105, paragraphs 113 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72, paragraphs 121, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68 and paragraphs 156, 171 to 188 and 219 of resolution 71/123 are consistent with the Guidelines;

227. *Recalls* that nothing in the paragraphs of resolutions 61/105, 64/72, 66/68 and 71/123 addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems prejudices the sovereign rights of coastal States over their continental shelf or the exercise of the jurisdiction of coastal States with respect to their continental shelf under international law as reflected in the Convention, in particular article 77 thereof;

228. *Notes*, in this regard, the adoption by coastal States of conservation measures regarding their continental shelf to address the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems, as well as their efforts to ensure compliance with those measures;

229. *Reiterates* the importance of marine scientific research for the sustainable management of deep-sea fishery resources, including target fish stocks and non-target species, and to protect marine ecosystems, including the prevention of significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems;

230. *Welcomes* the important progress made by States, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and those States participating in negotiations to establish a regional fisheries management organization or arrangement competent to regulate bottom fisheries to implement paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105, paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72, paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68 and paragraphs 156, 171, 175, 177 to 188 and 219 of resolution 71/123, and address the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems, including that reflected in the summary of discussions from the two-day United Nations workshop addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems and the long-term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks, but notes with renewed concern the uneven implementation of those paragraphs listed above and that, in particular, bottom fishing continues to occur in certain areas beyond national jurisdiction without an impact assessment having been completed in the 19 years since the adoption of resolution 61/105, in which the General Assembly called for such assessments to be undertaken by 31 December 2008;

231. *Recognizes* the need for further progress with regard to obtaining more biological information on the species that comprise vulnerable marine ecosystems, including their associated and dependent species, the assessment of significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, and protecting and conserving

biodiversity, including beyond vulnerable marine ecosystems, as well as the consistent application of the Guidelines;

232. *Calls upon*, in this regard, States, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and those States participating in negotiations to establish a regional fisheries management organization or arrangement competent to regulate bottom fisheries to identify and overcome barriers to the implementation of the relevant paragraphs of General Assembly resolutions 64/72, 66/68 and 71/123 such as data availability, especially with regard to baseline data and the spatial distribution and connectivity of vulnerable marine ecosystems, including their associated and dependent species, while recognizing the importance of international collaboration for this purpose, further recognizing that effective management of bottom fisheries is crucial to ensure the long-term sustainability of the sector;

233. *Calls upon*, in this regard, States, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with the competence to regulate deep-sea fisheries, and States participating in negotiations to establish such organizations or arrangements to take, in particular, the following urgent actions regarding bottom fishing in areas beyond national jurisdiction:

(a) To use, as applicable, the full set of criteria in the Guidelines to identify where vulnerable marine ecosystems occur or are likely to occur, as well as for assessing significant adverse impacts on such ecosystems, including their associated and dependent species;

(b) To ensure that impact assessments, including for cumulative impacts of activities covered by the assessment, are conducted for all types of bottom-fishing activities consistent with the Guidelines, particularly paragraph 47 thereof, are reviewed periodically and are revised thereafter whenever a substantial change in the fishery has occurred or there is relevant new information, and that, where such impact assessments have not been undertaken, they are carried out as a priority before authorizing bottom-fishing activities;

(c) To ensure that the precautionary approach is applied, including in the utilization of impact assessments to inform management decisions and consideration of significant adverse impacts on vulnerable marine ecosystems, including their associated and dependent species;

(d) To ensure that conservation and management measures adopted by States and regional fisheries organizations and arrangements are based on and updated on the basis of the best available scientific information, noting in particular the need to improve the effective implementation of thresholds and move-on rules;

234. *Recognizes* that different types of marine scientific research, such as seabed mapping, mapping of vulnerable marine ecosystems based on information from the fishing fleet, on-site camera observations from remote vehicles, benthic ecosystem modelling, comparative benthic studies and predictive modelling have resulted in the identification of areas where vulnerable marine ecosystems are known or are likely to occur and in the adoption of conservation and management measures to prevent significant adverse impacts on such ecosystems, including the closure of areas to bottom fishing in accordance with paragraph 119 (b) of resolution 64/72;

235. *Encourages*, in this regard, States, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with the competence to manage bottom fisheries, and States participating in negotiations to establish such organizations or arrangements, to consider the results available from different types of marine scientific research, including, as appropriate, those listed in paragraph 234 above, concerning the identification of areas containing vulnerable marine ecosystems, and to adopt

conservation and management measures to prevent significant adverse impacts from bottom fishing on such ecosystems, consistent with the Guidelines, or to close such areas to bottom fishing until such conservation and management measures are adopted, as well as to continue to undertake further marine scientific research, for the above-mentioned purposes, in accordance with international law, as reflected in Part XIII of the Convention;

236. *Encourages*, in this regard, States, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with the competence to manage deep-sea fisheries, and States participating in negotiations to establish such organizations or arrangements to continue to improve the best available science, carry out further marine scientific research to address the remaining knowledge gaps, in particular with regard to fish stock assessments to improve understanding of the connectivity of populations of deep-sea fish species and to base and update conservation and management measures on the best available scientific information, in accordance with international law, as reflected in Part XIII of the Convention;

237. *Notes with concern* that vulnerable marine ecosystems may also be impacted by human activities other than bottom fishing, and encourages in this regard States and competent international organizations to consider taking action to address such impacts;

238. *Calls upon* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to take into account the potential impacts of climate change and ocean acidification in taking measures to manage deep-sea fisheries and protect vulnerable marine ecosystems, including by identifying areas, based on scientific information, where deep-water species and vulnerable marine ecosystems are likely to better survive such impacts, and establishing measures to support their resilience;

239. *Also calls upon* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements with the competence to regulate deep-sea fisheries, to adopt conservation and management measures, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures, on the basis of the best available scientific information, including stock assessments, to improve the robustness of such measures, to ensure the long-term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks and non-target species and the rebuilding of depleted stocks, consistent with the Guidelines and, where scientific information is uncertain, unreliable or inadequate, to ensure that conservation and management measures are established consistent with the precautionary approach, in particular with regard to vulnerable, threatened or endangered species;

240. *Recognizes*, in particular, the special circumstances and requirements of developing States and the specific challenges that they may face in giving full effect to certain technical aspects of the Guidelines, and that implementation by such States of paragraphs 83 to 87 of resolution [61/105](#), paragraph 119 of resolution [64/72](#), paragraph 129 of resolution [66/68](#) and paragraph 180 of resolution [71/123](#) and the Guidelines should proceed in a manner that gives full consideration to section 6 of the Guidelines on the special requirements of developing countries;

241. *Also recognizes* the need to enhance the capacity of developing States, including with regard to stock assessments, impact assessments, scientific and technical knowledge and training, and encourages States to provide technical and financial support to developing countries to address their special requirements and challenges in implementing the Guidelines;

242. *Welcomes* the substantial ongoing work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations related to the management of deep-sea fisheries in the high seas and the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems, including the publication of the technical paper entitled “Vulnerable marine ecosystems: processes and practices in the high seas”, affirms the importance of the work undertaken pursuant to paragraphs 135 and 136 of resolution 66/68, and notes in particular the support provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to States in implementing the Guidelines;

243. *Recalls* its decision, in paragraph 223 of resolution 77/118 of 9 December 2022, to conduct, in 2026, a further review of the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in response to paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72, paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68 and paragraphs 181, 203 to 207, 209, 210, 213, 215 to 222 and 257 of resolution 77/118, with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the measures therein and to make further recommendations, where necessary, and to precede that review with a two-day workshop;

244. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, on 13 and 14 July 2026, with full conference services, without prejudice to future arrangements, a two-day workshop in order to discuss implementation of paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72, paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68 and paragraphs 181, 203 to 207, 209, 210, 213, 215 to 222 and 257 of resolution 77/118, and to invite States, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, other fisheries bodies, other relevant intergovernmental bodies and relevant non-governmental organizations and relevant stakeholders, in accordance with United Nations practice, to attend the workshop;

245. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report similar in scope, length and detail to his report to the General Assembly at its seventy-fifth session,⁴⁸ in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and with the assistance of an expert consultant to be hired by the Division to provide information and analysis on relevant technical and scientific issues to be covered in the report, for consideration by the Assembly at its eighty-first session, on the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in response to paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72, paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68 and paragraphs 181, 203 to 207, 209, 210, 213, 215 to 222 and 257 of resolution 77/118, and invites States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to consider making such information publicly available;

246. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in connection with the report requested in paragraph 245 of the present resolution, to invite States and regional economic integration organizations and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to submit detailed information to the Secretary-General in a timely manner on actions taken pursuant to paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72, paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68 and paragraphs 181, 203 to 207, 209, 210, 213, 215 to 222 and 257 of resolution 77/118, to facilitate a further review of such actions;

247. *Encourages* accelerated progress to establish criteria on the objectives, establishment and effective management of marine protected areas for fisheries purposes, and in this regard also encourages the application of the technical guidelines

⁴⁸ A/75/157.

on marine protected areas and fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and urges involvement, coordination and cooperation among all relevant international organizations and bodies;

248. *Also encourages* efforts to establish guidance on the objectives, establishment and management of other effective area-based conservation measures for fisheries purposes, and encourages coordination and cooperation for this purpose among all relevant international organizations and bodies;

249. *Welcomes* the determinations by the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization and the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission of management measures to protect vulnerable marine habitats as “other effective area-based conservation measures”, as well as the reporting of these measures to the World Database on Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures, and encourages other regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements which have not already done so to undertake evidence-based analysis of management measures to determine if they would qualify as other effective area-based conservation measures, as appropriate;

250. *Notes* the ongoing work regarding possible measures based on an ecosystem-based approach under the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation to protect the Nazca and Salas y Gómez Ridges area;

251. *Acknowledges* the work by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue the consultative process to develop and disseminate practical guidance, led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, on other effective area-based conservation measures;

252. *Notes* the decision by the fifth Intergovernmental Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities⁴⁹ to hold no further sessions of the periodic Intergovernmental Review, while recognizing the continued relevance and valuable role of the Global Programme of Action and its three global partnerships, namely the Global Partnership on Plastic Pollution and Marine Litter, the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management and the Global Wastewater Initiative, to safeguard marine ecosystems, including fish stocks, against sources of land-based pollution, including plastics and excess nutrients, and physical degradation, taking into account the increase in oceanic dead zones;

253. *Calls upon* States, either individually, collectively or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to further study, develop and adopt effective management measures, and disseminate information in that regard, taking into account the best available scientific information, on fishing methods, gear types and uses to minimize mortality and other harms caused by abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear;

254. *Acknowledges* the serious environmental, as well as economic and social, impacts on the marine environment caused by abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear, and encourages States, and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as appropriate, to take action to reduce such gear, noting the recommendations of the 2009 report by the United Nations Environment Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

255. *Reaffirms* the importance that it attaches to paragraphs 77 to 81 of resolution 60/31 of 29 November 2005 concerning the issue of lost, abandoned or otherwise discarded fishing gear and related marine debris and the adverse impacts

⁴⁹ [A/51/116](#), annex II.

that such debris and derelict fishing gear have on, inter alia, fish stocks, habitats and other marine species, and urges accelerated progress by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in implementing those paragraphs of the resolution;

256. *Recalls*, in this regard, that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-fourth session, encouraged the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue promoting the Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear and the provision of capacity development at regional and national levels;

257. *Encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue to participate in the intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, and provide relevant technical and scientific information, including based on the Voluntary Guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

258. *Recalls* annex V to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, in which it is stated, inter alia, that the accidental loss or discharge of fishing gear which poses a significant threat to the marine environment or navigation shall be reported to the State whose flag the ship is entitled to fly, and, where the loss or discharge occurs within waters subject to the jurisdiction of a coastal State, also to that coastal State;⁵⁰

259. *Notes* the decision of the Marine Environmental Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization, at its seventy-eighth session, to develop draft amendments to annex V to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, and associated guidelines to make the marking of fishing gear mandatory, using a goal-based approach;

260. *Encourages* further studies, including by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, on the impacts of underwater noise on fish stocks and fishing catch rates, as well as associated socioeconomic effects;

261. *Calls upon* States, including through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to play an active role in global efforts to conserve and sustainably use living marine resources, so as to contribute to marine biological diversity;

262. *Encourages* States, either individually or through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, as appropriate, to identify any spawning and nursery areas for fish stocks under their jurisdiction or competence and, where required, to adopt science-based measures to conserve such stocks during these critical life stages;

263. *Expresses concern* about the continuing influx of sargassum seaweed into the waters of the Caribbean and its impact on aquatic resources, fisheries, shorelines, waterways and tourism and the general well-being of coastal communities, and encourages States and relevant regional organizations to coordinate efforts to better understand the causes and impacts of the influx, and to eliminate extraordinary amounts of sargassum washed up along the coastline using environmentally sound techniques, as well as to work on joint solutions to maintain and protect the livelihoods of fishers and fishing communities and find ways of beneficially utilizing

⁵⁰ International Maritime Organization, resolution MEPC.201(62).

the seaweed and environmentally friendly ways of disposing of sargassum washed up on shore;

264. *Recognizes* the wide range of impacts of ocean acidification on marine ecosystems, and calls upon States to tackle the causes of ocean acidification and to further study its impacts;

265. *Emphasizes* the importance of developing adaptive marine resource management strategies and enhancing capacity-building to implement such strategies in order to enhance the resilience of marine ecosystems to minimize the wide range of impacts on marine organisms and threats to food security caused by ocean acidification, in particular the impacts on the ability of calciferous plankton, coral reefs, shellfish and crustaceans to build shells and skeletal structures and the threats that this could pose to protein supply;

XI

Capacity-building

266. *Reiterates* the crucial importance of cooperation by States directly or, as appropriate, through the relevant subregional and regional organizations, and by other international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations through its FishCode programme, including through financial and/or technical assistance, in accordance with the Agreement, the Compliance Agreement, the Code and its associated international plans of action, to increase the capacity of developing States to achieve the goals and implement the actions called for in the present resolution;

267. *Welcomes* the ongoing work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in developing guidance on, and assisting in the implementation of, the strategies and measures required for the creation of an enabling environment for sustainable small-scale fisheries, and encourages studies for creating possible alternative livelihoods for coastal communities;

268. *Recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States recognized the importance of building the capacity of developing countries to be able to benefit from the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and their resources, and in this regard emphasized the need for cooperation in marine scientific research to implement the provisions of the Convention and the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, as well as for the transfer of technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology;

269. *Also recalls* that, in “The future we want”, States urged the identification and mainstreaming by 2014 of strategies that further assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in developing their national capacity to conserve, sustainably manage and realize the benefits of sustainable fisheries, including through improved market access for fish products from developing countries;

270. *Encourages* increased capacity-building and technical assistance by States, international financial institutions and relevant intergovernmental organizations and bodies for fishers, in particular small-scale and artisanal fishers, in developing countries, and in particular small island developing States, consistent with environmental sustainability, in recognition of the fact that food security and livelihoods may depend on fisheries;

271. *Encourages* States, with the support of relevant international organizations and financial institutions, to consider establishing programmes for youth engagement

in fisheries, in order to maintain engagement of younger generations to ensure the intergenerational resilience of small-scale fisheries;

272. *Also encourages* States to strengthen international cooperation to assist developing countries in developing and implementing new sustainable aquaculture development strategies, which contributes to ensuring food security, nutrition, livelihoods, adaptation to climate change and the promotion of poverty reduction and eradication;

273. *Further encourages* States to cooperate closely, directly or through the United Nations system, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with a view to enhancing the capacity-building of developing States, including coastal States, in particular small island developing States, in the field of fisheries and aquaculture through education and training;

274. *Encourages* States, international financial institutions and relevant organizations to promote international financing initiatives dedicated to supporting sustainable fisheries and aquaculture in developing countries, including small island developing States, through diversified tools;

275. *Recognizes*, in this regard, the work of the United Nations University Fisheries Training Programme in Iceland and its contribution to training for developing States, in particular small island developing States, and emphasizes the need for the continuation and strengthening of this training for developing States;

276. *Acknowledges* the continuous efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to provide free learning opportunities on a variety of topics, including: port State measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; climate change adaptation and mitigation in fisheries and aquaculture; food loss and waste in fish value chains; the fisheries performance assessment toolkit; securing sustainable small-scale fisheries; and the ecosystem approach to fisheries, with the overall goal of strengthening the capacity of countries to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

277. *Notes* that the Committee on Fisheries, at its thirty-sixth session, recognized the importance of the Blue Ports Initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in fostering regional cooperation between associated fishing ports, as well as its invitation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its members to strengthen this cooperation;

278. *Encourages* the international community to enhance the opportunities for sustainable development in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and coastal African States, by encouraging greater participation of those States in authorized fisheries activities being undertaken within areas under their national jurisdiction, in accordance with the Convention, by distant-water fishing nations in order to achieve better economic returns for developing countries from their fisheries resources within areas under their national jurisdiction and an enhanced role in regional fisheries management, as well as by enhancing the ability of developing countries to develop their own fisheries, as well as to participate in high seas fisheries, including access to such fisheries, in conformity with international law, in particular the Convention and the Agreement, and taking into account article 5 of the Code;

279. *Welcomes*, in accordance with the decisions taken by the Parties to the Port State Measures Agreement at their meetings, the establishment by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of a trust fund under Part 6 of that Agreement to assist developing States Parties, in particular the least developed among them and small island developing States Parties, in the implementation of that

Agreement, and the reiterated call by the Parties to make the multilateral-partner Port State Measures Agreement Part 6 trust fund administered by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations operational, and invites States, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, regional economic integration organizations, national institutions, non-governmental organizations, foundations as well as natural and juridical persons to consider making voluntary financial contributions to the fund;

280. *Requests* distant-water fishing nations, when negotiating access agreements and arrangements with developing coastal States, to do so on an equitable and sustainable basis and to take into account their legitimate expectation to fully benefit from the sustainable use of the natural resources of their exclusive economic zones, to ensure that vessels flying their flag comply with the laws and regulations of the developing coastal States adopted in accordance with international law and to give greater attention to fish processing and fish-processing facilities within the national jurisdiction of the developing coastal State to assist in the realization of the benefits from the development of fisheries resources and also to the transfer of technology and assistance for monitoring, control and surveillance and compliance and enforcement within areas under the national jurisdiction of the developing coastal State providing fisheries access, taking into account the forms of cooperation set out in article 25 of the Agreement and article 5 of the Code;

281. *Encourages*, in this regard, greater transparency regarding fisheries access agreements, including by making them publicly available, subject to confidentiality requirements;

282. *Encourages* States, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to provide greater assistance and to promote coherence in such assistance for developing States in designing, establishing and implementing relevant agreements, instruments and tools for the conservation and sustainable management of fish stocks, including in designing and strengthening their domestic regulatory fisheries policies and those of regional fisheries management organizations or arrangements in their regions, and the enhancement of research and scientific capabilities through existing funds, such as the Assistance Fund under Part VII of the Agreement, bilateral assistance, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements assistance funds, the FishCode programme, the World Bank's global programme on fisheries and the Global Environment Facility;

283. *Calls upon* States to promote, through continuing dialogue and the assistance and cooperation provided in accordance with articles 24 to 26 of the Agreement, further ratifications of or accessions to the Agreement by seeking to address, inter alia, the issue of lack of capacity and resources that might stand in the way of developing States becoming Parties;

284. *Encourages* States, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements and other relevant bodies to assist developing States in the implementation of the actions called for in paragraphs 80 and 83 to 87 of resolution 61/105, paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72, paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68; paragraphs 156, 171, 175 and 177 to 188 of resolution 71/123 and paragraphs 181, 203 to 207, 209, 210, 213, 215 to 222 and 257 of resolution 77/118;

285. *Urges* States and regional economic integration organizations, individually and through regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, to mainstream efforts to assist developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, with other relevant

international development strategies with a view to enhancing international coordination to enable them to develop their national capacity to exploit fishery resources, consistent with the duty to ensure the conservation and management of those resources, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to fully mobilize and coordinate the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, including at the level of the regional economic commissions, within their respective mandates;

286. *Requests* States and regional fisheries management organizations to develop strategies to further assist developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in fully realizing the benefits from the catch of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks and in strengthening regional efforts to sustainably conserve and manage such stocks and, in this regard, to make available such information;

XII

Cooperation within the United Nations system

287. *Requests* the relevant parts of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and donor agencies to support increased enforcement and compliance capabilities for regional fisheries management organizations and their member States;

288. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue its cooperative arrangements with United Nations agencies on the implementation of the international plans of action;

XIII

Activities of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea

289. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the activities of the Division, which reflect the high standard of assistance provided to Member States by the Division;

290. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to carry out the responsibilities and functions entrusted to him by the Convention, the Agreement and the related resolutions of the General Assembly and to ensure the allocation of appropriate resources to the Division for the performance of its activities under the approved budget for the Organization;

XIV

Eighty-first session of the General Assembly

291. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all States, relevant intergovernmental organizations, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations;

292. *Notes* the desire to further improve the efficiency of and the effective participation of delegations in the informal consultations concerning the annual General Assembly resolution on sustainable fisheries, decides that the informal consultations on this resolution will be held in a single round of consultations in November for a period of seven days, requests the Secretary-General to provide support to the consultations through the Division, and invites States to submit proposals for inclusion in the text of the resolution to the Coordinator of the informal consultations no later than five weeks before the start of the consultations;

293. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea”, the sub-item entitled “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”, and to consider the possibility of including this sub-item in future provisional agendas on a biennial basis.
