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Programme : M.Sc., Marine Science

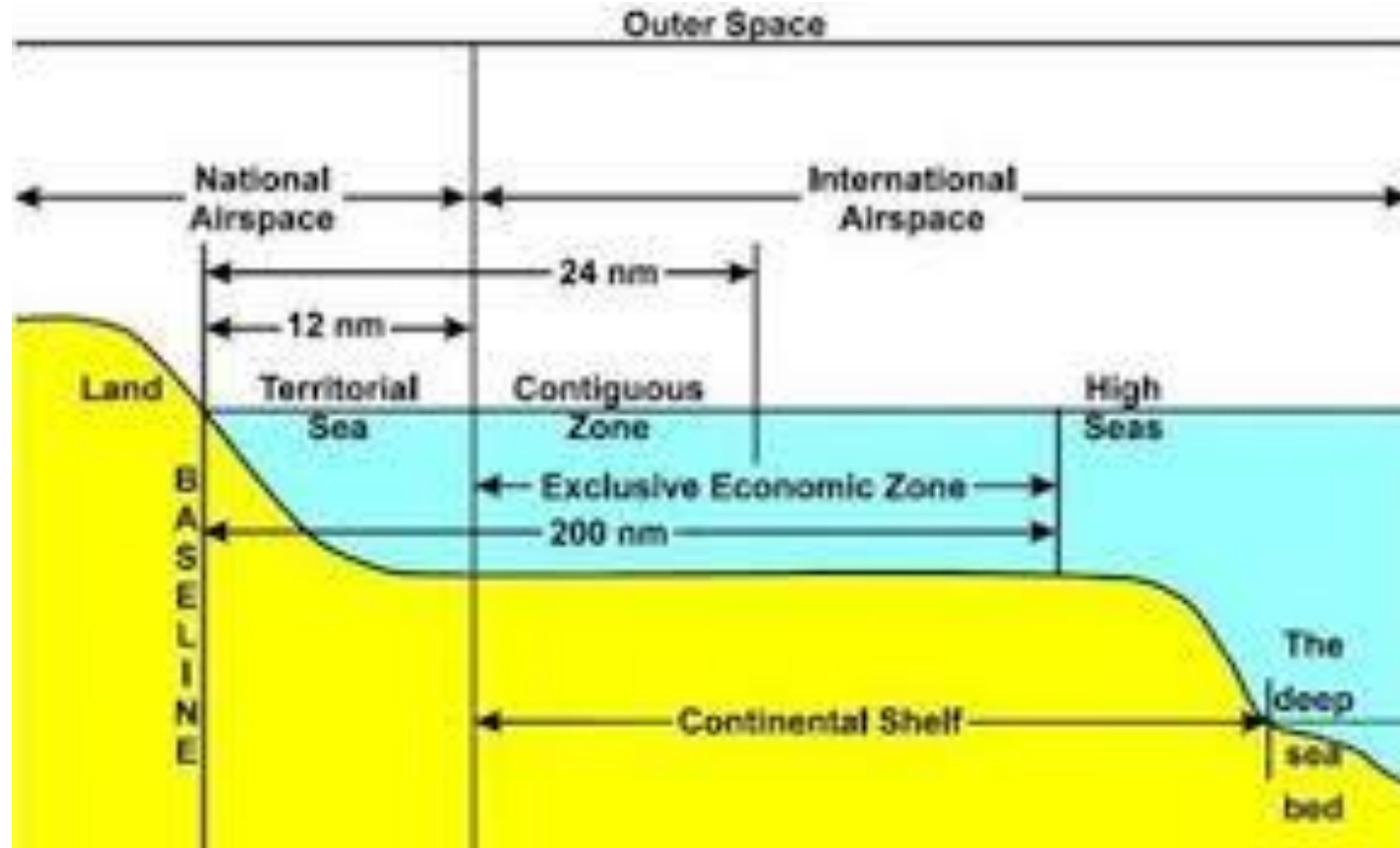
Course Title : Marine Pollution
Course Code : 22MSEC01

Unit-III
Marine Pollution Monitoring
High sea resource conservation

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CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE LIVING RESOURCES OF THE HIGH SEAS

HIGH SEAS



- Resources
 - Mineral Resources
 - Oil
 - Gas
 - Fish
 - Renewable Energies

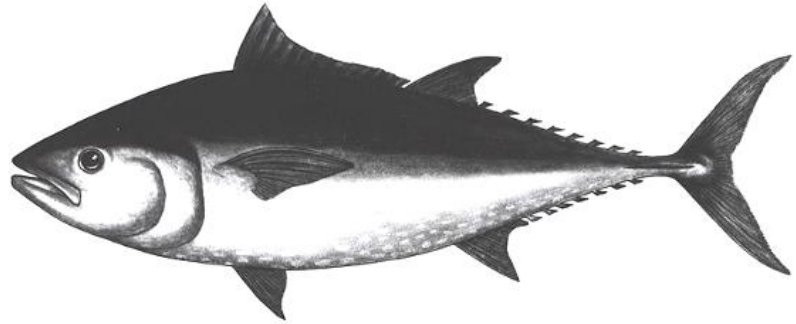
- Environment
 - Pollution
 - Dumping
 - Special Protected Areas

- Transport
 - Navigation
 - Cables
 - Pipelines

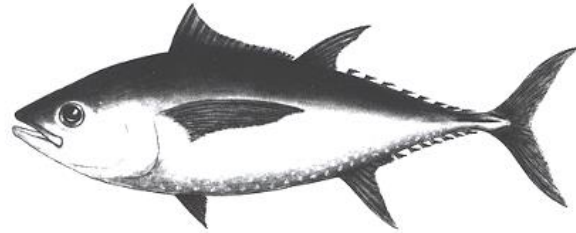
JURISDICTIONAL ZONES IN THE LAW OF THE SEA

- **Internal Waters**
- **Territorial Sea**
- **Contiguous Zone**
- **Exclusive Economic Zone**
- **Continental Shelf**
- **High Seas**
- **The International Seabed**

HIGHSEA MIGRATORY STOCKS



Bluefin tuna



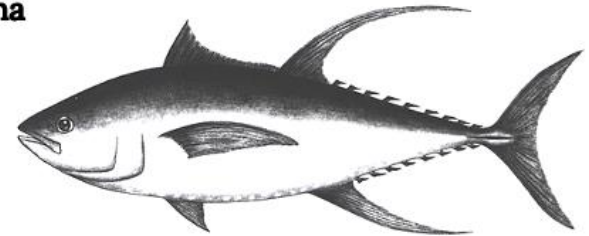
Bigeye tuna



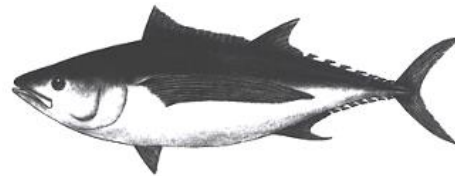
Skipjack tuna



Little tuna



Yellowfin tuna



Albacore tuna



Blackfin tuna

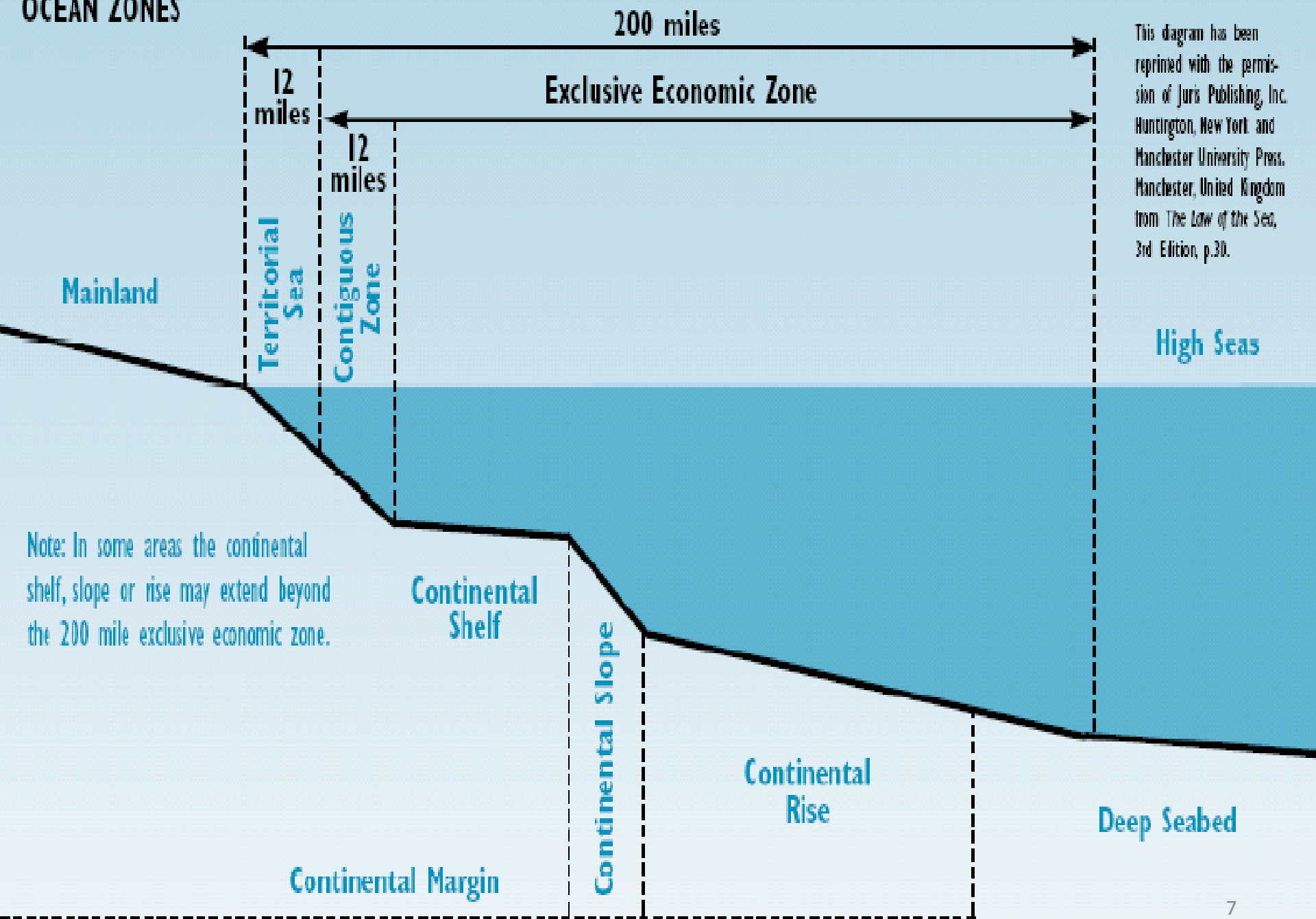
HIGH SEAS

The term “high seas” means all parts of the sea that are not included in the territorial sea or in the internal waters of a State.

The high seas are open to all States, whether coastal or land-locked. Freedom of the high seas is exercised under the conditions laid down by this Convention and by other rules of international law. It comprises, *inter alia*, both for coastal and land-locked States:

- (a) freedom of navigation;
- (b) freedom of overflight;
- (c) freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines,
- (d) freedom to construct artificial islands and other installations permitted under international law.
- (e) freedom of fishing, subject to the conditions
- (f) freedom of scientific research,

OCEAN ZONES



This diagram has been reprinted with the permission of Juris Publishing, Inc. Huntington, New York and Manchester University Press, Manchester, United Kingdom from *The Law of the Sea*, 3rd Edition, p.30.

Note: In some areas the continental shelf, slope or rise may extend beyond the 200 mile exclusive economic zone.

Article 116

- **Right to fish on the high seas**
- **All States have the right for their nationals to engage in fishing on the high seas.**

Article 117

- **Duty of States to adopt with respect to their nationals measures for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas**
- **All States have the duty to take, or to cooperate with other States in taking, such measures for their respective nationals as may be necessary for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas.**

Article 118

Co-operation of States in the conservation and management of living resources States shall co-operate with each other in the conservation and management of living resources in the areas of the high seas.

States whose nationals exploit identical living resources, or different living resources in the same area, shall enter into negotiations with a view to taking the measures necessary for the conservation of the living resources concerned. They shall, as appropriate, co-operate to establish subregional or regional fisheries organizations to this end.

Article 119

Conservation of the living resources of the high seas

1. In determining the allowable catch and establishing other conservation measures for the living resources in the high seas, States shall:

(a) take measures which are designed, on the best scientific evidence available to the States concerned, to maintain or restore populations of harvested species at levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield

(b) take into consideration the effects on species associated with or dependent upon harvested species with a view to maintaining or restoring populations of such associated or dependent species above levels at which their reproduction may become seriously threatened.

2. Available scientific information, catch and fishing effort statistics, and other data relevant to the conservation of fish stocks shall be contributed and exchanged on a regular basis through competent international organizations, whether subregional, regional or global, where appropriate and with participation by all States concerned.

3. States concerned shall ensure that conservation measures and their implementation do not discriminate in form or in fact against the fishermen of any State.

Article 120

Marine mammals

States shall cooperate with a view to the conservation of marine mammals and in the case of cetaceans to prohibit, limit or regulate the exploitation of marine mammals.

PRINCIPLES FOR HIGH SEAS GOVERNANCE

- 1. Conditional freedom of activity on the high seas**
- 2. Protection and Preservation of the marine environment**
- 3. International Cooperation**
- 4. Science-based approach to management**
- 5. Public availability of information**
- 6. Transparent and open decision-making processes**
- 7. Precautionary Approach**
- 8. Ecosystem approach**
- 9. Sustainable and equitable use**
- 10. Responsibility of States as stewards of the global marine environment**

THANK YOU