

## **Maritime zones**

- **Territorial waters:**

- Is a belt of coastal waters extends up to 12 nautical miles from low tide mark (baseline).

- **Contiguous zone:**

Water extending up to 24 nautical miles (44 km) from the baseline, within which a state can exert customs, excise, fiscal, immigration, and sanitary laws and regulations.

- **Exclusive economic zone:**

- Is a sea-zone extending up to 200 nautical miles from low tide mark over which a state has special rights for exploration and use of marine resources.

- **International waters:**

Trans-boundary waters, after EEZ.

## **Global trends in marine fisheries**

- The share of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels decreased continuously. Thus, 33.1 percent of fish stocks were estimated to be overfished (2015).

- Of the total number of stocks assessed in 2015, Maximally sustainably fished or fully fished stocks accounted for 59.9 percent and underfished stocks 7 percent.

- The underfished stocks decreased almost continuously from 1974 to 2015, but fully fished stocks decreased from 1974 to 1989, and then increased to 59.9 percent in 2015.

- Global total capture fishery production in 2016 was 90.9 million tonnes, of which 79.3 million tonnes from marine waters and 11.6 million tonnes from inland waters, a slight decrease compare to the previous two years.

- China remained the major producer followed by Indonesia, the United States of America and the Russian Federation.

- India stands 6th position in marine capture fisheries with the production of 3.599 million tonnes in 2016.

- Peruvian anchovy was not the top-ranked species in terms of catch as it fell below Alaska pollock.

- Four highly valuable groups (tunas, lobsters, shrimps and cephalopods) registered new record catches in 2014. Total catches of tuna and tuna like species were almost 7.5 million tonnes.

- The Northwest Pacific remained the most productive area for capture fisheries, followed by the Western Central Pacific, the Northeast Atlantic and the Eastern Indian Ocean.

- The ten most-productive species accounted for about 27 percent of the world's marine capture fisheries production in 2013.

However, most of their stocks are fully fished; increases in their production only possible after successful stock restoration.

- In 2014, 13 out of the 25 major fishing countries increased their catches by more than 100 000 tonnes compared with 2013. The most significant increments were those of China, Indonesia and Myanmar in Asia, Norway in Europe, and Chile and Peru in South America.

- In 2014, anchoveta catches in Peru fell to 2.3 million tonnes – half that of 2013 and the lowest since the strong El Niño in 1998 – but in 2015 they recovered to more than 3.6 MT.

- In the Atlantic and adjacent seas, catches of Atlantic herring (*Clupea harengus*) fell by one third between 2009 and 2014, whereas those of Atlantic mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*) doubled.

- After a significant recovery in the period 2009–2013, Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*) has stabilized at about 1.3 million tonnes in the Northeast Atlantic but catches are still extremely low in the Northwest Atlantic, not having exceeded 70 000 tonnes since the collapse in early 1990s.

- Since the 1980s, American lobster (*Homarus americanus*) and Norway lobster (*Nephrops norvegicus*) have accounted for more than 60 percent of global lobster catches.

- In 2014, their combined catches exceeded 70 percent of those of the whole group, with American lobster reaching a record high at almost 160 000 tonnes after increasing continuously since 2008.

- Global catches of shrimp have been stable at 3.5 million tonnes since 2012, as have catches of their major species, with the exception of Argentine red shrimp (*Pleoticus muelleri*), which continued to increase beyond a previous record, a trend that started after a major drop in 2005.

- Cephalopods are fast-growing short-lived species that are strongly influenced by environmental variability.

- 4 Squids represent the great majority of the catches and after a drop in 2009 their catches have been boosted by jumbo flying squid (*Dosidicus gigas*) in the East Pacific and by Argentine shortfin squid (*Illex argentinus*) in the Southwest Atlantic.

- Since 2008, catches of cuttlefishes and octopuses have remained relatively stable at about 300 000 and 350 000 tonnes, respectively.