



## Meeting Canada's Fisheries Sustainability Obligations: A Policy Brief for Decision-Makers

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## Executive Summary

Canada has committed – through international accords, domestic legislation, and federal policy – to sustainably manage fisheries, rebuild depleted populations, protect biodiversity, and uphold Indigenous rights and knowledge systems. These commitments are clear, longstanding, and reinforced by legally binding sustainability and rebuilding duties in the *Fisheries Act*, supported by federal policies intended to guide decision-making toward ecological integrity, community well-being, and intergenerational stewardship.

Despite this strong foundation, Canada is not meeting these obligations. Oceana Canada’s *Fishery Audit* – now entering its 10<sup>th</sup> year – continues to show limited growth in the number of stocks in the Healthy zone and an increase in the number of populations in the Critical zone. Recent decisions on northern cod, capelin, the continued absence of a modern forage fish policy, conflicts on the Atlantic lobster fishery, and challenges surrounding Indigenous rights and meaningful participation further highlight the gap between Canada’s commitments and its actions.

These gaps have consequences. They erode ecosystem health, weaken Canada’s credibility in global sustainability and biodiversity forums, and limit the ecological, social, cultural, and economic benefits that healthy fisheries provide. They also contribute to uncertainty for harvesters, Indigenous Peoples, industry, and communities that depend on consistent, transparent, and science-informed decisions.

The evidence suggests that the primary gap lies not in legislative design, but in consistent implementation. Evidence from Canada and comparable jurisdictions shows that when management follows the Precautionary Approach, includes strong monitoring, upholds rights-based participation, and uses science-informed catch limits, fish populations recover. Sustainable fisheries management in Canada is achievable. What is needed now is consistent implementation and a clear mandate to meet the obligations that successive governments have already committed to.

## 1. Introduction

A central goal of fisheries management in Canada is to have all commercial fish stocks classified in the Healthy zone of Fisheries and Oceans Canada’s (DFO) [Precautionary Approach Framework](#). Since 2016, Oceana Canada’s Fisheries Audit series has tracked Canada’s progress toward this goal.

The [2017 Audit](#) found that 35% of stocks were in the Healthy zone, 15% in the Cautious zone, 13% in the Critical zone, and 36% had “status unknown.” Nine years later, the [2025 Audit](#) reports that 34.5% of assessed stocks are in the Healthy zone, 15.5% in the Cautious zone, 16.5% in the Critical zone, and 33.5% remain uncertain. The lack of growth in the Healthy zone, limited reduction of the Uncertain category, and the increase in the number of stocks in the Critical zone suggests that Canada is falling short of its fisheries management goals – and that Canadians, particularly in coastal communities, are not receiving the full ecological, social, cultural, and economic benefits of sustainable fisheries.

This is more than a missed policy objective. It represents a failure to meet Canada’s international and domestic obligations. As outlined in this brief, Canada has agreed to a suite of international accords focused on biodiversity, fisheries management, and food safety, and has established domestic statutory, regulatory, and policy requirements – including the long-standing Precautionary Approach Framework and the legally binding Fish Stock provisions of the *Fisheries Act*.

Achieving fisheries sustainability does not require significant legislative or policy change. It requires implementing the obligations already in place.

This brief describes these obligations, beginning with Canada’s multilateral international accords relevant to fisheries management, followed by fisheries-specific international agreements. It then outlines the domestic legal and policy arrangements Canada has in place to manage fisheries sustainably.

Importantly, meeting these obligations is entirely achievable. Experience in the United States and elsewhere – as well as Oceana Canada’s own research – demonstrates that fish stocks recover when properly managed. Proper management requires robust population and harvest surveys and setting catch limits that support stock recovery. Sustainable fisheries management is possible; what is needed now is consistent implementation, supported by a clear and sustained mandate to drive it.

## 2.0 The International Context

### 2.1 Global Conventions, Treaties, and Accords

At the global level, Canada has endorsed the [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs). SDG 14, Life Below Water, includes:

- **Target 14.4** – Regulate harvesting, end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, end destructive practices, and implement science-based management plans “in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible” to levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield (MSY).  
**Target 14.6** – prohibit harmful fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies linked to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, while ensuring fair and effective treatment for developing and least-developed states, and supporting the rights and livelihoods of small-scale artisanal fishers.

SDG 14 also includes broader commitments to marine biodiversity and to improving access to small-scale fisheries in small island and least-developed states.

The [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) (CBD) and the [Montreal-Kunming Global Biodiversity Framework](#) (GBF) are the most important international biodiversity instruments with implications for fisheries.

The CBD commits Parties to the sustainable use of biodiversity, the integration of biodiversity considerations into decision making, the establishment of species-at-risk legislation, the expansion of protected areas, and a broad range of monitoring and research activities.

Implementation is driven by the annual Conference of the Parties and a range of frameworks and targets, including the [Aichi Targets](#) agreed to in 2010. Aichi target 6 states:

“By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally, and applying ecosystem-based approaches so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species, and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.”

Under the shared leadership of Canada and China, the CBD Parties adopted the Global Biodiversity Framework in 2022. Relevant targets include:

- **Target 5** – Ensure that the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species (including fish) is sustainable, safe, and legal; prevents overexploitation; minimizes impacts on non-target species and ecosystems; and reduces the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- **Target 9** – Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, providing social, economic, and environmental benefits – especially for people in vulnerable circumstances and those most dependent on biodiversity. This includes supporting sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products, and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging the customary sustainable use by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- **Target 10** – Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry are managed sustainably, particularly through the sustainable use of biodiversity. This includes substantially increasing the application of biodiversity-friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological approaches, and other innovative methods, to strengthen the resilience, long-term efficiency, and productivity of these systems; enhance food security; conserve and restore biodiversity; and maintain nature’s contributions to people, including ecological processes and the benefits nature provides to communities.

These targets, along with broader marine ecosystem protection goals, establish clear global expectations for sustainable fisheries management.

### **Other Commitments**

Canada has signed – though not yet ratified – the High Seas Treaty, has endorsed global 30x30 marine protection goals, and is a signatory to the Ocean Plastics Charter. While not fisheries-specific, these commitments support healthier ecosystems and contribute indirectly to fisheries sustainability.

### **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Instruments**

Canada also participates in several fisheries-related instruments developed under the [Food and Agriculture Organization](#) (FAO). These are central to global fisheries governance and inform how Canada manages shared and international stocks. The four most relevant instruments are:

1. [Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries](#) (1995) – Adopted by all FAO member countries, this non-binding framework sets out principles for sustainable fisheries management. It emphasizes using the best scientific information available, preventing overfishing, establishing sound management regimes, grounding decisions in data and scientific evidence, and adopting the Precautionary Approach (Articles 6.1-6.6 and 7.2-7.5).
2. [United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement](#) (1995) – Adopted under the United Nations *Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)*, this binding agreement governs the conservation and management of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. It requires applying the Precautionary Approach (Article 6.1, 6.2), using the best scientific information available, developing limit reference points (Article 6.3), taking measures to ensure such reference points are not exceeded (Article 6.4), and cooperative action among Parties. Because it is established under UNCLOS, [it carries greater legal weight](#) than other international fisheries management instruments.
3. [Agreement on Port State Measures](#) – A binding agreement aimed at preventing IUU fishing by denying market access to illegally harvested fish. Canada is a signatory and is required to ensure that IUU-sourced products are not imported and that Canadian fisheries demonstrate they are free of IUU activity.
4. **FAO Food Safety and Trade Frameworks** – a suite of standards addressing food safety, hygiene, and international trade in fish and seafood. These measures involve multiple domestic agencies and extend beyond the fisheries management domain; they are not examined in detail in this brief.

While this brief centres on fisheries management, it recognizes that broader marine ecosystem initiatives – including marine protected areas, pollution reduction, and high-seas governance – contribute indirectly to sustainable fisheries by improving habitat health.

## 2.2 Regional Fisheries Management Organizations

Canada participates in several multilateral fisheries management agreements focused on specific regions of the ocean or particular species groups. These agreements establish Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), each responsible for aspects of managing shared or highly migratory fish populations.

RFMOs operate on the premise that shared stocks can only be managed sustainably through coordinated action among all Parties. These bodies function effectively only when member countries participate fully and honour the decisions reached through them. They set harvest measures, adopt conservation rules, and rely heavily on scientific assessments and monitoring. It is in Canada's interests to help ensure these organizations succeed in safeguarding shared fish populations and maintaining access for Canadian harvesters.

Primary RFMOs involving Canada include:

- [Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization](#) (NAFO)
- [International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas](#) (ICCAT)
- [North Pacific Fisheries Commission](#) (NPFC)
- [Pacific Salmon Commission](#) (PSC)

These bodies rely on science-based stock assessments, the Precautionary Approach, and extensive monitoring.

- **NAFO** – Article III commits the 18 Parties to:
  - Promote long-term sustainability and responsible use.
  - Adopt science-based measures to maintain or restore stocks to MSY.
  - Apply the Precautionary Approach.
  - Minimize impacts on non-target species and ecosystems.
  - Preserve marine biological diversity and prevent or eliminate overfishing and excess fishing capacity.
- **ICCAT** – Commits the 54 Parties to:
  - Assess and maintain tuna stocks at levels that permit maximum sustainable catch.
  - Collect and analyze scientific data needed to establish sustainable catch levels.
- **NPFC** – Commits the nine Parties to:
  - Promote long-term sustainability.
  - Adopt science-based measures to maintain or restore stocks to MSY.
  - Implement the Precautionary and ecosystem approaches.
- **Pacific Salmon Treaty** – Commits Canada and the United States to joint management, stewardship, and research that supports the conservation of Pacific salmon in ways that respect Indigenous rights, uphold ecological integrity, and recognize the cultural significance of salmon to many Indigenous nations.

All RFMOs require strong monitoring, transparent reporting, and science-informed decision-making. They typically include fish harvesters as observer members on national delegations, and in recent years have expanded participation to include civil society organizations. Collectively, these arrangements advance Canada’s fisheries objectives only when Canada is an active, effective participant. Put simply, Canada must meet its responsibilities within these organizations to maintain access to shared stocks and to support their long-term health within Canadian waters.

### 3.0 Domestic Legal and Policy Instruments

#### 3.1 Fisheries Act – Mandated Legal Requirements

The [Fisheries Act](#) is Canada’s foundational fisheries management legislation. First passed in 1868, it remained largely unchanged until 1978, when fish habitat protections were added. The core management model, however, did not undergo significant change until the 2019 amendments, which introduced a new section focused on fisheries sustainability. For the first time, the Minister is obligated, not merely authorized or enabled, to “implement measures to maintain major fish stocks at or above the level necessary to promote the sustainability of the stock.” (s. 6.1(1)).

Echoing Canada’s international commitments, the Act also requires that if a fish stock falls below its limit reference point, the Minister must “develop a plan to rebuild the stock above that point in the affected area, taking into account the biology of the fish and the environmental conditions affecting the stock, and implement it within the period provided for in the plan.” (s.6.2). These provisions only apply to stocks listed under regulation under section 6.3. To date, only 30 out of nearly 200 federally managed stocks have been listed, and DFO has committed to expanding this list.

Despite delays in adding stocks to the Fish Stock provisions, the importance of these provisions is difficult to overstate. For the first time in more than 150 years, Parliament has assigned the Minister legally binding duties to achieve fisheries sustainability for listed major fish stocks.<sup>1</sup> Sustainability is no longer a policy preference — it is a legal requirement. The [Fisheries General Regulations](#) now include Part XIV (sections 69 and 70) and Schedule IX, which formalize these obligations by requiring DFO to maintain listed stocks at or above levels necessary for their sustainability and to develop rebuilding plans with defined targets, timelines, and public reporting. The policy instruments described in the following section outline how DFO intends to meet these obligations.

These obligations must also be implemented in ways that uphold constitutionally protected Indigenous and treaty rights and include Indigenous Knowledge Systems, consistent with section 35 of the *Constitution Act* (1982) and Canada’s commitments under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

### 3.2 Fisheries Management Policy Instruments

The policy instruments that operationalize the Act’s sustainability and rebuilding provisions are broad in scope. These instruments are developed by DFO – not Parliament – and therefore do not have the force of law. They guide DFO programming and decision making but do not constrain ministerial authority. Nevertheless, by establishing these policies, the government has created a set of commitments that Canadians can reasonably expect DFO to follow.

The [Sustainable Fisheries Framework](#) (SFF) brings these instruments together. Central to the SFF is the [Fishery Decision-Making Framework Incorporating the Precautionary Approach](#), which defines three stock status zones as depicted in Figure 1 (Healthy, Cautious and Critical), and outlines how reference points must be calculated. Under this framework:

- stocks in the Healthy zone may be fished at standard levels.
- stocks in the Cautious zone require reduced harvest rates.
- for stocks in the Critical zone “management actions must promote stock growth and removals from all sources must be kept to the lowest possible level until the stock has cleared this zone.

In practice, this means stocks in the Critical zone should not be subject to directed fishing.

The Precautionary Approach policy is supported by detailed [guidelines for implementing the Fish Stock provisions](#) and for [establishing rebuilding plans](#) for listed stocks in the Critical zone.

These guidelines provide unprecedented prescriptive detail Canadian fisheries management, outlining how sustainability requirements are to be met.

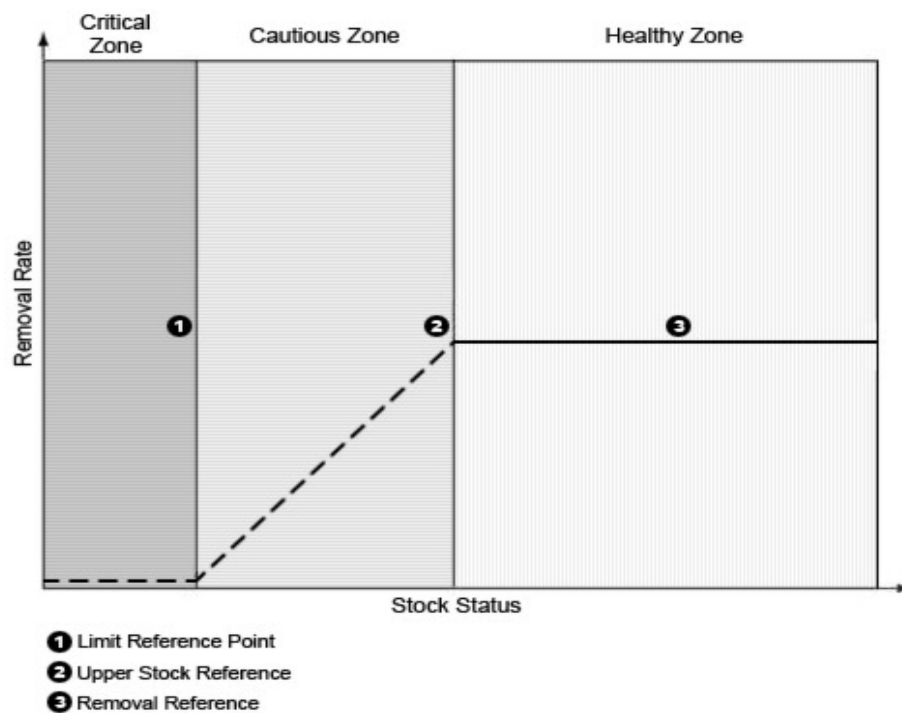
The [Fisheries Monitoring Policy](#) further commits DFO to monitoring harvest in all fisheries and to publicly reporting results. Additional policies within the SFF complete a comprehensive set of tools intended to guide sustainable fisheries governance.

Together, these instruments provide a clear domestic pathway to meeting Canada’s legal obligations under the *Fisheries Act*. The following section assesses how well these commitments are being implemented in practice.

### Figure 1: Stock Status Zones

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<sup>1</sup> It is unclear how these provisions apply with respect to fisheries management responsibilities delegated to provinces.



#### 4.0 Meeting Canada's Obligations

Assessing how well Canada is meeting its national and international fisheries obligations is challenging due to gaps in publicly available information. Unlike jurisdictions such as the [United States](#), [Australia](#), [New Zealand](#), [India](#), and the [European Union](#), Canada does not publish a regular national report on the status of its fish populations. While DFO will provide stock assessments for individual species upon request, these data are not assembled into a comprehensive national overview. As a result, Canadians lack an authoritative, government-issued picture of fisheries performance and progress toward meeting Canada's legal and policy commitments.

On IUU fishing, Canada is generally viewed as meeting its domestic obligations. While violations will always occur, significant IUU activity within Canadian waters is unlikely. However, Canada has not yet implemented a comprehensive traceability system comparable to those in place in the United States or the European Union. Without such a system, it is impossible to guarantee that imported seafood is free from IUU fishing or forced labour, and difficult to assess Canada's contribution to global efforts to close markets to IUU products, making them not economically viable.

The Oceana Canada *Fishery Audit* series provides the most consistent, independent assessment of stock health and fisheries management performance in Canada. These audits are not policy reviews; they are data-driven, science-based evaluations that rely, to the greatest extent possible, on data and information from DFO. However, they do not have direct access to all DFO stock status data or other monitoring information. Like most civil society organizations, Oceana Canada faces resource constraints that limit the scope of its assessments. Further, as an advocacy organization, it is not universally regarded as a neutral reporting body within all sectors of the fisheries community.

Even with these limitations, the *Fishery Audit* series has revealed clear trends. Multiple populations remain in the Critical zone, and only a fraction of eligible stocks have been listed under the *Fisheries Act's* Fish Stock provisions. Rebuilding plans, while required by law for listed depleted stocks, have progressed unevenly. The 2025 *Fishery Audit* reports that 12 new rebuilding plans were published in the past year, bringing approximately one-third of critically depleted stocks under formal rebuilding plans. However, many depleted stocks remain without plans in place. The Fisheries Monitoring Policy has not been implemented, and recent allocation decisions – including those related to northern Cod – do not consistently align with sustainability obligations.

These issues do not mean that Canada's fisheries management regime is failing across the board. However, they indicate a substantial and persistent gap between Canada's legal and policy commitments and the realities on the water. Closing this gap is essential if Canada is to meet its obligations, restore abundance, and ensure that coastal communities, Indigenous Peoples, and marine ecosystems can benefit from healthy, sustainable fisheries.

## 5.0 Conclusion

The discussion above clearly demonstrates that over several decades, Canada has entered into multiple international commitments to achieve fisheries sustainability and has established a wide range of legal and policy arrangements to translate these commitments into domestic action – including the legal requirement to manage stocks at healthy levels and rebuild them when depleted. This track record transcends partisanship, has endured through periods of budget restraint, and positions Canada as a potential global leader in sustainable fisheries management.

There is, without question, room for improvement. Many observers point to the need for a stronger DFO commitment to ecosystem-based management, a modern approach to forage fisheries, greater use of technology in monitoring and reporting, and more transparent decision-making. These opportunities do not negate the fact that Canada's legal and policy architecture for fisheries management is both robust and comprehensive.

And yet Canada is not meeting its international or domestic obligations. This Brief suggests that the gap is not the result of inadequate laws or weak policies, but of inconsistent implementation. It reflects policy and operational choices – including instances where domestic policy and international commitments have not been applied consistently, where sustainability-supporting tools have not been fully implemented, and where transparent reporting has not been prioritized. These are choices not to demonstrate leadership or take the firm, necessary steps required to achieve sustainable fisheries.

The costs of these choices are significant. They contribute to ecological decline and increase the vulnerability of many fish populations, especially under climate-driven pressures and uncertainty. They limit the economic and social benefits available to harvesters and their communities and put at risk a globally important source of nutritious, sustainable food. They also undermine Canada's credibility in global sustainability forums and may jeopardize access to markets that prioritize sustainable seafood.

Canada is seeking to revitalize its economy and reposition itself within a shifting global trade environment. Meeting its fisheries obligations may not carry the dramatic profile of major infrastructure investments, but it represents an achievable nation-building opportunity that does not require substantial new spending or legislative reform. It simply requires choosing to implement the commitments successive governments have already made –

and that Canadian law requires.

This includes strengthening co-governance with Indigenous Peoples and ensuring decision-making reflects Indigenous Knowledge Systems. Experience in Canada and internationally shows that effective fisheries management works. Rebuilding is possible. Sustainability is possible. The question now is whether Canada will continue with the status quo or choose instead to meet its obligations and support harvesters, Indigenous Peoples, and coastal communities depending on healthy, abundant fisheries.

*Oceana Canada was established as an independent charity in 2015 and is part of the largest international advocacy group dedicated solely to ocean conservation. Oceana Canada has successfully campaigned to ban single-use plastics, end the shark fin trade, make rebuilding depleted fish populations the law, improve the way fisheries are managed and protect marine habitat. We work with civil society, academics, fishers, Indigenous Peoples, and governments to return Canada's formerly vibrant oceans to health and abundance. By restoring Canada's oceans, we can strengthen our communities, reap greater economic and nutritional benefits, and protect our future. Find out more at [www.Oceana.ca](http://www.Oceana.ca).*

## Appendix: Canada’s International Commitments Related to Sustainable Fisheries

This appendix summarizes the key international conventions, treaties, and accords that Canada has signed or ratified related to sustainable fisheries management, stock rebuilding, and science-based decision-making. It includes the date of Canadian ratification or signature, number of global signatories, and sources for further reference.

Commitment	Content	Relation to Fisheries Act Fish Stock Provisions	Date Signed by Canada	# of Parties	Link
United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	By signing the 2030 Agenda, countries committed to achieving 17 SDGs and 169 targets, including SDG 14: Life Below Water, which includes:  Target 14.4 – “By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.”	The modernization of the <i>Fisheries Act</i> in 2019 with the addition of the FSP is Canada’s primary legal mechanism for achieving SDG 14.4.	2015	193	<a href="https://sdgs.un.org/">https://sdgs.un.org/</a>
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)’ s Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	By 2030, take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and planet by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and by ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources, while providing the necessary means of implementation. Includes:  Target 5: Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species. Target 9: Manage Wild Species Sustainably to Benefit People.	As stated in Canada’s 2030 Nature Strategy, the FSP “strengthen the federal government’s ability to achieve Targets 5, 9, and 10”. The inclusion of more stocks FSP and implementing rebuilding plans is crucial for meeting GBF targets by 2030, such as halting species extinction, ensuring sustainable harvesting,	CBD: 1992 GBF: 2022	196 parties	<a href="https://www.cbd.int/gbf">https://www.cbd.int/gbf</a>  <a href="https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/biodiversity/2030-nature-strategy.html">https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/service/s/biodiversity/2030-nature-strategy.html</a>

	Target 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry	managing wild species to benefit people, and enhancing biodiversity.			
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries	When a stock is depleted, management measures should provide for sustained recovery (Art. 7.6.10), implement the Precautionary Approach using target and limit reference points (Art. 7.5).	Echoed in Sections 6.1 and 6.2: Calls for MSY-based rebuilding and rapid action when stocks decline.	1995	170+ countries (voluntary)	<a href="https://www.fao.org/fisheries/code/en">https://www.fao.org/fisheries/code/en</a>
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	Requires states to manage marine resources to MSY levels and prevent overexploitation on the high seas.	Legal foundation supporting FSP mandates under Sections 6.1-6.2.	1982	170 parties	<a href="https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf">https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf</a>
United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA)	Commits the parties to applying the Precautionary Approach to fisheries management (Article 6.1, 6.2), the science-based development of limit reference points for harvest levels (6.3) and taking measures to ensure such reference points are not exceeded (6.4)	Supports Sections 6.1 and 6.2: Mandates precautionary MSY-based management.	1995	93 parties	<a href="https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_overview_fish_stocks.htm">https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/convention_overview_fish_stocks.htm</a>
World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies	No subsidies to fishing of overfished stocks unless measures are in place to rebuild them (Art. 4.1, 4.3).	Requires implementation of Sections 6.2 and 6.3 to demonstrate Canada has rebuilding plans for overfished stocks.	1995, new rules 2022 (Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies)	166 members	<a href="https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/rules_neg_e/fish_e/fish_e.htm">https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/rules_neg_e/fish_e/fish_e.htm</a>
Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs)	Canada contributes to NAFO, ICCAT, IATTC, and others to promote science-based quotas and stock rebuilding. Each of these accords establish mechanisms for the management of fish stocks which are shared with other countries, and all generate decisions, each including explicit commitments to fisheries sustainability.	Promotes FSP-aligned science-based and ecosystem-based fisheries governance.	Multiple dates	Multiple RFMOs (Canada is member)	<a href="https://www.nafo.int/">https://www.nafo.int/</a> <a href="https://www.iccat.org/">https://www.iccat.org/</a> <a href="https://www.iccat.int/en/">https://www.iccat.int/en/</a>