The EU has just agreed on a new regulation for the management of deep-sea fisheries. This table shows how the new regulation compares to the previous one, which has been in place since 2002. The last column indicates how the new regulation compares to the UN call for action to regulate deep-sea fisheries in international waters.

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### THE EU REGULATION
ONLY PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTS UN RESOLUTIONS

**Areas where vulnerable marine ecosystems are known or likely to occur**
- States are to take active and effective measures to prevent and minimize the adverse impacts of deep-sea fishing through the adoption of other measures (e.g. closed areas). Effective scientific advice must be provided.

### THE NEW EU DEEP-SEA FISHERIES REGULATION
COMPARISON TO THE PREVIOUS REGULATION (EC 2347/2002)

- **Protection of Vulnerable Ecosystems**
  - The previous regulation did not specify the management for these populations exclusively.
  - The new regulation sets Member States to manage for these populations exclusively.

- **Prohibition of Fishing Gear in the Deep Sea**
  - Gillnets are prohibited below 600 metres.

- **Environmental Impact Assessments**
  - Observers will be mandatory with 100% observer coverage on vessels operating in the Southern Ocean around Antarctica, all bottom fishing with trawling below 800m in the northeast Atlantic.

- **Unforeseen Encounters with Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems**
  - The EU will ban bottom trawling below 800 metres!

- **Management of Fish Stocks**
  - Council referred to avoid the implementation of bottom trawling below 800m in the northeast Atlantic. It has not yet established rules for the management of vulnerable species.

- **On-Board Observers**
  - The regulation sets Member States to establish frameworks that would require setting up observer programmes. The number of observers per vessel will vary depending on the area of operation.

- **Geographical Scope of the Regulation**
  - The geographical area of the regulation is broader than the previous one, covering the South Pacific and the North Pacific Regional fisheries management organisations covering the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management organisations.

### WHAT THE UNITED NATIONS SAY STATES SHOULD DO (UNGA RESOLUTION 64/72)

**Assessment of the current state of deep-sea fisheries and its ecosystemic impacts**
- The UN calls on States to protect vulnerable deep-sea ecosystems from destructive deep-sea fishing practices.

**Prevention of significant adverse impacts**
- The UN calls on States to take action toward protecting deep-sea ecosystems from destructive deep-sea fishing practices.

**Implementation of precautionary measures**
- States are to take active and effective measures to prevent and minimize the adverse impacts of deep-sea fishing through the adoption of other measures (e.g. closed areas). Effective scientific advice must be provided.

**Avoidance of significant adverse impacts**
- The UN calls on States to ensure that boats DO NOT deep-sea bottom fish unless environmental impact assessments have been done.

**Prevent significant adverse impacts**
- The EU will ban bottom trawling below 800 metres to prevent significant adverse impacts."