

Sample of Level 3 English Editing

Field of research: Legal and policy management

The ~~above~~ instruments ~~listed above are the mediums to help assist with~~ the implementation and ~~realize realization of~~ the distant water fishing nations' and the RFMOs' objective of conserving tuna resources in the high seas [11]. These instruments reinforce the functionality of the RFMOs by making their management system more comprehensive and holistic [12]. For instance, the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) clarifies the responsibilities of fisheries operating in international waters¹, ~~and at the same time,~~ provides the principles and standards for governments to consider when ~~making developing their own~~ fisheries management policies. Despite CCRF being a non-legally binding and a voluntary set of standards, the 'Compliance Agreement' and the 'United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement' Stated in CCRF make it in some respect, a voluntary but legally binding document². In order to resolve issues relating to CCRF, the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) began planning in 1997, four international initiatives based on the structure and principles of CCRF. These COFI initiatives are IPOA-Capacity, IPOA-Sharks, IPOA-Seabirds and IPOA-IUU. ~~Two of Of these four initiatives, these initiatives, the IPOA-Capacity and IPOA-IUU, are the two that all fisheries around the world must be adhered to by all fisheries around the world. must participate in.~~ In addition, ~~the inadvertent capture of because~~ sharks and seabirds ~~are species often caught by mistake induring~~ tuna fishing activities; ~~therefore international tuna fisheries organizations and tuna fishing nations are~~ may prompt the universal keen to implement implementation of all four major IPOA ~~the IPOA-Sharks and IPOA-Seabirds~~ initiatives, ~~including those designed to protect sharks and seabirds.~~

¹ See CCRF, Articles 8.

² See CCRF, Articles 1 and 3.

The 'Compliance Agreement' has led to the establishment of a series of responsibilities and duties that fisheries must undertake when operating in the high seas. In particular, the agreement ~~States~~ states the compulsory measures Eflag States must implement to ensure fishing vessels do not conduct any unlawful activity that might damage the conservation and management efforts by international organizations³. ~~On the other hand, the 'The Compliance Agreement' makes up for~~ compensates the shortfall of UNCLOS's lack of authority to manage matters concerning operations on the high seas; ~~The~~ this agreement also clearly states the scope of, and the mechanisms for, international fisheries collaborations⁴. The establishment of the 'Compliance Agreement' and the 'United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement' and the 'Compliance Agreement' means that coastal States and fishing States now have ~~the newly added responsibility to oblige~~ obey to the conservation regulations and ~~to~~ collaborate on the management of fisheries resources conservation in the high seas. These agreements ~~ss~~ clearly state the clear rules ~~to adhere to by~~ for vessels operating on the high seas, and the procedures and protocols for boarding inspections , especially when in cases where vessels operating on the high seas have violated the rules agreements and through failing to implement ~~not conducted the~~ mandatory management measures⁵. The international agreements described above provide legal and strategic assistance for ~~the management of~~ managing international fisheries by acting as a guidance for defining the definition of conservation areas, ~~the species in need of conservation~~ identifying species at risk, and ~~the guidance for devising~~ development of implementation strategies. They have therefore had substantial and positive influence on fishing States, encouraging them to strive towards responsible fisheries management in the high seas.

³ See the Compliance Agreement, Articles 3.

⁴ See The Fish Stocks Agreement, Articles 8-13.

⁵ See The Fish Stocks Agreement, Articles 19-23.