Record Nr. UNINA9910255194903321 Autore Guggisberg Solène **Titolo** The Use of CITES for Commercially-exploited Fish Species: A Solution to Overexploitation and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing? / / by Solène Guggisberg Cham:,: Springer International Publishing:,: Imprint: Springer,, Pubbl/distr/stampa 2016 3-319-23702-0 ISBN Edizione [1st ed. 2016.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (469 p.) Collana Hamburg Studies on Maritime Affairs, International Max Planck Research School for Maritime Affairs at the University of Hamburg, , 1614-2462 ; ; 35 Disciplina 343.07692 Soggetti Law of the sea International law International environmental law Environmental law Environmental policy Sustainable development Law of the Sea, Air and Outer Space International Environmental Law Environmental Law/Policy/Ecojustice Sustainable Development Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia "International Max Planck Research School (IMPRS) for Maritime Affairs Note generali at the University of Hamburg." Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references. Nota di contenuto Introduction -- Part I Fishing crisis, regulations and structural issues: Fishing crisis and aquaculture -- Global and regional legal Regimes dealing with commercially-exploited marine species -- Structural and governance issues -- Part II The use of CITES for commerciallyexploited fish species: Protection of commercially-exploited fish species under CITES -- CITES cooperation with other institutions in relation to commercially-exploited fish species -- Part III General

conclusions and recommendations: Desirability of using CITES --

Recommendations.

Sommario/riassunto

This book examines the legality, adequacy and efficacy of using the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) for commercially-exploited fish species and assesses whether the existing institutional cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) is efficient. This case-study also provides an interesting lens to approaching wider international law issues. Indeed, finding ways to achieve effective governance of transboundary or global natural resources is central to the peaceful use of oceans and land. Furthermore, the role of science in advising decision-makers is a sensitive issue, which deserves scrutiny and is similar in many regimes. Finally, the complex problem of fragmentation of international law is acute in various fields of environmental law, as in all rapidly developing areas of international regulations.<